Preamble

Chile supports a brief preamble to set the tone. We are open to discussing what elements should be included later in the negotiation process.

Scope

Chile agrees that Res 5/14 should be the basis of the scope of the instrument, which refers to the full life cycle of plastics. Chile prefers a dedicated article on "Scope" since it enhances the effectiveness, transparency, and enforceability of the international agreement, it serves as a formal source if doubts arise regarding the interpretation of the instrument.

Text proposal

This international agreement addresses the full life cycle of plastics, based on comprehensive regulations and collaborative measures based on a hierarchy between avoidance, reduction, reuse, recycling, and elimination.

Principles

They should be incorporated in the text, flexible with how to do so. We have submitted the principles which are important to our delegation, which have been reflected in the synthesis report and should be cross cutting, amongst them the Rio Principles, just transition, a human rights approach, gender equality, science based policy and decision making amongst others.

Proposed principles

- Common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capacities: Acknowledging different capabilities and differing responsibilities of States in addressing plastic pollution throughout all its life cycle.

- Polluter pays principle: the polluter should bear the cost of remediating pollution.
• Precautionary approach: where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.

• Progressive implementation: The fulfillment of the normative content of the Treaty should not be implemented in fixed timeframes, but taking into account national, regional and subnational capacities and cooperation from developed countries.

• Ecosystem approach: The ecosystem approach follows a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way.

• Human Rights approach: Recognize the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment as a human right, in line with Resolution A/76/L.75 of the General Assembly.

• Gender perspective: Acknowledging gender-based inequalities, ensure equal participation in subsidiary bodies and panels, and recognize women’s empowerment as a cross-cutting priority. Ensuring that the mechanisms and provisions or the Instrument consider the special burden of adverse environmental outcomes on women and gender minorities and propose solutions accordingly.

• Inclusion of vulnerable groups: Plastic pollution is an issue that affects us all, but its effects do not affect the entire population in the same way, acknowledging there are various groups that are more vulnerable, such as children, people with disabilities, gestating women and elderly.

• Access to information, public participation and justice in environmental matters: Guarantee the rights of every person to access to information, public participation in decision-making and justice in environmental matters, as enshrined in Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration. Stakeholders should be considered in the negotiation process and included in the implementation of the new instrument.

• Science-based policy and decision-making: Promote the role of science, considering geographical representation and gender perspective, in the negotiation process and the implementation of the Treaty, in order to develop and use the best available science, scientific information, technology and best environmental practices. Chile strongly supports science-based decision-making; research should inform the process and also
the implementation so the instrument can adapt to new scientific knowledge. Research should be forward-looking and not only look at the gaps but also the solutions in the future, including reducing plastic production and increasing reuse and recycling. Science-based policy and decision-making should furthermore include traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems.

- **Waste Hierarchy:** Promote circularity and prioritize the prevention of production and use, reduction, reuse, recycling and recovering of plastic waste sequentially. The basis is the identification of the polymers and plastics that will be regulated.

- **Just transition:** Ensuring that the whole of society – all communities, all workers, all social groups, and especially vulnerable groups – and their rights are considered in the negotiation and implementation of the treaty. A special consideration is due to those groups directly affected on their jobs or ways of life by the measures and provisions adopted by the Instrument, such as wastepickers.

- **Coherence among existing MEAs to create synergies and avoid duplication:** Closely analyze existing multilateral environmental agreements in order to enhance coherence, complementarity, creating synergies and avoiding duplications and contradictions.

- **Transparency:** Commitment to publish and disseminate information regarding decision-making and the content of monomers, polymers and plastics in general.

- **Prevention principle:** Action should be taken to protect the environment at an early stage and to prevent environmental damages from occurring by avoiding the generation of waste, the reduction in quantity of waste or hazardousness of plastics.

**Definitions**

There are several multilateral environmental agreements that already have some definitions and should be taken into consideration. In this regard, there must be further work around the application of a definition in this particular context, and well as the need of new definitions.
Although there are discussions being carried out in other contact groups, Chile would support intersessional work on definitions, with a technical and science-based approach.