

**Cambodia's position on the Chair's Text for the INC-5.2**

**❖ ARTICLE 12: CAPACITY BUILDING, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER, INCLUDING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

Cambodia aligns itself with the views of developing country Parties and wishes to express strong support for the provisions outlined in this article on capacity building, technical assistance, and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies.

As a highly vulnerable to the impacts of plastic pollution, facing significant resource and technical constraints, this article is not only welcome—it is essential. We believe that effective implementation of our obligations under this instrument requires not just legal commitment, but also robust and sustained international support tailored to our national realities.

We particularly underscore the importance of paragraph 1, which rightly highlights that such support must be country-driven and responsive to nationally determined needs and priorities. Cambodia believes that capacity-building efforts should directly empower local institutions, strengthen waste management systems, enhance monitoring capabilities, and improve community awareness on plastic use and reduction.

We also call for the prioritization of Least Developed Countries, coastal developing countries, and countries with limited access to technology and finance. As a developing country, Cambodia faces challenges related to marine plastic pollution, limited access to advanced waste processing technologies, and gaps in data and research. We urge that these vulnerabilities be given full recognition when implementing this article.

Cambodia supports the potential establishment of a Cooperation Mechanism, as mentioned in paragraph 5, which should serve as a platform to coordinate assistance, avoid duplication of efforts, and ensure timely and equitable access to resources and technology.

Furthermore, we emphasize the value of regional cooperation. Cambodia encourages investment in regional and subregional knowledge hubs—particularly in Southeast Asia—to facilitate south-south learning, technology exchange, and practical, on-the-ground solutions adapted to local conditions.

We finally stress the importance of inclusivity. Capacity-building should not only involve governments, but also engage the private sector, academia, local communities, and Indigenous Peoples to ensure lasting impact.

Para. 1

Cambodia strongly supports this provision of the chair's text, emphasizing the importance of timely and appropriate capacity-building, technical assistance, and technology transfer to developing countries, especially Least Developed Countries ( LDCs ) and Small Island Developing States ( SIDS ). As an LDC, we underscore that such support must be country-driven and aligned with national needs and priorities. Therefore, we propose maintaining clear language on concessional and preferential terms to ensure that support is accessible and equitable. This is essential for enabling effective implementation of obligations under this instrument and bridging the gap in technical and institutional capacities.

Para. 2 ( Co-Chairs revised text )

Cambodia welcomes the inclusion of provisions on capacity-building, technical assistance, and technology transfer, as these are essential for the effective implementation of this instrument.

We support delivery through multiple channels — regional, subregional, and national arrangements — as well as through multilateral, bilateral, and partnership approaches, including north-south, south-south, and triangular cooperation.

For Cambodia, it is important that these efforts actively engage the private sector, development partners, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities, and involve local and subnational governments.