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

Bucharest, Romania, 23-27 March 2020

**Report of the third meeting of the intersessional process
considering SAICM and the sound management of chemicals
and waste beyond 2020**

Note by the secretariat

The secretariat has the honour to circulate, in the annex to the present note, the report of the third meeting of the intersessional process considering the Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020, held in Bangkok, Thailand, 1-4 October 2019.



**Intersessional process to consider the Strategic Approach
and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020**

Third meeting

Bangkok, 1–4 October 2019

**Report of the third meeting in the intersessional process to
consider the Strategic Approach and the 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 third meeting of the intersessional process was held from 1 to 4 October 2019 at ESCAP headquarters, Bangkok.

I. Opening of the meeting

3. The meeting was opened at 9.30 a.m. on 1 October 2019. Opening remarks were made by Mr. Pralong Dumrongthai, Director General of the Pollution Control Department, Thailand, Ms. Gertrud Sahler (Germany), President of the International Conference on Chemicals Management¹, and Mr. Tim Kasten, Deputy Director of the Economy Division of UNEP².
4. In his opening address, Mr. Dumrongthai recalled SAICM's overall objective to achieve the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle so that by the year 2020 chemicals are produced and used in ways that minimize significant adverse impacts on the environment and human health. He noted that the sound management of chemicals and waste was a crucial factor of sustainable development and outlined Thailand's SAICM related activities. He said SAICM had achieved significant progress towards the 2020 goal, but the world still faced many challenges, such as the new emerging issues of marine litter, micro and nano-plastics, chemicals in recycled materials and per- and polyfluorinated organic substances. Strong governance was needed for the SAICM beyond 2020 instrument and the present meeting was a critical milestone to exchange views on the way forward to achieve the desired outcome at the fifth session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management.
5. Ms. Sahler opened by reminding participants that the fifth session of the Conference would take place in Bonn, which was only one year away. She said the Conference would show the way forward to a better and more coherent management of chemicals and waste and enhanced political and public attention. The sound management of chemicals and waste was critical to achieving the sustainable development goals of the 2030 Agenda. Government authorities had to recognize cross-cutting issues,

* Revised since its initial distribution on 30 November 2019

¹ Hereinafter called the Conference

² Full texts of the statements can be found on the SAICM website:

<http://www.saicm.org/Beyond2020/IntersessionalProcess/ThirdIntersessionalmeeting/Intersessiondocuments>

and a future framework for the Strategic Approach had to underline multi-sectoral cooperation and action. Drawing a comparison to the current attention to climate change, in particular from youth activists, she said climate change had more visible effects than the unsound management of chemicals and waste, which mostly targeted vulnerable populations in developing countries. A fundamental finding of the SAICM independent evaluation had determined that the gap between developing and industrialized countries on the front of chemicals and waste management was widening. The future Strategic Approach needed to address that issue. She stressed that stakeholders must develop an ambitious framework for a revitalized SAICM, including elaborating an enhanced governance mode and take into consideration the value of independent scientific support in accordance with the models of the International Panel on Climate Change or the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. That would be a way to reach political and public attention and raise the issue of chemicals and waste management on the public agenda. The present meeting must address the questions of an enhanced governance model and better scientific support. She invited participants to work together to develop an outcome that could be further elaborated at the fourth meeting of the intersessional process in order to develop draft recommendations for the fifth session of the Conference. In conclusion she drew attention to the High Ambition Alliance initiated by Sweden and co-chaired by Uruguay, which was an important support to SAICM's goal to raise political awareness and encouraged stakeholders to participate in the Alliance.

6. Mr. Kasten welcomed participants to United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and to the third meeting. He informed the meeting that Jacob Duer had moved on to a new post and that the Executive Director of UNEP had asked him to stand in as Officer-in-Charge of SAICM, *ad interim*. He commended the broad representation of stakeholders from all sectors, demonstrating concern for the sound management of chemicals and waste. He said that since 2006, SAICM has addressed a wide range of issues for the sound management of chemicals and provided a policy framework to promote global chemical safety. Now it was time to develop the future role of SAICM and to formulate the operation of the beyond 2020 instrument. By the fifth session of the Conference, the vision and actions, as well as policy direction for the beyond 2020 agenda had to be decided and robust recommendations developed by that Conference. He reminded participants that the sound management of chemicals and waste was not a 'stand-alone' issue, but had to be interwoven with various sectoral agenda. Existing close collaboration and cross-linkages with intergovernmental agencies and other stakeholders should be enhanced and a system established that would strengthen cooperation to manage chemicals and waste in a sound manner. New links with civil society, industry, academia and citizens to advance awareness of the existing issues of concern and promote ways to address those challenges must be forged. He said commitment, cooperation, awareness and ownership - among all stakeholders -- would be key to achieving the future we want for the global sound management of chemicals and waste. Recalling the path to the current meeting, he said there was much work still to do. At the third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group held in March 2019 in Montevideo, the contact group on the Strategic Approach, and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020, had made significant progress. Now it was time to build on and advance that work. Tangible progress on targets, milestones and indicators; institutional arrangements; mechanisms to support implementation; and financial considerations had to be made. In addition to the technical briefings, several documents had been developed to inform discussions and it was up to stakeholders to achieve a positive result. He said the 2030 agenda and the sustainable development goals demanded more action, to ensure chemicals and waste are managed in a way that promote sustainable development, while minimizing - towards eliminating - the negative impacts on health and the environment. He concluded by voicing his appreciation to the many donors who had consistently supported SAICM and the holding of its meetings through financial and in-kind contributions.

7. Mr. David Morin (Canada), co-chair of the Intersessional Process declared the third meeting open, recalling that Ms. Leticia Carvalho from Brazil had ceased her duties as a Conference Bureau member and as a co-chair of the intersessional process, and expressing his thanks for her hard work, enthusiasm and commitment to the Strategic Approach and its goals. He welcomed Ms. Judith Torres from Uruguay as the co-chair of the intersessional process and looked forward to a strong continuing collaboration that had already begun. He noted that the objective of the meeting was to develop draft recommendations to the Conference for consideration at its fifth session and enable it to take an informed decision on the future arrangement of the Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020. He said the process was at a critical juncture and should build on and advance the work initiated by the contact group at the third meeting of the SAICM Open-ended Working Group.

8. It was expected that participants at the present meeting develop a complete outcome document that would serve as a key input to deliberations at the fourth meeting of the intersessional process to be held from 23 to 27 March 2020, in Bucharest. The goal and focus in Romania would be to refine that

text and make all efforts to remove any remaining brackets in order to have a comprehensive set of recommendations for consideration by the Conference. He expressed his appreciation to those who had made presentations at the technical briefings the previous day, which would support discussions during the meeting.

II. Organizational matters

A. Adoption of the agenda

9. The participants adopted the following agenda on the basis of the provisional agenda set out in document SAICM/IP.3/1:

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
 - (b) Organization of work.
3. Reflections on and outcomes of the third meeting of the Strategic Approach Open-ended Working Group (OEWG3):
 - (a) Reflections of the co-chairs of the contact group on SAICM and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020;
 - (b) Introduction of related papers:
 - i. Co-chairs of the intersessional process to present the papers drafted at the request of the OEWG3;
 - ii. Secretariat to present the draft report on successful mechanisms for cost recovery and implementation of the polluters pay principle for financing the sound management of chemicals and waste;
 - iii. UNEP to present assessment of linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste;
 - iv. United Kingdom to present results from the technical expert workshop on indicators.
4. Development of recommendations for consideration by the fifth session of the Conference regarding the Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020:
 - (a) Targets, milestones and indicators;
 - (b) Institutional arrangements;
 - (c) Mechanisms to support implementation;
 - (d) Financial considerations.
5. Any other business.
6. Closure of the meeting.

B. Organization of work

10. The meeting was co-chaired by Mr. David Morin (Canada) and Ms. Judith Torres (Uruguay).

11. In carrying out their work at the current meeting, the meeting participants had before them working and information documents pertaining to the various items on the agenda for the meeting (SAICM/IP.3/1) as outlined in the annotated agenda (SAICM/IP.3/1/Add.1) and the scenario note for the meeting prepared by the co-chairs of the intersessional process (SAICM/IP.3/2).

12. The meeting participants agreed that work would be conducted in plenary sessions from 9.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. on Tuesday 1 October and from 2.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. in the afternoon of Friday 4 October. Participants also agreed to work in four thematic groups, following the close of plenary on Tuesday, throughout the day on Wednesday 2 October and Thursday 3 October as well as on Friday morning. Following the guidance of the Bureau, the thematic groups were convened to provide an opportunity to have detailed discussions to advance in certain areas of key importance. The topics for the thematic groups were: a) targets, milestones and indicators; b) enhanced governance and institutional

arrangements; c) mechanisms to support implementation; and d) financial considerations. Plenary would reconvene briefly in the mornings of Thursday and Friday for the purpose of reporting back on the outcomes of the discussion groups.

13. In line with the guidance of the Bureau, and the request of the IOMC, lunch time sector meetings³ were convened by IOMC and led by the relevant participating organizations of the IOMC on health, labour, agriculture and environment allowing for sector specific information exchange relevant to the implementation of the Strategic Approach and stimulate thinking to support the beyond 2020 process. The outcome reports of those lunch time sector meetings are attached to the present report as Annex V. Further, a special event would be held on the potential linkages of chemicals and waste with biodiversity on Tuesday evening.

14. The co-chair invited participants to make any general statements on behalf of groups of countries, sectors or stakeholder groups. All participants who took the floor expressed their appreciation to the Government of Thailand for its welcome and hospitality. Further, participants thanked the co-chairs for the papers they had developed intersessionally to inform the discussions at the present meeting.

Regional groups

15. The representative of Argentina, speaking on behalf of the group of Latin American and Caribbean States, reiterated the important task to provide recommendations to the fifth session of the Conference. She recognized the need for a comprehensive framework that addressed the development and implementation of legislations and policies that included and integrated all international instruments in force and sought to achieve synergies and coherence. She emphasized that the sound management of chemicals and waste in the future could only be guaranteed through the highest level of commitment among all relevant sectors and stakeholders. She recalled the proposal on financial considerations that her region, in collaboration with the African Group, Cambodia, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Oman, Thailand and Tuvalu had submitted at the third meeting of the SAICM Open-ended Working group and encouraged all participants to actively support that proposal in order to have concrete recommendations for the Conference. She said it was crucial to allocate sustainable financial resources to ensure the sound management of chemicals and waste. She noted the integrated approach to financing that includes the three components of mainstreaming, private sector involvement and dedicated external financing and said it should provide predictable, adequate and accessible resources, which was essential for developing countries. Her region strongly believed that the private sector should increase its contributions along the value chain in an effort to prevent and mitigate the impacts generated from their activities to human health and the environment. She suggested that a new approach to dedicated external financing should be established and that there should be a specific dedicated fund for chemicals and waste accessible to governments, the private sector and civil society in developing countries, offering different types of financial instruments, such as donations, loans at concessional rates and guarantees, and which would receive resources, among others, from governments, the private sector and philanthropists. Such an initiative would also raise high level political attention, another key aspect that was identified as a constraint to achieve the 2020 goal. She said her region wished to highlight the need for greater cooperation among stakeholders aiming at strengthening the capacities of developing countries for integrated management and promoting the adequate transfer of cleaner and safer technology. The benefits of shared information and lessons learned would lead to the improvement of SAICM's implementation through awareness-raising on relevant issues across agencies, encouraging multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder cooperation. She stressed the need for sectoral involvement to enhance coordinated and collaborative implementation and avoid duplication as well as to elevate the visibility of the linkages with other clusters, such as human rights, labour and health as an essential component to achieve the 2030 Agenda. She concluded by calling for adequate participation of developing countries in all meetings.

16. The representative of Poland, speaking on behalf of the group of Central and Eastern European States, recalled the third meeting of the SAICM Open-ended Working Group, noting the work that had been accomplished and the issues that had not yet been discussed. He said his region was ready to advance on the text that had come out of the contact group of the Working Group and to further develop it to send concrete text proposals of draft recommendations to the fourth meeting of the intersessional process for its finalization. The intersessional process had provided an opportunity to examine what had been achieved and consider why the 2020 goal would not be attained. Based on the lessons learned from the final report of the Independent Evaluation a critical look was needed on SAICM achievements and the necessary improvements made to ensure that the future framework of the Strategic Approach and

³ Texts of the statements made by sector organizations on their programme for the lunch time sector meetings can be found on the SAICM website: <http://www.saicm.org/Beyond2020/IntersessionalProcess/ThirdIntersessionalmeeting/Intersessiondocuments>

sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020 would be suitable to face the new challenges in the field of chemical management as well as complement the sustainable development goals of the 2030 Agenda. The new framework should aim to show how sound chemical management could support the implementation of many, if not all those goals. The sound chemical management of chemicals was not a stand-alone issue, but was relevant to many crosscutting areas. There was a need not only to determine what to address in the beyond 2020 instrument but how to increase high-level political commitment and visibility. His region believed that the main element needed to secure political support was the awareness at all levels of the importance of sound chemical and waste management. He said there were opportunities to increase visibility by strengthening synergies with chemicals and waste multilateral environmental agreements and other policy concepts and initiatives such as Sustainable Consumption and Production, Inclusive Green Economy, Sustainable Chemistry and the Circular Economy. He said a future framework should cover the whole life cycle from production and consumption to waste management, underlining chemical issues in those cycles. He added that due consideration should be given to the assessment of options for strengthening the science-policy interface at the international level as had been requested by the UN Environment Assembly, taking into account existing mechanisms, including those under UNEP, and relevant examples in other areas, in order to maximize cost-effectiveness, make the best use of new technologies, track progress, and improve implementation of relevant multilateral environmental agreements at the national level. The Global Chemicals Outlook and the Global Waste Management Outlook offered a good starting point to better integrate science in policy-making and action on the sound management of chemicals and waste. He said multi sector participation, including from those not traditionally involved should be encouraged and collaboration should address the strong interlinkages with all sectors, while exploring linkages with other areas such as climate change and biodiversity.

17. The representative of Zambia, speaking on behalf of the group of African States, expressed his appreciation for SAICM and its achievements since 2006. As a result, the African region had implemented various enabling projects leading to the establishment of legal frameworks, institutional arrangements, capacity assessment and building and other activities all aimed at establishing and strengthening capacities for the sound management of chemicals towards the 2020 SAICM goal. He said the region had noted that there were inadequate structures to enable SAICM decisions to be taken to the highest level of the United Nations General Assembly, leading to inadequate political will towards implementation in some African countries. That had resulted in insufficient allocation of financial resources towards the sound management of chemicals and waste at the national level. He said it was important for his region that targets, indicators and milestones were not just about process but actually addressed actions to reduce harm. He noted specific issues for further deliberation. These were to have robust private sector engagement in the chemicals and waste management process, particularly for the financial mechanism at global level as a means for sustainable sound management of chemicals and waste; his region proposed that the private sector set aside resources from their turnover towards establishing a fund for the sound management of chemicals and waste. He stressed the need for continued technology transfer and financial support, expertise and capacity building including concrete and timed actions on issues of concerns and emerging issues. Finally he emphasized the need to raise the political priority of the chemicals agenda. He added that it would be important to adopt a road map for an enabling framework at the present meeting and to continue working on it intersessionally. He said his region looked forward to an effective Science-Policy Interface framework for the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020, through developing efficient multi-sectoral, and transparent actions. His region eagerly anticipated the UNEP report on strengthening the Science-Policy Interface. He concluded by stating that his region considered that continued cooperation among the IOMC agencies was central to the sound management of chemicals and wastes.

18. The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, speaking on behalf of the group of Asia-Pacific States, recalled that while many people benefitted from the convenience provided by the use of chemicals substances many also suffered from their adverse effects and related waste. He said his region had made all efforts to progress in the sound management of chemicals and waste at all levels including through the establishment of mechanisms to coordinate different national stakeholders, to provide information to the public on hazardous chemicals and waste, and to persuade all stakeholders to become involved in the relevant programmes. He said the time had come to elevate the chemicals agenda and begin a new and serious era on the sound management of chemicals and waste that provided concrete contribution to the sustainable development goals and reduced and eliminated their adverse effects. He recalled that the existing challenges to achieve the goal of sound management of chemicals by 2020 should not be overshadowed by ambitious goals for beyond 2020; on-going activities to implement the sound management of chemicals and waste should be further strengthened. He stated that all countries

in his region believed that all the Rio principles⁴ were still relevant in the SAICM context including principle 7 that read “In view of the different contributions to global environmental degradation, States have common but differentiated responsibilities.”. He said the previous elements of SAICM and the Overall Orientation and Guidance provided important objectives, activities and assessment tools to improve and evaluate implementation of SAICM towards 2020. Due attention needed to be given to the existing realities that had been recognized in the Independent Evaluation, the Global Chemicals Outlook II and other relevant documents. There included the widening gap between developed and developing countries regarding the sound management of chemicals; growth in the international trade of chemicals; the lack of a specific financial source for developing countries to strengthen the sound management of chemicals and waste; the necessity for technical assistance, financial support and technology transfer; the need for a specific, sustainable, adequate and accessible financial resource as a key element in achieving the sound management of chemicals and waste; strengthening the relevant contributions of the IOMC organizations; and the importance of implementing the “Extended Responsibility of Producers” in the whole life cycle of chemicals. He added that the region’s view was that achieving a comprehensive, voluntary, multi-sectoral and attractive approach and structure for SAICM beyond 2020 could be realized by thorough, inclusive and transparent deliberations requiring full involvement in considering all options and choosing the best one to maximize the effectiveness of new framework. He concluded by noting that success was dependent on strong cooperation and how effectively to deal with challenges in chemicals and their waste management.

19. Speaking on behalf of the European Union and its Member States, one representative voiced her appreciation at the broad representation of stakeholders ready to engage in deliberation on the key aspects of SAICM and the sound management of chemicals and waste to prepare recommendations for the fifth session of the Conference. She expressed her commitment to work with all stakeholders to develop those recommendations and said progress had been made at the third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group as reflected in the outcome document of the contact group from that meeting. She concluded by noting that the fifth session of the Conference was approaching very fast and looked forward to making substantial progress towards accomplishing the meeting’s mandate.

Governments

20. The representative of Switzerland recalled the meeting mandate to develop recommendations to the fifth session of the Conference noting it as an exciting and demanding task. He said the objective would be to address all the elements necessary for the Conference to have the framework in place that will enable achievement of the objectives and targets. For that, participants had to decide on the elements that fall under the mandate of the Conference and develop recommendations, formulating needs and inviting other bodies to further process the issues on elements that go beyond the mandate of the Conference. At the present meeting, he said, there would be progress on developing a text that would be further considered at the fourth meeting of the intersessional. He suggested that issues to address at the current meeting included: how to strengthen implementation including a review mechanism to enhance national implementation; how to strengthen interactions between science and policy by establishing a dedicated body to provide the scientific consensus and identify policy options on relevant matters; how to strengthen multi-sectoral commitment, including to start discussing the potential to uplift the quality and use of private standards, labels and certifications; and how to increase available resources, including the sustainable financing of the secretariat.

Non-governmental and private sector organizations

21. The representative of IPEN recalled his groups participation since the inception of SAICM and the adoption of a network entitled Toxics-free Future as a vision to accomplish SAICM’s goals. He said governments had agreed that advancing chemical safety should be viewed as a necessary component of the sustainable development goals noting that actions related to chemical safety were implied in many of those goals. He noted that the global chemical production was projected to double by 2030, with rapid growth in emerging economies. It was his group’s view that a new global agreement on chemical safety should include both an upgrade of SAICM and an enabling framework to match the growing challenge of health, environmental and economic injuries associated with the production, use, and disposal of toxic chemicals and wastes. He said the vision of SAICM and the enabling framework should be timeless but with measurable, time-bound, targets, indicators and milestones and should include prevention and precaution as priorities, and act to protect human health and the environment. The scope of a new agreement should include the entire lifecycle and all wastes to mirror what was already agreed to by the UN General Assembly in sustainable development goal 12.4, which states the importance of achieving “the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their lifecycle...”. The

⁴ Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, June 1992

Beyond 2020 process was mandated to “develop recommendations regarding measurable objectives in support of the 2030 Agenda”. Those recommendations should be concrete and provide clear connections to minimizing harms associated with chemicals and wastes. He therefore looked forward to ambitious recommendations that included an enabling framework acting as an umbrella for all chemicals-related agreements whose elements were endorsed by a ministerial declaration in 2020 and subsequently adopted by the UN General Assembly to ensure high-level political ownership. The targets, indicators and milestones should mainly focus on harm minimization rather than being process oriented; there should be financial mechanisms, including new and additional, adequate, sustainable and predictable resources that are accessible to all relevant stakeholders to address chemicals and waste issues.

22. The representative of the International Trade Union Congress voiced his group’s concern regarding the voluntary nature of SAICM, implying that, in his opinion, a future instrument in a similar format might fail to meet its goals, stating that as an incentive to develop a more accountable, comprehensive and effective new SAICM. Any new agreement should be robust and as ambitious as possible to overcome inertia, he added. He provided two examples that he said demonstrated a failure to move forward on the sound management of chemicals and suggested that those examples provided a reason as to why a new SAICM, even a voluntary one, should be one that makes all parties accountable and failures and successes visible, and apply pressure to comply. He welcomed the agreement of the UN Human Rights Council that exposure to industrial toxins was a human right issue and said a future agreement must have financial, political and organizational levers and include strong language on labour protection and human rights. He said chemical exposures at the work place began with the extraction of materials, their manufacture, use and disposal such that the workplace must be a key SAICM issue and reference the ILO’s relevant conventions. An appropriately resourced SAICM was important, which had been demonstrated by the effectiveness of the QuickStart programme in stimulating the sound management of chemicals.

23. The representative of Health Care Without Harm organization said public health practitioners supported the beyond 2020 framework and looked forward to ensuring that health was a key aspect of the sound management of chemicals and waste. She provided several examples of the harmful effects of certain chemicals to human health and the related care provided by health workers. She referred to the adverse effects of poorly managed pharmaceutical waste or pollution from drug manufacture and said that health care was contributing to the pollution load, requiring health and environment sectors to work together to overcome the challenge. She supported the multi-sector and multi-stakeholder nature of SAICM for the protection of human health and emphasized the importance of greater collaboration between the sectors and stakeholders. Citing cases of collaboration and cooperation on the ground, she said more examples of good practice were needed. She added that the Quick Start Programme had had a lasting impact and noted the importance of a financing mechanism that included civil society funding for projects. She urged that the legacy of the Quick Start Programme not be lost. She looked forward to having a future SAICM that would protect health and the environment from toxic chemicals with targets and indicators that measured progress and identified safer alternatives.

24. The representative of Women Engaged for a Common Future said her organization had implemented several projects and demonstrated successful best practices in implementing SAICM within the framework of the Quick Start Programme. She believed that the Agenda 2030 sustainable development goals could not be achieved without addressing the sound management of chemicals and within her organization’s Women 2030 programme was implementing and promoting the mainstreaming of gender and chemicals. Providing examples, she said women and men were impacted differently by chemicals, and through different routes and that studies showed that globally, most children were born pre-polluted. Citing examples of the physical, mental and reproductive harm to women exposed to toxic chemicals, she stated that additional studies were needed to understand the different vulnerabilities based on biology, occupation and gender. She urged the SAICM implementation mechanism to focus attention on women and suggested that women and chemicals be identified as an issue of concern. Gender mainstreaming into each step of the sound chemicals and waste management decisions at the national and international levels was thus crucial for achieving effective and inclusive processes.

25. The representative of the Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals Foundation described his organization’s mission as being to implement sustainable chemical management best practices across the global supply chain in the textile sector. He said 25 per cent of chemicals globally were used by the textile sector and it was difficult to manage sustainable chemistry. His organization worked together with a broad range of stakeholders to achieve sustainable chemicals management in the global supply chain. He described collaborative engagement, standard setting and implementation advancing towards zero discharge of hazardous chemicals. He cited the industry-wide collective and joint collaboration, bringing together all the relevant players in the global supply chain as a best practice example of multi-

stakeholder cooperation, working together to implement a sustainable chemical management system worldwide in the global supply chain, with the overall aim to avoid hazardous chemicals right at the beginning of manufacturing and substitute them with safer alternatives. He voiced his willingness to share best practices from his sector as an example of multi-stakeholder cooperation.

26. The representative of ICCA concurred with previous speakers that it was important to close the gap between developed and developing countries on the sound management of chemicals and waste. She noted that the private sector had provided in-kind and financial resources for initiatives addressing the sound management of chemicals, such as the implementation of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals. The private sector was committed to advancing numerous priority projects that aimed at reducing risk, as well as capacity building and knowledge sharing which, she said, filled a clearly defined need and goal, adding that it was the most effective use of industry resources. She said that additional partners on good projects were welcome. The Global Chemicals Outlook II had highlighted the need to mitigate prevailing capacity gaps. At the same time there was a need to strengthen national and regional legislation. Industry had a global initiative to strive for health, security and generally a responsible care programme but that was not a substitute for a legal framework. Knowledge and information sharing, she said was a key element of basic regulatory schemes and there was general recognition of the need for more information. She said environmental health and safety portals existed but suggested they would benefit from a global chemical navigator of databases, perhaps based on an existing one, such as that of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development. She concluded by noting that countries needed to state their needs in order to use such data portals.

C. Attendance

27. The following governmental participants were represented: Albania, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia, Comoros, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Eswatini, European Union, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Guyana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Romania, Saint Lucia, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

28. The following intergovernmental participants were represented: Africa Institute, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Global Environment Facility, International Labour Organization, Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (Secretariat), Ozone Secretariat for the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol, Secretariat of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Environment Programme, UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre, United Nations Institute for Training and Research, World Bank and World Health Organization.

29. The following non-governmental participants were represented: Action Group for Protection and Promotion to the Flora and Fauna, Agenda for Environment and Responsible Development, Association de l'Éducation Environnemental pour les Futures Générations, Association Marocaine Santé Environnement et Toxicovigilance, Australian Council of Trade Unions, Bahrain Women Association for Human Development, BUND/Friends of the Earth Germany, Center for International Environmental Law, Centre Africain pour la Santé Environnementale, Centre for Environment Justice and Development, Centre for Environmental Justice, Chemical Safety Agency, Chemical Watch, CIS Center, Ecological Alert and Recovery – Thailand, Ecological Waste Coalition of the Philippines, Environment and Social Development Organization, Dhaka, Environment and Social Development Organization, Environmental Ambassadors for Sustainable Development, European Environmental Bureau/Zero Mercury Working Group, Fokus Nexus Three Foundation, Greenpeace International, GroundWork, Health and Environment Justice Support, Health Care Without Harm, Innovation and Development Association, International Panel on Chemical Pollution, International Pops Elimination Network, International Relief Services, International Trade Union Confederation, International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Malaysian Employers Federation, MSP Institute eV, Nesmac Kitara, Paryavaran Mitra, Pesticide Action Network Africa, Pesticide Action Network Asia Pacific, Pesticide Action Network Europe, Pesticide Action Nexus Association, Ethiopia, Public Eye, RAPAL Uruguay, Shenzhen Zero Waste, Singapore National Trades Union Congress, Sustainable Research and Action for Environmental Development, Swedish Society for Nature Conservation, Thai Crop Protection

Association, The Caribbean Poison Information Network, Toxics Link, Water Academy of France, Women Engage for a Common Future, World Wide Fund for Nature.

30. The following private sector participants were represented: American Chemistry Council, BASF, Chemical Industries Council of Malaysia, CropLife, European Chemicals Industry Council, Green & Blue Planet Solutions Co., Ltd., International Council of Chemicals Associations, Milieu Consulting, Singapore Chemical Industry Council Ltd, Thailand Responsible Care (Federation of Thai Industries/Chemical Industry Club), The Chemours (Thailand) Company Ltd., The Toy Association, United States Council for International Business and Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals Foundation.

31. The following other participants were represented: adelphi, EX Research Institute, GreenWorks Consulting, Hong Kong Research Institute of Textiles and Apparel, International Sustainable Chemistry Collaborative Centre – ISC3, Korea Occupational Safety and Health Agency, Swedish Chemicals Agency, University of Cape Town.

III. Reflections on and outcomes of the third meeting of the Strategic Approach Open-ended Working Group (OEWG3)

A. Reflections of the co-chairs of the contact group on SAICM and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020

32. Introducing the sub-item, the co-chair invited Ms. Silviija Kalnins (Latvia), co-chair of the contact group on SAICM and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020 that convened during the third meeting of the SAICM Open-ended working Group, to introduce the outcome of that contact group as contained in document SAICM/IP.3/INF/1.

33. Ms. Kalnins spoke on behalf of herself and Mr. Sam Adu-Kumi (Ghana) who was unable to attend the present meeting. She said the mandate given to the contact group was to develop recommendations on the Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020 for consideration by the Conference at its fifth session.

34. The contact group had taken into consideration the intersessional process co-chairs' paper on the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020, discussions during plenary and two conference room papers referring to the sound management of chemicals and waste overall and financial considerations. Discussions took place on vision, scope and the strategic objectives as well as on institutional arrangements, mechanisms to support implementation and financial considerations. She noted that targets, principles and approaches were not sufficiently considered within the contact group.

35. The outcome of the contact group was contained in the annex to the report of the meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and was submitted to the present meeting for its consideration. It was suggested that the present meeting focus on issues not yet finalized at the contact group with a view to finalization at the fourth meeting of the intersessional process and submission to the Conference at its fifth session for consideration and possible adoption. She noted the further work undertaken to develop papers to inform discussions at the present meeting as described in the following agenda sub-item. She also drew attention to the secretariat report on Review of examples of successful mechanisms for cost recovery and implementation of the polluter pays principle (SAICM/IP.3/7), as well as the UNEP report on Assessment on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste management and options to coordinate and cooperate on areas of common interest (SAICM/IP.3/8), both of which are further described under following agenda sub-items.

36. The meeting took note of the report of the co-chair of the Open-ended Working Group contact group.

B. Introduction of related papers

(i) Co-chairs of the intersessional process to present the papers drafted at the request of the OEWG3

37. Introducing the sub-item, the co-chair of the meeting recalled that, as mentioned under the previous sub-item, the co-chairs of the intersessional process had been requested by the Open-ended working group to develop four papers to inform the deliberations of the present meeting. Those papers were: Additional measures to achieve multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder engagement (SAICM/IP.3/3), which sets out several ideas for measure to achieve multi-sectoral participation beyond 2020; Addressing issues of concern (SAICM/IP.3/4), which proposes text for the definition, criteria and possible modalities for adopting issues of concern - the proposed text is based on lessons learned on the

implementation of the Strategic Approach emerging policy issues as well as on input received from stakeholders to date; Other mechanisms to support implementation (SAICM/IP.3/5/Corr.1), which is set out in three parts: appropriate and effective mechanisms for taking stock of progress, mechanisms for capacity building and a mechanism for updating the instrument over time; and Principles and approaches (SAICM/IP.3/6), which compiles input received from stakeholders following the third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group. The co-chairs had consulted with the Bureau and sought stakeholder input during the finalization of the papers. The papers had been uploaded onto the SAICM website and had been introduced during three sessions of Webinars held on 16 September 2019, which also had provided an introduction to and preparation for the present meeting. He expressed his appreciation to the secretariat for facilitating the holding of those Webinars at which there had been over 90 participants.

(ii) Secretariat to present the draft report on successful mechanisms for cost recovery and implementation of polluters pay principle for financing sound management of chemicals and waste

38. Introducing the item, the co-chair called on the secretariat to present the draft report on successful mechanisms for cost recovery and implementation of the polluter pays principle for financing sound management of chemicals and waste (SAICM/IP.3/7). The report was developed at the request of the Open-ended Working Group and would be finalized for the fourth meeting of the intersessional process. During development of the document, the secretariat had invited stakeholders to submit input, which was available on the SAICM website. In addition to stakeholder input, the draft was also based on a literature review and semi-structured interviews with stakeholders from governments, UN bodies, academia, the private sector and non-governmental organizations.

39. The secretariat informed the meeting that the report focused on providing a review of the application of the Polluter Pays Principle for risk reduction, including preventing, reducing, remediating, minimizing and eliminating risks arising from the unsound management of chemicals to human health and the environment. The various economic instruments described were supported by generally successful global examples on how different countries were using such tools to finance the sound management of chemicals and waste. The report highlighted that the use of economic instruments and cost recovery measures in the context of sound management of chemicals and waste was not well understood. Nevertheless, good practices were emerging. The report also noted that there was a general time lag between high-income countries and middle- and low-income countries in the implementation of economic instruments.

40. She said the meeting might wish to review and consider the draft document throughout the week as it might help inform discussions, particularly as they related to financing. She invited stakeholders to provide comments and further input on the draft to the secretariat by 1 November 2019 with the aim to finalize the document for the fourth meeting of the intersessional process.

(iii) UNEP to present assessment of linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste

41. Introducing the sub-item, the co-chair called on the representative of UNEP to present their draft report on linkages and options to coordinate and cooperate between chemicals and waste management and other policy agenda (SAICM/IP.3/8). The report was developed at the request of the Open-ended Working Group and once finalized would be submitted for consideration by the Conference at its fifth session.

42. The representative of UNEP said the document explored the linkages and option to coordinate and cooperate within the chemicals and waste management and seven related clusters. The selection of the clusters was based on the linkages identified in the Global Chemical Outlook II, with the addition of human rights. The assessment revealed many common areas of interest in each of the examined clusters: health, world of work, climate change, biodiversity, food and agriculture, sustainable consumption and production and human rights. She said the issue was a long overdue discussion. With multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder cooperation and the sustainable development goals in mind, the identification of options to coordinate and cooperate might help to mainstream the issue, streamline efforts, avoid duplication, increase visibility of priority topics, and bundle resources to achieve common goals and targets.

43. She noted that cooperation and coordination initiatives were already in place across the clusters, such that the assessment sought to build upon those actions and explore means to further scale up efforts. Most importantly it also identified areas where sound management of chemicals was essential but not yet integrated into those clusters. It was important to recognize that the clusters mentioned were not comprehensive and options to coordinate and cooperate on common areas of interest also existed in

other clusters related to chemicals and waste management. The assessment was considered an initial step towards a more in-depth examination of options to coordinate and cooperate and should be a living document to be further refined based on additional stakeholder consultations, if deemed necessary.

44. She said the meeting might wish to consider the document during the discussions under the relevant agenda items. She invited stakeholders to provide comments and further input on the draft by 1 November 2019 with the aim to finalize the document for the fourth meeting of the intersessional process.

(iv) United Kingdom to present results from the technical expert workshop on indicators

45. Introducing the sub-item, the co-chair invited the representative of the United Kingdom to provide a brief summary of the results of the technical expert workshop on indicators held in Cambridge, United Kingdom, from 3 to 5 September 2019.

46. The representative of the United Kingdom expressed his appreciation to SAICM and to the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre that had facilitated the holding of the expert workshop. 50 experts from 30 countries with different expertise attended the workshop. The aim of the workshop was threefold: to clarify the draft targets; to suggest existing and potential indicators and supporting data to measure draft targets; and to identify areas of synergy between the beyond 2020 and other relevant areas. Through examining the component parts, the workshop considered what ideal indicators might look like and which of those already existing could be used. The meeting also discussed how the impacts of targets could be measured and what barriers there were to measuring targets.

47. One of the messages of the workshop was that it was important to consider indicators and targets in parallel. The workshop examined suggestions to make the targets more measurable, how the impacts of targets could be measured and noted, also, the findings regarding targets that were not specifically measurable and where more clarity was required. The workshop also discussed the criteria that could be used to prioritize the long list of indicators. The workshop further identified significant synergies between the proposed beyond 2020 instrument and other conventions such as those on biodiversity and chemicals issues, where there was already a wealth of data. It was suggested that ways should be explored to capitalize on and support those conventions, frameworks and processes that already have indicators, data collection and reporting processes in place. Finally the workshop discussed how the process to develop indicators could be taken forward, which included a mapping exercise of existing data and indicators.

48. One representative voiced his concern regarding participation at the workshop, stating that a SAICM initiated event should be open to all stakeholders.

IV. Development of recommendations for consideration of the fifth session of the Conference regarding the Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020

49. Introducing the item, the co-chair reiterated the importance of working together to have a complete outcome document that tied together what had been achieved so far. In developing recommendations for consideration by the Conference at its fifth session, she suggested that the structure and focus of the discussions be covered along four thematic areas to support the work of the plenary. Those thematic areas were: targets, milestones and indicators; institutional arrangements; mechanisms to support implementation; and financial considerations. She proposed that each of the areas be addressed at a thematic group. During deliberations at the thematic groups, participants were requested to consider the outcomes of Open-ended Working Group and reflect on the results of the finalized Independent Evaluation for 2006-2015. While thematic groups would be assigned specific items to discuss, it was important that no item be treated in isolation. In line with requests from various stakeholders, a number of documents linked to the agenda item were made available to support the meeting discussions. She said participants also might wish to consider inputs received from stakeholders since the Open-ended Working Group that were available on the SAICM website.

50. The co-chair said each thematic group would be provided with a mandate for their work and would be facilitated by two thematic group co-chairs. In opening the agenda item he invited regions, sectors and the IOMC, if they so wished, to provide their views and overarching perspectives on the Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020, including their priorities for making progress at the present meeting.

51. The representative of UNITAR, speaking in his capacity as chair of the IOMC, said that since the Open-ended Working Group, the IOMC organizations had been continuing to actively engage in activities related to the beyond 2020 process, including input to the co-chairs papers, participation at the

expert workshop on indicators and organizing and participating in the workshop on governance⁵. He noted that the strength and uniqueness of SAICM was its multi- sectoral and multi-stakeholder character, however the participation and representation of the different sectors and stakeholders was uneven. He reiterated the importance of a means to ensure a stronger multi-sector and multi-stakeholder engagement in the beyond 2020 framework. He referred to the IOMC submission on additional measures to ensure multi-sectoral engagement that set out some shared ideas on the role IOMC could play in the arrangements beyond 2020⁶.

52. The representative of Sweden informed the meeting of the High Ambition Alliance on Chemicals and Wastes, an alliance of ministerial level representatives from different governments as well as senior representatives from intergovernmental organizations, industry and civil society, established in 2018 and co-chaired by Sweden and Uruguay. She said there was now an urgency to act on chemicals and wastes at all levels, to act on the challenges identified in the Global Chemicals Outlook II and the beyond 2020 arrangements must respond effectively to those challenges. Efforts to achieve the 2030 goals must be accelerated through a framework that would build broad coalitions among governments and other stakeholders. She said the framework should set a clear and ambitious vision for the chemicals and waste part of the sustainable development agenda with associated objectives and targets, and that it should be endorsed by the UN General Assembly to increase visibility and secure ownership. She emphasized the importance of knowledge and information generation and that it was therefore essential that the Globally Harmonized System for Classification and Labelling be implemented by all countries. She added that it would be important to create a mechanism for all stakeholders to act on hazardous substances or issues that cause harm to human health and the environment and warrant global action through appropriate commitment. She emphasized the importance of securing additional support aiming for a balance between mainstreaming into national plans, industry involvement and external financing. It was also essential to secure a secretariat that has strong and sustainable resources to facilitate an efficient implementation at the national, regional and global levels. She encouraged the private sector to engage actively with other stakeholders adding that development banks were key actors to create channels to mainstream actions and said that the sound management of chemicals and human rights were inseparable. The Alliance stressed the importance of the mobilization of all types and sources of means of implementation, consistent with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. She concluded by referring participants to the full statement of the Alliance as set out in document SAICM/IP.3/INF.14.

53. Speaking on behalf of the European Union and its Member States, one representative said the sound management of chemicals and waste was an objective in its own right, and striving for that goal was key for a safe circular economy and an important contribution to sustainability. Stressing the importance of the intersessional process, also to meet the sustainable development goals and Agenda 2030, the European Union supported the preparation of concrete recommendations on the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020 for consideration by the Conference at its fifth session, to complement discussions that had started at the Open-ended Working Group. She said the thematic groups should be given a broad mandate in their drafting of recommendations, allowing input from all stakeholders. She looked forward to reaching agreement on the main elements of recommendations leaving further development of the content to subsequent meetings of the intersessional process. She welcomed the Independent Evaluation and suggested taking the outcome of the report into consideration during thematic group deliberations such that strengths and weaknesses of the Strategic Approach could be addressed. She concluded by stating that an enabling framework of the beyond 2020 arrangements would be central to achieving the sound management of chemicals and waste and the related sustainable development goals.

A. Targets, milestones and indicators

54. The co-chair opened the sub-item and, introducing it, provided an opportunity for comments from the floor. 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. Silvija Kalnins (Latvia) and Mr. Wajira Palipane (Sri Lanka).

55. Based on the outcome of the Open-ended Working Group, the views expressed during the plenary, meeting documentation and other relevant information, the thematic group was mandated to

⁵ UNITAR workshop on governance and institutional arrangements, 9-10 September 2019, Geneva, Switzerland

⁶http://www.saicm.org/Portals/12/documents/meetings/IP3/Inputs/14_IOMC_%20Inputs%20to%20the%20Beyond%202020%20Process%20Additi%20onal%20Measures%20to%20Achieve%20Multi-sectoral%20Engagement.pdf

develop further recommendations on targets, milestones and indicators in relation to the Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020 for consideration by the Conference at its fifth session.

56. The outcome of the group's deliberations were expected to be finalized targets for consideration by the Conference, including: Reduced ambiguity of any targets, where possible and appropriate; identification of any key, high-impact/high-priority targets; and identification and proposal of any additional information required to inform the further work of the intersessional process, including a proposed process to establish milestones, as relevant and appropriate, and to encourage commitment and linkages across sectors and with other clusters. The meeting co-chair noted that with respect to issues of concern, thematic group C would take up the issue of targets related to issues of concern, as targets were intrinsically linked to the mechanism for implementation. Thematic group D would take up targets related to financing.

57. Reporting back to plenary, the thematic group co-chair said that the group had been fairly successful in their deliberations despite not having fully completed their mandate. The group had identified a means to progress in the formulations of targets and respective indicators prior to the fifth session of the Conference. Some text had been added to previous formulations of targets as well as an array of alternative and additional targets. A technical working group was established whose membership should include a balanced representation of regions, sectors (health, labour, agriculture and environment) and stakeholders. The technical working group would work by electronic means, with a face-to-face meeting organized if deemed necessary and subject to available resources. The results of the technical working group would be presented to the fourth intersessional meeting along with the outcome from the thematic group deliberations.

58. The outcome document of thematic group A is attached to the present report as annex I.

B. Institutional Arrangements

59. The co-chair opened the sub-item and, introducing it, provided an opportunity for comments from the floor. The representative of Germany introduced the information paper developed by the German Environment Agency on Enhancing the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020 (SAICM/IP.3/INF/4). The paper examines the key functions or interventions that have been proposed as necessary to fully and effectively achieve the sound management of chemicals and waste internationally, particularly as envisaged in the 2030 Agenda and the sustainable development goals. Its focus is on measures to achieve the related 2030 goals that have been identified as potentially being additional to and separate from the current general understanding of what can and should be done under a revitalized multi-stakeholder and multi-sector SAICM. The paper further proposes how such additional measures could be put in place.

60. 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 Mr. Muhammed Khashashneh (Jordan) and Ms. Karissa Kovner (USA).

61. Based on the outcome of the Open-ended Working Group, the views expressed during the plenary, meeting documentation and other relevant information, the thematic group was mandated to develop further recommendations on enhanced governance and institutional arrangements in relation to the Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020 for consideration by the Conference at its fifth session.

62. The outcome of the group's deliberations were expected to: advance discussions on the desired form of future institutional and governance arrangements; review and build on text for institutional arrangements set out in the outcome document of the meeting report of the third SAICM Open-ended Working Group (SAICM/IP.3/INF/1) as a priority; consider the need for a cross-cutting and holistic enabling framework for sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020, and what gaps such an enabling framework might address using document SAICM/IP.3/INF/4 as a starting point for consideration; specifically, make progress on measures to achieve multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder engagement (currently addressed under mechanisms to support implementation); and identify and propose any additional information required to inform the further work of the intersessional process.

63. Reporting back to plenary, the thematic group co-chair said that the several sessions of deliberations had resulted in a certain amount of clean text but some brackets still remained. She said small improvements had also been made to the text.

64. With regard to recommendations for further work, thematic group B suggested the following:

- Taking into account the outcome of the third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and the concrete actions suggested in document SAICM/IP.3/3, the relevant stakeholders and sectors are requested to develop their contributions to achieve enhanced sectoral and stakeholder engagement in the beyond 2020 process and submit them to the secretariat prior to the fourth meeting of the intersessional process, if possible.
- For information at the fourth meeting of the intersessional process, the secretariat is requested to disseminate any contributions received to date.
- The secretariat is also requested to develop a paper summarizing known obstacles and possible incentives to multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral participation, taking into account any input received from stakeholders.

65. The representative of Germany expressed her appreciation for the intensive and fruitful deliberations that had taken place. She said concrete proposals had been advanced that would set up a firm foundation for work at the fourth session of the intersessional process and lead to the success of the Conference. She said that more needed to be done to enhance the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020. She encouraged the scale-up of dialogue on all issues that would build up agreements adding that opportunities for dialogue should be facilitated.

66. The outcome document of thematic group B is attached to the present report as annex II.

C. Mechanisms to support implementation

67. The co-chair opened the sub-item and, introducing it, provided an opportunity for comments from the floor. 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 Mr. Szymon Domagalski (Poland) and Ms. Noluzuko Gwayi (South Africa).

68. Based on the outcome of the Open-ended Working Group, any views expressed during the plenary, meeting documentation and other relevant information, the thematic group was mandated to develop further recommendations on mechanisms to support implementation in relation to the Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020 for consideration by the Conference at its fifth session.

69. Specifically, the group was mandated to review and build on text related to addressing issues of concern, and identify and propose any additional information required to inform the further work of the intersessional process as set out in the annex to the meeting report of the third SAICM Open-ended Working Group (SAICM/IP.3/INF/1). The co-chair of the meeting said the group should also consider the targets currently set out for strategic objective C, linked to issues of concern. He added that any deliberation on science policy should be taken up in this thematic group in line with the related UNEA Resolution. He further noted that capacity-building as developed by the co-chairs in document SAICM/IP.3/5 would be taken up by thematic group D. The group was also mandated to discuss how to deal with existing emerging policy issues.

70. Reporting back to plenary, the thematic group co-chair noted that a number of diverging views had emerged during the deliberations on issues of concern, specifically defining an issue of concern, the degree of significance of adverse effects, the criteria for nomination of an issue of concern, and the procedure to be followed.

71. While a final agreement had not been reached regarding issues of concern, a basis was laid for further discussions at the fourth intersessional meeting. In addition, one participant requested that issues of interest be considered in future deliberations under this topic.

72. Diverging issues on existing emerging policy issues reflected that some participants considered it important to continue work on those topics with the view to reaching their original targets, including a review of progress made to date to identify achievements made and assess areas requiring further work. Existing emerging policy issues would not be reassessed in the context of a new procedure laid out for identifying issues of concern but rather introduced into the system and be integrated into any established monitoring and evaluation framework. Other participants considered that existing emerging policy issues should not be introduced into any new system but left to a decision of the Conference on whether work on the issue should be continued, also taking into consideration limited resources to address issues of concern. Furthermore, one stakeholder group proposed a draft recommendation⁷ outlining a way

⁷ Available at http://www.saicm.org/Portals/12/Documents/meetings/IP3/InSession/SAICM_IP3_TGC_Statement_possible_chapeau.pdf

forward on existing emerging policy issues for consideration by the fourth meeting of the intersessional process.

73. Regarding the science-policy interface the views shared during the discussions were included in the outcome report of the thematic group, and would be forwarded to UNEP for its consideration in drafting future reports. Due to lack of time, the issue of academia engagement was not addressed.

74. In considering the targets set out for strategic objective C, there was agreement that the proposed targets needed to be strengthened therefore the group undertook consultations with their regional groups to formulate alternative targets for further discussion. The newly proposed targets were briefly discussed by the thematic group, however, additional deliberations would be needed to further refine the proposed targets. The results of discussions on targets C1 and C2 were reflected in the outcome document for the thematic group.

75. Finally, the thematic group co-chair reported that the group had not had sufficient time to deliberate on SAICM/IP.3/10 on the analysis of modalities to assess progress. The group agreed that the document would be further deliberated at the fourth meeting. The group did a first reading of SAICM/IP.3/5/Corr.1 on other mechanisms to support implementation.

76. The outcome document of thematic group C is attached to the present report as annex III.

D. Financial considerations

77. The co-chair opened the sub-item and, introducing it, provided an opportunity for comments from the floor.

78. The representative of Switzerland introduced a conference room paper tabled by the governments of Norway and Switzerland on financing the secretariat. He noted that the paper had been presented to the third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and stressed the importance of having a well-financed secretariat. He said the Independent Evaluation had shown there was a shortfall of almost 50 per cent in both resources and staff that had affected the work programme. As a result there was no clearing house mechanism and there had been less work on the Quick Start Programme. Noting that there had been limited donors, he said the conference room paper outlined how to increase the donor base. He recognized contributions were voluntary, but suggested that using the UN scale of assessment, countries could be requested to provide at least a minimum contribution to cover the core budget based on each country's specific capability. He added that while it would be difficult to obtain financial resources from intergovernmental organizations owing to their internal rules, there might be opportunities for secondments of staff that would also promote attention to cross-cutting issues and linkages. He further said that civil society had much knowledge on the ground and could contribute on a case-by-case basis including through secondments and hosting of meetings, at the same time ensuring there were clear rules and guidance to avoid conflict of interest. Similarly, the private sector should be encouraged to provide support in the form of staff secondments, financial contributions and in-kind support, again with clear rules and guidance to avoid conflict of interest.

79. Following that intervention, 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 Mr. Jonah Ormond (Antigua and Barbuda) and Mr. Reginald Hernhaus (Netherlands).

80. Based on the outcome of the Open-ended Working Group, the views expressed during the plenary, meeting documentation and other relevant information, the thematic group was mandated to develop further recommendations on financial considerations in relation to the Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020 for consideration by the Conference at its fifth session.

81. The outcome of the group's deliberations were expected to: advance discussions on financial considerations; review and build on related text as set out in the annex to the meeting report of the third SAICM Open-ended Working Group (SAICM/IP.3/INF/1); with respect to capacity-building, consider the text developed by the co-chairs in document SAICM/IP.3/5; consider the targets currently set out under strategic objective E, related to financing; and identify and propose any additional information required to inform the further work of the intersessional process.

82. Reporting back to plenary, the thematic group co-chair said that the group had deliberated on the tasks set out in their mandate and based on revised paragraphs drafted on mainstreaming, private sector involvement, including involvement of the financial sector, and dedicated external financing. Discussions had taken place on the need and means for additional revenue for the implementation of the sound management of chemicals and waste. The thematic group addressed the conference room paper put forward by Switzerland and Norway on financing the secretariat. There had been a brief exchange

of views on capacity building and how to reflect that in the outcome document as capacity building was an important tool to implement the sound management of chemicals and waste. The thematic group co-chair said that the mandate given to thematic group D had been largely achieved. The group's outcomes included the results of deliberations on the integrated approach and financing the secretariat. He added that a document on capacity building would be made available by the secretariat for input from stakeholders by 15 December 2019 and a revised version of that document would be presented to the fourth intersessional process meeting for consideration. A report capturing the discussions on the targets relevant to financial consideration under Strategic Objective E would be made available to an eventual technical expert group for discussion.

83. The outcome document of thematic group D is attached to the present report as annex IV.

CONCLUDING DISCUSSION

84. In response to a request for clarification on the status of the outcome text from the four thematic groups, the meeting co-chair confirmed that the input text to the fourth meeting of the intersessional process would be the outcomes from the thematic groups as they emerge from the present meeting. Results of discussions from relevant workshops could also be provided to the fourth meeting as information documents.

85. The participants at the third meeting of the intersessional process,

- Noted the request of the third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group for the secretariat to develop a proposal for a resource mobilization strategy to be presented at the fifth session of the Conference for its consideration;
- Agreed that the secretariat, under the guidance of the intersessional process co-chairs and in consultation with the Bureau of the Conference, would produce the following documents for consideration at the fourth meeting of the intersessional process:
 - i. a single draft document consisting of the collated outcomes of the four thematic groups of the third meeting of the intersessional process, incorporating them, as appropriate into the outcome document of the Open-ended Working Group contact group on the Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020; and
 - ii. draft language in response to other issues reported out of the thematic groups, for which specific language was not yet drafted and, as appropriate, incorporate that language into the outcome document of the third meeting of the intersessional process for consideration to include in the beyond 2020 document;
- Requested the secretariat to propose potential titles for the new instrument for consideration at the fourth meeting of the intersessional process.

Proposal for an intersessional workshop

86. The representative of Germany said that there had been shared understanding on the need for engagement in order to advance discussions at the current meeting. At the same time it was clear that further discussion was needed on some issues prior to the fifth session of the Conference. The UNITAR and Indicators workshops had demonstrated the usefulness of creating an opportunity for informal and open discussions. She suggested that an informal workshop on governance could, similarly, advance discussions on the issue. The Government of Germany offered to host such a workshop in early 2020 and would provide information on a possible venue and dates as soon as possible.

87. Agreeing with the sentiment expressed by the representative of Germany, the representative of Norway voiced his appreciation for and welcomed the offer of the Germany to host a workshop on governance. He suggested that the Conference president, Bureau and intersessional process co-chairs could consider the inclusion of a limited number of other items that might require further discussion. He said the workshop should be open to all stakeholders and that his Government would provide some resources to contribute to such inclusiveness.

V. Any other business

88. Under this agenda item, the representative of the secretariat introduced document SAICM/IP.3/11 on a proposal from the secretariat for Strategic Approach progress reporting for 2017-2019. She said the document was prepared in response to a request to the secretariat by the third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group to develop a simple progress report for the period 2017-2019 that, using existing data, provided an overview of Strategic Approach activities, accomplishments and challenges for consideration by the fifth session of the Conference. Participants might wish to consider the report and to provide feedback to the secretariat on the proposal. Specifically, stakeholders might wish to note that the secretariat proposal requests stakeholder groups who are intending to prepare progress reports in advance of the Conference to provide such reports to the secretariat by 28 February 2020. That deadline should allow sufficient time for the secretariat to analyze the submissions and use them as input to the overall progress report for 2017 -2019. Participants also might wish to give guidance to the secretariat in preparing the final report on progress to the Conference, both in the context of celebrating the achievements of SAICM in 2020 and in setting out relevant baseline information for the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020.

VI. Closure of the meeting

89. Following the customary exchange of courtesies, the meeting was declared closed at 5.45 p.m. on Friday, 4 October 2019.

Annex I

Outcome document of thematic group A - Targets, milestones and indicators for further consideration in the development of indicators and milestones

In order to support and/or inform the intersessional process in further work in the finalization of formulations of objectives, targets, indicators and milestones, we recommend:

1. The following documents to be used in further work on targets, indicators and milestones as critical inputs:
 - a. Guiding parameters agreed by the group for developing targets under strategic objectives A-E: *as laid out below*
 - b. Outcome document of thematic group A: *as laid out below*
 - c. Proposal on Target D: *Attached as an Appendix to the present Annex*
 - d. Relevant outcomes on the possible targets for draft strategic objectives C & E
 - i. Group C - Mechanisms to support implementation: *see relevant section of annex III*
 - ii. Group D - Financial considerations: *see relevant section of annex VI*
 - e. Relevant information documents
 - i. Initial mapping of IOMC Indicators to the current objectives and targets of beyond 2020
 - ii. Thought Starter on Beyond 2020 Indicators and Milestones: Chemical Safety Contributions to the SDGs <http://saicm.org/Portals/12/documents/meetings/IP3/stakeholders/IPEN-Thought-Starter-on-Beyond-2020-Indicators.pdf>
 - iii. Input towards the Beyond 2020 Indicator Development Process - Submission from ILO to be found under Documents received from SAICM Stakeholders for third session of the Intersessional Process on the SAICM website.
 - iv. SAICM/IP.3/INF/2 - Report from the technical expert workshop on indicators for the Strategic Approach Beyond 2020
 - v. SAICM/IP.3/INF/13 - Update on the Strategic Approach Global Environment Facility Project
2. The SAICM secretariat, subject to availability of resources and in consultation with the Bureau and IOMC, to work with key actors to collect existing data that will inform further efforts on targets, indicators and milestones.
3. The establishment of a technical working group with a balanced representation of regions, sectors (health, labour, agriculture and environment) and stakeholders. Group members should be informed of the SAICM process. Experts will be nominated by each region, through their regional representatives through the Bureau. The secretariat will work to ensure balance in representation among the group as much as possible.
4. That the technical working group be tasked to review the documents available under (1) above. and:
 - a. Review proposed targets, assess alternatives and improve consistency in terminology and approach as relevant and appropriate;
 - b. Review targets to increase the balance towards impact-oriented ones;
 - c. Make suggestions for a cohesive and coherent target-indicator framework including identification of existing sources of data and data collection, as well as recommendations on a set of high-impact/high-priority targets and associated indicators. These high priority targets should also help communicating messaging under the future instrument, with linkage to the sustainable development goals and identification of potential for commonality of indicators with biodiversity, climate change, health and other relevant areas;
 - d. Clarify key actors for existing data;
 - e. Prepare fact sheets on the proposed targets e.g. explanation of the target, guiding questions, indicative list of actions;
 - f. Identify and provide suggestions on the role of milestones and how they can be advanced in the intersessional process; and
 - g. Identify any gaps.

5. That the technical working group work by electronic means. A face-to-face meeting may be organized, if deemed necessary and subject to available resources.
6. The secretariat ensures that the outcome of the technical working group is presented to the fourth meeting of the intersessional process as an information document to be used in further deliberation and finalization of strategic objectives, targets and indicators.

Guiding parameters agreed by the thematic group for developing targets under strategic objectives A-E:

- In developing the formulation of targets, we agree to applying a SMART-approach to targets, including measurable, achievable, impact-oriented, concise. Linkages to the sustainable development goals should be considered.
- We should reflect upon the indicators while we formulate our targets. We do not intend drafting indicators at this stage (during the third meeting of the intersessional process), however, reflection upon the types of indicators that will fall under each target is helpful in formulation.
- Similarly in formulation of targets, we should reflect on and consider baselines. There is some data that is available for the targets or indicators in question.
- As much as possible, we should consider that targets should be timebound. Using 20XX for the target formulation - completing specific data to be done at a later stage (fourth meeting of the intersessional process, fifth session of the Conference).
- Re-consider (re-visit) the purpose of the targets.
- Recognize targets have dual function of being a communication tool for beyond 2020; not just for the measurement of results.
- We do not see that we should propose specific milestones at this meeting.

We may wish to consider integrated targets, across other clusters, that could be introduced.

Note: Information provided in the tables “Information for further development of indicators and milestones” has been pooled from information documents available during the third intersessional process meeting⁸. The information in this table was provided by the thematic group A co-chairs for guidance in developing target formulation and is not to be considered as text exhaustive or approved by participants of the group or at the third intersessional process meeting overall. This is not a comprehensive review of all the targets.

Objective A

[Measures are identified, implemented and enforced in order to prevent or, where not feasible, minimize harm from chemicals throughout their life cycle [and waste];]⁹

Target A.1: [By 20XX], [countries] [governments] [adopt] [implement and enforce] [legal frameworks] [to consider to develop policies and programmes] [on sound management of chemicals and waste] that address the [reduction] [prevention [and] [or, where not feasible,] minimization] of [harm] [risk] from chemicals throughout their lifecycle and waste.

⁸ *Reference documents*

- Initial mapping of IOMC Indicators to the current objectives and targets of B-2020
- Thought Starter on Beyond 2020 Indicators and Milestones: Chemical Safety Contributions to the SDGs- Submission from IPEN
- Input towards the Beyond 2020 Indicator Development Process - Submission from ILO
- SAICM/IP.3/INF/2 - Report from the technical expert workshop on indicators for the Strategic Approach Beyond 2020
- SAICM/IP.3/INF/13 - Update on the Strategic Approach Global Environment Facility Project

⁹Brackets related to ‘waste’ inserted in the formulation of vision in SAICM/IP.3/INF/1 not deliberated at IP3 and thus apply across the entire paper, as originally stated in the OEWG-3 outcome document.

Table 1: Reflections on Target A.1¹⁰

Possible indicators	Key Actors	Existing Baselines	Existing Data sources	SDG
<p>Alt 1 Target A.1&5. legal frameworks that compose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sound management of chemicals • sound management of waste are defined by [year] and updated every [xx] years <p>Alt 1 Target A.3&7. [xx amount of] Countries implement legal frameworks that address</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sound management of chemicals • sound management of waste by [year] <p>Alt 1 Target A.6&2. [xx amount of] Countries adopt legal frameworks that address</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sound management of chemicals • sound management of waste by [year] <p>Alt 1 Target A.4&8. [xx amount of] Countries enforce legal frameworks that address</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sound management of chemicals • sound management of waste by [year] <p><i>More indicators: IOMC; ILO; IPEN; UK Workshop</i></p>	Governments Countries		<p>Country reports on legal frameworks</p> <p>IOMC toolbox</p> <p>OECD indicators on framework on industrial chemicals</p> <p>ILO</p> <p>Other MEAs</p> <p>International Health Regulations 2005</p> <p>FAO indicators on framework on pesticides</p>	2,3,8,12,16

¹⁰ This is an initial review of the target. This methodology was followed throughout this reference document.

Target A.2: [Governments][Countries] have capacity to address chemicals and waste issues nationally, including appropriate inter-agency coordination and stakeholder participation mechanisms.

Table 2: Reflections on Target A2

Possible indicators ¹¹	Key Actors	Existing Baselines	Existing Data sources	SDG
<p><i>IOMC Indicators</i> Number of countries with National Profiles</p> <p><i>Expert workshop indicators</i> Number of personnel in occupational health & safety per number of employees</p> <p>Number of countries with a formal inter-ministerial coordinating body</p> <p>Number of countries with a formal multi-stakeholder coordinating body</p> <p><i>ILO Indicators</i> Number of countries with national tripartite advisory body, or bodies, addressing occupational safety and health issues including chemical risks.</p> <p><i>IPEN Indicators</i> Number of developing and transition countries with publicly available analytical data on lead in paint</p> <p><i>SAICM GEF Project EPI Indicators</i> No. of countries with regulators and key stakeholders trained to identify HHPs</p>	Countries	Data collected through the IHR on personnel working in occupational health, nationally	<p>ILO tripartite coordination bodies</p> <p>SAICM indicator</p> <p>National Profiles (IOMC, SAICM indicator)</p> <p>BRSM convention indicators</p>	3,8,12,15,16

Target A.3: Countries are [fully] implementing the chemicals and waste-related multilateral environmental agreements [to which they are a party], as well as health, labour and other relevant conventions [to which they are a party], [and voluntary mechanisms] [such as the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals [FAO/WHO International Code of conduct on the Pesticide Management]].

Alt 1 A.3: By 20XX [legal requirements] to implement the GHS have been adopted in countries.

By 20XX, countries are implementing chemicals and waste-related multilateral environmental agreements, as well as health, labour and other relevant conventions.

Table 3: Reflections on Target A3

Possible indicators	Key Actors	Existing Baselines	Existing Data sources	SDG
<p><i>Experts Workshop</i> Number or % of countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signed • Implementing • Participating • Engaging key MEAs / agreements <p><i>IPEN Indicators</i> Number of publicly available national implementation/ action plans developed</p> <p><i>ILO Indicators</i> Number of member states who have systems for classifying and labelling of chemicals such as the GHS.</p> <p><i>IOMC Indicators</i> Countries which have implemented pesticide legislation based on the FAO/WHO International Code of conduct on the Pesticide Management</p> <p>Implementation of GHS Number of countries that have achieved core capacities for chemicals under the IHR</p> <p><i>SAICM GEF Project EPI Indicators</i> No. of paint manufacturers making pledges to switch to lead free production.</p>	Countries	Implementation of MEA agreements	Reporting for the GHS, PRTR, BRS Convention, National Improvement Plan, IHR, National profiles UNITAR,WHO	8,11,12,16

[Target A.4: [By 20xx [countries and] companies] [Stakeholders] have incorporated the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle and waste [in line with the beyond 2020 strategy or [code of conduct],] into their planning, policies and practices, [and the implementation of safer alternatives] [thereby supporting the development and implementation of chemicals management systems and other sector-appropriate mechanisms].]

Alt 1 A.4:

Target A.2. [xx amount] of [non-governmental] Stakeholders have incorporated [by year] the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle into their planning, policies and practices

Target A.4. [xx amount] of [non-governmental] Stakeholders have incorporated [by year] the sound management waste into their planning, policies and practices

Alt 2 A.4. By 20xx, companies have incorporated the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle and waste into their planning, policies and practices including internalization of costs.

Table 4: Reflections on Target A.4

Possible indicators	Key Actors	Existing Baselines	Existing Data sources	SDG
<p>Alt 1 A.1 Activities that address the sound management of chemicals to be included in planning, policies and practices of non-governmental stakeholders are defined by [year] and updated every [xx] years</p> <p><i>ILO Indicators</i></p> <p>A.4.2 Number of countries with national recording and notification systems for occupational accidents and diseases</p> <p>A.4.3 Number of countries that have the mechanism for the collection and analysis of data on occupational injuries and diseases and their causes</p>	Stakeholders		<p>OECD/IOMC new requirements – indicator for countries’ chemical management systems.</p> <p>- OECD indicator on chemicals management systems</p> <p>•Stakeholder/sector-specific 3rd party evaluation against standards/codes of conduct</p> <p>Eco-labels/green labels – some require criteria to be met for chemicals</p>	3,8,9,12,16,17

[Target A.5: [By 20xx, all Governments and industry [have implemented, legislated or beyond 2020 / [code of conduct] recommendations] [take measures to] ensure that workers are protected from the [risks][harm] associated with chemicals and waste [and that workers have the means to protect themselves].]

Alt 1 A.5 By 20XX the number of accidents/deaths related to chemicals in the work place is close to zero.

Table 5: Reflections on Target A.5

Possible indicators	Key Actors	Existing Baselines	Existing Data sources	SDG
<p><i>Expert workshop</i></p> <p>A.5.1 #/% of countries that have promoted a management system approach to occupational health and safety (OSH) at workplaces such as ILO-OSH 2001</p> <p>A.5.2 #/% of workplaces that have been audited on health and safety</p> <p>A.5.3 #/% of states with a registry of companies using or manufacturing chemicals</p> <p>A.5.4 # of legal frameworks that include the hierarchy of control for reducing workers' chemical exposures</p> <p>A.5.5 # of countries/workplaces <i>IPEN Indicators</i></p> <p>A.5.5 # of countries ratifying ILO conventions</p> <p>A.5.6 # of PRTR with publicly accessible data established</p> <p>ILO A.5.7 # of countries with arrangements to promote, at the level of undertaking, cooperation between management, workers and their representatives as an essential elements of workplace-related prevention measures in the area of chemical risks.</p>	<p>Governments</p> <p>Industry</p>		<p>Seen as best supported by ILO conventions/data</p>	<p>8,9,12,16</p>

Proposed new / additional targets for A

A.X¹² 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.

Alt A.X By 20xx, international agencies responsible for the sound management of chemicals and waste have developed a "Code of Conduct on Chemicals and Waste Management" and governments have incorporated its provisions in their legislation.

A.Y¹³ Countries, industry, IOMC, and other stakeholders in a position to do so, collaborate with developing countries through providing technical and non-financial assistance to enable the necessary tools to achieve the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle.

A.Z (By xx) [minimum requirements] for private 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].

A.XX Governments prohibit manufacture and export of nationally-banned substances

A.YY Private sector fully implements extended producers' responsibility

A.XXX Governments must abide by their obligations under international human rights instruments to respect, protect and fulfil recognised human rights implicated by chemicals and waste exposures, and compel industry to respect human rights and fully perform their responsibility to prevent such human rights abuses.

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

Target B.1: [All stakeholders, in particular industries and regulators and IGOs, provide] [Comprehensive] data and information for chemicals on the market [and research data] are available and accessible, including information [on emissions, releases and concentrations of chemicals in indoor and outdoor environments as well] and data on properties, health and environmental effects, uses, hazard- and risk-assessment results and risk-management measures, monitoring results and regulatory status throughout their life cycle.

Alt 1 B.1 By 20xx, information on the identity and health and environmental effects of all chemicals on the market are shared throughout the [life cycle] supply chain and with consumers.

Table 6: Reflections on Target B.1

Possible indicators	Key Actors	Existing Baselines	Existing Data sources	SDG
<p><i>Expert Workshop</i></p> <p>B.1.1 Number of countries with national chemical inventories.</p> <p>B.1.2 Platform(s) / navigator(s) available to access data and information</p> <p>B.1.3 Training / capacity building to increase access and use of data and information</p> <p>B.1.4 Number of countries ratified Aarhus Convention on Access to Information</p> <p>B.1.5 Comprehensive data and information available for xx chemical; xx chemical group</p> <p>B.1.5 Web-site visitors (based on targeted communication strategy)</p> <p><i>SAICM GEF Project EPI Indicators</i></p>	<p>Governments</p> <p>Industry Regulators IGOs</p>	<p>ICCA / UNEP study on knowledge and information.</p> <p>Open data sources E-chem portal</p>	<p>PRTR (existing IOMC indicator)</p> <p>Safety data sheets for products (e.g., EU, US)</p> <p>Worker safety datasheets</p>	12, 16

¹² Footnote from SAICM/IP.3/INF/1

¹³ Footnote from SAICM/IP.3/INF/1

No. of scientific knowledge resources shared with policy makers on EPIs and SDGs				
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Target B.2: [By 20xx]All stakeholders, in particular industries and regulators, [generate,] have and are [using] [sharing][the most] appropriate and [standardized] tools, guidelines and [available] [applicable][best] [good] practices [and technologies] for [risk] assessments [and sound management], as well as for the [prevention of harm] [minimization of adverse impacts], risk reduction, monitoring and enforcement.

Alt 1 B.2 By 20xx, [sound management of chemicals and waste and] [best] [good] practice for [risk] assessments, monitoring and enforcement is implemented by stakeholders, including industries and regulators.

Alt 2 B.2 By 20xx, appropriate tools, assessments and practices for the prevention and minimization of harm, monitoring and enforcement are used.

Table 7: Reflections on Target B.2

Possible indicators	Key Actors	Existing Baselines	Existing Data sources	SDG
<p><i>Expert workshop indicators</i></p> <p>B.2.1 Number of tools, guidelines and best practices available (international, regional, national)</p> <p>B.2.2 Number of tools used</p> <p>B.2.3 Number of trainings organized to promote use of tools</p> <p><i>IOMC indicators</i></p> <p>B.2.4 Countries with controls for lead in decorative paint</p> <p>B.2.5 Countries which have implemented pesticide legislation based on the FAO/WHO International Code of Conduct</p> <p><i>ILO indicator</i></p> <p>B.2.6 Number of countries who promote a management system approach to occupational safety and health, such as the approach set out in the Guidelines on occupational safety and health management systems</p>	All stakeholders (particularly industries and regulators)		IOMC toolbox LIRA guidance ICCA regulatory toolbox. Survey on experiences on using existing tools.	9,12

Target B.3: Information and standardized methods are available and used to understand the impacts of chemicals and waste for improved burden-of-disease and cost-of-inaction estimates, to inform the advancement of chemical safety measures and to measure progress towards reducing those impacts.

Alt 1 B.3 Chemical safety measures are advanced by the development of knowledge of the impacts of chemicals and waste on the burden-of-disease and cost-of-inaction estimates.

Alt 2 B.3 The impact of chemicals and waste as regards for burden-of-disease and cost-of-inaction estimates are known for chemicals classified in accordance to GHS.

Alt 3 B.3 By 20xx, stakeholders have put in place mechanisms to access information and standardized methods to assess, reduce and prevent health impacts at all stages of the chemical life cycle.

Table 8: Reflections on Target B.3

Possible indicators	Key Actors	Existing Baselines	Existing Data sources	SDG
<p><i>Expert workshop indicators</i></p> <p>B.3.1 Number of globally agreed standards for collecting data on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mortality • Morbidity • Environmental pollution • Economic costs <p>B.3.2 Number of governments implementing standardized data collection methods: Poison centres (example); ChemObs</p> <p>B.3.3 Number of methods / platforms for data translation nationally, regionally and globally (clearinghouse, policy briefs, publications)</p> <p><i>IPEN indicators</i></p> <p>B.3.4 Number of countries completed biomonitoring</p>			Possible synergies with WHO reporting on chemical risk assessments and poison centres	3,8,12,16

Target B.4: [Timely information in the local language and in a format they can use] [Formal and informal] Educational, training and public awareness programmes on chemical safety and sustainability have been developed and implemented, including for [women and] vulnerable [low literate] populations, along with worker safety curricula and programmes at all levels [through all available means of communication].

Target B.5: Countries and stakeholders [and IGOs to share information and experience to] are implementing training [and sharing of information of policy support] on environmentally sound and safer alternatives, as well as on substitutions and the use of safer alternatives, [such as agroecology] [alternatives such as IPM, agroecology (as a science)].

Alternative language to merge B.4, B.5

Alt 1 merge B.4, B.5 By 20xx, governments and stakeholders have developed programmes on the training on chemical safety, sustainability and environmentally sound and safer alternatives, including for workers and vulnerable populations.

Alt 2 merge B.4, B.5 Educational, training and public awareness programmes on chemical safety, sustainability and safer alternatives have been developed and implemented, including for vulnerable populations, along with worker safety curricula and programmes at all levels.

Alt 3 merge B.4, B.5 By 20XX, Governments, industries and regulators develop and disseminate peer-reviewed educational curricula, training and risk communication initiatives relevant for all population, particularly low-literate, including safer and sustainable alternatives.

Table 9: Reflections on Target B.4 & B.5

Possible indicators	Key Actors	Existing Baselines	Existing Data sources	SDG
<p><i>Expert workshop indicators</i> # of stakeholders engaged in awareness raising activities for chemical safety and sustainability</p> <p>Proportion of employees trained in chemical safety</p> <p>Population awareness of chemical safety and sustainability</p> <p><i>IPEN Indicators</i> # of countries provided with guidance # of countries to adopt agroecological policies and instruments</p> <p><i>SAICM GEF Project EPI Indicators</i> No. of studies quantifying EPI levels in developing countries No. of lifecycle assessments (LCA) identifying hot spots in manufacturing process</p> <p>No. of industry voluntary agreements to phase out production of PFOA and PFOS-related chemicals.</p>	All stakeholders		<p>CropLife</p> <p>Together for sustainability</p> <p>Unions might have data on capacity for worker safety.</p> <p>IPEN data on trainings/programmes</p> <p>Statistics on national education programmes.</p> <p>Online Atlas on Trainings and Capacity Building Programmes (could be used a monitoring tool).</p>	2,3,9,12

Proposed new / additional targets for B

B.X Target B.6: By 20XX, governments and stakeholders have developed programmes on the training on chemical safety, sustainability and environmentally sound and safer alternatives, including for workers and vulnerable populations.

B.Y Target B.7: 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.

B.Z Target B.8: Ensure there is a system enabling the provision of accessible, relevant and comprehensive information on the risks, hazards and alternatives available to workers, along with the appropriate paid time for training, and the provision of necessary resources, for worker representatives to perform their functions related to chemical use in the workplace.

Strategic objective E: [The importance of the sound management of chemicals and waste as an essential element to achieving sustainable development is recognized by all[; adequate financial and non-financial resources are [identified and] mobilized; actions are accelerated; and necessary [transparent and accountable] partnerships are established to foster cooperation among stakeholders].]

Target E.1: The highest levels of stakeholder organizations, including government, industry, civil society and international organizations in all relevant sectors, formally recognize the importance of and commit to action on the sound management of chemicals and waste, and recognize its relevance to sustainable development.

APPENDIX

Collation of Targets under Strategic Objective D

Strategic objective D targets: Benefits to human health and the environment are maximized and risks are prevented or, where not feasible, minimized through safer alternatives, innovative and sustainable solutions and forward thinking.

	Alternative formulations
<p>TEXT</p> <p>Target D.1: [% of growth in the amount of]Companies adopt [and implement] corporate policies and practices that promote [innovation,] [resource efficiency][sustainability goals] [and] that incorporate the development, production and use of sustainable and safer alternatives [as well as product transparency mechanisms],[including new technologies [and non-chemicalalternatives]].</p> <p>Alt 1 D.1 By 20XX, companies have adopted corporate policies and practices that promote resource efficiency and safe alternatives, including non-chemical methods. (NOR)</p> <p>Alt 2 D.1 : By 20XX companies operate resource efficiently and develop, produce and use sustainable and safer alternatives to hazardous chemicals, including new technologies and non-chemical alternatives. (EU)</p> <p>Alt 3 D.1: [% of growth in the amount of] Companies adopt[ing] corporate policies and practices that promote safer alternatives, innovative and sustainable solutions and forward thinking every [xx] years. (ARG)</p> <p>Alt 4 D.1 By 20xx, companies develop, produce and use safer alternatives. (IPEN)</p>	<p>Alt proposal to amalgamate D.1, D.3, D.4; D.5. D.2.</p> <p>Innovative policies are implemented that promote:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sustainability and safe management of chemicals and waste throughout their lifecycle: • and the production and use of sustainable and safer alternatives to hazardous chemicals, including new technologies and non-chemical alternatives.
<p>Target D.2: Governments implement policies that promote innovation to facilitate the recycling and re-use of products, the adoption of sustainable and safe alternatives, including new technologies and non-chemical alternatives (e.g., the prioritized licensing of reduced-risk alternatives, assessment frameworks, labelling schemes and purchasing policies).</p> <p>Target D.3: Companies, including from the investment sector, incorporate strategies and policies to support the sound management of chemicals and waste in their investment approaches and business models and apply internationally-recognized reporting standards where relevant.</p> <p>Target D.4: Companies apply sustainable production principles and life-cycle management in the design of chemicals, materials and products, taking reduced-risk, design-for-recycling and non-chemical solutions and processes into account.</p> <p>Target D.5: Industry associations promote change towards sustainability and the safe management of waste and of chemicals and consumer products throughout their life cycles, including in sharing information and building the capacity of small and medium-sized enterprises to reduce risks.</p>	<p>Alt for all Targets</p> <p>Target D.1: By 20xx companies stop producing chemicals that pose risks to human health and the environment.</p> <p>Target D.2: By 20xx all stakeholders implement safer alternatives to chemicals that poses risks to human health and/or the environment.</p>

A number of other alternatives were received by the secretariat (they may not have been raised in the thematic group formally) , including:

D.2 Alt D.4: As for 20XX Companies apply sustainability management tools in the design and use of chemical products and processes, including green chemistry principles, life-cycle assessment and benign-by-design approaches, to maximize benefits for human health and the environment.

New D.3: 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.

Alt D.2 D.4: As for 20XX Governments implement and integrate policies and financial mechanisms that promote innovation for sustainable production and consumption by facilitating the development of green and sustainable chemistry-based products and services.

D.5 /Alt D.3: As for 20XX Financial organizations, investors and companies incorporate policies, guided by internationally-recognized reporting standards, promote innovation, safer alternatives and non-toxic circular materials contributing to sustainable development.

D.6 /Alt D.5: As for 20XX Industry associations collaborate across sectors and engage with multi-sectoral platforms to promote change towards sustainability throughout the value chain, share information and strengthen the capacities of small and medium enterprises.

Target D.1: [% of growth in the amount of] Companies adopt[ing] corporate policies and practices that promote resource efficiency and that incorporate the development, production and use of sustainable and safer alternatives, including new technologies and non-chemical alternatives safer alternatives, innovative and sustainable solutions and forward thinking every [xx] years

Target D.6: reduction by [xx %] of deaths related to unintentional poisonings every [xx] years

Target D.7: reduction by [xx %] of disability-adjusted life-years due to exposures to selected chemicals by [year]

Target D.8: selected chemicals evaluated is raised every [xx] years

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Annex II

Outcome document of thematic group B – Enhanced Governance/Institutional Arrangements

N.B. The below replaces text under ‘Text insertions received on Institutional arrangements and Mechanisms to Support Implementation’ starting from page 27 to 28 of SAICM/IP.3/INF/1 (upto the sub-heading on Mechanisms to Support Implementation).

Institutional arrangements

[1. In relation to SAICM, the current governance and institutional structures should continue beyond 2020. No governance, institutional or procedural overhaul appears necessary, without prejudice to any specific adjustments that may be found appropriate and so decided by the International Conference on Chemicals Management, including ICCM meetings on a regular basis;

2. 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 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.]

International Conference on Chemicals Management¹⁴

3. The international conference will meet every [second] year, unless it decides otherwise, and undertake a review of the beyond 2020 instrument and its implementation. [In this regard, t] [T]he functions of the international conference will be:

- (i) To oversee implementation of the beyond 2020 instrument, review progress to address gaps at the national, regional, and international levels, and [make recommendations to] take action;
- (ii) To promote the implementation of existing international instruments and programmes on chemicals and waste and [, as appropriate,] to promote coherence [, cooperation and synergies] among [such international instruments] [them];
- (iii) To promote the strengthening of national chemicals and waste management capacities;
- (iv) To promote, enhance and support participation by and interaction among stakeholders and sectors in the international conference and in the programme of work;
- (v) To promote awareness, including based on scientific information, regarding new developments and trends, and to identify and communicate links to sustainable development;
- (vi) To move the beyond 2020 instrument forward and set priorities for the programme of work informed by scientific information;
- (vii) To determine processes to guide appropriate science-based [approaches/action] on issues of global concern¹⁵;
- (viii) To provide guidance to the secretariat and to stakeholders on implementation;
- (ix) To establish subsidiary bodies as it finds necessary in accordance with the rules of procedure;
- [(x) 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 beyond 2020 instrument;
- alt(x) 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;]
- [(xi) To receive reports from all relevant stakeholders on progress of implementation [, to assess overall progress] and to disseminate information as appropriate;]
- (xii) To evaluate implementation of activities and review progress [based on the indicators] and milestones against the objectives and targets and update the programme of work as appropriate with a view to achieving the vision.

¹⁴ Subject to further discussions regarding the name of the beyond 2020 instrument

¹⁵ ‘issues of global concern’ terminology to be harmonized with language from Thematic group C

- [(xiii) To decide to convene an international event among governmental stakeholders to discuss issues as agreed.] ***N.B. This sub-paragraph, if agreed, would replace paragraph 4 in its entirety***

4. The international conference may have a high-level segment for multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder discussion. The function of that segment will be:

- (i) To engage the commitment at the highest possible level of officials and representatives of all stakeholder groups to address the sound management of chemicals and waste;
- (ii) To provide an international forum for governmental stakeholder discussion [, recommendations] and exchange of experience on chemicals and waste issues, taking into account the 2030 Agenda, with the participation of non-governmental stakeholders in accordance with the applicable rules of procedure;
- (iii) To promote the inclusion of sound management policies for chemicals and waste in national sustainable development plans and in relevant sectoral plans¹⁶, private sector business plans and the respective budgets;
- (iv) To strengthen [national coordination arrangements and mechanisms as well as] partnerships for chemicals and waste and other relevant aspects at the national, regional and international levels;
- [(v) To strengthen interlinkages, partnerships [, synergies] and coordination with other stakeholders of the 2030 Agenda, including on issues related to biodiversity, climate change and human rights, at the national, regional and international levels;]
- [(vi) To take concrete action to mobilize financial and technical resources [and transfer of technology on voluntary and mutually agreed terms] for the operation and implementation of the [sound management of chemicals and waste] [beyond 2020 instrument];]
- [(vii) To promote international cooperation to assist, as necessary, stakeholders, in particular developing countries, in overcoming challenges faced by them [on the sound management of chemicals and waste] [in the implementation of the beyond 2020 instrument].]

[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.]

Bureau of the international conference

6. 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 beyond 2020 instrument.

Secretariat

7. 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;
 - (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;

¹⁶ Definitional question raised by the WHO still to be considered.

- (viii) To report to the international conference on implementation by all stakeholders of the beyond 2020 instrument.

N.B. The below replaces text under paragraphs 4. ('Engagement of intergovernmental bodies...') and 5. ('Engagement of non-government actors') under 'Mechanisms to Support Implementation' from page 29 to 32 of SAICM/IP.3/INF/1.

Enhanced Sectoral and Stakeholder Engagement

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 waste.
2. At the national level, governments, as appropriate, should [undertake][pursue], in accordance with their laws, regulations and policies, [taking into account their national circumstances,] 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 [promote][encourage] complementary action by relevant stakeholders.
3. Relevant regional [conventions,] programmes, bodies and processes, such as health and environmental ministerial forums, should support and augment such national efforts, fostering coordination and cooperation.
4. It is also essential that at the international level, relevant international organizations and bodies, in particular the IOMC organizations [and the chemicals and waste-related conventions,] also support national and regional efforts to enable and enhance the participation of stakeholders and sectors and to promote awareness regarding the crosscutting nature of the sound management of chemicals and waste as [an essential element] [a contribution] to achieve the sustainable development goals.
5. In addition, mindful of the need to avoid duplication and taking into account their respective mandates [and constituencies], [such][relevant] international organizations and bodies [should be][are] invited to [endorse and adopt][formally recognize] [the beyond 2020 instrument] and strengthen their own engagement on [and ownership of] policies and actions for the sound management of chemicals and waste [through establishing a mechanism to coordinate activities and further include them in their programmes of work and budgets], [including coordinating relevant activities and programmes of work] relating to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its sustainable development goals and targets.
6. The enhanced efforts of all relevant sectors and stakeholders involved in [the sound management of chemicals throughout their life-cycle and waste][the implementation of the beyond 2020 instrument] should include increased or improved: (1) actions by members of individual sectors and stakeholders, (2) collaboration between and among key sectoral and stakeholder groups, and (3) multi-stakeholder and multi-sector dialogue throughout the implementation of the beyond 2020 instrument.
7. All relevant sectors and stakeholders [throughout the value chain of chemicals and waste] are invited and encouraged to enhance their contributions, as appropriate, to achieve the shared vision, the objectives and targets of the beyond 2020 instrument.
8. The involvement of industry and the private sector throughout the value chain needs to be significantly enhanced in the beyond 2020 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.
9. Contributions to the implementation of the beyond 2020 instrument are expected to be in the form of workplans, road maps, action items, milestones, pledges, or other appropriate commitments 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.
10. The Secretariat is requested to compile the contributions from the relevant stakeholders and sectors and, taking into account the objectives and targets of the beyond 2020 instrument, identify any potential engagement gaps, in consultation with other stakeholders. The Secretariat is also requested to prepare an analysis using input from stakeholders and others to identify any additional coordination and collaboration necessary to enhance the multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder engagement within the framework of the beyond 2020 instrument.
11. The international conference may decide to request periodic updates on the implementation of the contributions from the relevant sectors and stakeholders to consider and assess whether enhanced levels of sectoral and stakeholder engagement have [resulted in progress] toward the achievement of the common objectives and

- targets or whether particular actions within the beyond 2020 instrument require additional enhancement or engagement.
12. All efforts to enhance sectoral and stakeholder engagement should be expected to lead to strengthened cooperation and coordination with respect to the [sound management of chemicals and waste][implementation of the beyond 2020 instrument], following a common and shared [and timeless] vision to be adopted by ICCM-5 [, [taking into account any engagement] [and endorsed] [and formally recognized] by the UN General Assembly (UNGA), other relevant international bodies such as the governing bodies of the IOMC members, and relevant MEAs [to secure the necessary ownership]].
 13. [To improve the multi-sectoral cooperation and coordinating structure focused on chemicals and waste, the IOMC should promote broad membership and participation of relevant intergovernmental bodies, including international organizations and secretariats of chemicals and waste related conventions, and seek guidance from governmental representation from their respective governing bodies to strengthen their sound management of chemicals and waste prioritization, coordination, engagement and support for national implementation, within their respective mandates.]

Annex III

Outcome of thematic group C – Mechanisms to support implementation

Outcome document on Issues of Concern

N.B. Proposed text for the definition, criteria and modalities for adopting issues of [international] concern¹⁷

I. Proposed Text on Definition

Original text for reference

An issue of international concern that warrants concerted action is an issue involving any phase in the life cycle¹⁸ of chemicals¹⁹ and waste, which has not yet been generally recognised, or has been recognized but is insufficiently addressed, or arises as a potential concern from current levels of scientific data and information and which may have adverse effects on human health and/or the environment.

Alternative proposed text

An issue of [international] concern that warrants concerted action is an issue involving any phase in the life cycle^[20] of chemicals^[21] and [associated] waste, which has not yet been generally recognised, or has been recognized but is insufficiently addressed, or arises as a potential concern from current levels of scientific data and information^[22] [taking into account differing scientific capacities [and the ability] to [detect][assess the impact of] the chemicals under consideration][and taking into account the precautionary approach,] and which may have [significant] adverse[impact] [effects] on human health and/or the environment.

II. Proposed Text on Criteria

[The following criteria are to be used [during the process of scientifically assessing a] [to trigger the] nomination for an issue of [international] concern:

- a. [Demonstrated [significant adverse] effect on human health and/or the environment [[in at least [3][xx] of the following] has to be identified] [taking into account the following information]
 - i) [[Toxicity]
 - ii) Bioaccumulation
 - iii) Toxicity for reproduction
 - iv) Mutagenicity
 - v) Exposure data [gaps]
 - vi) Vulnerable populations
 - vii) [Ecosystems][Ecotoxicity]
 - viii) Persistence
 - ix) [Carcinogenicity]
 - x) [Endocrine disruption]
 - xi) [Other toxicities]
- b. Whether or not the issue is being addressed by the chemicals and waste related MEAs or other bodies, at the regional or international level.
- c. [Whether or not the issue is of relevance in at least [xx] of the five UN regions].
- d. The issue has not yet been generally recognised, or has been recognized but is insufficiently addressed, or arises as a potential concern from current levels of scientific data and information]

¹⁷ This text could potentially be a separate ANNEX to the new Beyond 2020 Framework text or a Conference resolution. If it is part of a resolution, it has more flexibility to be updated in the future.

¹⁸ including all stages from the extraction of raw material and/or design to the waste stage

¹⁹ in particular substances, groups of substances, mixtures, materials and products

²⁰ including all stages from the extraction of raw material and/or design to the waste stage

²¹ in particular substances, groups of substances, mixtures, materials and products

²² Taking into account differing scientific capacities in the sensitivity to detect the chemicals under consideration

III. Proposed Text on Information Requirements

To nominate an issue of [international] concern, the following information [must][should] be provided:

- a. [Science based demonstrated] Adverse effects on human health and/or the environment, taking into account [including inter alia][women, children and other] vulnerable populations, biodiversity ecosystems and any toxicological and exposure data [gaps];
- b. [Issues are integral to the vision of the Beyond 2020 Framework, are ongoing, and need to be addressed to enhance basic chemicals management²³. Furthermore, the extent to which action is needed on the issue in order [for countries] to meet the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 should be considered.]
- c. Extent to which the issue is being [successfully] addressed by [chemicals and waste related MEAs or] other bodies, at the regional or international level, and how the proposed action is related to, complements, or does not duplicate such effort;
- d. Extent to which the problem is relevant [in at least [xx] of the five UN regions], particularly taking into account the needs of [developing countries /countries with economies in transition][low and middle income countries]²⁴,
- e. Extent to which the issue is of a cross-cutting nature including at the sectoral level
- f. Existing knowledge and perceived gaps in understanding about the issue;

IV. Proposed text on mechanisms for adoption of issues of concern and for monitoring their progress

The mechanism to adopt an issue should include:

A. Identification, Nomination, Selection, Review and Prioritization

Issues [shall][should] be [selected and prioritized][adopted] by a decision of the [relevant body²⁵][ICCM], based on the [criteria identified under section II][[an assessment of the] information submitted under section III] above [and in a precautionary manner]. The process for submitting an issue for consideration by the [relevant body][ICCM] [shall][should] include:

- a. Nomination of issues of [international] concern:
The nomination procedure will be published on the Strategic Approach website. The process for nominating issues of [international] concern is open to any stakeholder. [To promote communication at the national level, nominations should be communicated to Focal Points. Regions may also wish to add the subject to their meeting agendas]. Because issues of [international] concern will arise and evolve over time; nominations will be allowed at any point. However, nominations must be submitted [with sufficient time to allow for a thorough [scientific] assessment of the nomination with the view to providing a recommendation] six months prior to a [decision by][meeting of the ICCM] [the relevant [assessment] body]. This [process][periodic call for the nomination of issues] will serve to encourage systematic monitoring and regular discussion on issues of [international] concern among stakeholders.
- b. [Proponents are encouraged to include proposed actions to be considered in moving forward on issues of concern, such as:
 - i) Outlining how the proposed issue meets the [definition of issues of [international] concern][criteria under section II above]
 - ii) [Proposed [solutions][actions]][required financial needs and technical assistance] that can be implemented within the proposed timeline by stakeholders including how they would address the identified issue of concern;
 - iii) [Presentation of draft work plan, with SMART actions and timelines, taking into account the measures set out in section D below. This could include scoping work to refine the workplan over time where appropriate;]
 - iv) Extent to which there are opportunities for [synergies][linkages with other issues] and collaboration and if the [project] builds upon existing knowledge on a related issue has been demonstrated.
 - v) [Multi-stakeholder/ multi-sectoral and/or sponsor support that has been indicated for implementation]

²³ Consideration should be given to how the proposed action will further basic chemicals management as per the 11 basic elements in the Overall Orientation and Guidance.

²⁴ Place holder from representative of the University of Cape town

²⁵ This may include a body that focuses on the science policy interface that will be further elaborated following review of the UNEP report on the science policy interface beyond 2020.

- vi) Further consideration could be given to the likelihood of achieving progress on the issue within a specific timeframe based on preparedness for action.
- vii) what regional and/or international collaboration is needed to address the issue.]

B. Mechanisms for implementation

- a. [Implementation of actions to address issues of [international] concern should be guided by the proposed work plan.]

(*a bis*) [The [Secretariat][ICCM] should [establish][agree on] a multi-stakeholder committee to [prepare][agree on] a proposed workplan]

- b. The [ICCM] [[Secretariat][in consultation with a multi-stakeholder committee]] should agree on [and implement] the [proposed][agreed] work plan [with clear timelines and milestones].

(*b bis*) [All stakeholders should implement the agreed workplan]

- c. All stakeholders [in a position to do so] are encouraged to [facilitate][take] actions [in line with the agreed workplan with clear timelines and milestones] and/or provide [required] funding [and necessary assistance] towards the implementation of [proposed][agreed] activities [,which should be registered and transparent to all].

C. Tracking progress including monitoring and reporting against milestones

The Secretariat, in consultation with a multi-stakeholder committee, will oversee monitoring and reporting back from stakeholders, and guide progress towards implementation of the workplan, through:

- a. reports to meetings of the relevant body, and at regular intervals as identified in the proposed workplan prepared in accordance with section A, above;
- b. periodic reviews within intersessional periods, and/or as requested by the Bureau.
- c. Reporting on progress as outlined in the proposed workplan

D. Criteria for determining the need for further work on an issue²⁶

In some cases, there may be rationale for significantly advancing a particular issue of [international] concern, likewise, there may be rationale for concluding work on a particular issue of [international] concern.

- a. Determining the need for further work on an issue will be based on the results of a progress evaluation.
- b. A full explanation of the rationale on a way forward should be provided by the Secretariat, in consultation with a multi-stakeholder committee, to the relevant body following the progress evaluation of the activities carried out in accordance with the workplan.

²⁶ Additional text was provided by the representative of EEB on behalf of a group of NGOs in reference to this section, as outlined in their information document “[New Mechanism of Action: criteria for elevation of obligations to progress SAICM Issues of Concerns \(IoCs\) in the post 2020 multilateral regime for chemicals and waste \(updated version 30 September 2019\)](#)”

Outcome document on Strengthening the Science-Policy Interface

N.B. Further to the mandate given to it by the meeting co-chair, thematic group C discussed strengthening the science-policy interface. The group thanked UNEP for preparing the draft assessment of options for strengthening the science policy interface for the sound management of chemicals and waste and emphasized the importance of the availability of the finalized report in time for the fourth meeting of the intersessional process with the view to facilitating further discussion on this topic in a timely manner prior to the Conference at its fifth session.

In further discussing the issue of strengthening the science-policy interface and its potential to facilitate advancing the work of the SAICM in the beyond 2020 framework, the group proposed the following points, with a view to formulating what may be needed to address current gaps with respect to strengthening the science-policy interface:

- a) There was support from some participants for the establishment of a body or structure that provides scientific guidance as it relates to the chemicals and waste agenda, similar to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) as it relates to climate change and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) as it relates to biodiversity.
- b) Outreach activities and dissemination of scientific information, as demonstrated by the work of IPBES and IPCC, among the public and decision makers provides an important contribution to the successful implementation of policies for the sound management of chemicals and waste.
- c) Such a body or structure would focus on assess options on which policy decisions will be based and will not replace existing bodies that work on the chemicals and waste agenda.
- d) The body would be composed of members with expertise in a wide range of relevant topics.
- e) Consideration can be made to determine the areas in which such a body may focus its work. Some proposals have already been made during the group's discussion and references to such a body have been included as place holders in appropriate section of the text. Functions should include but are not be limited to:
 - i. Report on the state of global chemical production/use and scenario projections and assess impacts of chemicals and waste on human health and the environment including by outlining costs of inaction.
 - ii. Provide assessments of response options which take into account an overview of sustainability-related innovation and other technological development trends and outline the benefits of action for all stakeholders and sectors.
 - iii. Facilitate an early warning of potential issues of concern for attention and possible decision-making by policy-makers.
 - iv. Engage in communication and outreach activities to disseminate the findings. As the IPCC and IPBES have shown, professional communication services are vital to increase awareness of scientific findings both among the public and decision-makers, and this would be necessary to raise the public and political attention to the sound management of chemicals and waste.
- f) It was noted that while there may be a need for the establishment of such a body and that the benefits of such a body should not be underestimated, costs represent a concern, and a realistic approach to a science-policy interface related arrangement must be considered. The financial implications have to be considered such that resources are not diverted from existing bodies that undertake the necessary work of implementing actions towards the sound management of chemicals and waste. This is particularly relevant in light of the availability of ample scientific research to support advancing the work of the SAICM in the beyond 2020 framework and that such a body will not address the lack of political will needed to act on the available scientific evidence.
- g) On the other hand, other participants were of the view that while strengthening the science-policy interface is important, it does not have to be achieved through the establishment of a new body because much information on chemical risk exists and existing intergovernmental organizations are doing a lot of scientific work.
- h) A proposed alternative is the creation of a network, under the relevant governing body of the beyond 2020 framework, that brings together relevant experts that can be called upon to provide input on scientific issues as needed.
- i) It was also noted that such a body should not duplicate the ongoing efforts of existing bodies, however, collaborations are encouraged.
- j) Furthermore, it was emphasized that such a body would need to have in place strong measures for the management of conflicts of interest amongst its members. There are existing examples of such measures as, for example, demonstrated by the work of the WHO in relevant areas.

Outcome document on Proposed Targets C1 and C2 under Strategic Objective C

N.B. Thematic group C was mandated by the meeting co-chairs to deliberate on target C1 and C2 under Strategic Objective C.

The following proposed targets under C1 and C2 under Strategic Objective C were collected from the thematic group but were not discussed.

Proposed targets that are related

Group 1:

- a) By 20XX, hazardous substances, mixtures or groups of substances identified to be issues of concern that warrant global action, have been phased out, or are used in ways that prevent or minimize negative impacts on human health, and the environment to an unavoidable minimum throughout the life cycle.
- b) Chemicals or groups of chemicals of global or regional concern, have been identified and phased out or effectively restricted at the national level, throughout the entire life cycle, including the waste stages, in ways that exposure of humans and the environment is prevented or restricted.
- c) The following were proposed as targets but were considered to be more appropriate as indicators:
 - i. *All non-essential*** uses of chemicals or groups of chemicals of concern have been identified, phased out or effectively restricted.*
 - ii. *Reduction of Subsidies provided to produce, trade and use chemicals and groups of chemicals of global and regional concern*

Group 2

- a) By 2030, pollution from chemicals (throughout their life-cycle) and waste, including from excess pesticides and nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity”
- b) Reduction of harm to biodiversity by chemicals or groups of chemicals of global and regional concern

Other proposed targets

- a) By 2030, highly hazardous pesticides (as identified through the FAO code of conduct) are no longer in use or are used in ways that prevent or minimise exposure of humans, and the environment including non-targeted animals and plants throughout their life cycle.
- b) Stakeholders collect data and information to define and nominate issues of global interest, describing how the issues support SAICM's strategic objectives and meet the criteria for selection.
- c) Once issues are selected, stakeholders develop action plans with specific measurable results and timelines.
- d) Nominations for issues of interest address the life cycle of chemicals, nationally, regionally, and/or throughout the supply chain.
- e) By 2030, 10 Issues of Concern projects have been successfully carried through
- f) Processes and programs of work including timelines are established, adopted and implemented for identified issues of concern to reduce and eliminate harm.
- g) [xx%] of suggested IOC are being assessed on whether they meet criteria and are prioritized [at each revision]
- h) [xx%] of IOC that met criteria have adopted a Programme of work [at each revision]
- i) [number of countries] that have addressed the IOC by [year]
- j) “Milestones” of programmes of work are achieved by [xx%] [at each revision]
- k) [xx%] of IOC go through a progress evaluation and further action is decided on [at each revision]
- l) [Amount or %] of IOC are completed by [year]
- m) [% of resources] needed to achieve completion of IOC Programme of work are provided [at each revision]

Proposed Targets that are being considered under other Objectives

- a) Environmental and economic policies and mechanisms to addressing issues of concern are developed and implemented in countries. (*Objective A*)
- b) Reduction in occupational and unintended poisoning caused by chemicals or groups of chemicals of global and regional concern (*Objective A*)
- c) 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. (*Objective D*)

Proposed targets split into too many small targets

- a) Issue specific data and information generated, collated and dissemination
- b) Action plan developed and implemented for identified issue of concern
- c) Issue specific indicator, milestones, outputs and impacts formulated
- d) Adequate means of implementation for the action plan secured
- e) Issue specific monitoring and evaluation tool developed
- f) Issue specific risk management measures throughout the lifecycle developed including identified assessment and ensuring uptake of safer alternatives.

Annex IV

Outcome of thematic group D – Financial Considerations

I. 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 [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].

Note that these two paragraphs were brought up from section (c) dedicated external financing as they relate to the entire integrated approach

2. [A clearinghouse mechanism should be established under the secretariat of (the agreement) to publicly track development aid for the sound management of chemicals and waste]

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 shall take steps to implement an 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 to promote further mainstream the sound management of chemicals and waste in national development plans, domestic budgets and relevant sector policies. For developing countries and countries with economies in transition, the mainstreaming of their national chemicals and waste priorities into the development planning processes for funding as part of official development assistance [may] [will] [should] increase their access to [significant] funding for national priorities in relation to chemicals and waste.

6 bis [Countries should [strive] [seek] to mainstream the sound management of chemicals and waste into their development aid priorities.] [Governing bodies of international, regional and national development banks are encouraged to also expressly integrate sound management of chemicals and waste activities in the scope of activities they fund.]

(b) Private-sector involvement

7. [[Private-sector entities throughout the value chain [should] increase their [financial] contributions to the implementation of the sound management of chemicals and waste, in order to [avoid, or where not possible mitigate] [cover the costs of] their impacts on the environment and on health.] [These contributions (eg. through agreed levies) should seek to finance, among others, 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.]]

8. [The private sector [shall] [should] [comply with] [implement] extended producer responsibility.] [Governments should also implement actions to further encourage industry involvement in the integrated approach, including the development of legislation on the responsibilities of industry and national administration; the provision of incentives for the sound management of chemicals and waste; and the promotion of measures by industry to internalise costs [using economic instruments to recover and shift costs to private from public sector] [,including the polluter pays approach] [as per the polluter pays principle].

9. [Private-sector entities throughout their investment and [value chain] [supply chain] should increase their contributions to the implementation of the sound management of chemicals and waste through a range of approaches and partnerships.]

9 alt. [In line with the three components of the integrated approach to financing, i.e. mainstreaming, private sector involvement and dedicated external finance, private sector to commit to support the SAICM goal of sound management of chemicals and waste by providing investment and in-kind contributions, including through fees paid to support domestic chemicals management schemes, data generation, partnerships, capacity building and global GHS implementation. 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 regulatory requirements in jurisdictions around the globe.]

10. [The financial sector is asked to develop guidance for investing in companies that have chemicals management schemes in place[, for example, the development of loan criteria for sustainable banking].]

10 alt. Invites the financial sector to develop guidance and recommendations for investors to minimize economic risks associated with unsound chemicals and waste management, with the goal to facilitate investment flows towards safer chemicals and waste management, including through the development of sustainability-centered loan criteria for the banking sector engaged with companies in the chemicals and waste sector and associated sectors.]

(c) Dedicated external financing

11. [Stakeholders should [secure funds] [further strengthen the component of dedicated external financing], including development assistance aid, from innovative donor sources, which can be facilitated by mainstreaming at the national level.]

12. [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 sectors] and should provide support to developing countries, in the form of grants, guarantees and loans; comprised of financial resources provided by the private sector, governments in a position to do so, development banks, philanthropic entities, venture capital, and all other stakeholders.]

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

14. [Donors should [continue to] provide 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 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 and Waste Management.]

15. [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 multi-sectoral partnerships

16. 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 global concern]. Stakeholders are also encouraged to explore funding opportunities by engaging mechanisms in all sectors.

3. Financing the secretariat

17. [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 and industry stakeholders.

18. Before the start of each year the secretariat invites each government stakeholder, 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.

19. Inter-governmental Organization stakeholders support the work of the secretariat inter alia by contributing human resources, including through secondment as appropriate, and sector related work of

the secretariat. The expected contributions are defined at the beginning of the budget cycle by an agreement between the respective organization and the secretariat.

20. Private sector stakeholders support the work of the secretariat through a substantial voluntary financial contributions. Private sector stakeholders may also contribute in kind through human resources, including through secondments, hosting meetings, support for production and dissemination of outputs of the beyond 2020 instrument. The expected contributions are defined at the beginning of the budget cycle by an agreement between the respective organization and the secretariat.

21. Civil society stakeholders support the work of the secretariat inter alia by contributing human resources, including through secondments, hosting meetings or contribution for production and dissemination of outputs of the beyond 2020 instrument. The expected contributions are defined at the beginning of the budget cycle by an agreement between the respective organization and the secretariat.]

Proposal from the co-chairs of the thematic group D on financial considerations - Capacity building principles

N.B. The co-chairs of the thematic group drafted the following ‘Capacity-building elements’ based on the discussions of the thematic group. Stakeholders may provide comments on the proposed elements as a follow-up to the meeting. The secretariat will make this available for review with a deadline of 15 December. The revised document will be submitted to the fourth meeting of the intersessional process for consideration.

Integrate capacity-building into all relevant aspects of the outcome of [beyond 2020] according to priorities decided by the [Governing Body].

Collaboration

Country driven process, including mutually beneficial partnerships.

Take a multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral approach, including partnership and mechanisms for technical cooperation that incorporates all relevant disciplines.

North-South and South-South networking and sharing of experiences.

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

Recognition and sharing of knowledge and expertise within and among regions

Recognize the need to promote coordination of and access to information for the sound management of chemicals and waste in all relevant aspects.

Ensure the full use of national, sub-regional and regional information and knowledge, as appropriate, to inform global decision making.

Participation

Full and effective participation of all stakeholders and balanced regional representation and participation.

Gender

Recognize the need for gender equity in all relevant aspects of its work.

Targets E2, E3, E4 and E5

NB. Thematic group D was mandated by the meeting co-chairs to deliberate on target E2, E3, E4 and E5 under Strategic Objective E. There was agreement in the group that the targets needed to be worked on. The thematic group A co-chair was invited to share the guiding parameters for targets that thematic group A had developed in their previous session to guide the deliberations of thematic group D. The group was also informed by the thematic group A co-chair that there was a proposal to convene a technical expert meeting to further the discussions on targets and present that outcome to fourth meeting of the intersessional process

Proposed Targets under Strategic Objective E

One representative presented her view, which included additional text adapted from Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), that another way to incentivize more robust implementation of core chemicals management could be the establishment of tiers* of achievement. For example, countries could work toward the implementation of policies and activities to reach the following tiers:

Tier 3: Have a system in place to inventory and evaluate the safety of chemicals and implement risk management activities to address risks from chemicals, incorporating the latest trends and advancements and avoiding outdated approaches and scientific methods.

Tier 2: Tier 3 and implement a compliance monitoring and enforcement strategy, increasing transparency for chemicals information to engage the public and industry. (Pollutant transfer and release registers (PRTRs), such as the Toxics Release Inventory in the United States, are an example of a mechanism for transparency and public engagement.)

Tier 1: Tier 3, tier 2, and establish policies or incentives to encourage the development of safer alternatives and innovative and sustainable solutions. (For example, Germany has launched the International Sustainable Chemistry Collaborative Center, which promotes the development of sustainable chemistry solutions worldwide.)

*Countries could be designated at a specific tier based on objective criteria and achievements that would be publicized on the SAICM website.

Proposed targets on Strategic Objective E that are related to financial considerations

NB. Thematic group D received a revised text proposal for targets under E from one participant for review by the group. The group deliberated on the new text proposals and highlighted that the targets should be framed in the context of the integrated approach. The alternative text proposals are given herebelow followed by a summary of the group deliberations in each case.

1. Target E2: Policies and processes for the management of chemicals and waste are integrated into national and regional development strategies.

Alt Target E2

Target E2.1: Policies and processes for the sound management of chemicals are mainstreamed into national budgets at xx countries by xx year

Target E2.2: Policies and processes for the sound management of waste are mainstreamed into national budgets at xx countries by xx year

The group deliberated on target E2. It was noted that the new alt loses the notion of ‘national and regional development strategies’ and is important to keep. Regarding measuring sound management of waste, it was noted no agreement has been reached regarding whether or not waste will be included in the post 2020 framework, and that a decision will only be reached at ICCM5. It was further noted that the targets should be measurable. One delegate stated that the formulation of the targets should start with identifying a target group, e.g. country, private sector, etc.

2. Target E3: [xx amount of] Inter- and intra-sectoral partnerships, networks and collaborative mechanisms are established to mobilize resources, to share information, experiences and lessons learned, and to promote coordinated action at the regional and international levels [by year].

It was noted that the target is very broad, and it includes numerous actions directed at various stakeholders. It was further noted that existing mechanisms could be considered under this target. There is also a need to include the effectiveness and ultimately impact/results of the partnerships. Industry should be included as a specific target, but reference was also made to the targets under Objective D. The issue of transparency was also raised.

3. Target E4: Identify and mobilize the financial and non-financial resources needed to promote the sound management of chemicals and waste in all sectors, by and for all stakeholders.

Alt target E4

Target E41: financial resources needed to promote the sound management of chemicals and waste are identified [by revision]

Target E42: cost of inaction in chemicals and waste is updated every [xx] years

Target E43: [% of] financial resources needed to promote the sound management of chemicals and waste mobilized [by revision] at each component of the integrated approach, by and for all stakeholders.

In addition to financial resources, there is a need to include capacity building, technical assistance and transfer of technology. One delegate preferred to keep the indicator related directly to dedicated external financing. There was a lot of interventions and diverging views on the cost of inaction target and this needs further discussion. There was also lack of clarity on whether the measurement would be financial resources needed or financial resources mobilized. With regards to cost of inaction, it was noted that data and information should be based on sound science. Finally, it was noted that E43 would be difficult for some Governments to achieve, as they do not have access to information from the private sector, civil society, etc.

4. Target E5: Gaps between developed and developing countries are narrowed [by xx %] in terms of the implementation of sound management of chemicals and waste [by year]

It was noted by a few delegates that the gaps are a gradient and it would be difficult to measure. It will require baseline data, and comparisons would only work between countries and not at a global level. The reference to waste in the discussions above was reiterated again. It was recognized that this is a challenging target but will be a key issue for the new framework. An example provided was the comparison of legislation in place between developed and developing countries. Finally, it was noted that capacity building, finance and technology transfer are important for consideration under this proposed target.

This document will form the basis for further discussion at the technical working group on targets.

Annex V

Reports on Health, Labour, Agriculture and Environment Sector Meetings

In line with the guidance of the Bureau and the request of the IOMC, lunch time sector meetings were scheduled convened by IOMC and led by the relevant participating organizations of the IOMC on health, labour, agriculture and environment allowing for sector specific information exchange relevant to the implementation of the Strategic Approach and stimulate thinking to support the beyond 2020 process. The outcome reports from those meetings are reproduced herebelow.

Report on the Health Sector meeting

The health sector meeting brought together approximately sixty SAICM health-sector stakeholders, including ministries of health, non-governmental organizations, intergovernmental organizations, industry and academia. It was also attended by colleagues from other sectors. The meeting focused on health sector perspectives on the co-chairs paper on multi-sectoral engagement and the relevance of proposed indicators and milestones.

The key points in the WHO submission on additional measures to ensure multi-sectoral engagement were reviewed and initiatives recalled such as the *WHO Roadmap to enhance health sector engagement in SAICM towards the 2020 goal and beyond* (approved by World Health Assembly in 2017), and the WHO Global Chemicals and Health Network.

The availability of the formal “sectoral space” during the third meeting of the intersessional process was very much welcomed providing important time for discussion and additional networking opportunities. Such practices during SAICM meetings should continue.

It was noted that the proposals in the WHO submission on multi-sectoral engagement provide a range of suggestions – several were identified as needing minimal effort and resources to implement. Organizing themed discussions on sectoral subjects of interest during meetings would provide further rationale for increased sectoral attendance. Inclusion of the IOMC organizations’ logos on SAICM meeting invitations, rather than only the UNEP logo, could also make it easier for sectors other than environment to get approval to participate, including with their own resources.

Looking for ways to improve multi-sectoral engagement at regional levels was identified as important as well as the relevance of coordinating with existing regional ministerial health and environment initiatives.

Health sector non-governmental organizations mentioned that the IOMC is useful in bringing the sectors together, including at the national and regional levels. WHO mentioned that the Global Chemicals and Health Network contact points can be put in touch with relevant contact points in other ministries. An environment ministry representative mentioned how information on the health impacts of chemicals and on issues of food safety helps them to get attention on this issue at the political level. This links to the importance of the sustainable development goals, such as indicator 3.9.3 on unintentional poisoning, which is included in WHO estimates on the burden of disease attributable to chemicals.

It was recognized that ministries of health lead various aspects of chemicals regulation in many countries, for example on drinking water, air quality, food safety, and in some countries also industrial chemicals and pesticides. Other important roles include health impact assessments, e.g. on contaminated sites.

Regarding targets and indicators, the sustainable development goals provide the big picture for countries.

Existing WHO data sources on health impact and burden of disease including several that already contribute to sustainable development goal targets and potential SAICM targets were identified, including several where WHO is a custodial agency under the sustainable development goal. A key indicator in this regard is sustainable development goal 3.9.3 on mortality from accidental poisoning.

The International Health Regulations (2005) and strengthening of the core capacities monitored in those regulations for preparedness and response for chemical-related incidents and emergencies was of interest to several discussants. Member State progress with achieving the core capacities is monitored annually by the World Health Assembly and assessing progress at national levels presents a number of opportunities for cooperation between health, environment and other stakeholders. IHR capacities encompass a range of aspects such as chemical regulation, availability of poisons centres, development of laboratory capacity for chemicals and the existence of multi-sectoral coordination. Achievement of the IHR capacities is also formally included as sustainable development goal indicator 3d.

Having targets and indicators relevant to the health sector is important for encouraging health sector participation in the work beyond 2020. This may include also an indicator for sectoral participation in SAICM bodies and events and an indicator on sectoral access to support for implementation of SAICM, e.g. , through any financial arrangements.

Report on the Labour Sector meeting

The ILO is very grateful for the overwhelming interest received and high turnout of participants joining the labour sector meeting. The ILO recalled that in terms of human health impact, workers are the population most at risk, referring to the millions of workers dying or falling sick due to exposures in their workplace that can be prevented.

The ILO took this opportunity to present their long standing work in the area of chemicals and waste. This year, the ILO celebrates its 100th anniversary, re-establishing its relevance as the specialised agency founded on the principle of promoting decent work and protecting workers' health from hazardous substances and other risks.

The ILO then reflected on over 20 ILO internationally legally binding standards in the area of occupational safety and health and particularly in the area of the sound management of chemicals and waste. The ILO referred to the numerous technical codes of practice, tools and publications but also to their role in the international community and through projects in various issues of concern. The ILO also referred to a new upcoming labour sector chemicals action plan to be launched in 2020. The powerpoint which was rich in information can be made available.

The International Trade Union Confederation spoke to the role of unions in fighting for the right of workers to work in safe and healthy working environments and some persisting concerns. As a country example the Government of Malaysia shared a wealth of information on the main governance of chemical management in Malaysia and the inter-ministerial collaboration needed locally.

There were a large number of questions and comments as the world of work cuts across all economic activities and involves the responsibilities of all industries and production processes across global supply chains. The ILO would like the group to seriously consider the large number of indicators that it has proposed in its document to the third meeting of the intersessional process, which are inspired by its legal instruments and that can be integrated in the beyond 2020 process.

It would also seem that similar labour sector meetings would be very welcome as an integral part of the beyond 2020 process.

Report on the Agricultural Sector meeting

The FAO is very grateful for the interest received from the participants joining the agriculture sector meeting. Agrochemicals plays a key role in agricultural production and contribute to food security and nutrition as well as improvement of the livelihood of farmers. However overuse and misuse of agrochemicals poses risks to human health and the environment resulting in social, environmental and economic problems such as poisoning, degradation of landscape, loss of biodiversity, excessive residues in food, and failure of trade of agricultural produce. Sound management of agrochemicals is crucial to achieve sustainable agriculture and the sustainable development goals.

The FAO took this opportunity to present their long-standing work in the area of agrochemicals and waste and held an open discussion on questions on main challenges, gaps, priorities and the future direction of agrochemical management; collaboration of relevant stakeholders; and better engagement of agricultural sectors in the SAICM programme.

The main outcomes of the meeting were:

- Large number of questions and comments were raised on Highly Hazardous Pesticides.
- It was agreed that a global strategy on Highly Hazardous Pesticides with concrete targets and a roadmap is essential for phasing out these toxic pesticides.
- Promoting agroecology and integrated pest management, and developing innovative alternatives, in particular, biopesticides, are crucial for removing Highly Hazardous Pesticides in agriculture.
- Data collection and better use of it as an issue was discussed as a better way to address risk reduction of pesticides.
- Concerns of Illegal trade were discussed with a link to International Double standards / national policy on production, use and exportation.
- Strengthening national capacity on pesticide management should be a priority.

- The cooperation was flagged as one of the issues to reinforce the importance for close cooperation between sectors and stakeholders including industry and non-governmental organizations as problems can only be addressed and solved by engagement and cooperation of all relevant stakeholders.
- Economic benefits should be taken into account as the feasible solution.
- Issues like soil health, biodiversity, and water pollution were noted as important cross-cutting issues.

The meeting had a fruitful discussion due to the active involvement and contribution of all participants. They identified challenges and gaps, proposed valuable suggestions and proposals, recognized the importance of engagement of stakeholders, and agreed that closer collaboration between sectors and partners would definitely support future sound management of agrochemicals under a SAICM framework and contribute to sustainable agriculture and the sustainable development goals.

The presentation which was rich in information can be made available.

Report on the Environment Sector Meeting

During the meeting common areas of interest were explored and concrete opportunities to strengthen coordination and cooperation between the sound management of chemicals and waste and other clusters were identified. Focus was laid on linkages with climate change, sustainable consumption and production, and human rights. Moreover, other relevant clusters were brainstormed. Set up in an interactive world café approach, participants were given the opportunity to provide input on each of the four topics.

Valuable insights emerged, highlighting strong linkages: for example: greenhouse gas emissions from the unsound management of waste, challenges related to the disposal of renewable energy materials, the need to enhance resource efficiency in processes, innovation for products that are benign by design, addressing hazardous substances in buildings, and the need to protect workers and consumers rights, including access to information.

The participants identified many concrete options for cooperation and coordination. Examples include integrating chemicals and waste management topics in the IPCC reports, developing and submitting joint project proposals for the Green Climate Fund, the GEF and other relevant financial mechanisms, promoting integrated collaborative innovation for resource efficient processes and products that are benign by design, providing platforms for participation and information for workers and consumers, strengthening intra-ministerial coordination, mainstreaming chemicals into procurement, and strengthening collaboration with the UN Special Rapporteur on Toxic Wastes.

More importantly, the overall message emerging from the fruitful exchange was that there are numerous opportunities and many low hanging fruits that have not yet been reaped. Looking at concrete proposals, the group considered it worthwhile to explore how these options for cooperation and coordination with other clusters could be integrated in the beyond 2020 framework, for example in relevant targets.

UNEP will integrate these findings in the revised version of the assessment on linkages with other clusters, which will be made available following incorporation of further comments received.