Rwanda’s submission on:

1. **Capacity Building**

On Capacity Building: The future instrument should have specific capacity building programmes with the goal to support member states in meeting their obligations for implementing the treaty, and to enable them to fully contribute to the goal to end plastic pollution.

There is a need for specific provisions in the treaty to address the needs of member states and promote the further development of and access to up-to-date technologies designed to end plastic pollution.

2. **National Plan**

The National Action Plan holds significant importance within the treaty framework as it serves as a crucial tool for parties to combat plastic pollution. Rwanda aligns itself with the Africa group's submission emphasizing the importance of the National Plan in addressing the challenges posed by plastic pollution.

In the process of crafting legally binding instruments, Rwanda underscores the National Plan's role in empowering parties to adhere to the treaty's provisions. My delegation believes that the, format/design and scope of this National Plans should be guided by the treaty itself for their effective implementation.

recognizing the diverse national circumstances, the treaty may enforce mandatory provisions and consider additionally voluntary components, to which all parties can respond accordingly

3. **On implementation and compliance**

My delegation supports the establishment of compliance mechanisms in the instrument.

We believe that all countries who wish to end plastic pollution would—indeed—want to actively comply with the control measures that would help bring us to a future without plastic pollution. Any non-compliance would take us a step further away from that future.

To avoid such non-compliance, my delegation proposes that the instrument seeks to proactively address any challenges and needs of parties in their implementation of the instrument. By doing so, we can proactively provide the necessary technical, financial
assistance and facilitate the technology transfers that are necessary for parties to comply with the instrument, ensuring that no one is left behind.

To do this, we must have a strong, facilitative compliance mechanism—without that, we risk regrettable incidences of non-compliance where those incidences should not have happened in the first place if we have strong compliance mechanisms in place.

4. **On Reporting**

My delegation believes that reporting is fundamental to the fulfilment of our objectives. It is the basis upon which we will measure progress and set out priorities and measures. We need to ensure that, at each stage of the lifecycle, we report the relevant information. We therefore support option 1.

As proposed by Ethiopian on behalf of Africa Group, we support the deletion of option 2 and propose the addition of reporting timeline under option one.

We support the intervention from Japan that additional data should be reported, such as leakage. We would also support reporting on waste management as well.

We have one editorial comment. In paragraph 3 of option 1, we make reference to reporting “volumes.” We believe that this should be “quantities” so that it allows for reporting to be undertaken on both weight and volume, as relevant. The reason for this is that we commonly talk about plastic in tonnes, not liters, and therefore “quantities” would be more appropriate.

To ensure the quality of the reports submitted by Parties to this treaty, All National reports shall have to be reviewed by the governing body to be established by the treaty.