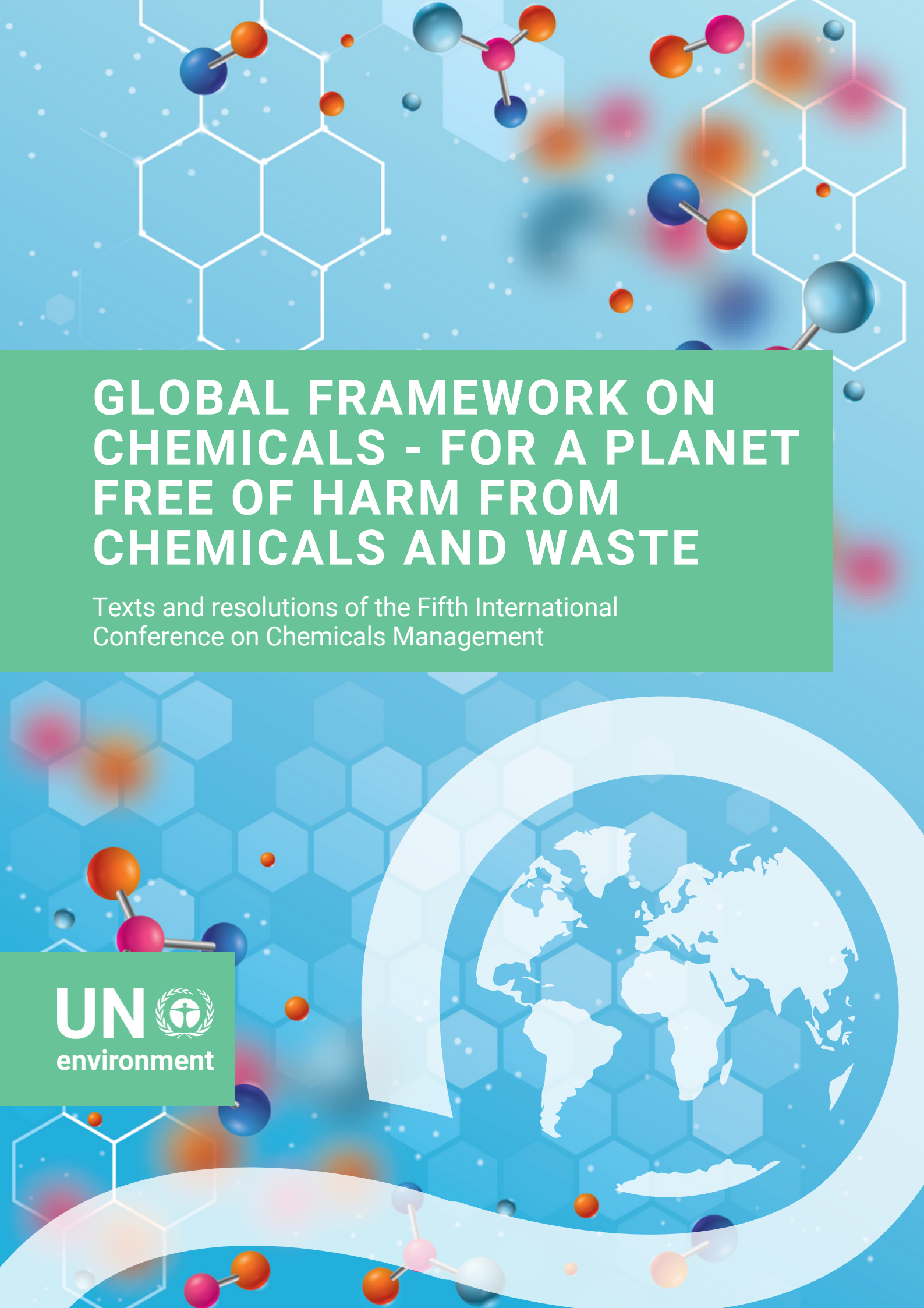




GLOBAL FRAMEWORK ON CHEMICALS - FOR A PLANET FREE OF HARM FROM CHEMICALS AND WASTE

Texts and resolutions of the Fifth International
Conference on Chemicals Management

UN 
environment

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK ON CHEMICALS - FOR A PLANET FREE OF HARM FROM CHEMICALS AND WASTE

- ››› **The Bonn Declaration for a Planet Free of
Harm from Chemicals and Waste**
- ››› **The Global Framework on Chemicals -
for a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and
Waste**
- ››› **Resolutions of the Fifth International
Conference on Chemicals Management
(ICCM5)**



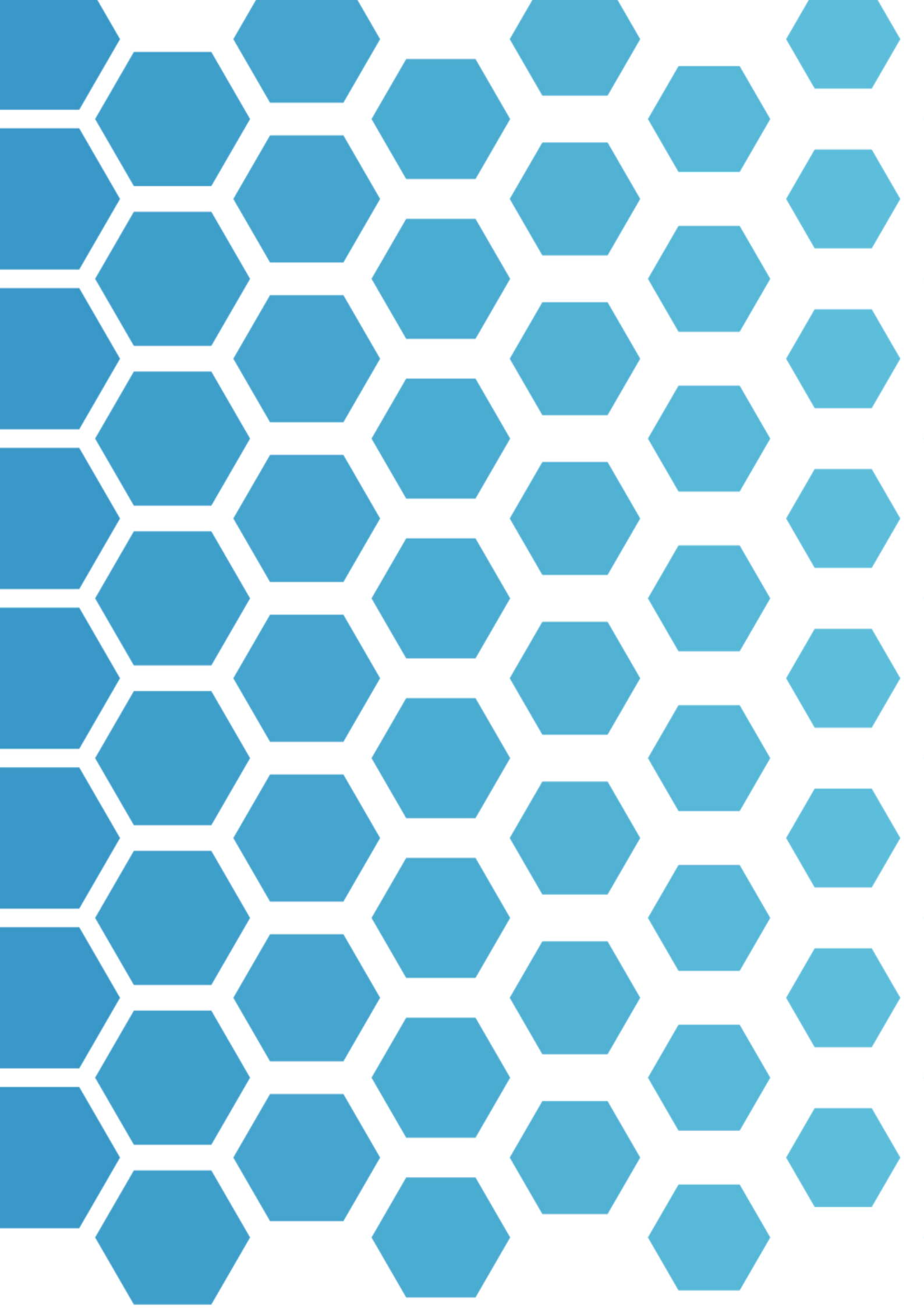


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The Bonn Declaration for a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste

With Resolution V/1 the Conference welcomed and adopted the Bonn Declaration for a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals as an integral part of the Framework.

The integral text of the Bonn Declaration, set out in annex I to Resolution V/1, is given below:

We the ministers, heads of delegation, and stakeholder leaders, having gathered in Bonn, Germany, during the high-level segment of the fifth session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management, on 28 and 29 September 2023, to strengthen action to tackle the crisis of pollution from chemicals and waste, hereby declare the following:

1. Pollution is the world's largest risk factor for disease and premature death, with pollution from chemicals contributing to millions of those deaths, illnesses and disabilities each year.
2. The sound management of chemicals and waste is essential for achieving the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Chemical pollution jeopardizes sustainable development; the market and non-market cost of inaction could be as high as 10 per cent of the global gross domestic product.^[1] Chemical pollution hinders the enjoyment of a clean, healthy and sustainable environment and of the right to a safe and healthy working environment. The impacts of chemical pollution disproportionately affect people living in poverty, informal workers, Indigenous Peoples and other groups in vulnerable situations. Chemicals often have impacts on human health, particularly that of women and children. Gender equality can support the sound management of chemicals and waste.

[1] *Global Chemicals Outlook II: From Legacies to Innovative Solutions: Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (United Nations Environment Programme, 2019), p. 170.



3. The crises of pollution, climate change and biodiversity loss are closely interrelated and need to be addressed in an integrated manner. The sound management of chemicals and waste will contribute significantly to the achievement of the climate objectives of the Paris Agreement and the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and will thereby assure the long-term integrity of vital ecosystem services and their productive capacity.

4. At the same time, chemicals are, and will continue to be, an integral part of our everyday lives. Annual global chemical sales were projected to double between 2017 and 2030.^[2] The impacts of chemical pollution are higher in countries with limited chemicals management capacity.

5. The global goal of achieving the sound management of chemicals by 2020 was not met, despite efforts made under several global agreements and guidelines. In 2006, the international community adopted the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (Strategic Approach) to strengthen the coherence and synergies between existing relevant international instruments, bodies and agencies. The Strategic Approach provided an international multisectoral and multi-stakeholder platform for voluntary partnerships and cooperative initiatives.

6. The sound management of chemicals and waste requires urgent action across all sectors of society and the economy. It should promote a just transition worldwide, with no one left behind, in line with the principles as set out in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, taking into account regional and national circumstances and capabilities in terms of availability of skills, technology, institutional capacity, and finance, as well as countries' respective sustainable development priorities.

7. We therefore endorse the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste, which, together with this declaration, reflects our unwavering shared commitment to strengthening action towards the sound management of chemicals and waste, building on the lessons from and cooperative efforts under the Strategic Approach.

[2] Ibid.

8. We will prevent exposure to harmful chemicals, phase out the most harmful ones, where appropriate, and enhance the safe management of such chemicals where they are needed. We will actively promote and support transitions to circular economies, including through the development of safe chemical and non-chemical alternatives and substitutes that protect health and the environment and lead to reduced waste, recycling free from harmful chemicals, and efficient resource utilization.

9. In accordance with United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 4/8 on sound management of chemicals and waste, we will strengthen our coordination and cooperation efforts at all levels to enhance coherence and complementarity in the chemicals and waste sectors, including through integrating and mainstreaming the sound management of chemicals and waste in national development plans, domestic budgets and relevant sectoral policies.

10. We will actively promote research and innovation for the development of safe and sustainable chemicals, materials, products and processes, including solutions coming from Indigenous Peoples and traditional knowledge systems.

11. We are committed to strengthening capacity-building, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, and financial support, including from domestic sources, regional and international development cooperation and assistance, as well as from the private sector and philanthropy.

12. We are committed to the effective and efficient management of chemicals and waste through accountability, transparency, and access to information on chemicals relating to the health and safety of humans and the environment, and access to justice, as well as inclusive and meaningful participation that enables multisectoral and multi-stakeholder collaboration.

13. We will engage in the international efforts currently under way to establish a science policy panel to contribute further to the sound management of chemicals and waste and to prevent pollution, as well as to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment.

14. We invite United Nations entities and other relevant international organizations, including the International Labour Organization, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Trade Organization, to strengthen their role in generating reliable chemicals- and waste-related data, and to facilitate relevant action and collaboration based on scientific evidence. We further invite the governing bodies of those organizations, in accordance with their respective mandates, to strengthen their cooperation and coordination to support the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste, and to integrate its goals into their programmes of work and budgets, as appropriate.

15. We consider the active leadership, commitment and partnership roles of the private sector and industry throughout chemical value and supply chains essential to the success of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste. We strongly encourage efforts to significantly strengthen investment by the private sector and industry in the implementation of robust life-cycle management, due diligence and resource efficiency policies and measures for a just transition, thereby creating business and growth opportunities.

16. We recognize that inclusive and meaningful participation of and progressive action by all relevant stakeholders across all sectors will be essential for achieving the strategic objectives and targets of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste and all the Sustainable Development Goals.

17. We note General Assembly resolution 76/300 of 28 July 2022 on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, and its importance for the promotion of human well-being and the full enjoyment of all human rights.



18. We are determined to reach our vision of a planet free of harm from chemicals and waste for a safe, healthy and sustainable future. We therefore commit ourselves, in a spirit of solidarity and partnership, to implementing the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste to increase global ambition and action, including:

(a) Protecting and respecting human rights for the benefit of present and future generations;

(b) Developing and adopting the necessary national chemicals and waste frameworks, strategies, legislation and action plans to improve the management and control of pollution from chemicals and waste;

(c) Enhancing national action that supports the implementation, and complements the achievement, of other existing relevant chemicals- and waste-related United Nations multilateral agreements, standards and commitments;

(d) Enhancing the safe production of food, feed and fibre by preventing or, where prevention is not feasible, minimizing the adverse impacts of pesticides on health and the environment;

(e) Protecting human health, particularly the health of women and children, with special attention to early childhood;



The Global Framework on Chemicals - for a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste

The Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste was adopted by the Conference with resolution V/1 as a new voluntary global framework in the field of international chemicals and waste management, as a successor to the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management.

The text of the Framework, set out in annex II to resolution V/1, is available below:

Introduction

I. Introduction

1. The sound management of chemicals and waste is essential for protecting human health and the environment. While progress in minimizing adverse impacts of chemicals and waste has been made, the global goal on chemicals management adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (2002) – to achieve, by 2020, that chemicals would be used and produced in ways leading to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment – was not achieved by 2020. More ambitious and urgent action by all stakeholders and sectors is required in order to protect present and future generations.

2. Chemicals play an important role as an integral part of our everyday lives in materials, articles and products globally. Their sound management is crucial for preventing and, where prevention is not feasible, minimizing adverse impacts on human health and the environment.^[1] The economic, environmental and social benefits of action are indisputable, in particular to achieve the good health and well-being of all populations.

[1] According to the *Global Chemicals Outlook II: From Legacies to Innovative Solutions: Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (United Nations Environment Programme/NEP, 2019), “the benefits of action to minimize adverse impacts have been estimated in the high tens of billions of United States dollars annually” (p. vi).

3. The Global Chemicals Outlook II^[2] cautions that “business as usual” is not an option. The global chemical industry was estimated at US\$ 5 trillion in 2017 and its size is projected to double by 2030.^[3] Hazardous chemicals continue to be released in large quantities. Scientific evidence alerts us that pollution from chemicals and waste is not sustainable. Exposure to hazardous chemicals and waste throughout their supply chains and life cycles threatens human health and disproportionately impacts vulnerable and at-risk groups.^[4]

4. The Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste builds on a unique multisectoral and multi-stakeholder approach. It strengthens collaboration and coordination among stakeholders to address the triple crisis for our common environment of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution, among other challenges. While its focus must be on building chemicals and waste management capacities in all countries, the intent of the Framework^[5] is to catalyse a transformational shift towards sustainable chemistry in the chemical and downstream sectors in a life-cycle approach, through guiding principles, clear strategic objectives, defined time bound programmes and initiatives, and measurable targets.

5. The aim of the Framework is to prevent or, where prevention is not feasible, minimize harm from chemicals and waste to protect the environment and human health, including that of vulnerable groups and workers. The Framework is cross-sectoral and action-oriented, with strong governance and measurability structures that facilitate transparency and ownership of roles and responsibilities to assess progress and promote international standards. It supports innovation to provide better products that are safer and sustainable by design and advance sustainable consumption and production patterns, including through resource efficiency and circular economy approaches. Stakeholders include but are not limited to Governments, regional economic integration organizations, intergovernmental organizations, civil society, industries, businesses, the financial sector, development banks, academia, workers, retailers and individuals. Sectors are understood to include, but not be limited to, agriculture, environment, health, education, finance, development, construction and labour.

[2] Ibid., p. 17.

[3] Ibid., p. vi.

[4] Workers; farmers; women, children and youth; Indigenous Peoples; and the elderly.

[5] This and subsequent references to “the Framework” are understood to refer to the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste.

6. The Framework will contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and remain relevant for action beyond 2030. Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals in all three dimensions (economic, social and environmental) is critical for creating the conditions necessary to fulfil the strategic objectives and targets of the Framework. The Framework complements other international agreements and arrangements and supports, but is not intended to duplicate, their implementation.

Vision and Scope

II. Vision

7. Our vision is a planet free of harm from chemicals and waste for a safe, healthy and sustainable future.

III. Scope

8. The scope of the Framework covers the life cycle of chemicals, including products and waste.^[6] The Framework promotes initiatives to enhance the sound management of chemicals and waste, takes due account of other chemicals and waste instruments that have been developed to date, and is flexible enough to take account of new instruments.

9. The Framework is multi-stakeholder and multisectoral in nature. It encompasses the involvement of all relevant sectors, including environment, health, agriculture, and labour, and stakeholders across the life cycle of chemicals at the local, national, regional, and global levels, as well as consideration of environmental and social aspects that are critical to the sound management of chemicals and waste.

[6] For the purposes of the Framework, references to “chemicals and waste” and “life cycle of chemicals”, as well as related references, should be understood to reflect this scope.

Principles and Approaches

IV. Principles and Approaches

10. Implementation of the Framework should be guided by the principles and approaches in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and, as appropriate, those in annex II to the Framework, as well as the following:

A. Knowledge and Information

11. There is expertise in and among regions and strong support for the sharing of knowledge, including traditional knowledge and Indigenous knowledge systems shared on the basis of free, prior and informed consent. The Framework promotes coordination and access to information for informed and science-based decision-making on chemicals and waste management.

12. The implementation of the sound management of chemicals and waste at all levels should be supported by the best available science.

B. Transparency

13. Transparency is essential for ensuring informed and legitimate decision-making processes. The Framework supports transparency of information in all aspects of implementation. The ability to participate in decision-making processes, the encouragement of public awareness, and access to relevant information on chemicals and their use as well as to environmental information are fundamental to the protection of human health and the environment.

14. Effective access to justice is important for people to have their voices heard, to exercise their rights and to challenge discrimination.

C. Human Rights

15. The implementation of the sound management of chemicals and waste contributes to the full enjoyment of human rights and human well-being and dignity.

D. Groups in Vulnerable Situations

16. Exposure to chemicals and waste often disproportionately affects people in vulnerable situations, including children, youth, the elderly, persons with disabilities, women, workers, migrants, farmers, people living in poverty, and Indigenous Peoples and local communities. The implementation of the Framework should take these groups into consideration when protecting human health and the environment.

E. Gender Equality

17. Women are agents of change and are essential to addressing the issues of chemicals and waste. The Framework advances gender equality through women's full and equal participation and gender-inclusive approaches in all aspects of the implementation of the Framework, including in decision-making.

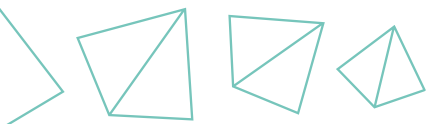
F. Preventive Approaches

18. Prevention is the hallmark of all activities aimed at reducing risks from chemicals and waste. A hierarchical approach consists of prioritizing primary prevention in order to prevent and, where prevention is not feasible, minimize exposure to hazards that may cause disease and injury or adverse impacts to the environment.

19. Prevention of exposure to hazardous chemicals and their substitution contribute to intergenerational, social and environmental justice. The development and use of safe and sustainable chemicals are priorities for the sound management of chemicals and waste.

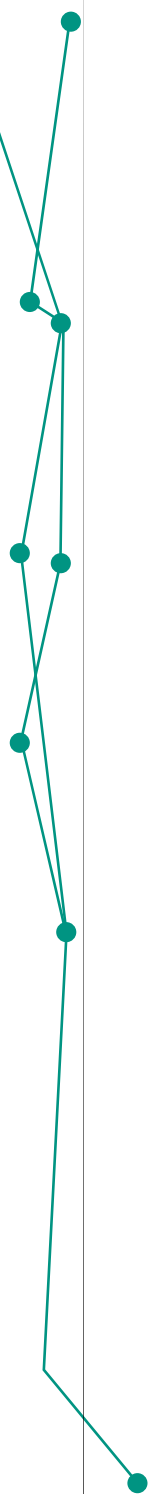
G. Just Transition

20. The shift to sustainable production can have unintended impacts on communities, health and livelihoods. A just transition towards an environmentally sustainable economy with the sound management of chemicals and waste contributes to the goals of decent work for all, social inclusion, protection of human rights and the eradication of poverty.



H. Collaboration and Participation

21. Networks, partnerships and mechanisms for technical cooperation are important for effective capacity-building, work on issues of common interest, and exchange of information, taking into account the circumstances of developing countries and their required capacity-building.



Strategic Objectives and Targets

V. Strategic Objectives and Targets

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

23. Achieving these strategic objectives and targets requires the three components of the integrated approach to financing, including mainstreaming, private-sector involvement, and identifying and mobilizing dedicated external financing, which are equally important and mutually reinforcing. Strengthening sustainable, predictable, adequate and accessible long-term financing from all sources is also essential for achieving the objectives and targets of the Framework.

A. Strategic Objectives

A. Legal frameworks, institutional mechanisms and capacities are in place to support and achieve the safe and sustainable management of chemicals throughout their life cycle.

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

C. Issues of concern are identified, prioritized and addressed.

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

E. Enhanced implementation occurs through increased and effective resource mobilization, partnerships, cooperation, capacity-building, and integration into all relevant decision-making processes.

B. Targets

Target A1 – By 2030, Governments have adopted and are implementing and enforcing legal frameworks, and have established appropriate institutional capacity to prevent or, where prevention is not feasible, minimize adverse effects from chemicals and waste as appropriate for their national circumstances.

Target A2 – By 2030, intergovernmental stakeholders develop guidelines to support the needs of interested Governments and relevant stakeholders to implement effective chemicals and waste management strategies, building on, among other things, updates of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals toolbox for decision-making in chemicals management.

Target A3 – By 2030, companies implement measures identified to prevent or, where prevention is not feasible, minimize adverse effects from chemicals throughout their life cycle.

Target A4 – By 2030, stakeholders have effectively prevented all illegal trade and traffic of chemicals and waste.

Target A5 – By 2030, Governments work towards notifying, regulating or prohibiting the export of chemicals they have prohibited nationally, in line with their international obligations.

Target A6 – By 2030, all countries have access to poison centres equipped with essential capabilities to prevent and respond to poisonings, as well as access to training in chemical risk prevention and clinical toxicology.

Target A7 – By 2035, stakeholders have taken effective measures to phase out highly hazardous pesticides in agriculture where the risks have not been managed and where safer and affordable alternatives are available, and to promote transition to and make available those alternatives.

Target B1 – By 2035, comprehensive data and information on the properties of chemicals are generated and made available and accessible.

Target B2 – By 2030, stakeholders make available, to the extent possible, reliable information on chemicals in materials and products throughout the value chain.

Target B3 – By 2035, stakeholders generate data on the production of chemicals, including the use of chemicals in materials and products, in addition to data on emissions and releases of chemicals and waste to the environment, making these data available and publicly accessible.

Target B4 – By 2035, stakeholders apply appropriate guidelines, best available practices and standardized tools for hazard and risk assessment and chemical and waste management.

Target B5 – By 2030, educational, training and public awareness programmes on chemical safety, sustainability, safer alternatives and the benefits of reducing chemicals and waste risks have been developed and implemented, taking into consideration a gender-responsive approach.

Target B6 – By 2030, all Governments have implemented the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) in all relevant sectors as appropriate for their national circumstances.

Target B7 – By 2030, stakeholders generate, to the extent possible, and make available comprehensive and accessible monitoring and surveillance data and information on concentrations and potential exposure sources of chemicals in humans (disaggregated by sex, age, region, other demographic factors, and other relevant health determinants as feasible), other biota and environmental media.

Target C1 – Processes and programmes of work including timelines are established, adopted and implemented for identified issues of concern.

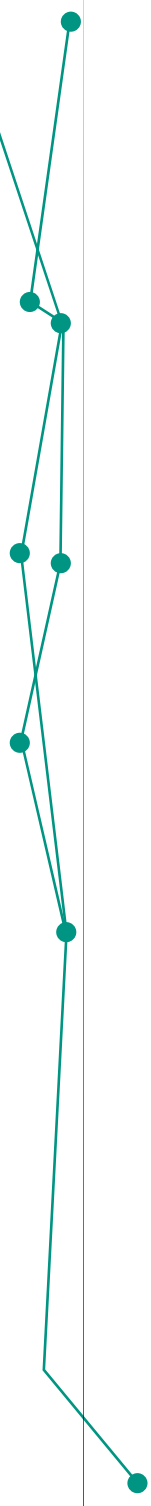
Target D1 – By 2030, companies consistently invest in and achieve innovations towards advancing sustainable chemistry and resource efficiency throughout the life cycle of chemicals.

Target D2 – By 2035, Governments implement policies that encourage production using safer alternatives and sustainable approaches throughout the life cycle, including best available techniques, green procurement and circular economy approaches.

Target D3 – By 2030, the private sector, including the finance sector, incorporates strategies and policies to implement the sound management of chemicals and waste in its finance approaches and business models and applies internationally recognized or equivalent reporting standards.

Target D4 – By 2030, relevant stakeholders give priority to sustainable solutions and safer alternatives to harmful substances in products and mixtures, including in consumer products, in their research and innovation programmes.

Target D5 – By 2030, Governments implement policies and programmes to increase support to safer and more sustainable agricultural practices, including agroecology, integrated pest management and the use of non-chemical alternatives, as appropriate.



Target D6 – By 2030, sustainable chemical and waste management strategies have been developed and implemented for major economic and industry sectors that identify priority chemicals of concern and standards and measures, such as the chemical footprint approach, to reduce their impact and, where feasible, their input along the value chain.

Target D7 – By 2030, stakeholders implement measures and strive to ensure effective occupational health and safety practices as well as environmental protection measures in all relevant sectors and throughout the supply chain.

Target E1 – By 2035, Governments have mainstreamed the sound management of chemicals and waste through implementation in all relevant sectoral plans, budgets and development plans and development assistance policies and programmes.

Target E2 – By 2030, partnerships and networks among sectors and stakeholders are strengthened to achieve the sound management of chemicals and waste.

Target E3 – Adequate, predictable and sustainable financial resources from all sources needed to support achieving the sound management of chemicals and waste are identified and mobilized in alignment with the vision, strategic objectives and targets of the Framework in all sectors by and for all stakeholders, including by leveraging private finance and promoting innovative and blended-finance schemes.

Target E4 – Funding gaps for the implementation of sound management of chemicals and waste are identified and considered for capacity-building, including through the Global Framework on Chemicals Fund.

Target E5 – By 2030, Governments have taken measures to put in place policies to internalize the costs of the sound management of chemicals and waste through different approaches.

Target E6 – By 2030, stakeholders identify and strengthen, as appropriate, synergies and linkages between chemicals and waste management and other key environmental, health and labour policies, such as those related to climate change solutions, biodiversity conservation, human rights protection, universal health coverage or primary health care. – By 2035, comprehensive data and information on the properties of chemicals are generated and made available and accessible.

Mechanisms to Support Implementation

VI. Mechanisms to Support Implementation

A. Implementation Programmes

24. The International Conference on the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste (hereafter referred to as the International Conference) may adopt programmes to support the implementation of the Framework in order to achieve its strategic objectives, as presented in part V, “Strategic objectives and targets”. Such programmes should have their own focus and engage relevant sectors and stakeholders, and could include, in a flexible and dynamic format, the actions that the stakeholders intend to initiate or contribute to at the national, regional, and/or international levels in order to successfully meet the relevant targets identified in part V. Such programmes should also include any necessary mandates, terms of reference, workplans and/or other mechanisms, including actions to address identified issues of concern where relevant, to contribute to the success of the overall Framework and its strategic objectives.

25. Participation in each of the programmes of implementation should be open to all relevant stakeholders and sectors. The International Conference may establish ad hoc working groups to provide direction and momentum for the work, as well as to mobilize engagement. In addition to the actors specifically identified in the targets, the International Conference should invite the Inter Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals and intergovernmental organizations to contribute actively to the implementation programmes to support the Framework and to further strengthen international cooperation and multisectoral engagement in the sound management of chemicals and waste.

B. National Implementation

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

27. Each Government should designate a national focal point to facilitate communication and coordination at the national, regional and international levels with respect to the Framework. The national focal point should, among other duties, disseminate information, develop a network or a mechanism for coordinating national views that includes consultations with all relevant sectors and stakeholders, attend meetings, and be representative of the country's interministerial and/or inter institutional arrangements, where such arrangements exist.

28. To support effective implementation, stronger efforts are required to ensure that national implementation involves the engagement of the appropriate range of stakeholders and sectors (e.g., the health, environmental, agriculture and labour sectors) to address national priorities.

29. Governments may develop a national plan of action or programme in consultation with other stakeholders to further implement efforts at the national level. Such a plan or programme may be used to support reporting under this part of the Framework on the progress made during the reporting period, keeping in mind that such plans or programmes are tailored to national actions and measures and should not duplicate existing arrangements or other reporting efforts.

30. All stakeholders should take action to promote progress in the implementation of the strategic objectives and targets of the Framework.

C. Regional Cooperation and Coordination

31. Priorities and capacities for implementation vary among regions according to their different economic and other circumstances.

32. International, regional and sectoral collaboration play integral roles in supporting the sound management of chemicals and waste at all levels, including among trading partners and regional organizations.

33. International and regional meetings and coordination mechanisms play an important role in enabling stakeholders in each region to exchange experiences and identify priority needs in relation to implementation, as well as to develop regional positions on key issues.

34. Regions are encouraged, where appropriate:

- (a) To identify common priorities;
- (b) To develop regional implementation plans for the sound management of chemicals and waste, and to consider regional or subregional approaches and projects;
- (c) To appoint a regional focal point.

35. Regional focal points are to play a facilitative role in their regions, including undertaking activities determined at the regional level, such as chairing regional meetings, disseminating information of interest to focal points in their region, collecting views from national focal points on matters of interest to the region, identifying opportunities for regional cooperation, assisting in the flow of information and views from the region to its Bureau member, as appropriate, and reporting periodically on the outcomes of regional meetings and other regional activities.

D. Enhanced Sectoral and Stakeholder Engagement

36. 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 life cycle.

37. At the national level, Governments, as appropriate, should undertake actions to build or improve regulatory and non-regulatory frameworks and institutional structures and capacity for multisectoral coherence.

38. Relevant regional conventions, programmes, centres, bodies and processes, such as ministerial forums on health, labour and environmental issues, are invited to support and augment such national efforts, fostering coordination and cooperation.

39. The Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals and intergovernmental organizations are invited to contribute actively to the implementation of the Framework and to continue to promote broad engagement and coordination of the policies, work programmes and activities of relevant intergovernmental organizations with a view to further strengthening international cooperation and multisectoral engagement in the sound management of chemicals and waste.

40. The enhanced efforts of all relevant sectors and stakeholders should include increased or improved:

- (a) actions by members of individual sectors and stakeholders,
- (b) collaboration between and among key sectoral and stakeholder groups,
- (c) multi-stakeholder and multisectoral dialogue throughout the implementation of the Framework, and
- (d) contributions, as appropriate, to achieve the shared vision as well as the objective and targets of the Framework.

41. All stakeholders, especially the public sector, including health and care services, are invited to enhance the contribution to the sound management of chemicals and waste through safe and sustainable chemicals and waste policies, contracts and practices in workplaces and communities, and through procurement policies that prioritize protective practices.

42. The involvement of industry and the private sector throughout the value chain needs to be significantly enhanced under the Framework 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.

43. Industry and the private sector should conduct due diligence to ensure that international standards, including International Labour Organization standards, on health and safety in the management of chemicals and waste are put in place throughout their value chains in order to protect health and respect human rights.

44. Stakeholders are invited to set out their future actions to implement the Framework in workplans, road maps, milestones, pledges or other appropriate commitments, which should contain a clear definition of the roles and responsibilities of the sector and/or stakeholder in question and of the intended implementation mechanism that contributes to the achievement of the objectives and targets, as well as opportunities for collaboration or joint actions.

45. The health sector has a critical role and unique expertise to contribute to the sound management of chemicals and waste and to the promotion of health and well-being. Stakeholders are encouraged to use the World Health Organization Chemicals Road Map, as appropriate, as a tool to facilitate cross-sectoral collaboration and to identify concrete actions that the health sector can contribute towards the achievement of the strategic objectives of the Framework.

46. The sound management of chemicals and waste in the world of work is essential for protecting workers, communities and the environment. A safe and healthy working environment is a fundamental principle and right at work; therefore, all workers should be protected from hazardous chemicals and waste along the entire supply chain. Workplace measures and policies, including the ratification and implementation of relevant International Labour Organization standards, should be integrated in chemicals and waste management efforts.



Issues of Concern

VII. Issues of Concern

A. Definition

47. An issue of concern is an issue involving any phase in the life cycle of chemicals that has not yet been generally recognized, is insufficiently addressed, or arises as a potential concern from the current level of scientific information, and that may have adverse effects on human health and/or the environment that would benefit from international action.

B. Nomination, Selection and Adoption of Issues

48. To nominate an issue, the nominating stakeholder should submit the information specified in part 1 of annex I to the Framework.

49. In accordance with part II of annex I, nominations will be reviewed by the secretariat and circulated to all stakeholders.

50. Nominations will be considered by the International Conference at its regular meetings.

51. The International Conference should:

(a) Select and adopt issues of concern by a resolution of the International Conference. If several issues are nominated, the International Conference, when considering nominations, may choose to prioritize the issues that are most important for protecting human health and the environment, and regarding which the most progress can be made under the Framework, taking into account the precautionary approach, as appropriate;

(b) Establish an ad hoc multi-stakeholder working group for each issue, unless the International Conference decides otherwise. The International Conference should consider whether specific sectoral engagement should be encouraged and whether organizations should be identified from among the participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals, national Governments, other organizations, and/or contributing stakeholders to lead the work (see annex I, part I, para. 1 (i));

(c) Identify, where possible, specific activities or actions and related timelines for each issue adopted that the International Conference believes likely to contribute to the success of the work in relation to the issue and the Framework, based on the information submitted, and recommend consideration of such activities or actions and related timelines to the ad hoc multi-stakeholder working group;

(d) Carefully consider, when identifying a proposed timeline, the information provided in the submission of information, in particular in any proposed workplan (see annex I, part I, para. 1 (h)).

52. The ad hoc multi-stakeholder working groups are to:

(a) Develop a workplan, if one is not already available, for achieving the proposed timelines for action agreed to by the International Conference. Such a workplan should include targets and indicators specific to each issue in order to allow results to be assessed. If the submitted information includes a workplan, the ad hoc multi-stakeholder working groups may, as needed, further refine the workplan;

(b) Encourage effective implementation of the workplan by stakeholders;

(c) Coordinate, as appropriate, with other relevant bodies to maximize efforts to achieve the proposed timelines for action established by the International Conference and to avoid duplication of work;

(d) Report on progress to the International Conference at regular intervals, taking into account any targets or indicators included in the workplan;

(e) Make recommendations, as needed, for further consideration by the International Conference.

C. Mechanisms for Implementation

53. Workplans to guide implementation of issues of concern are addressed in part III of annex I.

54. The ad hoc multi-stakeholder working groups should, with support from the secretariat, oversee monitoring and reporting back from stakeholders and encourage implementation of the workplan through regular progress reports to meetings of the International Conference and periodic reviews during intersessional periods, as specified in the workplan or as requested by the International Conference.

55. The International Conference may determine the need for further work on an issue on the basis of a full explanation of the rationale and recommendations on a way forward, including options on how to reach the defined targets for the issue of concern, provided by the ad hoc multi-stakeholder working group, with support from the secretariat, following the evaluation of progress with the activities carried out in accordance with the workplan for the issue of concern.

56. The International Conference may decide to conclude work on a particular issue.

Capacity-building

VIII. Capacity-building

57. Increased mobilization of resources, in accordance with the integrated approach to financing, is critical to capacity-building, including scientific and technical cooperation, and to support for technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, which are both essential for the successful implementation of the Framework and the achievement of its vision, strategic objectives and targets. All stakeholders should be equipped with the necessary skills, knowledge and resources to implement the Framework.

58. Stakeholders cooperate to provide, within the scope of their respective capabilities, timely and appropriate support for these activities. Support may be delivered through regional, subregional and national arrangements, implementation programmes, and other multilateral and bilateral means, including alliances, partnerships, voluntary peer reviews and other innovative approaches, especially with the private sector.

59. Where possible, stakeholders align activities with those undertaken by other multilateral environmental agreements, multilateral development banks and other institutions to increase the effectiveness of cooperation, including with efforts to address climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution, health, labour, agriculture and human rights.

60. The International Conference will develop a strategy for capacity-building and supporting technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, recognizing that the industries are profitable and production is growing worldwide. The strategy will include capacity-building tools and other initiatives.

61. Thereafter, the International Conference will, on a regular basis:

- (a) Assess the impact and improve the effectiveness of the strategy;
- (b) Consider the capacity-building needs of all stakeholders and make any necessary recommendations.

Financial Considerations

IX. Financial Considerations

62. Adequate, predictable and sustainable financing, technical assistance, capacity-building and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms are essential for achieving the objectives and targets of the Framework. The participation of representatives of all involved stakeholders and sectors at the national, regional and international levels should be ensured in the integrated approach to financing the sound management of chemicals and waste.

A. Integrated Approach to Financing

63. All three components of the integrated approach to financing – mainstreaming, private-sector involvement and dedicated external finance – are equally important and mutually reinforcing.

64. Stakeholders should take steps to implement the integrated approach to financing the sound management of chemicals and waste, including, in particular, making tangible progress with respect to the three components.

1. Mainstreaming

65. 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.

66. International, regional and national financial institutions and their governing bodies, as well as the private sector and investors, are strongly encouraged to expressly integrate sound management of chemicals and waste activities in the scope of activities that they fund.

2. Private-sector Involvement

67. 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 that is not possible, reduce their risks and mitigate their adverse impacts on the environment and human health.

68. The private sector should support the Framework objectives and targets of sound management of chemicals and waste by providing contributions, including enforcement of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) globally, data generation, data sharing, partnerships and capacity-building. The private sector should further advance the sound management of chemicals and waste through commitments to innovation, training, safety and sustainability initiatives, as well as compliance with chemicals- and waste-related regulatory requirements, and including relevant elements of occupational safety and health in jurisdictions around the globe.

3. Dedicated External Financing

69. Stakeholders should strengthen the component of dedicated external financing, including by leveraging private finance, promoting innovative and blended finance, considering strategies for increasing resources, and encouraging the private sector to invest in the sound management of chemicals and waste.

70. Stakeholders decide to establish a Global Framework on Chemicals Fund to support Framework stakeholders in the implementation of the Framework. The Fund will contain a voluntary, time-limited trust fund and may include multilateral, bilateral and private-sector sources. The Fund will be administered by the United Nations Environment Programme.

71. Inviting Governments and other stakeholders to provide resources to enable the secretariat of the Global Framework on Chemicals to fulfil the tasks set out in paragraph 70 above, including by:

- (a) Inviting the United Nations Environment Programme to arrange for the transfer of the funds remaining in the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund to initiate the Global Framework on Chemicals Fund;
- (b) Inviting all countries and regional economic integration organizations to contribute;
- (c) Inviting the private sector, including industry, foundations and other non-governmental organizations, to also contribute.

Institutional Arrangements

X. Institutional Arrangements

A. International Conference on the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste

73. With respect to the Framework and its implementation, the functions of the International Conference will be:

- (a) To adopt its rules of procedure;
- (b) To oversee implementation and review progress with a view to addressing gaps at the national, regional and international levels and taking appropriate action;
- (c) To promote the implementation of existing international instruments and programmes relating to chemicals and waste;
- (d) To promote cooperation and coordination among international instruments and programmes relating to chemicals and waste;
- (e) To promote the strengthening of national chemicals and waste management capacities;
- (f) To promote, enhance and support participation by and interaction among stakeholders and sectors in the International Conference and in the programme of work;
- (g) To promote awareness, including based on scientific information, regarding new developments and trends, and to identify and communicate links to sustainable development;
- (h) To set priorities for the programme of work informed by scientific information;



(i) To consider relevant outcomes of the work of the science-policy panel to contribute further to the sound management of chemicals and waste and to prevent pollution to be established under United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/8, and to invite, as appropriate, the panel to provide scientific information and assessments, and input on specific issues of concern adopted by the International Conference;

(j) To determine processes for guiding appropriate science-based action on issues of concern;

(k) To provide guidance to the secretariat and to stakeholders on implementation;

(l) To establish subsidiary bodies as it deems necessary in accordance with its rules of procedure;

(m) 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;

(n) To receive reports from all relevant stakeholders on their implementation of the Framework and to assess, on the basis of the information provided, the overall progress of implementation and disseminate such information, as appropriate;

(o) To evaluate the implementation of activities, review progress against the objectives and targets, and update the programme of work as appropriate with a view to achieving the vision;

(p) To decide to convene, as appropriate, a high-level segment for multisectoral and multi stakeholder discussion;

(q) To initiate the process of updating or revising the Framework, as appropriate.

74. The International Conference should invite stakeholders from the environment, health, labour, industry and agriculture sectors involved in chemicals management and safety issues to participate in the meeting.

75. The International Conference should design its agenda in a manner that allows meaningful discussions of priorities, gaps and implementation issues faced by different sectors.

76. The International Conference will meet every third year, unless it decides otherwise.

77. When appropriate, sessions of the International Conference should be held back to back with meetings of the governing bodies of relevant intergovernmental organizations in order to enhance synergies and cost- effectiveness.

B. Bureau of the International Conference

78. The International Conference should have a Bureau in accordance with its rules of procedure. The Bureau should reflect the multi-stakeholder and multisectoral nature of the Framework and should reflect due regard to the principle of equitable geographical representation and to gender balance, as well as to representation from different sectors among government representatives, subject to the relevant rules of procedure.

C. Secretariat

79. The functions performed by the secretariat under the guidance of the International Conference will be:

- (a) To promote the establishment and maintenance of a network of stakeholders at the national, regional and international levels;
- (b) To promote and facilitate the implementation of the Framework, including capacity building and technical assistance;
- (c) To continue to strengthen working relationships with participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals and their networks, other United Nations bodies, and the secretariats of relevant international agreements in order to draw upon their sectoral expertise;
- (d) To facilitate and promote the exchange of relevant scientific and technical information, including the development and dissemination of guidance materials to support stakeholder implementation, and to provide information clearinghouse services;
- (e) 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;
- (f) To support the functioning of technical, policy and scientific subsidiary and ad hoc expert bodies established by the International Conference;
- (g) 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;
- (h) To report to the International Conference on implementation by all stakeholders of the Framework.

1. Financing the Secretariat

80. A core budget for the secretariat of the Framework is identified covering staff costs for non seconded staff, office costs and travel costs, and the costs of conference services and meetings. The core budget is financed by voluntary contributions from Governments, the private sector, and all other stakeholders.

81. Before the start of each calendar year the secretariat invites each Government and other stakeholder groups, through their respective focal points, to make a voluntary financial contribution.

82. 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 by the secretariat;
- (c) Hosting of meetings, sector participation at meetings, and support for the production and dissemination of outputs of the Framework.

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

Taking Stock of Progress

XI. Taking Stock of Progress

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

85. Reporting processes should occur regularly and sufficiently often, as decided by the International Conference, to provide for the effective assessment of progress under the Framework in meeting its vision.

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

87. The secretariat should prepare a compilation of the reports received for presentation to the International Conference and to the public in a user-friendly format that helps visualize progress under the Framework.

88. The International Conference may invite the sharing of data and information from complementary reporting processes of relevant agreements, initiatives and the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals and other organizations, in order to take into consideration, as appropriate, any linkages with such agreements, initiatives and organizations and to minimize the reporting burden for all stakeholders, while avoiding duplication of efforts.

89. Responsible organizations may be invited by the International Conference to analyse progress with regard to targets and strategic objectives through impact indicators of the Framework, and to report thereon to the International Conference. The secretariat may invite stakeholders to provide supplementary information and to collate relevant information and forward it to responsible organizations for evaluation. Stakeholders are encouraged to provide supplementary information to the secretariat when invited to do so.

90. The overall effectiveness of the Framework should be independently evaluated in accordance with terms of reference to be agreed on by the International Conference. This overall evaluation should take place as decided by the International Conference.

91. A measurability structure provided in annex III to the Framework illustrates the different categories of indicators that may be used to track progress under and the impact of the Framework, including but not limited to:

- (a) High-level indicators for measuring progress towards the vision of the Framework in relation to impacts of chemicals and waste on human health and on the environment:

- (i) The global burden of disease attributable to chemicals and waste;

- (ii) The global environmental burden attributable to chemicals and waste;

- (b) Headline indicators, when identified, to measure impact against the strategic objectives;

- (c) Process indicators that measure actions taken and impact indicators that measure results achieved against the targets.

Revising and Updating the Framework

XII. Revising and Updating the Framework

92. The International Conference may consider initiating a process to update or revise the Framework after taking into account the assessment of the information and data called for from all stakeholders in part XI, “Taking stock of progress” and the results of the periodic evaluations called for by the International Conference to review the overall effectiveness of the Framework.

93. Such updates or revisions may be proposed by any Government and will require formal adoption by the International Conference. The text of any proposed update or revision shall be communicated to all stakeholders and focal points by the secretariat at least six months in advance of the session of the International Conference.

Annex I - Issues of Concern

Annex I - Issues of Concern

I. Submission of Information

1. When an issue is nominated, the following information should be provided:

- (a) Why the Framework is best placed to advance the issue;
- (b) Impacts on human health and/or the environment related to the issue, taking into account vulnerable and at-risk populations (especially women, children, youth and workers), biodiversity, ecosystems and available toxicological, ecotoxicological, environmental fate and behaviour, and exposure data;
- (c) How the issue is integral to the vision of the Framework, is ongoing, and needs to be addressed in order to enhance basic chemicals and waste management and/or advance the implementation of innovative and sustainable solutions, in particular taking into account specific national circumstances;
- (d) How addressing the issue can assist countries to meet the Sustainable Development Goals;
- (e) The extent to which the issue is of a cross-cutting nature, including at the sectoral level;
- (f) The extent to which the issue is being addressed by other bodies, at the regional or international level, and how the proposed action to address the issue is related to, complements or does not duplicate such efforts;
- (g) Summary of existing knowledge, relevant past activities, scientific uncertainties, and gaps in understanding and/or action;
- (h) A workplan, including potential targets, indicators and timelines for implementation of the proposed issue;
- (i) Identification of potential lead organization(s) and of opportunities for multi stakeholder and multisectoral engagement.

II. Nominations

A. Nomination of Issues

2. The process for nominating issues is open to any stakeholder. The nomination procedure will be made available on the Framework website.
3. To promote communication about the nomination:
 - (a) Nominations should be submitted to the secretariat no later than six months prior to a meeting of the International Conference;
 - (b) Nominations should be communicated by the secretariat to all stakeholders, including all focal points;
 - (c) Regions may wish to add the topic of nominations to the agendas of relevant regional meetings.

B. Initial Review and Publication of Nominations

4. The secretariat will check nominations for completeness with the aim of assisting proponents with their nominations, if possible. Proponents should be requested to provide missing or additional information. The secretariat will compile a list of nominations, accompanied by a summary of information from the submission. Similar nominations will be clustered so that similar issues can be considered together, as appropriate and relevant.
5. The secretariat will invite all stakeholders to provide comments on the nominations prior to the session of the International Conference at which they will be considered. Comments received from stakeholders will be made publicly available by the secretariat.
6. The proponents of an issue will have an opportunity to revise their nomination to take into account comments or to clarify information provided, and to work with other proponents to consolidate nominations that may be similar or complementary.

7. The secretariat will make available the final nominations as soon as possible and will invite further comments on those nominations for consideration at the International Conference. Any comments should be made available by the secretariat six weeks in advance of the International Conference.

III. Workplans

8. Implementation of actions to address issues is guided by a workplan with clear timelines and milestones.

9. All stakeholders are encouraged to take the necessary actions and/or provide funding and necessary assistance towards the implementation of the workplan.

Annex II - Principles and Approaches

Annex II - Principles and Approaches

(a) Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm Declaration) (1972), in particular principle 22; ^[1]
(b) Agenda 21 (1992), in particular chapters 6, 8, 19 and 20; ^[2]
(c) Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992); ^[3]
(d) Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995); ^[4]
(e) Bahia Declaration on Chemical Safety (2000); ^[5]
(f) United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000); ^[6]
(g) Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation) (2002); ^[7]
(h) Dubai Declaration on International Chemicals Management (2006); ^[8]
(i) World Health Organization, Principles for Evaluating Health Risks in Children Associated with Exposure to Chemicals, (2006); ^[9]
(j) United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007); ^[10]
(k) Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations "Protect, Respect and Remedy" Framework (2011); ^[11]

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5–16 June 1972 (A/CONF.48/14/Rev.1)*, part one, chap. I.

[2] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

[3] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[4] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[5] Available at <https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/bahia-declaration-on-chemical-safety>.

[6] General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[7] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[8] *Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management: Texts and Resolutions of the International Conference on Chemicals Management* (United Nations Environment Programme, 2006). Available at https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/SAICM_publication_ENG.pdf.

[9] Available at https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/43604/924157237X_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

[10] General Assembly resolution 61/295, annex.

[11] Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, *Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations "Protect, Respect and Remedy" Framework* (New York and Geneva, 2011).

(l) “The future we want” (2012); ^[12]
(m) International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management (2014); ^[13]
(n) Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (2015); ^[14]
(o) International Labour Organization, <i>Guidelines for a Just Transition towards Environmentally Sustainable Economies and Societies for All</i> (2015); ^[15]
(p) Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015); ^[16]
(q) <i>Women’s Empowerment and the Link to Sustainable Development</i> (agreed conclusions of the sixtieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women) (2016) ^[17]
(r) International Labour Organization, <i>Tripartite Declaration of Principles Concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy</i> (2022);
(s) World Health Organization, <i>Chemicals Road Map</i> (2017); ^[18]
(t) General Assembly resolution 76/300 of 28 July 2022 on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (2022);
(u) The following agreements, where applicable:
(i) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979); ^[19]
(ii) Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1989); ^[20]
(iii) International Labour Organization Chemicals Convention (No. 170) (1990);

[12] Outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012. General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

[13] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and World Health Organization, *The International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management* (2014).

[14] General Assembly resolution 69/313, annex.

[15] International Labour Organization, *Guidelines for a Just Transition towards Environmentally Sustainable Economies and Societies for All* (2015).

[16] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

[17] Available at

<https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/CSW/60/CSW60%20Agreed%20Conclusions%20Conclusions%20EN.pdf>.

[18] World Health Organization, *Chemicals Road Map* (2017).

[19] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, no. 20378.

[20] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1522, no. 26369.

(iv) Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1992);^[21]

(v) International Labour Organization Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents Convention (No. 174) (1993)

(vi) Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (2004);^[22]

(vii) Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2004);^[23]

(viii) International Health Regulations (2005);^[24]

(ix) Minamata Convention on Mercury (2017);^[25]

(x) All International Labour Organization Fundamental Conventions, including the Occupational Safety and Health Convention (No. 155) (1981) and the Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention (No. 187) (2006), and all other relevant international labour standards pertaining to health and safety in the area of chemicals and waste.

[21] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1673, no. 28911.

[22] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2244, no. 39973.

[23] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2256, no. 40214.

[24] World Health Organization, document WHA58/2005/REC/1, resolution 58.3, annex.

[25] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3202, no. 54669.

Annex III - Measurability Structure

Annex III - Measurability Structure

1. The measurability structure and indicators address all the components of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste, in particular the strategic objectives and targets in the table below. The structure facilitates the reporting and monitoring of progress and impact in the implementation of the Framework and contributes to assessing progress towards the vision.
2. The measurability structure is composed of the following types of indicators for assessing the implementation of the Framework:
 - (a) High-level indicators to measure progress towards the vision, in relation to the impacts of chemicals and waste on human health and on the environment;
 - (b) Headline indicators, when identified, to measure impact against the strategic objectives;
 - (c) Process indicators that measure actions taken and impact indicators that measure results achieved against the targets;
 - (d) Other indicators, as decided.
3. All indicators in the measurability structure will be either from a list of readily available existing indicators or new indicators. They will meet the following criteria:
 - (a) Relevance and/or meaningfulness to the Framework;
 - (b) Availability of data to create a baseline and to assess progress;
 - (c) Have a designated custodian;
 - (d) Allow for regular updating to help ensure sustainability of the measurement;
 - (e) Allow for easy access to data and enable stakeholder participation in data collection;

(f) Data comparability through standardized methodologies.

Measurability structure for tracking progress in the implementation of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste.

Vision	<i>Our vision is a planet free of harm from chemicals and waste for a safe, healthy and sustainable future</i>				
High-level indicators	- Global burden of disease attributable to chemicals and waste - Global environmental burden attributable to chemicals and waste				
Strategic objectives	A Legal frameworks, institutional mechanisms and capacities are in place to support and achieve the safe and sustainable management of chemicals throughout their life cycle.	B Comprehensive and sufficient knowledge, data and information are generated, available and accessible to all to enable informed decisions and actions.	C Issues of concern are identified, prioritized and addressed.	D Safer alternatives and innovative and sustainable solutions in product value chains are in place so that benefits to human health and the environment are maximized and risks are prevented or, where prevention is not feasible, minimized.	E Enhanced implementation occurs through increased and effective resource mobilization, partnerships, cooperation, capacity-building, and integration into all relevant decision-making processes.
Headline indicators	<i>(to be determined)</i>	<i>(to be determined)</i>	<i>(to be determined)</i>	<i>(to be determined)</i>	<i>(to be determined)</i>
Targets	A targets	B targets	C targets	D targets	E targets
Indicators for tracking progress in reaching targets^a	<i>(to be determined)</i>	<i>(to be determined)</i>	<i>(to be determined)</i>	<i>(to be determined)</i>	<i>(to be determined)</i>

[a] As relevant, indicators may be used to track progress for multiple targets and may qualify as headline indicators for measuring the achievement of strategic objectives.

Resolutions

The Conference adopted the following resolutions.

Resolution V/1: Adoption of the Bonn Declaration for a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste and of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste

The Conference,

Recalling its resolution IV/4, in which it decided to initiate an intersessional process to prepare recommendations regarding the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020,

Commending the outcome of the intersessional process, namely recommendations for a new global framework building on the unique voluntary multisectoral and multi-stakeholder nature of the Strategic Approach, embedding a programmatic approach to the implementation of a new global framework and enhancing engagement with stakeholders of key economic and industrial sectors that produce, commercialize and use chemicals and waste,

Welcoming with appreciation the outcomes of deliberations held by ministers, heads of delegation and representatives of civil society and the private sector assembled at the fifth session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management, held in Bonn, Germany, from 25 to 29 September 2023,

Taking note of the Bonn Declaration for a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste, endorsed by ministers, heads of delegation and stakeholder leaders, which stresses the critical need to address the pollution crisis, the urgent need for global action in this regard, and their commitment to implementing the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste, developed by the Conference,

1. *Welcomes and adopts* the Bonn Declaration for a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste, set out in annex I to the present resolution, as an integral part of the Framework;

2. *Adopts* the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste, set out in annex II to the present resolution, as a new voluntary global framework in the field of international chemicals and waste management, as a successor to the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management.

Annex I to resolution V/1 - Bonn Declaration for a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste (see page 6)

Annex II to resolution V/1 - Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste (see page 11)

Resolution V/2: Vote of Thanks

The Conference,

Having met in Bonn, Germany, from 25 to 29 September 2023, at the gracious invitation of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany,
Convinced that the efforts made by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and by the authorities and city of Bonn in providing facilities, premises and other resources contributed significantly to the smooth and successful conduct of the proceedings,

Deeply appreciative of the courtesy and hospitality extended by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the city of Bonn to the governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental participants and the staff members of the secretariat of the United Nations Environment Programme attending the fifth session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management,

1. *Expresses its sincere gratitude* to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the city of Bonn and, through them, to the people of the Federal Republic of Germany for the cordial welcome which they accorded to the Conference, and in particular to those associated with the work of the Conference for their contribution to the success of the Conference;

2. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Governments of Brazil, Sweden, Uruguay, Thailand, Romania and Kenya for hosting meetings under the intersessional process, and to all other donor Governments, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders for contributing financial and in-kind support to the successful outcome of the intersessional process and the Conference;

3. *Voices its appreciation* to the co-chairs and co-facilitators of the intersessional process and to all the stakeholders of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management that contributed to the work of the intersessional process leading to the development of recommendations for the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste through shared dedication and cooperation towards achieving our common aim of protecting human health and the environment;

4. *Expresses appreciation* for the support of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme for the Strategic Approach process and its activities.

Resolution V/3: Financial considerations

The Conference,

Having incorporated financial considerations within the text of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste,

1. *Welcomes* the prompt launching of the implementation of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste;
2. *Requests* the secretariat, in collaboration with the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals and all relevant stakeholders, to assess the existing financial and investment flows as well as financial needs associated with the implementation of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste, including information on domestic accounting. This assessment could inform stakeholders' discussions at the next session of the Conference;
3. *Welcomes* the financial and non-financial contributions of the private sector, including and beyond the chemical industry, to the sound management of chemicals and waste to date and encourages their commitment to achieving the objectives of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste;
4. *Invites* relevant participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals to update the existing costs of inaction report,^[1] taking into account quality-assured new research and the latest information relating to economic and social costs of unsound management of chemicals and waste at the national, regional and international levels;

Global Environment Facility

5. *Welcomes with appreciation* the robust increases in the chemicals and waste focal area made by donors to the eighth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility, including to support progress towards the objectives of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste;

[1] United Nations Environment Programme, Costs of Inaction on the Sound Management of Chemicals (2013). Available at [-Costs of inaction on the sound management of chemicals-2013Report_Cost_of_Inaction_Feb2013.pdf \(unep.org\)](#).

6. *Encourages* the Global Environment Facility to continue to assist recipient countries in accessing resources for the sound management of chemicals and waste in a timely and efficient manner, including through reporting on projects that support the sound management of chemicals and waste at meetings of the Facility's Council through their relations with conventions and other institutions agenda items;

7. *Encourages* Governments, as part of the ninth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility, to duly consider ways to increase the financial resources allocated for the implementation of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste;

Special Programme

8. *Welcomes with appreciation* the decision taken by the United Nations Environment Assembly at its fifth session, in its resolution 5/7, to extend the duration 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 Management for a period of five years, and to include the Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020 in the Special Programme;

9. *Encourages* States members of the United Nations Environment Assembly to consider reviewing the terms of reference 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 Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste at its next session, taking into consideration the need for the implementation of the Framework;

Global Framework on Chemicals Fund

10. *Decides* to establish a Global Framework on Chemicals Fund for supporting the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste, building on the outcomes of the fifth session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management;
11. *Also decides* to adopt the terms of reference of the Fund, as set out in the annex to the present resolution, on a provisional basis;
12. *Decides* that the objective of the Global Framework on Chemicals Fund is to support implementation activities in developing countries, least developed countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition;
13. *Calls* for the Global Framework on Chemicals Fund to include a United Nations Environment Programme trust fund and multilateral, bilateral and other forms of cooperation;
14. *Invites* Governments in a position to do so; regional economic integration organizations; intergovernmental organizations; the private sector, including industry; foundations and non-governmental organizations; and other stakeholders to contribute to the Global Framework on Chemicals Fund;
15. *Adopts* the strategic priorities for the Global Framework on Chemicals Fund as set out in the annex to the present resolution;
16. *Invites* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to establish a time-limited voluntary trust fund to provide resources to support the objectives of the Fund in accordance with the terms of reference set out in the annex to the present resolution;
17. *Decides* that at its next session the Conference of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste will review the provisionally adopted terms of reference of the Global Framework on Chemicals Fund, taking into account the assessment referred to in paragraph 2 above;

18. *Invites* Governments in a position to do so; regional economic integration organizations; the private sector, including industry; foundations and non-governmental organizations; and other stakeholders to contribute to the voluntary trust fund;

19. *Decides* to establish the Global Framework on Chemicals Fund Executive Board, consisting of two national Government representatives of each United Nations region and representatives of all the bilateral and multilateral donors and other contributors to the Global Framework on Chemicals Fund;

20. *Requests* the secretariat of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste to facilitate meetings of the Global Framework on Chemicals Fund Executive Board;

21. *Decides* that, at each session of the Conference, two national Government representatives of each United Nations region will be appointed to the Global Framework on Chemicals Fund Executive Board for the following intersessional period;

22. *Welcomes* the contributions to the Global Framework on Chemicals Fund transferred from the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund and those already offered by the Governments of Germany and France.

Terms of reference of the Global Framework on Chemicals Fund for the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste

A. Administering Organization

1. The Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme is invited to establish and manage a trust fund to support the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste. The Framework secretariat will provide administrative support to the trust fund. This trust fund to support the Global Framework for Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste shall be separate from the existing trust fund used for the expenses of the Framework secretariat and the intergovernmental process.

B. Objective

2. The trust fund will provide resources to support the objective and strategic priorities of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste.

C. Time Limit

3. The trust fund will be open to receive voluntary contributions for five years from the date on which it is established by the Executive Director. Funds may be disbursed for a maximum of seven years from that date.

D. Strategic Priorities

4. The Global Framework on Chemicals Fund should mobilize resources for national priority activities in keeping with the work areas set out in the strategic objectives and targets of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste.

E. Sources of Financing

5. Contributions shall be encouraged from Governments, regional economic integration organizations, the private sector, including industry, foundations, other non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders.

F. Eligibility Rules

6. Developing countries and countries with economies in transition will be eligible for support. Approval of projects meeting the objectives outlined in the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste will take into account considerations related to geographic and sectoral balance and will pay particular attention to urgent needs and the requirements of least developed countries and small island developing States.

7. Project proposals may be presented by those Governments participating in the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste that have endorsed or given other appropriate formal recognition of and support for the Framework, through the relevant Governments. Project proposals must contain full justification for the amount sought.

8. On an exceptional basis and with regard to the resources and administrative capacity available, representatives of civil society networks participating in the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste shall also be eligible to present project proposals, subject to endorsement by the countries hosting the projects.

G. Project Assessment and Approval

9. The participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals may provide technical assistance in the development of project proposals when requested to do so by project proponents.

10. Project proposals will be country-driven and will be submitted to the Framework secretariat and screened for completeness and eligibility.

11. Screened projects will be submitted by the secretariat of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste to the Executive Board of the Fund for appraisal and approval.

12. Independent monitoring and evaluation and reporting on project implementation to the Global Framework on Chemicals Fund Executive Board will be the responsibility of project proponents.

H. Guidance by the Executive Board

13. The Global Framework on Chemicals Fund Executive Board will review reports on project implementation, as well as from the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on the financial resources and administration of the trust fund, and provide guidance and take decisions thereon.

14. The Global Framework on Chemicals Fund Executive Board will report to the Conference at its regular sessions on the operations of the Fund.

I. Accounts and Audit

15. The accounts and financial management of the Global Framework on Chemicals Fund shall be subject to the internal and external audit process of the United Nations. Accounts for the trust fund shall be presented to the Executive Board as soon as possible after the financial period is closed and shall also be considered by the Conference.

Resolution V/4: Mainstreaming a gender perspective and promoting gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls in chemicals and waste management

The Conference,

Taking into account the principles and approaches mentioned in section IV of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/1, “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, and its Sustainable Development Goals 5 (achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls) and 17 (strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development),

Recalling also the Economic and Social Council’s agreed conclusions 1997/2 of 18 July 1997 on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system^[1] and its resolution 2012/24, on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system, which welcomed the development of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 75/1 of 21 September 2020 on the declaration on the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, and specifically paragraph 11, on placing women and girls at the centre and accelerating action to achieve gender equality, women’s participation and the empowerment of women and girls in all domains,

Recalling United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 4/17 on promoting gender equality and the human rights and empowerment of women and girls in environmental governance,

Recognizing that gender equality is relevant to chemicals and waste management,

Underlining the importance of involving women at all levels of decision-making in order to ensure their equal participation and leadership,

[1] Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/52/3/Rev.1), chap. IV, sect. A, para. 4.

Welcoming actions by all stakeholders to promote gender equality, to create the necessary conditions to empower all women and girls in the context of chemicals and waste management, and to support addressing the global pollution crisis, including through the Gender and Chemicals Partnership,

Emphasizing the importance of gender mainstreaming for further promoting gender equality and the rights and empowerment of all women and girls to ensure the effective implementation of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste, and the need to address gender-differentiated impacts of chemical exposure,

1. *Requests* the secretariat, with the participation of interested stakeholders, to develop a gender action plan for consideration by the Conference at its next session in order to advance towards full, equal and meaningful participation by all women in decision-making, and to promote gender-responsive policies and mainstreaming a gender perspective in the implementation of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste, taking into account progress made in mainstreaming a gender perspective;

2. *Encourages* all stakeholders to support interim actions towards the goals mentioned in paragraph 1 above, such as the development of national gender action plans and any other actions to promote gender equality and to create the necessary conditions for all women and girls to empower themselves in chemicals and waste management, including, but not limited to, multisectoral and multi-stakeholder partnerships, promoting and incorporating gender-specific tools, gender-disaggregated data collection methods, and research to better understand the links between gender, chemicals and waste;

3. *Requests* the secretariat to foster collaboration, as appropriate, with secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements and with relevant United Nations agencies and programmes, including UN-Women, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and other relevant partners in the field of gender equality, in relation to the implementation of the Global Framework^[2] on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste;

4. *Invites* all stakeholders to include information on progress made in mainstreaming a gender perspective in their reports to the Conference.

[2] The reference to the Framework here and thereafter refers to the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste.

Resolution V/5: Emerging Policy issues and issues of Concern

The Conference,

Recalling its resolutions II/4, III/2 and IV/2 on emerging policy issues and acknowledging with appreciation the cooperative actions taken by Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management stakeholders on the emerging policy issues and other issues of concern,

Recognizing the efforts made, the progress achieved to date, and the contribution of the lead entities of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals and other stakeholders to the progress made in responding to the Conference resolutions on the existing emerging policy issues and other issues of concern,

1. *Welcomes* the Assessment Report on Issues of Concern^[1] prepared by the United Nations Environment Programme in response to United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 4/8 on sound management of chemicals and waste;
2. *Decides* that all existing emerging policy issues and other issues of concern recognized before the fifth session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management should transition on an interim basis to “issues of concern” as part of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste until the next session of the Conference, at which time the Conference will determine their path under the Framework;
3. *Strongly encourages* all relevant stakeholders to continue their work, as needed, on existing emerging policy issues and other issues of concern recognized before the fifth session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management, under the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste until the next session of the Conference;

[1] *An Assessment Report on Issues of Concern: Chemicals and Waste Issues Posing Risks to Human Health and the Environment* (2020).

4. *Invites* the responsible Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals organizations, in consultation with stakeholders and taking into account the Inter-Organization Programme's report on Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management emerging policy issues and other issues of concern,^[2] the Assessment Report on Issues of Concern and the Global Consultation on Chemicals and Waste Issues of Concern,^[3] to submit to the Conference at its next session, under the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste, a report including:

- (a) An update on progress achieved in relation to the existing emerging policy issues and other issues of concern recognized before the fifth session of the Conference indicating how the work done contributes to achieving the strategic objective(s) and targets of the Framework;
- (b) An analysis of opportunities to further address the emerging policy issues and other issues of concern recognized before the fifth session of the Conference;
- (c) A recommendation on the future of each of these emerging policy issues and other issues of concern as an “issue of concern” under the Framework, including workplans, targets and indicators, and timelines, if relevant.

[2] SAICM/ICCM.5/INF/16.

[3] As reported in document SAICM/ICCM.5/INF/20.

Resolution V/6: International Cooperation and Coordination

The Conference,

Taking note of the Millennium Development Goals, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,^[1] the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”,^[2] and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,^[3] which have all addressed the chemicals and waste challenges that require comprehensive international cooperative action,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 61/205 of 20 December 2006, in which the General Assembly welcomed the endorsement of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management by the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum of the United Nations Environment Programme at its ninth special session,

Taking note of the ministerial declaration of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme at its fifth session, entitled “Strengthening actions for nature to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals”,^[4] which addresses the triple crises for our common environment of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution,

Taking note also, in particular, of United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions 4/8 and 5/7, on the sound management of chemicals and waste, and 5/8, on a science-policy panel to contribute further to the sound management of chemicals and waste and to prevent pollution; of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;^[5] and of relevant decisions on chemicals and waste management adopted by the governing bodies of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Waste and Their Disposal, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the Minamata Convention on Mercury and other relevant international agreements,

[1] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II. A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[2] General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

[3] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

[4] UNEP/EA.5/HLS.1.

[5] Decision 15/4 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, annex.

Recalling the adoption of resolutions on the implementation of the Strategic Approach that highlight the urgent need for action across all relevant sectors, including by the governing bodies of organizations participating in the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals, and also decisions on international cooperation and coordination taken by the governing bodies of other international bodies and multilateral agreements,

Taking note with appreciation of the report on the activities undertaken by the secretariat to implement the Strategic Approach between July 2015 and June 2023,^[6] as well as the information provided by stakeholders on activities undertaken to support the implementation of the Strategic Approach, including the report^[7] submitted by the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals to the Conference at its fifth session,

Emphasizing the cross-cutting and cross-sectoral relevance of the sound management of chemicals and waste to many of the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to addressing climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution,

1. *Brings* the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste to the attention of the governing bodies of relevant intergovernmental organizations and multilateral agreements and invites them to endorse or otherwise appropriately acknowledge and support the Framework, with a view to considering, within the scope of their respective mandates, the incorporation in their programmes of work of mutually supportive activities that also contribute to the achievement of the strategic objectives and targets of the Framework;

2. *Encourages* all relevant international organizations to continue promoting the broad engagement of stakeholders and sectors in national and regional efforts related to chemicals and waste;

[6] SAICM/ICCM.5/3/Rev.1

[7] SAICM/ICCM.5/INF/19.

3. *Encourages* all stakeholders to consider, when implementing the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste, the important interlinkages with chemicals- and waste-related aspects of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and also those with other instruments and measures for addressing other international development challenges, in particular in relation to poverty, health, food, energy, labour, water, sanitation, climate change and biodiversity loss;
4. *Encourages* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to work closely with the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals, other relevant United Nations organizations, instruments and frameworks, and the secretariats of relevant multilateral agreements to foster effective cooperation and collaboration in promoting and implementing the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste;
5. *Stresses* the importance of the relationship with the ongoing processes to establish a science-policy panel to contribute further to the sound management of chemicals and waste and to prevent pollution, and an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, and urges all stakeholders of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste to actively participate in and contribute to the establishment of the science-policy panel and the instrument on plastic pollution;
6. *Requests* the secretariat to cooperate closely with the future science-policy panel with a view to identifying issues of relevance for supporting the implementation of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste and further options for fostering collaboration and cooperation to be considered by the Conference;
7. *Welcomes* the adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and invites stakeholders to take into account the objectives of that framework in their actions to implement the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste;

8. *Requests* the secretariat to prepare, subject to the availability of resources and in collaboration with relevant organizations, a report on interlinkages between the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, outlining entry points for enhancing collaboration and cooperation in the implementation of the two frameworks, for consideration by the Conference at its next session;

9. *Requests* the secretariat to report to the Conference at its next session on its activities to implement the present resolution, as appropriate.

Resolution V/7: Development of Guidelines for National Focal Points

The Conference,

Recalling that the final report of the independent evaluation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management from 2006 to 2015^[1] noted several factors that constrained national focal points' ability to fulfil their role, and that one element highlighted was the fact that little guidance was provided to national focal points in fulfilling their functions,

Recognizing the gap in guidance for national focal points, and recalling that the African region, at the second session of the Conference, in 2009, proposed a set of guidelines^[2] for national focal points in order to strengthen and prioritize national chemical and waste management capacities,

Noting that the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management Global Plan of Action (table B)^[3] provided detailed activities and indicators for national focal points, without providing for guidance or capacity-building,

Appreciating the important role of national focal points in the success of the process to prepare recommendations regarding the Strategic Approach and sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020 (Beyond 2020 process), as noted by the Bureau of the fifth session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management at its eighth meeting, in January 2020,

Recognizing the opportunity for integrating the role of national focal points with the roles of regional focal points and focal points of non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations,

Emphasizing the key role that national focal points will play in the implementation of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste,

[1] SAICM/ICCM.5/INF/1.

[2] SAICM/ICCM.2/15, annex IV.

[3] Available at [New SAICM Text with ICCM resolutions_E.pdf](#). (The Global Plan of Action starts on p. 26; table B is on p. 33.)

1. *Requests* the secretariat to develop draft guidelines for consideration at the next session of the Conference;
2. *Invites* all stakeholders, including national focal points, and the relevant participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals to provide input on the draft guidelines;
3. *Encourages* the inclusion in the draft guidelines of guidance on how to build the capacity of national focal points, as well as on how national focal points can promote multisectoral collaboration and cooperation, coordinate such collaboration, and promote risk communication and awareness-raising.

Resolution V/8: Implementation Arrangements

The Conference,

Having adopted the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste,

Noting that further implementation modalities and other arrangements will be essential for transitioning to the full and effective implementation of the Framework,

Considering that effective implementation modalities and arrangements are best established through full coordination and consultation among all involved stakeholders,

Highlighting the dedication of the participants in the Conference and other stakeholders to expeditiously implementing the Framework to promote human health and environmental protection, and valuing the diversity that each of them brings to the process,

Considering the value and various dimensions of integrated chemicals and waste management, including development of national chemicals and waste management systems, industry action in the economic and industrial sectors along value chains, and the integration of chemicals and waste management in implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals,^[1]

Noting the valuable preparatory activities undertaken by the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals together with diverse stakeholders in the area of integrated chemicals and waste management, including for an implementation programme to scale up action by economic and industrial sectors along value chains,

Emphasizing that the possible adoption of implementation programmes at the next session of the Conference should not delay immediate stakeholder action to implement the strategic objectives and targets of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste,

[1] SAICM/ICCM.5/INF/18.

1. *Urges* Governments, intergovernmental organizations, and organizations and stakeholders representing civil society and the private sector to comprehensively implement the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste as a framework for national and international action and cooperation on chemicals and waste;
2. *Calls on* all stakeholders to develop effective chemicals and waste management policies, systems and capacities that address all stages of the life cycle of chemicals in all countries, and in key economic and industrial sectors throughout the production value chains and the life cycle of chemicals;
3. *Urges* all stakeholders across the life cycle of key economic and industrial sectors, including but not limited to food and agriculture, textiles, electronics, and building and construction, to commit themselves to the implementation of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste, and invites the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals to play a facilitating and coordinating role in encouraging their engagement;
4. *Encourages* non-governmental organizations and the private sector to support the implementation of the Framework at the local, national, regional and global levels, including through partnerships with Governments, intergovernmental organizations, regional economic integration organizations and other stakeholders;
5. *Invites* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to provide continued support for the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste, including in preparing for the next session of the Conference;
6. *Also invites* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to continue assuming overall administrative responsibility for the secretariat of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste and to provide for the continuity of effective secretariat services and administrative support for the implementation of Conference resolutions;

7. *Encourages* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to work closely with the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals, other relevant United Nations organizations, instruments and frameworks, and the secretariats of relevant multilateral agreements to foster effective cooperation and collaboration in promoting and implementing the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste;

8. *Requests* the secretariat, in consultation with the Bureau, to define the required arrangements for operationalizing the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste as adopted by the Conference at its fifth session, and to prepare recommendations to be considered at the next session of the Conference;

9. *Invites* the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals, Governments, stakeholders as defined by the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste, as well as other international organizations to collaborate on and develop proposals for implementation programmes, including their respective mandates, terms of reference, workplans and other mechanisms, for further consideration at the next session of the Conference, considering, among others, the following areas of work for possible implementation programmes:

(a) Developing integrated national chemicals and waste management systems and capacities at the national and regional levels;

(b) Integrating sound chemicals and waste management in economic and industrial sectors along value chains;

(c) Integrating sound chemicals and waste management in sustainable development decision-making processes, as appropriate;

(d) Addressing issues of concern, as appropriate;

10. *Welcomes and encourages* the undertaking of further activities concerning all areas of work during the intersessional period until the next session of the Conference;

11. *Requests* the secretariat to report on progress in the implementation of current and future programmes and other activities and initiatives related to implementation of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste to the Conference at its next session.

Resolution V/9: Measurability Structure

The Conference,

Recognizing the importance to the success of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste of monitoring implementation, assessing effectiveness in achieving the objectives and targets, and evaluating overall impact on achieving sound chemicals and waste management, and recognizing the contribution of the Framework to protecting human health and the environment,

Appreciating the work undertaken on section XI of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste, “Taking stock of progress,” by stakeholders, in particular Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals,

Referring to the measurability structure described in section XI of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste, “Taking stock of progress”, and to be included in annex III to the Framework,

Specifying that the measurability structure is the basis for measuring progress by and for stakeholders, according to the process outlined in section XI of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste,

Recognizing with appreciation the existing indicators provided in the “Inventory and analysis report: existing indicators on chemicals and waste management”,^[1]

Recalling annex III to the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste, which outlines the measurability structure of the Framework and its methodology for assessing progress in the Framework’s implementation and alignment with the Framework’s strategic objectives and vision,

[1] SAICM/IP.4/INF/39/Rev.1.

1. *Decides* to establish an open-ended ad hoc group on measurability and indicators that will work by electronic means with the aim of preparing recommendations for the finalizing of the measurability structure and a proposal for a set of indicators for annex III to the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste, to be considered at the next session of the Conference;
2. *Requests* the secretariat to support the work of the open-ended ad hoc group on measurability and indicators;
3. *Invites* the United Nations Statistical Commission, participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals, and other relevant stakeholders to participate in the work of the open-ended ad hoc group on measurability and indicators and support the development of the measurability structure, considering relevant indicators from the “Inventory and analysis report: existing indicators on chemicals and waste management”.

Resolution V/10: Health surveillance systems for the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste to prevent and protect human health from chemical exposure

The Conference,

Whereas World Health Assembly resolution WHA76.17 on the impact of chemicals, waste and pollution on human health requests the Director General of the World Health Organization to support countries upon request, especially developing countries, in developing national or regional human biomonitoring programmes for chemicals of concern, through capacity-building and technology transfer on voluntary and mutually agreed terms and, in accordance with international obligations, to help identify potential risks in territories regarding population groups; to collect data to support the development of public policies; and to support the improvement of national health systems,

Considering the importance of implementing interventions to prevent and to provide for the early detection of exposure to chemicals and waste, Mindful that more than half of countries worldwide do not have a poison centre,^[1]

Acknowledging the World Health Organization guidelines for establishing a poison centre,^[2] which provide information on services that may be offered by a poison centre and contain detailed practical information on planning and operating such centres,

Acknowledging also the role of poison centres, as described in the World Health Organization Chemicals Road Map,^[3] to engage the health sector in the implementation of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste,

Noting that a poison centre is a specialized unit that provides advice to prevent exposure and support for risk reduction, education and training, research, alerts regarding chemical events, and diagnosis and management of poisoning,

[1] World Health Organization Global Health Observatory, “World directory of poisons centres”, available at <https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/themes/topics/indicator-groups/poison-control-and-unintentional-poisoning>.

[2] World Health Organization, *Guidelines for Establishing a Poison Centre* (2020), available at <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240009523>

[3] Available at <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-FWC-PHE-EPE-17.03>.

Recognizing the need to address the lack of availability of antidotes to counter the toxic effects of chemical poisoning and the potential to collaborate regionally on such issues,

Considering the value of poison centres to the health and safety of individuals, communities and institutions as well as their broader role in contributing to the sound management of chemicals and waste,

Considering also the important role that poison centres play in the development of public health policies relevant to multisectoral approaches to the sound management of chemicals and waste by providing a harmonized and comparable system for the collection and registration of information on cases of chronic and acute chemical exposure and for surveillance,

Recognizing the role of surveillance systems for human health as part of integrated national chemicals and waste management systems,^[4]

1. *Encourages* the strengthening of institutional linkages between poison centres and health ministries/authorities and other government agencies, as appropriate, to ensure the sound management of chemicals;
2. *Encourages* stakeholders to establish and strengthen surveillance systems as part of integrated national chemicals and waste management systems to assist in implementation of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste;
3. *Encourages* the development of a proposal for the creation of a global network for the collection of health surveillance data and for the analysis of trends regarding selected chemicals of concern;
4. *Invites* the World Health Assembly to consider the present resolution during its consideration of the updated Chemicals Road Map at its seventy-eighth session, and to support its implementation, as appropriate.

[4] See World Health Organization, *Guidelines for Establishing a Poison Centre*, chaps. 5 (on toxicovigilance and prevention of poisoning) and 8 (on guidelines for poison centres).

Resolution V/11: Highly Hazardous Pesticides

The Conference,

Mindful of the goal expressed in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development of aiming to achieve, by 2020, that chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse impacts on human health and the environment, and of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015,

Recalling its resolution IV/3 on highly hazardous pesticides, which recognized highly hazardous pesticides as an issue of concern and called for concerted action to address highly hazardous pesticides in the context of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management,

Recalling also target A7 of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste, which states that by 2035, stakeholders have taken effective measures to phase out highly hazardous pesticides in agriculture where the risks have not been managed and where safer and affordable alternatives are available; and to promote transition to and make available those alternatives,

Building on the submission presented by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at the third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the International Conference on Chemicals Management about scaling up efforts to address highly hazardous pesticides globally, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Health Organization and others,^[1]

Noting that resolution IV/3 recognized that highly hazardous pesticides cause adverse human health and environmental effects in many countries, particularly in low-income and middle-income countries,

Taking into account the principles and approaches mentioned in section IV of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste,

[1] See document SAICM/OEWG.3/INF/9, p. 67, available at <https://www.saicm.org/About/OEWG/OEWGmeetings/tabid/5984/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

Taking note of paragraphs 84 and 86 of the report ^[2] of the 131st session of the Council of the Food and Agricultural Organization, which recognized that organization's role in the Strategic Approach and suggested that its activities in the framework of the Strategic Approach could include risk reduction, including the progressive ban on highly hazardous pesticides, promoting good agricultural practices, ensuring environmentally sound disposal of stockpiles of obsolete pesticides, and capacity-building in establishing national and regional laboratories,

Affirming the importance of the contributions of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular target 2.4 ^[3] on sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices that help maintain ecosystems and target 3.9 on substantially reducing the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination,

Recognizing with appreciation the significant work being done by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Health Organization and others to raise awareness of and inform and guide pesticide regulators, industry, civil society and other stakeholders on the identification and elimination of unacceptable risks from highly hazardous pesticides,

Noting that the final report of the independent evaluation of the Strategic Approach from 2006 to 2015" ^[4] found that increased effort by Strategic Approach stakeholders to work in partnership to take action on highly hazardous pesticides and promote agroecology would both protect and enhance biodiversity and minimize the adverse impacts on health from exposure to chemical inputs for vulnerable groups,

[2] The relevant extract from the report is available at [CL 131/REP](https://www.fao.org/CL/131/REP/) (fao.org).

[3] "By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality."

[4] SAICM/ICCM.5/INF/1.

1. *Endorses* the formation of a global alliance on highly hazardous pesticides with the goal of taking effective measures to phase out highly hazardous pesticides in agriculture where the risks have not been managed and where safer and affordable alternatives are available; and to promote transition to and make available those alternatives, as a voluntary multi-stakeholder initiative under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Health Organization;

2. *Invites* all interested stakeholders to become members of the global alliance on highly hazardous pesticides referred to in paragraph 1 above and commit themselves to its overall goal and, where appropriate, to contribute financial or in-kind resources or expertise towards the development and implementation of its activities;

3. *Requests* the global alliance on highly hazardous pesticides to support the implementation of relevant targets set by the Conference at its fifth session, and, in particular, to develop and implement an action plan with clear targets and milestones for progress, developed in consultation with stakeholders and guided by the International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management (2014) and the related Guidelines on Highly Hazardous Pesticides (2016), which define the highly hazardous pesticides criteria and describe the approach to managing risk; this work is to build on “Initial considerations and elements of an action plan on highly hazardous pesticides”, ^[5] prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme, in the following areas:

(a) Raising awareness of the human health and environmental impacts of highly hazardous pesticides;

(b) Identifying and promoting safer and more sustainable agricultural practices, including agroecology, integrated pest management and the use of non-chemical alternatives;

(c) Sharing examples of countries having successfully phased out highly hazardous pesticides;

[5] See document SAICM/ICCM.5/INF/16, p. 26.

(d) Supporting low- and middle-income countries in their efforts to strengthen national regulatory frameworks and phase out highly hazardous pesticides in agriculture where the risks have not been managed and where safer and affordable alternatives are available; and to promote transition to and make available those alternatives;

(e) Mobilizing support for farmers and agricultural workers in their transition from the use of highly hazardous pesticides, where the risks have not been managed, towards less hazardous alternatives;

(f) Supporting the agrifood supply chain in a transition from highly hazardous pesticides to safer and affordable alternatives, where available and where the risks have not been managed;

4. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Health Organization, within the scope of their respective mandates and available resources, to coordinate the work of the global alliance on highly hazardous pesticides, with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations taking the lead role;

5. *Invites* the global alliance on highly hazardous pesticides to report on progress to the Conference at its next session and to relevant regional meetings.



Resolution V/12: Programme of Work and Budget

The Conference,

Having adopted the Bonn Declaration For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste and the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste,

Recalling its resolution I/1, which invited the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Director General of the World Health Organization to provide appropriate staff and other resources, within available resources, to enable their organizations to take lead roles in their respective areas of expertise in relation to the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management,

Welcoming United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/7 on sound management of chemicals and waste, in which the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme was requested to provide continuity of effective secretariat services and administrative support for the implementation of any decision made by the International Conference on Chemicals Management,

Welcoming also World Health Assembly resolution WHA76.17, on the impact of chemicals, waste and pollution on human health,

Recalling that funding for the secretariat of the Strategic Approach has been provided on a voluntary basis, and noting the needs arising from the adoption of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste,

Acknowledging decisions BC-16/22, RC-11/9 and SC-11/21, on international cooperation and coordination with other organizations, adopted by the conferences of the parties to 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, with a view to enhancing coordination and cooperation between the conventions and the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste, promoting the sound management of chemicals and waste, strengthening the implementation of the conventions at the national and regional levels, and fostering capacity-building efforts,

Cognizant of the ongoing negotiations to end plastic pollution, pursuant to United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/14, entitled “End plastic pollution: towards an international legally binding instrument”, and of Environment Assembly resolution 5/8 on a science-policy panel to contribute further to the sound management of chemicals and waste and to prevent pollution, as well as the potential interlinkages between the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste and those processes,

Taking note of the secretariat activities and budget document for 2024–2026,^[1]

1. *Notes with appreciation* the work carried out by the secretariat of the Strategic Approach since the adoption of the Strategic Approach;
2. *Invites* the secretariat to further increase cooperation with the World Health Organization to continue and strengthen the involvement of the health sector in the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste;
3. *Approves* the indicative programme of work, budget and staffing structure for the secretariat for the period 2024–2026 as presented in tables 1 and 2 of the annex to the present resolution;

[1] See document SAICM/ICCM.5/3/Rev.1.

4. *Invites* the secretariat to further increase cooperation and coordination with relevant stakeholders, such as the secretariats 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, the Minamata Convention on Mercury, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, as well as the secretariats of the bodies negotiating an international legally binding instrument to end plastic pollution and the establishment of a science-policy panel, and the secretariats of the resulting future instruments, on issues of common relevance;
5. *Takes note* of the adoption of procedural decisions on organizational, administrative and budgetary matters during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic via a silent procedure when the Conference was not in session;
6. *Decides* on the use of the remaining cash balance of the Quick Start Programme trust fund of 2,492,746.53 United States dollars, which consisted of refunds from implementing partners, final donor contributions, and the accumulated trust fund interest income gained over the years, as set out in resolution V/3 on financial considerations;
7. *Encourages* all Governments and other stakeholders in a position to do so, in accordance with the integrated approach to financing the sound management of chemicals and wastes, to contribute financial and other resources to enable the secretariat to perform its mandated functions as set out in the resolutions of the Conference;
8. *Requests* the secretariat to report to the Conference at its next session on its activities, staffing and budget;
9. *Also requests* the secretariat to prepare a budget for the period 2027–2029 for consideration by the Conference at its next session, explaining the key principles, assumptions and strategy on which the budget is based, and presenting expenditures for that period in a programmatic format and broken down by budget activity;

10. *Decides* that the timing of future meetings of the Open-ended Working Group beyond 2025 will be decided on by the Conference.

Proposed activities and proposed budget

I. Proposed Activities

Table 1

Proposed activities based on the recommendations resulting from the intersessional process submitted for consideration by the Conference in the draft programme of work for the period 2024–2026.

Function of the secretariat	Activities 2024–2026
To promote the establishment and maintenance of a network of stakeholders at the national, regional and international levels	Engaging with and serve as a platform for the large network of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste stakeholders and sectors, proactively encouraging the nomination of focal points by such stakeholders, and greater use of the webinar system of the secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions to facilitate regular communication.
To promote and facilitate the implementation of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste, including capacity-building and technical assistance	- Developing an information paper on the scope of modalities and other arrangements required to fully implement the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste. - Facilitating, upon request by a government, voluntary peer reviews.
To continue to strengthen working relationships with participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals and their networks, other United Nations bodies and the secretariats of relevant international agreements in order to draw on their sectoral expertise	- Submitting relevant outcomes of the Conference to different forums, such as the United Nations Environment Assembly, World Health Assembly, Conferences of the Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, and others, as appropriate. - Promoting and facilitating multisectoral and multi-stakeholder engagement with the implementation of the programmatic elements of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste and with the agenda of the Conference. - Identifying possibilities for increased cooperation under the Framework with other bodies dealing with relevant issues, such as the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, on mutually supportive targets on pollution and chemicals management. - Liaising and following up on developments of the science-policy panel to contribute further to the sound management of chemicals and waste and to prevent pollution and the intergovernmental negotiating committee to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment.

Function of the secretariat	Activities 2024–2026
	• Continuing to maintain the Knowledge Management Platform. • Continuing to participate in Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals meetings and further supporting the engagement of organizations participating in the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals.
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	• Developing and disseminating guidance materials (including on funding mechanisms) to support implementation by the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste stakeholders. • Supporting the process of nominating selecting and adopting issues of concern, as well as supporting the work of ad hoc multi-stakeholder working groups established in this regard under the Framework. • Providing clearing-house services in support of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste implementation, including promoting the exchange of relevant scientific and technical information among relevant stakeholders. • Supporting the establishment and maintenance of a clearing-house mechanism to provide information on resource mobilization and possible sources of financing for the sound management of chemicals and waste. • Ensuring continued relationship and engagement in mobilizing scientific and policy gap assessment expertise, taking into account the ongoing science policy panel process, building on the panel's role of serving as the panel in which policy issues could be addressed in full coordination with the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste. • Ensuring relationship and engagement with any future international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, building on the added value of the Framework in mobilizing economic and industry sectors of relevance to the objective of the instrument and in coordinating action regarding policy issues of shared relevance.
To facilitate the meetings and intersessional work of the Conference as well as regional meetings, and to disseminate the reports and recommendations of the Conference, including to relevant global and regional organizations and institutions	• Organizing the next session of the Conference in 2026. • Organizing the next meeting of the Open-ended Working Group for the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste in 2025. • Organizing a round of regional meetings in advance of the next sessions of the Conference and the Open-ended Working Group, in order to prepare and facilitate input into activities, receive updates from regions regarding priority actions agreed on by the Conference at its fifth session, and promote the exchange of expertise and information.

Function of the secretariat	Activities 2024–2026
	- Organizing one face-to-face meeting per year of the Bureau of the Conference. Online meetings of the Bureau will also be held as needed. - Planning and fundraising for the above meetings. Monitoring the secretariat budget and donor contributions and coordinating the preparation of reports to donors.
Functioning of technical, policy and scientific subsidiary and ad hoc expert bodies established by the Conference	Supporting technical, policy and scientific subsidiary and ad hoc expert bodies established by the Conference.
To promote, enhance and support the participation of all sectors and stakeholders in the Conference and the programme of work, including in Conference sessions and regional meetings	- Promoting the engagement of the economic and industry sectors. - Developing and implementing a communication strategy and an engagement plan
To report to the Conference on implementation by all stakeholders of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste	- Reporting on progress on the implementation of new programmes, other activities, and initiatives related to the implementation of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste at the next session of the Conference. - Liaising, in follow-up to the fifth session of the Conference, with all stakeholders on the recommendations, resolutions and outcomes of the Conference, including through stakeholder and sector consultations.
To report to the Conference at its next session on the development of a gender action plan	Developing a gender action plan in line with resolution V/4.
To present, at the next session of the Conference, draft guidelines for enabling national focal points to strengthen and prioritize national chemical and waste management capacities	Drafting of guidelines on how to build the capacity of national focal points, as well as on how national focal points can promote multisectoral collaboration and cooperation, coordinate this collaboration, and promote risk communication and awareness-raising.
To report on progress in the work and activities related to the measurability structure of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste at the next session of the Conference	Establishing and supporting the work of an open-ended ad hoc group on measurability and indicators.

II. Proposed budget

Table 2:

**Proposed indicative budget for the secretariat for the period 2024–2026
(United States dollars)**

		2024	2025	2026	Total
10	Project personnel component				
	1100				
	1101	Coordinator P-5 (Environment Fund)	—	—	—
	1102	Programme Officer P-4 (Health and labour sectoral engagement)	202 000	208 060	214 302
	1103	Programme Officer P-4 (Policy implementation)	202 000	208 060	214 302
	1104	Programme Officer P-4 (Operation and organization)	202 000	208 060	214 302
	1105	Programme Officer P-3 (Operation and organization)	182 000	187 460	193 084
	1106	Programme Officer P-3 (Knowledge management and measurability)	182 000	187 460	193 084
	1107	Programme Officer P-3 (Intersectoral and multi-stakeholder engagement)	182 000	187 460	193 084
	1108	Fund Management Officer P-3	182 000	187 460	193 084
	1109	Associate Programme Officer P-2 (Capacity-building)	162 000	166 860	171 866
	1110	Associate Programme Officer P-2 (Communications)	162 000	166 860	171 866
	1111	Associate Programme Officer P-2 (IT support/registration/web/document control)	162 000	166 860	171 866
	1199	Subtotal	1 820 000	1 874 600	1 930 838
	1200	Consultants (description of activity or service)			
	1201	Consultants	100 000	100 000	100 000
	1299	Subtotal	100 000	100 000	100 000
	1300	Administrative support (title and grade)			
	1301	Secretary GS-6 (Secretariat Administrative Assistant)	151 000	155 530	160 196
	1302	Secretary GS-6 (Secretariat Administrative Assistant)	151 000	155 530	160 196
	1303	Secretary GS-4 (IT and communication)	126 000	129 780	133 673
	1399	Total	428 000	440 840	454 065
	1600	Travel on official business			
	1601	Staff travel on official business	15 000	80 000	80 000
	1699	Total	15 000	80 000	80 000
	1999	Component total	2 363 000	2 495 440	2 564 903
30	Training component				
	3100	Meetings and conferences			
	3101	Regional meetings	—	—	630 000
	3102	Open-ended Working Group	—	1 200 000	—
	3103	Bureau meeting	35 000	35 000	35 000
	3104	Meeting of the Conference	—	—	2 500 000
	3105	Ad hoc working group	—	—	—
	3399	Subtotal	35 000	1 235 000	3 165 000
	3999	Component total	35 000	1 235 000	3 165 000

			2024	2025	2026	Total
40	Premises component					
4100	Fixed operating costs					
	4101	Operating costs	140 000	144 200	148 526	432 726
	4199	Subtotal	140 000	144 200	148 526	432 726
4999	Component total		140 000	144 200	148 526	432 726
50	Miscellaneous component					
5200	Reporting costs					
	5201	Printing and translation costs	10 000	10 000	10 000	30 000
	5202	Publication of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste texts	20 000	20 000	20 000	60 000
	5299	Subtotal	30 000	30 000	30 000	90 000
5300	Sundry					
	5301	Other miscellaneous	50 000	50 000	50 000	150 000
	5399	Subtotal	50 000	50 000	50 000	150 000
5500	Evaluation					
	5501	Final evaluation	–	–	76 000	76 000
	5499	Subtotal	–	–	76 000	76 000
5999	Component total		80 000	80 000	156 000	316 000
	Direct project cost		2 618 000	3 954 640	6 034 429	12 607 069
	Programme support costs (13 per cent)		340 340	514 103	784 476	1 638 919
99	Grand total		2 958 340	4 468 743	6 818 905	14 245 988

