Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

UN Beyond 2020 framework

Update on negotiations and stakeholder engagement

Environment Agency

Forestry Commission

NATURAL ENGLAND

Agenda

- UN's Beyond 2020 framework
- Update on virtual working groups
- Beyond 2020 targets
- Introduction to Finance
- Stakeholder views

UN Beyond 2020 process under SAICM

Wider implications

- Politically binding targets
- Consumer expectations
- Support to complex international supply chains
- Corporate responsibility
- **Business as usual is not an option**

Strategic objectives

A: Legal frameworks and institutional mechanisms to manage chemicals and waste

B: Information and data

C: Issues of concern

D: Innovative thinking and solutions to manage chemicals

E: High level multi-sectoral commitment

Lessons learnt from the previous framework

V. STRENGTHENING COLLABORATION AND INCLUDING ALL STAKEHOLDERS IN SAICM'S PROCESS, WORK AND STRUCTURE

LESSONS FROM THE PAST

- Key stakeholders and sectors are missing from the dialogue, limiting the multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder ambition of SAICM:
  - ⇒ industry representation is limited to the chemical producing industry while other key groups are not involved, e.g., downstream users of chemicals and retailers
  - ⇒ a scientific body is not integrated within SAICM to support its work
  - ⇒ academia is not adequately engaged
  - ⇒ weak cooperation and few linkages between relevant sectors and government ministries

Virtual working group meetings

1) **Targets, indicators and milestones**;
2) **Governance and mechanisms to support implementation**;
3) **Issues of concern**
4) **Financial considerations**

Targets – examples

- The highest levels of stakeholder organizations, including government, industry, civil society and international organizations in all relevant sectors, **formally recognize** the importance of and **commit to action** on the sound management of chemicals and waste, and recognize its relevance to sustainable development.

- 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 and high resource efficiency.

Targets - examples

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

Resource mobilisation

- Independent Evaluation of the Strategic Approach (2005-2016)
- Evaluation of the implementation of the Integrated Approach to Finance

Resource Mobilisaton

- **Integrated Approach to Finance**
  - (i) Mainstreaming
  - (ii) Industry Involvement
  - (iii) Dedicated External Finance

- **Existing Funds**
  - Global Environment Fund
  - Special Programme

- **Other approaches**
  - Voluntary contributions
  - Cost recovery mechanisms
  - Industry funded fund

Private Sector Involvement

Multi-stakeholder partnerships and private sector initiatives	Global Alliance Circular Plastics Alliance
In-kind contributions	Human resources Training Research
Green Finance	Encourage the development of a more sustainable economy
Capacity building	Partnering with stakeholders on specifi projects Improved technical cooperation
Financial Contributions	CIEL & IPEN – a small coordinated fee of 0.5% on the production value of basic chemicals that will fund the sound management of chemicals and waste

Discussion

INNOVATION

BARRIERS

OPPORTUNITIES

OPTIONS

CONTRIBUTIONS

INCENTIVES

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Polls and Questions

Further comments:

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Q1:

- Which of the following options would you consider undertaking to support the financing of the safe management of chemical and waste internationally?
  - Voluntary financial contributions
  - In-kind contributions
  - Both
  - None of the above

Q2.

- Which of the following in-kind contributions would you consider undertaking to support the safe management of chemicals and waste and the Beyond 2020 framework?
  - Commitments to innovation, training, safety and sustainability initiatives
  - Human resource contributions (such as secondments, hosting meetings and support for production of SAICM outputs)
  - Technology assistance (upon mutually agreed terms)
  - Research
  - Direct action on clean-up of chemical pollution
  - Monitoring and tracking chemicals emissions
  - Investment in green chemistry for design, production and use of products
  - None of the above

Q3.

Green finance refers to all forms of investment and lending that consider environment effects and enhance environment sustainability.

- Do you think green finance can be used effectively as a way of mobilising resources from the private sector to support the safe management of chemicals and waste?
  - Yes
  - No
  - Don’t know

Discussion Questions

SAICM is presently discussing cost recovery mechanisms and other economic instruments for financing the safe management of chemicals and waste and the beyond 2020 framework.

1. How could we generate a sustainable funding mechanism for managing the increasing number of chemicals and the costs they impose on the environment?
2. Do you have any additional suggestions for mechanisms of raising finance from the private sector to support the work of the beyond 2020 framework and the safe management of chemicals and waste?
3. What opportunities are there to integrate environmental factors into mainstream financial decisions in the chemical sector? For example, the use of green finance
4. What are the current barriers to mobilising resources from the private sector to support the safe management of chemicals and waste?

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