



Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)

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**Preparatory Committee for the
Development of a Strategic Approach
to International Chemicals Management
Second session
Nairobi, 4–8 October 2004**

Report of the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the Development of a Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management

Introduction

1. At its seventh special session, held in February 2002, the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) adopted decision SS.VII/3, in which it decided that there was a need to develop further a strategic approach to international chemicals management (SAICM) and endorsed the Bahia Declaration and Priorities for Action Beyond 2000 of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS) as the foundation of that approach. The decision requested UNEP to work in consultation and collaboration with Governments, participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC), IFCS, and other stakeholders.
2. The SAICM initiative was endorsed by the World Summit on Sustainable Development (the Johannesburg Summit) in September 2002. That endorsement came in the context of the Summit's Plan of Implementation, which set a goal that, by 2020, chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment. The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation also set a target of 2005 for the completion of SAICM.
3. In response to a progress report, the UNEP Governing Council took a further decision, 22/4 IV, on SAICM at its twenty-second regular session in February 2003. It endorsed the concept of an open-ended consultative process taking the form of preparatory meetings leading to the convening of an international conference on chemicals management. The invitation for active collaboration by the full range of stakeholders was reiterated. The decision recognized the need for an open, transparent and inclusive process for developing SAICM. Decision 22/4 IV also called upon UNEP to compile possible draft elements of a SAICM and invited Governments, relevant international organizations and other actors to contribute to that compilation.
4. The World Health Assembly, in May 2003, and the International Labour Conference, in June 2003, both formally expressed support for the SAICM process and called upon the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Labour Organization (ILO), respectively, to contribute to it.
5. SAICM was discussed at the fourth session of IFCS (Forum IV), held in Bangkok from 1 to 7 November 2003. As part of its contribution to the SAICM process, the Forum developed a "thought-starter" document, including consideration of gaps in the Bahia Declaration and Priorities for Action Beyond 2000 and their implementation. That

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document (SAICM/PREPCOM.1/INF/3) was transmitted to the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the Development of a Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management.

6. The first session of the Preparatory Committee took place in Bangkok from 9 to 13 November 2003. As described fully in the report of that session (SAICM/PREPCOM.1/7), the session participants debated at length the possible elements and structure for SAICM. No final agreement was reached at the session, but much of the basis for future work was laid down and informed the many contributions that were subsequently made in the form of information documents and conference room papers by the participants at the current session.

7. Among the suggestions made during the first session was one calling for intersessional regional meetings aimed at providing regional input to SAICM. In accordance with that suggestion, regional meetings for Africa and for Latin America and the Caribbean were held in Abuja, Nigeria from 24 to 26 May 2004 and in Nairobi from 2 to 4 October 2004, respectively. The reports of those meetings were submitted as information documents to inform the debate at the current session.

I. Opening of the session

8. The second session of the Preparatory Committee for the Development of a Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management was held at the headquarters of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in Nairobi, Kenya, from 4 to 8 October 2004.

9. The meeting was opened by Mr. Jim Willis, Director, UNEP Chemicals, at 10.25 a.m. on 4 October 2004.

10. During the opening ceremonies, Ms. Caroline Nderitu recited a poem entitled "Wouldn't it be nice?", and Mr. Stephen Kalonzo Musyoka, Minister of Environment and Natural Resources of Kenya, presented certificates of appreciation to three Kenyan scientists selected by the Kenya National Academy of Sciences, Mr. Shem Wandiga, Ms. Helen Njenga, and Mr. Konchora Guracha, for their dedicated work in the field of chemicals.

11. Opening statements were made by Mr. Musyoka; Mr. Shafqat Kakakhel, Deputy Executive Director of UNEP; Mr. Rob Visser, of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), who spoke on behalf of the current IOMC Chair, Mr. Niek van der Graaff of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); and Mr. Suwit Wibulpolprasert, President of IFCS.

12. In his opening statement, Mr. Musyoka welcomed participants to his country on behalf of the Government of Kenya and its people. He noted that the second session of the Committee marked another important milestone in the effort by the international community to protect the environment and human health from the toxic and hazardous effects of chemicals by ensuring their safe and sustainable management. He underscored the importance of the present meeting being held in Africa, the continent with the greatest incidence of chemical mismanagement, and of well-managed and responsible investment in the chemical industry in developing countries as one of the stepping-stones to development.

13. In the industrial sector, he noted, unacceptable levels of pollution were still being generated. He stressed the need to monitor the management of small- and medium-scale enterprises, which operated more independently and with less regulation than large-scale industries. He stressed as well the importance of a holistic approach to the problem of chemicals management and highlighted the importance of clarity to ensure effectiveness at the implementation level. He noted that Kenya had ratified the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants in September 2004 and was fully committed to the process of elaborating SAICM. He wished participants fruitful and successful deliberations and thanked them for their important work.

14. In his opening statement, Mr. Kakakhel expressed his delight at the large number of participants from different sectors at the second session of the Preparatory Committee, as it reflected a high level of commitment to the SAICM process. He went on to thank a few newly participating states and organizations, as well as donors and United Nations agencies. He welcomed the recent entry into force of the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and noted the complementary programme of capacity-building and technical assistance of UNEP Chemicals, as well as the chemicals management activities of other units of UNEP. He stressed that the adoption of a strategic approach by the UNEP Governing Council and by other governing bodies would provide a solid basis for efforts to achieve the Johannesburg Summit goal of sound management of chemicals by 2020. He pointed out the growing importance of chemicals management on the environmental agendas of many regional groups, including those in Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, as a sign of the success of the process thus far and the need for it to move ahead. He concluded by reminding the participants of the ambitious task they faced and expressed his eagerness to witness the finalization of the process in 2006.

15. Mr. Visser described the composition and role of IOMC and gave some examples of successful joint activities under the IOMC umbrella, which he said underscored its commitment to and active participation in the first and second sessions of the Preparatory Committee. Although IOMC involved nine organizations, he pointed out that it was engaged in the SAICM process as a single entity to avoid duplication of effort and to ensure accountability. He highlighted two

key issues that IOMC hoped SAICM would address and on which IOMC could provide valuable input: the further integration of chemical safety considerations by Government sectors and all stakeholders; and the development of capacity-building and technical assistance. He also reminded delegates that the accountability of the IOMC organizations is ensured through their various governing bodies, and invited countries to work in a coordinated way through those governing bodies in furthering implementation of the future SAICM.

16. Mr. Wibulpolprasert reminded the participants of how difficult it had been to fund, organize and gather inputs for the sessions of the Preparatory Committee, and thanked the participants and the SAICM secretariat for the success of the SAICM process to date. He made special mention of the openness, transparency and inclusiveness of the process and challenged donors, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and national Governments to improve inclusiveness in the process. He described what he considered to be the decreasing trend of inclusiveness from the first to the second sessions of the Preparatory Committee. He stressed that chemical safety was a multisectoral responsibility that needed to be adopted by the United Nations General Assembly as well as by Governments. He recalled the constructive work done last year in November in Bangkok at the fourth session of IFCS and the first session of the SAICM Preparatory Committee as evidence of the valuable contribution and commitment of IFCS to the SAICM process. He highlighted the willingness of IFCS to consider playing any key role in the development and implementation of SAICM that the Preparatory Committee might wish to suggest. In conclusion, he expressed his belief that though the participants were a small group, with the collective wisdom, spirit and commitment that they brought to the task, they could change the world.

II. Organizational matters

A. Elections to the Bureau

17. Under the temporary chairmanship of Mr. Willis, the Committee elected the following members of the Bureau by acclamation:

President:	Ms. Viveka Bohn (Sweden)
Vice-President:	Mr. Adisak Thongkaimook (Thailand).

Ms. Ivana Halle (Croatia), Ms. Abiola Olanipekun (Nigeria) and Mr. Federico Perazza (Uruguay), who were elected Vice-Presidents at the Committee's first session, continued to serve at the current session. Ms. Olanipekun agreed to serve as Rapporteur at the first session, and she continued in that role for the current session.

B. Attendance

18. The following governmental participants were represented: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia (the), Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

19. The following intergovernmental participants were represented: European Commission, (FAO, Global Environment Facility (GEF), IFCS, ILO, OECD, Ozone Secretariat, Secretariat of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), World Bank, WHO, World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

20. The following non-governmental participants were represented: Climate Network Africa, Cohort for Research on Environment, Urban Management and Human Settlements, Croplife International, Day Hospital Institute for Development and Rehabilitation, Ecological Society "Ruzgar", Greenpeace International, Ground Work, International Council of Chemical Associations, International Council of Free Trade Unions, International Council on Mining and Metals, International POPs Elimination Network, International Union of Food, Agriculture and Allied Workers Associations, Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions, Pesticide Action Network, Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, South African Chemical Workers Union, World Wildlife Fund, United Kingdom, Worldwide Fund for Nature International.

C. Adoption of the agenda

21. The meeting participants adopted the following agenda for the meeting, on the basis of the provisional agenda set out in document SAICM/PREPCOM.2/1/Rev.1:

1. Opening of the session.
2. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Elections to the Bureau;
 - (b) Adoption of the agenda;
 - (c) Organization of work;
 - (d) Report by the secretariat on intersessional work requested by the committee.
3. Further development of a strategic approach to international chemicals management.
4. Other matters.
5. Adoption of the report.
6. Closure of the meeting.

D. Organization of work

22. The Committee agreed to meet in plenary every day from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m., and to establish contact groups as necessary.

E. Report by the secretariat on intersessional work requested by the committee

23. The secretariat introduced the following documents that it had prepared at the request of the Preparatory Committee at its first session: Compilations of concrete elements and strategic elements, headings and sub-headings identified during the first session of the Committee (SAICM/PREPCOM.2/2); A possible matrix structure for mapping interrelationships among strategic approach to international chemicals management actions (SAICM/PREPCOM.2/2/Add.1); Comments on the compilations of concrete elements and strategic elements, headings and sub-headings identified during the first session of the committee (SAICM/PREPCOM.2/3); and Additional comments on the compilations of concrete elements and strategic elements, headings and sub-headings identified during the first session of the Committee (SAICM/PREPCOM.2/3/Add.1 and 2).

III. Further development of a strategic approach to international chemicals management

24. The secretariat introduced the item, drawing attention to an information document entitled Approaches and objectives for the second session of the Preparatory Committee (SAICM/PREPCOM.2/INF/1). It noted that the reports of the African regional group and the Latin America

and the Caribbean group meetings would also be made available for consideration by the participants during the current session.

25. Following the secretariat's introduction, the participants made general statements of their positions on the development of SAICM.

26. Many participants asserted that there was a crucial need to move beyond the ideas and visions formulated at the first session of the Committee to a more concrete plan of action.

27. Many participants urged that lengthy debate should be avoided and substantive issues tackled, building on the intersessional work of the African regional group and the Latin America and the Caribbean group, notably on the three-tiered structure for the strategic approach, which had gained widespread support and which included a global plan of action, an overarching policy strategy and a ministerial declaration. Two representatives expressed concern about the three-tiered approach. One felt that there might be no need for a high-level political declaration, as Governments had already committed themselves to the goal of sound chemicals management by subscribing to Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. Another felt that the three tiers seemed to be duplicative of each other with respect to their content. The President responded that the content of each tier would continue to be discussed and clarified by participants during the current session.

28. A representative of the African group outlined the intersessional work of the group and urged the Committee to build on that work in order to achieve clarity in the plan of action, better integration of chemical issues in the wider sustainable development agenda in national planning and deeper engagement of stakeholders. The Committee considered that it would be useful to base the proposed statement of political strategic vision of SAICM on, among other things, the Abuja Statement and the decision on SAICM by the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment that were the outcomes of the regional meeting of African countries held from 24 to 26 May 2004 in Abuja, Nigeria (SAICM/PREPCOM.2/INF/8), as well as on paragraph 23 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the goal stated therein to manage chemicals safely by 2020. Further, elements identified during the meeting of Latin American and Caribbean countries from 2 to 4 October 2004 (SAICM/PREPCOM.2/INF/25*) should also be taken into account in the development of an overarching policy strategy, along with elements identified in a paper prepared by the IFCS Standing Committee (SAICM/PREPCOM.2/INF/6). It was stressed that all stakeholders and sectors should be involved in defining the strategic vision.

29. A number of participants felt that there was no need for a new institutional framework or new administrative bodies for SAICM. They suggested that existing financial mechanisms, once suitably funded, were appropriate vehicles to support the sound management of chemicals for sustainable development.

30. Several participants underscored that SAICM was a great opportunity to take stock of global chemicals management and to provide a framework for global international policymaking, which did not require a comprehensive legally-binding instrument, although the development of international legally-binding instruments for some substances or areas might be appropriate.

31. Several participants spoke of the need to support implementation of multilateral environmental agreements, including the Stockholm Convention, the Rotterdam Convention and the Basel Convention, and to exploit the synergies and linkages between those agreements to the full.

32. Several participants said that capacity-building and resources for development should be identified for developing countries and countries with economies in transition to enable them to integrate chemical safety issues into national strategies, including poverty reduction strategy papers. Many emphasized the need to bridge the widening gap in the capacity for chemicals management between developing countries, countries with economies in transition and developed countries. One participant noted that there was also a large gap between where even the most competent developed countries were in comparison with the goal of achieving sound chemicals management by 2020.

33. Two participants mentioned the responsibility of chemical manufacturers that export their products to developing countries to provide adequate and accurate information about the proper use of and risks associated with those chemicals. One participant expressed her desire to eliminate chemical accidents that result from ignorance at the grass-roots level in her country, which she said resulted from users of chemical products being unable to understand labelling. It was further noted that users of chemicals in developing

countries often had no viable substitutes for chemicals that could pose threats to human health and the environment, and that some resorted to using stocks of chemicals that had been banned in most developed countries.

34. One participant suggested that as SAICM had already brought together a wide range of intergovernmental organizations, it provided an excellent opportunity to address governance issues.

35. Another participant noted the development by the European Union of new legislation on the registration, evaluation and authorization of chemicals (REACH), which might be beneficial to countries with no regulatory system of their own, as it would improve the generation and public availability of data on chemicals.

36. A number of participants expressed their thanks to the secretariat for the difficult work of collecting and reflecting in the documentation for the current meeting the enormous disparity of views and ideas expressed at the first session of the Committee.

37. One participant suggested that, rather than debate the merits of different approaches, one approach should be adopted in a flexible manner such that it could be amended and adjusted in the future.

38. Several participants pointed to the importance of regions and subregions in the process.

39. Several participants thanked the Government of Switzerland for its financial support of the African regional meeting in Abuja and the Latin America and the Caribbean meeting in Nairobi.

A. Proposed structure for an overarching policy strategy presented by the President

40. Following the first day's airing of views, the President of the Committee proposed a structure for the overarching policy strategy for international chemicals management. She noted that the structure had drawn upon several conference room papers, as well as information papers reporting on the regional SAICM meetings for Africa (SAICM/PREPCOM.2/INF/8) and Latin America and the Caribbean (SAICM/PREPCOM.2/INF/25*) and an information paper on the implementation of chemical safety policies and addressing the widening gap submitted by the IFCS Standing Committee (SAICM/PREPCOM.2/INF/6).

41. By way of illustration, she pointed out that under the heading "statement of needs", a sub-heading could refer to the bridging of the widening gap in the capacities for the sound management of chemicals between developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition. She also noted that the items listed under the heading of objectives were drawn from those discussed at the first session of the Preparatory Committee.

42. Many participants expressed the view that the outlines contained in the reports of the African and the Latin American and Caribbean group meetings provided a good starting point for what the final outline could include. Some referred to the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the Rio Declaration, in which technical cooperation and financing were considered under a single heading within the category of "objectives".

43. One issue concerned where the heading on "financing" would best be placed in the outline for the development of SAICM. All participants recognized the important link between capacity-building and financing. Two distinct approaches emerged from the discussions, however. Many participants believed that financing would be most effectively addressed as a heading separate from capacity-building, to reflect its role as an important objective of SAICM in and of itself. Another substantial group of participants went further to suggest that, since financing was indeed of such importance in effectively managing and implementing chemical management objectives, it should be considered as a separate heading outside the category of "objectives".

44. Some discussion then ensued on a proposal that the term "financial considerations" be changed to "financial mechanisms". Several countries disagreed with the proposal, suggesting the former was more appropriate, since it implied a broader scope.

45. Several participants commented on the importance of addressing illegal international traffic in chemicals and chemical wastes. Some thought that illegal international traffic should be addressed under the section on risk; others believed that it belonged under the section on governance. Two participants

suggested that the issue was of such great importance that it should be included as a sub-objective on its own. It was mentioned that in some countries, illegal international traffic accounted for 80 per cent of cross-border movement of chemicals.

46. After further deliberation, the President proposed the following amended structure for the overarching policy strategy:

1. Scope.
2. Statement of needs.
3. Objectives:
 - (a) Risk reduction;
 - (b) Knowledge and information;
 - (c) Governance;
 - (d) Capacity-building and technical cooperation;
 - (e) Illegal international traffic.
4. Financial considerations.
5. Principles and approaches.
6. Implementation and taking stock of progress.

47. The Committee agreed to use the structure as so amended for the purposes of guiding its debate. It was emphasized that, at the current stage, the outline had been adopted solely for that purpose. The Committee then continued its consideration of various aspects of SAICM.

B. Consideration of the overarching policy strategy

1. Scope

48. The Committee proceeded to discuss the possible scope of the strategic approach and the overarching policy strategy, with the discussion on the latter point structured around the elements identified in the document prepared for the current session on approaches and objectives (SAICM/PREPCOM.2/INF/1, para. 3).

49. Several participants expressed their belief that the Committee should first determine the scope of the SAICM process, because the scope would determine the content of the other components of the process. A number of participants said that the scope should be as broad as possible to provide the flexibility needed to deal with issues as they arose in the years up to 2020, and that a broad scope was necessary for a coherent and comprehensive chemical and waste policy. One participant suggested that chemicals and classes of chemicals should not be prioritized de facto by limiting the scope of the SAICM process at its inception. Once the scope was determined, said another, not all the chemicals and classes of chemicals included would need to receive equal priority. In addition, one participant noted that not all chemical management issues needed to be addressed at a regional or global level and that, in some cases, they could be addressed within one country.

50. It was also noted that the language in paragraph 23 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation was quite broad and that the scope of the SAICM process should be consistent with that language. One participant pointed out that the SAICM process should take advantage of synergies between existing instruments and that such synergies could only be fully realized if the process was inclusive of all chemicals without exception. Another participant said that one of the goals of the SAICM process should be to eliminate fragmented efforts towards chemical management and that, if the SAICM process encouraged fragmentation at the international level by excluding certain chemicals or classes of chemicals, that fragmentation would certainly be reflected at the national level.

51. Others expressed concern, however, that the scope should not be too broad and that it should not touch on issues such as food additives, pharmaceuticals, chemical weapons or radioactive chemical

substances that were already extensively covered by other processes or bodies. It was further suggested that the focus should be restricted to industrial chemicals, and in particular heavy metals, endocrine disruptors, chemicals that were carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction (CMRs) and chemical mixtures and solid wastes. Several participants, while agreeing that radioactive chemicals and chemical armaments should remain outside the scope of the strategy, considered that maintaining a broad scope would leave flexibility for the inclusion of new and emerging substances such as residual pharmaceuticals in waste and that chemicals already being regulated might need to be dealt with from a different perspective. A narrowing of the scope could nevertheless be achieved by prioritizing chemicals or actions to be taken depending on the availability of funds. It was stressed that the scope should allow for the management of the chemicals covered throughout their life cycle.

52. Following the discussion on scope, the Committee, on the second day of the session, set up a small drafting group, chaired by Mr. Jean-Louis Wallace (Canada), to prepare a draft definition of scope based on the discussion that had taken place in plenary. The group reported back to the Committee on the third day of the session, at which time it presented a proposed statement of the scope of SAICM. In the ensuing discussion, Egypt, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, expressed a reservation about the proposal. It was agreed that the Group of 77 and China would work together with the Chair of the drafting group to try to reconcile their differences. The following day, the chair of the drafting group presented an amended version of the statement of scope. The committee provisionally adopted the statement for the purpose of furthering its work on the development of SAICM, and agreed to take it up again at its third session after it had been considered at regional SAICM meetings. The statement of the scope of SAICM, as adopted, is set out in annex I to the present report.

2. Statement of needs

53. The statement of needs, it was suggested, should cover more effective and efficient implementation of international agreements, an integrated approach to sustainable capacity-building and more effective information exchange. Further legal obligations should not be added to the existing burdens of developing countries, it was said; rather, assistance in meeting current obligations should be the focus. Emphasis was placed on achieving goals in existing frameworks and projects of international agencies and on avoiding repetition or replication of that work.

54. Several participants stressed the need for information exchange and capacity-building to be factored into the strategy. Bridging the widening gap between developed countries and developing countries and countries with economies in transition, they said, could only be achieved that way.

55. Some participants reiterated that the main aim of the strategy should be to help developing countries and countries with economies in transition in their national chemicals management programmes, and that it was therefore important to keep in mind differentiated levels of economy and development. It was suggested that chemicals management should be integrated into public policy, including poverty eradication and development strategies.

56. A few participants suggested that the statement of needs should indicate what the strategy would be expected to achieve and how its goals could be better accomplished than by existing agreements or programmes. One participant noted that the goals should be clear, specific and measurable by timelines so that countries could determine when they had reached different levels of success. One participant, speaking on behalf of a regional economic integration organization, said that there should be an explicit road map for the goals set out at the Johannesburg Summit, with timetables for particular uses and substances, which should address all sectors. The strategy, it was suggested, should not be restricted to a specific list of substances, but should be aimed at filling identified gaps in international agreements and addressing substances that were not yet covered. Several participants stressed the need for an integrated approach to coordination at both the national and international levels.

57. Other principles and approaches mentioned as worthy of inclusion in the strategy were the polluter pays principle, precaution, prevention of pollution, increased information from producers, understandable and harmonized labelling and a means to handle data properly. In addition, education, awareness raising and the concerns of vulnerable populations needed to be addressed.

58. A few participants noted the need for a financial mechanism to coordinate financing at the international level and adapt it to national needs. Lack of finance could be an impediment to a successful strategy. One participant noted that gaps in chemicals management existed in developed countries not only from a financial point of view, but also with respect to the way in which work was being undertaken. He suggested that the needs, goals and objectives should be simple if combined into one component, and that principles and approaches should be derived from previous work such as that on the precautionary approach and pollution prevention, and should include science-based decision-making.

59. One participant, supported by others, suggested that the statement of needs should provide the answer to why a strategic approach to international chemicals management was needed. The statement could acknowledge achievements already made in chemicals management, such as the development of international agreements like the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, the creation of IFCS and the work done on the globally harmonized system for the classification and labelling of chemicals (GHS). The statement of needs could then identify issues that were not yet adequately covered and indicate actions that were necessary to address those issues. Another participant, speaking on behalf of a regional economic integration organization, said that two essential components should be stressed in a statement of needs: first, bridging the gap in chemicals management, implementation, providing proper assessment and coherence; and second, governance in integration, legislation and implementation. He added that there was a need to enhance synergies and to identify priorities within existing gaps as well as to prevent overlaps in order to ensure the best use of human, financial and technical resources and to recognize new targets and emerging issues. Another participant agreed with the above and added that understanding and knowledge were elements that could be included.

60. One participant said that the statement of needs should specify the Johannesburg Summit 2002 goal of sustainable chemicals management and the goal to achieve such chemicals management throughout the life cycle of chemicals. The beneficial use of chemicals should be noted along with their potential for harm, and the achievement in chemicals management noted alongside the problems encountered. He said that synergies should be promoted and that gaps in implementation in the present chemicals management regimes and in coherence should be noted.

61. Several suggestions were made regarding components that could be highlighted within the statement of needs as actions to be taken to achieve sustainable chemicals management. Those included elements listed in the African position paper (SAICM/PREPCOM.2/INF/8, annex III, p. 13) and others mentioned during the plenary discussion such as promoting cooperation and coordination at the international, regional and national levels in all sectors, the safe use of chemicals in all areas of use, the absence of hazard data, the need for regulatory systems to protect vulnerable populations and ecosystems, the need for proper assessment, the need for increased awareness and knowledge, emergency preparedness, the inclusion of chemicals management in national development and poverty strategies, synergy and coherence using present capacity and addressing capacity needs where they were lacking.

62. Following the discussion, the Committee entrusted the secretariat, in consultation with the President, with the task of synthesizing the suggestions made during the debate and submitted in writing in a draft “statement of needs” document for the Committee’s consideration.

63. Most participants commended the work of the secretariat in preparing the synthesis document, which was presented to the meeting on the fourth day of the session, noting that it was a good basis for further negotiation. Many agreed that some parts of the document were essentially contextual and other parts were more specific and focused. There was a need, therefore, for adjustment of the document and for avoidance of duplication between the components of the strategic approach.

64. Several participants suggested that it was necessary to mention the need for a financial mechanism, as well as the other issues set out in the report of the regional meeting of the Latin American and Caribbean group (SAICM/PREPCOM.2/INF/25*).

65. One participant suggested use of the words “gaps in governance” for issues relating to coherent functioning and institutional arrangements of chemical safety.

66. Several participants proposed including a point on strengthening prevention, as protection had been mentioned but not prevention. Another participant suggested inserting a specific point called “strategies of prevention”.

67. A few countries that had recently had to deal with the after-effects of war and chemical contamination strongly urged inclusion of a section on the promotion of international cooperation in the provision of technical and financial assistance in tackling the effects of chemicals in war.
68. Some of the participants noted that the document had not adequately taken into account the role of developed nations, which produced most of the industrial waste and contaminated products. They suggested that some mention should be made of the need for adherence to, for example, the FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides. Some participants also wanted to note the need to rectify the imbalances between the responsibilities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition and those of developed countries.
69. One participant noted that developed countries, manufacturers and industries needed to get product information to users to deal with chemicals safely.
70. At various stages in the discussions, some participants noted that the synthesis document as presented appeared in some cases to confuse needs and solutions, and that it overlapped with some of the elements in the overarching policy strategy and the high-level declaration. The President and the secretariat pointed out that in this kind of exercise there would necessarily be some overlapping.
71. Many participants requested an amendment of a point regarding databases for the thousands of chemicals currently in use, suggesting it might erroneously imply that such databases were currently available, while it was their lack that prevented access to full information on chemicals management for all stakeholders.
72. Other entries that participants requested included wording on: full meaningful participation by stakeholders; public/private partnerships in chemicals management; the need to implement already existing alternatives to chemical use; the disposal of spent chemicals and the waste generated by chemical production and use; the phasing out of all hazardous chemicals; the safe use, reuse and recycling of chemicals; and the need for constant information updating to incorporate emerging and new issues in chemical production and management.
73. It was agreed that several points concerning capacity-building would be deleted and included under the capacity-building objective.
74. As detailed in chapter III. E. of the present report, the Committee agreed that the draft statement of needs would be revised to incorporate the participants' views, appended to the present report, made available for comment and then be further revised in preparation for the Committee's third session.

3. Objectives

(a) Risk reduction

75. There was extensive discussion of whether the section on risk should refer to the pertinent issue as risk reduction, risk minimization, risk elimination, risk prevention, risk management or a combination of two or more of these.
76. Two participants questioned whether people who worked with chemicals should be considered to constitute a particularly vulnerable group along with children, people of reproductive age and the elderly. One suggestion made to resolve this issue was that workers be considered as people particularly exposed to chemicals.
77. One participant said that the risks associated with industries imported into developing countries should be considered and that relevant information should be provided to importing countries. He reflected that many developing countries were unprepared to deal with accidental releases or disposal of chemicals from imported industries. Another commented that medical professionals in developing countries received training in diagnosing and treating biological illnesses such as infectious diseases but not in identifying illnesses or deaths triggered by chemical exposure, and suggested that the situation should be rectified.
78. The Committee requested the secretariat, in consultation with the President, to synthesize the views expressed orally and in writing during the debate on risk reduction. In the debate on the synthesis, which was presented to the meeting on the fourth day of the session, participants questioned whether the document

should contain a list of chemical classes for which production should be phased out by 2020. One participant said that there was not enough information on such chemicals to identify those that should no longer be used and gave the example of endocrine disruptors, for which research was continuing to determine exactly what they were and which chemicals were to be included in the class. Two participants said that the list of classes of chemicals should remain in the document. One of the two said that the dangers associated with endocrine disruptors had been recognized internationally since the 1960s and that SAICM should therefore recognize them as well. Another participant shared the concern but suggested that the list of chemicals was inappropriate.

79. One participant said that the language in the document implied that there was a threshold of “significant damage” needed to trigger a phase-out. He pointed out that this was contrary to the accepted goal of chemicals management, which should be risk reduction, and that certain chemicals had hazardous characteristics that warranted more stringent management than others. Another participant suggested that the paper should address chemicals that cause any damage, not just significant damage.

80. Other issues raised on this topic included the need to take a full life-cycle approach to chemicals management, the need to address chemicals management at the community level, and the need for language on chemical accidents to require site remediation and compensation of injured parties.

81. As detailed in chapter III. E. of the present report, the Committee agreed that the draft synthesis on risk reduction objectives would be further revised to incorporate the participants’ views, appended to the present report, made available for comment and then be further revised in preparation for the Committee’s third session.

(b) Knowledge and information

82. One participant suggested starting the section on knowledge and information with a discussion of the importance of information in identifying and assessing risks, which he suggested could serve as a bridge with the section on risk.

83. Another participant said that information provided to workers who were routinely exposed to chemicals should be more extensive than the information provided to the general public. He said that a label or a leaflet was not large enough to provide all the information on chemical properties and proper use needed to enable workers to work safely and protect the environment.

84. Many participants made the point that free access to knowledge and information should be stressed, that access to information should be dramatically increased across the globe, and that information should be made available in as many languages as possible.

85. With respect to information sharing, several participants expressed the view that collection centres for information on chemical-management issues should be established at all levels, with a view to, among other things, the harmonization of collected information. One suggested that a globally harmonized system of information exchange was believed to be a good ultimate goal for 2020. One participant emphasized the point that in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, information gathering and dissemination were often inadequate and the levels of chemicals in use in society and of spent chemicals were simply not known. Another stressed that to improve information gathering, the exchange of knowledge and information on chemicals management among regulators, producers, suppliers and users should be improved.

86. On the subject of knowledge, there was agreement that training was an essential component in sound chemicals management and consequently risk reduction. National Governments, including ministries of education, needed to promote information sharing on the risks and benefits of chemicals and their safe management throughout the education system, from primary school through to higher education. Public awareness through media and publicity should also be the task of Government agencies, and ministries themselves should be sensitized to sound chemicals management issues and the results of chemical mismanagement.

87. One participant suggested that to achieve the SAICM 2020 goal, a “no data, no market” rule should be globally implemented. Another said there was a crucial need to provide access to information on alternatives to chemicals, products and processes harmful to people and the environment. Several

participants stressed the importance of, and expressed their support for, monitoring data and the use of pollutant release and transfer registers.

88. One participant observed that industrialized countries, being the greatest producers and users of chemical products and having the greatest amount of chemicals management information, should play a major role in the wider dissemination and availability of knowledge and information. Information made available on the internet and in other media would be readily accessible.

89. An illustration of a system of checks and balances for the management and use of chemicals was given by one participant. He argued that developing countries should establish national and regional committees comprising all those involved with chemical products; such committees could collect and disseminate information and operate certification schemes to monitor origins, usage and risks of products before they entered the markets of those countries.

90. One participant stressed the importance of enhancing the commitment of future professionals and improving communication between academia, industry and government sectors for the sound management of chemicals. A participant from a developing country emphasized that many chemicals users in developing countries were illiterate and that it was necessary, therefore, to find ways to communicate information on chemicals to them.

91. The Committee requested the secretariat, in consultation with the President, to synthesize the views of the Committee in a draft statement on knowledge and information. In the debate on the synthesis, which was presented to and considered by the meeting on the fourth day of the session, several participants noted that there were redundancies and repetitions in the document, and considered that it could be further streamlined and focused. It was suggested that several items could be amalgamated into a single point and that some items would be more appropriately placed under capacity-building. One participant said that the section should deal with knowledge management rather than knowledge and information. Another noted that many of the items listed dealt with dissemination and sharing of data which, while important, did not reflect sufficiently the need for increased and improved knowledge, in particular on alternatives and substitutes not just for chemicals but also for chemical-free technologies. Another said that there should be a clarification as to who would supply the information and by what means. An industry participant said that items on access to and dissemination of information should be based on the Globally Harmonized System. The Committee proposed several other amendments and additions to improve the document further.

92. As detailed in chapter III. E. of the present report, the Committee agreed that the draft synthesis of knowledge and information objectives would be further revised to incorporate the participants' views, appended to the present report, made available for comment and then further revised in preparation for the Committee's third session.

(c) Governance

93. Several participants underlined the need for SAICM to ensure a competent, coherent and efficient regime promoting the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycles, with regular monitoring and evaluation to address new and existing gaps. Governance was seen as the area of the overarching policy strategy that should deal with policy integration, coherence at the national and international levels, integration of chemical safety into a wide range of Government work, and public participation and community engagement.

94. A number of participants underlined the importance of the strategy being global, and several proposed language to make the point that existing agreements and conventions related to chemicals should be ratified, implemented and further developed.

95. One participant noted that governance comprised maximization of effective input from all levels of society, including the private and public sectors and voluntary sector organizations, and that it should be based on pragmatic solutions such as co-location of convention secretariats, which might lead to synergies. Several stressed the need for meaningful public participation in regulatory processes, including the involvement of women.

96. Noting that chemical exposures often affected the poor who were working in recycling or using contaminated containers and facilities, one participant underlined the need for effective ways of involving

the poor and suggested that they might work with health and safety committees to collate instances of exposure to chemicals at work. Another participant accentuated the importance of independent inspection systems for workers and enterprises, in the interest of public and worker health.

97. Several participants pointed to the importance of integrating chemical safety into national and international policies and programmes, such as poverty reduction.

98. One participant expressed the opinion that UNEP was best placed to function as a steering body, particularly with regard to regular reporting and discussions in the Governing Council on progress, with appropriate input from other relevant bodies and organizations. Another participant suggested that it was premature to conclude that UNEP should be a steering body, and whatever arrangement was made at the global level, it should facilitate the involvement of all ministries, intergovernmental organizations and international agencies.

99. Acknowledging the challenges in terms of resources, skills and competencies for some countries, several participants agreed with the suggestion that SAICM should aim for every country to have a reasonable and competent system for chemicals management in place by 2020 and for high levels of compliance with both international and national regimes for chemicals management, including illegal international traffic in chemicals.

100. A participant from an African country underlined the power wielded in some countries by companies and economic powers that did not communicate or collaborate with national institutions and the need for assistance to those countries to implement policies of good governance.

101. One participant suggested that the key to the governance objective should be transparency, accountability and inclusiveness.

102. The Committee requested the secretariat, in consultation with the President, to prepare a synthesis of the views on the item. In the debate on the synthesis, which was presented to the meeting on the fourth day of the session, a number of participants reiterated the need for simple objectives and considered that some of the items proposed could be better placed under concrete measures. The document could benefit from some harmonization, one participant said, as there were both very general and very specific objectives. The Committee proposed several amendments and additions to further improve the document.

103. As detailed in chapter III. E. of the present report, the Committee agreed that the draft synthesis of governance objectives would be further revised to incorporate the participants' views, appended to the present report, made available for comment and then be further revised in preparation for the Committee's third session.

(d) Capacity-building and technical cooperation

104. Most participants felt that capacity-building was a fundamental and cross-cutting issue, crucial to the success of SAICM.

105. Several participants underlined the need to respond to the specific requirements of developing countries and countries with economies in transition. One participant called for clear recognition by the international community of the need for capacity-building and technical cooperation to enable such countries to develop sustainable and sound chemicals management. Appropriate and affordable clean technology transfer was stressed as important, as was the use of existing structures. Training on how to maximize the benefit of technical assistance programmes at all levels was indicated for developing countries.

106. Several participants supported the suggestion that SAICM should aim to narrow or eliminate the widening gap so often referred to between developed countries and developing countries and countries with economies in transition by 2020, and to provide the means to ensure that all those involved in chemical safety had the requisite and relevant skills.

107. A number of participants stressed that SAICM should involve all stakeholders with defined responsibilities. Several underlined the need for recipient countries to commit to including chemicals management in their poverty reduction strategy papers. Industry was seen as having an important role to play in capacity-building and technology transfer.

108. One participant said that workers should be trained at the plant or shop level or at major training centres run by Government, industry or trade unions backed up by a national regulatory system that directed the appropriate use of resources for adequate training, especially in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Several participants noted that most capacity-building was currently targeted to employees in managerial areas and neglected workers who were exposed to hazardous chemicals on a daily basis.

109. A participant urged increased donor harmonization and more effective use of resources, including overseas development assistance, with the aim of assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition to develop expertise, infrastructure and other means to identify and apply best practices and wider use and promotion of tools already developed for existing multilateral environmental agreements.

110. Several participants stressed the importance of effective national legal frameworks, with adequate legislation and the capacity to support them.

111. A number of participants spoke of the need to avoid duplication and enhance synergies with possible national coordination by Governments. One participant emphasized that SAICM should find mechanisms for horizontal technical cooperation among countries. Several participants said that information exchange tools such as INFOCAP were useful.

112. One participant urged that under SAICM, work be initiated on indicators that would provide information on chemicals and effects monitoring, as well as on tracking and reporting on progress in capacity-building and meeting sustainable development goals.

113. A number of participants pointed to the importance of linking chemicals management to the development agenda and some drew attention to the report of the chair of the High-level Open-ended Working Group on an Intergovernmental Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building (SAICM/PREPCOM.2/INF/21). One participant emphasized capacity-building as defined by the African regional group meeting in Abuja, while another invited delegates to look for guidance in the position paper by the group of Latin American and Caribbean countries contained in document SAICM/PREPCOM.2/INF/25*.

114. Many participants emphasized that capacity-building and technical cooperation should include materials in local languages and media targeted to illiterate populations.

115. Several participants encouraged the use of existing mechanisms including regional and subregional centres of the Basel Convention that might facilitate technical cooperation.

116. A number of participants stated that there was a valuable contribution to be made by regional organizations with respect to capacity-building.

117. One participant suggested that countries wishing to close the widening gap with respect to chemical safety should identify that as a priority when explaining their country needs to donors.

118. Other suggestions for capacity-building included: the training of educators; the strengthening of analytical laboratories; the adoption by developing countries of simple and cheaper methods to evaluate chemicals safety; national poison control and reporting centres; training for both the formal and informal sectors; capacity-building with respect to the regulatory frameworks of all participating countries in risk assessment and management; information exchange between countries; and supporting ratification and effective implementation of existing instruments and mechanisms.

119. Following the foregoing debate, the Committee agreed that the secretariat, in consultation with the President, would prepare a draft synthesis of capacity-building objectives for the Committee's consideration at the current session. The secretariat presented the synthesis to the meeting on the fourth day of the session, at which time the participants made various suggestions for its improvement.

120. One participant, speaking on behalf of a regional group, said that the paper should reference the link between the UNEP High Level, Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on an Intergovernmental Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building and SAICM, because the group's work would contribute to the implementation of SAICM. The President responded that the linkage between the two processes would not be reflected in the capacity-building paper, but would be reflected in the report of the

meeting. She also reminded the Committee that the strategic plan would be adopted at the next meeting of the UNEP Governing Council, and that the changes made to the plan before that meeting could inform the SAICM process as well.

121. Another participant suggested including the idea of building up synergies between institutions involved in chemicals management. Another stressed the need to promote horizontal cooperation, rather than just assistance from developed countries to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and specifically to incorporate a recommendation for South-South cooperation in the paper. One called for the inclusion of a reference to the widening gap between developed and other countries in their capacities for the sound management of chemicals. Other suggestions emphasized the need for increased transparency and inclusiveness and to strengthen technical partnerships between developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition. One participant suggested that, in addition to the institutional framework, the legal framework for SAICM should be discussed in the paper. Another proposed that reference be made to the transfer of clean technologies as a component of sustainable development. One participant recommended the inclusion of objectives concerning the development of competencies necessary for the sound planning of projects, the strengthening of infrastructure in developing countries and countries with economies in transition for the sound management of chemicals and the strengthening of those countries' capacities to implement multilateral environmental agreements relating to chemicals. In response to an observation that the International Labour Organization's global strategy on occupational safety and health included a capacity-building component, the President noted the need for synergies between such strategies.

122. Another participant suggested there was a chasm in the SAICM documents between the very general nature of the objectives and the very specific nature of the concrete actions. He suggested that this gap be bridged by including a summary of priority measures to give readers a basic understanding of what the SAICM process aimed to achieve.

123. It was suggested that IOMC conduct an intersessional study on information-sharing mechanisms. IOMC responded that it would be happy to examine a specific proposal and determine whether it had the resources necessary to do the work. IFCS offered to assist IOMC in accomplishing the study, because the members of its INFOCAP steering committee had considerable experience in the area of capacity-building.

124. As detailed in chapter III. E. of the present report, the Committee agreed that the draft synthesis of capacity-building objectives would be further revised to incorporate the participants' views, appended to the present report, made available for comment and then further revised in preparation for the Committee's third session.

(e) Illegal international traffic

125. One participant, speaking on behalf of a regional group, stressed the importance of illegal traffic in drugs and narcotics. Another suggested that several Latin American countries wanted to see: that a strengthened mechanism to enhance the ability of existing conventions to prevent illegal traffic in drugs and narcotics be established; that a specific group be set up in IOMC to examine the issue; that SAICM feature work, to be undertaken with the World Customs Organization, to study the profiles of risk that were likely to lead to illegal traffic; and that SAICM promote development of a global alert network on illegal traffic in chemicals, especially at the regional level. Another participant supported the proposed initiatives and recommended that the Committee examine the outcome of the IFCS Forum IV meeting held in Bangkok in November 2003, at which the participants outlined objectives related to illegal traffic that could be studied for SAICM.

126. One participant said that developing countries, especially African countries, faced great challenges in dealing with illegal traffic, despite the existence of legal instruments already in place. Difficulties were encountered in distinguishing chemical substances, products and wastes, and very little border control was in place to monitor illegal traffic, which was sometimes disguised as legal trade. Strong mechanisms needed to be put in place, he said, to control illegal traffic and assistance from developed countries to control products being exported would be optimal. He argued that the issue should be examined seriously in the context of SAICM, as nothing concrete was as yet available.

127. Another participant supported the notion that not only illegal trade but also legal trade in hazardous chemicals and products was of concern. Developed countries needed to look at standards to strengthen control of exports and also to control technologies and factories being exported. One representative, speaking on behalf of a regional group, supported an initiative on illegal traffic, suggesting that not only drugs, but also precursors and dual use chemicals be examined.

128. A number of participants were of the opinion that developed countries should be prohibited from exporting chemicals they had banned within their borders to any other country, whether developing or not. Others stated that they would not be able to agree to such a proposition. One participant observed that it would be inconsistent with the terms of a certain multilateral environmental agreement. Another pointed out that other multilateral environmental agreements provided for consents. A third noted that a decision on waste trade between developed and developing countries had not yet entered into force. Another noted that a ban on the transfer of hazardous waste from OECD countries to non-OECD countries was in the process of being ratified and was already being applied in practice.

129. The Committee requested the secretariat, in consultation with the President, to synthesize the Committee's views in a draft statement on illegal traffic. In the debate on the secretariat's synthesis, which was presented to the meeting on the fourth day of the session, the participants made various suggestions for its improvement.

130. As detailed in chapter III. E. of the present report, the Committee agreed that the draft synthesis of objectives concerning illegal international traffic would be further revised to incorporate the participants' views, appended to the present report, made available for comment and then further revised in preparation for the Committee's third session.

4. Financial considerations

131. One participant, supported by others, said that financial considerations were an important element of SAICM. No financing, he said, meant no action. He suggested that public, private, domestic and international actors play complementary roles in providing sustainable and responsible management of chemicals and hazardous wastes. Together, those actors should try to ensure the availability of the financial resources that would be necessary to implement SAICM. Developing countries and countries with economies in transition, he said, should include the sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste in their national poverty reduction and sustainable development strategies. Another participant said that existing global financial mechanisms such as GEF should be used or further developed to ensure that actions regarding the sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes had the possibility of being funded through existing mechanisms.

132. One participant, speaking on behalf of a regional group, noted that, given the gap in resources between developing and developed countries, it was crucial that the setting of ambitious goals in SAICM be coupled with new financial resources. There should be a clearly identified financial mechanism to support agreed upon goals. Resources could be channelled through existing sources and agencies so long as they were new funds and not detrimental to other programmes. The high-level statement of the three-tiered SAICM, he said, could provide that mandate, and donor countries could support it.

133. A representative of a non-governmental organization, noting the polluter pays principle contained in the Rio Declaration, said that one tenth of one per cent of the annual sales of chemicals, estimated at \$1.5 trillion dollars, would provide a budget of \$1.5 billion. He suggested that Governments might not be the proper or sole source of funds. In response, an industry participant noted that that figure did not refer to solvency, and that the industry had large stewardship programmes within its portfolios. Another industry participant said that the chemical industry had devoted financial resources to capacity-building in developing countries and to national projects under the UNITAR umbrella. At present, he said, the chemicals industry was not in a position to further fund the SAICM process.

134. One participant said that several models for a financial mechanism could be considered, but that any model should respond to four indicators: adequacy to support the SAICM process; "additionality", so that money would not be shifted from other important development activities; sustainability, so that there was a continuous flow of funds; and innovative management capacity, characterized by the SAICM spirit of

openness, transparency and inclusiveness. He gave examples of how this worked for the global fund to fight AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, and in earmarked tax initiatives.

135. Some participants suggested investigating extended producer responsibility, the polluter pays principle and the possibility of taxing chemical producers. Another, however, noted that the polluter pays principle was very complex, and warranted more study. He added that the Johannesburg Summit goal was set for 2020, and that resources would need to be available over a long period of time to that date. Other options could perhaps be applied in that time.

136. One participant said that a financial mechanism should be taken into account and correlate with the concrete measures being developed. He reminded the Committee that all actors in the SAICM process should be committed to the success of the process. Another participant, speaking on behalf of a regional economic integration organization, said that to have better insight into the financial resources needed, it was necessary to know what SAICM was supposed to achieve. Resources could then be mobilized by better use of existing multilateral funds and through bilateral funds and donor countries. A study was expected to be undertaken by the secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention on the use of a financial mechanism to implement that convention, which might provide useful information for the SAICM process. He further requested that the President initiate intersessional contact with the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) to discuss the mainstreaming of chemical safety in development cooperation activities and national sustainable development strategies and to invite DAC to participate in the third session of the SAICM Preparatory Committee. He also recommended that countries receiving development assistance contact their own national development authorities to discuss the integration of chemicals in development strategies.

137. The Committee agreed to set up a drafting group, to be chaired by Mr. Marco Tulio Scarpelli Cabral (Brazil) to undertake further work on financial considerations during the current session. On the morning of the final day of the session, Mr. Wilm Geurts (Netherlands), who had served as rapporteur for the drafting group, presented a report on the group's deliberations, noting that it was not meant as a final product, but rather an input for further discussion. That report is set out in annex II to the present report.

138. Responding to the drafting group report, several participants stressed the need to explore existing possibilities for a financial mechanism without ignoring the possibility of a new financial mechanism. One participant argued that the work of implementing SAICM would not have to wait for the development of a financial mechanism, noting that Governments had contributed funding already to the World Health Organization to begin implementation of those aspects of SAICM relevant to the health sector.

139. One participant suggested that the secretariat, with the help of Governments, inter-governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, should do further work before the Committee's third session. He specifically suggested that the secretariat develop an estimate of the amount of money that would be needed to implement SAICM at the national, regional and global levels, and that, after the costs of implementation were estimated, the secretariat should look at options for financing. To that end, he said that the secretariat should examine all global financial mechanisms for public goods, and not only those related to chemicals or the environment. The majority of participants agreed that intersessional work on financial considerations would be necessary.

140. Following this debate, the Committee invited Mr. Marco Tulio Scarpelli Cabral (Brazil), the chair of the drafting group on financial considerations, to lead the same participants in a contact group to formulate a proposal on intersessional work on financial considerations. At the afternoon session, the contact group chair presented a paper setting forth the group's recommendations.

141. Responding to a request for clarification of what it would cost to undertake the estimate of costs discussed during the morning session and included among the contact group's recommendations for intersessional work, the representative of UNEP, on behalf of the secretariat, expressed the opinion that a broad study of financial considerations would likely cost at least \$1 million and would take a significant amount of time to complete. A more limited study, however, undertaken as a complement to a study already underway for the Conference of the Parties to the Rotterdam Convention on a potential lasting and sustainable financial mechanism for that instrument, might be undertaken for around \$75,000.

142. In the light of those remarks about the cost of a broad study on financial considerations, the Committee agreed that the bracketed text in the contact group's recommendations concerning the estimate of overall cost of implementing SAICM at all levels would be deleted.

143. It was suggested that the twenty-third session of the Governing Council of UNEP/Global Ministerial Environment Forum would provide an excellent opportunity to highlight the need for funding a broad study of financial considerations, and one participant suggested that an agenda item for that meeting should be devoted to SAICM. He suggested further that the Committee of Permanent Representatives to UNEP should develop a common position in that regard.

144. Following further debate in which participants made a number of other suggestions for changes to the contact group's recommendations for intersessional work, the Committee adopted those recommendations, as amended. The recommendations as so adopted are set out in annex II to the present report.

145. It was agreed that the African regional group, working with non-governmental organizations, would submit an information paper to the third session of the Preparatory Committee on internalization of costs associated with chemicals production and use.

5. Principles and approaches

146. The President began the discussion by recalling that the principles and approaches previously mentioned as appropriate for SAICM included precaution, proportionality, substitution, prevention, polluter pays, right to know, life cycle approach, partnership approach, liability and accountability.

147. Several participants suggested that the lists of principles and approaches suggested in position papers prepared by regional or thematic groups in which they had participated form a basis for the SAICM principles. Representatives of individual Governments put forward further suggestions of principles that might be added to the list.

148. One participant suggested that, instead of creating a new list of principles for SAICM, the committee should use and apply established principles and approaches used in legal and policy areas, to which additional principles could be added. A debate then ensued over what constituted established principles. One participant noted that only those principles included in international documents that had been adapted virtually universally in instruments such as the Rio Declaration should be considered universal, as many countries were not party to regional agreements and thus had not accepted the principles contained therein. Another participant noted that countries varied in what they considered to constitute principles, giving the example of the "precautionary approach," which was recognized as a principle by some delegations but only as an approach by her country.

149. Another participant pointed out that certain principles under discussion were linked with language in international instruments such as the Rio Declaration and therefore had meanings that were broadly understood, while others were only vaguely defined. An example of the former was the "polluter pays" principle and of the latter, the principle of substitution. It was proposed that only those principles contained in the Rio Declaration be considered to be established, and that all other principles proposed be defined in writing by those putting them forward for consideration.

150. All of the participants who spoke on the issue agreed that the principles should be specific and precise, and should not merely be set forth in a general statement.

151. Following the debate, and as detailed in chapter III. E. of the present report, the Committee noted that the Government of Switzerland would undertake some intersessional work in identifying principles and approaches that might be incorporated into SAICM and would share this work with the Committee at its next session

6. Implementation and taking stock of progress

152. The President opened discussion of the topic by suggesting that the monitoring aspects of SAICM should be the last to be put in place, after all the other components had been defined. She therefore suggested that the Committee enter into only a preliminary discussion of the issue.

153. The regional groups for Africa and for Latin America and the Caribbean offered their proposals as models for this component of the strategy.
154. The African group recommended the formation of a transparent, multi-stakeholder platform to monitor progress, such as IFCS. Several participants representing African Governments spoke in support of the proposal. They expressed the view that existing international institutions for chemicals management did not have the mandate to monitor progress under SAICM and that the mandate of SAICM was broader than those of existing organizations.
155. Several other participants noted their desire to avoid creating a new organization with a mandate that would overlap with existing organizations and create confusion and duplication of effort.
156. Another participant observed that the monitoring of progress would be addressed by the contact group on concrete measures, which was identifying responsible parties and indicators of success for the actions that would be undertaken under the SAICM process.
157. One participant pointed out that there were challenges involved in tasking existing IOMC organizations with overseeing SAICM implementation. One was that the autonomy of the major international organizations involved in chemical safety, all of which had their own governing bodies, might prevent them from taking directives from other intergovernmental organizations or from the international community. IOMC indicated that, because its organizations would be involved to a significant extent in the implementation of SAICM, it would prepare a proposal concerning ways to monitor implementation progress. As for IFCS, it was not well suited to a monitoring task because it was not an implementing body, but rather a body intended to convene conferences and set directions. Nevertheless, he suggested that it made more sense to overcome the challenges presented by existing structures rather than to create a new structure, but the terms of reference of existing organizations would need to be reviewed to allow them to better coordinate and to take on the role of overseeing implementation. IFCS expressed a willingness to re-examine its terms of reference, if requested to do so at the international conference on chemicals management planned for 2006 to conclude the development of SAICM.
158. Several participants suggested that UNEP should play a lead role in implementing and monitoring the progress of SAICM. Another, however, suggested that one of the strengths of the SAICM process was the large number of intergovernmental organizations participating in the process, and said that he was reluctant to give a single intergovernmental organization such as UNEP the leadership role.
159. One participant said that, because all of the stakeholders involved in the SAICM process would be responsible for implementing parts of the strategy, each should be responsible for reporting on its own progress and results. He suggested the creation of some sort of repository or clearing house to centralize information on progress in implementation.
160. One participant expressed concern over the apparent development of an action plan for SAICM implementation, and suggested that SAICM should comprise a “toolbox” of options for chemical management rather than a set of prescriptive activities. Another participant responded to this concern by saying that, if the concrete measures proposed by the contact group were general rather than prescriptive in nature, the result would be more of a toolbox than a set of specific commitments.
161. A majority of participants expressed the view that the task of choosing an organization to take on the responsibility for tracking progress was too complex to resolve at the current session of the committee, and suggested that intersessional work be undertaken to examine the various options. As detailed in chapter III. E. of the present report, it was further proposed that a paper should be developed by IFCS in advance of the third session of the Preparatory Committee. One proposal for the paper was that it would identify drivers to meet targets, propose incentives for stakeholders to meet targets early and identify challenges that might keep targets from being met.

C. Concrete measures

162. The President introduced the documents that would serve as the basis for the discussion on concrete measures, which comprised notes by the secretariat on the compilation of concrete elements and strategic elements (SAICM/PRECOM.2/2); a possible matrix structure for mapping interrelationships among SAICM actions (SAICM/PREPCOM.2/2/Add.1); comments on the compilation of concrete elements and strategic

elements (SAICM/PREPCOM.2/3, Add.1 and Add.2); the report of the African regional meeting (SAICM/PREPCOM.2/INF/8); the report of the regional meeting of the group of Latin American and Caribbean countries (SAICM/PREPCOM.2/INF/25*); a paper submitted by IPEN on principles to be operationalized within the plan of action and concrete measures (SAICM/PREPCOM.2/INF/26); a conference room paper on capacity-building in the area of chemical safety submitted by IFCS; a conference room paper on international information exchange submitted by INFOCAP; a conference room paper on possible options for prioritizing concrete measures submitted by the European Union; and a conference room paper on next steps in the development of SAICM submitted by Croatia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nigeria, Norway, Senegal and Switzerland.

163. The Committee agreed with a proposal by the President that discussions should proceed utilising the matrix contained in the appendices to the report of the African regional meeting (SAICM/PREPCOM.2/INF/8).

164. Most participants supported the idea that the matrix row headings should be linked to the headings of the overarching policy strategy, while one suggested that additional areas not found in the strategy might be included in the matrix.

165. One participant proposed the addition to the matrix of a new column on implementation aspects and the merging of the two columns entitled “Concrete measures” and “Scientific activity” into one column called “Concrete actions”. In response to a request for clarification on the proposed addition of a column on implementation aspects, he explained that the column was intended to list different aspects of measures necessary to realize an action.

166. Following a proposal by one participant, it was agreed that the column title “Responsible authority” should be changed to “Main actors”. Main actors were cited as not only Governments, but also public/private partnerships, in recognition of the roles of non-governmental organizations and the private sector. One participant requested that trade, business and trade unions be mentioned in the column.

167. One participant underlined the linkages between the conference room paper on possible options for the prioritization of concrete measures and other documents such as the information paper submitted by the International Labour Organization, underlining, in particular, the importance of occupational health. He noted that the paper on possible options was based on the report of the African regional meeting, including elements of prioritization, and he clarified that the concept of best practices, as mentioned under the heading “Establishment of risk reduction programmes”, was considered a valuable means of risk reduction.

168. Another participant noted that the concrete measures presented in the matrix prepared at the African regional meeting were merely topic areas and that there was, therefore, a need for concrete measures to be elaborated.

169. There was support for a proposal that interim steps should be indicated in the column on targets and timeframes and in indicators of progress, and a proposal that a column on vision should be included in the matrix met with general agreement.

170. One participant suggested that the matrix should include descriptions of agencies in charge of funding.

171. It was agreed, therefore, that the matrix columns, in the following order, would be entitled: “Vision”; “Concrete measures”; “Activities”; “Main actors”; “Targets/time frames”; “Indicators of progress” and “Implementation aspects”.

172. In response to a request for clarification, the President of the Committee agreed that new actions could be proposed by delegations before finalization of the document in 2006, although the Committee had already done considerable work on the issue and had compiled a lengthy list of concrete measures.

173. The Committee agreed that a contact group, chaired by Mr. Jamidu Katima (United Republic of Tanzania) would be formed to start work on concrete measures. The group’s mandate was to develop a matrix of concrete measures using the relevant documents submitted to the meeting and comments made during the plenary session. Individual measures were to be further developed and a statement on aspects for each column was to be included as appropriate. The contact group was also requested to reduce and eliminate duplications, add missing measures, and group and organize similar and related measures. A first

attempt could also be made to group information under each of the four sub-headings for objectives: risk reduction; knowledge and information; governance; and capacity-building.

174. On the morning of the third day of the session, the chair of the concrete measures contact group reported briefly on the group's progress, noting the documentation that the group was using in its deliberations (including in particular SAICM/PREPCOM.2/INF/8 and SAICM/PREPCOM.2/2). The Committee agreed that the contact group should continue its work concurrently with plenary.

175. On the final day of the session, the chair of the contact group on concrete measures, Mr. Katima, reported back to the Committee and introduced a paper featuring a revised matrix of concrete measures and a tabular summary by identified objective. (As noted in chapter III. A. of the present report, the objectives had in the meantime been revised to include illegal international traffic as a fifth objective; the concrete measures in the revised paper were thus grouped under five objectives.) He said that the issue of the widening gap had not been specifically addressed and new drafting had not been attempted due to lack of time, and suggested that further intersessional work would be necessary to bring the document to an acceptable level of clarity for the Committee's third session.

176. Commenting on the work of the contact group, the representative of a regional economic integration organization said that there were gaps and, as yet, little prioritization. He recommended intersessional work to undertake that task. He added that information available in the in-session documents on possible options for the prioritization of concrete measures and input from the health sector should be considered when fine tuning the contact group paper.

177. The representative of the World Health Organization said that coordination work done within the health sector as a contribution to the development of SAICM should be incorporated into the concrete measures and could be updated as the work progressed further. The Committee agreed that the information contained in the in-session document on health sector input to SAICM would be annexed to the report of the current meeting (see annex III to the present report). The representative of IOMC offered his organization's assistance to identify "main actors" to be listed in the matrix as primarily responsible for each activity. It was further suggested that organizations and bodies listed within the "main actors" column should focus on issues within their competence and could examine and complete other sections, as well as identify any additional areas in which they could usefully contribute.

178. A representative of a non-governmental organization requested Governments, intergovernmental organizations and others to consider participation of all stakeholders during regional consultations. Another participant commended the extensive work done by non-governmental organizations for the current session, and urged that funds be identified for their continued participation, also at the regional level.

179. One participant suggested an additional column on outputs so that the concrete measures could be matched to the objectives and to ensure that those measures were being fulfilled.

180. The Committee agreed that the information contained in the in-session document on integrated chemicals management as an essential component of SAICM be annexed to the report of the current meeting (annex IV).

181. As detailed in chapter III. E. of the present report, it was agreed that the contact group paper would be further revised by the secretariat after the session had ended, working in consultation with the President, to remove repetitions and redundancies and to incorporate elements from the secretariat's draft syntheses of objectives within the overarching policy strategy which, on the basis of the Committee's comments, would more appropriately be classified as concrete measures. The text, as so revised, would be set out as an annex (annex V) to the present report and circulated for comment, including by regional groups during their upcoming intersessional consultations. Following the receipt of submissions, the paper would be again revised by the secretariat in consultation with the President and made available for consideration by the Committee at its third session.

D. High-level political declaration

182. The President of the Committee prefaced debate on the item by noting that, while there would not be time at the current session to treat the issue in full, it would nevertheless be useful to make a start on it and

perhaps set the stage for intersessional work. Suggesting that any declaration should be concise, she offered the following possible elements as a starting point for the Committee's consideration:

- (a) Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation as bases of the declaration;
- (b) A statement recognizing that chemicals were beneficial but also detrimental, and that there was a need for fundamental change in the way they were used by society;
- (c) The determination to attain the 2020 goal;
- (d) The determination to eliminate the gap between developed countries, developing countries and countries with economies in transition;
- (e) The need to implement existing multilateral environmental agreements;
- (f) The need to involve all sectors of society in implementation;
- (g) The importance of public participation, including the role of women;
- (h) The importance of working within a transparent and open process;
- (i) Financing;
- (j) Ensuring that SAICM was included in the work programmes of all relevant United Nations organizations and relevant financial institutions;
- (k) Implementation and taking stock, including the way forward;
- (l) Adopting the overarching policy strategy.

183. Most participants supported the elements proposed, noting that they provided a good basis for further work on the political statement, which would form a vital component of SAICM.

184. A number of participants expressed the opinion that the high-level political declaration should adopt the plan of action in addition to the overarching policy strategy and commit to its implementation. Some participants preferred the option of having the overarching policy strategy clearly state the intention of implementing the concrete measures.

185. A representative of the African group requested that the Committee take cognizance of the statement of the political strategic vision for the strategic approach to international chemicals management submitted by the group of African countries as the basis for further development of the high-level declaration for SAICM (SAICM/PREPCOM.2/INF8).

186. A representative of the group of Latin American and Caribbean countries called attention to the report of that group's regional meeting (SAICM/PREPCOM.2/INF/25*), which covered many elements that might be included in the political declaration, and suggested that the outcomes of such meetings should be taken into account.

187. Several participants pointed to the need for participation by all stakeholders, underlining the crucial role of vulnerable groups, including women, as emphasized in article 7 of the Stockholm Convention, and children. A number of participants requested specific mention of women, children, workers or the elderly in the declaration.

188. One participant underlined the importance of reviewing the development of the chemical industry and chemical safety within the context of overall social and economic progress in the light of the decisions reached during the Rio and Johannesburg summits.

189. Other comments included the following: areas currently not covered in international chemicals management regimes should be addressed under gaps; the importance of regional initiatives should be mentioned; the involvement of all sectors should be emphasized in order to include occupational safety and health; and the document should reflect that Governments ought to take chemical safety seriously in their development agendas.

190. In the light of the foregoing debate, the President, on the last day of the session, presented the Committee with an outline high-level declaration that she had prepared. The Committee agreed that the

outline should be annexed to the report of the current session (see annex VI). One participant noted that the outline would be the subject of discussion at regional meetings in advance of the Committee's third session, and voiced the view that the final shaping of the outline should therefore be open to input from such meetings. It was agreed that, on the basis of the outline and comments received thereon, the President would prepare a first draft of a political statement that would be circulated to members of the Preparatory Committee prior to its third session.

E. Intersessional work

191. Being of the view that it would be necessary to undertake intersessional work on the further development of SAICM in the period leading up to the Committee's third session in order to reach the goal of adopting a final plan at the international conference on chemicals management to be held in early 2006, the Committee agreed that:

(a) The secretariat, in consultation with the President, would revise the in-session documents that had been prepared during the meeting on the statement of needs, risk reduction, knowledge and information, governance, capacity-building and technical cooperation and illegal international traffic in the light of the comments submitted by participants during the session and append them as a consolidated draft overarching policy strategy in an annex to the report of the current session, which would be issued within three months of the close of the session. The draft overarching policy strategy, as so revised, is set out in annex VII to the present report;

(b) The secretariat would review the contact group paper on concrete measures, revise it to remove repetitions and redundancies and to incorporate elements from the secretariat's draft syntheses of topics under the category of "objectives" which, on the basis of the Committee's comments, would more appropriately be classified as concrete measures, and append the paper in an annex to the report of the current session, which would be issued within three months of the close of the session. The paper, as so revised, is set out in annex V to the present report;

(c) Following the completion of the report of the current session, the secretariat would make available for comment the draft overarching policy strategy and the paper on concrete measures, as revised for purposes of the report. It was stressed that, to the extent practicable, comments from countries should be incorporated in regional group submissions rather than submitted individually and that, similarly, individual non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations should aim to provide their comments through umbrella groups;

(d) A series of regional group meetings would be held from February to May 2005 to give Governments and others an opportunity to review the documents together and elaborate regional positions, including participation of non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders;

(e) Following the regional meetings, the secretariat, working together with the President, would further revise the draft concrete measures paper to reflect the comments received thereon and outputs of the regional consultations;

(f) Based on the comments from the regional meetings and other submissions, the President would develop a revised draft overarching policy strategy, ensuring coherence and avoiding duplication with the high-level declaration and concrete measures paper;

(g) The President would develop the draft high-level declaration, based on the outline she presented to the Committee at its second session, comments received thereon and the outputs of the regional consultations;

(h) As set out in the report of the financial considerations contact group (annex II to the present report), the secretariat would undertake a study, subject to the availability of funds, on financial considerations associated with the implementation of the future SAICM, building on related work being carried out by the secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention;

(i) The President would approach the OECD Development Assistance Committee to discuss the mainstreaming of chemical safety in development cooperation activities and national sustainable development strategies;

(j) IFCS would prepare a thought-starter in the area of implementation and taking stock of progress. One proposal for the paper was that it would identify drivers to meet targets, catalysts for meeting targets ahead of time and obstacles that might keep targets from being met;

(k) Switzerland would undertake a limited study to elucidate existing principles and approaches, for example, under Agenda 21;

(l) Canada, supported by China, would lead in the development of a guidance document for the preparation of SAICM implementation plans, with a view to achieving a consistent approach in preparing and reporting on implementation plans;

(m) IOMC would provide the following contributions:

(i) A paper on capacity-building strategy;

(ii) A paper on ways to monitor progress in the implementation of SAICM;

(iii) An assessment of ways to enhance coordination and cooperation among capacity-building information exchange systems (with input from the INFOCAP steering group);

(iv) Input with respect to the document on concrete measures;

(n) UNEP would prepare an assessment of the contribution it might make through UNEP chemicals and other units to the implementation and oversight of SAICM;

(o) IPEN and the Environmental Health Fund, in collaboration with the African group, would prepare a paper on the internalization of costs associated with damage to the environment and human health caused by chemicals;

(p) IPEN would prepare papers on various topics for each of the regional meetings.

192. The President of the Committee reiterated that non-governmental organizations should be included in regional meetings in an open, transparent and inclusive process.

193. The President reminded the Committee that intersessional work entrusted to the secretariat could only be undertaken if financial resources were made available to fund it.

194. A representative of Switzerland, noting the importance of regional meetings to the SAICM process, said that the Government of Switzerland and another donor Government were committed to providing funding for those meetings.

IV. Other matters

195. The representative from Austria, noting that the first meeting of the Preparatory Committee had been held at the United Nations office in Bangkok and the current meeting at the United Nations office in Nairobi, suggested that it might be appropriate to convene the third meeting of the Preparatory Committee at the United Nations office in Vienna, Austria. If the session were held in Vienna, she said, the Government of Austria would be pleased to contribute 125,000 euros towards its cost.

196. The Committee was extremely pleased to learn that Professor Wangari Maathai, Kenya's Assistant Minister for Environment, had just been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, and expressed its warmest congratulations to Professor Maathai.

197. The Committee passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Jim Willis, who would shortly be leaving his post as Director of UNEP Chemicals, for the important contribution he had made to the cause of the sound management of chemicals during the nine years of his association with UNEP.

V. Adoption of the report

198. The Committee adopted the present report on the basis of the draft report contained in documents SAICM/PREPCOM.1/L.1 and L.1/Add.1, as orally amended, and on the understanding that finalization of the report would be entrusted to the Rapporteur, working in conjunction with the secretariat.

VI. Closure of the meeting

199. Following the customary exchange of courtesies, the President declared the session closed at 6 p.m. on Friday, 8 October 2004.

Annex I

Scope

Definition developed by the contact group on scope and provisionally adopted by the Committee

The strategic approach to international chemicals management has a broad scope, covering at least, but not limited to:

- (a) Environmental, economic, social, health and labour aspects of chemical safety, and
- (b) Agricultural and industrial chemicals,

with a view to promoting sustainable development and covering chemicals at all stages of their life cycle, including in products.

The strategic approach to international chemicals management should take due account of instruments and processes that have been developed to date and be flexible enough to deal with new ones without duplicating efforts, in particular the efforts of forums dealing with the military uses of chemicals.

Annex II

Financial considerations

Report of the contact group

The drafting group on financial considerations met on 7 October 2004 and compiled the following text containing different elements put forward by delegations from developed countries, developing countries and countries with economies in transition as an input to the discussion on the overarching policy strategy for SAICM:

[Given the gap of resources and capacities between developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition, it is crucial that the setting of ambitious goals be coupled with the provision of new and additional financial resources to enable developing countries and countries with economies in transition to participate in the common effort to achieve, by 2020, the sound management of chemicals on a global scale.

Recognizing the need to identify new financial resources and mechanisms in order to ensure the achievement of objectives set out in paragraph 23 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the SAICM process should include a clear commitment among all stakeholders to promote this task.

Public, private, domestic and international actors play complementary roles in providing sustainable and responsible management of chemicals and hazardous waste. Together, these actors should also try to ensure the availability of the financial resources that will be necessary to implement SAICM.

Developing countries and countries with economies in transition should include the sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste in their national poverty reduction and sustainable development strategies.

SAICM shall have clearly identified financial mechanisms, which will be responsible for offering the required support for the achievement of the goals agreed.

The possibilities in existing global financial mechanisms, such as the Global Environment Facility, should be used, or further developed, to ensure that actions regarding the sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste have the possibility of funding through existing mechanisms.

The Group of 77 and China and countries with economies in transition understand that such resources could be channelled through existing agencies, or newly created mechanisms, if it is assured that such funding will be additional and will not be provided to the detriment of existing financial commitments with relevant environmental conventions or activities.

The high-level declaration to be issued at the conclusion of the SAICM preparatory process shall provide a mandate to perform this task, and shall also include a clear commitment of donor countries to provide the new and additional resources required.]

Recommendations of the contact group for intersessional work

The Committee,

Having in mind the discussions on financial considerations during its second session,

Understanding that any intersessional work will be subject to available funding,

Understanding that possible regional meetings already foreseen will also address the issue of financial considerations,

Recognizing the need to prevent the duplication of work and draw on available studies and information (in particular the study recently commissioned by the Conference of the Parties to the Rotterdam Convention and any related work under the aegis of the Basel Convention, the Stockholm Convention, the Global Environment Facility et cetera),

Requests the secretariat to undertake a study pursuant to the following terms of reference and present the result in time for consideration by the Committee at its third session:

Mechanisms

Status

- Identification of [existing [and potential]] mechanisms used for chemical safety issues and possible gaps;
- [New mechanisms;]

Management structure of possible mechanisms

Sources

- Private sector;
- Public sector;
- Non-governmental organizations; intergovernmental organizations;

Indicators

- Adequacy;
- Sustainability;
- Feasibility;
- Equity;

Resources [(additionality)]

- Strategy for mobilization of resources;
- [New and additional;]
- Existing and potential / prioritization / distribution;
- More effective and efficient use of existing sources of finance.
- [Internalization of costs to society associated with chemicals production and use.]

The Committee agreed that bracketed issues would not be considered in the study but could be taken into account by participants in their preparations for the third session of the Committee.

Annex III

Submitted by the European Union, Canada, Nigeria, the Philippines, Slovenia, Switzerland, Togo and the World Health Organization

SAICM health sector input

1. This summary provides input from the Health Sector to SAICM. It is based on input from a total of 78 countries (56 countries provided input to SAICM PrepCom1 and of the 22 additional country submissions received prior to PrepCom2, seven were from countries that had not previously provided input; an additional 15 countries provided input during the course of PrepCom2).
2. In the context of coordination of Health Sector views, countries call strongly for a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder process for development, implementation and assessment of SAICM, to reflect the principle that human beings lie at the centre of concerns for sustainable development. The need for integration of chemicals into mainstream health policies is agreed, as is the contribution that the sound management of chemicals can make to achievement of the WSSD Plan of Implementation and the Millennium Development Goals.
3. The importance of establishment and strengthening of inter-sectoral processes and approaches at regional and country level is emphasized. Use of advocacy, community empowerment, participation and ownership is highlighted. Coordination at all levels should be improved, including at national, regional and international levels.
4. SAICM implementation should involve periodic follow-up and assessment of progress and include the use of indicators of human exposure and health. Mechanisms for ongoing Health Sector engagement in the process of implementation at all levels need to be agreed.
5. Currently, the following main areas of health input for SAICM are foreseen.
 - **Filling of gaps in abilities to access, interpret and apply knowledge** (e.g. improved availability of information on the hazards, risks and safe use of chemicals (including those in manufactured products), in forms relevant to end users, and improved use of existing risk assessments).
 - **Development and use of new and harmonized methods for risk assessment**, e.g. methods for assessment of dose-response relationships and risks to vulnerable groups, in particular children, pregnant women and fertile people, the elderly and the poor; new tools for risk assessment, making best use of (molecular) epidemiology, clinical and exposure data, and scientific advances in toxicogenomics; harmonized methods for risk assessment of carcinogens, mutagens, reproductive toxins, genotoxins and immunotoxins; and new risk assessment methods relevant to real-life exposures, e.g. aggregate/cumulative exposures, use of simple analytical methods for in-field exposure assessment.
 - **Development of better methods and criteria to determine the impact of chemicals on health (and thereby on economy and sustainable development) to set priorities for action, for the detection of chemicals, and to monitor progress of SAICM**. This will also assist with implementation of Millennium Development Goals and place chemicals and health on development assistance agenda. These methods should be able to be used at country level. Means of determining health impacts of policy decisions are required.

- **Building capacities of countries to deal with poisonings and chemical incidents.** An integrated approach to establishment and strengthening of poisons centres and surveillance, alert and response mechanisms for chemical incidents is proposed. This would include technical cooperation on a regional basis.
- **Filling of gaps in science** (e.g. gaps in understanding of endocrine disruptors).
- In addition to risk assessment methods, broad **strategies specifically directed to the health of children and young families** are needed. These would include recommendations arising from Forum IV.
- Inclusion of specific **actions for worker health protection**, including farmers and children, and linking of these to broader health policy and actions, in consultation with the labour sector.
- Inclusion of a **range of preventive strategies**, education and awareness raising, and capacity building in risk communication.
- As a priority, further **work to promote alternatives to highly-toxic, persistent and bioaccumulating chemicals**, taking into account the whole life-cycle of chemicals including waste. This would include using tools such as cleaner production and integrated pest and vector management.

Annex IV

Integrated chemicals management

Conference room paper on integrated chemicals management as an essential component of SAICM, submitted by Costa Rica, Jamaica, Nigeria, Senegal, Sri Lanka and Switzerland

The concept of integrated chemicals management and of developing integrated national programmes for sound chemicals management has proven to be an effective and efficient instrument for promoting a coherent, cooperative and synergetic chemicals policy. We therefore propose that the concept should be included in SAICM.

1. Overarching chemicals policy strategy

Integrated chemicals management should be included as an important concept in the overarching chemicals policy strategy. Therefore, references should be included both in the statement of needs and in the chapter on principles and approaches.

2. Global plan of action

The plan of action should include in its chapter on governance the following measures:

Vision: Countries develop a coordinated systematic and programmatic approach to chemicals management in a sustainable way.

Concrete measures	Activity	Main actors	Targets/Time frames	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Implementation of integrated national programmes (INPs) for the sound management of chemicals at the national level in a flexible manner reflecting the countries' specific needs and recognizing of strengthening the existing instruments	Development of a comprehensive national profile	National Governments	200X	Number of countries that have developed national profiles	<p>Inclusion of INP in national poverty eradication strategies and national development plans</p> <p>Setting of priorities according to countries' specific needs.</p> <p>Making full use of regional cooperation, experiences and best practices.</p> <p>Financial support from donor countries</p> <p>Training support, capacity-building from donor country</p>
	Formalization of an inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholder coordinating mechanism on chemicals management issues, including coordination of national Government and multi-stakeholder positions in international meetings	National Governments Stakeholders	200X	<p>Number of countries that have developed inter-ministerial multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms</p> <p>Participation of all relevant ministries and stakeholders in coordination mechanisms</p>	<p>Allocation of a budget line to inter-ministerial coordination</p> <p>Training support, capacity building from donor country</p>
	Development of a national chemical safety policy outlining strategic goals and milestones towards reaching the Johannesburg Summit goal.	National Governments	200X	Number of countries that have developed national chemical-safety policies	<p>Including the development of national chemical-safety policies in national poverty eradication strategies and national development plans</p> <p>Allocation of a budget line to national chemical safety</p> <p>Training support, capacity-building from donor countries</p>
	Development of national chemicals safety information exchange systems	National Governments	200X	Number of countries that have developed national chemical-safety information exchange systems	
	Development of national strategies to mobilize national and external resources and to raise the importance	National Governments	200X	Number of national strategies to mobilize national and external resources developed	Allocation of a budget line to national chemical safety

Concrete measures	Activity	Main actors	Targets/Time frames	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	of chemicals management within national sustainable development frameworks				Inclusion of INP in national poverty eradication strategies and national development plans
	Develop policies of systematic stakeholder involvement, bringing synergies from related initiatives on chemicals management.	National Governments Stakeholders	200X	Number of countries that have developed policies of systematic stakeholder involvement Involvement of all relevant stakeholders in chemicals policy to ensure that all interests are adequately addressed	

Annex V

Concrete measures

Report of the contact group on concrete measures as revised by the secretariat in consultation with the President

Introduction

1. During the Committee's second session, a contact group chaired by Mr. Jamidu Katima (United Republic of Tanzania) commenced work on concrete measures. The group's mandate was to develop a matrix of concrete measures using the relevant documents submitted to the meeting and comments made during the plenary session.
2. The matrix was divided into sections reflecting the five topics for objectives within the draft overarching policy strategy (OPS): risk reduction, knowledge and information, governance, capacity-building and technical cooperation and illegal traffic. For each objective, the matrix set out corresponding concrete measures, proposed activities, the main actors involved and a time frame (though the last of these was left largely uncompleted). The first page of the matrix consists of a summary page indicating the objectives addressed by each concrete measure.
3. As requested by the Committee, the secretariat, working in consultation with the President, further revised the contact group paper to remove repetitions and redundancies and to incorporate elements identified by the secretariat during preparation of the draft consolidated OPS which, on the basis of the Committee's comments, would more appropriately be classified as concrete measures. These additional measures are referenced in the matrix as follows to reflect the fact that they are derived from plenary discussions on SAICM objectives related to (1) risk reduction; (2) knowledge and information; (3) governance; (4) capacity-building and technical cooperation; and (5) illegal international traffic; as well as (6) the SAICM statement of needs.
4. It is anticipated that participants will make submissions on the matrix of concrete measures, including through planned regional consultations in early 2005. In the light of such comments, the paper will again be revised by the secretariat in consultation with the President and made available for consideration by the Committee at its third session.

Matrix of concrete measures

Summary of the objectives addressed by each concrete measure

Concrete measures	Objective 1: Risk reduction	Objective 2: Information and knowledge	Objective 3: Governance	Objective 4: Capacity- building and technical cooperation	Objective 5: Illegal traffic
Children and chemical safety	X	X		X	
Occupational health and safety	X	X			
GHS	X	X	X	X	
Highly toxic pesticides	X	X			
Cleaner production	X			X	
Remediation of contaminated sites	X			X	
Lead in fuel	X			X	
Good agricultural practices	X			X	
PBTs/CMRs/HMs	X				
Risk assessment, management & communication	X	X			
Waste management	X				
Prevention and emergency response	X				
Research, monitoring, data		X			
Hazard data generation		X			
Information management		X			
Life cycle		X			
Pollutant release and transfer registers (PRTRs)		X	X		
Education and training		X			
Stakeholder participation		X			
International agreements			X		
Social and economic considerations			X		
Promotion of industry participation and responsibility			X		
Legal, policy and institutional aspects			X		
Liability and compensation			X		
Stock-take, progress			X		
Protected areas			X	X	
Capacity-building				X	
Trade and environment				X	
Prevention of illegal traffic					X

Concrete measures addressing risk reduction (objective 1)

Concrete measures	Activities	Main actors	Targets/Timeframes
Children and chemical safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish needed infrastructure for research into the impact of exposure to chemicals on children and women. Prepare initial national assessments of children's environmental health and chemical safety, identifying priority concerns and a basis for developing action plans to address those concerns. Develop guidance tools to assist countries to prepare their assessments and action plans. Consider chemical exposures that can occur prior to conception and during gestation, infancy, childhood and adolescence. Convene a multi-stakeholder meeting to explore mechanisms for collecting data and disseminating information that could be used to reduce uncertainty in risk assessments. Eliminate, as a priority, any child labour that involves hazardous substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) (World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), International Labour Organization (ILO)) National Governments Stakeholders Regional Organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidance tools by 2006
Occupational safety and health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enact and strengthen legislation to protect the health of workers and the public, covering the entire spectrum of work situations in which chemicals are handled, including such sectors as agriculture and health. Develop and implement relevant approaches, standards and guidance material for recording, collecting and analysing workplace data and make the collected information available to those undertaking assessment of chemical risks at the national and international levels. Develop harmonized data elements for recording relevant workplace data in company-specific databases. Develop a system of health and environmental impact assessment in chemicals handling and incorporate it in occupational safety and health programmes in countries as a prerequisite to boost prevention efforts. Develop, enhance, update and implement ILO safe work standards, ILO guidelines on occupational safety and health management system (ILO-OSH 2001) and other non-binding guidelines and codes of practice to promote the sound management of chemicals in the workplace, including those particular to indigenous and tribal populations. Incorporate the needs of workers in small and medium-sized enterprises, the informal sector, migrant workers, illegal workers and illegal migrant workers, the self-employed, wage workers and vulnerable groups, including children, young persons, women and the elderly in addressing risk reduction programmes for chemical safety in the workplace. Promote the necessary training and capacity-building of all people involved directly and indirectly with chemical use. Enhance risk reduction programmes through the expansion of insurance coverage and compensation systems. Develop national occupational safety and health policies containing specific text on chemicals management, with a clear emphasis on preventive measures, requiring that workplace risk assessments and hazard prevention measures be carried out, based on the recognized hierarchy of prevention and control measures. Establish integrated programmes for all public health and safety practitioners and professionals, with an emphasis on identification, assessment and control of occupational chemical risk factors in all workplaces (industrial, rural, business and services). Promote exchange of information on successful experiences and projects related to chemical occupational safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International IGOs (International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS), Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS), ILO) National Governments Trade unions/labour Industry 	

Concrete measures addressing risk reduction (objective 1)

Concrete measures	Activities	Main actors	Targets/Timeframes
	and health. • Research the development of appropriate protective equipment.		
GHS	• Implement GHS as soon as possible. • Take account, according to each country's capacities and capabilities, of GHS in any proposed changes to existing national systems for classification and labelling and in the implementation and enforcement of chemicals legislation. • Establish roles and responsibilities of employers, employees, chemical suppliers and Governments in the implementation of GHS. • Develop a roster of GHS experts who could provide support on training and capacity-building activities on the application of GHS classification, labelling, and safety data sheets.	• International IGOs (United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), ILO, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), WHO) • Regional IGOs (e.g., United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)) • National Governments • Industry • Trade unions/Labour • United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (United Nations Committee of Experts) • United Nations Sub-Committee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (UNSCEGHS) • Donor organizations • Multilateral financial institutions	• GHS fully operational by 2008 • Roster of GHS experts by end of 2004 • Pilot tested awareness-raising and training materials by end of 2004 • Implementation strategy regional workshops by end of 2005 • Pilot projects completed and evaluated by end of 2006

Concrete measures addressing risk reduction (objective 1)

Concrete measures	Activities	Main actors	Targets/Timeframes
Highly toxic pesticides – risk management and reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratify and implement the Rotterdam Convention and ensure that designated national authorities have sufficient resources. • Fully implement the FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides as the basis for a comprehensive life-cycle approach to pesticide management at the national level. • Give appropriate priority to pest and pesticide management in national development cooperation strategies in order to access technical and financial assistance, including appropriate technology. • Base national decisions on highly toxic pesticides on an evaluation of their intrinsic hazards and anticipated local exposure to them, taking into account their common conditions of use and the need to reduce risks. • Prioritize the procurement of least hazardous pest control measures and use best practices to avoid excessive or inappropriate supplies in donor assistance activities. • Prohibit or restrict availability (including the use of import and export controls, as desirable) and use of highly toxic pesticides (such as formulations classified by WHO 1 as extremely hazardous (class 1a) and highly hazardous (class 1b)) and those pesticides associated with frequent and severe poisoning incidents. • Substitute highly toxic pesticides with reduced-risk pesticides and non-chemical control measures. • Distinguish programmes that have achieved significant and sustainable risk reductions from those which have not and incorporate evaluation mechanisms and measures of progress in future programmes. • Promote integrated pest and production management. • Encourage industry to extend product stewardship and to voluntarily withdraw highly toxic pesticides when poisoning incidents occur. • Support and strengthen poison control centres. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International IGOs (WHO, UNEP, ILO, FAO, Rotterdam Convention Secretariat) • Regional organizations • National Governments • Industry • Health community experts 	
Cleaner production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote, implement and adopt cleaner production technologies, in particular best available technologies and best environmental practices (BAT/BEP). • Substitute hazardous chemicals, products and processes with alternatives that pose lesser risks (1). • Encourage sustainable production and use and the transfer of appropriate clean technologies as a component of sustainable development (4). • Incorporate the concept of pollution prevention in policies, programs and activities on chemicals management. • Undertake research into innovative means of cleaner production, including those involving waste minimization, and into potential uses of waste. • Develop and use technologies that are more environmentally friendly, more energy efficient, less resource intense, less polluting and more oriented towards sustainability. • Support the development and adoption of FAO/WHO specifications on pesticides. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International IGOs (FAO, WHO, UNEP, ILO, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)) • Regional organizations • National Governments • Industry 	
Remediation of contaminated sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a contaminated sites remediation plan and implement the plan to reduce risks to the public and to the environment. • Ensure the remediation of contaminated sites caused by accidents and, where applicable, the provision of appropriate compensation (1). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International IGOs (FAO, WHO, UNEP, ILO, UNIDO) • Regional organizations 	

¹ World Health Organization, Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard and Guidelines to Classification, 2000-2002, WHO/PCS/01.5, <http://www.who.int/pcs/docs/Classification%20of%20Pesticides%202000-02.pdf>.

Concrete measures addressing risk reduction (objective 1)

Concrete measures	Activities	Main actors	Targets/Timeframes
Lead in fuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminate lead in transport fuels. Establish the needed infrastructure for analysing fuel. Undertake research into alternative additives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Governments International (Global Environment Facility (GEF), WHO, UNEP, UNIDO) Regional organizations National Governments Industry 	
Good agricultural practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake research on and implement better agricultural practices, including methods that do not require the application of chemicals. Establish ecologically sound and integrated strategies for the management of pests and, where appropriate, vectors for communicable diseases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International IGOs (GEF, FAO, ILO) Regional organizations National Governments Trade unions/labour Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) 	
<p>Persistent bioaccumulative substances (PBTs) carcinogens, mutagens and reproductive toxins (CMRs); endocrine disruptors; [heavy metals;] very persistent and very bioaccumulative chemicals</p> <p>[Metals expressing serious risks for human health and the environment]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the use of alternatives, including non-chemical alternatives to organic chemicals that are highly toxic, persistent and bioaccumulative. Articulate an integrated approach to chemicals management taking into account multilateral environmental agreements and strategies that target a broad spectrum of chemicals such as heavy metals, PBTs, endocrine disruptors and CMRs. Promote reduction of the risks posed by heavy metals that are harmful to human health and the environment, including through a review of relevant studies such as the UNEP global assessment of mercury and its compounds. Clearly identify priorities for management of toxic chemicals, PBTs, endocrine disruptors, CMRs and heavy metals such as mercury, lead and cadmium, where the need is most immediate. Eliminate by 2020 the production and use of hazardous chemicals such as persistent bioaccumulative substances, endocrine disruptors, chemicals that are carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction and heavy metals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International IGOs (GEF, UNITAR, UNEP, UNIDO) Regional organizations National Governments Research and accredited training institutions 	
Risk assessment, management and communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish accredited testing facilities for chemicals. Closely integrate the control of chemicals and pollution control initiatives and apply the precautionary approach outlined in principle 15 of the Rio Declaration. Address chemical safety issues regarding susceptible groups (e.g., persons of fertile age, pregnant women, fetuses, children, the sick and the elderly) in the management of risks, to protect the health of the general public. Implement warning systems with regard to the risks posed by the production, use or disposal of chemicals (3). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International IGOs (WHO, FAO, UNEP, ILO, UNIDO, UNITAR) Regional organizations (New Partnership for 	

Concrete measures addressing risk reduction (objective 1)

Concrete measures	Activities	Main actors	Targets/Timeframes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve understanding of the impact of wars on releases of harmful chemicals and resulting human and wildlife exposures. • Apply science-based approaches. • Encourage the development of simplified and standardized tools for integrating science into policy and decision-making relating to chemicals, particularly guidance on risk assessment and risk management methodologies (2). 	<p>Africa's Development (NEPAD), Southern African Development Community (SADC), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS))</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Governments • Trade unions/labour • NGOs • Industry 	
Waste management and minimization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the identification and disposal of obsolete stocks of pesticides and other chemicals (especially PCBs) by providing technical and financial assistance, particularly in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. • Establish and implement national action plans with respect to waste minimization and waste disposal, taking into consideration relevant international agreements. • Prevent and minimize hazardous waste production through the use of alternatives that pose less risk (1). • Implement waste reduction measures at source and identify other waste issues that require full cradle-to-cradle and cradle-to-grave consideration of the fate of chemicals in production and at the end of the useful life of products in which they are present (1) ². • Encourage small-scale waste-recycling initiatives that support urban and rural waste management and provide income-generating opportunities, with international support for developing countries. • Promote waste prevention and minimization by encouraging production of reusable/recyclable consumer goods and biodegradable products and developing the infrastructure required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International IGOs (Basel Convention Secretariat, Basel Convention regional centres, Stockholm Convention Secretariat, ILO) • National Governments • Funding institutions • Industry 	
Formulation of prevention and response measures to mitigate environmental and health impacts of emergencies involving chemicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop national systems to prevent major industrial accidents and for emergency preparedness and response. Such systems using available guidance and programmes would include the application of process safety management to chemical operations. • Develop an international mechanism to respond to requests from countries affected by chemical accidents (6) • Minimize chemical accidents of all kinds (1). • Minimize the occurrence of poisonings and diseases caused by chemicals (1). • Establish and strengthen poison control centres to provide toxicological information and advice; develop relevant clinical and analytical toxicological facilities according to the needs identified and resources available in each country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International IGOs (WHO, ILO, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), UNEP (Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at the 	

² The term "chemical" encompasses all products of the chemical industry. Among these are polymers, adhesives, sealants, dyes, additives, pesticides and others present in many manufactured products and materials. These constitute a large part of solid waste in many countries. The "life-cycle" approach therefore requires SAICM to address proper management of not only hazardous wastes, but also of all solid wastes.

Concrete measures addressing risk reduction (objective 1)

Concrete measures	Activities	Main actors	Targets/Timeframes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide for national collection of harmonized data, including categorization by, for example, type of poison, chemical identity, structure, use or function. • Address gaps in the application of safety procedures relevant to the operation of chemical -intensive facilities, including the environmentally sound management of hazardous substances and products. • Design, site and equip chemical facilities against potential sabotage. • Strengthen integrated approaches for emergency preparedness and response to chemical incidents, including extending coverage to all types of incidents and increasing the number of poison centres. • Address the complete gap in understanding the circumstances of chemical contamination during war and possible measures to mitigate the negative environmental and human health effects. 	Local Level (APELL)), UNECE ³ , Rotterdam Convention Secretariat) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Governments • Industry 	

³ E.g., the 1993 ILO convention (No. 174) on the prevention of major industrial accidents, the OECD publication, *Guiding Principles for Chemical Accident Prevention, Preparedness and Response*, the UNEP programme, Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level (APELL), the 1991 ILO code of practice on the prevention of major industrial accidents, and the 1999 IPCS public health and chemical incidents guidance document. In addition, guidance exists in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents.

Concrete measures addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)

Concrete measures	Activities	Main actors	Targets/ Timeframes
Research, monitoring and data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess and monitor exposure and impacts, including socio-economic impacts, and chronic and synergistic effects of chemicals on both health and environment. Assess and monitor levels of contaminants in the environment. Assess and monitor particularly vulnerable populations, e.g., children, women and the elderly. Develop reliable and practical analytical techniques to monitor substances in environmental media and biological samples and to make these methods freely available and affordable. Set priorities and share burdens. Further develop scientific knowledge in order to contribute to sustainable development and to strengthen and accelerate innovation, research, development, training and education. Collect data on the use pattern of chemicals. Expand research and capacity for research on alternative pest control (both chemical and non-chemical) and crop production measures. Undertake further work to identify and (2) promote alternatives to highly toxic and persistent chemicals. Establish ecologically sound and integrated strategies for the management of pests and, where appropriate, vectors for communicable diseases. Explore priority setting for actions on heavy metals, etc. Develop and use technologies that are more environmentally friendly, more energy efficient, less resource intense, less polluting and more oriented towards sustainability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International IGOs (WHO, UNEP, ILO, OECD) Regional organizations National Governments Industry 	
Hazard data generation and availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage partnerships to promote activities aimed at the collection and use of additional scientific data. Generate and make publicly available appropriate information detailing the inherent hazards of all chemicals in commerce. Existing hazard information should be systematically identified, collected, validated and shared to avoid duplicative testing. For the generation of new information, advancements in hazard identification and other relevant approaches that reduce the use of animals for toxicity testing should be applied. Establish national priorities for information generation for chemicals that are not produced in high volumes, e.g., by using production/import volume inventories of chemicals in commerce and by collecting or generating other relevant information such as information on significant exposure. Use appropriate measures, where necessary according to each country's own situation, to promote the timely generation of hazard information. Encourage the use of IPCS health and safety cards. Establish an international repository on hazard information that will be available free of charge. Agree to time frames for industry, in cooperation and coordination with other stakeholders, to generate hazard information for high-production volume chemicals not addressed under existing commitments. Establish generally applicable guidelines on the respective roles, responsibilities and accountabilities of Governments, producing and importing enterprises and suppliers of chemicals concerning the generation and assessment of hazard information. Further harmonize data formats for hazard information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International IGOs (WHO, UNEP, ILO) Regional organizations National Governments Industry 	

Concrete measures addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)

Concrete measures	Activities	Main actors	Targets/ Timeframes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish recommendations on tiered approaches to addressing screening information requirements for chemicals that are not produced in high volumes. Identify possible approaches for prioritization for such chemicals that are not necessarily based on production volume but, e.g., build on significant exposures. 		
GHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review national legislation to align with GHS requirements. Establish information management systems for hazard information. Prepare safety data sheets and labels. Complete GHS awareness-raising and capacity-building guidance and training materials (including GHS action plan development guidance, national situation analysis guidance and other training tools) and make available to countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International IGOs Regional IGOs (e.g. UNECE) National Governments Industry Trade unions/Labour United Nations Committee of Experts UNSCEGHS Donor organizations Multilateral financial institutions 	
Information management and dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and enhance the capacity to acquire, generate, store, disseminate and access information, including INFOCAP. Establish arrangements for the timely exchange of information on chemicals, including what is necessary to overcome barriers to information exchange (e.g., providing information in local languages). Consider establishing a clearing-house for information on chemical safety to optimize the use of resources (2). Ensure that all Government officials from developing countries and countries with economies in transition responsible for chemicals management have access to the Internet and training in its use. Eliminate barriers to information exchange for the sound management of chemicals in order to enhance communication among national, subregional, regional and international stakeholders. Strengthen the exchange of technical information among the academic, industrial, governmental and intergovernmental sectors (2). Establish procedures to ensure that any hazardous material put into circulation is accompanied, at a minimum, by appropriate and reliable safety data sheets which provide information that is easy to access, read, and understand, taking into account GHS. Encourage consideration by countries of the concept of “no data; no market” (2). Increase access to information on alternatives to chemicals that are persistent, bioaccumulative, endocrine disruptors, carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction (2). Improve the information base, including via electronic media, such as the Internet and CD ROMs (2), in particular in developing countries, ensuring information reaches appropriate target groups to enable their empowerment and ensure their right to know. Include a range of preventive strategies, education, awareness raising and capacity -building in risk communication. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International IGOs (IFCS, Inter-organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC), ILO) National Governments NGOs Trade unions/labour 	

Concrete measures addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)

Concrete measures	Activities	Main actors	Targets/ Timeframes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make available to the public at no charge, and generate where needed, appropriate information on all chemicals in commerce, detailing their inherent hazards (2). Essential health, safety and environmental information should be accessible. Other information should be accessible, balancing the public's right to know and the need to protect valid confidential business information and legitimate proprietary interests. Undertake awareness raising, in particular by educating consumers on best practices for chemicals use, the risks that the chemicals they use pose to themselves and their environment, and the pathways by which exposures occur. 		
Highly toxic pesticides-risk management and reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve access to information on pesticides, particularly highly toxic pesticides, and alternative safer pest control measures by using the tools of the Rotterdam Convention and other networks. Expand awareness raising, education and training appropriate to the public and user communities. Encourage and facilitate exchange of information, technology and expertise within and among countries by both the public and private sectors for risk reduction and mitigation. Facilitate access to research results related to alternative pest control (both chemical and non-chemical) and crop production measures by pesticide users, those exposed to pesticides and extension services. Evaluate the efficacy of pesticide risk reduction programmes and alternative pest control methods currently implemented and planned by international organizations, Governments, the pesticide, agriculture and trade sectors, and other stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International IGOs (Rotterdam Convention Secretariat, ILO, FAO) NGOs Trade unions/labour 	
Life cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish strategies and priorities, taking into account the full life-cycle approach to sustainable chemicals management, especially regarding front-end pollution prevention approaches. Address matters of policy integration (e.g., integrating chemicals management issues into policies for food safety, water/ marine ecosystem management, health, occupational health and safety, development cooperation, sustainable production and consumption). Undertake coordination among institutions and processes responsible for the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements at the international, national and local levels. Utilize the life-cycle management concept to identify priority gaps in chemicals management regimes and practices and to design actions to address gaps, in order to identify opportunities to manage hazardous products, unintentional toxic emissions and hazardous wastes at the most advantageous point in the chemical lifecycle. Develop a "cradle-to-grave" concept of life-cycle management – recognizing that products are either fully degradable and are returned to nature after use or, at end use, will be recycled back in their entirety as an industrial feedstock to produce new products. Implement existing laws and policy instruments promulgated in the context of national environmental management regimes, including with respect to meeting obligations under international legally binding instruments. Incorporate life cycle issues in school curricula. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International IGOs (UNITAR, UNIDO, ILO) National Governments National cleaner production centres Industry 	
PRTRs – creation of national and international registers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For countries without a PRTR/emission inventory, develop a national PRTR/emission inventory design process involving affected and interested parties and taking into consideration national circumstances and needs. Use PRTRs tailored to variable national conditions as a source of valuable environmental information to industry, Governments and the public and as mechanisms to stimulate reductions in emissions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International IGOs (WHO, UNEP, ILO, UNIDO, Stockholm Convention Secretariat) 	

Concrete measures addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)

Concrete measures	Activities	Main actors	Targets/ Timeframes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote public access to PRTR information (2). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional organizations National Governments 	
Risk assessment, management and communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibility, manufacturers, importers and formulators should have the main responsibility for assessing data and for providing adequate and reliable information to users⁴. Public authorities are responsible for establishing the general framework for risk assessment procedures and controls⁴. Hazard evaluations should be carried out in accordance with the requirements of harmonized health and environmental risk assessments, including internationally recommended methodologies. Harmonize terminology used in hazard and risk assessment. Harmonize principles and methods for risk assessment, (e.g., methods for vulnerable groups, for specific toxicological endpoints such as carcinogenicity, immunotoxicity, endocrine disruption and ecotoxicology, for new tools using molecular epidemiology, clinical and exposure data and scientific advances in toxicogenomics and methods relevant to real-life exposures). Address gaps in the development of new tools for risk assessment, harmonization of risk assessment methods, better methods to estimate the impacts of chemicals on health in real-life situations and the ability to access, interpret and apply knowledge on risks. Address gaps in the study of chemical exposure pathways and opportunities for pathway intervention (e.g., in food production). Further develop methodologies using transparent science-based risk assessment procedures and science-based risk management procedures, taking into account the precautionary approach. Compare assessments of alternative products and practices to ensure that they do not pose larger risks. Fill gaps in abilities to access, interpret and apply knowledge (e.g., improve availability of information on the hazards, risks and safe use of chemicals, in forms relevant to end users, and improve use of existing risk assessments). Fill gaps in science (e.g., gaps in understanding of endocrine disruptors). Develop common principles for harmonized approaches for performing and reporting health and environmental risk assessments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International IGOs (WHO, FAO, APELL, ILO, UNIDO, IFCS, IOMC) Regional organizations (NEPAD, SADC, ECOWAS) National Governments Industry 	
Occupational Safety and Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a means of developing and updating internationally evaluated sources of information on chemicals in the workplace by intergovernmental organizations, in forms and languages suitable for use by workplace participants. Make information on workplace chemicals from intergovernmental organizations readily and conveniently available at no charge (2) to employers, employees and Governments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International IGOs (IPCS, ILO, IFCS, WHO, OECD) National Governments Trade unions/labour Industry 	

⁴ Note from the secretariat: This proposed measure would appear to be a principle pertaining to SAICM implementation and should be considered for removal from this table and inclusion in the appropriate section of the OPS. As there were no compilations of principles or implementation aspects in the draft consolidated OPS resulting from the second session of the Preparatory Committee, it was not deleted from this table and readers are invited to comment on this proposal.

Concrete measures addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)

Concrete measures	Activities	Main actors	Targets/ Timeframes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen global information networks in the sharing, exchange and delivery of chemical safety information (e.g., ILO, WHO, INFOCAP). Promote the establishment of ILO SafeWork programmes at the national level, including the ratification and implementation of ILO conventions 170, 174 and 184. Implement an integrated approach to the safe use of chemicals in the workplace by establishing new mechanisms to expand and update ILO conventions related to hazardous substances and linking them to various other actions such as those associated with codes, information dissemination, enforcement, technical cooperation, etc. Establish approaches and methods to communicate relevant information from the results of international risk assessments to appropriate workplace participants and stipulate related roles and responsibilities of employers, employees and Governments. Promote the establishment of national inspection systems for the protection of employees from the adverse effects of chemicals and encourage dialogue between employers and employees to maximize chemical safety and minimize workplace hazards. (3) Strengthen chemical-safety-related information dissemination among social partners and through public media at the national and international levels. Stress the importance of workers' right to know in all sectors (formal and informal), i.e., that the information provided to workers should be sufficient for them to protect their safety and health as well as the environment. (2) Eliminate workplace hazards due to chemicals through simple, practical methods, in particular chemical control banding. Establish the right of employees to refuse to work in hazardous environments if they are not provided with adequate and correct information about hazardous chemicals to which they are exposed in their work environment and about appropriate ways in which to protect themselves. (2) Encourage the availability of redress through liability and compensation systems for harm suffered by employees from hazardous chemicals to which they are exposed in the workplace. (2) 		
Children and Chemical Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote education and training on children's chemical safety. Secure commitments from responsible stakeholders to take action to prevent or reduce exposure where risks to children are identified. Promote harmonized data collection, research, legislation and regulations and the use of indicators of children's environmental health. Consider potential enhanced exposures and vulnerabilities of children when setting nationally acceptable levels or criteria related to chemicals. Secure commitments from responsible stakeholders to share information on options for taking effective action to protect children from established chemical threats and from chemical risks where there is a degree of uncertainty. Develop broad strategies specifically directed to the health of children and young families. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International IGOs (WHO, UNICEF, ILO) Regional organizations National Governments Stakeholders NGOs 	

Concrete measures addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)

Concrete measures	Activities	Main actors	Targets/ Timeframes
Education and training (public awareness)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate chemical safety into school and university curricula. • Undertake training of trainers. • Provide appropriate training and sensitization on chemical safety for those exposed to chemicals at each stage from manufacture to disposal (crop growers, industries, enforcement agents, etc.) (2). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International IGOs (international trade secretariats, ILO, UNITAR) • National Governments • Training institutions • Media institutes 	
Stakeholder participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake awareness raising campaigns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ILO • NGOs • Media institutes • Business and industry 	

Concrete measures addressing governance (objective 3)

Concrete measures	Activities	Main actors	Targets/ Timeframes
GHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review national legislation and align with GHS requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Governments 	
International agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ratify and implement all relevant international instruments on chemicals and hazardous waste, encouraging and improving partnerships and coordination (e.g., Rotterdam Convention, ILO conventions) and ensuring that necessary procedures are put into place. Establish or strengthen institutional coordination, including coordination among institutions and processes responsible for the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements at the international, national and local levels, in order to address gaps in policies and institutions. Promote synergies at all levels among international organizations, ongoing and newly created programmes and secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements involved in chemicals management. (4) Promote coherent management of chemicals at the international level, by means of cooperation between processes and actors and through the co-location of secretariats, and at the national level, through the adoption and application of an integrated approach to the management of chemicals. (3) Enhance partnerships and synergies among international bodies, convention secretariats, Government ministries, agencies and non-governmental organizations that are responsible for, or concerned with, chemical safety, maximize the effectiveness of their inputs based on pragmatic solutions and provide a framework within which their endeavours to this end can best be realized. (3) Develop pilot projects to pursue implementation of coordination between the national focal points of chemicals multilateral environmental agreements (Rotterdam, Stockholm and Basel Conventions) to achieve synergies in their implementation. (6) Address gaps at the domestic level in implementation of existing laws and policy instruments promulgated in the context of national environmental management regimes, including with respect to meeting obligations under international legally binding instruments. Ensure coherence with the proposed Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building. (4) Raise awareness among Government representatives on governing boards of intergovernmental organizations of the need for interagency coherence. Promote, when necessary, the further development of international agreements relating to chemicals. (3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International convention secretariats National Governments 	
PRTRs – creation of national and International registers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish the required framework for creating national PRTRs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International IGOs (Stockholm Convention Secretariat) Regional organizations (e.g., UNECE) National Governments Industry 	

Concrete measures addressing governance (objective 3)

Concrete measures	Activities	Main actors	Targets/ Timeframes
Social and economic considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish the capacity to collect and analyze social and economic data. Establish the capacity to undertake social and economic impact assessment. Consider approaches to the internalization of the costs to human health, society and the environment of the production and use of chemicals and, to this end, apply the polluter pays principle. (3) Develop methodologies and approaches to integrate chemicals management into social and development strategies. Include capacity-building for the sound management of chemicals as one of the priorities in national poverty reduction strategies and country assistance strategies. (4) Enhance efforts to implement values of corporate social and environmental responsibility. Work to ensure broad and meaningful participation of stakeholders, including women, at all levels in devising responses to chemicals management challenges and in regulatory and decision-making processes that relate to chemical safety. (3) Develop a framework to promote private-public partnerships and the active involvement of non-governmental organizations, managers, workers and trade unions in all enterprises - private, public and civil service - in the sound management of chemicals and wastes. 5 (6) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International IGOs (ILO) National Governments Trade unions/labour NGOs 	
Promote industry participation and responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage use of voluntary initiatives (e.g., Responsible Care). Promote the development of standards of behaviour for multinational corporations involved in the supply of chemicals to, and the use of chemicals within, developed countries and countries with economies in transition. (3) Promote corporate social responsibility for the safe production and use of all products. (1) Promote corporate social responsibility through the development of approaches that reduce human and environmental risks for all and do not simply transfer risks to those least able to address them (1). Promote innovation and continuous improvement of chemicals management across the product chain (1). Ensure industry participates in all aspects of chemicals management across the life cycle of chemicals. Encourage industry to generate new science-based knowledge, building on existing initiatives (2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industry 	
Legal, policy and institutional aspects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote a culture of compliance and accountability and effective enforcement and monitoring programmes, including through the development and application of economic instruments (3). Strengthen policy, law and regulatory frameworks and compliance promotion and enforcement. Establish national multi-stakeholder coordination bodies on chemicals to provide information and increase awareness of the risks associated with chemical substances (2) Explore innovative consultation processes, such as mediated discussions, with a view to finding common ground and agreement among affected sectors of society on critical issues that impede efforts to achieve the sound management of chemicals (3). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International IGOs (GEF, UNITAR, convention secretariats) Regional organizations National Governments Accredited training institutions 	

5

One participant proposed breaking this paragraph into two subparagraphs:

“To provide a framework that promotes private-public partnerships in the sound management of chemicals and wastes;

To provide a framework that promotes the active involvement of non-governmental organizations in the sound management of chemicals and wastes, to promote the exploitation of opportunities for development of alternatives to toxic and hazardous chemicals;”

Concrete measures addressing governance (objective 3)

Concrete measures	Activities	Main actors	Targets/ Timeframes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate capacity-building strategies and promote activities to enhance each country's legal and institutional framework for implementing chemical safety across all relevant ministries and Government agencies (4). • Encourage countries to harmonize their chemical safety norms (3). • 		
Liability and Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish or maintain corporate liability and compensation systems for holding appropriate parties responsible for damage to human health and the environment caused by chemicals (3). • Develop and implement mechanisms that equitably allocate the costs of all impacts on human health, society and the environment caused by the production and use of chemicals, including through liability and compensation mechanisms (6). • Establish effective implementation and monitoring arrangements. • Develop international and national legal instruments for the victims of pollution and damage to human health and the environment. • Establish a strict-liability regime and efficient arrangements for providing compensation for risks and damage including those to human health and the environment caused by chemicals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International IGOs (GEF, UNITAR, convention secretariats) • Regional organizations • National Governments • Accredited training institutions 	
Stock-taking on Progress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete periodic questionnaires to measure implementation of the Bahia Declaration. • Develop measurable indicators to demonstrate reductions in the risks posed by chemicals to human health and the environment (1). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFCS 	
Protected Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop legislative mechanisms related to protected areas including the use of chemicals in those areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International IGOs (GEF) • Regional organizations • National Governments 	

Concrete measures addressing capacity-building and technical cooperation (objective 4)

Concrete measures	Activities	Main actors	Targets/ Timeframes
Capacity Building to support national actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop programmes to develop chemicals-management instruments (national profiles, national implementation plans, national emergency preparedness and response plans). • Develop sustainable capacity-building strategies in developing countries and countries with economies in transition through the provision of technical and financial support and cleaner production methods, including clean technology transfer at the national, subregional, regional and global levels, recognizing the cross-cutting nature of capacity-building for chemical safety (4). • Strengthen capacities pertaining to infrastructure in developing countries and countries with economies in transition (4). • Promote the provision of technical and financial assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for the development of databases and registers of chemical substances and for the establishment of centres for the collection and exchange of information at the national, regional and international levels (2). • Promote use of, and coordination and cooperation among, information exchange mechanisms such as INFOCAP, as well as, if appropriate, their development into one central information exchange mechanism on capacity-building and technical and financial assistance (2). • Strengthen capacities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition pertaining to implementation of international conventions concerning chemicals (4). • Involve all stakeholders in the elaboration and implementation of comprehensive plans for enhanced capacity-building (4). • Develop competencies and capacities for the national planning of projects relevant to the management of chemicals (4). • Establish programmes for scientific and technical training of personnel. • Establish national laboratory facilities, complete with modern instruments and equipment, including those necessary for testing emissions. • Establish regional reference laboratories operated in accordance with international standards. • Establish infrastructure to facilitate information management. • Develop the resources for national implementation plans and projects. • Establish national infrastructure, including the establishment and strengthening of poison control centres and emergency response capabilities for chemical incidents at the national and international levels. • Address capacity needs for regulatory and voluntary (e.g., Responsible Care) approaches to chemicals management. • Improve coordination at the national level. • Strengthen policy integration across sectors and institutional coordination. • Integrate the sound management of chemicals capacity within ministries involved in supporting chemicals production, use and management. • Strengthen technical capacity and available technology (including technology transfer). • Strengthen mechanisms for reporting and consolidating information necessary to produce baseline overviews that will help determine domestic management priorities and gaps (e.g., PRTRs and inventories). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Governments • Research and accredited training institutions 	

Concrete measures addressing capacity-building and technical cooperation (objective 4)

Concrete measures	Activities	Main actors	Targets/ Timeframes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop infrastructure to redress the lack of accreditation bodies and accredited and reference laboratories with capacity to sample environmental and human matrices and foodstuffs. Establish the necessary training and infrastructure to undertake the necessary testing of chemicals for management across the life cycle. Develop training programmes in risk assessment and management related health techniques and communication. Address training needed to develop capacity in legislative approaches, policy formulation, analysis and management. Provide training in the application of liability and compensation mechanisms. Provide training in emergency response. Provide the necessary technical training and financial resources for national Governments to detect and prevent illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous goods and hazardous wastes. Outline specific capacity-building measures for each region. 		
Cleaner production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide training in cleaner production techniques. Train the trainers. Consider means to manage the transboundary movement of dirty technologies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International IGOs (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO) National cleaner production centres 	
Remediation of contaminated sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish infrastructure for analyzing and remediating contaminated sites. Provide training in rehabilitation approaches. Develop capacity to rehabilitate contaminated sites. Develop remediation techniques. Increase international cooperation in the provision of technical and financial assistance to remedy environmental and human health effects of chemicals caused by chemical accidents, military practices and wars (6). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International IGOs (GEF, WHO, UNEP, UNIDO, United Nations Development Programme, UNITAR) Regional bodies (Basel Convention regional training centres) National Governments Accredited training institutions 	
Lead in fuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish necessary infrastructure for analyzing fuel. Develop capacity to identify alternatives to lead in fuel. Upgrade infrastructure needed to introduce unleaded fuels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International IGOs (GEF, WHO, UNEP, UNIDO) Regional bodies National Governments Industry 	
Children and Chemical Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop mechanisms to facilitate collaborative national and international research and shared technology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International IGOs (WHO, UNICEF, ILO) Regional Organizations National Governments Global Forum for Health 	

Concrete measures addressing capacity-building and technical cooperation (objective 4)

Concrete measures	Activities	Main actors	Targets/ Timeframes
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research Research organizations 	
GHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement GHS (including safety data sheets). Establish accredited testing facilities to undertake testing of hazard characteristics of chemicals for classification and verification of label information. Promote training in hazard classification. Make available sufficient financial and technical resources to support national and regional GHS capacity-building projects in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International IGOs Regional organizations (e.g., UNECE) United Nations Committee of Experts UNSCEGHS Accredited training institutions 	
Good Agricultural Practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide training in alternative and ecological agricultural practices including non-chemical alternatives. Provide information exchange on alternative and ecological agricultural practices, including on non-chemical alternatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International IGOs (GEF, FAO, ILO) Regional organizations National Governments Research and accredited training institutions 	
Trade and Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide training in links between trade and environment, including needed negotiating skills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International IGOs (UNITAR, WTO, UNEP) National Governments Accredited training institutions 	
Protected Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide training in the concept of protected areas. Undertake capacity-building in identifying and monitoring biological indicators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International IGOs (GEF) Regional organizations National Governments 	

Concrete measures addressing illegal international traffic (objective 5)

Concrete measures	Activities	Main actors	Targets/ Timeframes
Prevention of illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop national strategies of prevention, detection and control of illegal traffic, including the strengthening of laws, judicial mechanisms, and the capacity of customs administrations and other national authorities to control and prevent illegal shipments of toxic and hazardous chemicals⁶, by enhancing information systems. In particular, in line with article 13 (1) of the Rotterdam Convention, countries should give appropriate support to initiatives taken by World Customs Organization members aiming at the attribution of specific harmonized system codes for certain chemicals falling under the Rotterdam Convention and persistent organic pollutants and enabling their comparison to environmental compliance data. Promote with the World Customs Organization the dissemination and use of customs risk profiles and material safety sheets as official means of identifying probable cases of illegal traffic (5). Ensure that countries that ban the sale or use of specified chemicals within their own territories do not export, or permit the export of, those chemicals⁷ (5). Address the matter of resources and operational mechanisms for technical and financial assistance for developing countries and countries with economies in transition, either directly or through a relevant regional organization (5). Address the extent of illegal traffic at the international, regional, subregional, and national levels, and the assessment of its impact at these levels. Expand the level of coordination and cooperation among all stakeholders. Address how international conventions related to the sound management of chemicals and national laws may be more effectively applied to the transboundary movement of toxic and hazardous chemicals. Promote efforts to prevent illegal international trafficking of toxic and hazardous chemicals and to prevent damage resulting from their transboundary movement and disposal. Promote the adoption by intergovernmental organizations of decisions on the prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and hazardous products. Train customs, agricultural and health officials on capacity to detect illegal toxic and hazardous chemicals. Create an information network, including early warning systems, across international borders, especially at the regional level (5). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International IGOs (IOMC, IFCS, UNEP, World Customs Organization, WHO, FAO, UNIDO, International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention and other convention secretariats) Regional representatives (NEPAD) National Governments World and national customs authorities 	

⁶ For objective 5, the term “toxic and hazardous chemicals” is intended to include chemicals, products and articles containing such chemicals or their residues, and related wastes.

⁷ Some participants considered that this paragraph should be deleted.

Annex VI

High-level declaration

Outline developed by the President

1. Reference Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development.
2. Chemicals are beneficial as well as detrimental.
3. Fundamental changes are needed in the way societies manage chemicals.
4. Determined to reach the World Summit on Sustainable Development 2020 goal and eliminate the gaps in the international policy framework and the gaps between developed countries on the one hand and developing countries and countries with economies in transition on the other hand.
5. Resolved fully to implement relevant international conventions.
6. Involve all sectors and stakeholders in this endeavour.
7. Public participation in decision-making, in particular a strengthened role for women.
8. Transparent and open process in SAICM development and implementation.
9. Implementation and stock-taking considerations will be important in ensuring success.
10. Financing considerations are key to successful implementation.
11. Ensure that chemicals and hazardous waste are included in national sustainable development strategies and poverty reduction strategy papers.
12. Ensure that SAICM is included in the work programme of all relevant United Nations organizations and financial institutions.
13. Adopt the overarching policy strategy and concrete measures, with a strong commitment to implement both.

Annex VII

Overarching policy strategy

Draft elements developed during the session and revised and consolidated by the secretariat in consultation with the President

Introduction

1. Without prejudice to the final structure, the Committee agreed at its second session to utilize the following outline, proposed by the President, as the basis for its discussion on an overarching policy strategy (OPS).

- I. Scope
- II. Statement of needs
- III. Objectives
 - A. Risk reduction
 - B. Knowledge and information
 - C. Governance
 - D. Capacity-building and technical cooperation
 - E. Illegal international trafficking
- IV. Financial considerations
- V. Principles and approaches
- VI. Implementation and taking stock of progress

2. During the second session, various elements were proposed for inclusion in the different sections of the OPS outline. In the case of the statement of needs and the five topics for objectives, discussion was synthesized by the secretariat and then further debated by the Committee. Contact groups developed provisional text on scope and financial considerations. The Committee held only an initial debate on principles and approaches and on implementation and taking stock of progress.

3. As requested by the Committee, the secretariat, in consultation with the President, revised those texts developed during the second session which addressed the proposed statement of needs and the five topics for objectives in light of the comments submitted by participants during the session. Taking into consideration requests by the Committee to eliminate duplication, the secretariat sought to streamline the texts, including by transferring some of the more detailed elements to the companion draft “concrete measures” document (annex V), which will underpin the OPS. In a few cases, the secretariat also identified elements that appeared to belong more properly in the future high-level declaration (HLD); these are collated in an addendum to the present annex and should be considered in conjunction with the HLD outline contained in annex VI.

4. Provisionally agreed text for other sections of the OPS has been included with the above revised sections in order to form the following consolidated draft OPS, which should be considered as bracketed in its entirety. It is anticipated that participants will make submissions on the consolidated draft OPS, including through planned regional consultations in early 2005, and the President will prepare a further revision of the OPS for consideration at the third session of the Committee later in 2005.

Consolidated draft overarching political strategy

I. Scope⁸

5. The strategic approach to international chemicals management (SAICM) has a broad scope covering at least, but not limited to:

- (a) Environmental, economic, social, health and labour aspects of chemical safety, and
- (b) Agricultural and industrial chemicals,

with a view to promoting sustainable development and covering chemicals at all stages of their life cycle, including in products.

6. SAICM should take due account of instruments and processes that have been developed to date and be flexible enough to deal with new ones without duplicating efforts, in particular the efforts of forums dealing with the military uses of chemicals.

II. Statement of needs⁹

7. While considerable progress has been made in recent decades in the development and implementation of policies and programmes for the sound management of chemicals at the international level, it is recognized that numerous gaps exist in, inter alia:

- (a) The existing international policy framework for chemicals;
- (b) Implementation of established international policies;
- (c) Coherence and synergies between existing institutions and processes;
- (d) Information and databases for the thousands of chemicals currently in use¹⁰;
- (e) Capacities of countries at all levels of development to implement current requirements for the sound management of chemicals at the national, subregional, regional and global levels¹¹; and
- (f) Resources available to address chemical safety issues in all countries, particularly to bridge the widening gap between developed countries on the one hand and developing countries and countries with economies in transition on the other.

8. Risk reduction is a key need in pursuing the sound management of chemicals, including products and articles containing chemicals, throughout their entire life cycle. Measures need to be designed and implemented to prevent, reduce, remediate, minimize and/or eliminate the risks associated with one or more stages of the life cycle of a chemical. In addition, approaches need to be pursued to ensure the development and implementation of, and further innovation in, safer alternatives, affordable sustainable technologies and alternatives to chemicals of special concern.

⁸ Definition developed by the contact group on scope and provisionally adopted by the Committee at its second session.

⁹ Text revised by the secretariat in light of comments by the Committee on the secretariat's synthesis of debate during the Committee's second session.

¹⁰ One participant proposed an alternative formulation for this paragraph: "Availability of full information about all chemicals, including chemicals in products, data on their intrinsic properties and their effects on human health and environment, and information on their alternatives;"

¹¹ One participant requested addition of the following at the end of this paragraph: "including enterprise level".

9. Knowledge and information are basic needs for decision-making on chemicals, including products and articles containing chemicals:

(a) Knowledge of the basic physical, chemical, toxicological and environmental properties of chemicals is essential to making decisions on chemicals, including determining their potential uses, assessing their hazards and risks to humans and the environment, and identifying the need for protective measures and/or regulation. There is an ongoing need to develop and make available science-based standards, risk assessment and management procedures and the results of hazard and risk assessments to all actors. There is also a need to continue and advance the pace of science to identify the impacts of chemicals and the tools to improve the management of those impacts and to identify and address new and emerging issues;

(b) Information is needed on all aspects of the life cycle of chemicals, including research and development, intentional or unintentional production, transportation, distribution, packaging, labelling, handling, use, reuse, recycling, release to the environment and ultimate disposal. Appropriate information needs to be made available and accessible in a timely manner in local languages to actors involved at all stages of the life cycle.

10. Governance is an important issue that needs to be addressed at the national, regional and global levels in pursuing the sound management of chemicals.

(a) There is a need to recognize that the sound management of chemicals is a cross-sectoral issue at both the national and international levels. There is also a need for full meaningful participation by all stakeholders, particularly women, in all aspects of decision-making related to the sound management of chemicals;

(b) There is a well-recognized need to implement the present international regime for the sound management of chemicals, including binding instruments and other relevant initiatives, and to address gaps in this regime. There is also a need to prevent overlap and duplication in these chemicals activities and promote coherence, synergies, complementarity and supportiveness, thus ensuring efficient and effective use of available resources at the national, regional and international levels;

(c) Approaches need to be developed and implemented to address social and economic aspects of the impacts of chemicals on human health, society and the environment, including liability, compensation and redress issues;

(d) Actions may be needed at the national level to ratify and/or implement regional and global binding instruments and other relevant initiatives and to address gaps in national chemicals regimes. Actions may also be needed to include chemicals issues in national sustainable development strategies and, as appropriate, poverty reduction strategies and strategy papers, including national action plans. There is also a need for national mechanisms for coordinating chemicals activities.

11. The need for capacity-building and technical and financial assistance apply to activities related to all aspects of the sound management of chemicals and are viewed as essential to the successful implementation of SAICM in pursuit of the sound management of chemicals on a global scale. The widening gap in capacity between developed countries on the one hand and developing countries and countries with economies in transition on the other must be bridged if all countries are to make progress towards the Johannesburg Summit 2020 goal. Developed countries, however, also face capacity issues in striving to meet the Johannesburg Summit goal.

12. There is a pressing need to prevent and control illegal international traffic in hazardous substances and dangerous products.

13. Recognizing the challenges that will be faced by countries at all levels of development in pursuing the Johannesburg Summit 2020 goal, a considerable and sustained flow of financial and other resources will be needed to implement SAICM. In particular, there is a need to identify financial mechanisms and provide new and additional financial resources to developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Recognizing the limited resources that will be available for SAICM implementation, there will be a need to identify priorities among the numerous SAICM actions.

14. The development and implementation of SAICM will require the participation of and the concerted and sustained commitment by all members of the international community. A suitable oversight mechanism will be needed to communicate the objectives and methodologies of SAICM implementation and to monitor and report on progress and ensure continued advances to meet the Johannesburg Summit 2020 goal.

III. Objectives⁹

A. Risk reduction

15. The objectives of SAICM with regard to risk reduction are:

- (a) To minimize risks to human health and the environment throughout the life cycle of chemicals, including their uses in products and articles;
- (b) To ensure that humans,¹² ecosystems and environmental organisms that are especially vulnerable and/or subject to exposure to chemicals are taken into account and protected in making decisions on chemicals;
- (c) To implement comprehensive, efficient and effective risk management strategies, including risk reduction, risk elimination and pollution prevention strategies, to prevent unsafe and unnecessary exposures to chemicals;
- (d) To give priority consideration to the application of preventive measures when there are reasonable grounds for concern, even when there is scientific uncertainty as to a causal relationship between a chemical and its environmental or health effects;
- (e) To ensure that chemicals that exhibit characteristics such that they cannot be handled without significant risks to human health and/or the environment are, by 2020, no longer produced, used, released or incorporated into products or articles¹³.

B. Knowledge and information

16. The objectives of SAICM with regard to knowledge and information are:

- (a) To ensure that knowledge and information on chemicals and chemicals management is sufficient to enable chemicals to be dealt with safely throughout their life cycle by all actors, including regulators, producers, suppliers, consumers and disposers;
- (b) To ensure that, for all such actors, information on chemicals and chemical safety is available, accessible, appropriate, adequate and user-friendly, and that it is disseminated to them.

C. Governance

17. The objectives of SAICM with regard to governance are:

- (a) To achieve the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle by means of national and international regimes that are comprehensive, effective, efficient, transparent and inclusive and

¹² E.g., children, the elderly, workers, etc.

¹³ One participant proposed an alternative formulation: "To ensure that chemicals are managed in proportion to the risks they pose, including complete phase-out where necessary."

that ensure accountability, taking into account the circumstances and needs of countries, especially the developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

(b) To promote the integration of chemicals within the sectors that are of special importance to chemicals management, such as agriculture, trade, industry, consumers, academics, transport, development cooperation, environment, health and occupational health;

(c) To maximize respect for, and compliance with, international and national laws and regulations regarding chemicals as well as relevant instruments such as codes of conduct, including those relating to corporate environmental and social responsibility;

(d) To ensure meaningful public participation, including by women, in regulatory and decision-making processes that relate to chemical safety.

D. Capacity-building and technical cooperation

18. The objectives of SAICM with regard to capacity-building and technical cooperation are:

(a) To increase the capacity for the sound management of chemicals in all countries;

(b) To narrow the widening gap in capacities between developed countries on the one hand and developing countries and countries with economies in transition on the other hand;

(c) To establish or strengthen partnerships and mechanisms for technical cooperation between developed countries and developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

(d) To develop sustainable capacity-building strategies in developing countries and countries with economies in transition and promote cooperation between these countries;

(e) To ensure access to information on capacity-building for the sound management of chemicals and enhance transparency regarding donor interests and recipient needs.

E. Illegal international traffic

19. The objectives of SAICM with regard to illegal international traffic are:

(a) To prevent and control illegal international traffic in toxic and dangerous chemicals;

(b) To strengthen control mechanisms in existing multilateral agreements that contain provisions relating to the prevention of illegal international traffic.

IV. Financial considerations

20. *[Text for this section of the OPS was not developed at the second session of the Committee, but see annex II to the present report for the report of the contact group on financial considerations.]*

V. Principles and approaches

21. *[Text for this section of the OPS was not developed at the second session of the Committee, but see chapter III, section B, sub-section 5, of the present report.]*

VI. Implementation and taking stock of progress

22. *[Text for this section of the OPS was not developed at the second session of the Committee but see chapter III, section B, sub-section 6, of the present report.]*

Addendum to annex VII

Bearing in mind comments from participants during the second session of the Committee, and in light of the rationalization of texts subsequently attempted by the secretariat, it is proposed that the following elements extracted from the draft sections of the overarching policy strategy might be more properly considered for inclusion in the high-level declaration (in addition to the outline developed by the President, which is reproduced in annex VI).

From the draft statement of needs

1. Chemicals are beneficial through their contribution to raising or maintaining the overall standard of living in countries at all levels of development. Exposure to chemicals can, however, cause harmful effects on human health and/or the environment. In order for all countries to take advantage of the benefits of chemicals, measures must be implemented to achieve pollution prevention and a high level of protection against the detrimental effects of chemicals.
2. A strategic approach to international chemicals management (SAICM) is required to bring increased coherence, efficiency and effectiveness to global, regional and national activities of all stakeholders related to the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle. Thus, fundamental changes are needed in the way all societies manage chemicals and the development of a global SAICM is needed at this time to provide an overarching mechanism to address gaps and issues and to provide a road map to achieve the following goal contained in paragraph 23 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (4 September 2002):

“Renew the commitment, as advanced in Agenda 21, to sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle and of hazardous wastes for sustainable development as well as for the protection of human health and the environment, inter alia, aiming to achieve, by 2020, that chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment, using transparent science-based risk assessment procedures and science-based risk management procedures, taking into account the precautionary approach, as set out in Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, and support developing countries in strengthening their capacity for the sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes by providing technical and financial assistance.”

From the draft objectives on risk reduction

3. To ensure chemical safety and the environmentally sound management of chemicals at all levels, thereby contributing to improved human and environmental health, safety and economic development for a better quality of life.