
Fourth meeting of the intersessional process considering the Strategic Approach and sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020 (IP4)
Bucharest, Romania, 29 August – 2 September 2022

Report of the fourth meeting of the intersessional process considering the Strategic Approach and sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020

Introduction

1. At its fourth session, held in Geneva from 28 September to 2 October 2015, the International Conference on Chemicals Management in its resolution IV/4 decided to initiate an intersessional process for preparing recommendations regarding the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020. The process was to be open to all stakeholders.

2. The fourth meeting of the intersessional process was held from 29 August to 2 September 2022 in Bucharest, Romania.

I. Opening of the meeting

3. The meeting was opened at 10.30 a.m. on 29 August 2022. Opening remarks were made by: Mr. Barna Tánczos, Minister of Environment, Water and Forests, Romania; Ms. Anita Breyer, President of the fifth session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management; and Ms. Sheila Aggarwal-Khan, Director, Economic Division, UN Environment Programme (UNEP).

4. In his opening address, Mr. Tánczos reiterated that the global chemical sector is a major economic factor and a key enabler for achieving sustainable development, underlining that the sound management of chemicals and waste supports the implementation of many, if not all, of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Noting that this meeting will consider the subject of targets and indicators for the beyond-2020 framework, he stressed the need to develop recommendations for a global framework for sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020, and encouraged all participants to reach an agreement on this. He also urged the identification of solutions to restrict the export of chemicals and hazardous waste to states that cannot manage them properly.

5. Mr. Tánczos also expressed his country's solidarity with Ukraine, and condemned the Russian aggression against Ukraine, noting this grossly violates international law and the UN Charter, and undermines international security and stability. He urged Russia to respect its obligations under international law, including international humanitarian and human rights law, concerning the protection of civilians, women, and children.

6. In her welcoming remarks, Ms. Breyer expressed gratitude to the Government of Romania for hosting this first full in-person intersessional process meeting since the COVID-19 disruption. She provided a strategic perspective on the broader global context and challenges that directly influence work on the “beyond-2020 instrument.” She highlighted that the disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and major shifts in global geopolitical tensions and dynamics have deepened and exposed the severe social and economic impacts of the underlying triple planetary crises of pollution, climate change and biodiversity loss, and said that these have in turn exposed the fragility of international governance, trade and financial systems. She stressed that there is no other option but to urgently and rapidly transition to just, inclusive and resilient sustainable development pathways, and that achieving the SDGs is a “global must.”

7. Ms. Breyer stressed that the “beyond-2020 instrument” should play a role in overcoming the global pollution crisis, but should also be designed and implemented in a manner that maximizes solutions and benefits to related social and economic challenges such as those in health, food and energy sectors. The beyond-2020 efforts should also complement and support implementation efforts of other international chemicals and waste conventions, codes and standards. The beyond-2020 instrument can be a powerful international framework that engages and further generates multi-sectoral and stakeholder commitment to deliver ambitious and concrete action integrated across sectors and value chains. She said it must be durable over the longer term, flexible and adaptable.

8. In her opening speech, Ms. Aggarwal-Khan noted the need for a system where economies and industry can flourish, but where pollution to the environment and human health is prevented and worker and consumer safety is protected. She stressed the role of civil society in helping to figure out this journey to sustainability. She also called for basic chemicals management and systems to be available in countries, noting the need for governments to unlock financing to help create both the regulatory environment and a level playing field to promote industry participation.

9. Ms. Judith Torres (Uruguay), Co-Chair of the Intersessional Process, thanked the Government of Romania for their warm welcome and hospitality. She noted that owing to COVID-19 and a postponement of IP4, the ICCM5 Bureau and Co-Chairs of the Intersessional Process organized a series of virtual working groups to support the work of the Intersessional Process and advance deliberations on the Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and wastes beyond 2020.

10. She said the objective of IP4 is to finalize the recommendations regarding the Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and wastes beyond 2020, presented in one single document for consideration at ICCM5 to be held in Bonn, Germany from 25-29 September 2023.

11. She further noted that the role of IP4 is to build on the outcomes of IP3, taking into account the virtual working groups, submissions, briefings, regional meetings as well as the views expressed during IP4 in order to find a common understanding towards ICCM5’s deliberations. She urged focusing on the essential structure and elements of a framework.

II. Organizational matters

Appointment of the IP Co-Chair

12. In October 2021, the Government of Canada informed the Bureau that the country is no longer able to fill the role of the Co-Chair of the Intersessional Process, while assuring their continued commitment to a successful outcome at ICCM5 and sound management of chemicals and waste both domestically and globally.

13. On 12 April 2022, the WEOG region nominated Ms. Kay Williams from the United Kingdom as IP Co-Chair replacing Mr. David Morin from Canada. As communicated to the Bureau in advance of the 20th Bureau meeting held in March 2022, Ms. Williams worked ad interim until an official Co-Chair appointment could be made.

14. On 29 August, the fourth meeting of the Intersessional Process (IP4) confirmed Ms. Williams' appointment as the new IP Co-Chair.

15. Co-Chair Kay Williams, in her opening remarks, thanked all for entrusting her with the important task of ensuring that an ambitious yet achievable outcome is considered by ICCM5.

Adoption of the Agenda

16. The participants adopted the following agenda on the basis of the provisional agenda set out in document SAICM/IP.4/1/Rev 1:

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Appointment of the IP Co-Chair;
 - (b) Adoption of the agenda;
 - (c) Organization of work.
3. Development of recommendations for consideration by the fifth session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management for the Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020.
4. Preparations for the fifth session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management.
5. Any other business.
6. Closure of the meeting.

Organization of Work

17. The meeting was co-chaired by Ms. Judith Torres (Uruguay) and Ms. Kay Williams (United Kingdom).

18. In carrying out its work at the current meeting, IP4 had before it working and information documents pertaining to the various items on the meeting agenda. Those documents were listed, according to the agenda items to which they pertain, in document SAICM/IP.4/1/Rev.1 and SAICM/IP.4/1/Add.1/Rev.1. The rules of procedure of the International Conference on Chemicals Management, as provided in rule 23 of those rules, apply *mutatis mutandis* to the meeting of the IP4.

19. Participants agreed to work in accordance with the proposal set out in a scenario note prepared by the President (SAICM/IP.4/INF/1/Rev.1). They thus agreed, *inter alia*, to work in plenary sessions on Monday 29 August from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. and to reconvene on Wednesday 31 August. Delegates were informed that they would have the option to work until 10 p.m. should it be required.

20. Initial discussions took place in plenary to ensure a common understanding of the issues. A number of thematic groups and informal consultation groups were established during the course of the meeting. The thematic groups aimed to deliberate, make tangible progress, and reach informal consensus as far as possible on a consolidated sets of recommendations related to their respective mandated topics. All thematic groups and informal groups reported on their work to plenary to maintain transparency.

Attendance

21. The following governmental participants were represented:

Albania, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Congo, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Eswatini, European Union, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Guyana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Republic of Korea, Lesotho, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

22. The following intergovernmental participants were represented:

Basel Convention Coordinating Centre for Africa, Basel Convention Regional Centre (BCRC), BRS Secretariat, Centre for Environment Justice and Development (CEJAD), CRCBS-AF, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Global Environment Facility, International Labour Organization (ILO), IOMC Secretariat, Minamata Secretariat, Organisation for Cooperation and Development (OECD), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), World Health Organization (WHO), World Health Organization (WHO), Regional Office for Europe

23. The following non-governmental participants were represented:

AEEFG, Ako Foundation, ALHem (Safer Chemicals Alternative), Alliance of Trade Union Organizations "Chrysotile", AO Experts Association ProMediu, Armenian Women for Health and Healthy Environment NGO, BAN Toxics Philippines, BUND/Friends of the Earth Germany, Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL), CENTRE DE RECHERCHE ET D'EDUCATION POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT (CREPD), Centre for Environment Justice and Development (CEJAD), Centre for pesticide suicide prevention, University of Edinburgh, Children's Environmental Health Foundation (CEHF), Clean Lighting Coalition (CLiC), Community Action Against Plastic Waste (CAPws), Ecoidea, Environmental Ambassadors for sustainable development (EASD), European Environmental Bureau, Experts Association Pro-Mediu, German NGO Forum on Environment and Development, Global Alliance on Health and Pollution, groundWork South Africa, groundWork, Friends of the Earth SA, Health and Environment Justice Support (HEJSupport), Health Care Without Harm, IGBCE, Independent Authority for Public Revenue, International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA), International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)/Earth Negotiations Bulletin, International Panel on Chemical Pollution (IPCP), International Pollutants Elimination Network (IPEN), International Society of Doctors for the Environment (ISDE), International Trade Union Confederation - Asia Pacific (ITUC-AP), International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), Journalists for human rights, Land and Human to Advocate Progress (LHAP), Major Group for Children and Youth (MGCY), MSP Institute, Nexus3 Foundation, Nigeria Young Farmers Network, Pesticide Action Network (PAN Africa), Pesticide Action Network (PAN Asia Pacific), Pesticide Action Network Germany (PAN Germany), Public Eye, RAPAL Uruguay, Romanian General Association for Refrigeration -AGFR, Safer Chemicals Alternative ALHem, Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC), The Caribbean Poison Information Network, University of Technology, Jamaica (CARPIN, UTech, Jamaica), TOXICS LINK, U.S. Council for International Business (USCIB), University of Cape Town - Division of Environmental Health, Women Engage for a Common Future (WECF), ZDHC Foundation.

24. The following private sector participants were represented:

CropLife International, International Chrysotile Association (ICA), International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA), RUCODEM - Romanian Union of Cosmetics and Detergents Manufacturers.

25. The following other participants were represented:

Centre for pesticide suicide prevention, University of Edinburgh, Confederation of Trade Union, EX Research Institute Ltd., University of Illinois School of Public Health.

III. Development of recommendations for consideration by the fifth session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management for the Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020

26. The Co-Chair invited participants to make general statements on this agenda item, noting that there would be time later to make more specific suggestions.

Regional groups

27. The representative of Zambia, speaking on behalf of the group of African States, expressed hope that the deliberations would be held in the spirit of fulfilling the mandate given to parties by the UNEA and by ICCM4. He hoped that concerns on the sound management of chemicals and wastes would be addressed holistically. He stated the African region had limited participation in the virtual working groups due to connectivity challenges. He said there is a need to ensure that the shortcomings identified by the independent evaluator are not repeated in the beyond-2020 instrument and are mitigated from the onset. He underscored the need to include waste in the instrument as part of the lifecycle management of chemicals. He said the African region takes note of the proposed targets by IP3. However, there is a need for consensus on specific targets and indicators for the industry to achieve the sound management of chemicals and wastes through the beyond-2020 instrument. He requested the industry targets and associated indicators that the Africa Region had drafted and submitted to the SAICM Secretariat, be brought back to IP4 and the beyond-2020 process for consideration by all stakeholders. He called for targets and associated indicators to be primarily focused on significant risk reduction, rather than process, stating each target should have specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound indicators and milestones. He emphasized the need to ensure existing emerging issues will be fully addressed under the beyond-2020 instrument. He requested that the beyond-2020 process be cognizant of the resolution to establish a science policy panel (SPP), and called for consideration on how best to interface with the SPP, to ensure that there is no duplication of efforts. He underscored the need for adequate, predictable, sustainable and accessible means and resources for implementation, and requested IP4 and the beyond-2020 process prioritize means and resources for implementation. He further reminded that nothing is agreed until everything is agreed. He said the African region proposes work takes place to draft a new code of conduct on chemicals and waste management, as it will offer extensive value in the governance of the new chemicals and wastes framework.

28. Speaking on behalf of the group of Latin American and Caribbean States, the representative of Argentina urged working together towards a sound management of chemicals and waste and the interface between chemicals and waste. He stressed the importance of ambitious, clear, concise, measurable, and palatable strategic objectives and targets that foster a message of urgency to be conveyed to larger audiences. He highlighted the importance of including health priorities in the new framework and urged their representation in the decision-making process. He called for bearing in mind the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are anchored in the Rio Principles such as common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR). He said there must be sufficient time and commitment to address the provision of additional, sustainable, predictable, adequate, and accessible resources, accompanied by appropriate technical assistance, capacity building and technology transfer for multisectoral activities in developing countries. He said this is a unique opportunity for creating a fund dedicated to the new framework, as external financing remains critical for the achievement of such a complex and mission in developing countries. He said postponing such a discussion to ICCM5 risks the adoption of the new framework. He recognized that the new framework could benefit from the future SPP and called for avoiding duplication of efforts and strengthening synergies and cooperation between UNEP, WHO, FAO, ILO and MEAs.

29. The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, speaking on behalf of the group of Asia-Pacific States, noted that the climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution crises have been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic and that these challenges have depleted the resources of many countries. He highlighted that despite these challenges, the Asia-Pacific region, at the national and regional levels, has made significant efforts in the sound management of chemicals and wastes, and that these efforts can only be guaranteed by the highest level of commitment by all relevant sectors and stakeholders. He underlined that the Rio principles, including CBDR, remain relevant for developing the beyond-2020 instrument. He emphasized the role of the private sector and industry in an integrated approach to mainstreaming the management of chemicals and waste, and in implementing the Extended Producer Responsibility in the whole lifecycle of chemicals.

30. Speaking on behalf of the European Union and its Member States, one representative underlined that mutual cooperation based on mutual respect is crucial for addressing the environmental challenges the world is facing, and condemned the Russian aggression against Ukraine, noting it undermines international security, among other things. He said the EU's objective for this meeting is to make significant progress in agreeing on the vision and strategic objectives of the new beyond-2020 framework. He stressed that addressing issues of concern by establishing an effective mechanism for their identification and management is a central element of the framework and needs to be reflected in the strategic objectives. He underlined a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approach is key to the new framework and said the integrated approach to financing is also crucial.

31. The representative of North Macedonia, speaking on behalf of the group of Central and Eastern European States, condemned the Russian aggression against Ukraine and expressed concerns about Russia's threats to other countries in the region. She reaffirmed the group's commitment to cooperate in the spirit of mutual respect and uphold and maintain international peace and security and promote friendly relations among nations. She said this part of the regional statement was prepared and made on behalf of the member states of the European Union from the CEE region – Albania, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Montenegro and North Macedonia.

32. Speaking on behalf of the Central and Eastern Europe region, the representative of North Macedonia highlighted the need for increased representation of the health, agriculture, finance and industrial sectors among governments, national and regional focal points, in order to support efforts to mainstream sound chemicals management across government institutions. She emphasized the importance of guiding principles for capacity building and an integrated approach to financing to support implementation of the beyond-2020 framework and to ensure that stakeholders contribute to this process. She underlined the important role of the private sector, saying the private sector should increase its contributions to the sound management of chemicals in order to prevent and mitigate the impacts of their activities on human health and the environment. She called for greater cooperation among stakeholders to enhance the capacity of developing countries with economies in transition to a market economy, through integrated management and the transfer of cleaner and safer technologies.

33. The representative of Canada, speaking on the behalf of JUSSCANNZUK group, condemned the mounting casualties and widespread destruction caused by the Russian military aggression against Ukraine, noting it is against the UN Charter. She supported efforts to hold those responsible to account and called on Russia to abide by its international obligations, cease all hostilities in Ukraine, withdraw its troops, and facilitate access to humanitarian access by those in need in Ukraine.

Non-governmental and private sector organizations

34. The representative of IPEN stressed that the new framework must create meaningful change on the ground, which goes beyond simple management systems and addresses the entire lifecycle of chemicals. He called for meaningful, open, inclusive and transparent participation of all stakeholders as the only way to achieve success. Welcoming the organization of the virtual working groups, he

noted this process was not inclusive or accessible for many stakeholders. He proposed that the starting point for discussions should be the IP3 outcome document and that suggestions from the virtual working groups could be introduced in the thematic group discussions. He also underlined the need for new and additional funding.

35. The representative of Health Care Without Harm stressed that the strategic objectives of the new instrument should highlight the importance of principles in public health of primary prevention and precaution to minimize exposure to hazardous chemicals and recognize the effectiveness of non-chemical alternatives. She urged that the issues of concern and emerging issues should be included in the new instrument, with timelines and target mechanisms to escalate these issues to regulatory and enforceable standards. She said the group would propose new targets to this end. She called for strengthening the unique character of SAICM and for increasing ambition.

36. A representative from PAN International noted their ongoing efforts to improve awareness and actions to reduce the use of HHPs. He lamented that the virtual process was not as inclusive as is normally expected by the SAICM process and called for remembering this during negotiations. He outlined the dangers of pesticides, saying these contribute to all the current planetary crises and can wipe-out non-target insects fundamental to ecosystems. He called for solutions along the whole lifecycle of chemicals and waste and supported a strong, ambitious framework that ensures the right to a healthy environment as declared by the Human Rights Council.

37. A representative from the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) said there had been continuous engagement from IOMC members on work related to the beyond 2020 process. She highlighted two documents submitted by the IOMC as contributions to the deliberations: contributions to the intersessional process (SAICM/IP.4/INF/18); and proposed actions to facilitate sectoral engagement in the SAICM policy process (SAICM/IP.4/INF/23). She also drew attention to the IOMC toolbox to help countries address identified national problems or objectives.

38. A representative from MSP Institute called for a clear commitment to gender equality, saying this is still missing in the documents. She suggested collecting disaggregated gender data and called for mainstreaming gender. She noted gender equality must be an integral part of the future framework and discussion during the meeting.

39. A representative from International Confederation of Trade Unions, representing the labor constituency, urged that human rights be the starting point of a future instrument. He noted the adoption of a safe and healthy working environment and noted fundamental conventions. He said the adoption of the inclusion of a safe and healthy working environment in the ILO's framework of fundamental principles and rights at work is an important step to prevent unacceptable losses. He called for addressing occupational safety and health in the value chain, saying the agreement needs to be broadened in scope to incorporate the roles of all stakeholders. He said the upcoming instrument should include a just transition and protection of workers.

40. A representative from CropLife International said the broad representation of stakeholders has been the key to SAICM's success, and the beyond-2020 instrument should continue this multisectoral, multistakeholder approach. He welcomed the development of the new instrument and looked forward to aligning this with work on pesticide management to capture synergies and avoid duplication of efforts.

41. A representative from Centre de Recherche et d'Education pour le Développement (CREPD) said the current process allows for planning and development for the sound management of chemical wastes, building on lessons learned. He called for including a global long-term goal in line with CBD and the precautionary principle. He said the science is clear that pollution is an environmental problem and hinders sustainable development. Noting developing countries are particularly vulnerable, he proposed capacity building be country driven, needs-oriented and a

continuous undertaking, and said new, sufficient, robust, sustainable, and targeted financial support should be provided.

42. A representative from ICCA urged that the new framework should continue with the Strategic Approach's unique voluntary multistakeholder and multisectoral approach. Capacity building and support for the development of legal chemical management frameworks must be a primary focus of the new instrument. She welcomed more opportunities for partnerships aimed at closing the gap between developed and developing countries to soundly manage chemicals. She said industry welcomes the creation of a capacity building platform to match the identified needs of countries with concrete projects in support of the SAICM objectives with financial means and expertise provided by all donors. She said partnering with like-minded stakeholders and identifying win-win opportunities and concrete projects that serve the SAICM objectives is key. She encouraged those present to recall the 11 elements of the Overall Orientation Guidance (OOGs) that should be addressed at national and international level to achieve the sound management of chemicals and waste.

43. A representative from the Global Alliance on Health and Pollution (GAHP) urged achieving gender balance in the future. She stated GAHP will work hard to make the meeting a success, by working to produce an easily understood document that captures the imagination of politicians and people and attracts the resources needed for implementation.

44. The representative of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm (BRS) Conventions Secretariat highlighted document SAICM/IP.4/INF/10/Rev.1, which contains the contributions of the BRS conventions to the sound management of chemicals and waste and to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. She invited participants to read the reports on interlinkages between chemicals and waste, and biodiversity and between chemicals and waste, and climate change.

45. The representative of the Minamata Convention Secretariat highlighted document SAICM/IP.4/INF/11/Rev.1, containing the contributions of the Minamata Convention to the sound management of chemicals and waste and updates on the implementation of the Convention. She underlined that efforts under the Convention to address the full lifecycle of mercury are part of the overall effort on the sound management of chemicals and waste.

Development of recommendations

46. The meeting then considered the second part of agenda item 3. The Co-Chair explained that in this part of the agenda, participants would deliberate and finalize recommendations for consideration in a single consolidated document by the fifth session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM5) to be held in Bonn, Germany. She invited the Secretariat to present the relevant documents for the agenda.

47. The Secretariat introduced: the compilation text for SAICM and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020 (SAICM/IP.4/2/Rev.1); the outcomes of the four virtual working groups (SAICM/IP.4/2/Rev.1/Add.1-4); the table comparing the SAICM Overarching Policy Strategy, SAICM/IP.4/2/Rev.1 "Compilation of recommendations regarding the Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020" and the Outcomes of the Virtual Working Groups (SAICM/IP.4/INF/17); and the proposals for the name of the new instrument (SAICM/IP.4/8/Rev 1).

A. Vision, Strategic Objectives and Targets

48. The Co-Chair invited general views on vision, scope, principles and approaches, strategic objectives, and targets, as set out in documents SAICM/IP.4/2/Rev.1/Add.1.

49. The representative of IOMC informed participants that interested IOMC participating organizations and other international organizations and bodies, such as the SAICM Secretariat,

UNECE, UNICEF, the Minamata Convention Secretariat and BRS Secretariat, have been working on indicators, as informed at recent SAICM regional meetings. She noted that the IOMC and UNECE have indicated their willingness to support the development of an inventory of currently available indicators and that this offer was generally welcomed by Virtual Working Group 1. She explained that this work builds on work undertaken to date, and includes suggestions on criteria and inventory listing of existing indicators and related metadata, as well as reflections on high-level indicators, impact and process indicators, and consideration on existing indicators and consideration of clusters.

50. The representative of ZDHC Foundation, representing global brands and retailers in the textile, garment and leather sectors, cautioned against focusing on “environment” as a sector and called for a differentiation between the sectors that use chemicals and those that manufacture the chemicals. Noting that the “environment” is not a sector in this context, he urged clarifying this in the principles and scope sections.

51. The representative of IPEN called for an agreement for a strong framework beyond 2020 that contains ambitious targets. He said a successful outcome should contain: a timeless vision with a strong enabling framework recognizing precautionary and sustainability principles as basic principles and rationale behind all measures; ambitious strategic objectives that address prevention, precaution, information sharing, transparency and urgency to address the sound management of chemicals and waste; a scope that includes all chemicals and waste throughout their lifecycle; and clear targets and milestones that are measurable and time-bound.

52. The representative of the UK said an effective vision can be a powerful communications tool for communicating with ministers and the wider public, but that the current drafting is similar to an objective rather than a true vision. She noted that a vision should project into the future, and suggested establishing an informal group to further discuss the vision. On scope, she called for addressing chemicals throughout their lifecycle and highlighted the need to set out the parameters of “waste,” so as not to capture issues beyond the intended remit. She underlined the importance of measurability and said the countries will submit a CRP proposing that the IP4 process should identify a measurability structure ahead of ICCM5.

53. The representative of Uruguay called for a social and human rights approach that puts vulnerable and marginalized groups at the forefront of the beyond-2020 framework. She called for additional work on targets and indicators and proposed linking these to relevant processes, such as the WHO chemicals roadmap.

54. The representative of the Global Alliance on Health and Pollution agreed the vision still needs a lot of work and urged putting health at the front and center of the vision, underlining this as a good way to set priorities. She also expressed concern about the scope, noting that from the beginning SAICM was mandated to focus on both chemicals and waste but began focusing solely on chemicals, despite its founding documents. Noting that the consideration of waste is often limited to waste from chemical manufacturing, she said this is too narrow and urged rethinking the “waste hat.” She also said the targets need to be closely linked to the SDGs, stressing there is no need to “reinvent the wheel,” as there is global agreement on the SDGs.

55. The representative of Switzerland said the beyond-2020 instrument does not need to address every chemical or type of waste, but by defining targets and indicators, approving programmes of work, or identifying issues of concern, the focus can be on the areas where action is most needed. He supported setting ambitious and concrete targets and milestones, including a target on the use and review of existing standards. He also welcomed the IOMC input on industry engagement, encouraging them to submit a CRP on this issue.

56. The representative of Japan noted that some key issues not addressed by the Virtual Working Groups included time frame and scope, and supported a time frame that extends beyond 2030. He said this would enable a focus on implementation without spending time on frequent updates.

Regarding scope, he noted that the “waste” stage is included in the lifecycle of chemicals, underlining the importance of addressing waste. On indicators, he pointed out that the time available for discussion may not be sufficient to consider indicators, suggested leaving this topic to further intersessional work by technical experts, and supported the UK proposal in this regard.

57. Speaking on behalf of the European Union and its Member States, one representative said the vision statement should be easy to understand, concise, and kept as close as possible to SDG targets 12.4 and 3.9. On the scope, he said this should be broad and overarching, taking full account of chemicals and waste matters and lifecycle approaches throughout the value chain. He also supported the reference to sustainable development and non-toxic circularity. Regarding strategic objectives, he supported considering the IOMC proposals, noting they are “a step in the right direction.” He said any rewording of the strategic objectives must clearly reflect the aim of each objective, noting these aims have been discussed for a long time. He added that the strategic objectives should not be expanded or reduced in number and emphasized that the “issues of concern” objective is a central element of the new framework and must be retained. Regarding targets, he supported using the outcome of the virtual working group as a good basis for further discussion at this meeting. He said targets should be drafted in accordance with “SMART” (specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound) criteria, noting however that a balance must be sought so that this approach does not come at the expense of the clarity and meaningfulness of the given targets.

58. The representative of Zambia, for the African Group, said it is critical that the instrument be more practical, responsive, and forward thinking with an ambitious vision. He said the scope must be sufficiently comprehensive to cover the lifecycle and value chain in the production and use of chemicals, so no stakeholder is excluded. It should also include waste as an integral part of the life cycle management of chemicals. He urged that the objectives be clear and maintain the highest possible level of ambition.

59. The representative of India expressed his support toward the development and achievement of a high ambition instrument but noting that all countries had different capabilities, he called for stronger support and assistance with regard to technical capacity and adequate funding.

60. The representative of Health and Environment Justice Support stated targets should be measurable and time bound and urged recognizing the cross-cutting nature of chemical waste. She called for gender equality and including the precautionary and human rights principles. Others suggested taking CBDR and the polluter-pays principle into account, as well as extended producer responsibility.

61. The representative of Iran highlighted the need for sufficient funding for technical support and capacity building to address the full lifecycle of chemicals and waste management.

62. The representative of Brazil called for featuring the health sector and welcomed calls for linking the beyond-2020 instrument’s targets to the SDGs to streamline and better communicate these targets.

63. The representative of Mexico highlighted the human rights approach and suggested gender perspectives need to be considered in the goals, indicators and targets. The representative from the Centre for Environment, Justice and Development suggested setting targets and indicators for Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs), while the representative of Sri Lanka stated that more must be done to replace HHPs.

64. The representative of the ICCA called for being mindful of extending the scope of the instrument, which she said requires engagement of all stakeholders along the value chain and in producing regions. She urged avoiding duplication of efforts and work.

65. The representative of Pakistan stated that the scope needs to be comprehensive and overarching, and milestones must be achievable, practical and pragmatic. He urged adequate financial and technical support, particularly for developing countries.
66. The representative of CEJAD noted the approval of the decision on HHPs at ICCM4.
67. The representative of Egypt noted that his country is currently upgrading their chemicals management legislation, focussing on agriculture and industrial development.
68. The representative of Thailand highlighted the importance of the regional joint initiative on health and the environment, like the one recently held in the Asia Pacific region, of public – private partnership, and supported the proposal that the ICCM should be held every two years. He supported the IOMC proposal, saying it includes good elements and substantive issues that provide direction for the new instrument.
69. The representative of Sri Lanka highlighted the importance of addressing HHPs and lead in paint, as well as the need to focus on elimination and reduction. Regarding finance, he supported the proposal of IPEN and CIEL on the 0.5% tax on 25 most toxic chemicals, and noted the petrochemical industry burning of fossil fuels and crude oil.
70. The representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) noted that although agrochemicals are still widely used in food production systems, they are some of the main chemicals that cause the greatest threats to human health and the environment. He urged that agrochemicals remain a key issue to be addressed in the beyond-2020 process, and discussed using an integrated approach that involves all sectors and stakeholders.
71. Subsequently, the Co-Chair provided the mandate for the thematic group's work, the documents that would form the basis of discussions and a desired outcome as given below. The thematic group's deliberations were facilitated by thematic group co-chairs Ms. Angela Rivera (Colombia) and Ms. Mari-Liis Ummik (Estonia).
72. Based on SAICM/IP.4/2/Rev 1, compilation of recommendations regarding the Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020, the output of the VWGs, regional meetings, submissions and views expressed in plenary, meeting documentation and other relevant information, the thematic group was mandated to develop further recommendations, by considering consolidating text on sections I, II, III, and IV of SAICM/IP.4/2/Rev 1, specifically text on vision, scope, principles and approaches and strategic objectives. The group was also mandated to consider proposing a limited set of priority targets in support of the strategic objectives.
73. A plenary was held on Wednesday, 31 August, at the end of the afternoon to hear reports from the three thematic groups on their progress in deliberating the recommendations for the beyond 2020 instrument. All three groups were instructed to continue working to fulfil their mandates.
74. At the Plenary on Thursday, 1 September, Thematic Group 1 Co-Facilitator Mari-Liis Ummik (Estonia) noted the group had worked productively throughout the meeting. She said the group had identified 28 priority targets under the different strategic objectives, and noted that some of these targets are overarching. She said there may be duplications, but due to insufficient time to look at the text proposals, they were retained so that nothing would be lost. She acknowledged that while further work is needed, the group had addressed what were perceived as the most important aspects. She noted that they had also discussed the vision, with the United Kingdom facilitating a small informal group that resulted in three proposals that could be discussed in the future. She lamented that there was little discussion on scope, as some participants were not ready to address this issue. She said they started looking at principles and approaches and developed an understanding that a proposal for the core text was needed and could be worked on, in addition to keeping a list of all the agreements and instruments in an annex for future work. She requested time for the thematic

group to reflect on its work and determine whether they had achieved their desired outcome. She thanked all representatives for their constructive work in the thematic group.

75. Ms. Williams congratulated the co-facilitators for their work and acknowledged significant progress had been made. She requested that the group consider next steps and discuss possible intersessional work, including on indicators, should it be necessary. She opened the floor for comments. There were none. She proposed that Thematic Group 1 conclude its deliberations of all topics before midday on 2 September 2022.

76. Reporting back to plenary on Friday, 2 September, the thematic group co-facilitator said the group discussed vision, scope, principles and approaches, and strategic objectives. On strategic objectives, she noted the group's mandate to propose a limited set of priority targets. She reported that the group identified a limited set of 28 high-priority targets, but did not have time to discuss the text of the targets in detail. On the vision, she thanked the delegation from the United Kingdom for conducting informal consultations and reported that the outcome of the consultations was welcomed as a basis for further work. She said the group had not identified any next steps.

B. Institutional Arrangements, Mechanisms to Support Implementation, Issues of Concern, and Linkages with the Future Science Policy Panel

77. The Co-Chair invited general views on Institutional Arrangements, Mechanisms to Support Implementation, Issues of Concern, and Linkages with a future science-policy panel, saying the documents that would form the basis of discussions and a desired outcome.

78. The representative of Canada supported promoting multi-sectoral engagement and removing barriers that may inadvertently favor one sector over another. She said the beyond-2020 instrument should address the impact of chemicals and said she will share a discussion paper that outlines the suggested intersessional work to support enhanced multi-sectoral participation.

79. The representative of IPEN said the negotiations for the proposed beyond-2020 instrument should consider that: SAICM should strengthen an open, inclusive, participatory and transparent structure that should be multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder; reporting back is important for measuring progress and such reports should be made public for all stakeholders to review, including through universal periodic review; and that negotiations for a science-policy panel should not be used as a tool to delay action through corporate capture.

80. The representative of the ZDHC Foundation called for increased focus on implementation, including through a harmonized implementation tool. He highlighted the textile sector's experience that when different countries use different implementation tools, the process becomes too complex.

81. The representative of Iran noted that when proceeding with the establishment of the thematic groups, it is necessary to avoid too many parallel meetings, as it is difficult for small delegations to follow multiple sessions. He also said ICCM should be biennial, like the other MEA COPs.

82. The representative of Switzerland suggested using ICCM5 to increase ambition regarding issues of concern, calling for targets, indicators and programmes of work on each issue of concern, so that the objectives are clear, progress can be tracked, and more resources can be allocated.

83. The representative of the EU expressed support for the Bureau to continue with its existing structure; he said the rules of procedure are still valid, and that with regard to national level implementation, the EU is open to developing guidance on national focal points as proposed by the Africa region. There is a need to develop institutional modalities when addressing the links to the science-policy interface.

84. The representative of the Global Alliance on Health and Pollution stressed the importance of health impacts as a priority when addressing issues of concerns. She said one of the issues that

came up strongly in the evaluation work was that SAICM should “stir” the vision of all the other sectors and be part of the governing bodies of other UN organizations. She urged that this be addressed in the deliberations. On the means of implementation, she said most of the text is focused on reporting and it could be greatly condensed. She said more details are needed on actual means of implementation.

85. She further stated that inclusion of rules of procedure is incorrect when referring to governance and mechanisms to support implementation.

86. On the modalities of the Thematic Group, she queried what document would be used as a basis for discussions. The Secretariat clarified that there are a number of inputs, including the IP3 outcomes, and the virtual working groups.

87. The representative of Japan noted the current SAICM suffers from low reporting rates and urged including a new dashboard or interface to improve reporting for the beyond-2020 instrument. The representative noted Japan is prepared to support work through a voluntary financial contribution to the secretariat. The representative of the UK said a simple but robust a measurability structure (i.e. indicator framework) can support implementation and drive progress.

88. The representative of Zambia, for the African region, called for the beyond-2020 instrument’s secretariat to be strengthened, adequately supported, and staffed to ensure effective implementation. He encouraged the development and implementation of national adaptation plans, a statement which was supported by the representative of Argentina. He urged that more be done to treat issues of concern at source to stop their production, noting the production and use of HHPs in other developing countries is affecting those neighbours that no longer use HHPs. He called for carrying over issues of concern to the new instrument.

89. The representative of Healthcare Without Harm said emerging issues and policy issues should be carried forward to the new instrument.

90. The representative of Argentina said it is critical to communicate the objectives in a clear, simple manner and emphasized the importance of national actions plans and the role and support needed to national focal points in this regard.

91. The representative of Health and Environment Justice Support noted that stakeholder inclusion has always been based on transparency and this principle should be moved to the new instrument.

92. The representative of Eswatini supported including HHPs as an issue of concern.

93. The Co-Chair then provided the mandate for the work of the thematic group on Institutional Arrangements, Mechanisms to Support Implementation, Issues of Concern, and Linkages with the Future Science Policy Panel, the documents that would form the basis of discussions, and a desired outcome. The thematic group’s deliberations were facilitated by Ms. Karissa Kovner (USA) and Ms. Teeraporn Wiriwutikorn (Thailand).

94. A plenary was held at the end of the afternoon on Wednesday, 31 August to hear reports from the three thematic groups on their progress in deliberating the recommendations for the beyond-2020 instrument. All three groups were instructed to continue working to fulfil their mandates.

95. At the Plenary on Thursday, 1 September, Thematic Group 2 Co-Facilitator Teeraporn Wiriwutikorn (Thailand) reported to plenary, noting progress had been made, including on mechanisms to support implementation and issues of concern. She said more time was needed, including for informal discussions.

96. Ms. Williams thanked the Co-Facilitators for their work, acknowledging significant progress despite work being needed on issues of concern and institutional arrangements. She requested the group consider recommendations for next steps and discuss possible intersessional work. She opened the floor for comments. There were none. She proposed that TG2 conclude its deliberations of all topics before midday on 2 September 2022.

97. Reporting back to plenary on Friday, 2 September, the thematic group Co-Facilitator said the group had continued to clear a large number of paragraphs under the issues of concern and made progress on mechanisms for taking stock of progress and institutional arrangements, with many brackets removed from the text. She said the group was unable to discuss the section dealing with the secretariat. Regarding intersessional work, the thematic group Co-Chair said more work is needed on issues of concern, the procedure for nominations and the review process, as well as on the secretariat, using the co-chairs' consolidated document as the starting point. She reported that regarding national focal points, the African Region put forward a proposal which the thematic group agrees can be amended by the Secretariat to include further consideration of best practices, and that this should then be made available for review before ICCM5. She further reported that interested IOMC organizations have offered to develop a document on existing emerging policy issues and the issues of concern, and specifically on provisions for enhancing multi-sectoral involvement as well as the way forward under the beyond-2020 instrument.

C. Mechanisms to Support Implementation, including Capacity Building and Financial Considerations

98. The Co-Chair invited general views on "Mechanisms to Support Implementation, including Capacity Building and Financial Considerations."

99. The representative of the ICCA noted their intention to provide a text proposal on the establishment of a capacity-building platform.

100. The representative of the ITUC: underlined that trade unions support the polluter pays principle, including the responsibility of polluters in global supply chains and the proposal from IPEN-CIEL of a global coordinated tax of 0.5% on basic chemicals; noted that, as SAICM is a multi-stakeholder platform, there should be no obstacles to assessing resources within the UNEP Special Programme; urged the establishment of a similar version of the Quick Start Programme; called for a focus on capacity building for the most vulnerable, including workers and SMEs; and highlighted the important role of multilateral banks.

101. The representative of IPEN said the thematic group discussing finance should consider: establishing a funding modality following the style of the Quick Start Programme; enhancing industry involvement in financing the sound management of chemicals and waste; and reflecting financial commitments in the targets and indicators to be agreed upon.

102. The representative of Zambia called for an international fund with its own governing board to finance the sound management of chemicals and waste. He noted that the replenishment of GEF 8 and extension of the Special Programme are welcomed, but said resources are inadequate to achieve the vision, scope and strategic objectives of the new instrument. Noting the UNEP Governing Council decision 27/7 on the integrated approach to financing of chemicals and waste, he called for an international fund with its own governing board.

103. The representative of Switzerland underlined the proposal for a voluntary peer review process by international experts to assess countries' progress and capacity building needs, and welcomed the IOMC CRP, which includes the involvement of key industries. The representative also mentioned their proposal on existing standards.

104. The representative of the EU stressed that an integrated approach to financing should be the leading principle and expressed a preference for using existing external funding instruments for

capacity building such as the GEF and the Special Programme on Institutional Strengthening for the Chemicals Cluster. He also: requested further clarification in the text on paragraph 2 on mapping resource aid; supported the intention of the ICCA proposal for a capacity building mechanism but said more information is needed; called for editing both paragraphs on mainstreaming; supported the EU text on private sector involvement; opposed paragraph 16 on the establishment of an international fund; highlighted the need to include administrative support for the implementation of the integrated approach; supported paragraph 18 on financing of the secretariat; and said all stakeholders need to support the Secretariat.

105. The representative of the UK referenced the GEF 8 replenishment and extension of the Special Programme, highlighted that industry provides financial and in-kind contributions, and supported the Swiss proposal on voluntary peer review, which will provide capacity building.

106. The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran underlined that funding and capacity building are crucial. He said any new proposal to strengthen reporting that does not include funding is not possible.

107. The representative of Nigeria urged all stakeholders to support full implementation of SAICM by supporting the African proposal of a chemical industry contribution of 0.05% of turnover to an international fund with its own governing body.

108. The representative of Uruguay called for appropriate technological assistance and technology transfer along with sufficient financial support. He said the health sector must be included in financing. He urged a new approach to financing at scale and strongly encouraged the support and engagement of the private sector.

109. The representative of BCRC, on GEF funding, urged expanding funding and ensuring that chemicals and waste issues are more prominent. He said while this is not the solution, it is part of the solution. He also noted that the many reports that UNEP is developing on resource mobilization and private sector involvement should be considered and a platform is needed for all stakeholders.

110. The representative of Tanzania said measurable outcomes will only be achievable if there is a sustainable, reliable financial mechanism. The representative of Kenya supported the African group's position and stated that a financial mechanism could largely go towards operationalizing the beyond-2020 instrument.

111. The representative of the Major Group for Children and Youth emphasized that youth are impacted and urged participants to consider the youth in this process.

112. Subsequently, the Co-Chair provided the mandate for the work of the thematic group on Mechanisms to Support Capacity Building and Financial Considerations, the documents that would form the basis of discussions, and a desired outcome. The thematic group's deliberations were facilitated by Mr. Jonah Ormond (Antigua and Barbuda) and Mr. Reggie Hernaus (the Netherlands).

113. On Thursday, 1 September, Thematic Group 3 Co-Facilitator Jonah Ormond (Antigua and Barbuda) reported to plenary. He said the group had addressed the sections on dedicated external financing and looked at the establishment and engagement of multisectoral partnerships. He said they had one paragraph left related to financing the secretariat, which would complete the first reading of the relevant sections on financial considerations. He said the group would next review the mechanisms for capacity building, where there were a number of proposals to consider. He said an informal group had also been convened to address the African Group's proposal on dedicated external financing, consisting of a global coordinated tax of 0.5% on basic chemicals to finance the sound management of chemicals and waste. Ms. Williams congratulated the Co-Facilitators for their work and acknowledged significant progress had been made, including a review of the new proposals submitted for consideration. She requested the group to consider next steps and discuss further possible intersessional work, should it be necessary. She opened the floor for comments.

There were none. She proposed that Thematic Group 3 conclude its deliberations of all topics before midday on 2 September 2022.

114. On Friday, 2 September, Mr. Reggie Hernaus (the Netherlands), Thematic Group 3 Co-Facilitator, reported that the group had fulfilled its mandate by completing a first reading of the text on capacity building and financial considerations, partnerships, private sector involvement and financing the secretariat. He said that the group had produced a single document on sections VI and VII with a number of brackets being removed and text agreed upon. Proposals from stakeholders were discussed, including on a global coordinated tax on basic chemicals by the Africa Group and CIEL-IPEN, a voluntary peer review by Switzerland under capacity building, and a capacity building platform by ICCA.

D. General statements during Plenary session on Wednesday 31 August 2022 and Thursday 1 September 2022

115. Following the reports from the thematic groups on Wednesday, 31 August 2022, the representative of IPEN, in a general statement on the three thematic groups, highlighted the urgent need for action to meet the planetary chemicals and waste crisis. He said there is a unique opportunity to create an aspirational framework to be adopted at ICCM5. He said the IP4 is important as representatives had not met in person since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. He called for leaving Romania with momentum and being inspired to achieve an impactful ICCM5. He questioned whether the level of ambition reached during the negotiations was sufficient, lauded open-ended constructive discussions at the meeting, and welcomed the progress made on vision, strategic objectives and targets. He called for: further work on indicators to support targets; not abandoning the precautionary principle; and highlighting the human-rights based approach. He said new, adequate, predictable and sustainable financing is necessary to achieve the ambition and commitment envisioned. He said the new global chemicals and waste framework can only be a success if a broad range of stakeholders feel ownership of it. He said that this can only be achieved through open, transparent, and inclusive, participatory face-to-face meetings. He stated remote virtual work cannot meaningfully engage stakeholders in intersessional processes and deliver an ambitious text.

116. The representative of the Major Group for Children and Youth noted that in recent months they had engaged with several multilateral events, seen great momentum on chemicals and wastes, and were ready to continue engaging on the road to ICCM5. He said the production of chemicals has doubled in our lifetime, and they are harming not only current but future generations. He expressed concern that the current text lacked a dedicated focus on youth and called for including a paragraph on youth in the text. He urged SAICM stakeholders to engage with youth, recognize them as agents of change, and include intergenerational equity in the text of the new instrument. He said the new SAICM should enforce meaningful engagement and participation of youth across all SAICM-related processes. He closed by highlighting that the decisions made today impact the lives of current and future generations and urged that youth should continue to be represented at the SAICM table.

117. Ms. Williams informed representatives that the building was open for groups to continue working into the night.

118. Ms. Williams lauded representatives for the progress made. She noted that there was no mandate for intersessional work between the close of IP4 and ICCM5. She explained that it would be possible for IP4 to be adjourned rather than closed. Ms. Williams invited the UNEP legal advisor, Mr. Stadler Trengrove, to explain the procedure that would have to be followed to allow intersessional work to continue.

119. Mr. Trengrove said adjourning and reconvening meetings of intergovernmental bodies of the UN have a precedent within the environmental sphere. He cited the fifth session of the UN Environment Assembly, which convened in February 2021 by Decision 5/3 of that same Assembly.

He explained the Assembly decided to adjourn its fifth session and to resume the session in February 2022 in order to conclude the consideration of its agenda. He said there was, accordingly, a UNEA 5.1 and UNEA 5.2. He noted that when convening UNEA 5.2, the UNEP Secretariat invited the same member states, observer states, international organizations, and NGOs to UNEA 5.2. Under the rules of procedure for ICCM, which apply mutatis mutandis to the activities of IP4, the Co-Chairs may propose the suspension or adjournment of the meeting, pursuant to Rule 16, Paragraph 2(d). He stated that IP4 would need to decide whether to adjourn and resume its work at a later date. He recommended that, should this course of action be amenable to participants, IP4 would adjourn before the end of its proceedings and reconvene at a later date.

120. Ms. Williams stated that representatives were made aware of this possibility because the decision on how the future work would take place would be taken at the bureau meeting scheduled for the end of the current meeting.

121. A number of representatives of regional groups requested time to consult within their regions and revert with a decision.

122. Ms. Williams proposed that the meeting return to this issue subsequently to allow sufficient time for consultations.

E. Presentation of the single consolidated document

123. During the closing plenary, the meeting Co-Chair presented the Co-Chairs' single consolidated document to the participants, reviewed its elements, and invited participants to identify errors or omissions, if any.

124. The consolidated document includes the following elements:

- I. Introduction
 - II. Scope
 - III. Principles and approaches
 - IV. Vision, Strategic objectives and targets for the sound management of chemicals and waste
 - V. Institutional arrangements
 - A. International conference [on Chemicals Management]
 - B. Bureau of the international conference
 - C. Secretariat
 - VI. Mechanisms to support implementation
 - B. National implementation
 - C. [International,] Regional and [subregional] sectoral cooperation and coordination
 - D. Enhances sectoral and stakeholder engagement
 - E. Mechanisms to support capacity building
 - F. Mechanisms for taking stock of progress
 - G. Mechanisms for updating the framework
 - VII. Financial considerations
 1. Integrated approach to financing
 2. Establishment of an engagement in multisectoral partnerships
 3. Financing the secretariat
- ANNEX A Principles and approaches

125. The representative of Iran requested additional time to consider the document. The meeting agreed that participants would have 7 working days from the close of the meeting to consider the Co-Chairs' consolidated document and submit in writing to the Secretariat any errors or omissions for consideration by the Co-Chairs. The Co-Chair further clarified that this document would serve as the basis for discussions at the next meeting of the Intersessional Process.

F. Proposal of the name of the new instrument

126. The representative of GAHP said that the elements presented in the options were helpful. She expressed her preference for “UN Chemicals and Waste” as the most comprehensive option.

127. The representative of the United Kingdom said the name is a communication tool to engage the world outside the chemicals and waste community.

128. The Co-Chair requested further reflections on the name to be provided in writing to the secretariat.

IV. Preparations for the fifth session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management

129. Ms. Anita Breyer, President of the fifth session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management and representative of Germany, reiterated how impressed she had been with the constructive spirit of this meeting and how proud she was of the progress achieved. She thanked everyone who played a part in the success of the meeting.

130. On behalf of the Minister for the Environment of the Government of Germany, Ms. Breyer officially invited all participants to ICCM5, which will take place from 25-29 September 2023 at the World Conference Center in Bonn. She expressed hope that the meeting would help send a strong political message and start to generate the high-level attention to the interlinkages of the chemicals and waste agenda with the global agendas addressing the triple planetary crisis of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution, as well as the 2030 agenda for sustainable development.

V. Closure of the Meeting

131. The meeting co-chair outlined a proposal to adjourn IP4 and resume in early 2023 at a date and location to be determined by the Bureau in consultation with stakeholders, with a view to concluding consideration of the IP4 agenda. This proposal was accepted.

132. The representative of the International Trade Union Confederation noted some progress on issues concerning labor, but called for efforts to promote human and trade union rights. He requested the meeting Co-Chairs to ensure wider participation of stakeholders at the next meeting of the Intersessional Process by inviting various ministries, including ministries of labor, as well as financial institutions and experts.

133. The representative of Argentina, speaking on behalf of the group of Latin American and Caribbean States, suggested that work on the Co-Chairs’ consolidated text should be undertaken with the utmost care and awareness to harmonize the text without changing or deleting any of the substance. He proposed that all changes be accompanied with explanatory notes and further suggested that the harmonized text should contain three columns reflecting the IP4 draft outcome text, the harmonized text, and explanatory notes. He said this document should be published at least six weeks before the next meeting.

134. The representative of the United Kingdom supported using the consolidated text as the basis of further work at the next meeting.

135. The representative of the Centre for Environmental Justice and Development, noting the amount of work still pending, welcomed the proposal to adjourn this meeting and continue next year. He called for wider participation and availability of translation at the next meeting.

136. The representative of Toxic Link noted there are many emerging issues and issues of concern that need to be addressed, and highlighted that the beyond-2020 instrument should be robust enough to deal with the risks associated with chemicals.

137. The representative of the IOMC noted the need for improved coherence to aid implementation of the beyond-2020 instrument, and looked forward to contributing to intersessional work including through their ongoing work on indicators.

138. The representative of the Major Group for Children and Youth welcomed the new paragraph 9 in the operation principles, which is dedicated to youth, as well as inclusion of youth in the indicators section of the co-chairs' consolidated document. She called for efforts to increase youth engagement, including through dedicated funding to ensure youth participation at the Nairobi meeting and at ICCM5. She noted that the group is planning to hold a chemicals and waste youth forum ahead of ICCM5.

139. The representative of Children's Environmental Health Foundation urged elimination of toxic materials.

140. The representative of RAPAL Uruguay highlighted that nano materials have been recognized as an issue of concern since ICCM3, and lamented that they are still being used in almost all sectors ranging from textiles to food and packing. She noted a lack of information on the production and use of nano materials and suggested calling for countries to submit such information which can then be compiled by the Secretariat, together with regular updates and increased awareness raising.

141. The representative of the EU, noting the calls for broader participation at future meetings, said the group will do its best to accommodate these concerns.

142. The representative of IPEN thanked representatives for their hard work and constructive discussions. He called for choosing a path forward that will lead to a successful outcome at ICCM5. He said a strong aspirational outcome will only have happen if there is buy-in from stakeholders and all sectors. He said adjourning IP4 is the best way forward and presents an opportunity to bring more people into the process by enhancing the meeting by inviting more participants and including translation. She called for making sure that leading up to ICCM5 there is a joint understanding of what is left to do and said this gradual upscaling of participation will help bring about a successful outcome from ICCM5.

143. The representative of Poland for the CEE region expressed pleasure that circumstances allowed IP4 to meet face-face to advance deliberations on the beyond-2020 instrument, focused on the needs of the most vulnerable groups. He thanked the Government of Romania for hosting the meeting. He thanked the IOMC for their involvement, especially the WHO support of health sector representatives. He noted with appreciation that there is agreement on "what we want to achieve even though we may use different words." He said further work is needed ahead of ICCM5 and the proposal to adjourn IP4 is the most practical solution to allow for more work in this regard. He placed trust in the in the Co-Chairs' leadership, saying that IP4.2 will meet its goals.

144. The representative of Iran, for the Asia-Pacific region, thanked the Bureau, ICCM5 President and the meeting Co-Chairs for their leadership. He congratulated the SAICM Secretariat for its handling of the intersessional process. He said it was pertinent to note there are many outstanding issues, including issues of concern and finance. He proposed that the ICCM5 President and the Co-chairs, in consultation with the Secretariat, IP4 is adjourned for reconvening IP4.2 with increased participation of the stakeholders from the Asia-Pacific region. He said the region is also open to holding on open-ended working group for finalizing the instrument. He highlighted the challenge of working in virtual working groups and stressed that future meetings should be held in person only. He said the region remains committed to a strong implementable framework and

promises to stay fully engaged in the process and cooperate with all stakeholders for a successful ICCM5 in 2023.

145. The representative of Uruguay, for GRULAC, stated that despite the progress made at this meeting, much work remains to be done. She said following broad consultations on the proposal to establish an OEWG and hearing the IP4 Co-Chairs' proposal to adjourn the meeting, they have expressed their flexibility by agreeing to reconvene this meeting through an IP4.2 process. She said the next session must enable the broader and balanced involvement of all regions, so 60% of developing countries' participation should be funded. She said a successful outcome to ICCM5 can only be achieved through inclusivity, transparency and ownership of the process.

146. The representative of the US appreciated the work of the Co-Chairs along with the co-facilitators of the thematic groups. He said much was accomplished to move the text proposals into one single document as the basis for further negotiations. He acknowledged the progress made but noted more work is needed, and agreed with the proposal to adjourn IP4 and continue it in early 2023 to be able to complete the work ahead of ICCM5.

147. The representative of the EU said that through joint efforts, significant progress was made in developing text for an improved enabling framework for the sound management of chemicals and wastes beyond 2020. He said the engagement in the long and complex discussions has shown commitment to advancing the global waste and chemicals agenda. He noted that the momentum should be carried forward based on mutual cooperation. He said adjourning the meeting is the most feasible option, and they thus support this proposal.

148. The representative of Zambia for the African region said the region is in support of the GRULAC proposal for broader representation at IP4.2. He said much work still needs to be done and a broad and balanced participation from all regions will be required. He said leading up to ICCM5, the African region underscores the critical need to address outstanding issues. On the issue of financial considerations, he noted some progress has been made, but stressed it is not yet significant and called for an open discussion including with industry, to move the conversation forward. He said the region is grateful to all stakeholders for the support received at the meeting, including on incorporating a proposal for a code of conduct into the text. He lamented that no discussion on indicators took place and suggested work will be needed prior to IP4.2.

149. The representative of Norway noted progress has been made towards the future instrument on the sound management on chemicals and wastes. He recognized further work is needed and agreed to proceed with an adjournment of IP4 to reconvene at a later date.

150. The representative of the World Federation of Public Health Associations pledged that the Associations will remain involved in the process and urged movement of human health to the center of all thinking as it is the center of most concerns due to the effect unsafe practices have on the population. He said it is a necessity to make this invisible visible, and suggested mobilizing a force akin to that which is fighting climate change for safe, sustainable chemicals. He said this will require preventative human health evaluations for all chemicals and hoped to discuss this at future meetings.

151. The representative of MEPA welcomed the proposal to hold another face-to-face meeting. She stressed the need for a process that is transparent and open to all, citing the need for further inclusion of women and non-binary people. She said it has been heartening to see so women as agents of change at the meeting and hear about gender as part of the discussions. She bemoaned the underrepresentation of women and non-binary people in intergovernmental processes and positions in different fields. She cited the urgent need to recognize that their capabilities, capacities and knowledge are needed to achieve the SDGs. She called for using gender equality and gender mainstreaming instruments in the new framework, saying otherwise it would remain outdated and behind all chemical and waste conventions. She said a gender action plan is needed, and if this is included, it could be a frontrunner with respect to gender equality.

152. The meeting Co-Chair thanked the Government of Romania, all donors that contributed to meeting, the Secretariat and venue staff, and all participants for their constructive participation. She adjourned the meeting at 5.57 p.m.

Annex:

**IP CO-CHAIRS SINGLE
CONSOLIDATED DOCUMENT**

Compilation of recommendations regarding the Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020, for consideration by the fifth session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management

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Recommendations for consideration of ICCM5 regarding the Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020¹

I. Introduction

[insert some text relating to (i) the issue that we are addressing, (ii) the history of the mandate; (iii) objectives of what the new framework is to achieve

The aim of our work is to:

- prevent or where not feasible minimize harm
- to protect human health including that of workers, children, women and the environment
- to protect the environment, animal and human health especially that of women, children and workers.

[Main general recommendations

Further discussion required about whether there should be a statement of needs.

1. Governments, international organisations, industry and the private sector, civil society, the scientific and academic community and all other relevant stakeholders should intensify and prioritise efforts on the sound management of chemicals and waste, towards the achievement of target 12.4 of the 2030 Agenda and thereby contribute also to numerous other SDGs;

2. Urgent and resolute action at all levels is needed to implement the 2030 Agenda in relation to the sound management of chemicals and waste, including through an improved enabling framework for the sound management of chemicals and waste in the long term, as emphasized by the UN Environment Assembly. Such an improved framework should particularly address lifecycle approaches and the chemicals-product-waste interface; as well as materials, such as plastics, and the minimisation and where feasible prevention of hazardous substances in material cycles;]

II. Scope

1. The scope encompasses [the environmental, economic, social, health, agricultural and labour [all] aspects of managing chemicals and [their] [all] waste[s], in order to enhance sustainable development [and [non toxic] circularity [environmental integrity] [and the protection of human rights] [and resource efficiency]]. The instrument takes due account of the instruments and processes that have been developed to date and is flexible enough to take account of new ones without duplicating efforts.

2. The involvement of all relevant sectors and stakeholders across the life cycle at the local, national, regional and global levels is critical to the sound management of chemicals and waste. Stakeholders include but are not limited to Governments, regional economic integration organizations, intergovernmental organizations, civil society, industries, businesses, the financial sector, development banks, academia, workers, retailers and individuals. Sectors are understood to include, but not be limited to, agriculture, environment, health, education, finance, development, construction and labour.

III. Principles and approaches

1. [In developing and implementing the sound management of chemicals and waste, stakeholders should [follow rights-based approach and] be guided by the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, and

¹ The present document has not been formally edited.

acknowledging states respective circumstances and capabilities and the need for global action [as well as the agreements listed in Annex x].]

[Alt. In developing and implementing the sound management of chemicals and waste, stakeholders should be guided by the principles, approaches and agreements listed in Annex x.]

2. [The list above includes global principles, approaches and agreements. Stakeholders should also be guided by any relevant regional principles, approaches and agreements that are applicable to [their specific region or a specific issue] [them].]

3. [The Overall Orientation and Guidance, including its eleven basic elements and six activity areas, continue to be relevant in assisting countries in their efforts to ensure the sound management of chemicals and waste and should therefore continue to be implemented.]

The principles and approaches that were in this section have been moved to Annex A. The previous appendix II of principles and approaches was not discussed at IP 4.

[Operating principles]

Participants should consider whether principles of “how” the instrument operates which apply to the whole document be placed in a new sub-section

[The following capacity-building principles will be [incorporated] [taken into account] [into] in all relevant [aspects] [activities carried-out in the implementation] [of the new framework] [outcome of] [beyond 2020] [and] according to priorities decided by the [Governing Body].]

Collaboration

1. [Country driven process, including mutually beneficial partnerships.]
2. [Take a multi-stakeholder and multisectoral approach, including partnership and mechanisms for technical cooperation that incorporates all relevant disciplines.]
3. [North-South and South-South networking and sharing of experiences.]
4. [Collaborate with existing initiatives on chemicals and waste management, including multilateral environment agreements, United Nations bodies, private sector, civil society and academia, to fill gaps and build upon their work while avoiding duplication.]

Knowledge and information

5. [Recognition and sharing of knowledge and expertise within and among regions.]
6. Recognize the need to promote coordination of and access to information for the sound management of chemicals and waste in all relevant aspects.]
7. [Ensure the full use of national, subregional and regional information and knowledge, as appropriate, to inform global decision making.]

Participation

8. [Full and effective participation of all stakeholders and balanced regional representation and participation.]
9. Recognize that young people are agents of change and the importance of intergenerational equity. Encourage meaningful engagement and participation of youth across all processes of SAICM, including at the national level.]

Gender

10. [Recognize the need for gender equity in all relevant aspects of its work]
11. [Ensure gender equality, the recognition of women as agents of change and the inclusion of gender considerations in all relevant aspects of [the new instrument] through inter alia the development and implementation of a gender action plan]

PLACEHOLDER TEXT FROM THEMATIC GROUPS 2 AND 3

Thematic Group #2

Thematic Group #2 would like to request that, in order to be addressed during your deliberations for including and managing cross-cutting or higher-level issues in the consolidated single document, the following concepts be placed in the placeholder document for your consideration and safe-keeping:

- International organizations and bodies outside of the future instrument should be invited to strengthen their engagement in the area of sound management of chemicals and waste;
- Engagement, endorsement, and recognition, including formal recognition by the UN General Assembly (UNGA), other relevant international bodies (such as the governing bodies of the IOMC members), and relevant MEAs, of the future instrument is considered to be of high importance to many of the stakeholders; and
- There is a need to review consistency of the use of the terms “should” versus “may” and “should” versus “may invite” at the conclusion of the IP process.

The following two paragraphs were introduced by ITUC during the discussion of Section VI on Mechanisms to Support Implementation in Section D on Enhanced Sectoral and Stakeholder Participation (a third proposed paragraph has been referred to Thematic Group #3 on Finance and Capacity-Building). Initial discussions occurred in Thematic Group #2 on the evening of Thursday, September 1. However, those discussions were not concluded nor conclusive. We would therefore like to request that, in order to be addressed during your deliberations for including and managing cross-cutting or higher-level issues in the consolidated single document, they be placed in the placeholder document for your consideration and safe-keeping.

- Governments, industry [all economic sectors,] and stakeholders should take [so far as is practicable,] the [measures] necessary [measures] to achieve a just transition towards an [environmentally] sustainable economy with effective and safe management of chemicals and waste, in order to contribute to the goals of decent work for all, social inclusion [human rights], and the eradication of poverty.
- Governments should ensure that wherever practicable stringent and protective labour, safety and environmental clauses, including stipulations on safe and sustainable management of chemicals and waste, are included in trade agreements.

Finally, Thematic Group #2 wants to ensure that the issue of gender receives a prominent placement within the future instrument. The following text has been proposed by relevant stakeholders, but has not been the subject of discussion within this thematic group:

- Ensure gender equality, the recognition of women as agents of change and the inclusion of gender considerations in all relevant aspects of [the new instrument] through inter alia the development and implementation of a gender action plan.

Thematic Group 3

The following paragraph was introduced by ITUC during the discussion of Section VI on Mechanisms to Support Implementation in Section D on Enhanced Sectoral and Stakeholder Participation in TG#2 and has been referred to TG#3 for its consideration:

- Financial Institutions, investor relations bodies and pension funds should ensure so far as is practicable that the safe, sound and sustainable management of chemicals and waste is included in loan agreements, safeguarding policies, company policies and investment priorities over which they can exert influence.

IV. Vision, strategic objectives and targets for the sound management of chemicals and waste

1. The following strategic objectives will guide stakeholders in their efforts at all levels to address the sound management of chemicals and waste

[1bis. In order to achieve these objectives adequate [and sustainable] financial and non-financial resources need to be identified and mobilized; and necessary transparent and accountable partnerships need to be established to foster cooperation among stakeholders]

2. [A measurability structure at Annex x illustrates the different categories of indicators that may be used to track progress and impact of the instrument.]

A. Vision

[Chemical safety for all.

ALT1. A toxics free planet. Advancing chemicals and waste safety for a healthy future.

ALT2. Healthy Planet and People: Making Our Future Chemical and Waste Safe.]

B. Strategic Objectives

A: [Countries have] [Stakeholders have] the capacity, legal framework and institutional mechanisms in place to [support] [achieve] the [integrated] [sound] management of chemicals and [associated] waste [throughout the life cycle].

B. Comprehensive and sufficient knowledge, data and information are generated, available and accessible to all to enable informed decisions and actions.

C: Issues of concern are identified, prioritized and addressed

D. Safer alternatives and innovative and sustainable solutions in [relevant] product value chains are in place so that benefits to human health and the environment are maximized and risks are prevented or, where not feasible, minimized

E. The sound management of chemicals and [associated] waste is [transparently and accountably] integrated in [all] relevant decision-processes [by stakeholders] [for] [sustainable development, financing and business]

C. Targets

[Target A1 - By 2030, governments have adopted, implemented and enforce legal frameworks and established appropriate institutional capacities to prevent or where not feasible, minimize adverse effects from chemicals and waste.

Target A2 - A Code of Conduct on chemicals and waste management incorporating, the elements of the OOG, is developed and countries have incorporated its provision in their national legislation.

Target A3 - By [xx], measures identified to prevent or, minimize harm from chemicals throughout their life cycle [and waste], are implemented by companies.

Target A4 - By 20xx, illegal international trade and traffic of toxic, hazardous, banned and severely restricted chemicals and of waste is effectively prevented.

Target A5 - By 2030, all countries have prohibited the export of substances that they have prohibited nationally.

Target A6 - By 2030 all countries have poison information centres that adequately respond to poisonings and if possible networks as well as access to training on chemical risk prevention and clinical toxicology and at least one clinical toxicology service.

Target A7 - By 2030, the use of Highly Hazardous Pesticides is eliminated from agriculture.]

[Target B1 - By 20xx, comprehensive data and information on chemicals , throughout their lifecycle, are generated , made available and accessible.

Target B2- By 20XX, stakeholders in the value chain ensure that reliable information on chemicals in [materials and] articles is available throughout their life cycle [including at the waste stage], to enable informed decisions and safe management of chemicals in a clean circular economy.

Target B3 - Robust data on production of chemicals, releases and emissions of chemicals and waste to the environment,

and concentrations of chemicals in humans, biota, and environmental media is generated and made available at regional and global level and harmonized research protocols are developed and used to ensure coherence and comparability of this data.

Target B4- By 20xx all stakeholders have and are using appropriate and standardized tools, guidelines and best available practices for assessments and sound management, as well as for the prevention of harm, risk reduction, monitoring and enforcement.

Target B5- By 20XX educational, training and public awareness programmes on chemical safety, sustainability, safer alternatives and benefit of chemicals have been developed and implemented.

Target B6- By 20XX, all governments have legally implemented and enforce the United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) in all relevant sectors.]

[Target C1 - Processes and programs of work including timelines are established, adopted and implemented for identified issues of concern to reduce and eliminate harm.]

[Target D1 - Companies consistently invest in and achieve innovations toward advancing green and sustainable chemistry, cleaner production, and the deployment of life cycle management approaches for chemicals.

Target D2 -[Countries][governments] implement policies that encourage production using sustainable and safe(r) alternatives including cleaner production technologies and facilitate re-use and recycling of products (circular economy).

Target D3 - By 20xx, companies, including from the investment sector, incorporate strategies and policies to implement the sound management of chemicals [and waste] in their investment approaches and business models and apply internationally- recognized reporting standards.

Target D4 - In research and innovation programs priority is given to sustainable solutions and safer alternatives to harmful substances in products and mixtures, including in consumer products.

Target D5 – By 2030, Governments implement policies and programmes to increase support to non-chemical alternatives including agroecology to replace the chemicals or groups of chemicals of global and regional concern including highly hazardous pesticides.

Target D6 - By 20xx, sustainable chemical and waste management strategies have been developed and implemented for xy major economic sectors with intense chemical use, which identify priority chemicals of concern, standards and measures to reduce chemical input and footprint along the value chains (e.g. textile, electronic, building, agriculture etc.)

Target D7 - As for 20XX Governments and companies ensure effective occupational health and safety practices as well as environmental protection measures in the chemicals sectors and throughout the supply chain.

Target D8 - By xx minimum requirements for third-party/private/non-governmental standards, labels and certification schemes are defined and reviewed on an ongoing basis, potential for harmonization is explored and adherence increased and applied by private sector and monitored by governments and other stakeholders.]

[Target E1 - Policies for sound management of chemicals [and waste] are integrated into local, national, , regional development strategies.

Target E2 - Partnerships and networks amongst sectors and stakeholders are strengthened to achieve the sound management of chemicals [and waste].

[Target E3- Financial and non-financial resources needed to achieve [support] the sound management of chemicals [and waste] are identified and mobilized in all sectors by and for all stakeholders.]

[Target E4- Gaps between developed and developing countries the implementation of sound management of chemicals [and waste] are identified and narrowed.]

Target E5 - regarding internalization of costs/cost recovery mechanism

Target E6 - All stakeholders identify and strengthen synergies and linkages between chemicals [and] [waste] and other environmental, health and societal priorities, such as climate change, biodiversity, human rights, universal health coverage and primary health care.]

V. Institutional arrangements

A. International conference [on Chemicals Management]

1. In considering this instrument and its implementation, the functions of the international conference will be:
 - (i) To adopt its rules of procedure²;
 - (ii) To oversee implementation, review progress to address gaps at the national, regional, and international levels, and to take [appropriate] action;
 - (iii) To promote the implementation of existing international instruments and programmes on chemicals and waste;
 - (iv) To promote cooperation [and synergies] among international instruments and programmes on chemicals and waste;
 - (v) To promote the strengthening of national chemicals and waste management capacities;
 - (vi) To promote, enhance and support participation by and interaction among stakeholders and sectors in the international conference and in the programme of work;
 - (vii) To promote awareness, including based on scientific information, regarding new developments and trends, and to identify and communicate links to sustainable development;
 - (viii) To set priorities for the programme of work informed by scientific information;
 - (ix) To consider relevant outcomes from the work of the independent intergovernmental science policy panel that is the subject of UNEA resolution 5/8, once it is established;
 - (x) To invite, as appropriate, the panel to provide [scientific information and assessments] [inputs on specific issues of concern adopted by the international Conference] [invite the panel to undertake work for the international Conference] for consideration by the Conference;
 - (xi) To determine processes to guide appropriate science-based [approaches/action] on issues of [international] concern³;
 - (xii) To provide guidance to the secretariat and to stakeholders on implementation;
 - (xiii) To establish subsidiary bodies as it finds necessary in accordance with the rules of procedure;
 - (xiv) To facilitate the mobilization [and allocation] of sustainable financial and technical resources [and development and transfer of technology under voluntary and mutually agreed terms] for the operation and implementation of the instrument⁴;
 ALT (xiv) To promote the implementation of the elements of the integrated approach to financing the sound management of chemicals and waste and make recommendations to address relevant issues;]
 - (xv) To receive reports from all relevant stakeholders on progress of implementation [, to assess overall progress] [to assess overall progress [of implementation] based on information from relevant stakeholders] and to disseminate information as appropriate⁵;

² This sub-paragraph was agreed to by TG#2 during its discussion on Section VI on Measures to Support Implementation.

³ There is agreement to return to this sub-paragraph after discussing issues of concern.

⁴ Sub-paragraphs (xi) and ALT (xi) has been referred to TG3 on Finance and Capacity-Building on August 29, 2022 for resolution.

⁵ There is agreement to return to this sub-paragraph after discussing Section G on reporting.

- (xvi) To evaluate implementation of activities and review progress against the objectives and targets and update the programme of work as appropriate with a view to achieving the vision.
- (xvii) [To decide to convene a high-level segment for multisectoral and multistakeholder discussion.]
2. [The international conference should invite stakeholders from the environment, health, labour and agriculture sectors involved in chemicals management and safety issues, as well as strengthening financial support for developing countries and countries with economies in transition to attend to the meeting.]
3. [The international conference should design its agenda with sufficient space that allows meaningful discussions of priorities, gaps and implementation issues faced by different sectors.]
4. The international conference will meet every second year, unless it decides otherwise.
5. Where appropriate, sessions of the conference should be held back-to-back with meetings of the governing bodies of relevant intergovernmental organizations in order to enhance synergies and cost effectiveness.

B. Bureau of the international conference

1. [The international conference should have a Bureau in accordance with the rules of procedure of the international conference. The Bureau should adequately represent the regions of the world as well as the multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral nature of the instrument.]

[ALT1. The international conference should have a Bureau in accordance with the rules of procedure of the international conference. The Bureau should reflect the multistakeholder and multi-sectoral nature of the instrument, and should reflect due regard to the principle of equitable geographical representation and to gender balance, as well as to representation from different sectors among government representatives, subject to the relevant rules of procedure.]

C. Secretariat⁶

1. The functions to be performed by the secretariat under the guidance of the international conference will be:
- (i) To promote the establishment and maintenance of a network of stakeholders at the national, regional and international levels;
 - (ii) To promote and facilitate the implementation of the [beyond 2020 instrument] [sound management of chemicals and waste], including capacity-building and technical assistance;
 - (iii) To continue to strengthen working relationships with participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) and their networks, other United Nations bodies and the secretariats of relevant international agreements in order to draw upon their sectoral expertise;
 - (iv) To facilitate and promote the exchange of relevant scientific and technical information, including the development and dissemination of guidance materials to support stakeholder implementation, as well as provide information clearinghouse services;
 - (v) To facilitate the meetings and intersessional work of the international conference as well as regional meetings, and to disseminate the reports and recommendations of the international conference, including to relevant global and regional organizations and institutions;

⁶ This section C on the Secretariat was in the mandate for consideration by TG2; however, TG2 did not have time to consider it at IP4. This text remains unchanged from IP3 and was not in the mandate of VWG2.

- (vi) To support the functioning of technical, policy and scientific subsidiary and ad hoc expert bodies established by the international conference;
- (vii) To promote, enhance and support the participation of all sectors and stakeholders in the international conference and the programme of work, including in meetings of the international conference and regional meetings;
- (viii) To report to the international conference on implementation by all stakeholders of the 2020 instrument.

ADDITIONAL SECTION TO BE NAMED ONCE TITLE IS DECIDED

Title Alt 1. Issues of [International][Global] Concern

Title Alt 2. Priority Issues for International Action

A. Definition

1. An issue of concern is an issue involving any phase in the life cycle of chemicals [and waste⁷] which has not yet been generally recognized, is insufficiently addressed [by other bodies at the regional or international level] or arises [as a potential concern] from the current level of scientific information which may have [significant] adverse effects on human health and/or the environment [and requiring international action] [or which accelerates the uptake of innovative and sustainable solutions for the sound management of chemicals].

B. Submission of Information

2. To nominate an issue, the following information should be provided:
- a. Why the instrument is best placed to advance the issue;
 - b. Impacts on human health and/or the environment related to the issue, taking into account vulnerable and at risk populations (especially women, children, youth and workers), biodiversity, ecosystems and [any] [accessible] [available] toxicological, ecotoxicological, [environmental fate and behaviour,] and exposure data;
 - c. How the issue is integral to the vision, is ongoing, and needs to be addressed to enhance basic chemicals and [associated] waste management and/or advance the implementation of innovative and sustainable solutions, particularly taking into account specific national circumstances;
 - d. How addressing the issue can assist countries to meet the Sustainable Development Goals;
 - e. Extent to which the issue is of a cross-cutting nature including at the sectoral level;
 - f. Extent to which the issue is being addressed by other bodies, at the regional or international level, and how the proposed action to address the issue is related to, complements, or does not duplicate such effort;
 - g. Summary of existing knowledge, relevant past activities, scientific uncertainties, and gaps in understanding or action;
 - h. [A list of priority actions, related timelines, [and, if possible, a proposed workplan with] [potential] targets and corresponding indicators, to guide [the] elaboration and implementation of [the] workplan [, including to assess the progress of implementation;]]
 - i. Identification of potential lead organisation(s) and opportunities for multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral engagement.

⁷ The scope of waste needs to be resolved consistently throughout the text.

C. Nomination, selection and adoption process

(i) Nomination of issues

3. The process for nominating issues is open to any stakeholder. The nomination procedure will be made available on the website.
4. To promote communication about the nomination:
 - a. Nominations should be submitted to the secretariat no later than [six] [eight] months prior to a meeting of the Conference.
 - b. Nominations should be communicated by the secretariat to all stakeholders, including to all Focal Points.
 - c. Regions may wish to add the subject to relevant regional meeting agendas.

(ii) Initial review and publication of nominations

5. The secretariat will check nominations for completeness with the aim of assisting proponents in their nominations, if possible. Proponents should be contacted to provide missing or additional information. The secretariat will compile a list of nominations, annotated with a summary of information from the submission. Similar nominations will be clustered so that similar issues can be considered in together, as appropriate and relevant.
6. An invitation to all stakeholders to provide comments will be issued by the secretariat prior to the session of the Conference at which they will be considered. Comments received from stakeholders on the nominations will be made publicly available by the secretariat.
7. The proponents of an issue will have an opportunity to revise their nomination to take into account comments or to clarify information provided and to work with other proponents to consolidate nominations that may be similar or complementary.
8. The secretariat [will invite further comments on the revised nominations and] [make available the] nominations[, annotated with a summary of information]. The secretariat will make [available the] [nominations] and the comments provided by stakeholders publicly available at least six weeks in advance of the international conference.

(iii) Decision-making and adoption

9. Nominations will be considered by the conference and issues should be selected and adopted by a resolution of the Conference. If several issues are nominated, the Conference when considering nominations may choose to prioritise the issues [that are most important to protect human health and the environment, taking into account the precautionary approach]. The Conference should:
 - a. Agree [Recommend] [to] [a workplan, where available, or] [agree on] [recommend] a list of [priority] actions and related timelines;
 - b. Adopt the issues;
 - c. Establish ~~an~~ ad hoc multi-stakeholder [and multi-sectoral] committees [working/steering groups] [for each issue],
10. [⁸The [ad hoc multi-stakeholder committees] will undertake the following tasks:

⁸ TG#2 did not consider paragraphs 10-15 due to lack of time at IP-4.

- a. Develop and encourage implementation of a workplan, [according to the list of priority actions [and related timelines] decided by the conference, [including proposing SMART targets][including review and follow up] including propose indicators for relevant [SMART]targets under different Strategic Objectives of the instrument;
- b. [Identify synergies with other existing related issues to maximize efforts and to avoid duplication;]
- c. [Identify what regional collaboration is needed to address the issue;]
- d. Coordinate with other relevant bodies, such as the IOMC organizations and others (e.g. the convention secretariats);
- e. Monitor and report on the progress against the indicators [the workplan]; and
- f. Make recommendations for consideration of the Conference as appropriate.

D. Mechanisms for implementation

(i) Workplans

11. Implementation of actions to address issues is guided by a work plan with clear timelines and milestones;
12. All stakeholders [in a position to do so] are encouraged to take the necessary actions and/or provide [required] funding and necessary assistance towards the implementation of the workplan.

(ii) Tracking progress

13. The ad hoc multi-stakeholder committees, with support of the secretariat, will oversee monitoring and reporting back from stakeholders, and encourage implementation of the workplan, through: reports to meetings of the [of the relevant body] [as determined by][of][the Conference], and at regular intervals as identified in the proposed workplan prepared in accordance with section (i), above;
 - a. periodic reviews within intersessional periods, and/or as requested by the Bureau; and
 - b. reporting on progress as outlined in the proposed workplan.

(iii) Determining the need for further work on an issue

14. Determining the need for further work on an issue will be based on a full explanation of the rationale on a way forward, provided by the secretariat, in consultation with the multi-stakeholder committees, to the Conference following the progress evaluation of the activities carried out in accordance with the workplan.
15. The Conference may decide to conclude work on a particular issue.]

VI. Mechanisms to support implementation

B. National implementation

1. To sustain an integrated approach for the sound management of chemicals and waste, each Government should establish arrangements such as national plans of action for implementation on an inter-ministerial or inter-institutional basis, in consultation with stakeholders, so that concerned national department and stakeholder interests are represented and all relevant substantive areas are addressed.

2. Each government should designate a national focal point to facilitate communication and coordination at the national, regional, and international levels with respect to the [sound management of chemicals and wastes] [beyond 2020 instrument]⁹. The national focal point should, among other duties, disseminate information, develop a network or a mechanism to coordinate national views that includes consultations with all relevant sectors and stakeholders, attend meetings, and be representative of the country's inter-ministerial or inter-institutional arrangements, where such arrangements exist.
3. To support effective implementation, stronger efforts are required to ensure that national implementation involves the engagement of the appropriate range of stakeholders and sectors (e.g., the health, environmental, agriculture and labour sectors) to address national priorities.
4. Governments [are encouraged to] [may] develop a national plan of action or program in consultation with other stakeholders to further implementation efforts at the national level. Such plan or program may be used to support its reporting under this Section on the progress made during the reporting period, keeping in mind that such plans or programs are tailored to national actions and measures and should not be duplicative of existing arrangements or other reporting efforts.
5. All stakeholders should undertake actions to promote progress on the implementation of the strategic objectives and targets.

C. [International,] regional, and sectoral cooperation and coordination

1. Priorities and capacities for implementation vary among regions according to their different economic and other circumstances.
2. International, regional, and sectoral collaboration play integral roles in supporting the sound management of chemicals and waste at all levels, including among trading partners and other regional organizations.
3. International and regional meetings and coordination mechanisms play an important role in enabling stakeholders in each region to exchange experience and identify priority needs in relation to implementation, as well as to develop regional positions on key issues.
4. Regions are encouraged, where appropriate:
 - a) To identify common priorities,
 - b) To develop regional implementation plans for the sound management of chemicals and waste, and to consider regional or sub-regional approaches and projects, and
 - c) To appoint a regional focal point.
5. Regional focal points are to play a facilitative role within their regions, including undertaking activities determined at the regional level, such as chairing regional meetings, disseminating information of interest to focal points within their region, collecting views from national focal points on matters of interest to the region, identifying opportunities for regional cooperation, assisting in the flow of information and views from the region to its Bureau member, as appropriate, and reporting periodically on the outcomes of their regional meetings and other regional activities.

D. Enhanced sectoral and stakeholder engagement

[In addition, there is a need for an improved enabling framework for the sound management of chemicals and waste in implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which enhances coherence and complementarity of multilateral policies and actions by all relevant international organisations in this area, including through

⁹ This bracket goes to scope of the instrument and is to be addressed at the next meeting of the IP process.

information of and consideration by UN bodies related to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, such as the High Level Political Forum and the UN General Assembly, as appropriate.]¹⁰

1. The involvement and commitment of all relevant sectors and stakeholders at the local, national, regional and international levels is important for the sound management of chemicals throughout their lifecycle and waste¹¹.

2. At the national level, governments, as appropriate, should undertake, in accordance with their laws, regulations, policies, and priorities, actions to build or improve regulatory and non-regulatory frameworks and institutional structures and capacities for multi-sectoral coherence [for the sound management of chemicals and wastes] [in the implementation of the beyond 2020 instrument], as well as urge complementary action by relevant stakeholders.¹²

3. Relevant regional conventions, programmes, Centres, bodies and processes, such as health, labour and environmental ministerial forums, are invited to support and augment such national efforts, fostering coordination and cooperation.¹³

4. [Relevant international organizations and bodies, in particular the IOMC organizations and the chemicals and waste-related conventions, are invited to facilitate the participation of stakeholders and sectors in national and regional efforts, and to promote awareness about the crosscutting nature of the sound management of chemicals and waste as an essential element to achieve the sustainable development goals.]

5. To contribute actively to the implementation of this instrument, the IOMC should continue to promote broad engagement and coordination of the policies, work programs, and activities of relevant intergovernmental organisations, further strengthening international cooperation and multi-sectoral engagement in the sound management of chemical and waste.

6. The enhanced efforts of all relevant sectors and stakeholders should include increased or improved: (1) actions by members of individual sectors and stakeholders, (2) collaboration between and among key sectoral and stakeholder groups, (3) multi-stakeholder and multi-sector dialogue throughout the implementation of this instrument, and (4) contributions, as appropriate, to achieve the shared vision as well as the objective and targets of this instrument.

[6 *Bis* The public sector, including health and care services, as a major employer and through its extensive use of chemicals and role in waste handling and remediation work, is invited and encouraged to enhance its contribution to the sound management of chemicals and waste, through safe and sustainable chemicals and waste policies, contracts, and practices in workplaces and communities, and through procurement policies that prioritise protective practices.]

7. [[Enterprises [are invited to] [should]] [Stakeholders should] undertake due diligence to ensure that high standards of health and safety in the management of chemicals and waste are used [and verified] throughout their value chains and that they act to protect and respect human rights.]

8. The involvement of industry and the private sector throughout the value chain needs to be significantly enhanced under this instrument at all levels. The roles and responsibilities of industry and the private sector throughout the value chain in implementing the sound management of chemicals and waste offer a strong basis for enhanced involvement and action and should be clearly identified and developed. [To facilitate engagement of the entire chemicals value chain, in particular downstream user industry sectors and recyclers, the secretariat should [, subject to availability of resources,] develop, make publicly available, and implement a private sector outreach strategy, and provide updates on progress to the conference.]

9. [Contributions to the implementation of this instrument are expected to be in the form of] [Stakeholders should set out their future actions to implement this instrument in] workplans, road maps, [actions,] milestones, pledges, [an international code of conduct of chemicals and waste management] or other appropriate commitments

¹⁰ This paragraph was moved from Section V on Institutional Arrangements, recognizing that its presence in the text, content, and placement has not been discussed.

¹¹ There is a common understanding that the issue of scope has yet to be agreed and will have implications for the term “waste” throughout section VI.

¹² Similarities between this paragraph and paragraph 1 in Section B on National Implementation have been noted and may require further consideration to avoid duplication.

¹³ Consideration to be given as to the similarities between this paragraph and Section C on International, Regional, and sub-Regional Cooperation and Coordination

[such as financial resources] and should contain a clear definition of the roles and responsibilities of the sector and/or stakeholder, and the intended mechanism for implementation that contributes to the achievement of the objectives and targets, as well as opportunities for joint collaboration or actions.

F. Mechanisms to support capacity building

[Approaches to support capacity-building]

This is a new sub-section to include different capacity-building activities to be further elaborated in the text of the instrument.

1. [To support implementation efforts and build capacity, the secretariat facilitates, upon request by a government, voluntary [peer] reviews.]
2. [[The [governing body] shall mandate] the Secretariat should [to create a technical expert group, to expedite the establishment of] [establish] an online Capacity Building platform that enables stakeholders that lack capacity to achieve the SAICM objectives, to request support. The Capacity Building platform will serve as a matchmaking tool to connect the capacity needs to the most suitable provider(s) for building capacity assistance, including in-kind and financially.]
3. [The Capacity Building Platform should serve as a global platform open for all SAICM stakeholders to identify concrete projects serving SAICM objectives, mobilize dedicated external funds and human resources, facilitate [for] knowledge generation and sharing in support of Strategic Objective B and developing cooperation and partnership[, thereby strengthening private sector involvement (by funding projects and/or providing in-kind technical [and technological] expertise)].]
4. [Many stakeholders are in urgent need of financial assistance, capacity building and transfer of technology enabling them to address the ever increasing challenge on the sound management of chemicals. To this end, establishment of data bank could play an important role between suppliers and recipients. Amongst others, the data bank could contribute to the followings:
 - a) All stakeholders have the right to provide their needs and request technical and capacity building assistance and transfer of technology,
 - b) identifying the needs of developing countries upon request,
 - c) Identifying suppliers that are (in a position to do so) to provide necessary assistance,
 - d) Secretariat would compile the information by the recipient and suppliers of the identified needs and assistance and would make them available to all stakeholders and sections in an online platform.
 - e) Identifying the gaps in addressing the financial and technical needs of developing countries]

During the discussion in the thematic group, it was agreed that this paragraph will be further elaborated to incorporate the feedback received from stakeholders.

G. Taking stock of progress

1. All stakeholders are invited to report to the International Conference, through the Secretariat, on the implementation efforts and the progress of indicators and milestones, and contributions to implement the instrument in meeting the strategic objectives and their associated targets toward vision. By doing so, stakeholders can identify successful outcomes, as well as any gaps or challenges, drive opportunities for scaling up and improvement, share information, and assess the need for enhanced implementation efforts, and, if necessary, further prioritize their engagement and activities.

2. Reporting processes 14 should occur regularly and sufficiently often, as decided by the international conference, to provide for the effective assessment of the progress of the instrument in meeting the vision statement.

3. All stakeholders are encouraged to provide information related to their implementation efforts. Such information should be provided in an organized, transparent and accessible online tool, consistent with any guidance or template provided by the international conference. Such information may also include reporting on voluntary commitments as well as pledges or similar activities.

3bis The Secretariat prepares a compilation of the reports received for presentation to the International Conference and to the public in a form that helps visualization of the progress of the instrument in a communicable manner.

4. The instrument invites the sharing of data and information from complementary reporting processes of relevant agreements, initiatives, and the IOMC and other organizations in order to take into consideration, as appropriate, any linkages with such agreements, initiatives, or organizations and to minimize the reporting burden for all stakeholders as well as to avoid duplicative effort.

5. [Responsible organizations should be designated to evaluate impacts indicators of the instrument as decided by the International Conference. They are tasked with preparing a report on the evaluation and presenting it to the International Conference.]

[5 *Bis* In relation to impact evaluation, responsible organizations may, with support from the Secretariat, request stakeholders to provide complementary information, as appropriate. Stakeholders are encouraged to provide such information to responsible organizations when requested to do so.]

6. The overall effectiveness of the instrument should be independently evaluated in accordance with terms of reference to be agreed to by the international conference. This overall evaluation should take place as decided by the international conference.

H. Mechanism for updating and revising the framework

1. The international conference [may update] [may consider initiating a process to update] or revise the instrument after taking into account: the assessment of the information and data called for from all stakeholders under Section G (Mechanisms for Taking Stock of Progress) and the results of the periodic evaluations called for by the international conference to review the overall effectiveness of the instrument.

2. Such updates or revisions may be proposed by any [government] [stakeholder] and will require formal adoption by the international conference. The text of any proposed update or revision shall be communicated to all stakeholders and focal points by the Secretariat at least six months in advance of the international conference. The budget for the process to update or revise the instrument will be provided for via the operational budget adopted by the international conference.

VII. Financial considerations

[[A fundamental element for the sound management of chemicals and wastes is the need to develop, implement and enforce basic national legislative and policy frameworks, including designating the responsibilities of industry and the wider business community, and to have the necessary national institutional capacity in order to avoid it becoming a] [Production, consumption and sound disposal of chemicals at the end of their useful life create] financial burden on governments and society.]

Adequate, predictable and sustainable financing, technical assistance, capacity building, and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, are essential to achieve the objectives and targets of the Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020, [and the [related] goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for

¹⁴ It is important to note that the timeframes for the reporting and the assessment of information and data provided in Section G and updating process in Section H will need to be harmonized.

Sustainable Development] [and beyond]. The participation of representatives of all involved stakeholders and sectors at national, regional and international levels should be ensured in the integrated approach to financing for the sound management of chemicals and waste.

1. Integrated approach to financing

1. The implementation of the integrated approach to financing for the sound management of chemicals and waste, which was designed and agreed as a long-term contribution beyond 2020, continues to be essential [[and contributes to achieving] [to achieve] the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development] [and to bridge the widening gaps in the capacity to address sound management of chemicals and waste between developed and developing countries]. [it is recognized that the sound management of chemicals and waste is necessary [for countries], and [may] require[s] technical and financial support] [for developing countries and countries with economies in transition.]
2. A clearinghouse mechanism [should] [could] be established [under the Secretariat of (the agreement)] [by stakeholders] to provide information on resource mobilization and possible sources of financing for the sound management of chemicals and waste [for other stakeholders.]
3. [All stakeholders agree to establish an arrangement, process or subsidiary structure comprising of finance and other relevant experts to keep sound management of chemicals and waste, capacity building, technology, finance and other resource mobilization sources and initiatives under review.]
4. All three components of the integrated approach to financing, i.e. mainstreaming, private sector involvement and dedicated external finance, are equally important and mutually reinforcing.
5. Stakeholders should take steps to implement the integrated approach to financing the sound management of chemicals and waste, including, in particular, making tangible progress with respect to the following three components:

A. Mainstreaming

6. Governments should implement actions [in accordance with their national laws, regulations and policy priorities] to promote further mainstreaming of the sound management of chemicals and waste in national development plans, domestic budgets and relevant sector policies. For [countries in need] [developing countries and countries with economies in transition], the mainstreaming of [their national] [sound management of] chemicals and waste [management] [priorities] into [the] [their] development planning processes [and in national development or sustainable development plans] for funding [as part of official development assistance] [should become a priority that] [may] [will] [should] increase their access to funding for national priorities in relation to chemicals and waste.
 7. [[Countries] [Governments] should strive to mainstream the sound management of chemicals and waste into their development [aid] [assistance programmes and] priorities.] [They should also promote the mainstreaming in activities and programmes of international organisations they are members of, including the provision of appropriate budget and human resources needed for strengthening cooperation and coordination amongst stakeholders.]
- 7 Bis* [International, regional and national financial institutions and their governing bodies, as well as private sector and investors are [encouraged] [requested] to also expressly integrate sound management of chemicals and waste activities in the scope of activities they fund.]

B. Private-sector involvement

8. [The private-sector throughout the value chain should increase its efforts and financial and non-financial contributions to the implementation of the sound management of chemicals and waste in order to avoid, or where not possible, mitigate [including] [by safer alternatives] [and] [[cover the costs of] their impacts on the environment and on health, [especially in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.]]]

[These contributions [(eg. through agreed levies)] should seek to finance [further reduction in the use of harmful and hazardous chemicals in the value chain], [among others, [data generation and data sharing,] the identification and communication of hazards, comprehensive risk assessment and the measures for its mitigation, strengthening of all stakeholder's technical capacity, implementing PRTRs, prevention of exposure, the attention of exposed communities [, compensation for resulting environmental and human harms] and contaminated sites remediation [by the responsible party when is clear]].]

9. Governments should, [according to their national circumstances], further [facilitate] [operationalize] [facilitate the operationalizing] the private sector component of the integrated approach [through actions, legislation, and appropriate economic instruments], [including [through clarifying] the [respective] responsibilities of industry and national administration; [levies and taxes]; [the provision of incentives for the sound management of chemicals and waste]; and the promotion of measures by industry [to internalise costs]] to further implement [the precautionary principle,] the polluter pays [principle] [approach] [and approaches such as] extended producer responsibility.

10. [[The private sector] [should] [In line with the three components of the integrated approach to financing, i.e. mainstreaming, private sector involvement and dedicated external finance, [private sector] [while going beyond its legal obligations] to commit [to support] [supporting] the Beyond 2020 objectives and targets of sound management of chemicals and waste by providing] [provide] [investment and in-kind] [financial and non-financial] contributions, including to implement the GHS globally and through fees paid to support domestic chemicals [and waste] management schemes, including enforcement, data generation, data sharing, partnerships, and capacity building. [Private sector to further advance the sound management of chemicals and waste through [in-kind] commitments to innovation, training, safety and sustainability initiatives as well as compliance with chemical [and waste] regulatory requirements [[and] [including relevant elements of] occupational safety and health] in jurisdictions around the globe.]]

11. [Invites the financial sector to develop [policies], guidance and recommendations for [investors] [investments] to minimize economic risks associated with unsound chemicals and waste management, with the goal to facilitate investment flows towards safer chemicals and waste management [projects] [in order to reduce chemical inputs and chemical [footprint] [and their externalities] along the whole value chain], including through the development of sustainability-centered loan [and [green and] sustainable financing] criteria for the financial sector engaged with companies [and projects] in the chemicals [value chain] and waste sector [and associated sectors].]

C. Dedicated external financing

12. [Stakeholders should [secure funds] [to] [by] [further [strengthen] [strengthening] the component of dedicated external financing] [for all stakeholders], including from development assistance [and] innovative donor sources, which can be facilitated by mainstreaming [the sound management of chemicals and waste] at the national level.]

12 Bis [Governments agree to develop a mechanism instituting a globally coordinated fee of [0.05%] [0.5%] on the sales of a limited number of basic chemicals (or chemical feedstocks). Governments agree to allocate the proceeds of this globally coordinated fee to the international fund mentioned in paragraph 13]

13. [All stakeholders agree to the establishment of an International Fund to implement the Sound Management of Chemicals and Waste, which should be accessible to all stakeholders and should provide support to developing countries, in the form of grants, guarantees and loans; comprised of financial resources provided by the private sector, [including through globally coordinated levies], governments in a position to do so, development banks, philanthropic entities, venture capital, and all other stakeholders.]

13 Bis [A fund, directly accessible by all stakeholders, is established under the secretariat to support capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition for swift implementation of the new instrument for the sound management of chemicals and waste.]

14. [All stakeholders agree to initiate the process of implementing the International Fund at ICCM5.]

15. [[Recognizing the ever-increasing needs of developing countries for funding sources] Donors should [further strengthen the component of] [continue to] [provide] [sufficient] dedicated external financing, including, for example, resources to support the Global Environment Facility and other multilateral, regional and bilateral sources of financing, and to support the effective implementation of [a new international fund] [the Special Programme to support

institutional strengthening at the national level for the implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, the Minamata Convention and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management].]

16. [All stakeholders recommend to UNEA that the Special Programme should be reformed to adjust to the multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral nature and scope of the Strategic Approach.]

2. Establishment of and engagement in multisectoral partnerships

17. Stakeholders are encouraged to create and implement multi-sectoral [transparent and accountable] partnerships [linked to the 2030 Agenda] to effectively address specific chemicals and waste [issues of [international] concern]. Stakeholders are also encouraged to explore funding opportunities by engaging mechanisms in all sectors.

3. Financing the secretariat

18. A core budget for the beyond 2020 instrument is identified covering staff costs for non-seconded staff, office costs and travel costs, for the secretariat, conference services and meetings. The core budget is financed by voluntary contributions from the government, private sector, and all other stakeholders.

19. [Before the start of each year the Secretariat invites each government via its national focal point, to make a voluntary financial contribution [and provides a figure showing what that contribution would be according to the UN scale of assessment. Countries are encouraged to contribute at least this amount.]

20. All stakeholders support the work of the Secretariat by voluntarily contributing financial and in-kind resources, as appropriate, including but not limited to:

- a) voluntary financial contributions;
- b) in-kind resources, such as secondment as appropriate, and sector related work of the secretariat;
- c) hosting meetings, sector participation at meetings, support for production and dissemination of outputs of the beyond 2020 instrument.

Where possible, the contributions are defined at the beginning of the budget cycle by an agreement between the respective organization and the Secretariat.

20 Bis [Before the start of the budget cycle, the Secretariat provides all stakeholders via their focal points with a list of areas where stakeholders are encouraged to make financial and in-kind contributions. At the end of budget cycle, the Secretariat makes all contributions provided publicly available]

ANNEX A

Principles and approaches

- [a. Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015);
- b. The Future We Want (2012);
- c. Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations “Protect, Respect and Remedy” Framework (2011);
- d. United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007);
- e. Dubai Declaration on International Chemicals Management (2006);
- f. Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (2002);
- g. United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000);
- h. Bahia Declaration on Chemical Safety (2000);
- i. Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992);
- j. Agenda 21 (1992), in particular chapters 6, 8, 19 and 20 thereof;
- k. Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment) (1972), in particular principle 22 therein;
- l. The following agreements, where applicable:
 - (i) Minamata Convention on Mercury (2017);
 - (ii) International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management (2014);
 - (iii) International Health Regulations (2005);
 - (iv) Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (2004);
 - (v) Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2004);
 - (vi) ILO Convention No. 174 concerning the Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents (1993);
 - (vii) ILO Convention No. 170 concerning Safety in the Use of Chemicals at Work (1990);
 - (viii) Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1992);
 - (ix) Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1989).
- (m) General Assembly Resolution on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (A/76/L.75)
- (n) Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995)
- (o) Conclusions of the Sixtieth Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (2016)
- (p) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979)
- (q) WHO Chemicals Road Map (2017)]