

Document	Relevant insights from the GCO-II	Reference in GCO-II
SAICM / ICCM.5 / Bureau.7 / 4.1 - Other mechanisms to support implementation	<p><i>On Part A mechanisms for taking stock of progress:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A coherent and results-oriented global indicators and reporting framework is needed.</li> <li>- Beyond 2020 is an opportunity to create linkages across relevant agreements and initiatives.</li> <li>- Of particular value would be a comprehensive framework bringing together and complementing chemicals and waste multilateral treaties and other relevant instruments and initiatives, without interfering in their matters.</li> <li>- An overarching common vision, strategic goals, targets and indicators could provide a common agenda.</li> <li>- Private sector metrics and sustainability reporting could add further value.</li> <li>- Linked to national initiatives, reporting schemes can become simpler, country-driven and linked to global targets and milestones.</li> <li>- A coherent framework would benefit from distinguishing between outputs and impacts.</li> </ul>	Synthesis Report: p. 48, 76-77  GCO-II Full report: Part II Ch. 2; Part II Ch. 6; Part V, Ch. 2  Options for action: 10
	<p><i>On Part B capacity building:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National capacity development and action remains a priority.</li> <li>- Countries can save significant resources by aligning their approaches with those of other countries or with internationally agreed guidance.</li> <li>- Cooperation across countries, including at the regional level, can provide important benefits, for example through sharing experiences and lessons learned. T</li> <li>- here is significant value in scaling up global knowledge-sharing and capacity development, building on work undertaken by intergovernmental organizations and other stakeholders.</li> <li>- Building on existing work, guidance could be adjusted to support the development or updating of national action plans and to link them further to internationally agreed targets and milestones under a beyond 2020 approach.</li> <li>- Effective implementation requires adequate financing, technology transfer and technical assistance in line with the integrated approach to financing.</li> </ul>	Synthesis Report: p. 36-39, 45-48  GCO-II Full report: Part II, Ch. 3, 6; Part V, Ch. 2  Options for action: 1, 2
SAICM/ICCM.5/ Bureau.7/4.2 - Additional measures to achieve	<p>Key actor groups include: key economic and enabling sectors; companies, industry groups, and trade associations; workers' organizations; civil society groups; academic and research community; donor, investor and financial community; leaders in media and general public. The beyond 2020 intersessional process provides an opportunity to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- link and create synergies between chemicals and waste management and other international policy agendas, including health, the world of work, climate change,</li> </ul>	Synthesis Report: p. 10, 15, 73-79  GCO-II Full report: introduction; Part V, Ch. 2, 3

<p>multisectoral engagement</p>	<p>biodiversity, agriculture and food, sustainable consumption and production, and the international pollution agenda;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- facilitate commitment, ownership, mutual accountability and collective tracking of progress, stakeholders could develop, implement and share internationally results-based action plans and roadmaps; stakeholders could pledge and showcase their action plans and roadmaps within the beyond 2020 framework and benefit from the input of other stakeholders. Pledges could be reviewed globally against agreed goals and targets, with adjustments made, as appropriate;</li> <li>- collaborative action to achieve the sound management of chemicals and waste, including through the integration of chemicals and waste considerations into relevant sector policies and action plans; to strengthen inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms and integrate chemicals and waste considerations into relevant sectors, including enabling policies and actions</li> </ul>	<p>Options for action: 1, 10</p>
<p>SAICM/ICCM.5/Bureau.7/4.3 - Addressing issues of concern</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disparities remain in data collection and availability across time and countries, making the identification of baselines, trends, and emerging issues and priorities challenging.</li> <li>- Based on an identification of recent assessments and risk management actions taken on a chemical (or group of chemicals) not already covered under a multilateral treaty or SAICM, the GCO-II identified issues for the following chemicals or groups of chemicals: arsenic, BPA, glyphosate, cadmium, lead, microbeads, neonicotinoids, organotins, PAHs, phthalates and triclosan.</li> <li>- A diverse set of mechanisms has been established at the international level to identify emerging issues and set priorities for action; various bodies are engaged in international prioritization efforts, using use different procedures, methodologies, selection criteria and organizing frameworks.</li> <li>- In developing a possible future process to identify international issues of concern beyond 2020, lessons learned from these mechanisms, and ensuring the complementarity of processes, are important, as is the use of science-based criteria for prioritization (e.g. use of information about health and environmental impacts and harm caused, and drawing on information from risk assessments).</li> <li>- The EPIs identification process under SAICM has resulted in the identification of a diverse set of issues ranging from endpoint-focused issues, and specific applications, to broader management topics.</li> <li>- Independent evaluation of SAICM found that slow, modest and uneven progress has been made in implementing actions to address the EPIs</li> </ul>	<p>Synthesis Report: p. 31, 43-45,</p> <p>GCO-II Full report: Part II, Ch. 4, 5, 6; Part V, Ch. 2</p> <p>Options for action: 9</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The GCO-II provides evidence concerning a number of remaining challenges and presents a range of measures to further address the EPIs and other issues of concern.</li> </ul>	
<p>SAICM/ICCM.5/ Bureau.7/5 - Draft outline for the secretariat review of successful mechanisms for cost recovery and implementation of the polluter pays principle</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Linkages with the SDGs could serve as an entry point to integrate chemicals and waste into sectoral policies.</li> <li>- Market-based instruments can help to correct negative externalities (e.g. tax on lead and certain pesticides).</li> <li>- To further advance the polluter pays principle, opportunities exist to scale up private initiatives, such as proactive standard-setting beyond compliance.</li> <li>- Market-based instruments can be combined with command and control regulatory measures.</li> </ul> <p>Measures to scale up the use of fiscal incentives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expand use of differential taxation of hazardous chemicals</li> <li>- Evaluate and address effects of subsidies and other policies that can generate perverse incentives.</li> <li>- Use charges to speed up phasing out of certain chemicals.</li> <li>- Evaluate use of market-based instruments for groups of chemicals based on the precautionary approach.</li> <li>- Use legal requirements for extended producer responsibility, environmental liability and access to information in line with the polluter pays principle.</li> <li>- Establish a policy learning process through systematic monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of policy instruments for chemicals management in different sectors and contexts.</li> </ul>	<p>Synthesis Report: 41, 58,</p> <p>GCO-II Full report: Part IV, Ch. 5; Part V, Ch. 2</p> <p>Options for action: 2</p>