

INC5, Contact Group-4

November 26, 2024

TEXT SUBMISSION BY BANGLADESH ON EFFECTIVENESS EVALUATION & MONITORING (ARTICLE-16)

Harmonized monitoring of plastic pollution and its effects on human health and the environment is fundamental to establish baselines against which to identify trends and assess treaty effectiveness. Such harmonized monitoring was provided by paragraph “a. Assessment and monitoring” under article 4. Periodic assessment and monitoring of the progress of implementation of the instrument* of the Compiled draft text.

This remains the best approach for monitoring, although it is excluded in the non-paper’s article 16 on Effectiveness evaluation and monitoring. We wish to therefore draw this paragraph “a from the compiled text as follows: [READ a-d]

The Conference of the Parties shall, at its first meeting establish programmes to assess and monitor emissions and releases of plastic into the environment. This should include:

- a) Establishment of baseline information on the types and volumes of existing plastic pollution in the environment;
- b) Periodically collect data and information on the types and levels of plastic pollution in the environment;
- c) Modelling to understand the movement of plastics in air, soil, water, and ecosystems;
- d) The effects of plastic pollution on the environment

On para 3: We wish to replace the period of 6 years with 4 years. The period of 6 years as modeled by the Minamata convention has contributed to delayed enforcement of bans on mercury in products and would therefore be ineffective to address the urgency needed to tackle plastic pollution.

On para 4: We wish to remove points [a-g] as it is adequate for the evaluation to be conducted on the basis of available scientific, environmental, technical, financial and economic information.

Special attention should be given to developing countries including the special circumstances of SIDS, LDCs and lower riparian developing countries to be resourced in order to build technical capacity to conduct such monitoring.

A science-policy interface drawing on independent and robust scientific knowledge could also have a key role in supporting harmonized monitoring efforts and contributing to periodic assessments based on monitoring data provided by Parties.