
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

Item 3 of the provisional agenda¹

Development of recommendations for consideration by the fifth session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management for the Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020

Outcome of the Virtual Working Group on targets, indicators and milestones_[MW1]

Note by the Secretariat

1. The Annex to this note, which has not been formally edited, presents the outcome of the Virtual Working Group on targets, indicators and milestones held between October 2020 to February 2021. As agreed at the 20th ICCM5 Bureau meeting held on 15 March 2022, the VWG outcomes are included as addenda to the document SAICM/IP.4/2/Rev.1.

2. Further details on the work of the Virtual Working Group on targets, indicators and milestones are available here:

<http://www.saicm.org/Beyond2020/IntersessionalProcess/VirtualWorkingGroups/tabid/8563/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

¹ SAICM/IP.4/1/Rev.1

Annex: Outcome of the Virtual Working Group on targets, indicators and milestones

1) Introduction

1. The Co-chairs of the Intersessional Process in consultation with the ICCM5 President and the Bureau developed a [scenario note](#) for the path forward to develop recommendations for submission to the fifth session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management. The scenario note was made available in all six United Nations languages and can be found [here](#). It served as a basis for the establishment and the work of the four Virtual Working Groups.

2. The mandate of the Virtual Working Group on targets, indicators and milestones reads as follows: Ms. Silvija Nora Kalnins from Latvia and Mr. Wajira Palipane from Sri Lanka served as co-facilitators of the Virtual Working Group.

2) Mandate

3. The role of the Virtual Working Group on targets, indicators and milestones, as mandated by the Bureau was to make proposals that progress work on this topic in lead-up to IP4, building on the outcome of the Technical Working Group as presented in meeting documents SAICM/IP.4/3 and SAICM/IP.4/INF/15.

4. Specific tasks included:

- (i) Finalize the targets proposal currently set out in SAICM/IP.4/3, with a view to enable multistakeholder and multi-sectoral commitment and action, where appropriate;
- (ii) Develop a set of recommendations for a process to establish indicators and milestones for finalized targets.

Relevant background documents:

[SAICM/IP.4/2](#): Compilation of recommendations regarding the Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020, for consideration by the fifth session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management

[SAICM/IP.4/3](#): Proposed targets prepared by the Technical Working Group on targets, indicators and milestones for SAICM and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020

[SAICM/IP.4/INF/15](#): Supplementary information on proposed targets prepared by the Technical Working Group on targets, indicators and milestones for SAICM and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020

3) Process

5. The participation at the Virtual Working Group was open to all interested stakeholders. 209 participants registered for this VWG from all SAICM stakeholder groups, different sectors and all United Nations regions. The list of participants as of 27 January 2021 can be found [here](#).

6. Between 2 November 2020 and 1 February 2021, the VWG1 held five virtual meetings and four rounds of electronic feedback. In these four rounds of electronic feedback the co-facilitators of the VWG and the SAICM Secretariat received a total of 64 written submissions from SAICM stakeholders. The calendar of virtual meetings held and electronic feedback sought can be found [here](#).

7. Document [SAICM/IP.4/3](#): *Proposed targets prepared by the Technical Working Group on targets, indicators and milestones for SAICM and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020*, served as a basis for textual deliberations during the virtual meetings and for the electronic feedback sought.

8. All relevant documents can be found [here](#), including general information, pre-session documents, outputs and recordings, presentations, stakeholders' inputs and the lists of participants.

9. The intention of this outcome document is to build on meeting documents SAICM/IP.4/3 and SAICM/IP.4/INF/15. In response to the group mandate, the output document is divided in two parts: Part (i) *Possible formulation of targets based on points of convergence of views among stakeholders* and Part (ii) *Set of recommendations for a process to establish indicators and milestones for finalized targets recommendations*.

10. Additionally, the output document includes one annex with new targets proposed by stakeholders that are not included in the main text of the output document. These targets are reflected exactly as they have been submitted by the proponents.

11. The output document reflects areas of convergence by the group and is not intended to be presented as agreed text. The VWG has requested that the Bureau take into consideration the options laid out in Part (ii) of this outcome document in selecting a way to move forward on targets, indicators and milestones.

4) Issues not covered by VWG1:

12. The following issues, as identified in SAICM IP.4/3 were not deliberated by the Virtual Working Group on targets, indicators and indicators. These issues include:

- The term 'waste' and how it would be reflected;
- Reference to 'countries' or 'governments';
- Elaboration of timeframe for targets such as "by 20xx";
- Definitions and glossary- some terms, though broadly accepted and used, may need defining or referenced in a glossary, e.g. "circular economy", in order to avoid vague elements of targets
- The name of the future instrument;
- Clarifying the definition of sustainable alternatives and a need to reference a definition for sustainable and green chemistry.

13. During its deliberations, the Virtual Working Group added to the above list the following:

- There have been no substantive discussions on the formulation of the Strategic Objectives since before OEWG3 in April 2019, thus through discussions, participants identified a necessity to reflect upon them in the future;
- Comments related to confidential business information are to be considered by the group developing the high-level declaration;
- The group identified a need to consider targets together with the strategic objective formulations to establish a comprehensive indicator framework for the new instrument;
- As the development of the indicator framework progresses, there is a need to limit the number of targets;

- Targets need to be considered in a reiterative process and together with the indicators, in order to capture and develop a comprehensive indicator framework for the instrument including considerations of resources and capacities for monitoring implementation;
- Targets need to capture all 11 basic elements of the [Overall Orientation and Guidance](#).
- Some targets such as A1, Ayy, NEW B3, E5 may be considered as higher- level targets or indicators, or in the high-level declaration.
- The concept of accident prevention and response needs to be considered under SOA targets (A1-A3).
- Include gender disaggregated data.

PART (i) Possible formulation of targets based on points of convergence of views among stakeholders

Taking Part I of the VWG1 mandate into consideration, the VWG1 has developed the following to reflect its discussions:

1. Possible formulation of targets based on points of convergence of views among stakeholders, including new targets for which the formulations gained overall support.
2. Considerations and components of each target that provide explanations and rationales to further inform the process. The considerations are intended to serve as a “guide” for the wording of the targets in moving forward pending agreement on the next steps.
3. New targets proposed by stakeholders not contained in point 1 above.

I. Target formulations:

The group has not been mandated to work on the formulation of Strategic Objective but rather on the targets under Strategic Objectives A-E.

Strategic Objective A: [Measures are identified, implemented and enforced in order to prevent or, where not feasible, minimize harm from chemicals throughout their life cycle [and waste];]

Considerations²: Intended to address the need for all countries to have basic capacity, legal frameworks and institutional mechanisms to manage chemicals and waste, including illegal trafficking thereof, and for other stakeholders, such as industry, to also assume their responsibilities to prevent harm from chemicals throughout

Target

Target A1 – Measures needed to be implemented to achieve sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle are identified within the beyond 2020 instrument and updated every xx years.

Considerations: Target needs a clear reference to legal frameworks as per the Overall Orientation Guidance. There needs to be further discussion on the responsible of this target. Certain flexibility should be allowed for measures (instead of plans). The periodicity of taking stock of progress should take into consideration national circumstances and might not need to be included in the target formulation.

Components of the target: measures, implementation of sound management, life cycle, update

Target

Considerations: targets should not address specific chemicals or number of chemicals, targets under SOC which focusses on issues of concern cover this target sufficiently, general agreement to merge several targets under A (targets A2, A3 and A4).

² It should be noted that the text on Considerations under all of the strategic objectives is not part of the draft text of the beyond 2020 instrument.

Target

Target A3 – By [xx], measures to prevent or, minimize harm from chemicals throughout their life cycle [and waste], are implemented and enforced by relevant stakeholders.

Potential indicators:

- By 2025, 50 financial institutions representing 30% of Global Assets under Management, and by 2030, 100 financial institutions representing 60% of Global Assets under Management, mainstream in their green finance criteria the performance and disclosure of the reduction of input and use of hazardous and harmful chemicals, generation of waste, substitution measures and any additional measures in place (e.g. Manufacturing Restricted Substance List (MRSL)) to reduce chemical input and footprint and their externalities along the whole value chain.

-By 2025, 50 financial institutions representing 30% of Global Assets under Management, and by 2030, 100 financial institutions representing 60% of Global Assets under Management, set up and implement a sustainability reporting frameworks (e.g. the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) Standards) accounting and disclosing the chemical footprint and their externalities along the whole value chain of their investees.

- By 2025, 5 major chemical use sectors representing 50% of chemical market, and by 2030, 10 major chemical use sectors representing 80% of chemical market, set up and implement MRSL list, reduction targets for priority chemicals and criteria for safer substitution

- By 2025, 5 major chemical use sectors representing 50% of chemical market, disclose and achieve 40% chemical footprint reduction by 2025, and 10 major chemical use sectors representing 80% of chemical market disclose and achieve 80% chemical footprint reduction by 2030

- By 2025, 5 major chemical use sectors representing 50% of chemical market, and by 2030, 10 major chemical use sectors representing 80% of chemical market, set up and implement a sustainability reporting frameworks (e.g. the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) Standards) accounting and disclosing the chemical inputs, footprint and their externalities along its whole supply chain

Target

Considerations: designed to merge A2-A4 and to include all stakeholders that have a role in implementing and enforcing measures, further discussion needed on inclusion of ‘minimization of negative impacts’, the consideration of indicators could provide values to reflect different measures implemented among the stakeholders (i.e. legal frameworks for governments, BAT for companies).

Components of the target: measures, implementation, prevention, minimization of harm, life cycle

Target

Target A5 – By xx, Countries take measures and initiatives supportive of the effective implementation of their obligations under the provisions of chemicals and waste-related multilateral environmental agreements to which they are a Party, as well as health, labour and other relevant instruments in which they participate.

Considerations: not necessary to establish a target under the beyond 2020 instrument related to obligations of the relevant conventions.

Components of the target: MEAs, health, labour and other instruments, Parties, commitments and obligations

The group expressed support for further discussion on these new targets:

Target	NEW Target Axx – By 20xx, illegal international trade and traffic of toxic, hazardous, banned and severely restricted chemicals and of waste is effectively prevented.
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Considerations: this target covers the considerations for the SOA that is not included in the other targets, i.e. illegal trade and traffic.

Components of the target: illegal trade and traffic, banned, severely restricted, effective prevention

Target	NEW Target Ayy – By 20xx, pollution from chemicals and waste has been brought to levels that are not detrimental or harmful to ecosystem services and biodiversity.
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Considerations: the group identified a weakness among SOA targets that they were not adequately integrating issues on biodiversity and ecosystem services. Needs to be further discussion on the instrument and the linkages to other SDGs, including aspects of human health.

Components of the target: pollution from chemicals and waste, detrimental or harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem services, SDGs, human health

Target	NEW Target Azz – By xx minimum requirements for third-party/private/non-governmental standards, labels and certification schemes are defined and reviewed on an ongoing basis, potential for harmonization is explored and adherence increased and applied by private sector and monitored by governments and other stakeholders.
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Considerations: inclusion of non-government entities. Target wording needs adjustment as well as whether it is better suited under SOD.

Potential indicators:

-By 2025, 50 financial institutions representing 30% of Global Assets under Management, and by 2030, 100 financial institutions representing 60% of Global Assets under Management, set up and implement a sustainability reporting frameworks and standards (e.g. the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) Standards) accounting and disclosing the chemical footprint and their externalities along the whole value chain of their investees.

Components of the target: Private, non-governmental standards, labelling and certification schemes

Potential New Target A**

- By 20xx financial institutions mainstream in their green finance criteria the performance and disclosure of the reduction of hazardous chemicals use as well as waste generation by their investees, to reduce chemical input and footprint and their externalities along the whole value chain.

- By 20xx, major chemical use sectors set up reduction targets, priority chemicals for action, action plan and strategies to reduce chemical input and footprint and externalities along the whole value chain

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

Considerations: Intended to address the need for new information and data to be generated to address gaps and for greater transparency and accessibility, as well as to address the need for training and education to protect all levels of society.

Target

Target B1 By 20xx, comprehensive data and information on chemicals , throughout their lifecycle, are generated , made available and accessible.

Potential indicators:

- [By 2025, 5 major chemical use sectors representing 50% of chemical market, disclose their chemical footprint reduction by 2025, and 10 major chemical use sectors representing 80% of chemical market disclose their chemical footprint reduction by 2030](#)

- [By 2025, 5 major chemical use sectors representing 50% of chemical market, and by 2030, 10 major chemical use sectors representing 80% of chemical market, set up and implement a sustainability reporting framework \(e.g. the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board \(SASB\) Standards\), accounting and disclosing the chemical inputs, footprint and their externalities along its whole supply chain](#)

Considerations: designed to broadly encompass all stakeholders of the new instrument, and all data and information necessary for its implementation. Formulation of indicators should seek to capture this broad scope, implementation of United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) and chemicals registers/inventories (PRTR) should be considered as indicators for this target (among others). Any such work should be linked at looking at target Bxx (on GHS). When drafting the full framework, special attention should be paid to identifying responsible for data collection and defining accessibility to information and data under this target.

Components of the target: encompass all stakeholders, all-inclusive data and information (non-restrictive, including health and safety data), includes information on safer alternatives and substitutes, information on properties, chemicals on the global market, encompass the whole life cycle

Target

Target B2 By 20xx all stakeholders have and are using appropriate and standardized tools, guidelines and best available practices for assessments and sound management, as well as for the prevention of harm, risk reduction, monitoring and enforcement³.

Considerations: designed to broadly encompass all stakeholders of the new instrument, could integrate to include concepts on costs of inaction in target formulation or indicators. With the integration of B2 and B3, the notion of mechanisms to access information needs to be retained in B2.

Components of the target: encompass all stakeholders, development of tools and guidelines, sharing of best practices, monitoring and enforcement, risk reduction

Target

³ Further discussion is needed regarding the addition of “risk” before “assessments” and listing “standardized tools” last so that “standardized” is not seen as describing “guidelines” and “best available practices”.

Considerations: Duplication of parts of this target with targets B1 and B2.

Target NEW Target B3: regarding burden of disease, environmental burden and cost of inaction.

Considerations: Further discussion is necessary on the formulation of the new target. Standardized methods and cost of inaction.

Components of the target: health and environmental impacts, burden-of-disease, environmental burden, cost of inaction

Target Target B4- By 20XX educational, training and public awareness programmes on chemical safety, sustainability, safer alternatives and benefit of chemicals have been developed and implemented.

Considerations: responsible entity/-ies for this target and its respective indicators need to be captured in its further formulation, include the aspect of gender responsiveness.

Components of the target: Development and implementation, education, training and public awareness, Safety, sustainability and safer alternatives, benefits of chemicals, vulnerable populations and workers, gender-responsiveness

The group expressed support for further discussion on these new targets:

Target NEW Target B.5- By 20XX, stakeholders in the value chain ensure that reliable information on chemicals in [materials and] articles is available throughout their life cycle [including at the waste stage], to enable informed decisions and safe management of chemicals in a clean circular economy.

Components of the target: value chain, chemicals in articles, life cycle, informed decisions, circular economy

Potential indicators:

[- By 2025, 5 major chemical use sectors representing 50% of chemical market, disclose their chemical footprint reduction by 2025, and 10 major chemical use sectors representing 80% of chemical market disclose their chemical footprint reduction by 2030](#)

[- By 2025, 5 major chemical use sectors representing 50% of chemical market, and by 2030, 10 major chemical use sectors representing 80% of chemical market, set up and implement a sustainability reporting framework \(e.g. the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board \(SASB\) Standards\), accounting and disclosing the chemical inputs, footprint and their externalities along its whole supply chain](#)

[-By 2025, 50 financial institutions representing 30% of Global Assets under Management, and by 2030, 100 financial institutions representing 60% of Global Assets under Management, set up and implement a sustainability reporting frameworks \(e.g. the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board \(SASB\) Standards\), accounting and disclosing the chemical footprint and their externalities\] along the whole value chain of their investees.](#)

Target NEW Target Bxx- By 20XX, all governments have legally implemented and enforce the United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) in all relevant sectors.

Components of the target: United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)

Potential new target Byy, zz etx.:

-By 20xx, financial institutions set up and implement sustainability reporting frameworks and standards, accounting and disclosing the chemical footprint and their externalities along the whole value chain of their investees

- By 20xx, major chemical use sectors set up and implement a sustainability reporting framework and standards, accounting and disclosing reduction in their chemical inputs, chemical footprint and externalities along its whole supply chain

Strategic Objective C: Issues of concern [that warrant [global][and][joint] action] are identified, prioritized and addressed.

Considerations: Intended to cover the need to effectively identify, select and address issues of concern that warrant global action. The intention is to cover topics similar in nature to those covered by the Strategic Approach, emerging policy issues and other issues of concern, as well as topics such as managing specific chemicals, the burden of disease and financing.

Target

Potential target Czz: By 20XX, stakeholders in the value chain ensure that they are addressing identified IOCs within their scope of work and disclose their activities allocation on different layers of the waste hierarchy [MW2].

Potential indicators:

- By 2025, 5 major chemical use sectors representing 50% of chemical market, disclose their chemical footprint reduction by 2025, and 10 major chemical use sectors representing 80% of chemical market address identified IOCs, with actions and resource allocation aligned with the waste hierarchy priorities.

- -By 2025, 50 financial institutions representing 30% of Global Assets under Management, and by 2030, 100 financial institutions representing 60% of Global Assets under Management, request their investees report target, plan and progress towards addressing identified IOCs

Target

The group expressed support for further discussion on these new targets:

Target

NEW Target Cxx – regarding the process aspects related to IOCs.

Considerations: The Strategic Objective C is linked to discussions under VWG3 on Issues of Concern. Any discussions on specific targets will need to take into account the deliberations of VWG3. Further consideration of adding additional targets under this SO needs to ensure that they measurable. Under SOC, there should be a process related target.

Target

NEW Target Cyy - The targets and indicators for each issue of concern are incorporated by reference under Strategic Objective C once adopted by the Conference.

Considerations: target needs to be results-oriented rather than process-oriented and include the actual issues of concern and a call for action. The Strategic Objective C is linked to discussions under VWG3 on Issues of Concern. Any discussions on specific targets will need to take into account the deliberations of VWG3. Further consideration of adding additional targets under this SO needs to ensure that they measurable.

Strategic Objective D: Benefits to human health and the environment are maximized and risks are prevented or, where not feasible, minimized through safer alternatives, innovative and sustainable solutions and forward thinking. Further discussion is needed in regards in the use of the term “safe[r]”.

Considerations: Intended to cover the ongoing need for innovative thinking and solutions to address current and future aspects of managing chemicals and waste, such as life-cycle management, the circular economy, green and sustainable chemistry, safer alternatives, better recycling technologies and resource efficiency.

Target

Target D1 -

Companies consistently invest in and achieve innovations toward advancing green and sustainable chemistry, cleaner production, and the deployment of life cycle management approaches for chemicals.

Potential indicators:

- By 2025, 50 financial institutions representing 30% of Global Assets under Management, and by 2030, 100 financial institutions representing 60% of Global Assets under Management, mainstream in their green finance criteria the performance and disclosure of the reduction of input and use of hazardous and harmful chemicals, generation of waste, substitution measures and any additional measures in place (e.g. Manufacturing Restricted Substance List (MRSL)) to reduce chemical input and footprint and their externalities along the whole value chain.

- - By 2025, 5 major chemical use sectors representing 50% of chemical market, disclose their chemical footprint reduction by 2025, and 10 major chemical use sectors representing 80% of chemical market, invest and disclose how their investment aligned with the waste hierarchy priorities

Considerations: wording adjusted to be more actionable, inclusion of innovation.

Components of the target: sustainable chemistry, innovation, cleaner production, life cycle management,

Target

Target D.2.

[Countries][governments] implement policies that encourage production using sustainable and safe(r) alternatives including cleaner production technologies and facilitate re-use and recycling of products (circular economy).

Considerations: aspects of geographical scope and further details, such as cleaner production technologies could be addressed at the indicator level. Consider sustainable procurement either in target formulation or as an indicator. Inclusion/ exclusion of re-use and recycling needs further discussion as the scope of the instrument will be determined by stakeholders.

Components of the target: sustainable chemistry, innovation, cleaner production, life cycle management

Target

Target D3 - By 20xx, companies, including from the investment sector, incorporate strategies and policies to implement the sound management of chemicals [and waste] in their investment approaches and business models and apply internationally- recognized reporting standards.

Potential indicators:

- By 2025, 50 financial institutions representing 30% of Global Assets under Management, and by 2030, 100 financial institutions representing 60% of Global Assets under Management, mainstream in their green finance criteria the performance and disclosure of the reduction of input and use of hazardous and harmful chemicals, generation of waste, substitution measures and any additional measures in place (e.g. Manufacturing Restricted Substance List (MRSL)) to reduce chemical input and footprint and their externalities along the whole value chain.

-By 2025, 50 financial institutions representing 30% of Global Assets under Management, and by 2030, 100 financial institutions representing 60% of Global Assets under Management, set up and implement a sustainability reporting frameworks (e.g. the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) Standards) accounting and disclosing the chemical footprint and their externalities along the whole value chain of their investees.

- By 2025, 5 major chemical use sectors representing 50% of chemical market, and by 2030, 10 major chemical use sectors representing 80% of chemical market, set up and implement MRSL list, reduction targets for priority chemicals and criteria for safer substitution

-Further adoption and enhance implementation of the existing MRSL created already by chemical intensive use industry such as textile sector (ZDHC MRSL)

- By 2025, 5 major chemical use sectors representing 50% of chemical market, disclose and achieve 40% chemical footprint reduction by 2025, and 10 major chemical use sectors representing 80% of chemical market disclose and achieve 80% chemical footprint reduction by 2030

- By 2025, 5 major chemical use sectors representing 50% of chemical market, and by 2030, 10 major chemical use sectors representing 80% of chemical market, set up and implement a sustainability reporting frameworks (e.g. the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) Standards) accounting and disclosing the chemical inouts, footprint and their externalities along its whole supply chain

Creation of digital platform for traceability on chemical footprint at manufacturing country level to create better transparency

Considerations: in further deliberations of the indicator framework, clarification is needed on the meaning of internationally recognized reporting standards.

Components of the target: strategies and policies, investment approaches, business models, reporting standards

Target

Target D5- Non-governmental stakeholders facilitate change towards sustainability and the safe management of chemicals [and waste] and consumer products throughout their life cycles, and their value chain, including in sharing information and building the capacity of small, medium, and micro-sized enterprises.

Components of the target: consumer products, sharing information, building capacity, small, medium and

micro-sized enterprises

The group expressed support for further discussion on these new targets:

Target	NEW Target Dxx- In research and innovation programs priority is given to sustainable solutions and safer alternatives to harmful substances in products and mixtures, including in consumer products.
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Considerations: important to include the issue of research under a SOD target. Further work is needed on indicator development to ensure target is measurable. Further development of this target should also look at encompassing ongoing identification of harmful substances. Inclusion/ exclusion of consumer products needs further discussion as the scope of the instrument is determined by stakeholders.

Components of the target: research and innovation, sustainable solutions, safer alternatives, consumer products

Strategic Objective E. [The importance of the sound management of chemicals and waste as an essential element to achieving sustainable development is recognized by all[; adequate, predictable and sustainable financial and non-financial resources are [identified and] mobilized; actions are accelerated; and necessary [transparent and accountable] partnerships are established to foster cooperation among stakeholders].]

Considerations: Intended to address the need for high-level commitment across sectoral boundaries, to ensure appropriate attention is given and action taken to accelerate progress, and to contribute to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Target	Target E1: All countries and non-governmental stakeholders recognize the importance of and demonstrate their commitment to the sound management of chemicals [and waste].
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Considerations: as the indicator framework is further developed, this target may become redundant as other targets with more actionable items and indicators may be introduced.

Components of the target: recognition, demonstration of commitment

Target	Target E2: Policies for sound management of chemicals [and waste] are integrated into local, national, , regional development strategies.
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Considerations: policy coherence is an important issue to demonstrate the efficacy of the new instrument.

Components of the target: policies, integration, development strategies

Target	Target E3: Partnerships and networks amongst sectors and stakeholders are strengthened to achieve the sound management of chemicals [and waste]. ALT E3 Stakeholders scale up efforts to strengthen the inter-connectivity among sectors toward the adoption of sustainable approaches ⁴
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⁴ Target formulation introduced by VWG1 participants as suggestion under D4, however the co-facilitators thought it might be useful as an alternative to Target E3.

Considerations: as the indicator framework is further developed, this target needs to be more specific and measurable.

Components of the target: partnerships and networks, sectors

Target

[Target E4: Financial and non-financial resources needed to achieve [support] the sound management of chemicals [and waste] are identified and mobilized in all sectors by and for all stakeholders.]

Potential indicators:

- By 2025, 5 major chemical use sectors representing 50% of chemical market, disclose their chemical footprint reduction by 2025, and 10 major chemical use sectors representing 80% of chemical market, disclose the amount of the mobilized resource for sound management of chemicals and waste, as well as the allocation of their mobilized resources on different lays of the waste hierarchy

-By 2025, 50 financial institutions representing 30% of Global Assets under Management, and by 2030, 100 financial institutions representing 60% of Global Assets under Management, disclose the amount of the mobilized resource for sound management of chemicals and waste, as well as the allocation of their mobilized resources on different lays of the waste hierarchy

Considerations: as the deliberations in VWG4 on Financial Considerations progress, reference to the integrated approach to financing and its three components should be included. Further discussion on the formulation of this target needs to take into account in the deliberations of VWG4.

Components of the target: financial and non-financial resources, mobilization, all sectors, all stakeholders

Target

[Target E5: Gaps between developed and developing countries the implementation of sound management of chemicals [and waste] are identified and narrowed.]

Considerations: difficulty to define this target and relevant indicators to set baselines and thus measure progress. Challenges exist in determining and measuring ‘gaps’ as well and in making clear to reference to positive ways in narrowing gaps: these issues need to be discussed and resolved in further development of the indicator framework.

Components of the target: identification and narrowing gaps, developed and developing countries

The group expressed support for further discussion on these new targets:

Target

NEW Target Exx: All stakeholders identify and strengthen synergies and linkages between chemicals [and waste] and other environmental, health and societal priorities, such as climate change, biodiversity, human rights, universal health coverage and primary health care.

Considerations: The purpose of this target is to address a current gap amongst the targets on addressing the need for commitment across sectoral boundaries, to ensure appropriate linkages are made with other environmental, health and societal priorities.

Components of the target: synergies and linkages, health and societal priorities, human rights, climate change, biodiversity and ecosystem services

Target

NEW Target Eyy: regarding internalization of costs/cost recovery mechanism

Considerations: Further discussion on the formulation of this target needs to take into account in the deliberations of VWG4.

Components of the target: cost recovery mechanisms, internalization of costs

Potential target Ezz:

-By 20xx, financial institutions and major chemical use sectors disclose the amount of the mobilized financial resource for sound management of chemicals and waste, as well as the allocation of their mobilized resources on different layers of the waste hierarchy [MW3]

PART (ii) Set of recommendations for a process to establish indicators and milestones for finalized targets

General considerations:

1. There was general agreement that considerable progress was made in meeting the mandate of the VWG1. However, additional work is needed on the targets, indicators and milestones to be presented to IP4 and ICCM5 for their deliberations and decisions.
2. In particular, further work is needed to develop draft targets (incorporating a SMART approach) before extensive work can be dedicated towards indicators and milestones.
3. Indicators should be meaningful, i.e. providing a realistic picture of the effectiveness of the measures that can be monitored with regard to the achievement of the Strategic Objectives and Targets over time.
4. Indicators should be limited in number to make their review manageable and to ensure reporting on outcomes can be compact and easily communicated.
5. The monitoring effort should be as simple and affordable as possible without challenging the significance of the review process. It should therefore be referenced to indicators that are monitored already, as far as possible, taking into account existing reporting schemes and data custodians outside the health and environment sectors as well.
6. Regarding the indicators process, the IOMC Organizations, as well as UNECE have expressed their willingness to support the development of an inventory of currently available indicators and this was generally welcomed by VWG1.
7. The group discussed the UK's proposal to provide support on the development of indicators and generally agreed that it could usefully contribute to the process in moving forward.
8. Consideration of headline indicators to measure progress of the instrument.

Review of recommended options for a process to further develop draft targets and to identify their proposed indicators and milestones

Table 1. VWG1 recommended options for a process to further develop draft targets and to identify their proposed indicators and milestones.

	Option 1	Option 2
	Policy expert group	Policy expert group + Technical expert subgroup (data experts/statisticians)
Modality	Fully virtual	Fully virtual with feedback from the technical expert subgroup to the policy expert group
When	Present to IP4 and/or ICCM5	Present to IP4 and/or ICCM5

	Option 1	Option 2
Participation	Open participation + electronic feedback by all participants	Open participation + electronic feedback by all participants
	ICCM5 participants	

Option 1: Policy expert group

Key considerations:

Following the definition of work provided by the VWG, a regional, multistakeholder, multisectoral balanced group will add to existing information and work on target formulation for the targets identified by the VWG under Strategic Objectives A- E.

Participation

Participation will be open to all SAICM stakeholders.

Reference documents for the group:

- a) [SAICM/IP/3/INF/2](#) presented at IP3 in Bangkok at the beginning of October 2019.
- b) The documents prepared by the 2020 Technical Working Group (Geneva, Feb 2020) on proposed targets and reflections upon possible indicators ([SAICM/IP/4/3](#)) and Supplementary information on proposed targets ([SAICM/IP/4/INF/15](#)).
- c) Outcome document of the Virtual Working Group 1 on targets, indicators and milestones (VWG1)

The mandate of the group would include:

1. Review of progress in terms of target formulation and based on the results of the:
 - a) VWG2 on Governance and mechanisms to support implementation;
 - b) VWG3 on Issues of concern;
 - c) VWG4 on Financial considerations;
 Propose refinements to targets taking into account the considerations provided by the group(s).
2. Advance the work on indicators to develop an indicators framework as far as possible.
3. Revisit the targets and, if necessary, provide suggestions for adjustments in target wording needed to provide clarity in the indicator framework.
4. Make recommendations to IP4 and/or ICCM5.

Option 2: Policy expert group + Technical expert subgroup (data experts/statisticians)

Key considerations:

Following the definition of work provided by the VWG, a regional, multistakeholder, multisectoral balanced group will add to existing information and work on target formulation for the targets identified by the VWG under Strategic Objective A- E, including a subgroup for specific work on indicators.

Option 2 proposed to establish two groups: i) a policy expert/negotiators group that will focus on draft targets and target formulation under strategic objectives and work iteratively with the technical expert subgroup; ii) a subgroup to continue with the work on indicators and milestones.

Participation

Participation will be open to all SAICM stakeholders, including experts with experience in statistics and data, indicator framework development, knowledge of data coverage and availability.

Reference documents for the group:

- a) [SAICM/IP/3/INF/2](#) presented at IP3 in Bangkok at the beginning of October 2019.
- b) The papers prepared by the 2020 Technical Working Group (Geneva, Feb 2020) on proposed targets and reflections upon possible indicators ([SAICM/IP/4/3](#)) and Supplementary information on proposed targets ([SAICM/IP/4/INF/15](#))
- c) Outcome document of the Virtual Working Group 1 on Targets, Indicators and Milestones (VWG1)
- d) Any other documents as identified by the technical expert subgroup.

The mandate of the groups would include:

Policy experts' group

1. Review of progress in terms of target formulation and based on the results of the:
 - a) VWG2 on Governance and mechanisms to support implementation;
 - b) VWG3 on Issues of concern;
 - c) VWG4 on Financial considerations;

Propose targets and respective indicators were deemed necessary and taking into account the considerations provided by the group(s).

2. Select the group of targets for assessment of measurability by the technical expert subgroup meanwhile continue further development on the remaining draft targets.
3. Review the work of the subgroup, revisit the targets and, if necessary, provide suggestions for refinements in target wording needed and make recommendations to IP4 and/or ICCM5.

Technical expert subgroup (data experts/statisticians)

1. Development of a draft indicator framework, and an initial/indicative proposed list of indicators relevant for the targets identified by VWG1 (in particular identifying those indicators that already

have an agreed methodology, data sources and a custodian), and an indication of gaps (lack of indicators, lack of methodology, lack of data). Discuss the need and relevance of high-level indicators to assess progress of the instrument (e.g., burden of disease or environmental burden).

2. Recommendations made for an indicator framework should be guided by the following criteria:
 - a) Indicators should be measurable and meaningful, i.e. providing a realistic picture of the effectiveness of the monitored measures with regard to achievement over time of the Strategic Objectives and Targets. Considerations on qualitative indicators could be assessed, e.g., to describe different steps of processes.
 - b) Indicators should be limited in number to make the review manageable and ensure compact and easy to communicate reporting outcomes;
 - c) The monitoring effort should be as simple and affordable as possible without challenging the significance of the review process. It should therefore include relevant indicators that are monitored already, as far as possible, taking into account existing reporting schemes and data custodians outside the health and environment sectors as well.
3. Identification of potential institutions responsible for collection / validation of data, and reporting, monitoring and evaluation, and development of a methodology in case it does not exist.
4. Revisit the targets and, if necessary, provide suggestions for adjustments in target wording needed to provide clarity in the indicator framework. Submit information to the policy group for review and finalization of recommendations to IP4 and/or ICCM5.

Annex I

New targets proposed during VWG1 that are not contained in part (i) above

The following new targets were proposed under SOA:

New Target A1 Countries/governments develop legal frameworks and institutional mechanisms to achieve the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle and review them, to identify the need to update them, every xx years.

New Target A1 alt2 Countries/governments implement their legal frameworks to achieve sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle [and every xx years develop and review plans regarding this implementation].

New Target A1 Measures needed to be implemented by companies and governments at the national level to achieve sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle are identified within [SAICM] and updated every xx years.

New Target A1 By 2030, all countries have a legally binding 90 ppm limit for lead in all paints, varnishes, lacquers, stains, enamels, glazes, primers and coatings.

New Target that will merge A2 to A4 By 2030, governments have adopted, implemented and enforce legal frameworks and established appropriate institutional capacities to prevent or where not feasible, minimize adverse effects from chemicals and waste.

New Target A3 By 2030, 100 countries have prohibited single-use plastic.

New Target A4 By 2030, 100 countries have prohibited the import of hazardous waste.

New Target A5 Countries are implementing the chemicals and waste-related multilateral environmental agreements, to which they are a party, as well as health, labour and other relevant conventions, and voluntary mechanisms.

New Target A5 By 2030, all countries have prohibited the export of substances that they have prohibited nationally.

New Target A6 By 2030, all chemicals, or groups of chemicals, of global concern², are phased out or effectively restricted at the national, regional and global level, throughout the entire life cycle, including in products and waste, so that exposure of humans and the environment is prevented or restricted.

New Target A7 By 2030, the use of Highly Hazardous Pesticides is eliminated from agriculture.

New Target A8 By 2030, all vulnerable groups are protected from the adverse impacts of chemicals and waste.

New Target addressing illegal traffic and trade.

New Target By 2030, illegal international trade and traffic of toxic, hazardous, banned and severely restricted chemicals and of waste is effectively prevented.

New Target By 2030, pollution from chemicals and waste has been brought to levels that are not detrimental or harmful to ecosystem services and biodiversity.

The following new targets were proposed under SOB:

New Target B1 By 2030, ICCA and CropLife have provided a living, publicly accessible inventory of comprehensive health and safety data for all substances produced by member companies.

New Target B2 By 2030, 50 countries have established publicly accessible pollutant release and transfer registries.

New Target B2 By 20xx, industry openly shares comprehensive data on the chemicals in their articles on the global market.

New Target B2 By 2030, full GHS is adopted by all countries, and updated as new versions are published, and the information on chemical classification and labelling is freely accessible to all.

New Target B3 By 2026, a global minimum cross-sectoral transparency standard for chemicals of global concern is in place and used to support the work on Chemicals in Products internationally and in national implementation plans, as well as the transition to non-toxic materials flows, e.g. via circular economy.

New Target B3 By 2030, OECD establishes a living, online, publicly available global inventory of nanomaterials on the market.

New Target B4 By 2030, ICCA and CropLife have provided a living, publicly accessible, inventory of the chemical content in products for substances produced by member companies.

New Target B4 By 2030, a publicly available global database administrated by UNEP for chemicals of global concern is in place to support informed decision-making, and it will expand over time as needed, when increasingly more countries report to it.

New Target B5: By 2030, 50 countries have adopted occupational health and safety laws or binding agreements with the assistance of ILO that include right to know about chemical identity and use, and right to refuse work in the face of serious potential harm.

New Target B5 By 2025, information on HHPs produced, imported, exported and used is available to all stakeholders.

New Target B6 By 2030, information on nonchemical alternatives to HHPs and especially agroecological approaches is made available to all farmers.

New Target B8 By 20XX, gender-responsive educational, training and public awareness programmes on chemical safety, sustainability and safer alternatives have been developed and implemented.

The following new targets were proposed under SOC:

New Target C1 As an ongoing process, stakeholders nominate, and the international conference decides on issues of concern, with programmes of work, with outcome-specific target, indicators and milestones, including timelines, to be implemented by governments and all other stakeholders, and reported and independently evaluated on a regular basis.

Ned referenced Target C1 Phase-out of the manufacture, trade and sale of paints containing lead until 2030.

Ned referenced Target C2 By 2025, 70 countries have prohibited and phased-out at least ten highly hazardous pesticides and by 2030, highly hazardous pesticides are removed from agriculture.

New Target By 2030, pollution from chemicals and waste has been brought to levels that are not detrimental or harmful to ecosystem services and biodiversity.

New Target By 20XX, chemicals identified to warrant global action, have been phased out, or where not feasible, are used in ways that prevent or minimize adverse impacts on human health and the environment to an unavoidable minimum throughout the life cycle.

New Target By 2023, there is agreement on a model to strengthen the engagement of the scientific community to provide a consensus on the evidence for addressing issues of concern and provide a horizon scanning function to identify new issues of concern.

New Target By 2030, All countries have a legally binding limit for lead in paint (specific details to be agreed).

New Target By 20XX, chemicals identified to warrant global action, have been phased out, or where not feasible, are used in ways that prevent or minimize adverse impacts on human health and the environment to an unavoidable minimum throughout the life cycle.

The following new targets were proposed under SOD:

New Target D1 By 2025, all ICCA and CropLife member associations issue annual public reports describing hazard reduction actions, phase-outs and safer alternatives implemented by member companies.

New Target D2 By 2030, 50 cities containing more than 1 million inhabitants have implemented segregation of waste at source for reuse, non-toxic recycling and composting.

New Target to merge D1 & D2 By 2030, governments and companies have adopted,-implemented and kept up to date policies and practices including chemicals free alternatives and green and sustainable chemistry to achieve safe materials and products, non-toxic material cycles, circular economy and resource efficiency.

New target D2 Countries implement policies that encourage strengthened collaborations, support research and development, and contribute to enhanced adoption of approaches including green and sustainable chemistry, sustainable procurement, cleaner production, and the life cycle management of chemicals.

New Target D2 Sustainable growth and development through the production of goods and services that improve the quality of life is facilitated while minimizing the use of natural resources and harmful materials,

as well as the generation of the waste.

New Target D3 By 2030, 100 countries have poison control centers.

New Target D4 By 2030, all countries have implemented agroecology training programs and publicly provide percentages of food and fibre produced using agroecological techniques.

New Target D5 By 2030, 70 countries document chemical impacts on biodiversity with the assistance of UNEP and FAO and reduce pollution so that there are no detrimental effects on ecosystem function and biodiversity.

New Target D6 [Countries][governments] (globally, regionally, sub-regionally, nationally) implement policies that protect and encourage the role that trade unions, NGOs and other civil society groups play in facilitating change towards the sustainable and safe management of chemicals [and waste] and consumer products throughout their life cycles, and their value chain, including in sharing information and building the capacity of small, medium, and micro-sized enterprises.

The following new targets were proposed under SOE:

New Target E1 The Beyond 2020 Instrument and the Scientific Body [if established] are recognized as authoritative sources of information and advice on chemicals and waste issues.

New Target E1 By 2030, an independent evaluation demonstrates that gaps between developed and developing countries are narrowed in terms of the implementation of sound management of chemicals and waste.

New Target E2 By 2030, an independent needs assessment determines that adequate, predictable, and sustainable financing is available for national implementation of the Beyond 2020 agreement.

New Target E3 By 2030, at least 50% of financing for the sound management of chemicals and waste comes from a coordinated tax or fee on the business sector which contributes to a global fund.

New Target E4 By 2025, partnership agreements with the business sector are publicly available and consistent with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

New Target E4 By 20XX, all stakeholders adopt an integrated approach to finance and ensure that financial and non-financial resources to achieve safe chemicals and waste are mobilised.

New Target E5 By 2025, all countries have ended fossil-fuel subsidies.