Global Framework on Chemicals

A planet free of harm from chemicals and waste





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Multisectoral and multistakeholder

We the ministers, heads of delegation, and stakeholder leaders, having gathered in Bonn, Germany, at the fifth session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM5) to strengthen action to tackle the crisis of pollution from chemicals and waste

A UNEP-administered Global
Framework on Chemicals Fund timelimited, that allow multilateral, bilateral
and private sector sources was
established

Bonn Declaration for a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste



United Nations entities and other relevant international organizations, including the International Labour Organization, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Trade Organization, are invited to strengthen their role in generating reliable chemicals- and waste-related data, and to facilitate relevant action and collaboration based on scientific evidence.

The governing bodies of those organizations, in accordance with their respective mandates, are invited to strengthen their cooperation and coordination to support the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste, and to integrate its goals into their programmes of work and budgets.





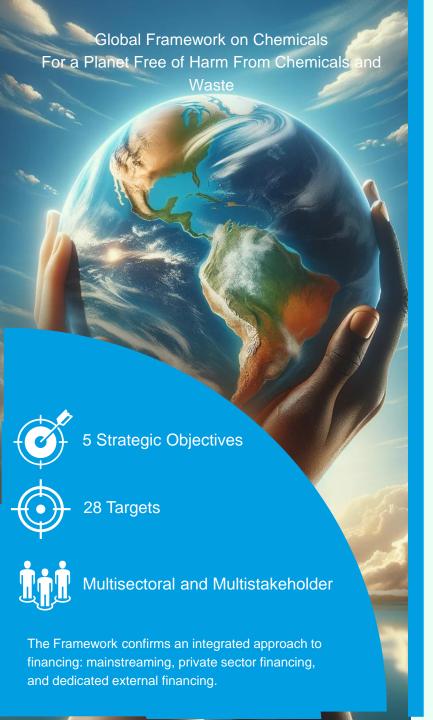
The Framework covers the life cycle of chemicals, including in products and waste.

- A vision for a planet free of harm from chemicals and waste for a safe, healthy and sustainable future.
- A scope which promotes initiatives to enhance the safe and sustainable management of chemicals and waste, takes due account of other chemicals and waste instruments that have been developed to date, and is flexible enough to take account of new instruments.
- Multi-stakeholder and multisectoral in nature.



5 strategic objectives

- Legal frameworks, institutional mechanisms and capacities are in place
- Comprehensive and sufficient knowledge, data and information are generated, available and accessible
- Issues of concern are identified, prioritized and addressed.
- Safer alternatives and innovative and sustainable solutions in product value chains are in place
- Enhanced implementation occurs through increased and effective resource mobilization, partnerships, cooperation, capacitybuilding



28 Targets

Target A1 - By 2030, Governments have adopted, and are implementing, and enforcing legal frameworks; and have established appropriate institutional capacity to prevent or where prevention is not feasible, minimize adverse effects from chemicals and waste as appropriate for their national circumstances.

Target B1 – By 2035, comprehensive data and information on the properties of chemicals are generated and made available and accessible.

Target B7 - By 2030, stakeholders generate, to the extent possible, and make available comprehensive and accessible monitoring and surveillance data and information on concentrations and potential exposure sources of chemicals in humans (disaggregated by sex, age, region, other demographic factors, and other relevant health determinants as feasible), other biota and environmental media.

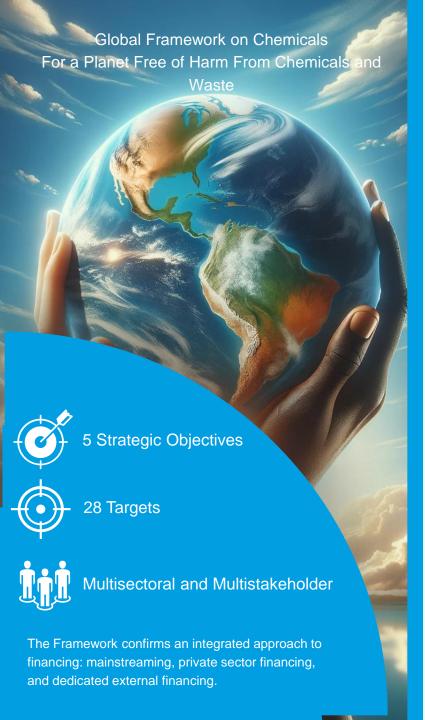
Target D1 – By 2030, companies consistently invest in and achieve innovations towards advancing sustainable chemistry and resource efficiency throughout the life cycle of chemicals.

Target D2 – By 2035, Governments implement policies that encourage production using safer alternatives and sustainable approaches throughout the life cycle, including best available techniques, green procurement and circular economy approaches.

Target D3 – By 2030, the private sector, including the finance sector, incorporates strategies and policies to implement the sound management of chemicals and waste in its finance approaches and business models and applies internationally recognized or equivalent reporting standards.

Target D6 – By 2030, sustainable chemical and waste management strategies have been developed and implemented for major economic and industry sectors

The text above of the targets is an unedited version.



28 Targets (cont'd)

Target E1 – By 2035, **Governments** have **mainstreamed** the sound management of chemicals and waste through implementation in all relevant sectoral plans, budgets and development plans and development assistance policies and programmes.

Target E3 – Adequate, predictable and sustainable financial resources from all sources needed to support achieving the sound management of chemicals and waste are **identified and mobilized in** alignment with the vision, strategic objectives and targets of the Framework in all sectors by and for all stakeholders, including by leveraging private finance and promoting innovative and blended-finance schemes.

Target E4 – **Funding gaps** for the implementation of sound management of chemicals and waste are identified and considered for **capacity-building**, including through the Global Framework on Chemicals Fund.

Target E5 – By 2030, Governments have taken measures to put in place policies to internalize the costs of the sound management of chemicals and waste through different approaches.

Target E6 – By 2030, stakeholders identify and strengthen, as appropriate, synergies and linkages between chemicals and waste management and other key environmental, health and labour policies, such as those related to climate change solutions, biodiversity conservation, human rights protection, universal health coverage or primary health care.



Implementation Programmes

Resolution V/8 Implementation Arrangements (para. 9)

Invites the IOMC, Governments, stakeholders and other international organisations to collaborate on and develop proposals for implementation programmes.....considering.....the following areas of work....:

- (a) Developing integrated national chemicals and waste management systems and capacities at the national and regional level;
- (b) Integrating sound chemicals and waste management in economic and industrial sectors along value chains;
- (c) integrating sound chemicals and waste management in sustainable development decision making processes, as appropriate;
- (a) Addressing isssues of concern, as appropriate.



Thank you



Welcome to the IOMC Webinar «Global Dialogue on GFC Implementation Programmes»

AGENDA

14:00 Welcome: IOMC Chair (Johannes Heister, World Bank)

14:03 Opening remarks: Kay Williams (Head of the GFC Secretariat)

14:07 Introduction to topic and format: Johannes Heister (World Bank)

14:10 Introductory presentation by IOMC (Achim Halpaap, advisor to IOMC)

14:25 Input from stakeholders: moderated by Manal Azzi (ILO)

15:25 Summary of discussion and next steps: IOMC Vice-Chair (Jorge Ocaña, UNITAR)

15:30 Close of webinar



Input from stakeholders

Moderation: Manal Azzi (ILO)

- 1) For your organization, what is your vision of IPs? What would be their structure and important features? What are the potential benefits and value added? What would determine success?
- 2) How would you like to be engaged and contribute to the development of IPs? What would create your organization's "ownership" of the stakeholder process and results? Which concepts and activities do you propose? Which areas and questions interest you most?
- 3) Which stakeholder activities and consultations should we pursue (including further webinars) and when? On which topics? What progress should we have achieved by mid-2025?



Webinar registration statistics

TOTAL registrations: +335



Country	#	Country	#
Afghanistan	5	Liberia	2
Albania	1	Lithuania	1
Antigua and Barbuda	2	Madagascar	1
Argentina	4	Malaysia	7
Armenia	1	Mauritius	3
Australia	1	Mexico	7
Bangladesh	2	Moldova, Republic of	1
Belarus	1	Montenegro	1
Belgium	18	Morocco	1
Benin	1	Nepal	1
Bolivia	1	Netherlands	4
Botswana	1	New Zealand	2
Brazil	8	Nigeria	3
Burkina Faso	1	North Macedonia	1
Burundi	1	Norway	3
Cameroon	2	Pakistan	1
Canada	14	Panama	2
Chad	1	Peru	3
Chile	3	Philippines	12
China		Poland	4
Colombia	4	Romania	1
Congo	1	Russia	3
Côte d'Ivoire	2	Senegal	3
Dominican Republic	1	Serbia	2
Ecuador	2	Sierra Leone	1
El Salvador	1	Slovakia	1
Eritrea	1	Slovenia	2
Estonia	1	Somalia	2
Ethiopia	2	South Africa	7
Finland	1	Spain	2
France	6	Sri Lanka	3
Gambia	1	Suriname	1
Germany	16	Sweden	5
Ghana	3	Switzerland	14
Greece	1	Taiwan	5
Honduras		Thailand	2
Hong Kong SAR	1	Togo	2
Hungary	4	Tunisia	1
India	9	Turkey	1
Indonesia	5	Uganda	1
Iraq	1	United Arab Emirates	4
Ireland		United Kingdom	12
Italy	1	United States	22
Japan	16	Uruguay	1
Jordan	2	Venezuela	1
Kenya	8	Vietnam	1
Korea, Republic of	1	Yemen	2
Kosovo	1	Zambia	1
Lebanon	1	Z imbabwe	2
Lesotho	1		



99 countries