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**ENVIRONMENT DIRECTORATE
CHEMICALS AND BIOTECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE****The role of the OECD in the implementation of the United Nations Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste****Meeting of the Chemicals and Biotechnology Committee****6-8 February 2024, starting at 14h00 on 6 February
2 rue André Pascal, Paris, France**

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This document proposes actions and activities for the Chemicals and Biotechnology Committee (CBC) and the OECD Chemicals Programme to support the new Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste.

Action required:

The Chemicals and Biotechnology Committee is requested to

- (i) consider and provide feedback on the actions proposed in paragraphs 11, 13, 18, 24, 28, 32 and 35; and to***
- (ii) identify other actions that the Chemicals and Biotechnology Committee could undertake to contribute to the implementation of the Global Framework on Chemicals.***

Background

1. Following the adoption of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) at the First International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM1) in 2006, the Joint Meeting of the Chemicals Committee and the Working Party on Chemicals, Pesticides and Biotechnology (now the Chemicals and Biotechnology Committee, “CBC”) issued a statement in support of SAICM¹ and the OECD Council expressed its support for SAICM through a Resolution of the Council on Implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management [[C\(2008\)32](#)] (hereafter the “2008 Resolution”) adopted on 28 March 2008. This Resolution was welcomed by Environment Ministers of OECD Members and major non-Member economies at the meeting of the Environment Policy Committee (EPOC) at Ministerial level on the 28-29 April 2008 at the OECD Headquarters.
2. Through its statement, the CBC affirmed its support to the objectives of SAICM, as contained in the Dubai Declaration on International Chemicals Management, the Overarching Policy Strategy and the Global Plan of Action, in response to the call in the Overarching Policy Strategy for intergovernmental organisations to be involved in addressing the needs identified by SAICM and the objectives it had set.
3. The 2008 Resolution included aspects such as: making SAICM objectives an integral part of the work of the OECD’s Chemicals Programme; assisting Members, working with non-Members and collaborating with other relevant intergovernmental organisations in implementing SAICM; making OECD outputs on chemicals management more accessible, free-of-charge and relevant; and informing each future meeting of the International Conference on Chemicals Management on SAICM implementation done at the OECD.
4. In October 2023 the new Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste² was agreed at the 5th International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM5) in Bonn, Germany. This agreement, hereafter referred to as the GFC, was accompanied by the Bonn Declaration³ and twelve resolutions⁴. The vision of the GFC is “*a planet free of harm from chemicals and waste for a safe, healthy and sustainable future*” under which fall the framework’s strategic objectives:
 - A. Legal frameworks, institutional mechanisms and capacities are in place to support and achieve the safe and sustainable management of chemicals throughout their life cycle.
 - B. Comprehensive and sufficient knowledge, data and information are generated, available and accessible to all to enable informed decisions and actions.
 - C. Issues of concern are identified, prioritized and addressed.
 - D. Safer alternatives and innovative and sustainable solutions in product value chains are in place so that benefits to human health and the environment are maximized and risks are prevented or, where prevention is not feasible, minimized.

¹ [Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management \(SAICM\) - OECD](#)

² See advance release [K2319700\[E\] - Global Framework on Chemicals - ADVANCE.pdf \(saicm.org\)](#)

³ [Bonn Declaration for a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste](#)

⁴ See advance release [K2320244\[E\] - ICCM 5 resolutions - Advance .pdf \(saicm.org\)](#)

- E. Enhanced implementation occurs through increased and effective resource mobilization, partnerships, cooperation, capacity-building, and integration into all relevant decision-making processes.
5. These strategic objectives are underpinned by 28 specific targets and a measurability structure will be further developed containing indicators to track impact of progress under the GFC (Resolution V/9: Measurability Structure; Annex III of the GFC).
6. Both the Bonn Declaration and the GFC call on intergovernmental organisations to support implementation of the framework
- Paragraph 14 of the Bonn Declaration: *“We invite 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, to strengthen their role in generating reliable chemicals- and waste-related data, and to facilitate relevant action and collaboration based on scientific evidence. We further invite the governing bodies of those organizations, in accordance with their respective mandates, 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, as appropriate.”*
 - Paragraph VI/D/39 of the GFC: *“The Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals and intergovernmental organizations are invited to contribute actively to the implementation of the Framework and to continue to promote broad engagement and coordination of the policies, work programmes and activities of relevant intergovernmental organizations with a view to further strengthening international cooperation and multisectoral engagement in the sound management of chemical and waste.”*
7. Throughout the negotiations towards the GFC, the OECD actively contributed to the process via the coordinated activities of the Inter-Organisation Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC), a co-ordinating function through which the OECD co-operates, avoids duplication of its work on chemicals management with the work of other intergovernmental organisations working in this field and promotes synergies, where possible and appropriate. This focused on input regarding the content for targets and future indicators, how to address previously existing SAICM emerging policy issues and issues of concern as well as future issues of concern, and the concept of integrated chemicals management and implementation programmes including the engagement of industry stakeholders along supply-chains.
8. The ICCM5 invited the IOMC to participate in a number of follow-up activities, *inter alia* to⁵:
- “[...] update the existing costs of inaction report, taking into account quality-assured new research and the latest information relating to economic and social costs of unsound management of chemicals and waste at the national, regional and international levels” [see Resolution V/3]
 - “[...] provide technical assistance in the development of project proposals when requested to do so by project proponents” [in the context of the Global Framework on Chemicals Fund, see Resolution V/3]

⁵ [Fifth session of the International Conference for Chemicals Management \(ICCM5\) | SAICM](#)

- review progress achieved in relation to the existing emerging policy issues and other issues of concern, analyse opportunities to further address them and recommend on their future under the Framework [see Resolution V/5];
- “[...] collaborate on and develop proposals for implementation programmes [...]” [see Resolution V/8];
- “[...] participate in the work of the open-ended ad hoc group on measurability and indicators and support the development of the measurability structure [...]” [see resolution V/9].

Proposed actions for the CBC and the OECD Chemicals Programme to support the implementation of the GFC

9. The following outlines proposed actions that could be taken by the CBC and the OECD Chemicals Programme to support implementation of the GFC. Some of the activities are part of the standard work of the programme. Other actions, if started or augmented, would require additional resources to support their realisation.

Declaration in Support of Implementation of the GFC

10. In the document *Supporting Implementation of the Global Framework for on Chemicals: a proposal to develop a Declaration to be adopted at the 2024 meeting of the Council at Ministerial level* [[ENV/CBC\(2023\)20](#)] the CBC received a proposal including text for a Declaration to be adopted by the meeting of the Council at the Ministerial level (MCM). Revised text will be made available in [[ENV/CBC\(2023\)20/REV1](#)].

11. ***The CBC is requested to review the revised proposal of the Declaration and provide feedback on the wording at the meeting of the CBC.***

Continue and strengthen the on-going activities of the OECD’s Chemicals Programme

12. Many activities of the OECD’s Chemicals Programme, through the nature of the mandate of the CBC and the mandates of its subsidiary bodies, contribute directly to the implementation of the GFC and its targets. A crosswalk of the GFC targets to programme areas of the CBC and to OECD legal instruments under the responsibility of the CBC is found in Annex A.

13. ***The CBC is requested to reflect on the crosswalk in Annex A and through the discussions of the work of the CBC and its subsidiary bodies consider if particular work areas should be strengthened to further implement the GFC. The CBC is encouraged to engage with the delegates of subsidiary bodies to propose specific activities in relation to their mandates to increase implementation, while considering related resource needs.***

Custodian of Certain Indicators

14. It is proposed that the OECD be a custodian of certain indicators such as the number of countries that have legislation in place to manage industrial and consumer chemicals⁶ or

⁶ [Chemical legislation | Compare your country](#)

the Global Inventory of Pollutant Releases⁷, and potentially for select new indicators, as part of a future measurability structure of the GFC.

15. The two indicators on legislation on pollutant releases are already developed and assuming the continuing availability of resources can continue to be updated and expanded to additional countries.

16. It is also proposed that the OECD, via the IOMC, contribute to the work of the future open-ended Ad-hoc Working Group that will be set up under the GFC to further develop the measurability structure of the GFC.

17. Pending evolution of the measurability structure, there may be an opportunity for the OECD to be a custodian of additional new indicators.

18. ***The CBC is requested to provide feedback on the proposal for the OECD to be a custodian of certain indicators, to participate in the development of the measurability structure and to indicate if they would have resources to support this work.***

Contribution to Activities on Issues of Concern

19. For Emerging Policy Issues (EPIs) and Other Issues of Concern previously identified, the OECD has been predominately active on four: per- and polyfluorinated alkyl substances (PFAS), endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs), nanomaterials and nanotechnology, and environmentally persistent pharmaceutical pollutants⁸.

20. Resolution V/5: *Emerging policy issues and issues of concern* from ICCM5 encouraged relevant stakeholders to continue their work on existing emerging policy issues and other issues of concern until the next session of the Conference which will then consider the future of each of these emerging policy issues and other issues of concern as an “issue of concern” under the GFC. It is possible that work on some of these will continue under the new framework and that some issues will no longer be considered under the GFC. It is also foreseen that new issues of concern will be adopted.

21. It is proposed that the OECD will continue to contribute to addressing the four past EPIs and Other Issues of Concern through its current work programme until a future decision on them is made at the next session of the Conference. It is conceivable that the Conference decides not to continue some of these activities under the GFC. Nevertheless work could continue under the OECD Chemicals Programme, depending on the needs of the CBC.

22. In addition, ICCM5 invited IOMC organisations, in consultation with other stakeholders, to “review progress achieved in relation to the existing emerging policy issues and other issues of concern, analyse opportunities to further address them and recommend on their future under the Framework” [see Resolution V/5].

23. It is proposed that in preparation for the next meeting of the Conference, the OECD would contribute to the analysis for the four topics outlined above. The CBC would be consulted on this analysis and decide whether the OECD should propose to (co)lead any future Issues of Concern under the GFC (either those that become transitioned into the framework, or new proposals for Issues of Concern).

24. ***The CBC is requested to reflect on the participation of the OECD in addressing Issues of Concern of the GFC and in particular to provide initial feedback to inform***

⁷ [Global Inventory of Pollutant Releases - OECD](#)

⁸ [SAICM ICCM.5 INF 16.pdf](#)

future discussions regarding the potential continuation of OECD support on the current four EPIs and Other Issues of Concern under the new framework.

Implementation Programmes under the GFC including Capacity Building and Greening Supply Chains

25. In the context of negotiations for the GFC, the IOMC put forward the concept of strengthening integrated chemicals management⁹ and its three dimensions. These dimensions align with Strategic Objectives A, D and E of the framework. In this context the IOMC also organised two workshops on *Advancing Chemicals and Waste Management in Economic Sectors and Industries*¹⁰ to feed into the GFC negotiations. The IOMC also proposed the development of implementation programmes for the framework¹¹.

26. ICCM5 requested IOMC to “[...] collaborate on and develop proposals for implementation programmes [...]” [see Resolution V/8];

27. It is proposed that via the IOMC, the OECD contribute to the development of future implementation programmes. In doing so, the OECD could:

- Highlight the OECD’s on-going work to support the development and enhancement of national frameworks for chemicals management, including through capacity building activities in OECD Members and non-Members.
- Indicate the OECD’s willingness to collaborate on the development of approaches for greening economic sectors, through the work of the CBC and in collaboration with other intergovernmental organisations. This could also include collaboration on responsible business conduct and due diligence leveraging the OECD’s broader experience in this area.
- Support the concept of continuing to mainstream chemicals management into discussions of other environmental issues and concerns (Sustainable Development Goals, Climate Change, Biodiversity, Circular Economy etc.). This could build on already existing collaborations between CBC and EPOC.

28. ***The CBC is requested to provide feedback on the proposed role of the OECD in implementation programmes of the GFC.***

Cost of Inaction Report

29. Resolution V/3 “Invites relevant participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals to update the existing costs of inaction report¹², taking into account quality-assured new research and the latest information relating to economic and social costs of unsound management of chemicals and waste at the national, regional and international levels”.

30. In recent years the OECD has produced new data to inform economic assessment of the morbidity related impacts of chemicals through the Surveys on Willingness-to-Pay

⁹ [SAICM IP4 INF 18 IOMC Integrated chemicals and waste management .pdf](#)

¹⁰ [International Chemicals and Waste Policy Development | UNITAR](#)

¹¹ [SAICM IP.4 CRP.5.pdf](#)

¹² United Nations Environment Programme, Costs of Inaction on the Sound Management of Chemicals (2013). Available at https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/8412/-Costs%20of%20inaction%20on%20the%20sound%20management%20of%20chemicals-2013Report_Cost_of_Inaction_Feb2013.pdf?sequence=3&isAllowed=y

to Avoid Negative Chemicals-Related Health Impacts (SWACHE)¹³ project. In 2024-2026, the Working Party on Risk Management will also work on developing case studies on the use of these values. Also, the OECD has experience from past work on the cost of inaction for air pollution.

31. The OECD could contribute its expertise to an update of the Cost of Inaction Report that was developed by UNEP in 2013. Resource permitting, this could be in collaboration with the World Bank, WHO, UNEP and other interested organisations of the IOMC.

32. ***The CBC is requested to provide feedback on the proposed role of the OECD in collaborating with other IOMC organisations on updating a cost of inaction report for chemicals.***

Statement by the CBC indicating support towards implementation of the GFC

33. As the Declaration described above would entail higher level text, it is also proposed that the CBC release a statement regarding how the work at the OECD is supporting the implementation of the GFC.

34. This statement could be more specific and include:

- A description of where the work of the OECD's Chemical Programme supports implementation of the GFC. This would build on the cross-walk described in Annex A and include how on-going work of the OECD Chemicals Programme contributes to meeting the strategic objectives and targets of the GFC including through the development and implementation of OECD legal instruments.
- Indicate continued collaboration with other intergovernmental organisations in the context of the Inter-Organisation programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) to implement the new UN framework.
- Outcomes of the discussions on points 2 to 6 above.

35. ***The CBC is requested to discuss the proposal to develop and release a statement of how the CBC will support implementation of the GFC.***

¹³ [The costs and benefits of regulating chemicals - OECD](#)

Annex A. Mapping of the OECD's Chemicals Programme Activities and Legal Instruments with the Objectives and Targets of the UN Global Framework on Chemicals

Table A A.1. Mapping of the GFC Objectives and Targets with Programme Areas of the OECD Chemicals Programme and Related Legal Instruments

Objectives	Targets	Programme Areas and Legal Instruments
A. Legal frameworks, institutional mechanisms and capacities are in place.	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.	Broadly, all of the work of the OECD Chemicals Programme and the legal instruments related to the Chemicals Programme contribute to supporting countries in implementing their frameworks and in meeting this target.
	Target A2 - By 2030, intergovernmental stakeholders develop guidelines to support the needs of interested governments as well as relevant stakeholders to implement effective chemicals and waste management strategies building inter alia on updates of the IOMC Toolbox.	All the work of the OECD Chemicals Programme contributes to meeting this target.
	Target A3 – By 2030, companies implement measures identified to prevent or, where prevention is not feasible, minimize adverse effects from chemicals throughout their life cycle.	This target is directed towards companies.
	Target A4 – By 2030, stakeholders have effectively prevented all illegal trade and traffic of chemicals and of waste.	The OECD contributes towards meeting this target through the implementation of the Recommendation of the Council on Countering the Illegal Trade of Pesticides [OECD/LEGAL/0446] and the work of the OECD Network on Illegal Pesticides (ONIP).
	Target A5 – By 2030 governments work towards notifying or regulating or prohibiting the export of chemicals they have prohibited nationally, in line with their international obligations.	Implementation of the Recommendation of the Council concerning Information Exchange related to Export of Banned or Severely Restricted Chemicals [OECD/LEGAL/0210] contributes towards meeting this target.

B. Comprehensive and sufficient knowledge, data and information are generated, available and accessible.	Target A6 – By 2030, all countries have access to poison centers equipped with essential capabilities to prevent and respond to poisonings as well as access to training in chemical risk prevention and clinical toxicology.	The OECD currently has no activity related to poison centres. This is traditionally the remit of the WHO.
	Target A7 – By 2035, stakeholders have taken effective measures to phase out highly hazardous pesticides in agriculture where the risks have not been managed and where safer and affordable alternatives are available; and to promote transition to and make available those alternatives.	While the OECD does not specifically work on measures to phase out highly hazardous pesticides, the work of the OECD Pesticides Programme contributes towards ensuring that the risks from the use of pesticides are well identified and managed.
	Target B1 – By 2035, comprehensive data and information on the properties of chemicals are generated and made available and accessible.	Regarding generation of data, the OECD System of Mutual Acceptance of Data including the development of Test Guidelines and the conduct of studies using Principles of Good Laboratory Practice contribute towards meeting this target. Regarding making data available and accessible, contributions to this include the development of the OECD QSAR Toolbox, the OECD Harmonised Templates, collaboration on IUCLID via the IUCLID user group expert panel and eChemPortal. Implementation of the following Decisions and Recommendations of the Council contribute towards meeting this target: - Decision-Recommendation of the Council on the Co-operative Investigation and Risk Reduction of Chemicals [OECD/LEGAL/0441] - Recommendation of the Council Concerning Access and the Protection of Proprietary Rights to Non-Clinical Health, Safety and Environmental Data and Information on Chemicals [OECD/LEGAL/0203] - Recommendation of the Council concerning the Exchange of Confidential Data on Chemicals [OECD/LEGAL/0204] - Recommendation of the Council concerning the OECD List of Non-Confidential Data on Chemicals [OECD/LEGAL/0205] - Decision of the Council concerning the Mutual Acceptance of Data in the Assessment of Chemicals [OECD/LEGAL/0194] - Decision-Recommendation of the Council on Compliance with Principles of Good Laboratory Practice [OECD/LEGAL/0252]
	Target B2 – By 2030, stakeholders make available to the extent possible reliable information on chemicals in materials and products throughout the value chain.	The issue of chemicals in products is a central topic for the Working Party on Exposure Assessment. Also, the implementation of the Decision-Recommendation of the Council on the Co-operative Investigation and Risk Reduction of Chemicals [OECD/LEGAL/0441] contributes to meeting this target
	Target B3 – By 2035, stakeholders generate data on the production of chemicals, including the use of chemicals in	The OECD Chemicals Programme mainly contributes towards this target through its work on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers and the implementation of the

materials and products in addition to data on emissions and releases of chemicals and waste to the environment, making these available and publicly accessible.	Recommendation of the Council on Establishing and Implementing Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs) [OECD/LEGAL/0440] .
Target B4 – By 2035, stakeholders apply appropriate guidelines, best available practices and standardized tools for hazard and risk assessment and chemical and waste management.	All of the deliverables of the OECD Chemicals Programme contribute towards meeting this target. In particular, the implementation of the following Decisions and Recommendations of the Council contribute towards meeting this target: • Decision of the Council concerning the Mutual Acceptance of Data in the Assessment of Chemicals [OECD/LEGAL/0194] • Decision-Recommendation of the Council on Compliance with Principles of Good Laboratory Practice [OECD/LEGAL/0252] • Decision-Recommendation of the Council on the Co-operative Investigation and Risk Reduction of Chemicals [OECD/LEGAL/0441] • Recommendation of the Council on the Safety Testing and Assessment of Manufactured Nanomaterials [OECD/LEGAL/0400] • Decision-Recommendation of the Council on the Systematic Investigation of Existing Chemicals [OECD/LEGAL/0232] • Decision of the Council concerning the Minimum Pre-Marketing Set of Data in the Assessment of Chemicals [OECD/LEGAL/0199] • Recommendation of the Council establishing Guidelines in Respect of Procedure and Requirements for Anticipating the Effects of Chemicals on Man and in the Environment [OECD/LEGAL/0154]
Target B5 – By 2030, educational, training and public awareness programmes on chemical safety, sustainability, safer alternatives and benefit of reducing chemicals and waste risks have been developed and implemented, taking into consideration a gender responsive approach	The deliverables of the OECD Chemicals Programme are mainly targeted towards regulators and the regulated industry, rather than the larger public. The OECD therefore only contributes indirectly towards meeting this target.
Target B6 – By 2030, all Governments have implemented the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) in all relevant sectors as appropriate for their national circumstances.	The OECD contributes towards meeting this target through the implementation of the Decision-Recommendation of the Council on the Co-operative Investigation and Risk Reduction of Chemicals [OECD/LEGAL/0441], according to which the Council “DECIDES that Adherents shall implement the GHS in order to further hazard communication in the supply chain. [...]” In addition, activities related to eChemPortal, the development of new Test Guidelines and Hazard Assessment contribute towards meeting this target.

	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.	eChemPortal contributes to the dissemination of monitoring data in humans and environmental media.
C. Issues of concern are identified, prioritized and addressed.	Target C1 – Processes and programmes of work including timelines are established, adopted and implemented for identified issues of concern.	In the absence of new Issues of Concern identified under the Global Framework on Chemicals, the OECD will continue to contribute to certain Emerging Policy Issues and other Issues of Concern identified under SAICM, until their future under the new framework is determined at the next Conference. Current related activities are mainly under the Working Party on Risk Management, Working Party on Manufactured Nanomaterials, Working Party of National Co-coordinators of the Test Guidelines Programme and Working Party on Hazard Assessment.
D. Safer alternatives and innovative and sustainable solutions in product value chains are in place	Target D1 – By 2030, companies consistently invest in and achieve innovations towards advancing sustainable chemistry and resource efficiency throughout the life cycle of chemicals.	This target is directed towards companies. Nevertheless, the OECD's work on sustainable chemistry and the Safe(r) Innovation Approach contribute towards meeting this target.
	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.	The OECD's work on sustainable chemistry, on the Safe(r) Innovation Approach and on Best Available Techniques contribute towards meeting this target.
	Target D3 – By 2030, the private sector, including the finance sector, incorporate 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.	This target is directed towards the private sector.
	Target D4 – By 2030, relevant stakeholders give priority to sustainable solutions and safer alternatives to harmful substances in products and mixtures, including in consumer products, in their research and innovation programmes.	The OECD's work on sustainable chemistry and on the Safe(r) Innovation Approach contribute towards meeting this target.
	Target D5 – By 2030, Governments implement policies and programmes to increase support to safer and more sustainable agricultural practices, including agroecology, integrated pest management and the use of non-chemical alternatives, as appropriate.	OECD's past work on Integrated Pest Management and current work on biopesticides contribute towards meeting this target.

E. Enhanced implementation occurs through increased and effective resource mobilization, partnerships, cooperation, capacity-building	Target D6 – By 2030, sustainable chemical and waste management strategies have been developed and implemented for major economic and industry sectors, which identify priority chemicals of concern and standards and measures, such as the chemical footprint approach, to reduce their impact and, where feasible, their input, along the value chain.	This target is mainly addressed to industry sectors. OECD activities in the Working Party on Risk Management contribute towards meeting this target. Note that the Working Party on Responsible Business Conduct is working on improving supply chain communication and reduction of emissions of hazardous chemicals through the implementation of OECD guidance on due diligence.
	Target D7 – By 2030, stakeholders implement measures and strive to ensure effective occupational health and safety practices as well as environmental protection measures in all relevant sectors and throughout the supply chain.	All the deliverables from the OECD Chemicals Programme directly or indirectly contribute towards meeting this target.
	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.	The OECD Chemicals Programme does not directly contribute towards meeting this target.
	Target E2 – By 2030 partnerships and networks among sectors and stakeholders are strengthened to achieve the sound management of chemicals and waste.	The OECD Chemicals Programme does not directly contribute towards meeting this target. Nevertheless, over the years, numerous horizontal projects have been established with other Committees, some of which are likely to continue in 2025-2026, e.g., collaboration with • the Working Party on Biodiversity, Water and Ecosystem on water quality; • the Working Party on Resource Productivity and Waste on the interface between waste and chemicals policy, including on plastics; • the Working Party on Finance and Investment for Economic Goals on increasing finances for sustainable chemistry; • the Working Party on Integrating Environmental and Economic Policies on economic valuation of health and environmental impacts of chemicals; • the Working Party on Environmental Information on identification of economic tools for environmental policies
	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.	The OECD Chemicals Programme does not directly contribute towards meeting this target. Nevertheless, a project of the Working Party on Finance and Investment for Economic Goals on increasing finances for sustainable chemistry is likely to start in 2024 and could continue in 2025-2026.
	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	The OECD Chemicals Programme does not directly contribute towards meeting this target.

	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.	The OECD Chemicals Programme does not directly contribute towards meeting this target.
	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.	The OECD Chemicals Programme does not directly contribute towards meeting this target. Nevertheless, over the years, numerous horizontal projects have been established with other Committees, some of which are likely to continue in 2025-2026, e.g., collaboration with • the Working Party on Biodiversity, Water and Ecosystem on water quality; • the Working Party on Resource Productivity and Waste on the interface between waste and chemicals policy, including on plastics; • the Working Party on Finance and Investment for Economic Goals on increasing finances for sustainable chemistry; • the Working Party on Integrating Environmental and Economic Policies on economic valuation of health and environmental impacts of chemicals; • the Working Party on Environmental Information on identification of economic tools for environmental policies.

Source: Text of objectives and targets: Advance release available at: [Fifth session of the International Conference for Chemicals Management \(ICCM5\) | SAICM](#)