



Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)

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Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

Further development and adoption of a strategic approach to international chemicals management

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

Note by the secretariat

The secretariat has the honour to circulate, for the information of the Conference, the report of the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the Development of a Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, which was held in Vienna, Austria, from 19 to 24 September 2005. The report is attached to the present note.

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Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)

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Preparatory Committee for the
Development of a Strategic Approach
to International Chemicals Management
Third session
Vienna, 19–24 September 2005

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

Introduction

1. Work on the further development of a strategic approach to international chemicals management (SAICM) was launched in response to decision SS.VII/3, on the strategic approach to international chemicals management, of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), of 15 February 2002, and endorsed by the World Summit on Sustainable Development in September 2002 and the High-level Plenary Meeting of the United Nations General Assembly in September 2005.
2. The first session of the Preparatory Committee took place in Bangkok from 9 to 13 November 2003. The report of that session is contained in document SAICM/PREPCOM.1/7.
3. The second session of the Preparatory Committee was held in Nairobi from 4 to 8 October 2004. The report of that session is contained in document SAICM/PREPCOM.2/4*. At that session, the Committee agreed that SAICM should comprise a high-level declaration, an overarching policy strategy and a global plan of action.
4. Following the Committee's second session, a series of regional consultations was held to review and further develop the overarching policy strategy and a table of concrete measures associated with the global plan of action. Comments were also made on the outline of the high-level political declaration. An African regional consultation was held in Saly, Senegal, from 15 to 18 March 2005; an Asia-Pacific regional consultation was held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 4 to 7 April 2005; a Latin American and Caribbean regional consultation was held in Punta del Este, Uruguay, from 27 to 29 April 2005; a Central and Eastern European regional consultation was held in Ljubljana, Slovenia, from 17 to 19 May 2005; and a consultation of the European Union and Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland and the United States of America was held in Paris on 6 and 7 June 2005. Reports of those consultations may be found in documents SAICM/PREPCOM.3/INF/23, INF/24, INF/25, INF/26 and INF/27, respectively. The consultations were made possible through a financial contribution from the Government of Switzerland. In addition, a meeting of an expanded Bureau was held in Saltsjöbaden, Sweden, from 28 June to 1 July 2005, attended by three government representatives from each region, elected at the earlier regional consultations, and also by participants from a range of non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations.

I. Opening of the session

5. The third session of the Preparatory Committee for the Development of a Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management was held at the Austria Centre in Vienna, from 19 to 24 September 2005.
6. The session was opened by Ms. Viveka Bohn, President of the Preparatory Committee, at 10.10 a.m. on Monday, 19 September 2005. In her opening remarks, she noted that the session marked a critical point in the SAICM process and that its participants faced a considerable challenge in finalizing the documents for the International Conference on Chemicals Management in Dubai in February 2006.
7. Opening statements were made by Ms. Haruko Hirose, Managing Director, Programme Coordination and Field Operations Division of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and Deputy to the Director-General of UNIDO, who spoke on behalf of Mr. Carlos Magariños, Director-General of UNIDO; Mr. Werner Wutscher, Secretary General of the Austrian Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management; Mr. Klaus Töpfer, Executive Director, UNEP; Mr. Suwit Wibulpolprasert, President, Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS); Mr. Robert Visser, Chair, Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC); Mr. Shoji Nishimoto, Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau for Development Policy, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); Mr. M.A. Boisard, Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR); and Mr. Mario Molina, the Nobel Prize-winning scientist who, by alerting the world to the dangers posed by the production and consumption of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), had inspired the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer.
8. Ms. Hirose noted the importance of SAICM as one of the milestones towards attainment of the goals set by the World Summit on Sustainable Development, particularly the minimization of the adverse effects of chemicals on human health and the environment. She expressed her organization's strong support for SAICM and highlighted the integration of chemicals management issues into UNIDO programmes. She also noted how SAICM could benefit from UNIDO institutional networks, which could promote the integration of SAICM into industrial development policies and strategies. Finally, she noted the need for United Nations agencies to coordinate better in order to facilitate the implementation of SAICM goals.
9. Mr. Wutscher emphasized the need for a sincere commitment from the global community during the current session in order to achieve the 2020 targets set by the World Summit on Sustainable Development and reaffirmed Austria's commitment to that task. Highlighting the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, he noted the new paradigm of environmental and chemicals policies led by precaution and prevention in which SAICM would have to operate and which emphasized eco-efficiency and the sound use of chemicals. He noted, as a key element in that task, the need to agree on the concrete measures regarding information management and dissemination and highlighted the need for innovative business models such as "chemical leasing", which would be discussed in a side event. In conclusion, he stressed that SAICM represented an opportunity to translate the notion of environmental sustainability or sustainable development into action.
10. Mr. Töpfer thanked Austria for its hospitality and financial contribution towards the current meeting in 2005, the twentieth anniversary of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer. He highlighted the multisectoral nature of the task ahead and thanked the intergovernmental organizations present for their cooperation and, in the case of UNIDO and the World Bank, their financial contribution. He emphasized the importance of cooperation at the regional level and thanked the Swiss Government for funding regional consultations in preparation for the current meeting. Highlighting the link between the Millennium Development Goals and chemicals management and the need to integrate chemicals management into the overall development agenda, he urged participants to encourage high-level participation at the International Conference on Chemicals Management in Dubai given the importance of chemicals in overcoming poverty. Identifying a number of outstanding issues, he noted the need to specify functions for a future SAICM secretariat and said that UNEP stood ready to perform those functions, working in a cooperative spirit, in particular with the IOMC organizations, bearing in mind the multisectoral nature of SAICM. He also expressed the willingness of UNEP to administer a trust fund for SAICM implementation should there be an agreement to establish such a fund.

11. Mr. Wibulpolprasert noted two documents that had been prepared by IFCS for the Committee's current session: one on implementing and tracking the progress of SAICM and another on key lessons learned by IFCS. He urged the Committee to learn from other international efforts to confront social problems such as the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, which had managed to raise \$5 billion in three years through a participatory, inclusive and open process. The Committee, he said, should strive to make SAICM more participatory, inclusive and open than it had been to date. He also asked the Committee to remember a story he told of a group of farmers in Thailand that had banded together, with great success, to return to their traditional ways of farming and away from modern chemical-based farming methods. In closing, he asked the participants to bear in mind four paths to avoiding failure and four paths to ensuring success, taken from Buddhist teachings.

12. Mr. Visser spoke of the past and future role of the IOMC participating organizations in the field of chemicals management. In the past they had participated in, among other things, the implementation of chapter 19 of Agenda 21, agreed at the Earth Summit in 1992, and they would also be prominent in the implementation of SAICM. One or more IOMC member organizations were listed in the draft global plan of action as actors expected to have a role in implementing as much as 72 per cent of the plan's 288 concrete measures. IOMC organizations had been actively involved in the preparation of SAICM as members of the SAICM Steering Committee, as focal points for the organization of sectoral input to the SAICM process and as drafters of papers for consideration by the Preparatory Committee, including four papers prepared for the current session. They were committed to the implementation of SAICM, and the governing bodies or high-level management of several, including the International Labour Organization (ILO), the World Health Organization (WHO), UNEP and the World Bank, had already recognized the importance of SAICM in their respective fields. Noting the importance of prioritizing the actions to be taken, particularly on the part of national Governments, as well as the multisectoral nature of SAICM, he suggested that IOMC organizations were in an excellent position to contribute to the efficient and effective implementation of SAICM, and were committed to doing so.

13. Mr. Nishimoto reaffirmed UNDP support for efforts to incorporate chemical safety issues into the development agenda at the national and international levels, particularly in view of the importance of sound chemicals management to attainment of the Millennium Development Goals. He noted the comparative advantages offered by UNDP, with its presence in 166 countries and extensive global and regional networks, as a framework for integrating SAICM within the broader sustainable development agenda and reviewed its already substantial chemicals portfolio, involving assistance to countries in implementing chemicals-related conventions, activities to reduce and prevent chemical pollution of international waters and support provided through the Global Environment Facility (GEF) small grants programme for eliminating persistent organic pollutants (POPs). UNDP also aimed to contribute to SAICM implementation with its expertise in capacity-building, to foster dialogue and consensus among national stakeholders and to promote the mainstreaming of chemicals management goals into national strategies.

14. Mr. Boisard pledged the readiness of UNITAR to participate actively in the implementation of SAICM within its mandate and expertise, namely, in the area of training and capacity-building, and reviewed specific chemicals management training and capacity-building projects mounted by UNITAR. In that context, he noted the need, identified by UNITAR, for specific capacity-building for non-governmental organizations and disadvantaged groups. As a practical contribution to SAICM implementation, UNITAR aimed to revise and further test the methodologies and guidance relevant to achieving the objectives of SAICM which it had developed through a working group involving all its IOMC partners. It also aimed to invite three developing countries at the International Conference on Chemicals Management to collaborate in a pilot project designed to develop an integrated approach to chemicals management within a national SAICM implementation framework. He outlined further future chemicals-related activities of the Institute, including projects relating to the Global Harmonized System of the Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, pollutant release and transfer registers, collaboration with the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and assistance to countries with GEF-supported activities aimed at implementing the Stockholm Convention.

15. Mr. Molina recounted his personal experiences of the efforts to address the effect of CFCs on the ozone layer. He stressed that lessons could be learned from the success of the Montreal Protocol, which had benefited from strong scientific analysis, industry cooperation and the development of replacement chemicals. He stated that the success of the Montreal Protocol in reducing the manufacture and use of CFCs and other ozone-depleting chemicals demonstrated the importance of international agreements such as the initiative being developed under SAICM. He also highlighted the success of the funding mechanism established for the Montreal Protocol, which enabled developing nations to strive for

economic growth and higher standards of living while also protecting the environment from ozone-depleting substances.

II. Organizational matters

A. Elections to the Bureau

16. The following members of the Bureau continued to serve at the current session:

President: Ms. Viveka Bohn (Sweden)

Vice-Presidents: Ms. Ivana Halle (Croatia)

Ms. Abiola Olanipekun (Nigeria)

Mr. Soodsakorn Putho (Thailand) and Ms Jacqueline Alvarez (Uruguay) were elected by acclamation to replace Mr. Adisak Thongkaimook (Thailand) and Mr. Federico Perazza (Uruguay), respectively, who were unable to attend the current session. Ms. Olanipekun continued to serve as Rapporteur for the current session.

B. Attendance

17. The following governmental participants were represented: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, People's Democratic Republic of Lao, Latvia, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

18. The following intergovernmental participants were represented: Basel Convention Regional Centre (Pretoria), European Commission, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Global Environment Facility (GEF), Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS), International Labour Office (ILO), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Ozone Secretariat, Secretariat of the Basel Convention, Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), United Nations Multilateral Fund, World Bank, World Health Organization (WHO), World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

19. The following non-governmental participants were represented: AFIDE, AGENDA, Armenian Women for Health and Healthy Environment (AWHHE), Asia Pacific Association of Medical Toxicology (APAMI), Associação de Combate aos POPs (ACPO), Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL), Chemical Industries Association, Croplife International, Day Hospital Institute for Rehabilitation and Development, Dow Chemical, Earthlife Africa, Earth-Justice, Eco-Accord, Environmental Group Foundation for Realization of Ideas (FRI), European American Business Council, Greenpeace International, Health Care Without Harm, International Chamber of Commerce, International Chemical Secretariat (CHEMSEC), International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA), International Council of Women, International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN), International Society of Doctors for the Environment (ISDE), Natural Resources Defense Council,

Pesticide Action Network (PAN), Physicians for Social Responsibility-Kenya, World Federation of Public Health Associations, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

C. Adoption of the agenda

20. The meeting participants adopted the following agenda for the meeting, on the basis of the provisional agenda set out in document SAICM/PREPCOM.3/1:

1. Opening of the session.
2. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
 - (b) Organization of work;
 - (c) 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

21. 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. On Monday, 19 September, the Committee agreed to adjourn at 5 p.m. to allow for the convening of a seminar on reviewing lessons learned from implementing the Vienna Convention that were applicable to the chemicals agenda, held on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer.

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

22. The representative of the SAICM secretariat noted that, at its second session, in Nairobi in October 2004, the Committee had agreed upon a substantial programme of intersessional work to prepare for the current session. That programme of work had included an undertaking to revise the draft texts on the high-level declaration, the overarching policy strategy and the concrete measures in the light of observations made at the Preparatory Committee's second session, based on input from the regional consultations and written comments received. In response to a request by the Preparatory Committee at its second session, the President had elaborated a draft high-level declaration (SAICM/PREPCOM.3/2), taking into account further comments received. The President, with the assistance of the secretariat, had prepared a revised draft text of the overarching policy strategy (SAICM/PREPCOM.3/3), aiming to ensure coherence and avoid duplication with the high-level declaration and draft text of the global plan of action, and the secretariat had produced a revised table of concrete measures for the global plan of action, taking into account discussions at regional consultations and individual submissions (SAICM/PREPCOM.3/4). As noted above, a range of other intersessional activities had been undertaken by the secretariat and a series of regional consultations held in the first half of 2005 in Senegal, Thailand, Uruguay, Slovenia and France. Finally, a meeting of the expanded Bureau had been held in Sweden in mid-2005, which the President had convened to discuss preparations for the Committee's third session.

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

23. The President introduced the item, drawing attention to the three main documents under consideration: the draft high-level declaration (SAICM/PREPCOM.3/2), the draft overarching policy strategy (SAICM/PREPCOM.3/3) and the draft global plan of action (SAICM/PREPCOM.3/4).

24. Following the President's introduction, the participants made general statements of their positions on whether the documents provided a sound basis for the work before the Committee.

25. Many participants affirmed that the documents provided a good starting point for further negotiation and reflected progress made by international bodies and forums towards the achievement of international development goals. Participants representing several regional groups confirmed that the recommendations emerging from their consultations were fairly reflected in the draft documents, although the need for further work was recognized. One participant, however, suggested that the documents would, for various reasons, need substantial revision. Several others urged the participants not to raise points which they had not introduced at previous sessions of the Committee, arguing that to do so might make it impossible to finalize SAICM in time for the International Conference on Chemicals Management in Dubai. A number of others advanced the view that, because the draft global plan of action was not intended to be binding, but rather to constitute what they termed a tool-kit from which stakeholders could draw according to their own needs, there was no need to negotiate it in detail.

A. Global plan of action

26. Introducing the sub-item, the President noted that the global plan of action was intended to be a voluntary guiding document and applicable to countries and other stakeholders according to their needs and abilities. The Committee agreed that the global plan of action did not, therefore, need to be fully negotiated. The President invited participants to identify for possible discussion concrete measures requiring concerted global action, those that implied a change or addition to current international policy and those that were outside the scope of SAICM. She also asked the participants to comment on the executive summary.

27. The representative of the secretariat introduced the draft global plan of action contained in document SAICM/PREPCOM.3/4 and noted that the revised draft that had been the outcome of the second session of the Preparatory Committee had been further considered during the course of the different regional consultations. Time frames for action had been inserted at the African regional consultation; amendments to the global plan of action and issues of prioritization and national responsibility had been raised at the Asia-Pacific consultation; and the inclusion of an executive summary to provide a more readable introduction to the list of concrete measures had been suggested at the Latin American and Caribbean consultation.

28. Following a first round of comments on areas that needed further discussion, the Committee established a contact group under the chairmanship of Mr. Jamidu Katima (United Republic of Tanzania) to consider the work areas and activities identified by the Committee.

29. Following the conclusion of the work of the contact group and further discussion in plenary, the Committee was able to agree upon many of the elements in the executive summary. Those that it could not agree were marked in the text with footnotes. Similarly it was able to reach consensus on many of the elements in the table of concrete measures. Those that were not agreed were marked in the table with asterisks. The Committee agreed that the footnotes and asterisked issues were not to be negotiated at the International Conference on Chemicals Management in Dubai but should be taken up again in the future. The secretariat was entrusted with the task of aligning the text of the executive summary with the overarching policy strategy as finally approved by the Committee.

30. The representative of the secretariat introduced the revised draft of the table of concrete measures and explained that it had been decided thenceforth to refer to the concrete measures as work areas. He noted that the contact group had not discussed the issues of actors, targets and timeframes, indicators of progress and implementation aspects. Participants were invited to submit any additions to the list of actors by 10 October 2005. In addition, the secretariat was entrusted with the task of aligning the table with the overarching policy strategy as approved by the Committee. The representative of the secretariat explained that asterisks and brackets had been placed in the table to mark those areas on which agreement had not been reached. The Committee requested that a table of contents be prepared by the secretariat and attached to the front of the document.

31. The Committee agreed to forward the draft text of the global plan of action, with footnotes, square brackets and asterisks, as contained in annex III to the present report, to the International Conference on Chemicals Management for its consideration.

B. Overarching policy strategy

32. The representative of the secretariat introduced the draft overarching policy strategy contained in document SAICM/PREPCOM.3/3. In addition, the Committee had before it several information documents containing reports received from the regional consultations (SAICM/PREPCOM.3/INF/23, INF/24, INF/25, INF/26 and INF/27), a compilation of other submissions

(SAICM/PREPCOM.3/INF/22), and summaries of information relating to financial considerations, principles and approaches, and implementation and taking stock of progress (including SAICM/PREPCOM.3/INF/2, INF/3, INF/5 and INF/11).

33. The President pointed out that there was general agreement with the idea that the scope of SAICM should be broad, and a proposal was made that the Committee adopt the section on scope contained in document SAICM/PREPCOM.3/3. The representative of the United States of America made specific proposals for text that would have limited SAICM in certain cases with respect to chemicals regulated under domestic law. In the context of that discussion, he read a statement and asked that it be annexed to the report of the session. That statement is contained in annex V to the present report. In the light of the views expressed by the United States, the President proposed and the Committee agreed that it would adopt the scope section of SAICM as contained in document SAICM/PREPCOM.3/3, marked with an asterisk to indicate that one participant did not agree to its adoption. The representative of the United States later stated that he felt that that he had not had sufficient time to object when the Committee adopted the text, did not consent to that procedure and requested that the text in question be enclosed in square brackets to indicate the lack of consensus. The President ruled that the Committee would follow the procedure that she had outlined, notwithstanding the objections of the United States, on the grounds that the United States had not voiced its concerns following her proposal prior to the adoption of the text on scope.

34. The Committee further revised the introduction, statement of needs and objectives sections of the overarching policy strategy based on the texts developed at its second session and subsequent submissions.

35. Some countries preferred to have asbestos mentioned specifically in the list of chemicals that might be prioritized for assessment outlined in the risk reduction section of the overarching policy strategy. As some countries were opposed, however, the Committee agreed to leave it out of the text but to reflect the matter in the report of the session.

36. During its consideration of the overarching policy strategy, the Committee established a number of contact and drafting groups to work on aspects of the document which had engendered considerable debate.

37. Introducing the section of the overarching policy strategy on financial considerations, the representative of the secretariat recalled that the Committee had not agreed on any text for that section at its second session, but that it had agreed on the terms of reference for a study on possible ways of funding SAICM. That study had been carried out, and the expanded Bureau that met in Sweden in June 2005 had proposed that the recommendations resulting from the study should be used as the starting point for the Committee's consideration of financial considerations at its third session. Those recommendations were now before the Committee in chapter V of document SAICM/PREPCOM.3/3.

38. The Committee decided to establish a contact group, chaired by Mr. Seyed Mohammad Ali Mousavi (Islamic Republic of Iran) and Mr. Jean-Louis Wallace (Canada), to work further on the text of that section.

39. Introducing the section of the overarching policy strategy on principles and approaches, the representative of the secretariat recalled that the Committee had not agreed on any text for that section at its second session, but that it had requested the Government of Switzerland to undertake a limited study to elucidate existing principles and approaches. The expanded Bureau had proposed that the results of that study, as modified by the secretariat, should be set out in the draft overarching policy strategy as the starting point for debate on principles and approaches at the current session, and they were before the Committee at the current session in chapter VI of document SAICM/PREPCOM.3/3.

40. The Committee decided to establish a contact group, chaired by Mr. Donald Hannah (New Zealand), to work further on the text of that section.

41. Introducing the section of the draft overarching policy strategy on implementation and taking stock of progress, the President recalled that the Committee had not agreed on any text for that section at its second session. It had, however, been discussed during the intersessional regional consultations. The representative of the secretariat noted that the secretariat had prepared the draft text in chapter VII of document SAICM/PREPCOM.3/3 to reflect the discussions at the regional consultations as well as individual submissions that were synthesized in document SAICM/PREPCOM.3/INF/5.

42. The Committee decided to establish a contact group, chaired by Mr. Chris Vanden Bilcke (Belgium), to work further on the text of that section.

43. Following the work of the contact groups and further deliberations in plenary, the Committee reached consensus on many of the elements in the draft overarching policy strategy but it could not agree on some points in a number of the sections of the draft, most of them relating to financial considerations and principles and approaches. One participant requested that the report of the session note its view that, in relation to funding for implementation of SAICM, the word “additional” should be included in the chapeau of the section of the overarching policy strategy dealing with financial considerations. Accordingly, the Committee agreed that the draft that it would forward for consideration by the International Conference on Chemicals Management, contained in annex II to the present report, would contain brackets enclosing those aspects of the text on which consensus had not been reached.

44. With regard to the section of the overarching policy strategy dealing with implementation and taking stock of progress, the Committee agreed that the International Conference on Chemicals Management should be designated as the body to undertake periodic reviews of SAICM in the future. The Committee also agreed to ask the Conference to consider adopting a resolution recognizing the past contributions of IFCS and its future role. The following text for the possible resolution was proposed by one participant for the record:

“Recognizing the unique, multifaceted and significant role that IFCS has had in the chemicals management area at the international, regional and national levels, IFCS is invited to continue its important role in providing an open, transparent and inclusive Forum for discussing issues of common interest as well as new and emerging issues and to continue to contribute through this to the implementation of SAICM and the work of other existing chemicals-related international organizations and institutions. The SAICM secretariat should establish and maintain a working relationship with IFCS in order to draw upon its sectoral expertise.”

C. High-level declaration

45. The President introduced the draft high-level declaration contained in document SAICM/PREPCOM.3/2. She noted that at the second session of the Preparatory Committee agreement had been reached on a set of potential issues for inclusion in the draft high-level declaration and for further comment at the regional consultations. The high-level declaration had been drafted by her in the light of comments from the regional consultations, other submissions and advice from the expanded Bureau.

46. Following discussion in plenary, the President introduced a revised draft of the high-level declaration which she had prepared, reflecting comments made at the current session. She pointed out that the draft declaration would not be finalized at the current session but would be submitted to the International Conference on Chemicals Management for its consideration and adoption. Following a discussion in which a number of comments were made on the draft prepared by the President, she undertook, for purposes of the report of the session, to revise the draft in the light of those comments. The draft, as submitted by the President and further revised by her in the light of the comments made during the session, is contained in annex I to the present report.

D. Proposed compromise

47. A number of participants presented the Committee with a possible compromise “package” on a number of the issues on which agreement had not been reached. The issues covered by the package included the scope of SAICM, the frequency of meetings of the International Conference on Chemicals Management, application of precaution in the context of SAICM, the description of SAICM as “voluntary” and the use of a “savings clause”. Other participants opposed the package, suggesting that the compromise had come too late in the day to be properly considered and objecting that they had not been consulted during its negotiation. In the light of those objections, the Committee did not adopt the package, but agreed that its substance should be set out in an annex to the report of the session. It is accordingly set out in annex IV to the present report.

IV. Other matters

48. The secretariat briefed the Committee on arrangements for the International Conference on Chemicals Management to be held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, from 4 to 6 February 2006. The Conference was expected to adopt the completed SAICM texts and to refer them to the governing bodies of relevant intergovernmental organizations with a view to endorsement by them. The President noted that at the start of the meeting in Dubai, the Conference would need to adopt rules to govern its

proceedings. In line with usual practice, the Conference would be invited to apply the rules of procedure of the Preparatory Committee, *mutatis mutandis*. One issue not dealt with in the Preparatory Committee's rules of procedure was credentials, which would be needed for the governmental participants at the Conference. Letters of invitation would note this requirement and provide guidance on the form the credentials should take. Parallel provision would also need to be made for the accreditation of intergovernmental and non-governmental participants.

49. The secretariat acknowledged the following donors that had contributed or pledged contributions, directly and in-kind, to the development of SAICM: the Governments of Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, and the European Commission, IFCS, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, the World Bank and WHO.

50. Noting that the mandate of the Preparatory Committee would end at the close of the current session, the President observed that her own mandate as President and that of her fellow bureau members would also cease, since their functions were directly related to the conduct of the meetings of the Committee. She suggested, however, that since various matters relating to preparations for the upcoming International Conference on Chemicals Management had not been finalized, it would be useful if she and her bureau colleagues were to remain available to assist in finding solutions. The Committee agreed, accordingly, that the bureau should remain in office until the opening of the Conference in order to facilitate any intersessional work aimed at ensuring a successful Conference in Dubai.

51. The preparation of a draft regional action plan for implementation of SAICM in Africa was welcomed by the Committee. It was agreed that this document should be submitted to the secretariat and made available on the SAICM website.

V. Adoption of the report

52. The report was adopted on the basis of the draft report contained in documents SAICM/PREPCOM.3/L.1 and L.1/Add.1 and on the understanding that the Rapporteur would be entrusted with its finalization, working in consultation with the secretariat.

VI. Closure of the meeting

53. Following an exchange of courtesies, the President declared the meeting closed at 12.15 a.m. on Sunday, 25 September 2005.

Annex I

High-level Declaration

Draft prepared by the President of the Preparatory Committee

We, the ministers, heads of delegation and representatives of civil society and the private sector assembled at the International Conference on Chemicals Management in Dubai from 4 to 6 February 2006, declare:

1. The sound management of chemicals is essential if we are to achieve sustainable development, including the eradication of poverty and disease, the improvement of human health and the environment and the elevation and maintenance of the standard of living in countries at all levels of development.
2. Significant, but inadequate, progress has been made in international chemicals management through the implementation of chapter 19 of Agenda 21 and International Labour Organization Convention No. 170 on Safety in the Use of Chemicals at Work, as well as in addressing particularly hazardous chemicals through the entry into force of the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.
3. The chemicals industry has made substantial efforts to promote chemical safety, particularly through programmes such as the “Responsible Care” initiative.
4. Progress in chemicals management has not, however, been sufficient on a world scale and the global environment continues to suffer air, water and marine pollution, robbing millions of a decent life.
5. The global production, trade and use of chemicals are increasing, with growth patterns placing increasing requirements for the management of chemicals on developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and presenting them with special difficulties in meeting this challenge. As a result, fundamental changes are needed in the way that societies manage chemicals.
6. We commit ourselves in a spirit of solidarity and partnership to achieving chemical safety and thereby assisting in fighting poverty, protecting vulnerable groups and advancing human security.
7. We commit ourselves to respecting human rights, fundamental freedoms and ecosystem integrity, and to addressing the gap between our ambition to elevate the sound management of chemicals and reality.
8. We are unwavering in our commitment to promoting the sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes throughout their life-cycle, in accordance with Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and aim to achieve the 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.
9. We are convinced that the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management constitutes a significant contribution towards the internationally agreed development goals set out in the Millennium Declaration and that, as a new non-legally binding initiative in the field of international management of chemicals, it builds upon previous international initiatives on chemicals safety and promotes the development of a multi- and cross-sectoral and participatory strategic approach that applies precaution and takes into account the full life-cycle perspective of chemicals.
10. We therefore adopt the Overarching Policy Strategy, which, together with the present declaration, constitutes our firm commitment to the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and its implementation.
11. We further recommend the use of the Global Plan of Action and its development as a tool and guidance document to meet the commitments to chemicals management of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21, the Bahia Declaration on Chemicals Safety, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the 2005 World Summit Outcome. The Global Plan of Action will contribute to implementation of the Strategic Approach while providing sufficient flexibility in its use and further development to adapt to current and ever changing societal needs.

12. We are determined to realize the benefits of chemistry, including green chemistry, for improved standards of living, public health and protection of the environment, and are resolved to continue working together to promote the safe production and use of chemicals.
13. We are committed to strengthening the capacities of all concerned to ensure the sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes at all levels.
14. We will continue to mobilize national and international financing from public sources, as well as from private sources, for example those involved in the life-cycle management of chemicals.
15. We will work towards closing the gaps and discrepancies in the capacity to achieve sustainable chemicals management between developed countries on the one hand and developing countries and countries with economies in transition on the other by addressing the special needs of the latter and strengthening their capacities for the sound management of chemicals and the development of safer alternative products and processes through partnerships, technical support and financial assistance.
16. We will work towards effective and efficient governance of chemicals management, with transparency, public participation and accountability involving all sectors of society, in particular striving for the equal participation of women in chemicals management.
17. We will engage actively in partnerships between Governments, the private sector and civil society, including strengthening participation in the implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management by small and medium-sized enterprises and the informal sector.
18. We stress the responsibility of industry to make available to all stakeholders data and information on health and environmental effects of chemicals.
19. We will strive to ensure the right to public access to information and knowledge on chemicals throughout their life cycle, including the risks that they pose to human health and the environment.
20. We recognize the need to make special efforts to protect those groups in society that are particularly vulnerable to risks from hazardous chemicals or are highly exposed to them.
21. We are determined to implement relevant international agreements, ensure that they are mutually supportive, strengthen the coherence and synergies that exist between them and work to close gaps in the framework of international chemicals policy.
22. We will endeavour to prevent illegal international traffic in toxic, hazardous, banned and severely restricted chemicals and chemical products and wastes.
23. We will promote the sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste as a priority in national, regional and international policy frameworks, including strategies for sustainable development, development assistance and poverty reduction.
24. We will strive to integrate implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management into the work programmes of all relevant United Nations organizations and specialized agencies, as well as regional and international financial institutions.
25. We collectively share the view that implementation and taking stock of progress are critical to ensuring success and that, in this regard, a stable and long-term structure for guidance, review, monitoring and operational support is essential.
26. We are determined to cooperate fully in an open, inclusive, participatory and transparent manner in the implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management.

Annex II

Draft Overarching Policy Strategy

Text as agreed by the Preparatory Committee at its third session

I. Introduction

1. The present Overarching Policy Strategy flows from the commitments expressed in the High-level Declaration on the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management developed in the context of the Rio Declaration, Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. The Strategic Approach [is voluntary and] includes a Global Plan of Action, which sets out a list of possible work areas and associated activities, actors, [suggested] [targets and timeframes], indicators of progress and implementation aspects, taking into account existing work in the area of international chemical safety in relevant global forums. The structure of the strategy is as follows:

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

2. The involvement of all relevant sectors and stakeholders, including at the local, national, regional and global levels, is seen as key to achieving the objectives of the Strategic Approach, as is a transparent and open implementation process and public participation in decision-making, featuring in particular a strengthened role for women. The main stakeholders in the Strategic Approach are understood to be Governments, regional economic integration organizations, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and individuals involved in the management of chemicals throughout their life-cycles from all relevant sectors, including, but not limited to, agriculture, environment, health, industry, relevant economic activity, development cooperation, labour and science. Individual stakeholders include consumers, disposers, employers, farmers, producers, regulators, researchers, suppliers, transporters and workers.

II. Scope*

3. The Strategic Approach has a broad scope covering at least, but not limited to:

- (a) Environmental, economic, social, health and labour aspects of chemical safety,
- (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.

* One participant did not agree with the text outlining the scope of SAICM. A statement by that participant, the United States of America, is contained in annex V to the report of the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the Development of a Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM/PREPCOM.3/5).

4. The Strategic Approach 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.

III. Statement of needs

5. A major driving force for the establishment of the Strategic Approach has been the recognition of the growing gaps between the capacities of different countries to manage chemicals safely, the need to improve synergies between existing instruments and processes and the growing sense of urgency regarding the need to assess and manage chemicals more effectively to achieve the 2020 goal. There is also the need for countries to have more effective governance structures to help make the Strategic Approach a lasting success.

6. Since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, at which the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21 were adopted, much has been done to improve chemicals management. Regulatory systems have been introduced or strengthened; much more information has been made available about chemicals; many chemicals have been assessed at the national level and internationally; a wide range of risk management measures have been introduced; and new tools such as the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals and pollutant release and transfer registers have been taken up and developed. New international instruments and programmes have been created. Industry has developed and extended its own programmes to contribute to better chemicals management, and there are now in many countries active and well informed public interest movements promoting awareness and good practices with regard to chemicals. It is, however, recognized that:

- (a) The existing international policy framework for chemicals is not completely adequate and needs to be further strengthened;
- (b) Implementation of established international policies is uneven;
- (c) Coherence and synergies between existing institutions and processes are not completely developed and should be further improved;
- (d) There is often limited or no information on many chemicals currently in use and often limited or no access to information that already exists;
- (e) Many countries lack the capacity to soundly manage chemicals at the national, subregional, regional and global levels;
- (f) There are inadequate resources available to address chemical safety issues in many 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.

7. Risk reduction (including preventing, reducing, remediating, minimizing and eliminating risks) is a key need in pursuing the sound management of chemicals throughout their entire life cycle including, where appropriate, products and articles containing chemicals. It is recognized that:

- (a) Risk assessment and management strategies, supported by improved scientific understanding of the role and behaviour of substances, addressing product life-cycles, are central to achieving risk reduction;
- (b) Risk reduction measures, appropriately informed by scientific methods and consideration of social and economic factors, are needed to reduce or eliminate the harmful effects of chemicals and their inappropriate uses;
- (c) Risk reduction measures need to be improved to prevent the adverse effects of chemicals on the health of children, pregnant women, fertile populations, the elderly, the poor, workers and other vulnerable groups and susceptible environments;
- (d) The development of safer alternatives, including alternatives to chemicals of concern, and affordable sustainable technologies should be accelerated;
- (e) Developing countries and countries with economies in transition need better access to affordable, safer technologies and alternatives, which will also assist in reducing illegal traffic in hazardous chemicals.

8. Knowledge, information and public awareness are basic needs for decision-making for the sound management of chemicals, including products and articles containing chemicals. It is recognized that:

(a) Technological information, the results of hazard and risk assessments, socio-economic methodologies and the tools to develop and apply science-based standards, harmonized risk assessment and management principles are not available to all actors, and the pace of scientific research in these areas needs to be accelerated;

(b) There is a lack of clear, accessible, timely and appropriate information on chemicals for ready use by local populations.

9. Governance is an important issue that needs to be addressed through a multi-sector and multi-stakeholder approach in pursuing the sound management of chemicals. There is therefore a need to recognize:

(a) That in many countries some stakeholders, particularly women and indigenous communities, still do not participate in all aspects of decision-making related to the sound management of chemicals needs to be addressed;

(b) That implementation of the present international regime for the sound management of chemicals, including binding instruments and other relevant initiatives, is uneven, a situation which needs to be addressed. There are gaps, overlaps and duplication in chemicals management activities and there is a need in many countries for enhanced coherence, consistency and cooperation to ensure efficient and effective use of available resources at the national, regional, and international levels. Many countries have not ratified or implemented regional and global legally binding instruments and other relevant initiatives, addressed gaps in national chemicals regimes or developed national mechanisms for coordinating chemicals activities;

(c) That the mechanisms used to address the social and economic impacts of chemicals on human health, society and the environment, including liability, compensation and redress, need to be improved in some countries;

(d) That chemicals issues are only sometimes featured in relevant national policy documents, including development assistance plans or strategies, sustainable development strategies and, as appropriate, poverty reduction strategies;

(e) That there is a need to promote the role of all sectors of civil society and the private sector in the implementation of the Strategic Approach.

10. Capacity-building and technical assistance in relation to all aspects of the sound management of chemicals are among the essential elements for the successful implementation of the Strategic Approach:

(a) The widening gap in capacity between developed countries on the one hand and developing countries and countries with economies in transition on the other should be bridged in order to make progress towards the goal articulated in paragraph 23 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.¹ Some developed countries, however, also face capacity issues in striving to meet this goal;

(b) There is a need for enhanced cooperation aimed at strengthening the capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition for the sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes and promoting adequate transfer of cleaner and safer technology to those countries.

11. Illegal international traffic in hazardous substances and dangerous products is a pressing problem for many countries, especially for developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

[12. One of the challenges that will be faced by many countries, in particular developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in pursuing the goal articulated in paragraph 23 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation is to obtain access to the considerable financial and other resources needed to achieve the sound management of chemicals.²]

IV. Objectives

¹ A copy of paragraph 23 is set out in the appendix.

² This paragraph may need to be examined in the light of the results of the financial considerations discussions.

13. The overall objective of the Strategic Approach is to achieve the sound management of chemicals throughout their life-cycle so 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 objective will be achieved, among other ways, through the implementation of activities set out in the Global Plan of Action.

A. Risk reduction

14. The objectives of the Strategic Approach with regard to risk reduction are:

- (a) To minimize risks to human health, including that of workers, and to the environment throughout the life cycle of chemicals;
- (b) To ensure that humans and ecosystems and their constituent parts that are especially vulnerable or especially subject to exposure to chemicals that may pose a risk are taken into account and protected in making decisions on chemicals;
- (c) To implement transparent, comprehensive, efficient and effective risk management strategies, based on appropriate scientific understanding, including of health and environmental effects, and appropriate social and economic analysis, aimed at pollution prevention, risk reduction and risk elimination, including detailed safety information on chemicals, to prevent unsafe and unnecessary exposures to chemicals;
- (d) To ensure that chemicals or chemical uses, and unintended releases of chemicals, that pose an unreasonable and otherwise unmanageable risk to human health and the environment based on a science-based risk assessment and taking into account the costs and benefits as well as the availability of safer substitutes and their efficacy, by 2020, are no longer produced or used for such uses, and risks from unintended releases are minimized. Groups of chemicals that might be prioritized for assessment and related studies include: persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances (PBTs); very persistent and very bioaccumulative substances; chemicals that are carcinogens or mutagens or that adversely affect, inter alia, the reproductive, endocrine, immune or nervous system; persistent organic pollutants (POPs), mercury and other chemicals of global concern; chemicals produced or used in high volumes; those subject to wide dispersive uses; and other chemicals of concern at the national level;
- (e) [To apply precautionary measures when there are reasonable grounds for concern, even when there is a lack of full scientific certainty as to a chemical's environmental or health effects.] [To appropriately apply the precautionary approach set forth in Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage];
- (f) To give priority consideration to the application of preventive measures such as pollution prevention;
- (g) To ensure that existing, new and emerging issues of global concern are sufficiently addressed by means of appropriate mechanisms;
- (h) To reduce the generation of hazardous waste, both in quantity and toxicity, and to ensure the environmentally sound management of hazardous waste, including its storage, treatment and disposal;
- (i) To promote the environmentally sound recovery and recycling of hazardous materials and waste;
- (j) To promote and support the development and implementation of, and further innovation in, environmentally sound and safer alternatives, including cleaner production, informed substitution of chemicals of particular concern and non-chemical alternatives.

B. Knowledge and information

15. The objectives of the Strategic Approach with regard to knowledge and information are:

- (a) To ensure that knowledge and information on chemicals and chemicals management are sufficient to enable chemicals to be adequately assessed and managed safely throughout their life cycle;
- (b) To ensure, for all stakeholders:
 - (i) That information on chemicals throughout their life cycle including, where appropriate, chemicals in products, is available, accessible, user friendly, adequate

and appropriate to the needs of all stakeholders. Appropriate types of information include their effects on human health and the environment, their intrinsic properties, their potential uses, their protective measures and regulation;

- (ii) That such information is disseminated in appropriate languages by making full use of, among other things, the media, hazard communication mechanisms such as the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals and relevant provisions of international agreements;
- (c) To make objective scientific information available for appropriate integration into risk assessments and associated decision-making relating to chemicals policy, including in relation to assessment of chemical hazards and risks to human health, especially vulnerable sub-populations such as children, and to the environment, particularly vulnerable ecosystems;
- (d) To ensure that science-based standards, risk assessment and management procedures and the results of hazard and risk assessments are available to all actors;
- (e) To make objective scientific methods and information available to assess the effects of chemicals on people and the environment, particularly through the development and use of indicators;
- (f) In the context of paragraph 15 (b), information on chemicals relating to the health and safety of humans and the environment should not be regarded as confidential. In making information available in accordance with this paragraph, ensure that confidential commercial and industrial information and knowledge are protected in accordance with national laws or regulations or, in the absence of such laws or regulations, that such information is protected in accordance with existing international provisions;
- (g) To accelerate the pace of scientific research on identifying and assessing the effects of chemicals on human beings and the environment, including emerging issues, and to ensure that research and development are undertaken in relation to chemical control technologies, development of safer chemicals and cleaner technologies and non-chemical alternatives and technologies;
- (h) To promote implementation of the common definitions and criteria contained in the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals;
- (i) To make widely available for consideration and implementation the range of existing risk reduction and other tools from various participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC)³ such as the Mutual Acceptance of Data system of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS) database on chemical safety information from intergovernmental organizations (INCHEM), in order to promote best practices in chemicals management, harmonization and burden-sharing;
- (j) To develop knowledge and information on the estimated current and projected financial and other impacts on sustainable development associated with the unsound management of chemicals of concern on a global basis.

³ The participating organizations of IOMC are the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organization, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the World Health Organization.

C. Governance

16. The objectives of the Strategic Approach with regard to governance are:

- (a) To achieve the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle by means of appropriate national, regional and international mechanisms, as needed, that are multi-sectoral, comprehensive, effective, efficient, transparent, coherent and inclusive and ensure accountability, taking into account the circumstances and needs of countries, especially developing countries and countries with economies in transition;
- (b) To promote the sound management of chemicals within each relevant sector and integrated programmes for sound chemicals management across all sectors;
- (c) To provide guidance to stakeholders in identifying priorities for chemicals management activities;
- (d) To strengthen enforcement and encourage the implementation of national laws and regulations regarding chemicals management, including those that serve to implement international agreements;
- (e) To promote relevant codes of conduct, including those relating to corporate environmental and social responsibility;
- (f) To promote close international cooperation among concerned institutions, including among customs services, in different countries for the exchange of relevant information aimed at preventing all illegal international traffic in dangerous chemical products;
- (g) To promote and support meaningful and active participation by all sectors of civil society, particularly women, workers and indigenous communities, in regulatory and other decision-making processes that relate to chemical safety;
- (h) To ensure equal participation of women in decision-making on chemicals policy and management;
- (i) To ensure that national institutional frameworks address the prevention of illegal international traffic in chemicals;
- (j) To support coordinated assistance activities at the international level in accordance with the implementation of the Strategic Approach;
- (k) To promote mutual supportiveness between trade and environmental policies;
- (l) To provide and support enabling frameworks for businesses to develop and improve products that advance the objectives of the Strategic Approach;
- (m) To enhance synergies between the activities of Governments, international institutions, multilateral organization secretariats and development agencies in pursuit of the sound management of chemicals;
- (n) To enhance cooperation on the sound management of chemicals between Governments, the private sector and civil society at the national, regional and global levels.

D. Capacity-building and technical cooperation

17. The objectives of the Strategic Approach with regard to capacity-building and technical cooperation are:

- (a) To increase the capacity for the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle in all countries as needed, especially in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

- (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 and the provision of appropriate and clean technology to and among developing countries and countries with economies in transition, maximizing synergies with the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building;
- (d) To develop and implement sustainable capacity-building strategies in developing countries and countries with economies in transition and to promote cooperation between all countries;
- (e) To promote coordination of and access to information on capacity-building for the sound management of chemicals and to enhance transparency and accountability;
- (f) To include capacity-building for the sound management of chemicals as a priority in social and economic development strategies, including national sustainable development strategies, poverty reduction strategy papers and country assistance strategies, and to make chemicals an important part of national policy;
- (g) To encourage stakeholders to develop and promote programmes on chemical safety and scientific research and analysis and to assist with capacity-building programmes in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;
- (h) To encourage and facilitate appropriate use by developing countries and countries with economies in transition of work already done and chemicals management models already established by other countries and international organizations;
- (i) [To facilitate adequate financial support for capacity-building activities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition];
- (j) To promote the awareness of donors, multilateral organizations and other relevant actors of the relevance of chemical safety for poverty reduction and development.

E. Illegal international traffic

18. The objectives of the Strategic Approach with regard to illegal international traffic are:

- (a) To prevent illegal international traffic in toxic, hazardous, banned and severely restricted chemicals, including products incorporating these chemicals, mixtures and compounds, and wastes;
- (b) To strengthen mechanisms and domestic and regional implementation supporting existing multilateral agreements that contain provisions relating to the prevention of illegal international traffic;
- (c) To promote information sharing and to strengthen the capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition at the national and regional levels for the prevention and control of illegal international traffic.

V. Financial considerations

[[19. The Strategic Approach should reflect our global efforts to advance the sound management of chemicals. This new approach should build upon, among other things, the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-Building and should include the mobilization of national and international financial resources, including from new sources, to accelerate the strengthening of capabilities and capacities for the implementation of the Strategic Approach objectives. The extent to which developing countries and countries with economies in transition can make progress towards reaching the 2020 goal depends, in part, on the availability of financial resources provided by international agencies or donors. Financial arrangements for the Strategic Approach include, among others:]

- (a) [Possible] Actions at the national or sub-national levels to support financing of Strategic Approach objectives, including by:
- (i) Integrating Strategic Approach objectives in relevant programmes/plans/strategies at various levels [when possible];
 - (ii) Assessing current laws, policies and regulations to identify changes that may be needed to advance implementation of the Strategic Approach objectives, including an assessment of funding needs where appropriate;
 - (iii) Assessing and where necessary adopting appropriate policies at the national and sub-national levels, which could include economic instruments, that can help to cover the cost of sound chemicals management;
 - (iv) Where appropriate, assessing and adopting at the national and sub-national levels economic instruments intended to internalize the external costs of chemicals, bearing in mind that such instruments need careful design, especially in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.
 - (v) Governments and other stakeholders exchanging information on experience and studies in the national use of economic instruments and submitting this information to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to make it broadly available;
- (b) Enhancing industry partnerships and financial and technical participation in the implementation of Strategic Approach objectives, including by inviting industry:
- (i) To review and strengthen current voluntary industry initiatives to address the considerable challenges associated with the implementation of Strategic Approach objectives;
 - (ii) To develop new initiatives, including in partnership with foundations, academia and non-governmental organizations, for the implementation of Strategic Approach objectives;
 - (iii) To provide resources, including in-kind contributions, for the implementation of Strategic Approach objectives, continuing and building upon its initiatives on good corporate social and environmental responsibility;
- (c) Integration of the Strategic Approach objectives into multilateral and bilateral development assistance co-operation, including by:
- (i) Developing countries and countries with economies in transition, where necessary with the technical support of donors, considering the integration of Strategic Approach objectives into relevant national documents that influence development assistance cooperation;
 - (ii) Donors responding to requests by, and working in partnership with, developing countries and countries with economies in transition by recognizing Strategic Approach objectives as an important element of bilateral aid agency cooperation in support of sustainable development;
 - (iii) Inviting international financial institutions, United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes and other intergovernmental organizations to include Strategic Approach objectives within their activities, as appropriate;
- (d) Making more effective use of and building upon existing sources of relevant global funding, including by:
- (i) Inviting the Global Environment Facility and the Montreal Protocol and its Multilateral Fund within their mandates to identify the areas that can support

implementation of appropriate and relevant Strategic Approach objectives and to report;

- [(ii) Supporting [when possible] adequate and sustainable replenishments of these existing funding sources consistent with their mandates;]
- [(iii) Considering identifying a chemicals-related focal area within the Global Environment Facility and/or other additional programming activities that are targeted, adequate and sustainable with respect to funding of priority needs within recipient countries for the implementation of those Strategic Approach objectives that relate to the incremental costs of achieving global environmental benefits;]

[(e) Establishment of a voluntary [five year] Quick Start Programme in support of initial capacity-building activities for the implementation of Strategic Approach objectives. The Programme will contain a voluntary [time-limited] trust fund and can include multilateral and bilateral and other forms of cooperation. The trust fund will be administered by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Steps to establish the Programme will include:]

- [(i) Inviting the [...] to begin facilitating the development of the Programme with sponsors, taking the characteristics of the Strategic Approach process and institutional arrangements fully into account;]
- [(ii) [Inviting [...] to oversee the implementation of the Programme and report back to the International Conference on Chemicals Management;]
- [(iii) Inviting Governments in a position to do so to contribute to the Programme;
- [(iv) Inviting the private sector, including industry, foundations and other non-governmental organizations, to contribute to the Programme;
- [(v) Inviting other international financial institutions and intergovernmental organizations to support the Programme;

[(f) Inviting Governments and other stakeholders to provide resources to enable the secretariat of the Strategic Approach to fulfil the tasks set out in paragraph 28, including by:

- [(i) Inviting UNEP to arrange for the adaptation and reinforcement of the existing voluntary trust fund to support these tasks;
- [(ii) Inviting all countries and regional economic integration organizations to contribute;
- [(iii) Inviting the private sector, including, industry, foundations and other non-governmental organizations, to also contribute.]

VI. Principles and approaches

[20. In developing and implementing the Strategic Approach, including the Global Plan of Action, Governments and other stakeholders shall be guided by the following principles and approaches:

- (a) Those originally developed for general application:
 - (i) Inter-generational equity, as set out in the pertinent provisions of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, including Principle 3;
 - (ii) Precaution, as set out in Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development;

- (iii) Proportionality, as reflected in Principle 4 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development;
 - (iv) Internalization of costs (polluter pays), as set out in Agenda 21 and Principle 16 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development;
 - (v) Public participation, as set out in Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development;
 - (vi) Right to know, as set out in Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development;
 - (vii) Good governance, as set out in Paragraph 13 of the United Nations Millennium Declaration and Paragraph 4 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;
 - (viii) Cooperation among States, as set out in Principle 7 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development;
 - (ix) Partnership approaches, as embodied in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and Agenda 21;
 - (x) Liability and compensation instruments, as recommended in Principle 22 of the Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment and Principles 13 and 16 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, and taking note of the United Nations International Law Commission's work on transboundary harm;
- (b) Those developed, or further developed, specifically within the context of chemicals management:
- (i) Integrated chemicals management, based upon the coordinated and integrated approaches for sound management of chemicals and wastes recommended in chapters 19 and 20 of Agenda 21;
 - (ii) Prevention, as set out in chapters 6, 19, and 20 of Agenda 21;
 - (iii) Substitution, as set out in chapters 19 and 20 of Agenda 21;
 - (iv) Inter-generational equity, as further developed in chapter 19 of Agenda 21;
 - (v) Precaution, as further elaborated and defined in multilateral chemicals and wastes conventions and agreements;
 - (vi) Right to know, as further developed in chapter 19 of Agenda 21;
 - (vii) Partnership approaches, as further developed in the Bahia Declaration on Chemical Safety.]

VII. Implementation and taking stock of progress

21. Institutional arrangements to support implementation and taking stock of progress on the Strategic Approach will include national coordination and, as appropriate, regional processes and, at the international level, a periodic review process facilitated by a secretariat.

22. Implementation of the Strategic Approach could begin with an enabling phase to build necessary capacity, as appropriate, to develop, with relevant stakeholder participation, a national Strategic Approach implementation plan, taking into consideration, as appropriate, existing elements such as legislation, national profiles, action plans, stakeholder initiatives and gaps, priorities, needs and circumstances. Strategic Approach regional implementation plans may be developed, as appropriate, in a similar fashion. Subsequent implementation phases should focus on implementing specific action plans. In parallel, intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions and private actors

are encouraged to support these activities and to consider the development of their own action plans as appropriate. Partnerships among stakeholders should be pursued in support of implementation.

23. To sustain an integrated approach to managing chemicals, each Government should establish arrangements for implementing the Strategic Approach on an inter-ministerial or inter-institutional basis so that all concerned national departmental and stakeholder interests are represented and all relevant substantive areas are addressed. To facilitate communication, nationally and internationally, each Government should designate a Strategic Approach national focal point to act as an effective conduit for communication on Strategic Approach matters, including invitations to participate in meetings and information dissemination. The Strategic Approach national focal point should be a representative of the country's inter-ministerial or inter-institutional arrangements, where such arrangements exist.

24. The International Conference on Chemicals Management (hereafter referred to as the Conference) will undertake periodic review of the Strategic Approach. The functions of the Conference will be:

- (a) To receive reports from all relevant stakeholders on progress in implementation of the Strategic Approach and to disseminate information as appropriate;
- (b) To evaluate the implementation of the Strategic Approach with a view to reviewing progress against the 2020 target and taking strategic decisions, programming, prioritizing and updating the approach as necessary;
- (c) To provide guidance on implementation of the Strategic Approach to the stakeholders;
- (d) To report on progress in implementation of the Strategic Approach to stakeholders;
- (e) To promote implementation of existing international instruments and programmes;
- (f) To promote coherence among chemicals management instruments at the international level;
- (g) To promote the strengthening of national chemicals management capacities;
- (h) To work to ensure that the necessary financial and technical resources are available for implementation;
- (i) To evaluate the performance of the financing of the Strategic Approach;
- (j) To focus attention and call for appropriate action on emerging policy issues as they arise and forge consensus on priorities for cooperative action;
- (k) To promote information exchange and scientific and technical cooperation;
- (l) To provide a high-level international forum for multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral discussion and exchange of experience on chemicals management issues with the participation of non-governmental organizations in accordance with applicable rules of procedure;
- (m) To promote the participation of all stakeholders in the implementation of the Strategic Approach.

25. Where appropriate, sessions of the Conference should be held back-to-back with meetings of the governing bodies of relevant intergovernmental organizations in order to enhance synergies and cost-effectiveness and to promote the Strategic Approach's multi-sectoral nature. Sessions of the Conference should be held in [2008] [and] [2011] and thereafter as required and decided by the Conference.

26. It will be essential that implementation of the Strategic Approach continue effectively between meetings of the Conference, building on its open, multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral methods. There will be a number of elements for achieving this:

- (a) Regional meetings have played a significant role in the development of the Strategic Approach, and it will be important to build on this commitment and expertise, taking into account the

needs of developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, countries with economies in transition and developed countries. Regional meetings will facilitate input on Strategic Approach activities, preparation for future meetings of the Conference and exchange of regional expertise and exchange of information. As with the Conference itself, such meetings could be held back-to-back with relevant regional or global intergovernmental organization meetings, subject to extrabudgetary funding;

(b) The functions of the regional meetings will include:

- (i) To review progress on implementation of the Strategic Approach within the regions;
- (ii) To provide guidance on implementation to all stakeholders at a regional level;
- (iii) To enable technical and strategic discussions and exchange of information to take place;

(c) The implementation of the Strategic Approach will depend in significant part on the activities of relevant intergovernmental organizations. In order to help ensure that these activities are coordinated properly, IOMC should continue to perform a coordinating function for intergovernmental organization activities and work programmes.

27. The Conference should have a bureau with functions in accordance with the rules of procedure.

28. The functions to be performed by the secretariat will be:

(a) To facilitate meetings and intersessional work of the Conference, as well as regional meetings, with maximum multi-stakeholder participation, and to disseminate the reports and recommendations of the Conference;

(b) To report to the Conference on implementation of the Strategic Approach by all participants;

(c) To promote the establishment and maintenance of a network of Strategic Approach stakeholders at the national, regional and, in the case of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, international levels;

(d) To facilitate the development and dissemination of guidance materials to support implementation of the Strategic Approach by stakeholders;

(e) To provide guidance to stakeholders in the initiation of project proposals;

(f) To provide information clearing-house services such as provision of advice to countries on implementation of the Strategic Approach, referral of requests for information to relevant sources, and facilitation of access to information and expertise in support of specific national actions;

(g) To ensure that recommendations from the Conference are conveyed to relevant global and regional organizations and institutions;

(h) To promote the exchange of relevant scientific and technical information;

(i) To establish and maintain a working relationship with participating organizations of IOMC in order to draw upon their sectoral expertise.

29. The Executive Director of UNEP will be requested to establish the Strategic Approach secretariat. UNEP and the World Health Organization (WHO) will take lead roles in the secretariat in their respective areas of expertise in relation to the Strategic Approach, with UNEP assuming overall administrative responsibility. The Strategic Approach secretariat will be co-located with the UNEP chemicals and waste cluster in Geneva, and take full advantage of existing synergies. In order to reflect the multi-sectoral nature of the Strategic Approach, the secretariat will work in coordination and/or cooperation with the participating organizations of IOMC, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank as well as with other intergovernmental organizations, as appropriate. The secretariat will report to the Conference.

Appendix to the draft Overarching Policy Strategy

Text of paragraph 23 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation

The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation is a key political commitment underlying the SAICM Overarching Policy Strategy. In the Plan, it was agreed that “governments, relevant international organizations, the private sector and all major groups should play an active role in changing unsustainable consumption and production patterns.” This would include the actions at all levels set out in paragraph 23 of the Plan:

“23. 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. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) Promote the ratification and implementation of relevant international instruments on chemicals and hazardous waste, including the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedures for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade so that it can enter into force by 2003 and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants so that it can enter into force by 2004, and encourage and improve coordination as well as supporting developing countries in their implementation;

(b) Further develop a strategic approach to international chemicals management based on the Bahia Declaration and Priorities for Action beyond 2000 of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety by 2005, and urge that the United Nations Environment Programme, the Intergovernmental Forum, other international organizations dealing with chemical management and other relevant international organizations and actors closely cooperate in this regard, as appropriate;

(c) Encourage countries to implement the new globally harmonized system for the classification and labelling of chemicals as soon as possible with a view to having the system fully operational by 2008;

(d) Encourage partnerships to promote activities aimed at enhancing environmentally sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes, implementing multilateral environmental agreements, raising awareness of issues relating to chemicals and hazardous waste and encouraging the collection and use of additional scientific data;

(e) Promote efforts to prevent international illegal trafficking of hazardous chemicals and hazardous wastes and to prevent damage resulting from the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes in a manner consistent with obligations under relevant international instruments, such as the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal;

(f) Encourage development of coherent and integrated information on chemicals, such as through national pollutant release and transfer registers;

(g) 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 United Nations Environment Programme global assessment of mercury and its compounds.”

Annex III

Draft Global Plan of Action

Executive summary

1. The Global Plan of Action of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management has been structured into work areas and associated [voluntary] activities that may be undertaken by stakeholders in order to pursue the commitments and objectives expressed in the High-level Declaration and the Overarching Policy Strategy. These reaffirm the commitment expressed at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation 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.⁴ The plan should be regarded as a guidance document to be reviewed as appropriate and the activities should be considered and implemented, as appropriate, by stakeholders during the implementation of the Strategic Approach, according to their applicability.
2. The present executive summary aims to give policy-makers a brief overview of the structure of the Global Plan of Action and a listing of the actions that can be undertaken to achieve the objectives of the Strategic Approach. Within the Global Plan of Action, work areas and associated activities, along with designated actors, targets and timeframes,⁵ indicators of progress and implementation aspects, are grouped according to five categories of objectives contained in the Overarching Policy Strategy of the Strategic Approach, namely, risk reduction, knowledge and information, governance, capacity-building and technical assistance and illegal international traffic. For the purposes of the present executive summary, an additional heading, "Improved general practices", is used in order to present cross-cutting measures that appear under more than one objective.
3. Two tables follow this executive summary. The first, in section A below, provides a summary list of the work areas and their associated activities. The second, in section B below, provides greater detail and lists the work areas together with their associated activities, designated actors, targets and timeframes and indicators of progress, set out in five separate sections corresponding to the five categories of objectives listed in paragraph 2 above. Although each work area is listed under a single principal category in the summary table, it may appear under several objectives in the detailed table. In the table some activities in the activity column are followed by an asterisk, indicating that consensus has not yet been reached on them and that further consideration will be required as part of implementation of the Strategic Approach. The columns on actors, targets and timeframes, indicators of progress and implementation aspects were not discussed at the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the Development of a Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and may warrant further consideration as part of implementation of the Strategic Approach.
4. The various categories of objectives, together with their corresponding work areas, are closely interconnected. Thus, numerous risk reduction actions are needed to protect human health and the environment from the unsound management of chemicals. A large number of these risk reduction actions will need to be supported by extensive improvements in our knowledge and information on chemicals, governance arrangements (including institutional coordination, regulatory frameworks and public policy) in all sectors involved with chemicals, and general practices associated with the sound management of chemicals throughout their life-cycles. Furthermore, meaningful and timely capacity-building and technical assistance in support of the actions of developing countries and countries with economies in transition are essential to making substantive improvements in reducing the risks to human health and the environment caused by the unsound management of chemicals.
5. The Global Plan of Action also serves as guidance to all stakeholders at the global, regional, national and local levels, including when assessing the current status of their actions in support of the sound management of chemicals and identifying priorities to address gaps in such management. It is emphasized that priorities and timeframes will differ between countries, reflecting, for instance, the current state of chemicals management and the capacity to carry out a given measure in a given country. It is anticipated that Governments and other stakeholders will adopt flexible programmes to build and

⁴ Report of the World Summit on sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August – 4 September 2002 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E03.II.A.I. and corrigendum) chap. I resolution 2, annex.

⁵ One delegation recommended deleting the targets and timeframes columns.

sustain adequate and comprehensive capabilities for the sound management of chemicals consistent with national circumstances and the Strategic Approach objectives.⁶

6. [7]

7. In general, priority should be given to activities which:

(a) Focus on narrowing the gap between developed countries on the one hand and developing countries and countries with economies in transition on the other hand in their capacities for the sound management of chemicals;

(b) Facilitate the implementation of existing agreements and work areas;

(c) Target issues not currently addressed in existing agreements and work areas;

(d) Ensure that chemicals or chemical uses, and unintended releases of chemicals, that pose an unreasonable and otherwise unmanageable risk to human health and the environment based on a science-based risk assessment and taking into account the costs and benefits as well as the availability of safer substitutes and their efficacy, by 2020, are no longer produced or used for such uses, and risks from unintended releases are minimized. Groups of chemicals that might be prioritized for assessment and related studies include persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances (PBTs); very persistent and very bioaccumulative substances; chemicals that are carcinogens or mutagens or that adversely affect, inter alia, the reproductive, endocrine, immune or nervous system; persistent organic pollutants (POPs); mercury and other chemicals of global concern; chemicals produced or used in high volumes; chemicals subject to wide dispersive uses; and other chemicals of concern at the national level;

(e) Target chemicals that pose unreasonable and unmanageable risks;

(f) Promote the generation of adequate science-based knowledge on health and environmental risks for chemicals and make it available to all stakeholders;

8. For many of the work areas it is important to work in a concerted manner if they are to be most effective. It is therefore critical for all stakeholders to take appropriate cooperative action on global priorities. These include among others:

(a) Integrating chemicals issues into the broader development agenda, including the development of plans for prioritization of action in consultation with stakeholders, including vulnerable groups;

(b) Promoting ratification and implementation of relevant existing international conventions on health, safety, occupational health and safety and environment;

(c) Encouraging implementation of existing internationally recognized standards, tools and approaches for environment and health and protection from chemicals, such as the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) and pollutant release and transfer registers (PRTRs);

(d) Promoting reduction of risks from mercury and other chemicals of global concern so that they are minimized;

(e) Encouraging the reduction of the quantity and toxicity of hazardous wastes;

(f) Promoting efforts to prevent illegal traffic in chemicals and hazardous waste;

(g) Promoting greater coordination among regional and national centres and other stakeholders in order to address the whole spectrum of issues regarding chemicals and hazardous waste;

(h) Promoting alternatives in order to reduce and phase out highly toxic pesticides⁸;

⁶ A number of delegations recognized the value of a possible savings clause here or elsewhere. Possible text discussed, but not agreed, was: "Recognizing, moreover, that the SAICM is not intended to supercede/conflict with/violate/affect existing (domestic or) international legal obligations."

⁷ A number of countries supported inserting a paragraph such as: "It is agreed that the undertaking of any activity included in the work areas by developing countries is contingent on the clear provision, through new and additional financial resources by the developed countries, of the full incremental costs, necessary technology transfer and necessary capacity-building." A number of countries thought financial considerations were best dealt with in the Overarching Policy Strategy.

⁸ Some participants wanted the term "where necessary" inserted at this point but others did not support that request.

- (i) Promoting capacity-building, education and training and information exchange on sound management of chemicals for all stakeholders;
- (j) Promoting voluntary industry initiatives and product stewardship in all relevant industries;
- (k) Promoting the phase-out of lead in gasoline;
- (l) Promoting the remediation of contaminated areas.

Measures to support risk reduction

9. Under the risk reduction objective, work areas aimed at protecting human health and the environment would include the development of action plans to address priority concerns in relation to groups with specific vulnerabilities. Examples of measures to safeguard the health of women and children are the minimization of chemical exposures before conception and through gestation, infancy, childhood and adolescence. Occupational health and safety for workers would be promoted through measures such as the establishment of national inspection systems and implementation of adequate occupational health and safety standards to minimize workplace hazards from chemicals. Groups of chemicals that might be prioritized for assessment and related studies include: persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances (PBTs); very persistent and very bioaccumulative substances; chemicals that are carcinogens or mutagens or that adversely affect, inter alia, the reproductive, endocrine, immune or nervous systems; persistent organic pollutants (POPs), mercury and other chemicals of global concern; chemicals produced or used in high volumes; those subject to wide dispersive uses; and other chemicals of concern at the national level. Minimization of hazardous wastes would be enhanced by national planning and policies, awareness-raising and protection of handlers, while contaminated sites would be subject to identification and remediation. Pollution prevention measures would include the phasing out of lead in gasoline. Capacities to deal with poisonings and other chemical incidents would be strengthened.

Strengthening knowledge and information

10. Measures to strengthen knowledge and information would include improved education, training and awareness activities aimed at those who may be exposed to toxic substances at any stage in the life cycle of chemicals and the generation and dissemination of data on the hazards of all chemicals in commerce, taking account of legitimate commercial confidentiality needs. Among other measures in this area would be stepped-up monitoring of the impacts of chemicals on health and the environment, harmonized risk assessments, efforts to implement the Globally Harmonized System of the Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), and the development and publication of national pollutant release and transfer registers (PRTRs).

Governance: strengthening of institutions, law and policy

11. Central to the Strategic Approach's governance objectives would be measures to review national legislation in order to ratify and implement existing international agreements dealing with chemicals and hazardous wastes, such as the Basel Convention on the Control of the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the International Labour Organization conventions on the protection of workers, and measures to improve coordination and synergies with respect to chemical safety policy and activities at the national and international levels. Another core area would be measures to ensure the participation of all stakeholders, including women in particular, in the management of the life cycle of chemicals. Measures to integrate chemicals management into strategies for development assistance, sustainable development and poverty reduction papers would be important to underpin the more effective direction of resources to chemical safety activities. Other measures under the governance category would include the development of systems for emergency preparedness and response in the case of chemical accidents, the consideration of chemicals use in protected areas, training in liability and compensation schemes in relation to damage to human health and the environment caused by the production and use of chemicals, and action to prevent and detect illegal trafficking of chemicals and hazardous wastes.

Enhancing capacity-building

12. Capacity-building measures include training of personnel in order to provide the necessary skills to support the systematic implementation of the Strategic Approach at the local, national and regional levels in a coordinated way and across the full range of chemical safety needs, including strategic

planning, risk assessment and management, testing and research and control of illegal traffic. Use would be made of information exchange mechanisms on capacity-building in order to ensure coordination.

Addressing illegal international traffic

13. Actions at the national, regional and global levels are needed to prevent and detect illegal trafficking of chemicals and hazardous wastes, including efforts towards the more effective application of international conventions relating to transboundary movements of chemicals and hazardous waste.

Improved general practices

14. The list of work areas contains a number of activities to improve general chemicals management practices, such as the development and implementation of cleaner production methods in accordance with best available techniques and best environmental practices. Similarly, better agricultural methods, including the use of non-chemical alternatives, would be promoted. Measures associated with improved corporate social and environmental responsibility for the safe production and use of products would include the further development and implementation of voluntary initiatives such as the industry's Responsible Care programme and the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

A. Table of work areas and associated activities

Work Area	Activity
1. Assessment of national chemicals management to identify gaps and prioritize actions	1, 179, 226
2. Human health protection	2-6
3. Children and chemical safety	7-12, 164-167, 264, 265
4. Occupational health and safety	13-26, 152-163,
5. Implementation of Globally Harmonized System (GHS)	27, 111-113, 182, 267-269
6. Highly toxic pesticides – risk management and reduction	28-36, 128-131,
7. Pesticide programmes	37
8. Reduced health and environmental risks of pesticides	38-49,
9. Cleaner production	50-53, 132, 257-261
10. Remediation of contaminated sites	54-56, 262
11. Lead in gasoline	57, 170, 263
12. Sound agricultural practices	58-63, 172-174, 270
13. Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances (PBTs); very persistent and very bioaccumulative substances; chemicals that are carcinogens or mutagens or that adversely affect, inter alia, the reproductive, endocrine, immune or nervous system; persistent organic pollutants (POPs);	64-66, 171
14. Mercury and other chemicals of global concern; chemicals produced or used in high volumes; those subject to wide dispersive uses; and other chemicals of concern at the national level.	67, 70, 171
15. Risk assessment, management and communication	71-78, 141-151, 266
16. Waste management (and minimization)	79-84, 175, 176, 278-282, 293, 294
17. Formulation of prevention and response measures to mitigate environmental and health impacts of emergencies involving chemicals	85-90, 256
18. Research, monitoring and data	91-99,
19. Hazard data generation and availability	100-109
20. Promotion of industry participation and responsibility	110, 203-207
21. Information management and dissemination	114-127
22. Life cycle	133-137
23. Pollutant release and transfer register (PRTRs) – creation of national and international registers	138-140, 191-194
24. Education and training (public awareness)	168-169
25. Stakeholder participation	177, 178,
26. Implementation of integrated national programmes for the sound management of chemicals at the national level in a flexible manner.	180, 181
27. International agreements	183-190,
28. Social and economic considerations	195-202
29. Legal, policy and institutional aspects	208-213
30. Liability and compensation	214-218
31. Stock-taking on progress	219, 220
32. Protected areas	221, 222
33. Prevention of illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous goods	223, 283-292
34. Trade and environment	224
35. Civil society and public interest NGO participation	225
36. Capacity-building to support national actions	227-255

B. List of work areas, and associated activities, actors, targets/timeframes, indicators of progress and implementation aspects.

Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)					
Work area	Activities	Actors ^{9 10}	Targets/Timeframes ¹¹	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Assess national chemicals management to identify gaps and prioritize actions	1. Develop national profiles and implement action plans for sound management of chemicals.	National Governments Research centres IOMC (UNEP, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, UNDP) Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	National profiles including action plans are developed.	Interagency and multi-stakeholder committees created to assist the development of national profiles
Human health protection	2. Fill gaps in abilities to access, interpret and apply knowledge.	Industry National Governments Research centres IOMC (WHO, OECD) Trade unions	2006–2020 (deliverables to be set for each SAICM review period)	Gaps in abilities have diminished.	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
	3. Develop and use new and harmonized methods for risk assessment.	IOMC (WHO, OECD) National Governments	2006–2020 (deliverables to be set for each SAICM review period)	New and harmonized methods for risk assessment are developed.	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
	4. Develop better methods and criteria for determining the impact of chemicals on human health (and thereby on the economy and sustainable development), for setting priorities for action, for the detection of chemicals, and for monitoring the progress of SAICM.	IOMC (WHO, OECD) Research centres	2006–2020 (deliverables to be set for each SAICM review period)	Better methods and criteria to determine impacts of chemicals are developed. Chemicals and human health are included in the development assistance agenda.	Usable at the country level Means of determining human health impacts of policy decisions

⁹ Actors in bold are the principal actors.

¹⁰ A list of the acronyms used in this table is set out following the table.

¹¹ A suggestion was made to delete all targets and timeframes, but no consensus was reached on that point.

For those activities marked by an asterisk, consensus was not reached at the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the Development of a Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, and further consideration will be required as part of implementation of the Strategic Approach. The columns on actors, targets/timeframes, indicators of progress and implementation aspects were not discussed at the third session of the Preparatory Committee, and may warrant further consideration as part of implementation of the Strategic Approach.

Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)					
Work area	Activities	Actors^{9 10}	Targets/Timeframes¹¹	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	5. Build capacities of countries to deal with poisonings and chemical incidents.	National Governments Regional organizations IOMC (UNEP, WHO)	2006–2020 (deliverables to be set for each SAICM review period)	The number of countries with capacity to deal with poisoning and chemicals incidents has increased.	An integrated approach to establishment and strengthening of poisons centres and surveillance, alert and response mechanisms for chemical incidents Technical cooperation on a regional basis
	6. Include a range of preventive strategies.	National Governments IOMC (WHO)	2006–2020 (deliverables to be set for each SAICM review period)	A range of preventive strategies is included internationally, regionally and nationally.	Education and awareness-raising Capacity building in risk communication
Children and chemical safety	7. Develop guidance materials to assist in the preparation of initial national assessments of children's environmental health and the identification of priority concerns; develop and implement action plans to address those priority concerns.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD) UNICEF, National Governments Stakeholders Regional Organizations NGOs	2006–2010	Initial national assessments of children's environmental health and chemical safety are undertaken in all countries. Action plans are prepared and are in use.	Guidance for assessments

For those activities marked by an asterisk, consensus was not reached at the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the Development of a Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, and further consideration will be required as part of implementation of the Strategic Approach. The columns on actors, targets/timeframes, indicators of progress and implementation aspects were not discussed at the third session of the Preparatory Committee, and may warrant further consideration as part of implementation of the Strategic Approach.

Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)					
Work area	Activities	Actors ^{9 10}	Targets/Timeframes ¹¹	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	<p>8. Reduce exposure where risks to children are identified, secure commitment from responsible stakeholders to share adequate information, and act in accordance with the precautionary principle in the Rio Declaration.</p> <p>Apply precautionary measures when there are reasonable grounds for concern, even when there is a lack of full scientific certainty as to a chemical's environmental or health effects.*</p> <p>Appropriately apply the precautionary approach set forth in Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage.*¹²</p>	<p>National Governments Industry Consumers NGOs Trade unions</p>	2011–2015	Exposure to chemical risks by children is reduced.	<p>Model legislation</p> <p>Secure commitments from responsible stakeholders to manage unacceptable risks to children appropriately.</p>
	<p>9. Establish needed infrastructure for research that will reduce uncertainty in risk assessment.</p>	<p>National Governments IOMC (UNEP, ILO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP)</p>	2006–2010	Infrastructure is established.	<p>Collection of additional toxicological data on endpoints of particular relevance to children, i.e., in utero or post-natal development and growth, and data that would help identify or quantify the extent to which children are exposed to chemicals of concern</p> <p>Trained researchers</p>

¹² To be revisited when an agreement on wording in the OPS has been reached.

For those activities marked by an asterisk, consensus was not reached at the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the Development of a Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, and further consideration will be required as part of implementation of the Strategic Approach. The columns on actors, targets/timeframes, indicators of progress and implementation aspects were not discussed at the third session of the Preparatory Committee, and may warrant further consideration as part of implementation of the Strategic Approach.

Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)					
Work area	Activities	Actors ^{9 10}	Targets/Timeframes ¹¹	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	10. Develop mechanisms to share and disseminate information that can be used to reduce uncertainty in risk assessment.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP) NGOs IFCS	2006–2010	Mechanisms are developed.	
	11. With regard to the chemical composition of children's products and toys:* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manufacturers should stop placing on the market products containing substances that have or may have adverse effects on children's health or on the environment;* Relevant responsible authorities should consider all legal measures addressing phthalates of concern, especially in relation to products made for small children;* Industry and relevant authorities should evaluate the use and potential adverse effects of fragrances with a view to minimizing the use of fragrances to which people are sensitive 	Consumer organizations Industry.	2006 –202010	There is a decrease in the quantities of such products on the market. Legal instruments for protection of children against harmful substances are in force. An evaluation of possible adverse effects of fragrances is prepared by industry and protection measures are recommended to consumers.	Market surveillance and monitoring of such products on the market Designation of one or more laboratories as centres for developing specific analytical methods Establishment of laboratories with accredited methods, appropriate capacity, and geographic density all over the world Training of inspectors and laboratory personnel Establishment of good cooperation among authorities and industry in the evaluation of substances/fragrances by industry and the revision of this by the authorities

For those activities marked by an asterisk, consensus was not reached at the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the Development of a Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, and further consideration will be required as part of implementation of the Strategic Approach. The columns on actors, targets/timeframes, indicators of progress and implementation aspects were not discussed at the third session of the Preparatory Committee, and may warrant further consideration as part of implementation of the Strategic Approach.

Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)					
Work area	Activities	Actors^{9 10}	Targets/Timeframes¹¹	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	12. Eliminate as a priority any child labour that involves hazardous substances.	IOMC (ILO) National Governments Trade unions, NGOs	2006–2010	The number of countries with legislation prohibiting child labour involving hazardous substances has increased. The capacity to implement and enforce such legislation has improved in all countries. The number of countries that have ratified the ILO convention on child labour has increased.	Model legislation
Occupational health and safety	13. Develop harmonized data elements on occupational health and safety for recording relevant workplace data in company-specific databases.	IOMC (ILO, WHO) National Governments Trade unions Industry	2006–2010	Harmonized data elements for recording relevant workplace data are developed.	ILO Global Strategy on Occupational Safety and Health Standards and guidance
	14. Consider 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.	National Governments IOMC (ILO) Trade unions Industry	2006–2010	Legislation is fully implemented in all relevant sectors.	Guidance developed on implementation
	15. Develop a system of health and environmental impact assessment in chemicals handling and incorporate it in occupational safety and health programmes.	IOMC (ILO, WHO) National Governments Trade unions Industry NGOs	2006–2010	Health and environmental impact assessments are made part of OHS programmes in all countries.	ILO Global Strategy on Occupational Safety and Health

For those activities marked by an asterisk, consensus was not reached at the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the Development of a Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, and further consideration will be required as part of implementation of the Strategic Approach. The columns on actors, targets/timeframes, indicators of progress and implementation aspects were not discussed at the third session of the Preparatory Committee, and may warrant further consideration as part of implementation of the Strategic Approach.

Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)					
Work area	Activities	Actors^{9 10}	Targets/Timeframes¹¹	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	16. 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, including those particular to indigenous and tribal populations.	IOMC (ILO) National Governments Trade unions Industry	2006–2010	ILO safe work standards and guidelines are implemented in all countries. Other non-binding guidelines and codes of practice to promote sound chemicals management are identified, documented and implemented. Indigenous and tribal practices are identified, documented and implemented.	ILO Global Strategy on Occupational Safety and Health Availability of implementable methodologies Updating of legislation
	17. 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.	National Governments Trade unions Industry IOMC (ILO, WHO) NGOs	2006–2010	OHS policies refer specifically to chemicals in all countries. National occupational health and safety policies which emphasize preventive measures are developed and implemented in all countries.	ILO Global Strategy on Occupational Safety and Health Incorporation of the needs of workers in small and medium-sized enterprises, the informal sector, migrant workers, undocumented workers and undocumented 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 Guidance material
	18. 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 (such as industrial, rural, business and services).	IOMC (ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR) National Governments Trade unions Industry NGOs	2006–2010	Integrated programmes for all public health and safety practitioners and professionals, with an emphasis on identification, assessment and control of occupational chemical risk factors, are established and implemented in all countries.	ILO Global Strategy on Occupational Safety and Health Training institutions and material

For those activities marked by an asterisk, consensus was not reached at the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the Development of a Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, and further consideration will be required as part of implementation of the Strategic Approach. The columns on actors, targets/timeframes, indicators of progress and implementation aspects were not discussed at the third session of the Preparatory Committee, and may warrant further consideration as part of implementation of the Strategic Approach.

Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)					
Work area	Activities	Actors^{9 10}	Targets/Timeframes¹¹	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	19. Promote exchange of information on successful experiences and projects related to chemical occupational safety and health.	IOMC (ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR) National Governments Trade unions Industry NGOs	2006–2010	Systems for information exchange are established in every country.	ILO Global Strategy on Occupational Safety and Health Infrastructure
	20. Develop and disseminate chemical safety data sheets to assist enterprises in protecting their workers.	National Governments IOMC (WHO) Industry Trade unions	2006–2010	Safety data sheets are developed and disseminated.	Training of professionals Infrastructure for dissemination of safety data sheets
	21. Avoid worker exposure through technical measures where possible; provide appropriate protective equipment; improve the acceptance of wearing protective equipment and stimulate further research on protective equipment to be used under hot and humid conditions.	National Governments IOMC (FAO) Industry Trade unions	2005–2010	The number of cases of occupational diseases and accidents shows a constant declining trend. Research on protective equipment gives practicable results.	Awareness-raising for employers and employees Building of technical capacity
	22. Enhance risk reduction programmes through the expansion of insurance coverage and compensation systems.*	National Governments			
	23. Minimize chemicals incidents of all kinds.*	Industry National Governments IOMC (ILO, WHO) UNIDO	2006–2010	Systems to prevent major accidents and for emergency preparedness and response are established in all countries.	International initiatives: CEFIC Safety and Quality Assessment System for road and rail
	24. Protect workers from chemicals causing asbestosis, other asbestos-related diseases and occupational cancers, and those chemicals included in the Rotterdam Convention because of their occupational risks and other hazardous chemicals based on their occupational health risks.	National Governments Trade unions Industry	2005–2010	The number of cases of asbestosis and other asbestos-related diseases and occupational cancers shows a constant declining trend.	Awareness-raising for employers and employees. Legislation
	25. Work towards a total ban of asbestos.*				

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Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)					
Work area	Activities	Actors^{9 10}	Targets/Timeframes¹¹	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	<p>Countries should consider the various forms of asbestos and consider a phase-out of asbestos uses.*</p> <p>Countries should undertake to prohibit all forms of amphibole asbestos and effectively enforce the provisions on chrysotile of ILO Convention 162 on the safety and use of asbestos.*</p>				
	26. Develop guidance on a harmonized approach to the setting of occupational exposure limits.	IOMC (ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR) Trade unions	2006–2010	Guidance is developed.	Establishment of working groups internationally and nationally
Implementation of GHS	27. Establish roles and responsibilities of employers, employees, chemical suppliers and Governments in the implementation of GHS.	IOMC (ILO, FAO, WHO, UNITAR, OECD) National Governments Industry Trade unions	2007	Roles and responsibilities of employers, employees, chemical suppliers and Governments in the implementation of GHS are established and disseminated in all countries.	International initiative: UNITAR/ILO GHS Capacity-building programme Model legislation
Highly toxic pesticides – risk management and reduction	28. Encourage full implementation of the FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides.	National Governments IOMC (FAO) Industry (CropLife International) NGOs	2006–2010	The number of countries that have adopted FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides has increased. Implementation strategies for the FAO International Code of Conduct are developed and implemented in all countries.	FAO awareness-raising on the Code of Conduct Life-cycle approach to pesticide management at the national level
	29. Give appropriate priority to pest and pesticide management in national sustainable development strategies and poverty reduction papers to enable access to relevant technical and financial assistance, including appropriate technology.	National Governments Agricultural industry (CropLife International) IOMC (FAO) Trade unions, NGOs	2006–2010	National sustainable development strategies and poverty reduction papers have incorporated pest and pesticide management as a priority component, thus enabling access to relevant technical and financial assistance in all countries	National financial resources Model framework

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Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)					
Work area	Activities	Actors^{9 10}	Targets/Timeframes¹¹	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	30. Base national decisions on highly toxic pesticides on an evaluation of their intrinsic hazards and anticipated local exposure to them.	National Governments IOMC (FAO)	2006–2010	Hazard evaluations of all highly toxic pesticides are undertaken in all countries. Exposure assessments are undertaken under local conditions in all countries	National financial resources Methodology Need to take into account common conditions of use and the need to reduce risks
	31. Prioritize the procurement of least hazardous pest control measures and use best practices to avoid excessive or inappropriate supplies of chemicals.	National Governments Agricultural industry (CropLife International) Trade unions IOMC (FAO)	2006–2010	National and industry procurement policies include the purchase of the least hazardous pest control measures in all countries. Use of best available techniques is given high priority in all countries.	Procurement policies Best available techniques
	32. 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 ¹³ as extremely hazardous (class 1a) and highly hazardous (class 1b)) and those pesticides associated with frequent and severe poisoning incidents.*	National Governments IOMC (FAO)	2011–2015	National legislation includes prohibitions or restrictions on highly toxic pesticides in all countries. Use of highly toxic pesticides is reduced in all countries.	Model legislation Enforcement regime Development of alternatives Criteria and definitions of highly toxic pesticides
	33. Promote development and use of reduced-risk pesticides and substitution for highly toxic pesticides as well as effective and non-chemical alternative means of pest control.	Agricultural industry (CropLife International) IOMC (FAO) National Governments Trade unions Farmer organizations NGOs	2011–2015	Use of highly toxic pesticides is reduced in all countries. Use of non-chemical control measures is promoted in all countries. Use of reduced-risk pesticides is promoted in all countries.	Alternatives available. Local experience in use of pesticides Sensitization of users of pesticides Non-chemical control methods

¹³ 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>.

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Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)					
Work area	Activities	Actors^{9 10}	Targets/Timeframes¹¹	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	34. Distinguish programmes that have achieved cost effective, significant and sustainable risk reductions from those which have not, and incorporate evaluation mechanisms and measures of progress in future programmes.	IOMC (UNEP, FAO, WHO, OECD, UNDP, World Bank)	2006–2010	Programmes that have achieved significant and sustainable risk reductions are documented and disseminated.	OECD risk reduction programmes in the use of pesticides
	35. Promote integrated pest and integrated vector management.	IOMC (UNEP, FAO, WHO, OECD, UNDP, World Bank) National Governments Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Integrated pest and integrated vector management are practised in all countries and are included in national agricultural and health strategies.	Model legislation Agricultural extension services Training institutions and material
	36. Encourage industry to extend product stewardship and to voluntarily withdraw highly toxic pesticides which are hazardous and cannot be used safely under the prevalent conditions.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP, World Bank) Trade unions Industry (CropLife International)	2006–2010	Voluntary product stewardship initiatives are introduced in all countries. Voluntary withdrawals of highly toxic chemicals are undertaken. Presence of highly toxic chemicals on the market is reduced.	Industry initiatives
Pesticide programmes	37. Establish pesticide management programmes to regulate the availability, distribution and use of pesticides and, where appropriate, consider the FAO Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides.	National Governments IOMC (FAO)	2006–2010	Regulation of availability, distribution and use of pesticides is put in place in all countries.	National legislation Technical capacity
Reduced health and environmental risks of pesticides	38. Implement a pesticide registration and control system which controls risks from the initial point of production/formulation to the disposal of obsolete products or containers.	National Governments IOMC (FAO, UNEP, UNDP, World Bank)	2010–2015	Pesticide registration and control systems are implemented in all countries.	National legislation Technical capacity
	39. Review pesticides available on the market to ensure their use in accordance with approved licenses.	National Governments IOMC (FAO)	2011–2015	All countries ensure that pesticides on the market are used in accordance with approved licenses.	National legislation Technical capacity

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Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)					
Work area	Activities	Actors^{9 10}	Targets/Timeframes¹¹	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	40. Establish health surveillance programmes.	National Governments IOMC (ILO, FAO, WHO) Trade unions	2006–2010	Health surveillance programmes are put in place.	Training of workers to recognize symptoms of pesticide poisonings
	41. Establish poisoning information and control centres, systems for data collection and analysis.	National Governments Medical institutions IOMC (WHO)	2006–2010	Poisoning information and control centres are established.	Infrastructure Technical capacity
	42. Provide extension and advisory services and farmer organizations with information on integrated pest management strategies and methods.	IOMC (FAO) Trade unions Farmer organizations	2006–2010	Information on integrated pest management is distributed to farmer organizations and extension services.	Infrastructure for information exchange Awareness-raising
	43. Ensure proper storage conditions for pesticides at the point of sale, in warehouses and on farms.	National Governments Industry Trade unions Farmer organizations IOMC (FAO)	2007–2015	Pesticides are stored properly in all countries.	Awareness-raising
	44. Establish a programme to monitor pesticide residues in food and the environment.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, FAO, WHO)	2006–2010	Programmes for monitoring pesticide residues are put in place in all countries.	Laboratory capacity Technical capacity
	45. Make less toxic pesticides available for sale and use.	Industry IOMC (FAO)	2006–2010	Less toxic pesticides are available in all countries.	Awareness-raising
	46. License and sell pesticide products in containers that are ready to use, unattractive for re-use, inaccessible to children and labelled with clear, unambiguous directions that are understandable for local users.	National Governments Industry IOMC (FAO)	2006–2010	Only ready-to-use containers are licensed or sold. Pesticide products are labelled with clear instructions for use.	Legislation Awareness-raising
	47. Ensure that agricultural workers are appropriately trained in safe application methods and that personal protections are sufficient to allow the safe use of products.	IOMC (FAO) Trade unions Farmer organizations Agricultural extension services	2006–2010	Agricultural workers are trained in safe application of pesticides.	Training programmes Infrastructure for training
	48. Promote the availability and use of personal protective equipment.	Industry Trade unions IOMC (FAO) Farmer organizations	2006–2010	Availability and use of personal protective equipment is promoted.	Awareness-raising

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Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)					
Work area	Activities	Actors^{9 10}	Targets/Timeframes¹¹	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	49. Halt the sale of products and recall them when handling or use poses an unacceptable risk under any use directions or restrictions.*	National Governments Industry	2006–2010	Products posing unacceptable risk are no longer sold and are recalled in all countries.	Legislation Technical capacity
Cleaner production	50. Encourage sustainable production and use, and promote the transfer, implementation and adoption of pollution prevention policies and cleaner production technologies, in particular best available techniques and best environmental practices (BAT/BEP).	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP, World Bank) National Governments Industry National cleaner production centres Trade unions NGOs academia	2011–2015	Mechanisms to encourage sustainable production and use and the transfer of appropriate clean technologies are established in all countries. Implementation of BAT/BEP is promoted.	Establishment of national cleaner production centres BAT/BEP
	51. Promote the development and use of products and processes that pose lesser risks.	Industry Trade unions IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP, World Bank) Basel Convention Secretariat	2011–2015	Systems for evaluating risks and criteria for substitution are established. A list of alternatives and their properties is published and disseminated to assist in decision-making. List of substituted hazard chemicals is published and disseminated.	Development of methodology UNIDO project, Regional Network on Safe Pesticide Production and Information for Asia and the Pacific (RENAPAP) Alternative chemicals
	52. Incorporate the concept of pollution prevention in policies, programmes and activities on chemicals management.	National Governments Trade unions NGOs IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP, World Bank)	2011–2015	Pollution prevention is incorporated in all chemical management initiatives. Pollution prevention initiatives are implemented.	Training institutions and material

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Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)					
Work area	Activities	Actors^{9 10}	Targets/Timeframes¹¹	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	53. Support the further development and adoption of FAO/WHO specifications on pesticides	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP, World Bank) NGOs	2006–2010	FAO/WHO specifications on pesticides are developed and adopted in all countries.	Model legislation
Remediation of contaminated sites	54. Identify contaminated sites and hotspots and develop and implement contaminated site remediation plans to reduce risks to the public and to the environment.	IOMC (FAO, ILO, UNIDO, UNDP, World Bank) Basel Convention Secretariat National Governments Private sector NGOs	2010–2020	Contaminated site remediation plans are developed for all contaminated sites in all countries.	African Stockpiles Programme Model legislation
	55. Establish a fund for use in the event of accidents to finance site remediation and to support those harmed. Establish an accident prevention programme. *	National Governments Industry NGOs IOMC (OECD)	2006–2010	A fund is developed and available. A preventive programme is in place.	OECD work in this area
	56. Ensure the remediation of contaminated sites, including those caused by accidents.	National Governments Industry	2016–2020	Mandatory remediation of contaminated sites is included in national legislation in all countries. Contingency plans for handling accidents involving chemicals are put in place.	Model legislation
Lead in gasoline	57. Eliminate lead in gasoline.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, WHO, UNIDO, UNDP, World Bank) GEF Industry	2006–2010	Lead in gasoline is eliminated.	Model legislation Import decisions under Rotterdam Convention on tetraethyl and tetramethyl lead
Sound agricultural practices	58. Develop a programme of research on alternatives for toxic and ozone depleting substances. *	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNDP, World Bank)	2006–2010	A programme is developed.	Funding Technical expertise

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Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)					
Work area	Activities	Actors^{9 10}	Targets/Timeframes¹¹	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	59. Develop guidelines for the transport and safe management of toxic and ozone-depleting substances in order to protect users and the environment.*	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNDP, World Bank)	2006–2010	Guidance is developed.	Technical expertise Infrastructure for dissemination of information Awareness-raising
	60. Develop schemes for integrated pest management.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNDP, World Bank)	2006–2010	Schemes are developed.	Technical expertise Infrastructure for dissemination of information Awareness-raising
	61. Provide training in alternative and ecological agricultural practices, including non-chemical alternatives.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNDP, World Bank) National Governments Research and accredited training institutions Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006 –2010	Training programmes in alternative and ecological agricultural practices including non-chemical alternatives, are developed for all countries.	Methodologies and techniques
	62. Promote access to lower-risk or safer pesticides.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNDP, World Bank) Trade unions	2006–10	Access is promoted.	Awareness-raising Infrastructure for dissemination of information
	63. Undertake development of pest and disease resistant crop varieties.	National Governments Agricultural industry Research institutions IOMC (FAO) CGIAR	Ongoing activity	Pest -and disease-resistant crops have increased.	Research capacity

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Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)					
Work area	Activities	Actors^{9 10}	Targets/Timeframes¹¹	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances (PBTs); very persistent and very bioaccumulative substances; chemicals that are carcinogens or mutagens or that adversely affect, inter alia, the reproductive, endocrine, immune or nervous system; persistent organic pollutants (POPs)	64. Promote the use of safe and effective alternatives, including non-chemical alternatives to organic chemicals that are highly toxic, persistent and bioaccumulative.	National Governments Research centres Trade unions NGOs Industry IOMC (UNEP, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP, World Bank)	2016–2020	Alternatives are identified and are in use.	Risk assessment methodology Access to information on alternatives to persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances (PBTs); very persistent and very bioaccumulative substances; chemicals that are carcinogens or mutagens or that adversely affect, inter alia, the reproductive, endocrine, immune or nervous system; persistent organic pollutants (POPs) Clear identification of priorities for management of toxic chemicals
	65. Prioritize for assessment and related studies groups of chemicals that pose an unreasonable and otherwise unmanageable risk to human health and the environment, which might include: persistent bioaccumulative and toxic substances, (PBTs); very persistent and very bioaccumulative substances; chemicals that are carcinogens or mutagens or that adversely affect, inter alia, the reproductive, endocrine, immune or nervous system; and persistent organic pollutants (POPs).	Industry National Governments Trade unions IOMC (UNEP, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP, World Bank)	2016–2020	Groups of chemicals posing an unreasonable and otherwise unmanageable risk for human health and the environment, which might include persistent bioaccumulative and toxic substances (PBTs); very persistent and very bioaccumulative substances; chemicals that are carcinogens, mutagens or that adversely affect, inter alia, the reproductive, endocrine, immune or nervous system; and persistent organic pollutants (POPs), are prioritized for assessment and related studies.	Risk assessment methodology Training]

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Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)					
Work area	Activities	Actors^{9 10}	Targets/Timeframes¹¹	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	66. Articulate an integrated approach to chemicals management taking into account multilateral environmental agreements and strategies that target a broad spectrum of chemicals.	National Governments Trade unions NGOs Industry IOMC (UNEP, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP, World Bank) Basel Convention Secretariat	2016–2020	Integrated approach to chemicals management is developed and implemented in all countries.	Model legislation Training Industry initiatives Development and promotion of reformulations and substitutions
Mercury and other chemicals of global concern; chemicals produced or used in high volumes; those subject to wide dispersive uses; and other chemicals of concern at the national level.	67. Promote reduction of the risks posed to human health and the environment, especially by lead, mercury and cadmium, by sound environmental management, including a thorough review of relevant studies such as the UNEP global assessment of mercury and its compounds.	National Governments NGOs Industry IOMC (UNEP, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP, World Bank)	2006–2015	Risks posed by chemicals that are harmful to human health and the environment, especially lead, mercury and cadmium, are reduced in all countries. Relevant studies are identified and documented. A review of relevant studies is carried out and the results published and disseminated. Environmentally sound technologies for reduction of risks associated with lead, especially for small recycling enterprises, are put in place and are in use.	Risk assessment methodology Training available
	68. Consider the need for further action on mercury, considering a full range of options, including the possibility of a legally binding instrument, partnerships and other actions (based on UNEP Governing Council decision 23/9).	IOMC (UNEP UNIDO) (Cleaner production centres)	2005–2008	Further action on mercury is taken.	Analysis of options Technical capacity

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Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)					
Work area	Activities	Actors^{9 10}	Targets/Timeframes¹¹	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	69. Take immediate action to reduce the risk to human health and the environment posed on a global scale by mercury in products and production processes (based on UNEP Governing Council decision 23/9).	IOMC (UNEP UNIDO) (Cleaner production centres)	2005–2010	Further action is taken.	Legislation
	70. Consider the review of scientific information, focusing especially on long-range environmental transport, to inform future discussions on the need for global action in relation to lead and cadmium, to be presented to the Governing Council at its twenty-fourth session in 2007 (based on UNEP Governing Council decision 23/9).	IOMC (UNEP) National Governments	2007	Necessary actions are initiated.	Assessment of the need for global action
Risk assessment, management and communication	71. Integrate the control of chemicals and pollution control initiatives and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply precautionary measures when there are reasonable grounds for concern, even when there is a lack of full scientific certainty as to a chemical's environmental or health effects.* Appropriately apply the precautionary approach set forth in Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage* 14 	National Governments IOMC	2006–2010	Control of chemicals is integrated with pollution control initiatives in all countries. The precautionary approach is incorporated in relevant policies for chemicals management in all countries. A precautionary approach in decision making is applied in all countries.	Model legislation Training

¹⁴ To be revisited when an agreement on wording in the OPS has been reached.

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Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)					
Work area	Activities	Actors^{9 10}	Targets/Timeframes¹¹	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	72. Consider whether certain segments of the population (i.e., children, pregnant women) have differential susceptibility or exposure when assessing risk to the general population.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP, World Bank) National Governments	2006–2010	An assessment of whether children and pregnant women have differential susceptibility is carried out.	Evaluate whether additional risk management actions are needed on a chemical-by-chemical basis.
	73. Implement warning systems with regard to the risks posed by the production, use or disposal of chemicals.	SAICM institution¹⁵ IOMC (WHO)	2011–2015	Warning systems with regard to the risks posed by the production, use or disposal of chemicals are established in all regions.	Design Location Management
	74. Apply science-based approaches, including those from among existing tools from IOMC organizations on, inter alia, test guidelines, good laboratory practices, mutual acceptance of data, new chemicals, existing chemicals, tools and strategies for testing and assessment.	National Governments NGOs IOMC (UNEP, OECD)	2006–2010	Science-based approaches are used in decision making in all countries.	Sufficient number of scientists Training and education in science Awareness-raising
	75. 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.	National Governments NGOs IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP, World Bank)	2006–2010	Simplified and standardized tools for integrating science into policy are developed and implemented in all countries. A framework for integrating standardized tools into policy is developed and is in use.	Sufficient number of scientists Training and education in science Awareness-raising Appropriate policies
	76. Establish knowledge on risk assessment procedures, building on existing products such as those generated by OECD, including, inter alia, guidance on the OECD High Production Volume, chemical hazard assessment, (Quantitative Structure Activity Relationship	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP, World Bank)	2006–2010	Knowledge on risk assessment procedures is increased.	Awareness-raising Infrastructure for dissemination of information

¹⁵ This term has been used when no institution to implement the activity in question has been identified and therefore whatever SAICM institutional arrangement is put in place will handle the activity.

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Work area	Activities	Actors^{9 10}	Targets/Timeframes¹¹	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	((Q)SAR) Analysis, review of pesticide hazards and fate studies, emission exposure scenario documents, information exchange and coordination mechanisms.				
	77. Establish programmes for monitoring chemicals and pesticides to assess exposure.	National Governments	2006–2015	Monitoring programmes are established.	Technical capacity Regional cooperation
	78. Apply life-cycle management approaches to ensure that chemicals management decisions are consistent with the goals of sustainable development.	National Governments Industry	2006–2010	Life-cycle management approaches are applied.	Appropriate policies Awareness-raising
Waste management (and minimization)	79. Facilitate the identification and disposal of obsolete stocks of pesticides and other chemicals (especially PCBs), particularly in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.	Basel Convention secretariat, Basel Convention regional centres, Stockholm Convention secretariat, IOMC (ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP, World Bank) Montreal Protocol National Governments Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2020	All obsolete stocks of pesticides and other chemicals are identified and disposed of.	Africa Stockpiles Programme Methodology Identification of stockpiles of other chemicals Demonstration and promotion of appropriate destruction technologies
	80. Establish and implement national action plans with respect to waste minimization and waste disposal, taking into consideration relevant international agreements and by using the cradle-to-cradle and cradle-to-grave approaches.	National Governments Basel Convention regional centres Trade unions NGOs	2011–2015	National action plans with respect to waste minimization and waste disposal are developed and implemented in all countries.	Model action plans Training

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Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)					
Work area	Activities	Actors^{9 10}	Targets/Timeframes¹¹	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	81. Prevent and minimize hazardous waste generation through the application of best practices, including the use of alternatives that pose less risk.	Industry IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP, World Bank) Basel Convention Secretariat National cleaner production centres Trade unions NGOs	2016–2020	Alternatives are identified and introduced.	Assessment methodology Training Development and promotion of safer alternatives
	82. Implement the Basel Convention and 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.	Industry Basel Convention regional centres National cleaner production centres IOMC (ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP, World Bank) Montreal Protocol Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Waste reduction measures at source are implemented in all chemical plants. The Basel Convention is implemented in all countries.	Training Awareness-raising Development and promotion of best available techniques
	83. Carry out measures that will inform, educate and protect waste handlers and small-scale recyclers from the hazards of handling and recycling chemical waste.	National Governments Trade unions NGOs IOMC (ILO) Basel Convention Secretariat United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination Team Unit	2006–2010	Measures to inform, educate and protect waste handlers and small-scale recyclers are carried out.	Particular attention to waste pickers and other actors in the informal recycling sector Infrastructure for dissemination of information Awareness-raising
	84. Promote waste prevention and minimization by encouraging production of reusable/recyclable consumer goods and biodegradable products and developing the infrastructure required.	National Governments National cleaner production centres IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP, World Bank) Basel Convention	2006–2015	Mechanisms to encourage production of reusable/recyclable consumer goods and biodegradable products are in place in all countries.	National cleaner production centres Information on successful initiatives Eco-design

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Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)					
Work area	Activities	Actors^{9 10}	Targets/Timeframes¹¹	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
		Secretariat Industry Trade unions NGOs			
Formulation of prevention and response measures to mitigate environmental and health impacts of emergencies involving chemicals	85. Develop integrated national and international systems to prevent major industrial accidents and for emergency preparedness and response to all accidents and natural disasters involving chemicals.	National Government IOMC (UNEP, ILO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP) Basel Convention Secretariat United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination Team Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2012	Integrated systems and centres to prevent major industrial accidents and for emergency preparedness and response are established and implemented in all countries.	ILO Convention 174, Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents OECD project on safety performance indicators UNEP APELL programme CEFIC Safety and Quality Assessment System for road and rail transport Application of process safety management to chemical operations and the strengthening of integrated approaches Poison centres
	86. Encourage the development of an international mechanism for responding to requests from countries affected by chemical accidents.	SAICM institution IOMC (WHO)	2010–2020	An international mechanism to respond to requests from countries affected by chemical accidents is established and implemented.	Design of mechanism
	87. Minimize the occurrence of poisonings and diseases caused by chemicals.	Industry National Governments IOMC (UNEP, ILO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP) Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Occurrence of poisonings and diseases caused by chemicals is reduced and medical surveillance systems are put in place in all countries. Biological indicators are available.	Information systems to collect and manage data National risk reduction strategy Training Availability of information Awareness-raising

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Work areas addressing risk reduction (objective 1)					
Work area	Activities	Actors^{9 10}	Targets/Timeframes¹¹	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	88. Provide for national collection of harmonized data, including categorization by, for example, type of poison, chemical identity, structure, use or function.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, ILO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP) Industry NGOs	2006–2010	Systems for collection of harmonized data are established and are used in all countries.	OECD chemicals programme
	89. 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.	Industry IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO; WHO, UNIDO, OECD) Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	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, are identified. Gaps are filled.	ILO Global Strategy on Occupational Safety and Health
	90. Design, site and equip chemical facilities to protect against potential sabotage.	Industry National Governments	2006–2010	Chemical facilities are protected against potential sabotage.	Technical capacity
	91. Enhance understanding of the circumstances of chemical contamination during war and possible measures to mitigate its environmental and human health effects.*	SAICM institution OPCW IOMC (UNEP, WHO) National Governments NGOs	2016–2020	Gaps in understanding the circumstances of chemical contamination during war are filled and measures to mitigate its environmental and human health effects are implemented.	Chemical Weapons Convention UNEP Post-Conflict Assessment Unit

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Work areas addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Research, monitoring and data	92. Develop and establish targeted risk assessment approaches to evaluating exposure and impacts, including socio-economic impacts and chronic and synergistic effects of chemicals on human health and the environment.	National Governments Industry NGOs IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP)	2006–2010	Systems to monitor exposure and socio economic impacts are put in place in all countries. Assessment and monitoring of exposures are completed and remedial measures are identified and implemented in all countries.	National laboratory accreditation systems Capacity to maintain laboratory equipment Availability of trained professionals
	93. Evaluate whether different segments of the population (e.g., children, women) have different susceptibility and/or exposure on a chemical-by-chemical basis in order of priority.	National Governments Industry NGOs IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP)	2006–2010	Exposure monitoring systems are established in all countries. Assessment and monitoring of vulnerable groups have been completed.	National laboratory accreditation systems Capacity to maintain laboratory equipment Availability of trained professionals
	94. Develop, validate and share reliable, affordable and practical analytical techniques to monitor substances for which there is significant concern in environmental media and biological samples. Develop a targeted process to assess and monitor levels of a discrete number of priority contaminants in the environment.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP) Industry Research centres NGOs	2006–2010	Analytical techniques are developed and are available to all countries.	National laboratory accreditation systems Capacity to maintain laboratory equipment Availability of trained professionals
	95. Develop scientific knowledge to strengthen and accelerate innovation, research, development, training and education that promote sustainability.	National Governments Industry IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD)	2006–2015	Innovation is supported in all countries.	Training institutions Research centres Information

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Work areas addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	96. Promote research into technologies and alternatives that are less resource intense and less polluting.	National Governments Industry IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD)	2006–2015	Research is advanced and technologies and alternatives are in use.	Research centres Alternatives developed Information
	97. Collect data on the use pattern of chemicals for which there is a reasonable basis of concern where necessary to support risk assessment characterization and communication.	National Governments SAICM institution NGOs Industry IOMC (UNEP, WHO, OECD)	2006–2010	Systems for data collection are established in all countries. Databases are established and are accessible in all countries.	
	98. Design mechanisms to enable investigators from less developed countries participate in the development of information on risk reduction.	National Governments SAICM institution Research institutions	2006–2010	Mechanisms are designed.	Model information on risk reduction
	99. Fill gaps in scientific knowledge (e.g., gaps in understanding of endocrine disruptors).	Research centres SAICM institution Industry IOMC (WHO)	2011–2015	Gaps in scientific knowledge are filled.	Industry long-range research initiative
Hazard data generation and availability	100. Encourage partnerships to promote activities aimed at the collection, compilation and use of additional scientific data.	National Governments Industry Trade unions NGOs IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP) Professional organizations such as farmers organizations	2006–2010	Partnerships to promote activities aimed at the collection and use of additional scientific data are established and are sustained.	OECD High Production Volume Chemicals Programme

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Work areas addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	101. Generate and share information detailing the inherent hazards of all chemicals in commerce, giving priority to hazard information for those chemicals that have the greatest potential for substantial or significant exposures.	National Governments Industry Trade unions IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNITAR, OECD) NGOs Professional organizations such as farmers organizations	2008	Hazard data is generated and made available on all chemicals in use in a country.	GHS OECD High Production Volume Chemicals Programme 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. Use appropriate measures, where necessary according to each country's own situation, to promote the timely generation of hazard information. When implementing the activity, priority should be given to hazard information for those chemicals that have greatest potential for substantial or significant exposures.
	102. Establish national priorities for information generation for chemicals that are not produced in high volumes.	National Governments Trade unions NGOs Professional organizations like farmers organizations IOMC (WHO)	2006–2010 and later	National priorities for information generation for chemicals that are not produced in high volumes are established in each country.	National experts National budgets Use of production/import volume inventories of chemicals in commerce and collection or generation of other relevant information such as information on significant exposure

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Work areas addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	103. Encourage the use of IPCS health and safety cards (international chemical safety cards, or ICSCs).	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNITAR, OECD) Trade unions NGOs Professional organizations such as farmers organizations	2006–2010	IPCS health and safety cards are used.	Availability in appropriate languages
	104. 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.	Industry IOMC (UNEP, ILO, UNITAR, OECD)	2006–2010	Time frames are agreed for industry to generate hazard information for high-production volume chemicals not addressed under existing commitments.	OECD High Production Volume Chemicals programme
	105. Promote the establishment of 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.	National Governments Industry Trade unions IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, UNITAR, OECD)	2006–2010	GHS is implemented.	
	106. Further harmonize data formats for hazard information.	National Governments Industry IOMC (UNEP, ILO, WHO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP) Basel Convention Secretariat	2006–2010	GHS is implemented. Harmonized data formats are developed and are in use.	Training
	107. Establish recommendations on tiered approaches to addressing screening information requirements for chemicals that are not produced in high volumes.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, UNITAR, OECD) Industry	2006–2010	Tiered approaches to addressing screening information requirements for chemicals that are not produced in high volumes are established.	Training
	108. Identify possible approaches for prioritization for such chemicals that are not necessarily based on production volume but, e.g., build on	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNITAR, OECD) Industry	2006–2010	Approaches to prioritization of chemicals for hazard generation are developed.	Technical capacity

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Work areas addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	significant exposures. 109. Ensure that each pesticide is tested by recognized procedures and test methods to enable a full evaluation of its efficacy, behaviour, fate, hazard and risk, with respect to anticipated conditions in regions or countries where it is used.	Trade unions Industry		Recognized procedures and test methods are established.	Testing facilities to verify quality and contents of pesticides offered for sale
Promotion of industry participation and responsibility	110. Encourage industry to generate new science-based knowledge, building on existing initiatives.	National Governments IOMC (FAO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP) Industry	2006–2010	Mechanisms are established in all countries for using new information generated by industry. New science-based knowledge is developed and is being used.	OECD chemical programme Global industry forums UNIDO programme for all industries
GHS	111. Establish information management systems for hazard information.	National Governments Industry	2006–2008	Information systems are established.	International initiative OECD initiative on increasing generation of hazard data
	112. Prepare safety data sheets and labels.	Industry	2006–2008	GHS is implemented.	Responsible Care Information in appropriate languages
	113. 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 them available to countries.	Industry Trade unions NGOs IOMC (ILO, WHO, UNITAR)	2007	All countries have prepared implementation strategies for GHS.	Awareness-raising activities Sharing of the results of pilot projects Development of 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
Information management and dissemination	114. 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).	National Governments Industry	2006–2015	Stakeholders have access to information in local languages in all countries.	GHS Use of article 14 of the Rotterdam Convention to facilitate information exchange on toxicology, ecotoxicology and safety

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Work areas addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	115. Consider establishing a clearing-house for information on chemical safety to optimize the use of resources.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP) Industry	2006–2010	A clearing-house for information on chemical safety is established.	Determination of feasibility
	116. 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.	SAICM institution National Governments IOMC (UNEP)	2006–2010	All Government officials from developing countries and countries with economies in transition responsible for chemicals management have access to the Internet and are trained in its use.	Infrastructure Training
	117. Eliminate barriers to information exchange for the sound management of chemicals in order to enhance communication among national, subregional, regional and international stakeholders.	SAICM institution National Governments IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP)	2006–2010	All stakeholders have access to information on the sound management of chemicals.	INFOCAP Elimination of barriers to information exchange
	118. Strengthen the exchange of technical information among the academic, industrial, governmental and intergovernmental sectors.	Academia National Governments	2011–2015	Exchange of technical information among the academic, industrial, governmental and intergovernmental sectors occurs freely.	Infrastructure
	119. Consider the concept of “no data: no market”.*				
	120. 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.	National Governments Industry Trade unions	2008	GHS is implemented.	OECD High Production Volume Chemicals Programme Responsible Care Information in appropriate languages
	121. Articles and products containing hazardous substances should all be accompanied by relevant information for users, workplaces and at disposals.	National Governments Industry	2006–2015	All stakeholders have access to information.	Guidance to be developed Information available in appropriate languages

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Work areas addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	122. Improve the information base, including via electronic media such as the Internet and CD ROMs, in particular in developing countries, ensuring that information reaches appropriate target groups to enable their empowerment and ensure their right to know.	National Governments SAICM institution IOMC (UNEP, OECD) Trade unions	2011–2015	All stakeholders have access to information.	Infrastructure
	123. Promote the development of an international register (database of chemicals which will be easily accessible)*.				
	124. Include a range of preventive strategies, education, and awareness-raising and capacity-building in risk communication.	National Governments Industry Trade unions	2011–2015	Risk reduction and communication systems are established in all countries.	Model legislation Training in risk reduction
	125. For all chemicals in commerce, appropriate information, detailing their inherent hazards should be made available to the public at no charge and generated where needed with essential health, safety and environmental information made available. Other information should be available according to a balance between the public's right to know and the need to protect valid confidential business information and legitimate proprietary interests.	National Governments Industry IOMC (UNEP, ILO, WHO, UNITAR, OECD)	2008	GHS is implemented.	Model legislation Establishment of an international repository on hazard data (essential health, safety and environmental information) that will be accessible free of charge Accessibility of other information, balancing the public's right to know and the need to protect valid confidential business information and legitimate proprietary interests
	126. Undertake awareness-raising, in particular by educating consumers on best practices for chemicals use, about the risks that the chemicals they use pose to themselves and their environment, and the pathways by which exposures occur.	National Governments Industry NGO	2006–2015	Consumer awareness-raising programmes are put in place in all countries.	
	127. Establish information-exchange mechanisms on contamination in border areas.	National Governments	2006–2010	Mechanisms for exchange of information are established.	Infrastructure

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Work areas addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Highly toxic pesticides risk management and reduction	128. Improve access and use of information on pesticides, particularly highly toxic pesticides, and promote alternative safer pest control measures through networks such as academia.	Rotterdam Convention secretariat, IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, OECD, UNDP, World Bank) Montreal Protocol NGOs Trade unions/labour Industry Stockholm Convention secretariat Academia	2006–2010	Information on pesticides, particularly highly toxic pesticides, and alternative safer pest control measures is available to all stakeholders.	Rotterdam Convention Stockholm Convention Databases
	129. 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.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, FAO, OECD)	2006–2015	Systems for exchange of information, technology and expertise within and among countries by both the public and private sectors for risk reduction and mitigation are established in all countries.	Infrastructure
	130. Facilitate access to research results related to alternative pest control (both chemical and non-chemical) and crop protection measures by pesticide users, those exposed to pesticides and extension services.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, FAO) Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2015	Research results related to alternative pest control (both chemical and non-chemical) and crop protection measures by pesticide users, those exposed to pesticides and extension services are accessible to stakeholders.	System to exchange information
	131. 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.	National Governments Industry IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, OECD, UNDP, World Bank) NGOs	2006–2015	Mechanisms to evaluate the efficacy of pesticide risk reduction programmes and alternative pest control methods are put in place.	OECD risk reduction programmes Availability of methodologies
	Cleaner Production	132. Undertake research into innovative means of cleaner production, including those involving waste minimization in all economic sectors.	Industry Research centres IOMC (UNEP, UNIDO) Basel Convention Secretariat	2011–2015	Technologies that are environmentally friendly are developed and are used in all economic sectors.

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Work areas addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Life cycle	133. Encourage management practices that take into account the full life-cycle approach to sustainable chemicals management, emphasizing front-end pollution prevention approaches.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP) Basel Convention Secretariat National Governments National cleaner production centres Industry NGOs	2011–2015	Strategies and priorities, taking into account the full life-cycle approach to sustainable chemicals management, especially regarding front-end pollution prevention approaches, are established in all countries.	Life-cycle strategies
	134. Address matters of policy integration in consideration of life-cycle issues.	National Governments National cleaner production centres Industry IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP) Basel Convention Secretariat	2011–2015	Integrated policies that incorporate chemicals management issues into policies for food safety, water and marine ecosystem management, health, occupational health and safety, development cooperation, sustainable production and consumption are adopted in all countries.	Model policies Integration of chemicals management issues into policies for food safety, water and marine ecosystem management, health, occupational health and safety, development cooperation, sustainable production and consumption
	135. 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 life cycle.	National Governments Industry Trade unions IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP) Basel Convention Secretariat National cleaner production centres NGOs	2011–2015	The life-cycle management concept is used for the sound management of chemicals in all countries.	Training Awareness-raising
	136. Promote products that are either degradable and are returned to nature after use or, at end use, will be recycled as industrial feedstocks to produce new products.	Industry IOMC (UNEP, FAO) <u>SAICM institution</u>	2011–2015	Degradable or recycled products are promoted.	Awareness-raising Research Innovation

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Work areas addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	137. Incorporate life-cycle issues in school curricula.	National Governments National cleaner production centres IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP) Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Life cycle issues are incorporated in school curricula.	Expertise in curriculum development
PRTRs – creation of national and international registers	138. Develop a national PRTR/emission inventory design process involving affected and interested parties.	International IGOs IOMC (UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP), Stockholm Convention secretariat) Regional organizations National Governments	2011–2015	PRTRs are established in all countries.	Infrastructure Consideration of national circumstances and needs
	139. Use PRTRs tailored to variable national conditions as a source of valuable environmental information for industry, Governments and the public and as mechanisms to stimulate reductions in emissions.	National Governments NGOs IOMC (UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP)	2011–2015	All stakeholders have access to PRTR information. Emissions are reduced in all countries.	Infrastructure
	140. Develop manuals and implementation guides to explain in a simple form the benefits provided by a registry and the steps necessary to develop one.	IOMC (UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP)	2011–2015	Manuals and implementation guides are developed.	Availability of technical capacity
Risk assessment, management and communication	141. Manufacturers, importers and formulators should assess data and provide adequate and reliable information to users.	National Governments Industry	2008	Manufacturers, importers and formulators fulfil responsibilities to assess their products and inform users.	
	142. Responsible public authorities should establish general frameworks for risk assessment procedures and controls.	National Governments	2011–2015	Risk assessment procedures and control systems are established in all countries.	Training

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Work areas addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	143. Carry out hazard evaluations in accordance with the requirements of harmonized health and environmental risk assessments, including internationally recommended methodologies.	National Governments IOMC (WHO)	2008	GHS is implemented.	Availability of technical capacity
	144. 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.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP)	2016–2020	Risk assessment methodologies are harmonized for specific target groups.	Harmonization of terminology used in hazard and risk assessment Use of molecular epidemiology, clinical and exposure data and scientific advances in toxicogenomics and methods relevant to real-life exposures, e.g., aggregate/cumulative exposures, use of simple analytical methods for in-field exposure assessment
	145. 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.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP)	2016–2020	Appropriate risk assessment tools are developed and used.	Technical capacity
	146. Address gaps in the study of chemical exposure pathways and opportunities for pathway intervention (e.g., in food production).	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP) Industry	2016–2020	Information on chemical exposure pathways and opportunities for pathway intervention are available.	Research capacity
	147. Further develop methodologies using transparent science-based risk assessment procedures and science-based risk management procedures, taking into account the precautionary approach.	National Governments SAICM institution IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP) NGOs	2016–2020	Methodologies for risk management are available in all countries.	Availability of trained professionals

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Work areas addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	148. Compare assessments of alternative products and practices to ensure that they do not pose larger risks.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP)	2016–2020	A system of comparative evaluation of chemical products is established in all countries.	Availability of trained professionals
	149. 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).	National Governments Industry NGOs IOMC (UNEP, WHO)	2006–2010	All stakeholders have access to information on chemicals.	GHS
	150. Develop common principles for harmonized approaches for performing and reporting health and environmental risk assessments.	Research centres SAICM institution IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP)	2011–2015	A harmonized methodology for risk assessments is available.	Infrastructure
	151. Improve understanding of the impact of natural disasters on releases of harmful chemicals and resulting human and wildlife exposures, as well as possible measures to mitigate them.	National Governments SAICM institution OPCW NGOs IOMC (WHO)	2011–2015	Studies are undertaken to improve understanding of the impact of wars on releases of harmful chemicals and resulting human and wildlife exposures. Results are disseminated to relevant decision makers. Mitigation measures are developed and implemented.	
Occupational safety and health	152. 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.	IOMC (ILO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP) National Governments Trade unions/labour Industry NGOs	2006–2010	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, are established in all countries.	GHS

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Work areas addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	153. Promote research on the development of appropriate protective equipment.	National Governments Industry Trade unions	2006–2010	Research and development of appropriate protective gear is carried out in all countries. Appropriate protective equipment is available in all countries.	ILO Global Strategy on Occupational Safety and Health Research institutions
	154. Make information on workplace chemicals from intergovernmental organizations readily and conveniently available at no charge to employers, employees and Governments.	National Governments Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2008	Mechanisms to make IGO information on chemicals readily available are established in all countries.	Infrastructure GHS
	155. Strengthen global information networks in the sharing, exchange and delivery of chemical safety information (e.g. ILO, WHO, INFOCAP).	SAICM institution IOMC (ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP) Basel Convention Secretariat Trade unions	2006–2010	Existing global networks are identified and links are strengthened.	Necessary infrastructure
	156. Promote the establishment of ILO SafeWork programmes at the national level, and the ratification and implementation of ILO conventions 170, 174 and 184.	IOMC (ILO) National Governments Industry Trade unions	2006–2010	ILO Conventions 170, 174 and 184 are ratified and implemented by all countries and ILO SafeWork programmes are established in all countries.	ILO conventions Capacity-building
	157. Implement an integrated approach to the safe use of chemicals in the workplace by establishing new mechanisms for expanding and updating 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.	IOMC (ILO) National Governments Industry Trade unions	2006–2010	ILO conventions related to hazardous substances are updated and linked to other related initiatives.	ILO conventions Capacity-building

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Work areas addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	158. Establish approaches and methods for communicating the results of international risk assessments to appropriate workplace participants and stipulate related roles and responsibilities of employers, employees and Governments.	IOMC (ILO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP) National Governments Industry Trade unions	2006–2010	Mechanisms for disseminating the results of international risk assessments to appropriate workplace participants are established in all countries.	IPCS OECD chemical programme
	159. 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.	IOMC (ILO) National Governments Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	National inspection systems on safe use of chemicals are established in all countries.	ILO conventions Capacity-building
	160. Strengthen chemical-safety-related information dissemination among social partners and through public media at the national and international levels.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP) Basel Convention Secretariat National Governments Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Chemical-safety-related information dissemination systems are put in place in all countries.	GHS
	161. 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.	IOMC (ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP) National Governments Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Workers' right to know in all sectors is established in all countries.	GHS ILO Global Strategy on Occupational Safety and Health
	162. Eliminate workplace hazards posed by chemicals through simple, practical methods, in particular chemical control banding.	IOMC (ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP) National Governments Industry Trade unions	2006–2020	Workplace hazards due to chemicals are eliminated.	ILO conventions and strategies

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Work areas addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	163. 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.	IOMC (ILO) National Governments Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	The right of employees to refuse to work in hazardous environments is established in all countries.	Model legislation Information in appropriate languages
Children and chemical safety	164. Promote education and training on children's chemical safety.	IOMC (ILO, WHO, OECD, UNICEF, Regional organizations National Governments Stakeholders Trade unions NGOs Academia	2006–2010	Government officials and key stakeholders are trained on children's chemical safety.	Availability of training programmes on children's chemical safety Sharing of experience
	165. Promote the use of comparable indicators of children's environmental health as part of a national assessment and prioritization process for managing unacceptable risks to children's health.	National Governments Industry IOMC (ILO, WHO, OECD, UNDP) NGOs	2006–2010	A harmonized approach to data collection, research, legislation and regulations and the use of indicators of children's environmental health is established.	Model legislation.
	166. Consider potential enhanced exposures and vulnerabilities of children when setting nationally acceptable levels or criteria related to chemicals.	National Governments IOMC (ILO, WHO, OECD, UNDP) Trade unions NGOs	2011–2015	Potential enhanced exposures and vulnerabilities of children are considered when setting nationally acceptable levels or criteria related to chemicals.	Model legislation
	167. Develop broad strategies specifically directed to the health of children and young families.	National Governments IOMC (WHO) Trade unions	2011–2015	National strategies specifically directed to the health of children and young families are put in place in all countries.	Technical capacity available

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Work areas addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Education and training (public awareness)	168. Incorporate chemical safety and especially understanding of the labelling system of GHS into school and university curricula.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, UNDP) Basel Convention Secretariat National Governments Training institutions Media institutes Trade unions NGOs	2011–2015	Chemical safety is included in school and university curricula in all countries.	Availability of training material
	169. 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.).	National Governments Trade unions NGOs IOMC (UNEP) Basel Convention Secretariat National agricultural extension services	2011–2015	All relevant officials are trained in chemical safety.	Training institutions Training of trainers
Lead in gasoline	170. Undertake research into alternative additives.	Industry Research centres	2006–2010	Lead in gasoline is phased out in all countries.	Research centres Use the possibilities for information on alternatives provided by the Rotterdam Convention website.
Mercury and other chemicals of global concern; chemicals produced or used in high volumes; those subject to wide dispersive uses; and other chemicals of concern at the national level	171. Undertake research into alternatives for other lead-based products.	Industry Academia	2006–2010	Alternatives to lead are used in products. Improved technologies for small-scale recycling industries are in place and used.	Technical and scientific capacity

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Work areas addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Sound agricultural practices	172. Undertake research on and implement better agricultural practices, including methods that do not require the application of polluting or harmful chemicals.	Agricultural industry National Governments IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNDP, World Bank) Trade unions/labour NGOs Research centres International Agricultural research centres (CGIAR centres and others) and National agricultural research systems	2011–2015	Better agricultural practices, including methods that do not require the application of chemicals, are identified and implemented in all countries	Model legislation Agricultural extension services Training institutions and material
	173. Establish ecologically sound and integrated strategies for the management of pests and, where appropriate, vectors for communicable diseases.	Agricultural industry National Governments IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNDP, World Bank) Trade unions/labour NGOs	2011–2015	Integrated strategies for the management of pests are established and implemented in all countries.	Model legislation Agricultural extension services Training institutions and material
	174. Promote information exchange on alternative and ecological agricultural practices, including on non-chemical alternatives.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, OECD, UNDP, World Bank) National Governments Research and accredited training institutions Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Information exchange mechanisms on alternative and ecological agricultural practices are developed in all countries.	Training
Waste management (and minimization)	175. Implement information, education and communication packages on the sound management of chemicals, targeting key stakeholders including waste handlers and recyclers.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP, World Bank) Montreal Protocol Basel Convention Secretariat Trade unions	2006–2010	Effective and sustained information, education and communication activities on sound management of chemical waste are carried out.	Training

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Work areas addressing knowledge and information (objective 2)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
		NGOs			
	176. Support research on best practices in waste management resulting in increased waste diversion and recovery and reduced chemical hazards for health and the environment.	National Governments NGOs IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD, UNDP, World Bank) Basel Convention Secretariat	2006–2010	Best practices in waste management to increase waste diversion and recovery and to reduce chemical hazards are identified, documented and disseminated.	Research Dissemination
Stakeholder participation	177. Undertake awareness-raising and preventive measures campaigns in order to promote safe use of chemicals.	IOMC (UNEP) NGOs Media institutes Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2020	All stakeholders are informed of chemical safety issues.	Information in appropriate languages
	178. 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.	National Governments Industry Trade unions NGOs IOMC	2006–2010	All stakeholders including women at all levels are involved in devising responses to chemicals management challenges and in regulatory and decision-making processes that relate to chemical safety in all countries.	Model legislation

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Work areas addressing governance (objective 3)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Assessment of national chemicals management to identify gaps and prioritize actions	179. Have in place multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder mechanisms to develop national profiles and priority actions.	National Governments Industry Trade unions NGOs IOMC (UNITAR, UNDP)	2006–2010	All countries have mechanisms in place.	Interagency and multi-stakeholder committees
Implementation of integrated national programmes for the sound management of chemicals at the national level in a flexible manner	180. With regard to the implementation of national programmes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop comprehensive national profiles; • Formalize an inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholder coordinating mechanism on chemicals management issues, including coordination of national Government and multi-stakeholder positions in international meetings; • Develop a national chemical safety policy outlining strategic goals and milestones towards reaching the Johannesburg Summit 2020 goal; • Develop national chemicals safety information exchange systems; • Develop national strategies to mobilize national and external resources and to raise the importance placed on chemicals management within national sustainable development frameworks; • Develop policies of systematic stakeholder involvement, bringing synergies from related initiatives on chemicals 	National Governments All Stakeholders IOMC (UNEP, UNITAR, UNDP) Basel Convention Secretariat	2006–2010	All countries have developed integrated national programmes for the sound management of chemicals.	National poverty eradication and development plans Regional cooperation, experience and best practices Participation of relevant ministries and stakeholders in coordination mechanisms Technical capacity

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Work areas addressing governance (objective 3)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	management. 181. Support efforts to implement an integrated approach to the safe use of chemicals at the workplace by establishing effective mechanisms for following up and updating information on international instruments related to hazardous substances.	IOMC (ILO) National Governments Industry and workers	2010	Effective follow-up mechanisms	ILO guidance
GHS	182. Review national legislation and align with GHS requirements.	National Governments IOMC (ILO, FAO, UNITAR)	2006–2010	GHS is implemented in all countries.	Model legislation
International agreements	183. Promote ratification and implementation of all relevant international instruments on chemicals and hazardous waste, encouraging and improving partnerships and coordination (e.g., Stockholm Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Basel Convention, ILO conventions and IMO Conventions related to chemicals, such as the TBT Convention) and ensuring that necessary procedures are put into place.	National Governments International convention secretariats	2006–2010	All conventions are ratified or comparable measures are put in place and implemented in all countries.	Model legislation. Funds for ratification and implementation and resources for designated national authorities and focal points.]
	184. Establish or strengthen coordination, cooperation and partnerships, 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, exploit potential synergies and improve coherence.	Secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements National Governments IOMC Montreal Protocol	2006–2010	Institutional coordination is strengthened and reporting requirements are streamlined for all conventions. Plans for exploiting potential synergies at all levels among international organizations involved in chemicals management are established.	Clustering of secretariats Inter-ministerial plans for cooperation Awareness-raising among Government representatives on governing bodies of intergovernmental organizations of the need for inter-agency coherence

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Work areas addressing governance (objective 3)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	185. Consider approaches to facilitate and strengthen synergies and coordination between chemicals and waste conventions, including by developing common structures.	Secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements National Governments	2006–2010		
	186. Consider evaluating the possibilities and potential benefits of using the Basel and/or Stockholm Convention ways and means for waste management and disposal of wastes of reclaimed ozone depleting substances regulated under the Montreal Protocol.	Secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements National Governments	2006–2010		
	187. Develop pilot projects to pursue implementation of coordination between the national focal points of chemicals multilateral environmental agreements (Rotterdam, Stockholm and Basel Conventions and Montreal Protocol) to achieve synergies in their implementation.	National focal points IOMC	2006–2010	Pilot projects are carried out. Results are published.	Terms of reference
	188. 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.	National governments Secretariats for multilateral environmental agreements	2006–2010	Gaps are identified in all countries. Strategies to fill gaps are put in place.	Guidance on criteria for the identification of gaps
	189. Ensure coherence with the proposed Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP)	2006–2010	Coherence with the Bali Strategic plan is achieved.	

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Work areas addressing governance (objective 3)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	190. Promote, when necessary, the further development of international agreements relating to chemicals.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP)	2006–2010	Agreement is reached on development of further international agreements relating to chemicals.	Assessment of need for further international agreements
PRTRs – creation of national and international registers	191. Establish the required framework for creating national PRTRs.	National Governments Stockholm Convention Secretariat IOMC (UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP) UNECE Industry	2011–2015	A framework for creating national PRTRs is established and PRTRs are implemented in all countries.	Model legislation
	192. Promote a political consensus in favour of public access to national environmental information.	IOMC (UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP)	2006–2010	Public access to national environmental information is improved.	Awareness-raising
	193. Manage information dissemination from PRTRs so that risks are communicated in a timely and accurate fashion without unduly alarming the public.	IOMC (UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP) National governments NGOs	2006–2010	Mechanisms for the dissemination of timely and accurate information from PRTRs are developed.	Infrastructure
	194. Promote harmonization of environmental performance requirements in the context of international trade.	IOMC (UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD,)	2006–2010	Harmonized environmental performance requirements are developed.	
Social and economic considerations	195. Establish the capacity to collect and analyse social and economic data.	National Governments IOMC Trade unions/labour NGOs	2011–2015	Social and economic data are collected in all countries.	Methodology
	196. Consider and apply approaches to the internalization of the costs to human health, society and the environment of the production and use of chemicals, including the polluter pays principle. ¹⁶	National Governments IOMC SAICM institution	2011–2015	Studies of internalization of costs are carried out in all countries.	Training of scientists UNEP

¹⁶ Text must be aligned with the outcome of the principles and approaches discussion.

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Work areas addressing governance (objective 3)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	197. Develop methodologies and approaches for integrating chemicals management into social and development strategies.	IOMC	2011–2015	Methodologies are developed.	Sufficient number of scientists Training of scientists Awareness-raising for stakeholders
	198. Include capacity-building for the sound management of chemicals as one of the priorities in national poverty reduction strategies and country assistance strategies.	National Governments IOMC	2011–2015	Capacity-building for the sound management of chemicals is incorporated as one of the priorities in national poverty reduction strategies and country assistance strategies in all countries.	Guidance on capacity-building
	199. Enhance efforts to implement values of corporate social and environmental responsibility.	Industry National Governments Trade unions	2006–2010	Values of corporate social and environmental responsibility are implemented.	Information on social and environmental responsibility
	200. Develop frameworks to promote private-public partnerships in the sound management of chemicals and wastes.	National Governments Industry Basel Convention Secretariat NGOs Trade unions	2011–2015	Frameworks are developed and implemented in all countries.	Guidance Model legislation
	201. Develop a framework to promote the active involvement of all stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations, managers, workers and trade unions in all enterprises – private, public and civil service (formal and informal sector) – in the sound management of chemicals and wastes.	National Governments Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	A framework is developed and implemented.	IGO and Government support

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Work areas addressing governance (objective 3)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	<p>202. Build the capacities of NGOs, civil society and communities in developing countries so that their responsible and active participation is facilitated.</p> <p>This may include provision of financial support and training in chemical safety agreements and concepts.</p>	National Governments IOMC	2006–2010	Capacities of NGOs in developing countries are strengthened.	
Promotion of industry participation and responsibility	203. Encourage use of voluntary initiatives (e.g., Responsible Care and FAO Code of Conduct).	Industry IOMC (FAO, UNITAR)	2006–2010	Responsible Care and the FAO Code of Conduct are implemented in all relevant countries.	Government support
	204. Promote the development of standards of behaviour for multinational as well as national corporations involved in the supply and export of chemicals to, and production and the use of chemicals within, developing countries and countries with economies in transition*.	Industry Trade unions National Governments NGOs IGOs IOMC (FAO)	2006–2010	Responsible Care guidelines and other relevant standards for the behaviour of multinationals in developing countries and countries with economies in transition are developed and complied with.	Government support for the implementation of the guidelines for all chemical companies Awareness-raising
	205. Promote corporate social responsibility for the safe production and use of all products, including 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.	Industry IOMC (UNIDO)	2006–2010	GHS is implemented in all countries and Responsible Care is adopted in all countries that manufacture chemicals. Systems are in place that encourage and promote corporate social and environmental responsibility in all countries.	Responsible Care United Nations Global Compact GHS National cleaner production centres Industry participation in all aspects of chemicals management across the life cycle of chemicals

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Work areas addressing governance (objective 3)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	206. Promote innovations and continuous improvement of chemicals management across the product chain.	Industry National Governments	2006–2010	Systems are in place that encourage and promote innovation in all countries.	National cleaner production centres Government support for innovation
	207. Promote within the industrial sector the adoption of PRTRs and cleaner production methods.	National Governments	2006–2010	Use of PRTR's and cleaner production methods is increased.	Awareness-raising
Legal, policy and institutional aspects	208. Promote a culture of compliance and accountability and effective enforcement and monitoring programmes, including through the development and application of economic instruments.	National Governments GEF, IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP), Convention secretariats Regional organizations Accredited training institutions	2006–2010	Effective enforcement and monitoring programmes are in place in all countries.	Establishment of programmes Model legislation
	209. Strengthen policy, law and regulatory frameworks and compliance promotion and enforcement.	National Governments	2006–2010	Policy, law and regulatory frameworks and compliance promotion and enforcement are strengthened in all countries.	Model legislation Infrastructure
	210. Establish national multi-stakeholder coordination bodies on chemicals to provide information and increase awareness of their risks.	National Governments Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Multi-stakeholder coordination bodies on chemicals are established in all countries.	Guidance Terms of reference
	211. 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.	National Governments Industry NGOs	2006–2010	Consultation processes are in place in all countries.	Guidance Terms of reference
	212. 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	National Governments IOMC	2006–2010	Capacity-building strategies and promotion of activities to enhance each country's legal and institutional framework for implementing chemical safety across all relevant ministries and	Capacity building strategies Model legislation

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Work areas addressing governance (objective 3)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	Government agencies.			Government agencies are established in all countries.	
	213. Encourage countries to harmonize their chemical safety norms.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, OECD, UNDP)	2010–2015	Chemical safety norms are harmonized in all countries.	Safety norms Model legislation
Liability and compensation	214. Establish or maintain corporate liability and compensation systems for holding appropriate parties responsible for damage to human health, including workers, and the environment caused by chemicals.*	National Governments Insurance industry Accredited training institutions	2016–2020	Corporate liability and compensation systems for holding appropriate parties responsible for damage to human health and the environment caused by chemicals are established.	Development of a system for assessing the cost of damage caused by chemicals Model legislation
	215. 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 thorough liability and compensation mechanisms. *	National Governments Insurance industry Accredited training institutions	2016–2020	Mechanisms that equitably allocate the costs of all impacts on human health, society and the environment caused by the production and use of chemicals are established.	Development of a system for assessing the cost of damage caused by chemicals Model legislation
	216. Establish effective implementation and monitoring arrangements.	National Governments	2006–2010	Effective implementation and monitoring mechanisms are established.	Model legislation
	217. Develop international and national legal instruments for the victims of pollution and damage to human health and the environment.*	SAICM institution National Governments	2011–2015	International and national legal instruments for the victims of pollution and damage to human health and the environment are developed.	Model legislation
	218. Establish a strict liability regime and efficient arrangements for providing compensation for damage caused by chemicals, including damage to human health and the environment. *	National Governments Insurance industry Accredited training institutions	2016–2020	A strict liability regime is established in all countries.	Development of a system for assessing the cost of damage caused by chemicals Model legislation
Stocktaking on progress	219. Complete periodic questionnaires to measure implementation of the Bahia Declaration.	IFCS Regional organizations IGOs	2006–2020	Implementation of the Bahia Declaration is reported in all countries.	Development of a questionnaire Infrastructure for analysis

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Work areas addressing governance (objective 3)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	220. Develop objective indicators for evaluating influence of chemicals on human health and the environment.	IOMC (UNEP, FAO, WHO, OECD) National Governments	2011–2015	Indicators for demonstrating reductions in the risks posed by chemicals to human health and the environment are established.	Funds
Protected areas	221. Ensure that pesticides and chemicals issues are considered within environmental impact assessments covering protected areas.	National Governments GEF Regional organizations	2006–2010	Legislative mechanisms related to protected areas including the use of chemicals in those areas are established in all countries.	Model legislation including No Objection Certificate requirements for EIA and seismic survey
	222. Evaluation of the dispersion of pollutant releases (air, water and ground) in the protected areas.	National Governments	2006–2010	Dispersion of pollutants to protected areas is evaluated in all countries.	Technical and research capacity
Prevention of illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous goods	223. Develop national strategies for 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 chemicals.	IOMC, IFCS, WCO, Interpol OPCW, Basel, Rotterdam and other convention secretariats Montreal Protocol National Governments National customs authorities	2006–2010	National strategies for the prevention, detection and control of illegal traffic are developed and implemented in all countries. The Rotterdam Convention is ratified and implemented by all countries.	Rotterdam Convention WCO harmonized tariff codes Training In particular, in line with article 13 (1) of the Rotterdam Convention, countries should give appropriate support to initiatives taken by WCO members aiming at the assignment of specific harmonized system codes to certain chemicals falling under the Rotterdam Convention and persistent organic pollutants and enabling their comparison to environmental compliance data.

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Work areas addressing governance (objective 3)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Trade and environment	224. Ensure mutual supportiveness between trade and environment policies.	IOMC (UNEP, UNITAR)		Trade and environment policies are mutually supportive.	Mechanisms for cooperation between trade and environment officials and policy-makers at national and international levels Involvement of trade and environment stakeholders when developing chemicals policies Cooperation and information exchange between chemicals and waste multilateral environmental agreements and WTO
Civil society and public interest NGO participation	225. Include civil society representatives in Government committees formulating, carrying out, and monitoring SAICM implementation plans.	Public interest NGOs/civil society Trade unions (IPEN) IOMC National Governments	2006–2020	Civil society is represented on national committees.	Participation in decision-making
Assessment of national chemicals management to identify gaps and prioritize actions	226. Provide assistance and training for the development of national profiles.	National Governments GEF IOMC (UNITAR, UNDP)	2006–2010	Assistance and training for development of national profiles is provided.	Training

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Work areas addressing capacity-building and technical cooperation (objective 4)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Capacity-building to support national actions	<p>227. Establish a systematic approach in order to facilitate the provision of advice concerning capacity-building for the sound management of chemicals at the country level, to countries that request it. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider establishing a help desk which would provide basic advice to countries and/or refer requests to relevant sources (policy institutions, experts, data banks, information, etc) of expertise, policy guidance, funding and guidelines; • Ensure that the process above builds on existing information and tools for capacity building and acts in a complementary way to existing initiatives; • Consider establishing monitoring mechanisms as part of the SAICM stocktaking processes to evaluate the usefulness of the process; • Implement a pilot project to test and refine the concept prior to global implementation. 	SAICM institutional arrangements/ secretariat IOMC Chemical convention secretariats Trade unions	Establishment 2006-2010 Ongoing operation 2011–2020	<p>Number of countries requesting assistance</p> <p>Number of requests received and responded to</p> <p>Types of request received</p>	Development and implementation of process as proposed in SAICM/PrepCom3/Inf/9
	<p>228. Strengthen capacities pertaining to infrastructure in developing countries and countries with economies in transition through financial assistance and technology transfer to these countries with a view to addressing the widening gap between developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition.</p>	IOMC GEF Basel Convention Secretariat International financial institutions	2006–2010	Financial, technical and human capacities are developed in all countries.	<p>Training</p> <p>Implementation of technology transfer and updating of programmes</p>

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Work areas addressing capacity-building and technical cooperation (objective 4)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	229. Promote the development of databases based on scientific assessment and the establishment of centres for the collection and exchange of information at the national, regional and international levels.	IOMC	2006–2010	Databases, chemical registers and data collection and information exchange centres are established in all countries.	Availability of methodologies Training
	230. Promote programmes to develop chemicals-management instruments (national profiles, national implementation plans, national emergency preparedness and response plans).	National Governments Research and accredited training institutions IOMC Basel Convention regional centres Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	National profiles and implementation plans are developed and national emergency preparedness and response plans are in place.	Model legislation Training Coordination mechanism Sharing of experiences on national profiles
	231. Coordinate assistance programmes at the bilateral and multilateral levels that support capacity-building activities and strategies by developed countries.	National Governments IGOs NGOs Trade unions IOMC	2006–2010	Assistance programmes are coordinated.	Exchange of information on past and ongoing assistance provision activities Development of assistance programmes
	232. Develop sustainable capacity-building strategies in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, recognizing the cross-cutting nature of capacity-building for chemical safety.	IOMC Basel Convention regional centres GEF	2006–2010	Cleaner production technologies are developed and adopted in all countries.	Training

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Work areas addressing capacity-building and technical cooperation (objective 4)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	233. Promote contributions to and use of, e.g., INFOCAP for exchanging information and increasing coordination and cooperation on capacity-building activities for chemicals safety.	IOMC Basel Convention Secretariat National Governments Industry Trade unions NGOs INFOCAP ¹⁷	2006–2010	Coordination mechanisms for information exchange are in place and use of existing mechanism, e.g. INFOCAP, increases.	Coordination mechanisms and options Training
	234. Strengthen capacities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition pertaining to implementation of international conventions concerning chemicals.	Secretariats for Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions IOMC Basel Convention Secretariat National Governments	2006–2010	Revision of national legislation is in line with provisions of international conventions. Responsible persons, e.g., focal points and designated national authorities, are appointed in each country. Institutional frameworks required for the implementation of international conventions are established in all countries.	Model legislation Training
	235. Involve all stakeholders in the elaboration and implementation of comprehensive plans for enhanced capacity-building.	National Governments IOMC Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Lists of relevant stakeholders are established. Relevant stakeholders are involved in all capacity-building programmes in all countries.	National policy Training
	236. Develop competencies and capacities for the national planning of projects relevant to the management of chemicals.	IOMC GEF	2006–2010	Sound chemicals management is incorporated into national programmes.	Training

¹⁷ The permanent host for INFOCAP, with the appropriate administrative structure and mandate, should be accommodated in the final arrangements for SAICM implementation, e.g., hosted by the SAICM secretariat.

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Work areas addressing capacity-building and technical cooperation (objective 4)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	237. Establish programmes for scientific and technical training of personnel, including customs personnel.	IOMC Basel Convention regional centres National Governments	2006–2010	A pool of skilled scientists and technical personnel is established in each country.	International and national training programmes and institutions
	238. Establish national or regional laboratory facilities, complete with modern instruments and equipment, including those necessary for testing emissions and operating according to national standards.	IOMC (UNEP, FAO, UNIDO, UNITAR, UNDP) National Governments Research institutions Industry	2006–2010	National laboratory facilities, complete with modern instruments and equipment, are established in all countries.	Model legislation Training
	239. Establish regional reference laboratories operated in accordance with international standards.	IOMC (UNEP, FAO, UNIDO, UNITAR) National Governments Research institutions Industry	2006–2010	National reference laboratories are established in each country.	International standards Training
	240. Establish or strengthen national infrastructure, including for information management, poison control centres and emergency response capabilities for chemical incidents.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, UNDP) National Governments	2006–2010	Infrastructure for the sound management of chemicals is established in all countries.	Methodologies and guidelines Model legislation Training Guidelines
	241. Develop the resources for national implementation plans and projects.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, UNDP) National Governments Trade unions Industry	2006–2010	Resources for national implementation plans and projects are available.	Funding mechanisms and options Training
	242. Address capacity needs for regulatory and voluntary approaches to chemicals management.	National Governments Industry IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNDP)	2006–2010	Capacity needs assessments for regulatory and voluntary approaches are accomplished in all countries.	Identification of regulatory and voluntary approaches Availability of assessment methodologies Training

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Work areas addressing capacity-building and technical cooperation (objective 4)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	243. Improve coordination at the national level and strengthen policy integration across sectors, including the development of partnerships with the private sector.	National Governments Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms and institutional frameworks are established in all countries.	National policies Training
	244. Integrate the sound management of chemicals capacity within ministries involved in supporting chemicals production, use and management.	National Governments Industry Trade unions NGOs IOMC (FAO, UNDP)	2006–2010	Sound management of chemicals is incorporated in ministerial plans and programmes in each country.	Model legislation National policy Cross-sectoral coordinating mechanisms
	245. Strengthen technical capacity and available technology (including technology transfer).	IOMC (UNEP, FAO, UNIDO, UNDP) Basel Convention regional centres National Governments	2006–2010	Technical capacity is developed in all countries. Steps to improve available technology are taken in all countries. Only appropriate technology is transferred to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.	Needs assessment on technical capacity Evaluation of existing technologies Availability of safe technologies Training
	246. 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) and taking into account industry reporting initiatives.	National Governments Research institutions IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO) Basel Convention regional centres Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Multi-stakeholder mechanisms for reporting and consolidating information necessary to produce baseline overviews are established in all countries.	Methodologies and protocols Training
	247. Develop infrastructure to redress the lack of accreditation bodies and accredited and reference laboratories with capacity to sample environmental and human matrices and foodstuffs.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, FAO, UNIDO) Industry	2006–2010	Accredited and reference laboratories are established at the regional and national levels.	Standards Training

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Work areas addressing capacity-building and technical cooperation (objective 4)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	248. Establish the necessary training and infrastructure to undertake the necessary testing of chemicals for their management across their life cycle.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNITAR) Trade unions	2006–2010	Training institutions and chemical testing laboratories are established in all countries.	Standards Training
	249. Develop training programmes in risk assessment and management-related health techniques and communication.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNITAR) Trade unions	2006–2010	Training programmes in risk assessment and management are established in all countries.	Risk assessment and management methodologies Training
	250. Address training needed to develop capacity in legislative approaches, policy formulation, analysis and management.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNITAR, UNDP) Trade unions	2006–2010	Training needs assessments in legislative approaches, policy formulation, analysis and management are undertaken in all countries.	Model legislation Training
	251. Provide training in the application of relevant liability and compensation mechanisms.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, ILO) Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Training in the application of liability and compensation mechanisms is provided in all countries.	Model legislation Liability and compensation methodologies and models Training APPEL programme
	252. Provide training in emergency response.	National Governments IOMC (UNEP, FAO, WHO) Industry Trade unions	2006–2010	Training in emergency response is provided in all countries.	Model legislation Availability of emergency methodologies Training

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Work areas addressing capacity-building and technical cooperation (objective 4)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	253. 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.	IOMC (UNEP, FAO, UNITAR) Basel Convention secretariat National Governments Industry	2006–2015	Training and financial resources for national Governments to detect and prevent illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous goods and hazardous wastes are provided to all countries that require it. The capacity of countries to detect and prevent illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous goods and hazardous waste is improved.	Training Detection and prevention methodologies
	254. Outline specific capacity-building measures for each region.	IOMC (UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO) Basel Convention regional centres National Governments Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Specific capacity-building measures are identified in all regions.	Methodologies Training
	255. Develop tools to assist industry to provide simplified chemicals information to Government and individual users.	Industry National Governments	2006–2010	Tools for the provision of simplified information are developed.	Infrastructure
Formulation of preventive and response measures to mitigate environmental and health impacts of emergencies involving chemicals	256. 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.	National Governments IOMC (WHO)	2006–2010	Poison control centres are established and strengthened and clinical and analytical toxicological facilities are established in all countries, according to needs and available resources.	WHO poison centre initiative
Cleaner production	257. Provide training in cleaner production techniques.	IOMC (UNEP, UNIDO) National Governments Research institutions National cleaner production centres	2006–2010	Training in cleaner production techniques is provided in all countries.	Availability of methodologies Training

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Work areas addressing capacity-building and technical cooperation (objective 4)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	258. Consider means to control the transboundary movement of dirty technologies.	IOMC (UNEP, UNIDO) National Governments Industry	2006–2010	Mechanisms for preventing transboundary movement of dirty technologies are developed in all countries.	Model legislation Training
	259. Define clearly the needs with respect to “training of trainers”.	National Governments Industry IOMC (UNEP)	2006–2010	Instructors’ training needs are clearly defined.	Availability of technical capacity
	260. Design clear and simple manuals and guides on practical measures to assess production methods and implement improvements.	IOMC (UNEP, UNIDO)	2006–2010	Clear and simple manuals and guides are designed.	Availability of technical capacity
	261. Promote the transfer of technology and knowledge for cleaner production and manufacture of alternatives.	National Governments SAICM institution IOMC (UNEP, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNDP, World Bank) GEF NGOs Trade unions Industry			
Remediation of contaminated sites	262. 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, mismanagement, military practices and wars.	IOMC (UNEP, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNDP) GEF, Regional bodies (Basel Convention regional training centres) National Governments Accredited training institutions Industry Trade unions	2011–2015	Infrastructure for analysing and remediating contaminated sites is established in all countries. Training programmes in rehabilitation of contaminated sites are developed and implemented in all countries. International technical and financial assistance is provided to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.	Model legislation Inventory and Assessment of contaminated sites Remediation techniques and approaches Training

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Work areas addressing capacity-building and technical cooperation (objective 4)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Lead in gasoline	263. Develop capacity to identify alternatives to lead in gasoline, establish the necessary infrastructure for analysing gasoline and upgrade the infrastructure needed to introduce unleaded gasoline.	IOMC (UNEP, UNIDO) Regional bodies National Governments Industry	2006–2010	Infrastructure for analysing gasoline is established in all countries.	Model legislation Methodologies available Training
Children and chemical safety	264. Develop mechanisms to facilitate collaborative national and international research and shared technology.	IOMC (ILO, WHO) UNICEF Regional organizations National Governments Research organizations	2006–2010	Mechanisms to facilitate collaborative national and international research and shared technologies are developed.	Availability of methodologies Training
	265. Establish needed infrastructure for research into the impact of exposure to chemicals on children and women.	IOMC (ILO, WHO) UNICEF, National Governments Stakeholders Trade unions Regional organizations	2006–2010	Research on the impact of exposure to chemicals on children and women is undertaken.	Research centres
Risk assessment, management and communication	266. Establish accredited testing facilities for chemicals.	Industry ILAC National Governments	2016–2020	Accredited testing facilities for chemicals are established in all regions.	Accreditation systems Financial resources Training UNEP APELL UNEP PRTR programmes
GHS	267. Establish accredited testing facilities to undertake testing of hazard characteristics of chemicals for classification and verification of label information.	National Governments	2011–2015	Accredited testing facilities for GHS purposes are established at least in all economic regions.	ILAC extension of accreditation systems to all regions

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Work areas addressing capacity-building and technical cooperation (objective 4)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	268. Promote training in hazard classification.	National Governments IOMC (WHO, FAO, OECD, UNITAR) Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Multi-stakeholder training programmes on hazard classification are developed and implemented in all countries.	Availability of criteria for hazard classification Training
	269. 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.	IOMC (FAO, UNITAR, OECD) GEF	2006–2010	Sufficient financial and technical resources to support national and regional GHS capacity-building projects in developing countries and countries with economies in transition are available.	Availability of national GHS capacity-building programmes Sharing of results of UNITAR pilot projects
Sound agricultural practices	270. Provide training and information exchange in sound agricultural practices.*	IOMC (ILO, FAO, UNDP) Farmers organizations Agricultural extension services Trade unions	2006–2010	Training and information exchange is provided.	Use of lower-risk and safer alternatives (that do not rely on polluting or harmful chemicals), as well as non-chemical alternatives Availability of training material Availability of infrastructure for dissemination of information
Trade and environment	271. Provide training on links between trade and environment, including needed negotiating skills.	IOMC (UNEP, UNITAR) WTO, National Governments Accredited training institutions	2006–2010	Training programmes in links between trade and environment, including needed negotiating skills, are developed in all countries.	Availability of methodologies Training

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Work areas addressing capacity-building and technical cooperation (objective 4)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	272. Encourage cooperation between secretariats of multilateral trade and multilateral environmental agreements in development of programmes and materials to enhance understanding of the rules and disciplines in the respective areas among Governments, intergovernmental institutions and other stakeholders.	IOMC (UNEP, FAO, UNITAR)	2006–2010	Cooperation is increased.	Discussion at meetings of conferences of parties
Protected areas	273. Provide training in the concept of protected areas.	National Governments IOMC (UNDP) Regional organizations Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Training programmes in the concept of protected areas are developed in each country.	Methodologies Training
	274. Undertake capacity-building in identifying and monitoring biological indicators.	IOMC (UNDP) National Governments	2011–2015	The number of trained personnel has increased and laboratory facilities are in place.	
Occupational health and safety	275. Promote the necessary training and capacity-building for all people involved directly and indirectly with chemical use and disposal.	IOMC (ILO, FAO, WHO) National Governments Trade unions Industry	2006–2010	Training capacity is in place.	ILO Global Strategy on Occupational Safety and Health
Information management and dissemination	276. Develop and enhance the capacity to acquire, generate, store, disseminate and access information, including INFOCAP.	IOMC (ILO, UNEP, UNITAR) National Governments NGOs Trade unions/labour	2006–2010	All countries have the capacity to generate data and make it available to stakeholders.	Necessary infrastructure in place Ability to interpret and apply knowledge Training Awareness-raising
Social and economic considerations	277. Establish the capacity to undertake social and economic impact assessment.	National Governments IOMC (OECD)	2011–2015	Research institutions are established in all countries.	Training of scientists

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Work areas addressing capacity-building and technical cooperation (objective 4)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Waste management	278. Implement capacity-building programmes on waste minimization and increased resource efficiency, including zero waste resource management, waste prevention, substitution and toxic use reduction, to reduce the volume and toxicity of discarded materials.	National Governments IOMC (FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, UNDP) NGOs Basel Convention secretariat BCRCs Trade unions	2006–2010	Programmes are executed to assist national/local authorities to develop zero waste resource management.	Provision of expertise, information Transfer of knowledge required for reduction of volume and toxicity of discarded material
	279. Develop national and local capacities to monitor, assess and mitigate chemical impacts of dumps, landfills and other waste facilities on human health and the environment.	IOMC (UNEP, WHO, UNIDO, UNDP) SAICM institution National Governments Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Essential technical and other skills are developed for monitoring, assessing and mitigating chemical problems for dumps, landfills and other waste facilities.	Provision of assistance including training and equipment through assistance programmes
	280. Undertake training programmes for preventing the exposure of waste handlers and recyclers, particularly waste scavengers, to hazardous chemicals and waste.	National Governments Trade unions NGO Basel Convention secretariat BCRCs IOMC (ILO)	2006–2010	Training programmes addressing the chemical safety needs of waste handlers and recyclers are implemented.	Technical assistance Training
	281. Train customs officials to detect illegal transboundary movements of waste.	National Governments World Customs Organization BCRCs	2006–2010	Customs officials are trained to detect illegal transboundary movements of waste.	Training
	282. Implement demonstration projects on waste minimization and efficient resource management in different countries with bilateral or multilateral support.	IOMC (UNEP, FAO, UNIDO, UNDP) Basel Convention Regional Centres National Governments SAICM institution Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Zero waste demonstration projects are identified, supported and carried out.	Infrastructure Trained professionals

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Work areas addressing illegal traffic (objective 5)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
Prevention of illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous goods	283. Promote with WCO the dissemination and use of customs risk profiles and material safety sheets as official means of identifying probable cases of illegal traffic.	National Governments WCO	2006–2010	Harmonized tariff codes developed by WCO for chemicals regulated in terms of international instruments are implemented in all countries.	WCO harmonized tariff codes Training Cooperation with WCO
	284. Encourage countries that ban, for environmental or health reasons, the sale or use of specified chemicals within their own territories to consider not exporting, or permit the export of, those chemicals.*	National Governments SAICM IFCS IOMC	2011–2015	Export and import of banned chemicals are completely halted. Surveillance mechanisms are established. Databases of banned chemicals are established at the regional level.	Rotterdam Convention National legislation Surveillance system
	285. 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.	SAICM financial mechanism	2006–2010	A reliable and sustainable financing mechanism is in place.	Availability of funds Development of criteria for accessing funds
	286. Assess the extent and impact of illegal traffic at the international, regional, subregional, and national levels.	National Governments Regional organizations, e.g., COMESA, AU, EAC, SADC, etc.,.	2006–2010	An assessment of the extent of illegal traffic is undertaken.	Clarification of the definition of illegal international traffic
	287. Expand the level of coordination and cooperation among all stakeholders.	National Governments Trade unions NGOs International actors	2006–2010	Coordination among all stake holders is enhanced in all countries.	Awareness-raising

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Work areas addressing illegal traffic (objective 5)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	288. 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.	National Governments IFCS Rotterdam and Basel conventions secretariats Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Mechanisms to control transboundary movement of toxic and hazardous chemicals are in place.	
	289. Promote efforts to prevent illegal international trafficking of toxic and hazardous chemicals and to prevent damage resulting from their transboundary movement and disposal.	National Governments IFCS WCO IGOs	2006–2010	Enforcement mechanisms are in place. Illegal trafficking of toxic and hazardous chemicals is reduced.	Provision of training and required equipment Legislation in place
	290. Promote the adoption by intergovernmental organizations of decisions on the prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and hazardous products.	IGOs	2006–2010	Intergovernmental organizations have adopted decisions on the prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and hazardous products.	Chemical conventions Availability of information on extent of illegal traffic Capacity at the national level to implement control systems
	291. Train customs, agricultural and health officials to detect illegal toxic hazardous chemicals.	National Governments	2006–2010	Customs, agricultural and health officials are trained to detect illegal toxic and hazardous chemicals.	
	292. Create a global information network, including early warning systems, across international borders, especially at the regional level.	Interpol National Governments WCO WTO Trade unions NGOs	2011–2015	An information network, including early warning systems, is established for all regions.	Type of early warning system identified
Waste management	293. Strengthen national strategies for prevention, detection and control of illegal transboundary movements of waste.	National Governments BCRCs Basel Convention secretariat Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Strengthened strategies are in place.	Provision of training and required equipment

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Work areas addressing illegal traffic (objective 5)					
Work areas	Activities	Actors	Targets/Timeframes	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
	294. Promote efforts to prevent illegal traffic of waste.	National Governments Basel Convention Secretariat Industry Trade unions NGOs	2006–2010	Illegal transboundary movements of waste are reduced.	Legislation Availability of trained professionals

For those activities marked by an asterisk, consensus was not reached at the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the Development of a Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, and further consideration will be required as part of implementation of the Strategic Approach. The columns on actors, targets/timeframes, indicators of progress and implementation aspects were not discussed at the third session of the Preparatory Committee, and may warrant further consideration as part of implementation of the Strategic Approach.

List of acronyms used in the table of work areas

APELL	Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at a Local Level
AU	African Union
BCRC	Basel Convention regional centre
CEFIC	European Chemical Industry Council
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
COMESA	Common Market of East and Southern Africa
EAC	East African Community
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IFCS	Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety
IGO	Intergovernmental organization
ILAC	International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation
ILO	International Labour Organization
INFOCAP	Information Exchange Network on Capacity-building for the Sound Management of Chemicals
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
IOMC	Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals
IPCS	International Programme for Chemical Safety
IPEN	International POPs Elimination Network
IRF	International Road Federation
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPCW	Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
OTIF	Intergovernmental Organization for International Carriage by Rail
PRTR	Pollutant release and transfer register
SADC	Southern African Development Community
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
WCO	World Customs Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

Annex IV

Package compromise proposal

In the final hours of the third session of the Committee, several countries proposed, as a compromise, a package deal that included the following elements:

- Inclusion of the term “voluntary” in the overarching policy strategy and global plan of action;
- Inclusion of a “savings clause”, phrased as positively as possible, the placement of which was not defined;
- Amendment of the text on scope and inclusion of a footnote to the effect that “The Strategic Approach does not cover products to the extent that the products are regulated by a domestic food or pharmaceutical authority or arrangement”;
- A paragraph referring to the precautionary approach as set out in principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development would replace the relevant one, currently bracketed, in the risk reduction objectives;
- The current text in the principles and approaches section would be replaced with alternative text; and
- The meeting dates for the International Conference on Chemicals Management would be set as 2009, 2012, 2015 and 2020, with the Conference able to alter this sequence if it desires.

Annex V

Scope of SAICM

Statement by the representative of the Government of the United States of America¹⁸

“During the course of the past week, we have had fruitful discussions on a range of issues in the overarching policy statement, and the global plan of action. The U.S. has joined other delegations in a good faith effort to develop texts that all delegations can feel comfortable with and support. Considering that the negotiators discussed these two documents for the very first time at PrepCom3, a great deal of excellent work has been achieved in a very short period of time.

One important issue that the U.S. has raised throughout this process, including in our comments to the Secretariat in May and again at the EU-JUSCANZ meeting in June, is the issue of scope – a section that we all agree is a critical, defining element of SAICM.

We have heard from several delegations that this part of the OPS text was already discussed in detail at PrepCom2 in Nairobi.

While this is true, the PrepCom2 conference report indicates clearly that it was the intent of the Committee to further discuss the substance of the scope section at this meeting of PrepCom3.

And I quote from this Conference Report:

‘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.’

Thus, consistent with this quote, the United States provided comments to the SAICM Secretariat in May that flagged scope as an issue of *critical* concern that would need to be taken up again here in Vienna.

What we seek is a clarification of scope language that recognizes that SAICM’s focus is in fact on agricultural and industrial chemicals.

The modifications we are requesting are:

First, the deletion of the language in the chapeau of paragraph 3 of the phrase ‘has a broad scope covering at least, but not limited to...’

After this deletion, the introductory sentence would begin:

‘The Strategic Approach covers: a) Environmental, economic, social’ etc.

Second, this introductory sentence would close with a short additional clause with the words:

‘to protect human health and the environment.’

Therefore the entire, revised introductory sentence would read:

¹⁸ The text of the United States statement has been reproduced as received and has not been formally edited.

‘The Strategic Approach covers:

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

with a view to promoting sustainable development and covering chemicals at all stages of their life-cycle to protect human health and the environment, including in products.’

Next we would add a second sentence to paragraph three:

‘SAICM is not intended to cover products such as drugs and food additives, except to the extent that a country regulates such products through a domestic chemicals management agency or programme.’

This latest edit has the effect of allowing each country to decide – on its own – how to categorize the range of chemicals regulated by a given ministry.

Using the case of the United States as merely one example, products such as pharmaceuticals and food additives, are already regulated to protect public health and the environment by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration in an open, transparent, and science-based process.

These types of products need not be covered by SAICM in the instances where, as in our case, a domestic agency otherwise provided the needed oversight.

Again, the proposed language that I read above is a *clarification* that recognizes countries have many different domestic regulatory frameworks or regimes.

This proposed language would allow *all* countries – regardless of their domestic regulatory framework – to pursue SAICM objectives consistent with their own regulatory framework.

Our final, proposed change would add explanatory language to the single sentence in paragraph four. The purpose of this change is to clarify the idea of avoiding duplication in other arrangements and fora through the addition of the phrases ‘other international’ or ‘domestic processes such as those.’

With this change, the sentence would read:

‘The Strategic Approach 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 other international efforts, or domestic processes such as those dealing with the military uses of chemicals.’

Thank you.”
