

CCIM Stakeholders dialogue XLII

Europese en multilaterale prioriteiten voor het tweede semester van 2024



Health
Food Chain Safety
Environment

09.07.2024

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**« Global Framework on Chemicals - For a planet free of harm from chemicals and waste » :
Voorstelling en Belgische acties**

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK ON CHEMICALS - FOR A PLANET FREE OF HARM FROM CHEMICALS AND WASTE

Texts and resolutions of the Fifth International
Conference on Chemicals Management

UN 
environment

VOORSTELLING

Global chemicals regulation

Instruments :

- **Conventions (legally binding) :**

- Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm (BRS) conventions
- Minamata convention on mercury



- **SAICM (legally non-binding) :**

Multisectoral and multistakeholder policy framework for global cooperation in the sound management of chemicals, adopted in 2006.



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PoW planned until 2020

Global Framework on Chemicals

Overview:

- Adopted at ICCM5, in **September 2023** in Bonn
> **successor of the SAICM**
- Voluntary framework which covers the **full lifecycle of chemicals**, including **products and waste**
- Flexible enough to take into account existing and new global **chemicals and waste instruments** (BRS and Minamata conventions, Plastics treaty, Science Policy Panel...)

**Contribution to the SDGs &
the Agenda 2030/2035**



Global Framework on Chemicals

Overview:

Adopted together with:



Photo by IISD/ENB | Mike Muzurakis



The Bonn Declaration

Declaration made by ministers, heads of delegation and stakeholder leaders to strengthen action to tackle the crisis of pollution from chemicals and waste



Global Framework on Chemicals Fund

A UNEP-administered time-limited fund, that allows multilateral, bilateral and private sector sources

Global Framework on Chemicals

Overview:



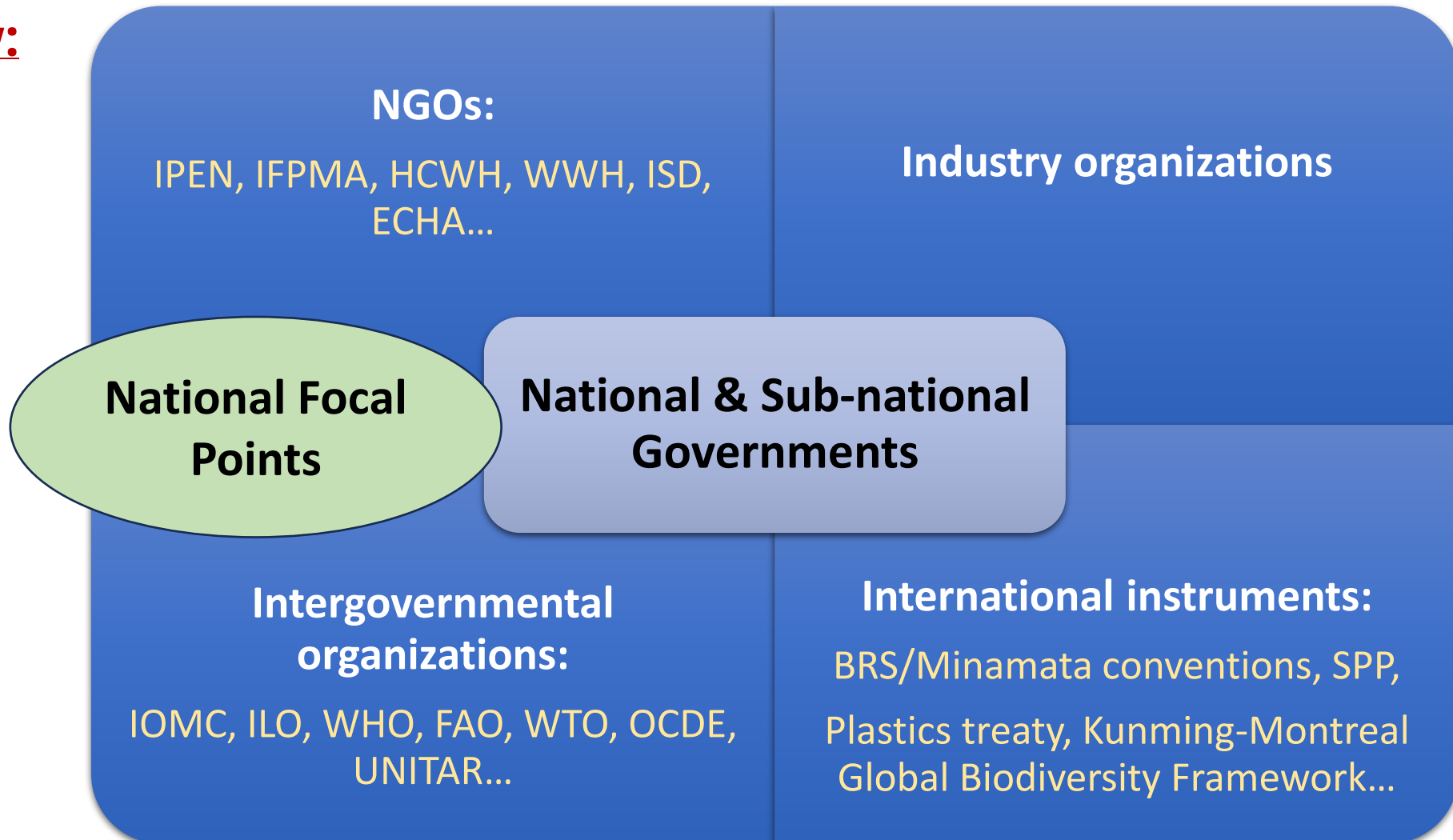
**Multisectoral and
multistakeholder**



- Collaboration of governments, international technical agencies, civil society and the private sector across various sectors like health, safety, trade, agriculture, energy and transport.
- Involvement of relevant stakeholders across the life cycle of chemicals at local, regional, national and global levels.

Global Framework on Chemicals

Overview:



Global Framework on Chemicals

Objectives:



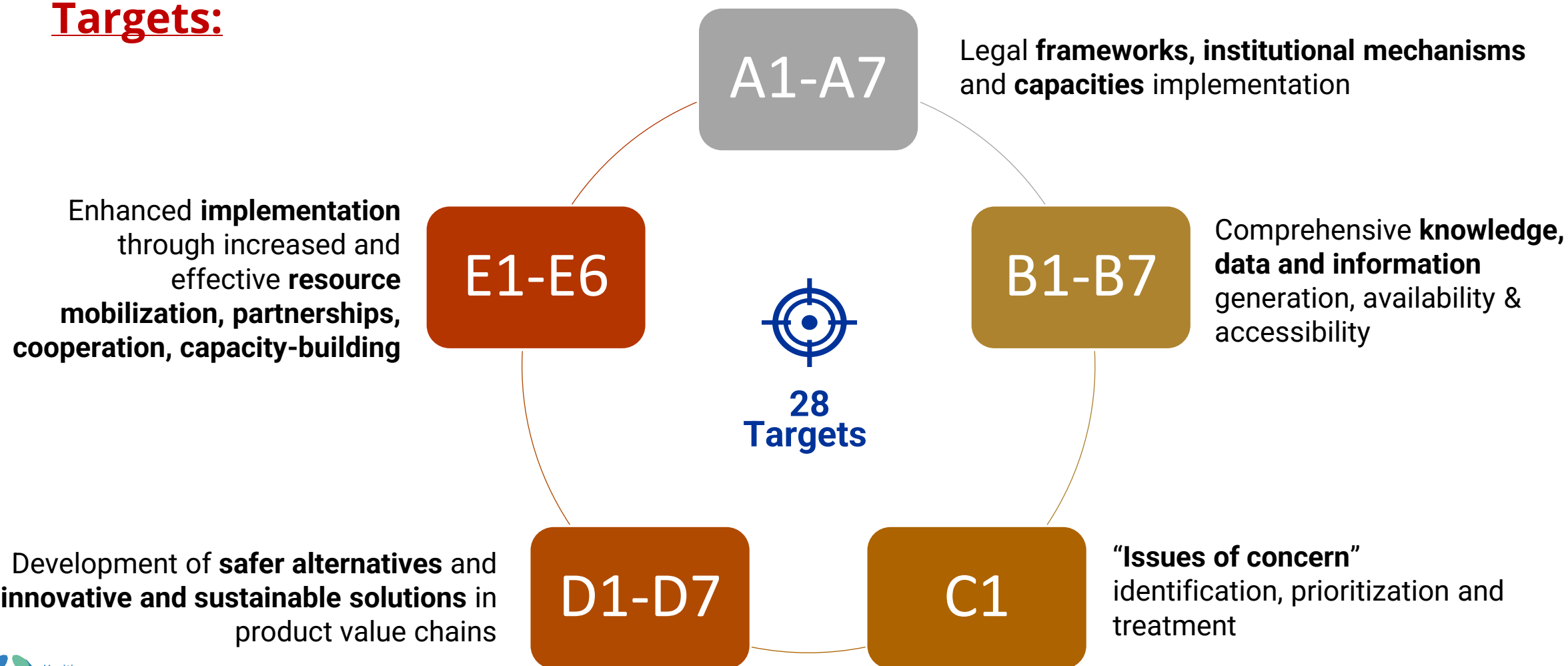
5 Strategic Objectives



- A. Legal **frameworks, institutional mechanisms** and **capacities** implementation
- B. Comprehensive **knowledge, data and information** generation, availability & accessibility
- C. “**Issues of concern**” identification, prioritization & treatment
- D. Development of **safer alternatives** and **innovative and sustainable solutions** in product value chains or, where prevention is not feasible, minimized
- E. Enhanced **implementation** through increased and effective **resource mobilization, partnerships, cooperation, capacity-building**

Global Framework on Chemicals

Targets:



Global Framework on Chemicals

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 A5 – By 2030, Governments work towards **notifying, regulating or prohibiting the export of chemicals** they have prohibited nationally, in line with their international obligations.

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.

Global Framework on Chemicals

Targets:

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.

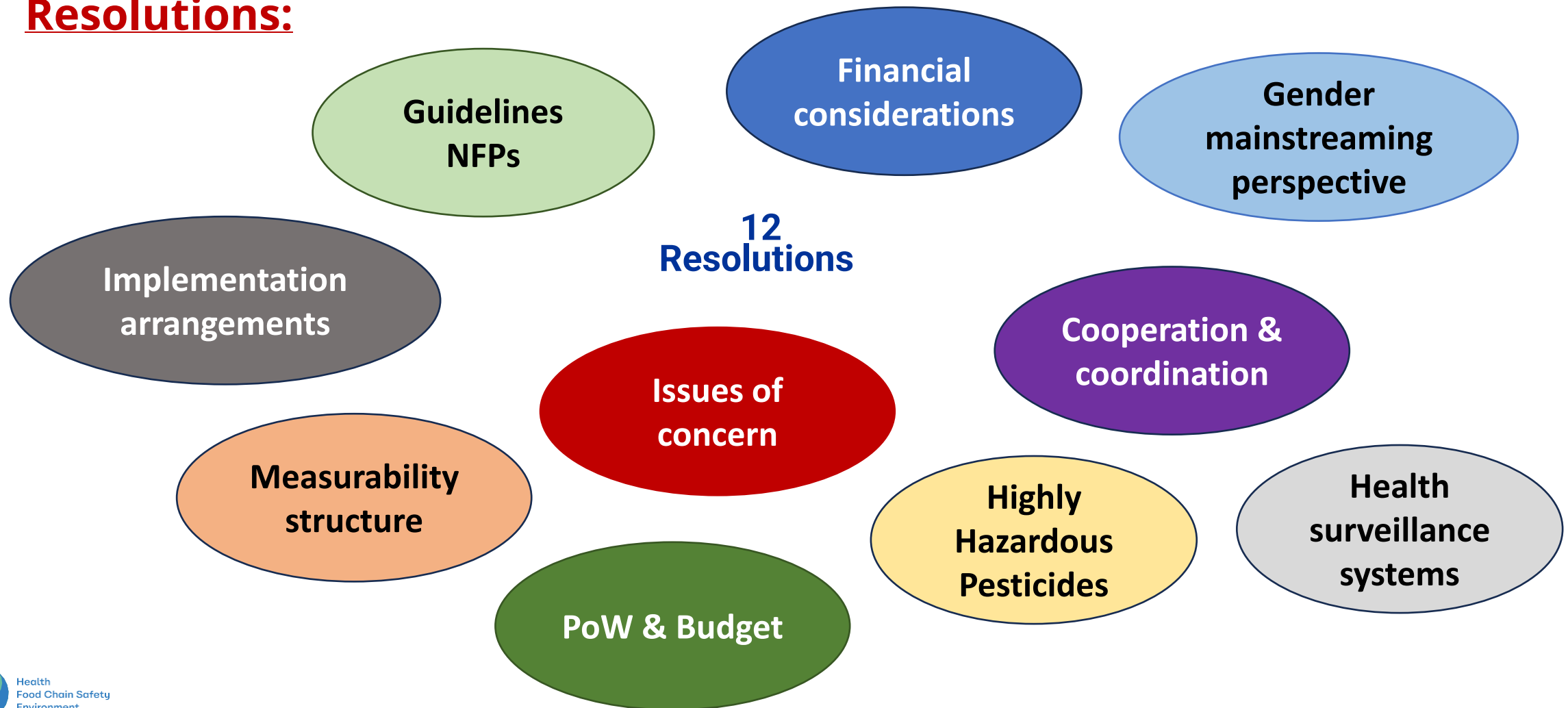
Target A7 – By 2035, stakeholders have taken effective measures to **phase out highly hazardous pesticides** in agriculture where the risks have not been managed and where **safer and affordable alternatives are available**, and to **promote transition** to and make available those alternatives.

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



Global Framework on Chemicals

Resolutions:

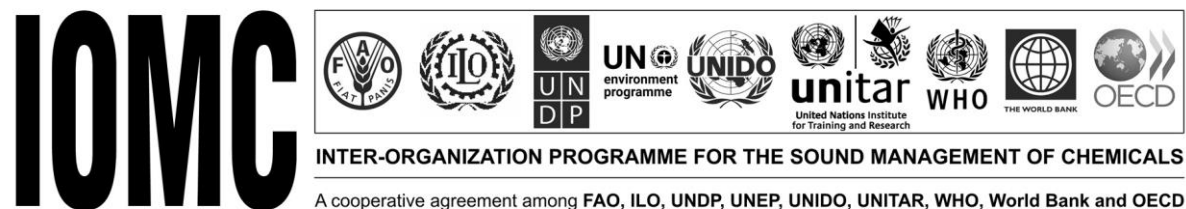


Global Framework on Chemicals

Implementation Programmes:

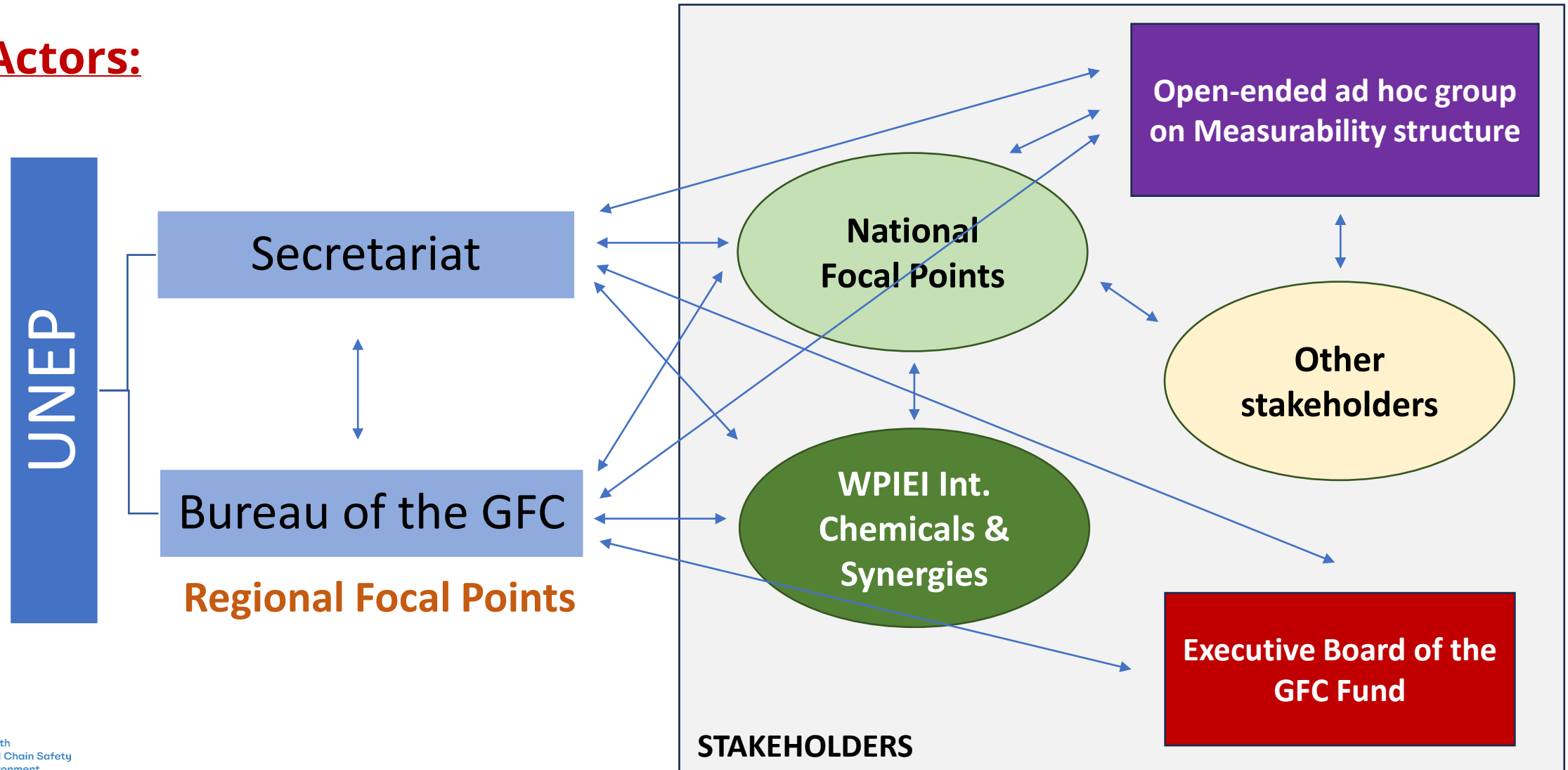
The IOMC proposes several IPs on :

- ❖ Strengthening **national systems & capacities** – **Target A1**
- ❖ Strengthening **economic & industry sector engagement and action** – **Targets D3/D6**
- ❖ Linking **chemicals & waste management** with **sustainable development** decision-making processes – **Target E6**



Global Framework on Chemicals

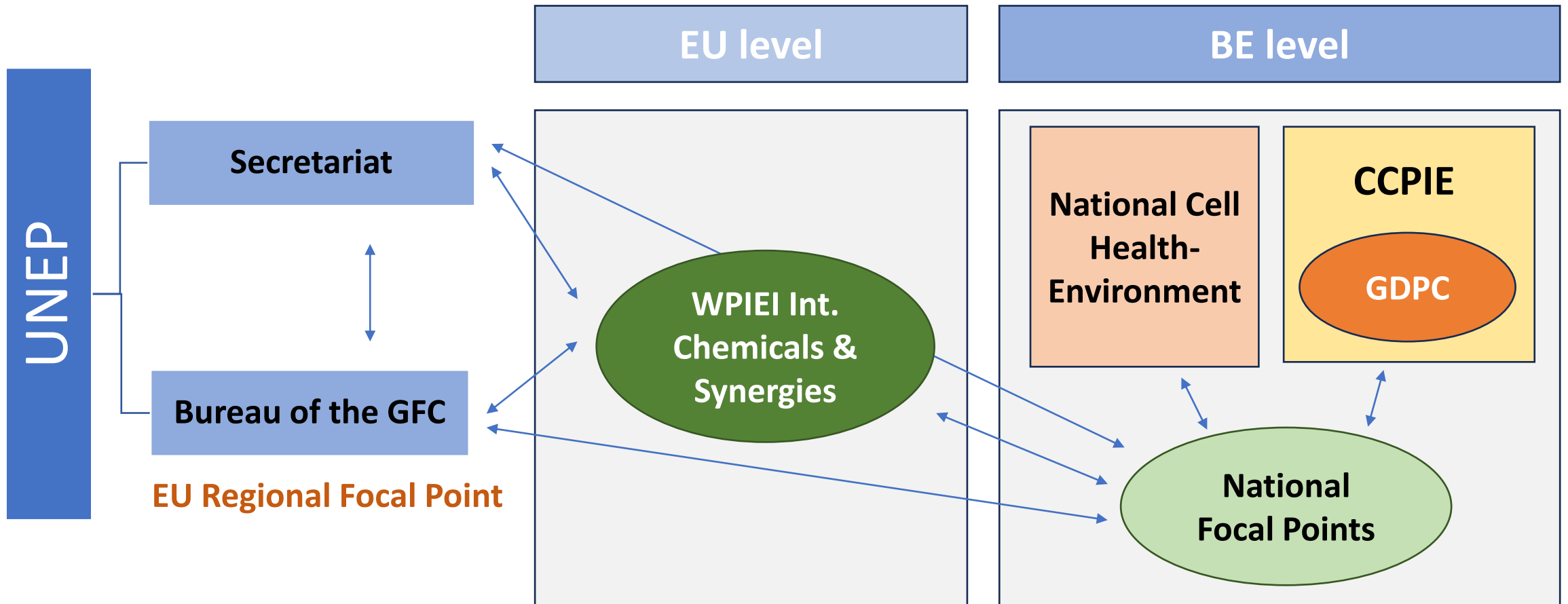
Actors:





Coordination of BE positions

Actors:



National actions



Overview:

Belgium contributes to :

- ❖ the **development of indicators** for reviewing progress of the GFC
 - > **follow-up of the work done within the “Open-ended ad hoc group on Measurability structure”**
- ❖ the **review of “Issues of Concern”** identified by SAICM (e.g. **pesticides, EDCs, PFAS, nanomaterials, pharmaceutical pollutants...**) at the 1st International Conference of the GFC, in 2026
- ❖ the **identification of new “Issues of Concern”**

National actions



Overview:

- ❖ the implementation of the targets -> **adoption of a National Action Plan**
 - > **Inventory of existing Belgian action plans (PFDD, NEHAP, NAPED, NAPAN, federal action plan for circular economy, regional action plans...) or programs of work**



Nationaal
Actie
Plan
d'Action
National



- > **Consultation phases planned with competent authorities & stakeholders**

National actions

Examples:



- “Open-ended ad hoc group on Measurability structure”
 - **3 workstreams :**
 - assess existing indicators (identified in SAICM) - **IOMC**
 - develop additional indicators – **WHO/UNEP**
 - identify thematic & sector-specific indicators – **GFC secretariat**
 - **Current contributors :** FPS Health, Sciensano

OPEN CALL FOR CONTRIBUTION

National actions

Examples:

➤ Royal Decree banning the export of dangerous chemicals to non-EU countries

- **Status:** negotiated in Ministers Council **in June 2023**
> **entry into force on the 28th of May 2025**
- **Scope: exports outside Europe only** (it does not apply to production, nor to the intra-community transit regimen)
- List of **25 dangerous substances**, totally **banned or strictly regulated** on the EU market: *PIC substances (Annex I), pesticides or industrial chemicals exported by exporters established in BE, CMRs 1A/1B/2, very toxic substances for aquatic organisms with acute or long-term adverse effects of cat.1 (according to harmonised CLP regulation)*

Target A5 – By 2030, Governments work towards notifying, regulating or prohibiting the export of chemicals they have prohibited nationally, in line with their international obligations.

National actions

Examples:

➤ **National Action Plan on Pesticides (NAPAN)**

Multisectoral & multistakeholder instrument

At federal, regional and local levels

- **Objective:** reduce the risks linked to the use of PPPs and their impacts on the **environment and public health**
- **Status:** 3rd action plan adopted **in December 2023**, work planned until **2027**

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.

National actions

Examples:

➤ **Database on Nanomaterials (Nanoregistry BE)**

At federal level (FPS Health)

- **Legal basis:** Royal Decrees of **27 May 2014** and **22 December 2017**
- **Objective:** development of a registry to ensure **traceability of nanomaterials** put on the Belgian market, **identify potential risks** and, if needed, ensure a **quick and adequate response**
- **Status:** operational
 - > **1 report published every year**

Target C1 – Processes and programmes of work including timelines are established, adopted and implemented for identified issues of concern.



National actions

Examples:

➤ **National Action Plan on Endocrine Disruptors (NAPED)**

Multisectoral & multistakeholder instrument
At federal, regional & local levels



- **Objective:** decrease the **exposure to EDCs**, and its consequences on **Health & on the Environment**
- **Status:** 1st action plan adopted by CIMES/GICLG **in June 2022**, work planned until **December 2026**

Target C1 – Processes and programmes of work including timelines are established, adopted and implemented for identified issues of concern.

National actions

Examples:

➤ **PFAS working group**

- Need for covering PFAS in many policy areas
- Involvement of multiple authority experts required

• **Objectives:**

- Facilitate information exchange between authorities on PFAS (policy) actions
- Collect information on PFAS (actions) in Belgium to share with (inter)national fora
- Support the development of Belgium position on PFAS

- **Status:** multiple working groups organized per year

Target C1 – Processes and programmes of work including timelines are established, adopted and implemented for identified issues of concern.



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Thank you for your attention!



Take-home messages



- Voluntary, multisectoral & multistakeholder instrument adopted in 2023
 - > **covers the full lifecycle of chemicals**
- Legally non-binding
- 5 strategic objectives & 28 targets
- 12 resolutions
- Numerous actors & working groups involved into the follow-up