Submission INC-3
august 2023

Elements not discussed at INC-2

Its scope and impact:

The impact on humanity's future health and environment will be affected by exposure to toxic chemicals from plastic production and consumption, even small exposures that disrupt reproductive systems, impair intellectual functions, cause delays in physical development, damage the environment and our health in a variety of ways.

It is known that during the production of plastic a large amount of harmful chemicals are used either as components of plastic material itself (bisphenols) as well as additives to provide certain properties of durability, color, flexibility and other qualities, since its production, use and end of life damages and pollutes our health in various ways.

these chemicals can cause serious health impacts ranging from reproductive disruption to cancer production, endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs) in some plastics, at low doses are associated with health problems.

at every stage of the life cycle of plastics we are exposed to chemicals such as Bisphenols which are used as a component of chemicals such as Bisphenols which are used as a component of the chemicals in rigid polycarbonate plastics and in some epoxy resins which are found in reusable thermoses, food containers, medical and sports equipment

Bisphenol-A (BPA) which is associated with breast cancer, prostate cancer, infertility and behavioral problems, such as gene expression that can be altered from generation to generation, and which can migrate into foods and beverages. Although it has already been restricted in some countries, it continues to circulate in several Latin American countries.

Phthalates: these are called ubiquitous chemicals, which are used in plastics to make them more flexible, and are one of the chemicals present in plastic bottles that make
them look environmental by just being easy to bend. the chemicals that these plastics contain and which are still being produced are

Ultraviolet (UV) stabilizers are used to prevent degradation of plastics under sunlight, this chemical is found in several plastic products.

perfluorooalkylated and polyfluoralkylated substances (PFAS), known as "forever chemicals" because they persist in the environment and accumulate in the bodies of animals and people, are used in food wrappings, carpets, cooking utensils and firefighting foam. These chemicals are cleaned from food containers, wrappings and cooking utensils.

There are several chemicals in the family (PFAS) although only 3 have been listed for restriction and elimination in the Stockholm Convention; perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) on the basis of scientific evidence, and because they all present health and environmental hazards IPEN has called for a global ban.

Principles to be discussed:

In the framework of the negotiations for the plastics treaty and the policy documents that have been developed by INC-1, Barranquilla+20 and Ecorave, from our role as civil society organizations, we have worked and actively contributed to the various meetings led by UNEP to consolidate a legally binding international instrument for plastics. Based on Resolution 5/14 and our national experience and in coordination with different Latin American stakeholders, we consider that:

The principles regarding control measures and mandatory approach:

1. It is essential to regulate the reduction of single-use plastic as a primary material at all stages of its life cycle to protect human health and the environment. In addition, human rights and environmental justice issues related to plastic production and disposal need to be addressed.

   - We propose to establish a moratorium tax on the primary production of polymers and other chemicals that are toxic to human health and the environment.
   - Reduce, limit the manufacture, export and import of virgin plastic polymers due to their high level of toxicity to human health.
- It is crucial to involve chemical engineering experts and scientists to carry out a complete classification of plastics and to understand their impact on human health and the environment in order to guide the way for a just transition to more sustainable alternatives.

2. Strengthening local and governmental waste management is key for the correct management of plastic and its recycling, considering important the prohibition of incineration, co-incineration, co-processing and chemical recycling as a form of plastic waste treatment.

3. Commission a technical review committee (comparable to the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer) to evaluate the criteria for the sustainable production and use of plastics and the availability of safe alternatives and substitutes set out the criteria in annexes to the instrument and recommend possible adjustments to those annexes or amendment to the instrument (including new annexes) this committee should have public representation.

4. Improve the working conditions of workers including informal recyclers through legal recognition and support in accessing health care, education and social security benefits.

5. The treaty should not waste resources/time on voluntary actions that will happen anyway (e.g., individual producer waste reduction action plans), but instead, these can be coordinated through the multi-stakeholder action agenda.

6. Priority should be given to eliminating the manufacture of toxic and polluting plastic products, rather than encouraging polymer producers to invest in recycling facilities, it is important that they transform their production to a more sustainable one, as well as regulating the export and monitoring of plastic waste, taking into account the non-violation of the Basel Convention.

7. Society has an important role to play and its education will lead to a good transition, which is why it is important to transform the throwaway culture and move towards the reuse and repair of products, something that should be worked on from the beginning of product design. To encourage all the return plans is key that governments establish rules that contribute to environmental management and this type of actions, as well as creating monetary incentives, return of deposits, product repair and the elimination of trade barriers.
Final provisions

As an organization Barranquilla+20 with its ecorave campaign, we know how important it is to promote sustainable alternatives in society, that is why we created this platform. we hope to inform about the environmental impact that the music industry generates in the generation of plastic and how by taking greener actions, such as: a reusable and refillable thermos, you can generate a significant impact on the generation of single-use plastic. Unfortunately for now there is much ambiguity in the benefit and incentive that can be offered to entrepreneurs and event organizers when they want to acquire the idea of reducing single-use plastic for returnable biodegradable bottles, since its benefit is less than with single-use plastic, so it is important to promote the use of alternatives and safe substitutes, so that the use of plastic can be regulated and incentives can be given to people who support such initiatives. It is key to work together with the public and private sector and civil society to establish a mechanism to ensure a fair, equivalent and inclusive transition for the industry and society, such as legal recognition, support for informal recyclers, offering them health care, education and social security. And to focus on the regulation of plastic, which is a global problem that affects everyone.