E. Subsidiary and ad hoc expert bodies

1. The international conference should have the ability to establish subsidiary and ad hoc, time-limited groups to study and provide advice to the international conference on scientific, technical and/or policy issues not already addressed in the framework of existing forums.

   a. The governmental participants may, after consulting the intergovernmental participants and non-governmental participants:
      
      i. Establish subsidiary and ad hoc, time-limited bodies to carry out such objectives as may be agreed upon at a session of the Conference; and
      ii. Determine the matters to be considered by a subsidiary body; and
      iii. Establish its terms of reference.

2. Unless the Conference decides otherwise, the present rules of procedure may apply mutatis mutandis to the proceedings of any subsidiary body, except that:

   a. The Bureau of a subsidiary body shall not exceed five in number;
   b. The chair of a subsidiary body shall be appointed by the governmental participants from among governmental participants after consultation with the intergovernmental participants and non-governmental participants;
   c. Any vice-chair and rapporteur of a subsidiary body shall be appointed by the governmental participants from among governmental participants represented in the subsidiary body after consultation with the intergovernmental participants and non-governmental participants represented in the body; and
   d. A subsidiary body may opt for a chair or co-chair arrangement in lieu of a Bureau.

3. The Conference shall keep under review the composition, effectiveness and need for its subsidiary bodies, as part of the periodic reviews of the beyond 2020 arrangement.

2.5. Such groups should be open-ended, geographically balanced, transparent, flexible and academically credible, with strict conflict of interest policies in place and be implemented to promote two-way dialogue between disciplines and between science and policy; promote awareness-raising activities; and incorporate strict standards of rigor, including peer review, to be approved by the international conference. The functions could include but are not limited to:

   a. [Identifying, prioritizing and providing recommendations to address chemicals and waste issues of concern]
   b. Facilitating implementation in developing countries through, for example, basic regulatory schemes;
   c. Assessing the scale, sources and health and environmental costs of chemicals and waste; analysing and developing response options;
   d. Facilitating innovation and making recommendations that maximize the benefits of sustainable and safer alternatives;
   e. Developing indicators to support the effective review of the objectives, targets and milestones and the effective functioning of the instrument/framework / arrangement.

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1 Stakeholders may wish to consider any linkages with Rule 23 of the current Rules of Procedure.