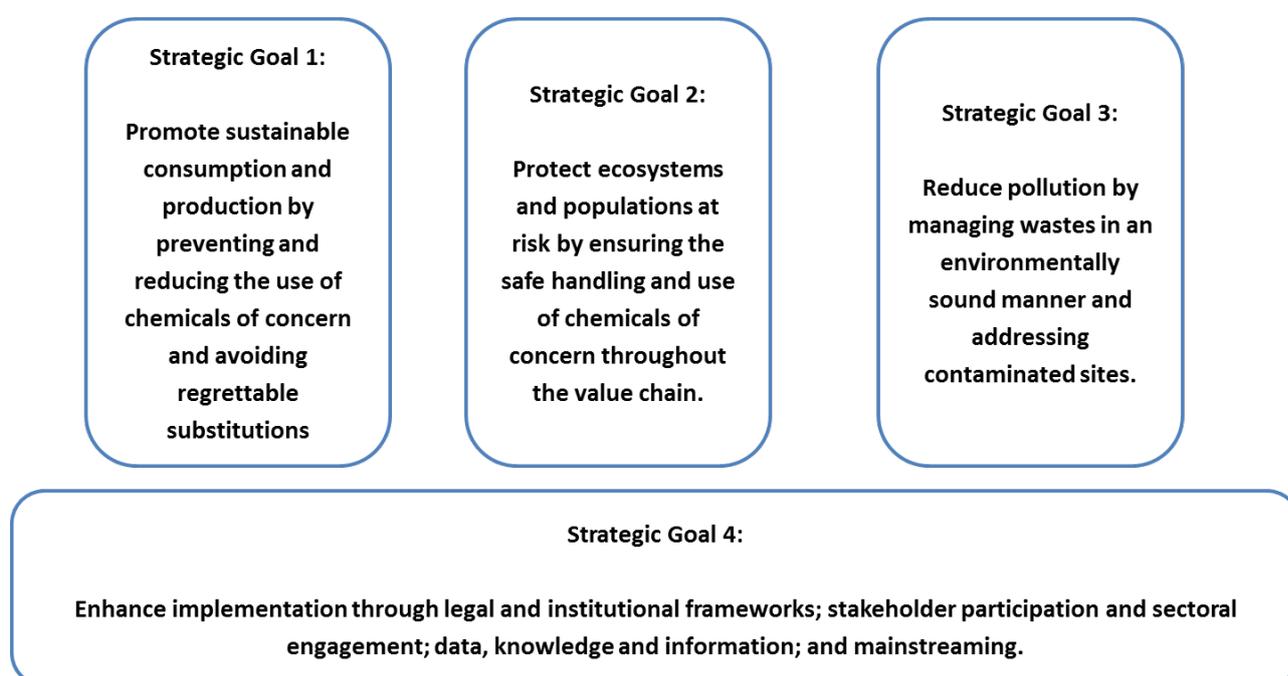


Inputs from *UN Environment* on the objectives and milestones:

1. The overarching framework for the beyond 2020 would benefit from a set of strategic goals and a focused number of targets.
2. Building on the Biodiversity cluster experience, the strategic goals, as proposed below are considered achievable and have been designed considering the importance of addressing the substance and what needs to be achieved rather than the HOW it should be achieved. Therefore, we are suggesting to translate the objectives under the Strategic Approach, to one crosscutting goal. Further the strategic goals below give the space to bring ownership and accountability to all actors, where they could see them fitting and contributing.
3. The proposed strategic goals rationale includes the classical approach to chemicals and waste management considering system-based approach - life cycle: strategic goal 1 being the front of pipe approach - prevention, solution oriented; strategic goal 2 referring to risk assessments and risk management and impacts and strategic goal 3 addressing waste – end of the pipe. Goal 4 is the process oriented goal.



Strategic Goal 1: Promote sustainable consumption and production by preventing and reducing the use of chemicals of concern and avoiding regrettable substitution

4. Wherever technically and economically feasible, the preferred option under the ‘hierarchy of control’ is to reduce the use of chemicals of concern in products and processes and/or to replace them with safe alternatives, while avoiding regrettable substitutions, by assessing them with a life cycle approach. Targets under this goal would reflect the importance of innovation in finding chemical and non-chemical alternatives across economic sectors, with all stakeholders making critical contributions.
5. The purpose of sustainable consumption is to integrate initiatives from all stakeholder aligning them behind this shared goal. Examples could include the chemical and downstream industries scaling up research and development of safe alternatives in different sectors, civil society organizations working with farmers to advance agro-ecological approaches; citizens and institutional consumers influencing retailers to adjust their product portfolio; companies shifting their business model from product to service; academia advancing green chemistry principles; governments setting legal restrictions on priority substances; and UN Agencies convening and supporting alignment across global value chains, manufacturers increasing investments in cleaner battery technology; governments providing fiscal incentives for safer construction materials; fund managers including sustainable chemistry considerations in investment strategies; the

chemical and downstream industries creating safe jobs for marginalized groups; and advocacy groups promoting the sustainable use of pharmaceuticals to combat diseases.

Strategic Goal 2: Protect ecosystems and populations at risk by ensuring the safe handling and use of chemicals of concern throughout the value chain

6. In cases where replacement is not technically or economically feasible, risk reduction measures should be applied to minimize exposure or emissions.
7. Targets around this Goal could include occupational health and safety measures, including access to information on chemicals in products; and emissions reduction measures such as BAT/BEP and licensing for industrial facilities. Examples of stakeholder contributions could include the implementation of the ILO conventions or the FAO/WHO International Code of Conduct on Pesticides Management; implementation of GHS and establishment of Poison Centres; government permitting and licensing and BAT/BEP for pollution prevention; develop and implement health promotion and protection strategies and programmes for the life cycle of high-priority chemicals, particularly for vulnerable populations.

Strategic Goal 3: Reduce pollution by managing wastes in an environmentally sound manner and addressing contaminated sites

8. The legacy of poor chemicals management is a priority for many developing countries, while the generation of wastes is accelerating in all regions of the world.
9. Targets could include disposal of existing stockpiles of waste and remediation of contaminated sites; and the existence of infrastructures and capacity for environmentally sound handling, separation, collection, packaging, labelling, transportation, storage and disposal of wastes. Examples of stakeholder contributions could include disposal projects by governments including the implementation of Basel Convention procedures for notification and transboundary movements; and awareness raising for populations living near contaminated sites to reduce their access and exposures.

Strategic Goal 4: Enhance implementation through legal and institutional frameworks; stakeholder participation and sectoral engagement; data, knowledge and information and mainstreaming

10. A strong enabling environment is indispensable and cuts across the implementation of all strategic goals. Targets could include the successful engagement of all stakeholders (citizens, governments, private sector, civil society, academia etc.) in interdisciplinary and collaborative partnerships at various levels (global, regional, national, local) and in all sectors (e.g. health, labor, agriculture); mainstreaming of chemicals and waste priorities in sustainable development strategies and budgets; a strong science-policy platform, building on existing structures, offering reliable data, assessment frameworks an information to support decision-making; ensuring that countries fulfill their reporting obligations under chemicals and waste multilateral environmental agreements and have basic regulatory capacity and legal frameworks addressing the life-cycle; advancing the integrated approach to financing, including industry involvement.
- I. **Royal Society of Chemistry* submitted the following comment but was not discussed during the group discussion: recommendation that consultations with the international scientific community are performed to establish what is currently achievable at a scientific and technical level e.g. whether there are areas where there are gaps in current technical ability it identify and assess risks of particular chemicals or products. i.e. where is further research and capability building needed.