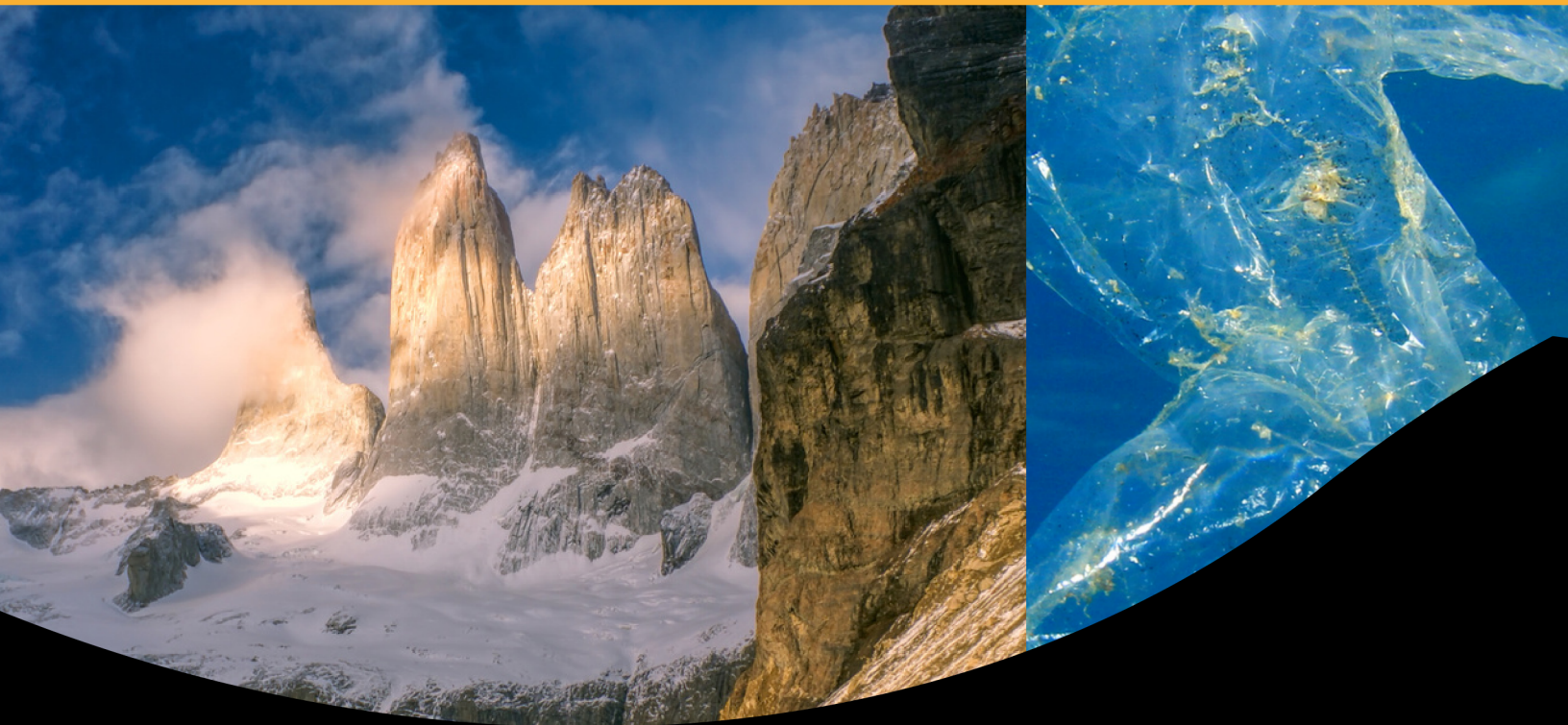




# Chile Treaty Dialogues

Multi-stakeholder Convening Report 2022



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## Chile Treaty Dialogues



# Global Treaty Dialogues

#For Plastics

## Introduction to Global Treaty Dialogues for Plastic Pollution

In March 2021, working together with WWF and Greenpeace, OPLN launched the Global Treaty Dialogues for Plastics (GTD) a capacity building program bringing together disparate multi-stakeholder voices to promote engagement in the UN Plastics Treaty.

By August 2022, the GTDs have held 5 global and 13 national level convening, connecting thousands of stakeholders across 50+ countries. OPLN's activations are currently present in 7 countries (Ghana, Pakistan, Chile, United States, Indonesia, Malaysia) connecting thousands of stakeholders across 400 organizations worldwide including Coca-Cola, Nestle, Clorox, Greenpeace, WWF and many more.

### About Ocean Plastics Leadership Network (OPLN)

OPLN is an activist-to-industry multi-stakeholder capacity building organization. This impact network brings together voices across industry activism, government, and civil society to build capacity for treaties and interventions concerning the global plastic pollution crisis. Through neutral and inclusive convening, expeditions, development tracks, treaty dialogues, and stakeholder education, OPLN bridges divides and accelerates collaboration.

OCEAN  
PLASTICS  
LEADERSHIP  
NETWORK



# Global Treaty Dialogue for Plastics 2022 Milestones

OPLN has been busy over the last year connecting activist-to-industry stakeholders around the world to dialogue on the plastics crisis and the global plastics treaty.

## Activist-to-industry network



An activist-to-industry network of participants including businesses, activist groups, government representatives, trade associations, informal workers groups, and more.

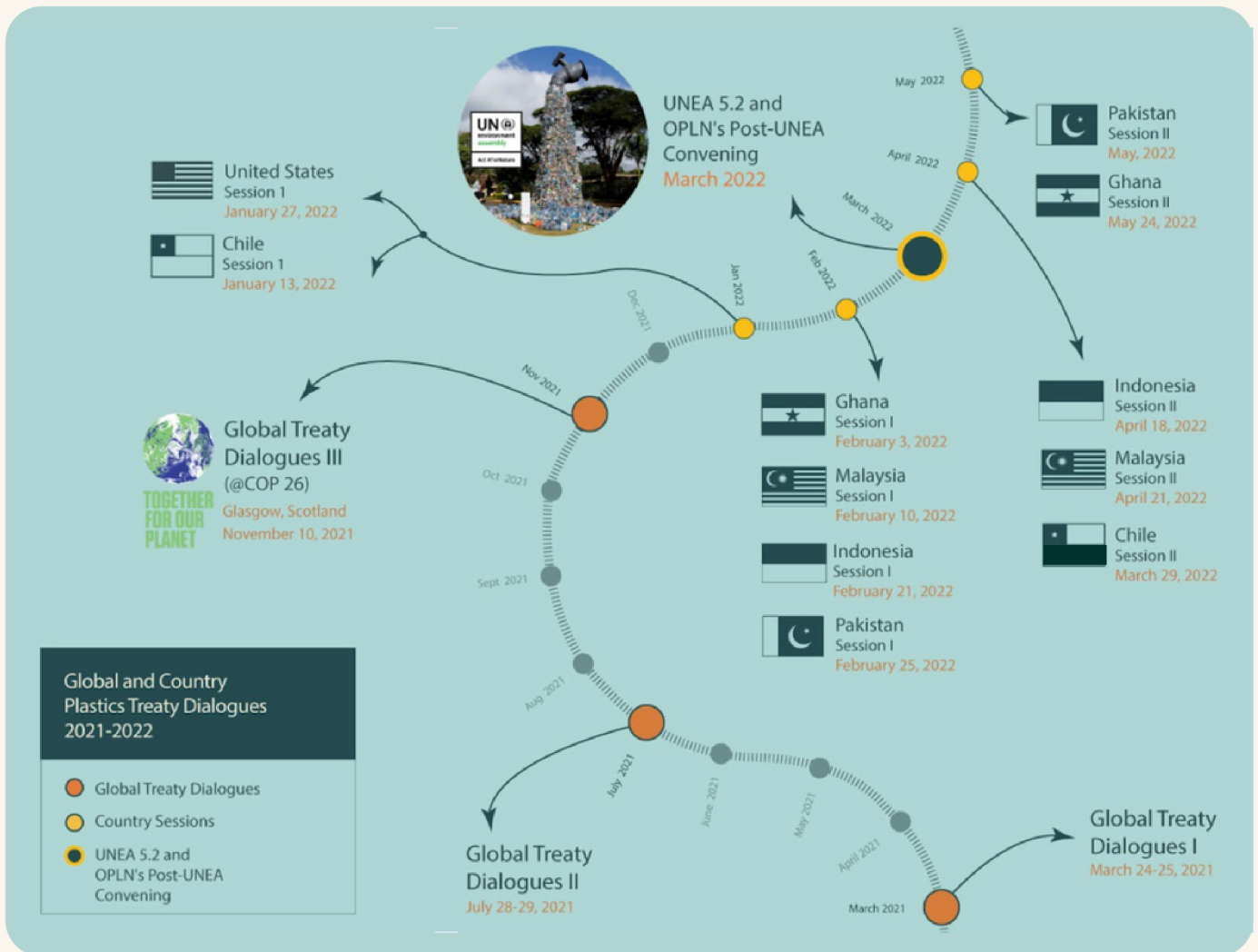
# 18

meetings between March 2021 and April 2022



# 1000s

of stakeholders from 50+ countries



# Program Partners



Plastic Oceans Chile is part of the international NGO, Plastic Oceans International. Their goal is to end plastic pollution and promote sustainable communities around the world who incorporate the Circular Economy at informal level.

Plastic Oceans Chile operates from the conviction that we must act locally to achieve global change. Through education, activism, advocacy and science, we work to inspire changes in consumer habits, corporate practices and public policy.

## Chile Treaty Dialogues



Meridian Institute is a mission-driven, nonprofit consultancy founded in 1997. Meridian focuses on five key services: collaboration, implementation, strategy, research, and philanthropic support. The key topic areas include environment & natural resources, climate change, agriculture & food systems, forests, health, oceans & coasts, resilience, science & technology, and water.

# Global Plastics Treaty Program Methodology

## Environmental Intelligence Ethos

OPLN capacity building programs for intervention are designed to bring collaborative fluency within reach of the stakeholders and accelerate adoption of solutions with a common goal of ending plastic waste in our oceans. Our approach to effective engagement is described through Environmental Intelligence ethos:

### Experiential Intelligence

Through crisis-centered expeditions we engage stakeholders to witness the program firsthand and level the understanding.

### Factual Intelligence

Through digestible and interactive momentum-driven capacity building programs we level the understanding of key facts, research findings and complex policy development processes among key stakeholders.

### Positional Intelligence

Through multi-stakeholder country / region-specific neutral convenings we ensure that action plans, solutions and treaties are inclusive of all stakeholders perspectives and motivations.



## Capacity Building Methodology

**The plastics landscape can be an information silo. Through interactive stakeholder education and media, OPLN serves as an interdependent stakeholder learning bridge.**

As part of GTD program, OPLN delivers interactive capacity building to plastics crisis stakeholders such as [Global Treaty 101 Primer](#). Our capacity building programs include up-to-date, curated insights into the treaty process and the plastics crisis landscape as reported by the leading research entities. These interactive online courses are delivered through a learning management system with an emphasis on wide reach, simplicity, time efficiency, human-centered design, ecosystem mapping and engaging storytelling. Following the official release, our capacity building programs will be open to the public via Country Reports, democratizing access to the information for all stakeholders as well as the local communities.

### Global Plastics Treaty 101

Global Plastics Treaty 101 is OPLN's primer on the UN resolution to End Plastic Pollution, signed by the United Nations Environmental Assembly in March 2022.

#### What you will learn with a 10 min time investment:

- ✓ Key considerations of the ongoing plastic treat negotiations
- ✓ Insights into the process gained from different stakeholder positions
- ✓ Expected timeline



“



Ocean Plastics Leadership Network has chosen Chile as one of the first countries to hold these dialogues due to the leadership that Chile has displayed in tackling this problem in the region. I am excited to see that so many Chileans are rising to the occasion by participating in these dialogues and taking action on plastic pollution through progressive initiatives.

**Peter Thomson - United Nations  
Special Envoy for the Ocean**

”

# Introduction

## The Plastic Pollution Crisis

We find ourselves in an increasingly divided world where science is being questioned and where we seem to be living in a constant state of crisis. The discussion about plastic, its use in society and its effects on the environment is not new to us. For more than 50 years, there have been studies about the accumulation of plastic in the environment and the damage that it causes. However, it is only in recent years that we have seen an increase in publications and public interest on the subject. For example, we there is more and more evidence about the presence of plastic in every corner of the planet and its associated toxins which we can also observe in our own bodies.

In the search for solutions, recycling has dominated the conversation. However, although technologies for making recycling a reality were already introduced in the last century, today recycling in Chile still only stands at 9.6%. Promotion of the circular economy as a systemic solution to the general problem of waste, raw material depletion and pollution is accelerating the search for ways to implement recycling on a massive scale. But while we seek solutions at the national level - through innovation, legislation, education, various projects with voluntary commitments and general habit change - globally, the flow of plastic into the environment is not stopping. In 2015 it was estimated that worldwide, about 8 million tons were entering the sea annually and now in 2022 there is already talk of 11 million tons. According to a study by the Systemiq and PEW charitable trust, the current scenario of global plastic pollution is going to triple by 2040 if we continue in "Business as Usual" mode.

It is only through open conversation and active collaboration between all sectors and the implementation of solutions in a parallel and inclusive manner that will we be able to solve this, one of the greatest environmental challenges of our time.

**Mark Minneboo, Regional Director, Latin America, Plastic Oceans International**



# Dialogues

## Why global dialogues?

Since its inception in March 2021, the mission of our dialogue initiative has been to create awareness of a future global treaty on plastic pollution in an effective and inclusive way through the participation of all stakeholders in a neutral conversation space.

The international dialogue council found it crucial that all parties who are working within the "global plastics system" needed to have a clearer idea of what they would all want from a treaty. This of course which varies widely, as interested parties can include anyone who works with plastic or is affected by it like anti-pollution activists, groups, communities, trade organizations and government agencies.

The International council also agreed that groups that traditionally disagree to the point of stalemate - like large activist organizations on the one hand and plastics manufacturers' associations on the other - needed a forum to maintain the dialogue. OPLN has found that when many different sectors are involved in issues as complicated as this, productive tension tends to keep the various parties involved in the process, often leading to progress on seemingly intractable issues.

## Dialogue Objectives

1. Establish communication between the key players to allow collaboration
2. Break down information silos and keep everyone informed about the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) process
3. Gauge general sentiment around the proposed treaty - both at country level and globally
4. Create an inclusive collective virtual meeting format for all interest groups



Taking these points into consideration, our stakeholder engagement and commitment was to:

- Help participants understand where stakeholders stand on plastic issues and to learn more about where there is alignment and where there is not. Then, to amplify the points of agreement.
- Help break speed records with respect to effective treaty making through rapid positional understanding across the stakeholder set.
- Give participants opportunities to meet leaders of organizations they may not normally interact with and in this way, productively overcome boundaries.
- Be inclusive and ensure protection against COVID-19 infection through online meetings.
- Educate all participants about the current UNEA processes, the treaty drafting process and key timelines to help them plan ahead.
- Provide a forum for participants to share research and knowledge they have gathered during the course of their work within the plastics system.

## Why national dialogues?

Although the Global Plastic Treaty Dialogues (GPTDs) were held at the end of 2021, many stakeholders had already detected a gap in the structure.

If a legally binding global treaty were to be approved, its success in ending plastic pollution would depend on the implementation not only global but national action plans and the involvement of civil society groups and national NGOs (not just global NGOs). What is more, all the barriers preventing collaboration at the global level (listed above) could also apply at the national level for each UN Member State.

Learning from the structure of the Paris Agreement, where Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are to be achieved through national action plans, the OPLN and others in the network began to see the need for starting quick and accessible dialogues about plastic at a country level. Replicating the GPTDs in a national context would connect and map the ideas of stakeholders at a country level in preparation for the rollout of two developments:

1. The start of early discussions on national action plans around plastic pollution, and
2. The negotiation of the global plastics treaty itself. This will be carried out over a period of a few years and will include representatives from all UN member states. An intergovernmental International Negotiating Committee (INC) will negotiate this new global agreement.

With reference to the second point, OPLN sees the National Dialogues as a forum for governments and INC national representatives to further signal their intentions and to map the sentiments of their stakeholders on key issues surrounding the global plastics treaty and their national plastics system in general.

As OPLN put it in an op-ed for Scientific American, "Participation will be the lifeblood of the solution, and an unpopular treaty is sure to stall."

The National Dialogues were intended to set the stage for stakeholders to get involved as soon as possible because there was no time to waste.

## Why Chile?

OPLN had the honor of selecting Chile as the first country to participate in the National Dialogues. Its regional and international leadership on environmental issues, its dedication to promoting the circular economy and a culture of driving innovation made it an ideal candidate.

Proof of this is Chile's ambitious and updated Nationally Determined Contributions to achieve the goals of the Paris agreement, presented in April 2020. One of the key commitments included in the contributions update is the development of a circular economy roadmap from 2020 to 2040 and the implementation of circularity metrics and indicators to monitor the country's progress.

OPLN believed that these ambitious goals, together with an existing culture of civic and academic engagement on plastics across Chile, formed a solid foundation for multi-sector and multi-stakeholder dialogue at national level.

In initiating the National Dialogues in Chile, OPLN aimed to demonstrate how stakeholders can come together at a national level to stimulate global momentum on a treaty in Latin America and the world.

OPLN thanks Plastic Oceans Chile for partnering with them to achieve this goal and is pleased to share the reports from the first two Dialogues. In the coming years, we will be excited to see what stakeholders from around Chile and the world have been able to learn from Chile's National Dialogues.



“

We achieved something that for us was important to be established within this agreement, which is the recognition of the work that we do - a historical work, a work carried out over decades, from generation to generation. In fact, up to the fourth or fifth generation of men and women who have taken care of waste and, above all, that we were placed in this environmental chain as one of the most important links in the process.

**Soledad Mella, president of the Chilean National Association of Waste Pickers (ANARCH)**

”

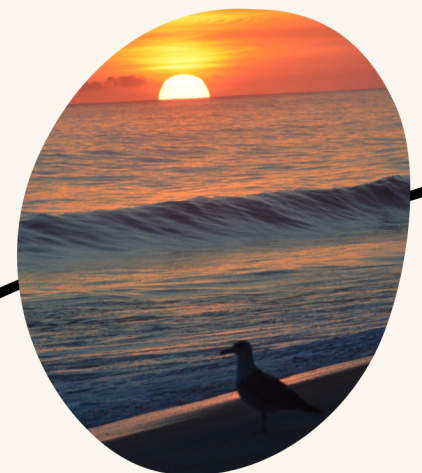
# Resolution

## A global treaty

The first dialogues in Chile took place just over a month before a momentous milestone: the adoption of the resolution "Ending Plastic Pollution: Towards a Legally Binding International Instrument" at the fifth meeting of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA 5.2) resumed on February 28 in Nairobi, Kenya.

This resolution was achieved after years of negotiations and advocacy by governments, international organizations and the private sector. In Nairobi, UN member states agreed to begin negotiations for a treaty that crucially, considers the full life cycle of plastics and includes land-based pollution sources in its scope.

The UNEA Resolution also includes a number of provisions that will hopefully provide the structure for the new Treaty on Plastic.



# Key Points

## From the UNEA Resolution

1. The UNEA Resolution is not limited to marine plastics or marine debris; it also covers “other environments,” which expands the scope of what is covered under the instrument to land-based sources.
2. The Resolution not only seeks to limit or reduce plastic pollution, but aims at “the long-term elimination of plastic pollution, in marine and other environments.”
3. The Resolution aims to foster coordination among existing international environmental treaties to “prevent plastic pollution and its related risks to human health and adverse effects on human well-being and the environment.
4. The Resolution seeks to address all aspects of the “sustainable production and consumption of plastics,” including improved waste management, greater resource efficiency and the adoption of circular economy approaches.

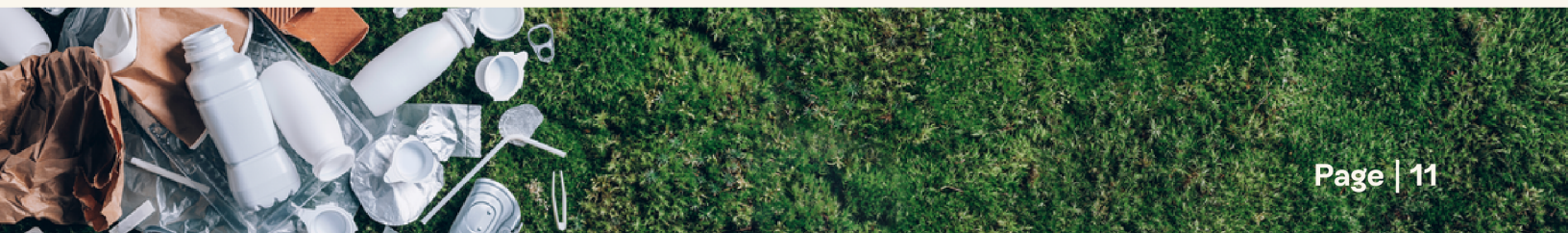
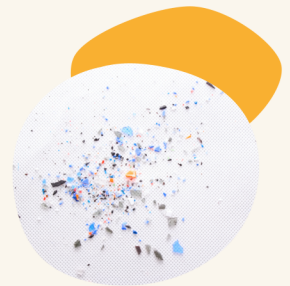


5. The Resolution stresses the importance of sustainable design so that products and materials “can be reused, remanufactured or recycled. This provision specifically targets single-use plastics.

6. The Resolution recognizes the significant contributions of waste pickers and workers in the informal economy, and encourages decision-makers to learn from their processes and best practices.

7. The Resolution mentions specifically the need to regulate microplastics.

8. The Resolution envisages a role for “all stakeholders, including the private sector,” in achieving the treaty objectives.

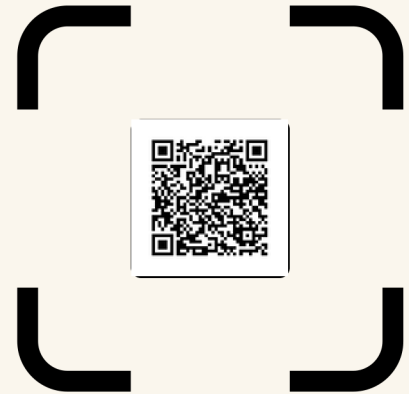


## What's next in the process?

Scan the QR code to view the full resolution:

Negotiations for a treaty will continue

Negotiators from the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) are now tasked with organizing and prioritizing the topics for discussion during the next five sessions of the INC which will begin in mid-2022 and run through the end of 2024.



According to the Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA), the INC's work program is likely to take into account the availability of science, the sensitivity or relative importance of various topics and the complexity and interrelatedness of the issues to be considered.

## Sessions in Chile

### The path to session 1

The organization and promotion of the Dialogues in Chile took place in highly dynamic circumstances. The global pandemic was starting to tail off, presidential elections were just around the corner and many national policies were on the way to implementation. No news about the future global treaty negotiations had reached Chile yet, so it felt like starting a project from scratch.

To ensure that we were putting together a valuable initiative, we decided to convene a council of experts that would help with an effective strategy to give the dialogues a strong local character with a focus on national issues in relation to the future treaty and to avoid repeating a general discussion on plastic pollution and legislation.

**We are pleased that the Ministry of Environment, Circular, WWF Chile, Acción Empresas and the UDD Master in Environmental Law served on the council.**



In addition to establishing the council, we developed a communications strategy to ensure the best and most diverse sharing of information and awareness around the initiative and the early vote of the UNEA. Perhaps the biggest challenge was how to get everyone up to speed on a future treaty that did not yet exist. Here, the network of stakeholders and experts that we have built as a foundation over the past few years was essential and helped us shape this first session.



## Results session 1

### Introduction to the treaty and the idea of regulating pollution through a global instrument

Session 1 was attended by various experts, representing a variety of sectors, who gave an overview of the idea behind a global treaty on plastic pollution.

The following questions were then posed to the participants:

#### Block 1:

- What excites you about the treaty and why?
- What worries you about a possible treaty and why?
- How could these concerns be overcome?

#### Block 2:

- Which issues stand out as being difficult and important to address and which are relatively easy and important? Why?
- What possible implications could this treaty have for you or your organization? Why?

# Main Ideas

## Session 1

- All participants agreed that there must be cooperation from the different sectors with collaborative and multisectoral work.
- The vast majority of the sectors consider it vitally important to overcome the problem of plastic pollution, ensure environmental education and encourage a change in consumption habits towards the zero-waste model because that, in turn, will change the industry; and that the treaty would help with that.
- There is a broad consensus that recycling is not enough and that it is necessary to rethink materials and packaging. The focus should not only be on recycling but also on encouraging the reuse of plastic.
- There is agreement that citizens should be involved in decision-making at the national level.
- A recurring concern from the sectors is that negotiations will take too long and that the treaty will not be adopted with the necessary urgency. And that, if it is adopted, regulation at the national level will be delayed by political pressure.
- In general they also believe that the treaty should establish clear and measurable objectives.
- That information should be standardized of and criteria unified with regard to the environmental impacts produced by plastic and plastic itself. That there should be transparency with respect to plastic products to verify if they are really biodegradable. That there should also be clear traceability of plastic throughout its production cycle to prevent it from ending up in the ocean and to avoid generation of virgin plastic.



- In general, they openly reproach greenwashing and hope that the treaty does not facilitate this. They consider it essential that companies be held accountable for pollution in their processes.
- There is a fear that the treaty will not be complied with and that the standards of the treaty cannot be implemented in Chilean reality.
- There is concern that there will not be adequate monitoring of compliance with the treaty's commitments - both at international and national levels - and that non-compliance will be sanctioned.
- They agree that the treaty will serve as a roadmap and will help countries to define action plans, leveling the situation between developed and less developed countries through their national legislations once the treaty comes into force.
- There is general agreement that plastic needs to be rethought and properly valued, that plastic should not be eliminated but that it should be used in long-term products like cars and not in the short-term for single-use purposes.
- There is a common concern about lack of funding and technology transfer, both with respect to research and in the implementation of measures to meet the objectives.
- There is agreement that the international treaty should consider the different local and global realities in relation to the achievement of the objectives.
- There is a question mark around what will be done with States that do not want to sign the treaty and continue to pollute with plastic. It is a concern that the most polluting States do not want to be part of the treaty; and on the other hand, that all international players should be included and not only the leaders (the same at a national level).
- They questioned what is going to happen with the pollution of maritime areas that do not have a specific jurisdiction because they are in open sea.
- The business sector is concerned that the treaty will include restrictions to trade that will prevent new investments which, in turn, could bring solutions.



# Discrepancies

Identified in session 1 Dialogues

- A difference expressed by academic representatives is that the treaty cannot contain gray rules that give too much freedom of action to achieve the objectives because there is then a risk that they will not be achieved. However, the industry maintains that gray zones are necessary where plastic can be used in some cases and not in others. This is because they fear that the treaty will be very difficult to comply with and could cause the business sector to reject it.
- The NGO sector is calling for a treaty with ambitious goals to tackle the problem but industry believes that if the treaty is very ambitious it will be very difficult to comply with, which will lead to industry resistance.



- The NGO sector fears that in this transition too much importance will be given to plastic because they believe it needs to be replaced with another raw material that is environmentally friendly. The industry sector disagrees with this because it believes that plastic is a good material and does not have to be replaced but could rather be used in a different way. In their opinion, replacing it with other raw materials could generate other negative environmental impacts.

## The Path to Session 2

Following the session 1 experience and the ongoing negotiation leading up to UNEA 5.2 we felt the need to continue keeping session participants informed. Therefore, between the January and March sessions, we sent out a video explaining what was going to happen in the week leading up to the vote on UNEA 5.2 and also distributed a newsletter to update them on the content of the approved resolution. We then translated the resolution and published a summary of the twenty most important points of the resolution.

The first session in January was more informative and focused on generating a baseline of knowledge among all participants. In the second session, the aim was to go deeper and identify more specific positions such as obstacles, fears, opportunities and underlying challenges for Chile as a country. So we decided to structure the second dialogue in a different way, with less plenary presentations and more time in the conservation rooms.

For this second session we also wanted to address some of the learning points from the January session and make sure we had better representation from certain sectors. One of the main focuses of the second program was to ensure representation from the informal waste management sector (waste pickers). To that end, we set up a meeting with the help of Ciudad Posible and Anarch to explore the possibility of involving more waste pickers in the conversation.

## Results session 2

### Contents of the resolution and next steps in the process and for Chile

The session included presentations by several experts who were present at the voting during UNEA 5.2. In addition, there was a panel discussion in which guests from four different sectors discussed the contents of the resolution approved during UNEA 5.2.

The following questions were presented to the participants:

#### **Block 1:**

- Which issues included in the resolution do you like and give you hope?
- What issues do you think are missing in the resolution?
- Which issues in the resolution do you consider to be the most relevant for Chile?

#### **Block 2:**

- How will the results of UNEA 5.2 positively or negatively impact your sector, your company or organization?
- In the meantime, (2022 - 2024) what obstacles and critical points do we have to solve in Chile to reduce waste generation, be more circular and prepare our country for this treaty and the national action plan that this treaty will require when it is signed in 2025?

# Main Ideas

## Both blocks, session 2

- There is widespread concern about how funding will be provided to the poorest countries to achieve capacity building, improved infrastructure and access to technology, with a broad focus on the need for greater international and multi-sectoral cooperation.
- It is widely believed that recognizing the work of informal recyclers is vital to the proper management of plastic pollution and that this is an overdue task for States.
- There is general understanding that environmental education is needed to achieve the required change and that steps should be taken towards improving behavioral change through environmental education.
- It is widely believed that the availability of information regarding plastic-related aspects will lead to an improvement in addressing the full life cycle of plastic because it will allow for greater traceability of the material.
- In addition, the circular economy approach is seen as the way to keep plastic in the economy for as long as possible.
- It is widely accepted that the involvement of civil society is necessary to move forward.



From the title we already see a strong political commitment and from the words 'to end plastic pollution', to end or eliminate pollution, we already see the ambition of what is to be achieved [...] There are 175 States that agree that we have to end plastic pollution.

**Andrés del Castillo, Senior Attorney - Center for  
International Environmental Law (CIEL)**

# Quotes

## Panel Discussion Session 2

“The design - and we have to start from there - if the design was for this material to be reusable, remanufactured or recycled, we would progress much faster. But in the meantime, there are associations like ours which recover the material and give it a second life.”

**Antonia Biggs- General Manager Anir**



"We are concerned that the plastics discussion at the local level is usually centered around containers and packaging considering that it is a material that is present in many other products which should also be regulated, banned and replaced, since we breathe, consume and generate micro plastics every time we dress, bathe or feed ourselves.”

**Carolina Moya – Director and Co-Founder of Circular**

"Without a doubt we need impact and we need volume. Therefore, we are very open and available to carry out different initiatives in collaboration with other players. So we thank you very much for this space for dialogue because I think it is the only way that each one of us can put on the table what we can contribute, what each one can improve so that somehow, together we can build and enhance the circular economy.”

**Paola Calorio – Public Affairs Director, Coca Cola Chile, Bolivia and Paraguay**



"Including the life cycle of plastics in the resolution is a great achievement but it is also a great challenge because it means many more actions, many more players and the instrument should include a multi-stakeholder agenda.”

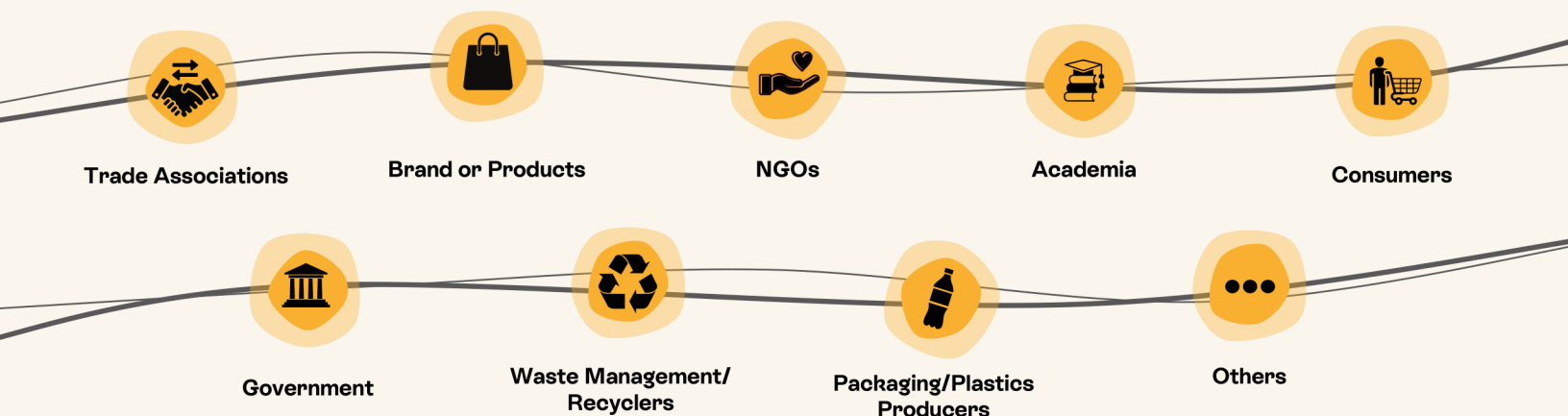
**María Alejandra González – Plastics Policy Advisor, WWF Colombia**

# Sector Participation

One of the main objectives of the dialogues was to have participation from a wide variety of sectors directly and indirectly involved in the plastic life cycle. Between the two sessions a total of 100 people participated, representing nine sectors.

One of the biggest challenges was to achieve participation from the informal recyclers sector which was missing in session one.

We achieved this with the support of Coca Cola Chile and the Ciudad Posible Foundation. With a Keynote address by its president, Soledad Mella and 4 representatives from the National Association of Recyclers of Chile, we had active participation from this sector in session 2.



Our other challenge was to ensure effective, high-content exchange and to minimize possible tensions between different sectors. In addition to explaining objective of the dialogues to participants and asking for their support in achieving the goals, we also arranged for high-level facilitators. With the support of the UDD Master in Environmental Law and workshops we organized for the facilitators, we were able to provide them with the necessary information on the subject of the future treaty, plastic pollution and possible tensions between sectors. With a team of 16 facilitators we were able, in some cases, to deepen the answers of the attendees and learn more about their opinions and points of view.

On the consumer side we had a very valuable representation from Circular and Applah, however we hope that in the future, with support from the Ministry of Environment and its secretariats it will be possible to take this dialogue to the regions and get more neighborhood organizations to participate to ensure that all voices are included in this future treaty.

# Multistakeholder Dialogue Participants

## Brands & Producers

Unilever  
Falabella  
Marienberg  
Alsea  
Casaideas  
Nestlé  
Biobrush Spa  
L'Oreal Chile  
Schneider Electric S.A.  
Corona Retail  
Coca-cola  
SMU (Unimarc)  
Corona Retail  
Tigre-ADS  
CCU

## NGO

Marviva  
FIMA  
Momentum ONG  
Tompkins Conservation  
WWF Colombia  
Fundación Áreas Protegidas Chile  
WWF Chile  
Alianza Basura Cero  
Fundación Avina/Latitud R  
Fundación MERI  
Ecoterra ONG  
Alianza Basura Cero  
Tremendas  
Fundación Endémica  
Oceana  
Fundación Meri

## Academia

USACH  
Científicos de la Basura  
UDP  
DUOC UC  
UCSC  
PUCV  
Laben Chile  
UDD  
USS

## Government

Ministerio de Medioambiente  
Municipalidad de Talca  
Municipalidad de Colina  
Municipalidad Cerro Navia  
Municipalidad Peñalolén  
Municipalidad Colina  
Municipalidad Talca  
ASCC

## Recyclers

ANARCH  
Entechprise  
Comberplast  
Yo recicló

## Trade Associations

Acción Empresas  
SOFOFA  
Asiquim  
AB Chile  
Pacto Chileno por los Plásticos  
La Ciudad Posible  
Pacto Chileno por los Plásticos  
Fundación Chile

## Plastic Producers

ASIPLA  
BioElements  
Comberplast  
Coexpan  
Unibag  
Amcor  
Winpack

## Consumers

APPLAH  
ADC Circular

## Others

STGO Slow  
Poder Judicial  
Consultora Beloop  
ALPESCAS  
Gesex S.A.  
Ecocarga  
No identificado  
SONAPESCA

25

The sector that we were not able to involve in the dialogues was the financial sector. Our network of contacts and that of the council was not able to reach this sector, therefore we did not have any representatives from them in the dialogues. Understanding the position and vision of this sector in these matters is of utmost importance for this treaty, because without them, the transition to a circular economy in our country will be complicated.



## Conclusion and recommendations

The National Dialogues have served as a first catalyst of opinions from different sectors of civil society on the future treaty on plastic pollution. We started the dialogues at a time when people were not aware of this treaty, so we felt obligated to dedicating part of the dialogues to informing everyone about its proposed contents and intentions. It was a great challenge to create another space for conversation and exchange when there were already several on the go in Chile. But in the end, OPLN's experience was sufficiently important to ensure dialogues of high value for all participants.

The issue of plastic pollution in Chile has been on the agenda of many sectors for some time now, with a national perspective and based on the current capacity in both the companies themselves and in the market. We were surprised to realize that many observations raised by civil society in these dialogues were, in turn, incorporated into the UNEA resolution. This tells us that Chilean civil society stakeholders are aligned with the global vision of how to solve this problem and that by identifying this synergy of ideas we can understand that Chile is going in the right direction.





National laws and strategies have accelerated the pressure and generated incentives for changes to be made. Many working groups have been formed and collaborative spaces have been created. Through the Chilean Pact for Plastics, this national perspective has been opened and innovations have been promoted with international benchmarks and the ambition of its partners has pushed towards international reduction goals. On the other hand, there is an increasingly strong call from civil society to improve the conditions, not only in the way we recycle but also in how we educate about the environment and specifically about the generation of waste and the waste of resources and raw materials in our country.

Changing a system of production, consumption and discarding that has functioned and become entrenched over decades is not easy. At Plastic Oceans we see it every day, and we recognize that there are many challenges to overcome in Chile. We are convinced that it is only through intersectoral collaboration and knowledge sharing that we can make the right decisions and overcome this crisis. Some challenges can be solved at the country level, while for others we will need global solutions. This will require short, medium and long-term changes with the involvement of all sectors.

We are faced with the possibility of having a powerful global instrument to make profound changes in our country, which will take charge of plastic pollution and possibly the entire plastic life cycle. For this reason, we consider it essential to involve all sectors in this crucial stage during which the details of this instrument will be negotiated over the next two years. Now is the time for voices to be heard and taken into account at a global level in the process leading up to the signing of the global treaty at the end of 2024. We hope that these dialogues have been just the beginning of this joint work and that we can continue to lead this process from civil society.