



Fourth meeting of the intersessional process considering the Strategic Approach and sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020 (IP4)

Bucharest, Romania, 29 August – 2 September 2022

Contributions of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions to the sound management of chemicals and waste

Note by the secretariat

1. The secretariat has the honour to circulate, in the annex to the present note, the document entitled “*Contributions of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions to the sound management of chemicals and waste*”. The document presented in the annex has been developed and submitted by the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions Secretariat and has not been formally edited.

Annex: Contributions of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions to the sound management of chemicals and waste

I. Introduction

1. The present document is an updated version of the information document¹ submitted to the third meeting of the intersessional process which reflects the outcomes of the 2021-2022 meetings of the conferences of the Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions. The document aims at assisting stakeholders of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) in their deliberations on considering future arrangements for SAICM and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020.

2. It provides:

(a) An overview of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, and how they tie into the 2020 goal on the sound management of chemicals and waste and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

(b) Information on recent developments under the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions;

(c) Information on current mandates for cooperation between SAICM and the three conventions.

II. The Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions: A framework for lifecycle management

3. The Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions share the common objective of protecting human health and the environment from hazardous chemicals and wastes falling within their respective scopes. Taken together they cover key elements of “cradle-to-grave” management.

4. Through their implementation at all levels, the three conventions significantly contribute to achieving the 2020 goal of sound management of chemicals and waste as described in the sections below.

A. The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal

5. The Basel Convention was adopted in 1989 and entered into force in 1992. As of 20 July 2022, it has 189 Parties. The Convention is the most comprehensive global environmental agreement on wastes. Its scope of application covers a wide range of wastes defined as “hazardous wastes” based on their origin and/or composition and their characteristics, as well as “other wastes” requiring special consideration (household waste, incinerator ash).

¹ See SAICM/IP.3/INF.6

6. The provisions of the Convention centre around:
 - (a) Reduction of waste generation (Article 4);
 - (b) Promotion of environmentally sound management of wastes (Article 4);
 - (c) Restriction of transboundary movements of wastes except where it is perceived to be in accordance with the principles of environmentally sound management. A regulatory system based on a prior informed procedure applies for cases where transboundary movements are permissible. Under the Basel Convention, Parties consider that illegal traffic is criminal (articles 4 and 6, 7, 8, 9, 11).
7. Other provisions of the Convention relate to cooperation between Parties, ranging from exchange of information on issues relevant to the implementation of the Convention to technical assistance (Article 10), transmission of information (Article 13), financial aspects and establishment of regional or sub-regional centres for training and technology transfers (Article 14), secretariat functions, including to act as a clearing-house (Article 16).
8. The “Ban Amendment” provides for the prohibition by each Party included in the proposed new Annex VII (Parties and other States which are members of the OECD, EC, Liechtenstein) of all transboundary movements to States not included in Annex VII of hazardous wastes covered by the Convention that are intended for final disposal, and of all transboundary movements to States not included in Annex VII of hazardous wastes covered by paragraph 1 (a) of Article 1 of the Convention that are destined for reuse, recycling or recovery operations.
9. Examples of hazardous wastes covered under the Convention include waste streams such as clinical wastes, electrical and electronic wastes, persistent organic pollutant (POP) wastes, used lead acid batteries, plastics wastes and wastes having certain constituents such as lead, cadmium, asbestos or mercury.

B. The Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade

10. The Rotterdam Convention was adopted in 1998 and entered into force in 2004. As at 20 July 2022, it has 165 Parties. It promotes shared responsibility and cooperative efforts among Parties in the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals. The Convention aims at contributing to the environmentally sound use of those hazardous chemicals, by:
 - (a) Facilitating information exchange about their characteristics;
 - (b) Providing for a national decision-making process on their import and export;
 - (c) Disseminating these decisions to Parties.
11. The Convention requires Parties to exchange information with respect to the import and export of the covered chemicals. Two procedures are established:
 - (a) The Prior Informed Consent procedure for chemicals listed in Annex III to the Convention, pursuant to which each Party may decide to consent, with or without conditions, or oppose the future import of such chemicals, and its decision must be respected (Articles 10 and 11).
 - (b) The Export Notification procedure for other banned and severely restricted chemicals not listed yet in Annex III. Where a chemical that is banned or severely restricted

by a Party is exported from its territory, that Party shall provide an export notification to the importing Party (Article 12).

12. Other provisions of the Convention relate to the requirement for a Party to inform other Parties when taking a domestic regulatory action to ban or severely restrict a chemical (article 5); listing of severely hazardous pesticide formulations (SHPF, article 6), targeting additional chemicals in Annex III (Article 7), information to accompany exported chemicals (Article 13), information exchange (Article 14), establishment/strengthening of national infrastructures and institutions for the implementation of the Convention (Article 15), technical assistance (Article 16) and non-compliance (Article 17).

13. 54 banned or severely restricted chemicals and SHPFs are currently listed in Annex III to the Convention.

C. The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

14. The Stockholm Convention was adopted in 2001 and came into force in 2004. As at 20 July 2022, it has 185 Parties. Parties are required to ensure the environmentally sound management of persistent organic pollutants (POPs),² such as taking measures to:

(a) Prohibit and/or eliminate the production, use, import and export of the intentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex A (Article 3);

(b) Restrict the production, use, import and export of the intentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex B (Article 3);

(c) Reduce or eliminate releases from unintentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex C (Article 5);

(d) Ensure that stockpiles and wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with POPs are managed safely and in an environmentally sound manner (Article 6).

15. Other provisions of the Convention relate to the development of implementation plans (Article 7), targeting additional POPs (Article 8), information exchange (Article 9), public information, awareness and education (Article 10), research, development and monitoring (Article 11), technical assistance (Article 12), financial resources and mechanisms (Article 13), reporting (Article 15), effectiveness evaluation (Article 16) and non-compliance (Article 17).

16. 31 POPs are currently listed in the annexes to the Convention. The Convention sets out time-bound targets for achieving the elimination and other related provisions for the chemicals listed in the annexes. The table below sets out some of those specific time-bound targets:

Date	Target
2025	Elimination of the use of PCB in equipment (e.g. transformers, capacitors or other receptacles containing liquid stocks)
2028	Achieving the environmentally sound management of liquids containing PCB and equipment contaminated with PCB

² Persistent organic pollutants (POPs) are chemicals that remain intact in the environment for long periods, become widely distributed geographically, accumulate in the fatty tissue of humans and wildlife, and have harmful impacts on human health or on the environment.

2030	Elimination of hexa- and heptabromodiphenyl ether (expiration of the specific exemption); tetra- and pentabromodiphenyl ether (expiration of the specific exemption)
2036	Decabromodiphenyl ether: Expiration of specific exemption for parts for use in legacy vehicles defined as vehicles that have ceased mass production and for parts in vehicles as specified in the Convention

D. The contributions of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions to the 2020 goal on the sound management of chemicals and waste and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

17. An overview of the cross-cutting provisions of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions and their contributions to the 2020 goal is set out in the annex to the present document.

E. The 2030 Agenda's goals, targets and indicators of relevance to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions

18. The sound management of chemicals and waste is an essential and integral cross-cutting element of the sustainable development. The Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions make important contributions to supporting the conventions' Parties in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the achievement of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and associated targets.³

19. The Agenda's goals, targets and indicators relevant to the conventions are set out in the table below:

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution
	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe WASH services)

³ As emphasized by the conferences of the Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions in their 2021/22 decisions on international cooperation and coordination (BC-15/25, RC-10/14, SC-10/21).

	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional Poisoning
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.	12.4.1 Number of Parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement
	12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita, proportion of hazardous waste treated and by type of treatment
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated
	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.	11.6.1 Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge with regard to the total waste generated by the city
	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)

20. In line with its relevant mandates,⁴ the Secretariat collects data submitted by Parties relevant to the SDGs indicators and makes it available to the United Nations Environment Programme, as a contribution to the overall follow-up and review by the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

21. At their meetings in 2021/22, the Conferences of the Parties to the three Conventions, among other things, welcomed the UNEA resolution 5/7 that, among other things, noted with concern that the target set by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to achieve, by 2020, the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle has not been met, and commits itself to strengthening efforts to achieve this target. The Conferences of the Parties to the three conventions further (i) reiterated their 2019 requests⁵ to

⁴ Decisions BC-15/25, RC-10/14, SC-10/21.

⁵ Decisions BC-14/21, RC-9/9, SC-9/19

the Secretariat to continue to cooperate with relevant organizations in the development of methodologies for indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals relevant to the conventions⁶, and (ii) requested the Secretariat, subject to the availability of resources, to step up its efforts to communicate more widely the importance of the transmission of national reports under the Basel Convention to implement the SDGs, in particular Goal 12⁷.

III. The implementation, effectiveness and evolution of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions

22. The three conventions are dynamic legal instruments: their implementation is kept under continuous review by the conferences of the Parties, the lists of chemicals and wastes falling within their scope can be adjusted, and the rights and obligations of Parties to achieve their objectives can be amended. Furthermore, the conventions' provisions may be supplemented by decisions of the Conference of the Parties. Examples of recent developments under the conventions are as follows:

(a) Under the Basel Convention, the Conference of the Parties, at the face-to-face segment of its fifteenth meeting in June 2022, amongst other things, adopted landmark amendments to annexes II, VIII, and IX to the Convention on e-wastes making all transboundary movements of e-wastes, whether hazardous or not, subject to the prior informed consent procedure⁸. The amendments will become effective on 1 January 2025. In addition, progress was made on promoting the environmentally sound management of key wastes streams and disposal operations through the adoption of technical guidelines on (i) POPs wastes⁹, (ii) mercury wastes¹⁰, (iii) on incineration on land (operations D10 and R1), and on specially engineered landfill (operation D5)¹¹. Further work was requested to update the technical guidelines on plastic waste for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its 2023 meeting, while new track of work was initiated on updating the technical guidelines on waste lead acid batteries and on used and waste pneumatic tyres. The Conference of the Parties also continued the small intersessional working group to prepare findings and improve the strategic framework of the Convention, initiated a new track of work to improve the functioning of the prior informed consent procedure, and adopted new measures on tackling plastic wastes. The Conference of the Parties further welcomed the work of the Implementation and Compliance Committee to support individual Parties overcome their compliance difficulties, and adopted two guidance documents it developed to improve the implementation of the Convention's prior informed consent procedure – one of transit transboundary movements and the other on insurance, bond and guarantee. Finally, the Conference of the Parties agreed to further consider the amendments put forward by the European Union to amend Annex IV of the Convention which is key to determining when a substance or object is to be considered a waste falling within the scope of the Convention. At its 2017 and 2019 meetings, the Conference of the Parties, amongst other things: (i) adopted the plastic waste amendments¹² to the Convention, and (ii)

⁶ Decisions BC-15-25, RC-10/14, SC-10/21

⁷ Decision BC-15/17

⁸ Decision BC-15/18

⁹ Decision BC-15/6

¹⁰ Decision BC-15/9

¹¹ Decision BC-15/8

¹² Decision BC-14/12

established a new partnership on plastic waste;¹³ (iii) and a partnership on household waste¹⁴.

(b) Under the Rotterdam Convention, the Conference of the Parties, at the face-to-face segment of its tenth meeting in June 2022, amongst other things, amended Annex III to list: Decabromobiphenyl ether (decaBDE)¹⁵ and Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and PFOA-related compounds¹⁶. The amendments will enter into force for all Parties on 22 October 2022. Chemicals listed in Annex III are subject to the Prior Informed Consent procedure. In addition, the Conference of the Parties adopted the programme of work of the Compliance Committee for the biennium 2022-2023¹⁷.

(c) Under the Stockholm Convention, the Conference of the Parties, at the face-to-face segment of its tenth meeting in June 2022, amongst other things, listed perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), its salts and PFHxS related compounds in Annex A to the Convention without specific exemptions¹⁸; setting out the chemicals for elimination, and initiated an intersessional process of consultations on a possible phase-out plan with Parties that are on the DDT register¹⁹. On PCB, the Conference of the Parties urged Parties to step up their efforts by immediately implementing actions to eliminate its use in equipment by 2025, and to achieve the environmentally sound management of relevant PCB wastes by 2028. Regarding the financial mechanism, the Conference of the Parties, amongst other things, took note of the projected funding gap for achieving the Conventions' objective related to PCB, urged the Global Environment Facility to explore options to provide enhanced support, and strongly encouraged countries, UN entities, intergovernmental organizations, NGOs and others to provide complementary support to achieve these objectives²⁰.

(d) On joint issues to the three conventions, the conferences of the Parties called for enhanced cooperation with UNEP in support to the implementation of the UNEA-5.2 resolutions in particular resolution 5/14 entitled "End plastic pollution: towards an international legally binding instrument" and resolution 5/8 on a science-policy panel to contribute further to the sound management of chemicals and waste and to prevent pollution, to ensure that the international legally binding instrument and the panel are fully coherent with and complementary to the Basel, Rotterdam and the Stockholm conventions, and cooperation and coordination is promoted with the conventions. Enhanced international cooperation and coordination was also requested with a large range of organizations, such as the Minamata Convention, and fora, including addressing biodiversity and climate change issues, for instance requesting the Secretariat to prepare a report on how the conventions could contribute to the post-2020 biodiversity framework, once adopted, for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties at their next meetings.

¹³ Decision BC-14/13

¹⁴ Decision BC 13/14

¹⁵ Decision RC-10/6

¹⁶ Decision RC-10/7

¹⁷ Decision RC-10/11

¹⁸ Decision SC-10/13

¹⁹ Decision SC-10/6

²⁰ Decision SC-10/16

23. The information made available by Parties under the conventions, for instance from reporting²¹, is a key element of the framework to monitor the implementation of the conventions, to evaluate their effectiveness and provides a basis for their further development. For instance, the evaluation of the Stockholm Convention's effectiveness was conducted by the Conference of the Parties at its 2017 meeting, based on a report prepared by the effectiveness evaluation committee, and led to the identification of 12 priority areas for action to address implementation challenges. At their meetings in 2021/22, the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention, among other things, requested the effectiveness evaluation committee to perform its tasks according to the framework of the effectiveness evaluation²² and to report thereon to the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting, and emphasized the need for Parties to intensify their efforts to submit timely and complete national reports under Article 15 of the Stockholm Convention. Under the Basel Convention, the final evaluation of the strategic framework for the implementation of the Basel Convention for 2012-2021 took place in 2021²³. Also of relevance is the Implementation and Compliance Committee of the Basel Convention which is to assist Parties to comply with their obligations under the Convention and to facilitate, promote, monitor and aim to secure the implementation of and compliance with the obligations under the Convention. At its 2019 meeting, the Conference of the Parties to the Rotterdam Convention adopted a new annex VII to the Convention²⁴ on Procedures and mechanisms on compliance with the Rotterdam Convention which amongst others establishes a compliance committee. Under the Stockholm convention, compliance procedures and mechanisms are to be approved as soon as practicable²⁵.

24. The conventions' science-policy interface is also at the core of well-informed decision-making for the effective implementation and further development of the conventions and provides an avenue to addressing emerging challenges within the scope of the conventions. The main scientific bodies supporting the conventions are: the Open-ended Working Group of the Basel Convention, the Chemical Review Committee of the Rotterdam Convention and the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee of the Stockholm Convention. Numerous expert and technical groups are also established by the conventions' conferences of the Parties to provide support on specific areas of work, as required. At their 2021/2022 meetings, the Conferences of the Parties to the three Conventions, (i) requested the Secretariat to continue to cooperate and coordinate with the United Nations Environment Programme and, as appropriate, other relevant organizations, scientific bodies and stakeholders towards strengthening the science-policy interface, including in the context of the implementation of UNEA resolution 5/8 on a science-policy panel to contribute further to the sound management of chemicals and waste and prevent pollution²⁶; and (ii) requested the Executive Secretary to participate in the ad hoc open-ended working group mentioned in paragraph 4 of the UNEA resolution 5/8, to contribute to the preparation of a proposal for the science-policy panel mentioned in paragraph 1 of that resolution, and to promote that the panel will undertake work that is complementary to and does not duplicate the work of the conventions, and that the panel

²¹ The Basel and Stockholm conventions set forth reporting provisions requiring Parties to submit information, as set out respectively in Article 13 and 15, in particular on the measures taken to implement the conventions, to the Secretariat at regular intervals.

²² UNEP/POPS/COP.9/20/Add.1, annex

²³ Decisions BC-13/1, BC-14/1

²⁴ Decision RC-9/7

²⁵ See: Article 17 of the Stockholm Convention.

²⁶ Decisions BC-15/28, RC-10/17, SC-10/24

will cooperate closely with science-policy bodies under the conventions, as appropriate²⁷.

IV. Overall mandates for cooperation between SAICM and the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions

25. SAICM has clear and direct links to existing international chemicals and waste management instruments (such as the Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm conventions). International agreements are referenced in several different areas of the SAICM texts, including the Dubai Declaration,²⁸ the Overall Policy Strategy²⁹ and the Overall Orientation and Guidance.³⁰

26. Through various decisions³¹, the conferences of the Parties to the three conventions have requested the Secretariat to enhance cooperation and coordination with SAICM and to participate in and provide relevant input to the Strategic Approach intersessional process on the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020. At their meetings in June 2022, the conferences of the Parties, among other things:

(a) Took note of the report by the Secretariat on international cooperation and coordination for the period 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2021,³² and the update provided by the secretariat of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and the intersessional process considering the Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020³³;

(b) Requested the Secretariat to continue to enhance cooperation and coordination with the secretariat of the Strategic Approach and with other international organizations in areas of relevance to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, including in the areas

²⁷ See paragraphs 5 (c), 6 (d) and 8 of UNEA5.2 resolution 5/8 on a science-policy panel to contribute further to the sound management of chemicals and waste and to prevent pollution.

²⁸ In the Declaration, ICCM expressed its determination “to implement the applicable chemicals management agreements to which we are Party, strengthen the coherence and synergies that exist between them and work to address, as appropriate, existing gaps in the framework of international chemicals policy” (Dubai Declaration, para. 8).

²⁹ One of the objectives of the OPS is “to strengthen enforcement and encourage the implementation of national laws and regulations regarding chemicals management, including those that serve to implement international agreements” (OPS, para. 16d). The OPS also provides that “in developing and implementing the Strategic Approach and the Global Plan of Action, Governments and other stakeholders should be guided by the following agreements, where applicable to them: i. Montreal Protocol; ii. Basel Convention; iii. Rotterdam Convention; iv. Stockholm Convention; v. ILO Convention No. 170 concerning safety in the use of chemicals at work.” (OPS, para. 20).

³⁰ One of the 11 basic elements of the OOG is to implement chemicals and wastes-related multilateral environmental agreements, as well as health, labour and other relevant conventions and voluntary mechanisms (OOG, para. 19).

³¹ See the 2013 synergies omnibus decisions (BC.Ex-2/1, RC.Ex-2/1 and SC.Ex-2/1); the 2015 COPs decisions on international cooperation and coordination (BC-12/17, RC-7/9 and SC-7/27); the 2017 COPs decisions on international cooperation and coordination (BC-13/16, RC-8/10 and SC-8/20); the 2019 COPs decisions on international cooperation and coordination (BC-14/21, RC-9/9, and SC-9/19) and the 2021/22 COPs decisions on international cooperation and coordination (BC-15/25, RC-10/14 and SC-10/21)

³² See document UNEP/CHW.15/INF/41/UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.10/INF/24/UNEP/POPS/COP.10/INF/45.

³³ See document UNEP/CHW.15/INF/43/UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.10/INF/28/UNEP/POPS/COP.10/INF/47.

and with the organizations listed in the report by the Secretariat on international cooperation and coordination for the period 1 January 2019–31 December 2021;

(c) Requested the Secretariat to continue the work to implement the strategy of the joint clearing house mechanism³⁴ in a gradual and cost-effective manner;

Welcomed the exploratory study entitled “Interlinkages between the chemicals and waste multilateral environmental agreements and biodiversity”, including its conclusions,³⁵ and the report entitled “Chemicals, wastes and climate change: interlinkages and potential for coordinated action”³⁶, and requested the Secretariat to prepare, subject to the availability of resources, a report, including possible recommendations, on how the conventions could contribute to the post-2020 biodiversity framework, after its adoption at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, for consideration by the conferences of the Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions at their next meetings³⁷.

³⁴ See document UNEP/CHW.13/INF/47–UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/INF/33UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/50.

³⁵ UNEP/CHW.15/INF/44–UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.10/INF/29–UNEP/POPS/COP.10/INF/48.

³⁶ UNEP/CHW.15/INF/45–UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.10/INF/27–UNEP/POPS/COP.10/INF/49.

³⁷ Decisions BC-15/25, RC-10/14, SC-10/21

Annex: Overview of the cross-cutting provisions of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions and their contributions to the 2020 goal on the sound management of chemicals and waste and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

\Key provisions areas of work	Basel Convention	Rotterdam Convention	Stockholm Convention	Links to 2020 goal as specified in SAICM texts	
				OPS objective	OOG basic element
Evaluating/regulating new and existing chemicals and wastes	X	X	X	A. Risk reduction; C. Governance	(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (h), (j), (k)
Import/export controls	X	X	X	E. Illegal international traffic; C. Governance	(a), (b), (c), (d), (e)
Risk assessment and reduction	X	X	X	A. Risk reduction	(a), (c), (e), (f), (h), (j), (k)
Wastes management	X		X	A. Risk reduction	(a), (b), (c), (g)
Environmental releases	X		X	A. Risk reduction	(c), (h), (j), (k)
Alternatives		X	X	A. Risk reduction	(c), (k)
Knowledge and information	X	X	X	B. Knowledge and information	(c), (e)
Reporting	X		X	B. Knowledge and information	(c), (e)
Technical assistance	X	X	X	D. Capacity-building and technical cooperation	All
Financial mechanism	X	X	X	D. Capacity-building and technical cooperation	All