

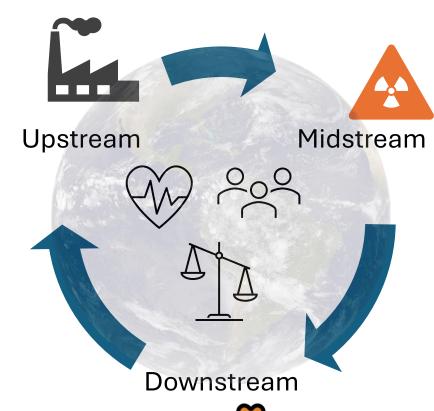


A lifecycle perspective on just transition

Principles, provisions, and practical implications in the global plastics treaty

- → Just transition an evolving and contested concept
- → Standalone provision and cross-cutting principle
- → Applies across the plastics lifecycle

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This presentation builds on research conducted as part of the 'India Norway cooperation project on capacity building for reducing plastic and chemical pollution in India' (INOPOL)

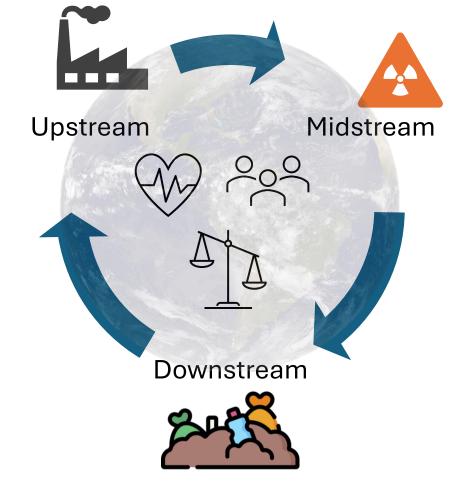




A lifecycle perspective on just transition

Principles, provisions, and practical implications in the global plastics treaty

"Ensuring that measures taken to end plastic pollution are fair, equitable and inclusive for all stakeholders across the plastic lifecycle by safeguarding livelihoods and communities impacted by plastic pollution and corresponding control measures"



(O'Hare and Nøklebye 2024)





Evolution of just transition in the plastics treaty

From implicit equity framing to explicit provision

Eary focus: Informal waste sector and waste pickers

Broader framing in Chair's text: Multiple affected stakeholders

Implementation details unclear and open to negotiation

Options paper (INC-2)

1. Possible core obligation: facilitating a just transition, including an inclusive transition of the informal waste sector

Comment: Environment Assembly resolution 5/14 recognized the significant contribution made by workers in informal and cooperative settings to the collecting, sorting and recycling of plastics in many countries. A just transition towards an environmentally sustainable economy can contribute to the goals of decent work for all, social inclusion and the eradication of poverty. ¹⁷

Zero Draft text (INC-3)

12. Just transition

- Each Party shall promote and facilitate a fair, equitable and inclusive transition for affected populations, with special consideration for women and vulnerable groups, including children and youth, in the implementation of this instrument*. This may include:
 - a. Designating a national coordinating body for engagement with relevant stakeholders, including public authorities, non-governmental organizations and local communities;

Chair's text (INC-5.2)

ARTICLE 10 JUST TRANSITION

- 1. In implementing this Convention, each Party should promote and facilitate a just transition, taking into account national circumstances and capabilities, including development priorities, needs, challenges and different pathways, with a view to ensuring that no one is left behind.
- 2. In taking measures to implement paragraph 1 of this article, each Party should take into account the situation of and engage workers in the formal and informal sectors, including workers in the plastic industry, waste pickers, artisanal and small-scale fishers, small and medium enterprises, as well as communities and groups disproportionately affected by such transition across the full life cycle of plastics, including Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women and children.
- 3. Each Party is encouraged to report, monitor and evaluate measures taken to implement this Article in its national report pursuant to Article 15.





Process matters: Transparency and participation

Limited spaces for observer participation

Process affects legitimacy and inclusivity

Just transition depends on meaningful involvement of affected groups







for their Parties to ensure public participation in the negotiation and implementation of international

Scientists' for an Effective Plastics Treaty

Executive Secretary of the INC Secretariat; Mr. Andrés Gómez

11 Feb 2025

Call for protections and assurances for observer participation at INC 5.2

Dear Bureau members,

nt. Both the Aarhus and Escazú Conventions provide international obligations

Members of the Scientists' Coalition for an Effective Plastics Treaty have actively supported delegates at the Global Plastics Treaty Negotiations since the beginning of this important process. We have

decision-making





Broadening the lens on just transition

Who participates in transition processes, under what conditions?

Whose knowledge and experiences are recognised and valued?

How are benefits and burdens of the transition distributed?

What historical harms are acknowledged or ignored?

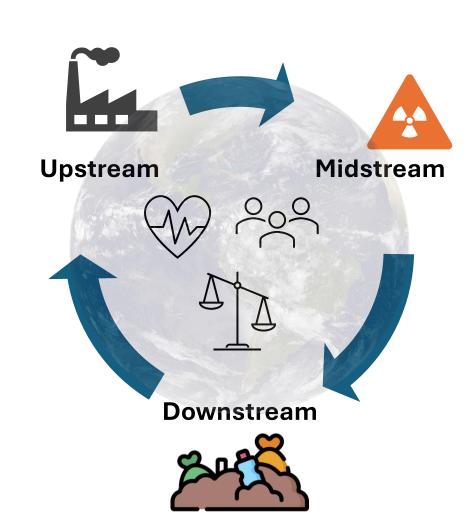




Justice across the plastics lifecycle

- **Upstream**: Environmental and social justice, land rights, intergenerational justice
- Midstream: Chemical exposure from plastic products, raising issues of health equity, consumer protection, and information access
- **Downstream:** Workers in waste management and nearby communities, coastal communities

Crosscutting: Structural inequalities, human health, human rights

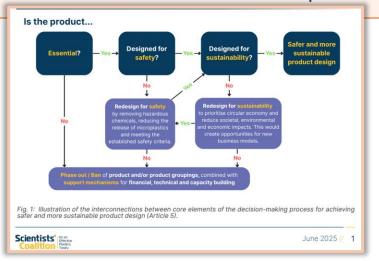




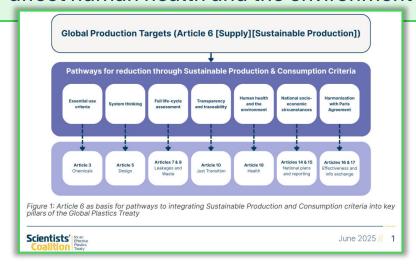


Justice dimensions across the treaty

Article 5: Plastic product design decisions determine circularity, safety, and who bears the risks and costs associated with hazardous plastic products



Article 6: Supply/Sustainable Production reducing production of primary plastic polymers affect human health and the environment



Article 8: Waste management must ensure workers' rights and safeguards



Solid waste management in the UN Plastics Treaty

A report which highlights why solid waste management is crucial to ending plastic pollution, and includes recommendations for UN Plastics Treaty discussions

2024 | Available in English

Article 11: Finance must be accessible, inclusive, and need-responsive



Article 19: Health equity and rights across the life cycle

Policy brief | Article 19 of the draft global plastics treaty text

Human health in the global plastics treaty: Summary ahead of INC 5.2

Why is human health important in the **Global Plastics Treaty?**

The right to enjoy the highest attainable standard of health,1 and to a safe, clean, healthy, and sustainable environment² are fundamental human

used to make plastics14 and eliminating hazardous substances, for example by restricting entire groups of concern (Articles 3

their alternatives acr including safe produc

Establishing safety (Scientists' for an Effective





Justice in practice: Participation, implementation,

and the road ahead

Diverse groups bring distinct but shared justice priorities

Inclusion must go beyond recognition to real influence

Implementation tools matter: guidelines, working groups, national plans

Participation will be key to just and effective outcomes

