

A. Mainstreaming

6. Mainstreaming is key for ensuring that needs are met nationally and that support through national budgets, bilateral development assistance plans, and multilateral assistance framework processes is mobilized.
- 6Bis [Governments should implement actions, [in accordance with their national circumstances and priorities,] to promote further mainstreaming of the sound management of chemicals and waste in national development plans, domestic budgets and relevant sector policies.]
7. [[Governments] [Countries] should also promote the mainstreaming in activities and programmes of international organisations they are members of, including the provision of appropriate budget and human resources needed for strengthening cooperation and coordination amongst stakeholders.]
8. International, regional and national financial institutions and their governing bodies, as well as private sector and investors are strongly encouraged to also expressly integrate sound management of chemicals and waste activities in the scope of activities they fund.

B. Private-sector involvement

9. The private sector throughout the value chain should increase its efforts to internalize costs, as well as increase its financial and non-financial contributions to the implementation of the sound management of chemicals and waste in order to avoid, or where not possible, reduce their risks and mitigate their adverse impacts on the environment and human health [by covering the costs attached to their impacts] [and is [strongly encouraged to be] held liable for contributing to pollution.]
11. The private sector should support the (name of the instrument) objectives and targets of sound management of chemicals and waste by providing contributions, including enforcement of the GHS globally, data generation, data sharing, partnerships, and capacity building. Private sector to further advance the sound management of chemicals and waste through commitments to innovation, training, safety and sustainability initiatives as well as compliance with chemical and waste regulatory requirements and including relevant elements of occupational safety and health in jurisdictions around the globe.

2. Establishment of and engagement in multisectoral partnerships

18. Stakeholders are encouraged to create and implement multi-sectoral transparent and accountable partnerships. Stakeholders are also encouraged to explore funding opportunities by engaging mechanisms in all sectors.

3. Financing the secretariat

19. A core budget for the [name of the instrument] is identified covering staff costs for non-seconded staff, office costs and travel costs, for the secretariat, conference services and meetings. The core budget is financed by voluntary contributions from the government, private sector, and all other stakeholders.
20. [Before the start of each year the Secretariat invites each government via its national focal point, to make a voluntary financial contribution [and provides a figure showing what that contribution would be according to the UN scale of assessment. Countries are encouraged to contribute at least this amount.]
21. All stakeholders support the work of the Secretariat by voluntarily contributing financial and in-kind resources, as appropriate, including but not limited to:
 - a) voluntary financial contributions;
 - b) in-kind resources, such as secondment as appropriate, and sector related work of the secretariat;
 - c) hosting meetings, sector participation at meetings, support for production and dissemination of outputs of the [name of the instrument.]

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

E TARGETS

Target E1. [By 2030] governments [countries] have mainstreamed the sound management of chemicals and waste through implementation in all relevant sectoral plans, budgets and development plans, [development assistance] policies and programmes.

[Target E2 – [By 2030] Partnerships and networks amongst sectors and stakeholders are strengthened to achieve the sound management of chemicals [and waste].]

Target E3. Predictable, sustainable and adequate [new] financial [and non-financial] resources from all sources needed to support achieving the sound management of chemicals and [their] waste are identified, [and] mobilized [and set through a collective quantified goal to be established in the intersessional process towards the next Conference according to our common but differentiated responsibilities], [to address national needs and realities] in all sectors by and for all stakeholders.

[Target E4- [[Funding] Gaps between developed and developing countries [in] [for the] the [implementation [and financial support for] [of]] sound management of chemicals and [their] waste are] identified [and narrowed] [rationalized considering the need for capacity building].]

[Target E5– By 2030, [Governments] [countries] have [taken measures to] put in place policies [to internalize costs of the sound management of chemicals and waste through different approaches] [according to national circumstances], such as Extended Producer Responsibility Schemes and [[voluntary] globally coordinated] Cost Recovery Mechanisms, to unlock financing domestically and/or incentivize the sound management of chemicals and waste.]

Target E6 - The Informal Group on Finance noted that the target E6 is not a finance target and, therefore, outside of the mandate of this group. The recommendation is that Target E6 is dealt with by the Targets Group.