



for a toxics-free future

IPEN Key initial take-aways on the [Non-Paper containing the draft text of the Chair of the Committee \(29 November 2024\)](#)

The Plastics Treaty must include global, legally binding, upstream measures addressing production volumes and chemicals of concern. Otherwise, this will merely be a waste treaty that would recirculate toxic chemicals under the guise of “circular economy,” and continue to allow plastics to threaten our health and poison communities.

To ensure a meaningful Treaty protecting human health and the environment throughout the lifecycle of plastics, the Treaty text must:

- Have a broad definition of plastic pollution in Article 2(e). Option 4 of the Chair’s proposal is scientifically sound and should be used.
- Not exclude any sectors or applications from the scope of the Treaty. The potential need for time-limited, specific exemptions, as appropriate, can be addressed under Article 4.
- Be based on global, **legally binding** control measures, for example, by:
 - In Article 3: including global (not only national) controls on hazardous chemicals.
 - Article 6: including global, legally binding controls on supply, controls on production volumes, and transparency requirements, as has been supported in submissions by more than 100 Member States.
- Strengthen measures related to protection of human health, including occupational safety and health, throughout the Treaty, for example, by:
 - In Article 3, including global, legally binding controls on hazardous chemicals, based on health-protective criteria.
 - In Article 5, on plastic product design, including global, legally binding controls on hazardous chemicals based on health-protective criteria.
 - In Article 7, on releases and leakages, including global, legally binding controls on emissions and releases of hazardous chemicals throughout the plastic life cycle.
 - In Article 10, on Just Transition, including measures to prevent harm from occupational exposures to hazardous chemicals, based on the hierarchy of controls, linking to Article 3 and article 6.
 - Retaining Article 19 on Health, since it provides a potential to improve the prevention of the health impacts from plastics and plastic chemicals.
- Ensure that provisions on transparency and disclosure of information are strengthened., for example, by:
 - In article 17, mirroring provisions under the Stockholm Convention, adding that “for the purpose of this treaty, information related to the safety of the environment of human health can never be considered as confidential.”



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- Strengthening provisions on disclosure and communication of the full chemical composition of plastics, for example, in Article 3, Article 5, and Article 6.
- Ensure environmentally sound waste management provisions to not undermine the Basel- and Stockholm Convention, or other agreements, for example, by:
 - In Article 8 and 9, retaining references to environmentally sound management.
 - In Article 8, including requirements that waste management technologies and approaches are proven to be environmentally sound.
 - In Article 8, specifying that recycling of plastics containing hazardous chemicals is not allowed, including when referring to circularity throughout the text.
- Ensure that there is sufficient and predictable funding to implement the Treaty, for example, by:
 - In Article 11, including provisions for a dedicated fund that allows for the implementation and operationalization of the polluter pays principle.