

Annex I

Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting

- RC-8/1: Operation of the Chemical Review Committee
- RC-8/2: Listing of carbofuran in Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention
- RC-8/3: Listing of trichlorfon in Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention
- RC-8/4: Listing of short-chain chlorinated paraffins in Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention
- RC-8/5: Listing of tributyltin compounds in Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention
- RC-8/6: Consideration of carbosulfan for listing in Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention
- RC-8/7: Consideration of fenthion (ultra low volume formulations at or above 640 g active ingredient/L) for listing in Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention
- RC-8/8: Enhancing the effectiveness of the Rotterdam Convention
- RC-8/9: Technical assistance
- RC-8/10: International cooperation and coordination
- RC-8/11: Enhancing cooperation and coordination among the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions
- RC-8/12: Clearing-house mechanism for information exchange
- RC-8/13: Mainstreaming gender
- RC-8/14: Synergies in preventing and combating illegal traffic and trade in hazardous chemicals and wastes
- RC-8/15: From science to action
- RC-8/16: Draft memorandum of understanding between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Environment Programme and the Conference of the Parties to the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade
- RC-8/17: Programme of work and budget for the Rotterdam Convention for the biennium 2018–2019

RC-8/1: Operation of the Chemical Review Committee

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Takes note* of the information provided in the reports of the Chemical Review Committee on the work of its eleventh and twelfth meetings;¹
2. *Appoints* the 14 designated experts listed in the note by the Secretariat² to serve as members of the Committee from 1 May 2016 to 30 April 2020 and confirms the appointment of Mr. Iftikhar-ul-Hassan Shah Gilani (Pakistan) to replace his compatriot, Ms. Khalida Bashir, as a member of the Committee to serve for the balance of Ms. Bashir's term, i.e., until 30 April 2018;
3. *Also appoints* the 17 designated experts listed in the annex to the present decision to serve as members of the Committee with terms of office from 1 May 2018 to 30 April 2022;³
4. *Requests* the Chemical Review Committee at its thirteenth meeting to identify an interim chair of the Committee for its fourteenth meeting and decides to consider the election of the Chair of the Committee at its ninth meeting;
5. *Notes* that the Secretariat conducted an orientation workshop for new members and requests the Secretariat to continue, subject to the availability of resources, to organize further such workshops and to report on their results to the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting.

Annex to decision RC-8/1

Experts designated by Parties who are appointed as members of the Chemical Review Committee with terms of office commencing on 1 May 2018

African States

Mr. Victor N'Goka (Congo)
 Mr. Joseph Cantamanto Edmund (Ghana)
 Mr. Christian Sekomo Birame (Rwanda)
 Ms. Noluzuko Gwayi (South Africa)

Asian-Pacific States

Ms. Sun Jinye (China)
 Mr. Shankar Prasad Paudel (Nepal)
 Mr. Iftikhar-ul-Hassan Gilani (Pakistan)
 Mr. Nuansri Tayaputch (Thailand)

Central and Eastern European States

Ms. Līga Rubene (Latvia)
 Ms. Dorota Wiaderna (Poland)

Latin American and Caribbean States

Ms. Cristina Alezandra Salgado Torres (Ecuador)
 Mr. Suresh Amichand (Guyana)
 [to be nominated]

Western European and other States

Mr. Jeffery Goodman (Canada)
 Mr. Timo Seppälä (Finland)
 Mr. Peter Korytar (Malta)
 Mr. Peter Dawson (New Zealand)

¹ UNEP/FAO/RC/CRC.11/9 and UNEP/FAO/RC/CRC.12/9.

² UNEP/FAO/RC/CRC.12/INF/3/Rev.1.

³ The curricula vitae of these experts are set out in document UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/INF/52.

RC-8/2: Listing of carbofuran in Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention

The Conference of the Parties,

Noting with appreciation the work of the Chemical Review Committee,

Having considered the recommendation of the Chemical Review Committee to make carbofuran subject to the prior informed consent procedure and accordingly to list it in Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade as a pesticide,

Satisfied that all the requirements for listing in Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention have been met,

1. *Decides to amend Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention to list the following chemical:*

Chemical	Relevant CAS number(s)	Category
Carbofuran	1563-66-2	Pesticide

2. *Also decides that this amendment shall enter into force for all Parties on 15 September 2017;*

3. *Approves the decision guidance document on carbofuran.⁴*

⁴ UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/14/Add.1, annex.

RC-8/3: Listing of trichlorfon in Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention

The Conference of the Parties,

Noting with appreciation the work of the Chemical Review Committee,

Having considered the recommendation of the Chemical Review Committee to make trichlorfon subject to the prior informed consent procedure and accordingly to list it in Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade,

Satisfied that all the requirements for listing in Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention have been met,

1. *Decides* to amend Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention to list the following chemical:

Chemical	Relevant CAS number(s)	Category
Trichlorfon	52-68-6	Pesticide

2. *Also decides* that this amendment shall enter into force for all Parties on 15 September 2017;

3. *Approves* the decision guidance document on trichlorfon.⁵

⁵ UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/9/Add.1, annex.

RC-8/4: Listing of short-chain chlorinated paraffins in Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention

The Conference of the Parties,

Noting with appreciation the work of the Chemical Review Committee,

Having considered the recommendation of the Chemical Review Committee to make short-chain chlorinated paraffins subject to the prior informed consent procedure and accordingly to list those chemicals in Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade as industrial chemicals,

Satisfied that all the requirements for listing in Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention have been met,

1. *Decides to amend Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention to list the following chemicals:*

Chemical	Relevant CAS number(s)	Category
Short-chain chlorinated paraffins	85535-84-8	Industrial

2. *Also decides that this amendment shall enter into force for all Parties on 15 September 2017;*

3. *Approves the decision guidance document on short-chain chlorinated paraffins.⁶*

⁶ UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/12/Add.1, annex.

RC-8/5: Listing of tributyltin compounds in Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention

The Conference of the Parties,

Noting with appreciation the work of the Chemical Review Committee,

Having considered the recommendation of the Chemical Review Committee to make tributyltin compounds subject to the prior informed consent procedure and accordingly to list those chemicals in Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade as industrial chemicals,

Satisfied that all the requirements for listing in Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention have been met,

1. *Decides to amend Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention to list the following chemicals:*

Chemical	Relevant CAS number(s)	Category
All tributyltin compounds including:		Industrial
- Tributyltin oxide	56-35-9	
- Tributyltin fluoride	1983-10-4	
- Tributyltin methacrylate	2155-70-6	
- Tributyltin benzoate	4342-36-3	
- Tributyltin chloride	1461-22-9	
- Tributyltin linoleate	24124-25-2	
- Tributyltin naphthenate	85409-17-2	

2. *Also decides that this amendment shall enter into force for all Parties on 15 September 2017;*

3. *Approves the revised decision guidance document on tributyltin compounds.⁷*

⁷ UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/13/Add.1, annex.

RC-8/6: Consideration of carbosulfan for listing in Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention

The Conference of the Parties,

Noting with appreciation the work of the Chemical Review Committee in its consideration of carbosulfan, in particular the technical quality and comprehensiveness of the draft decision guidance document for that chemical,

Having considered the recommendation of the Chemical Review Committee to make carbosulfan subject to the prior informed consent procedure and accordingly to list it in Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention,

Taking into account that the Conference of the Parties is not yet able to reach consensus on whether to list carbosulfan,

Aware that the failure to reach consensus so far has caused concern in many Parties,

1. *Decides* that the agenda for the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties shall include further consideration of a draft decision to amend Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention to include the following chemical:

Chemical	Relevant CAS number(s)	Category
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide

2. *Decides* that the requirements set out in article 5 of the Convention, including the criteria set out in Annex II to the Convention as referred to in paragraph 6 of article 5, the requirements set out in paragraph 1 of article 7 of the Convention and the requirements set out in the first sentence of paragraph 2 of Article 7 of the Convention on the process for listing in Annex III to the Convention have been met;

3. *Encourages* Parties to make use of all available information on carbosulfan to assist others, in particular developing-country Parties and Parties with economies in transition, to make informed decisions regarding the import and management of carbosulfan and to inform other Parties of those decisions using the information exchange provisions laid down in Article 14.

RC-8/7: Consideration of fenthion (ultra low volume formulations at or above 640 g active ingredient/L) for listing in Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention

The Conference of the Parties,

Noting with appreciation the work of the Chemical Review Committee in its consideration of fenthion (ultra low volume formulations at or above 640 g active ingredient/L), in particular the technical quality and comprehensiveness of the draft decision guidance document for that chemical,

Having considered the recommendation of the Chemical Review Committee to make fenthion (ultra low volume formulations at or above 640 g active ingredient/L) subject to the prior informed consent procedure and accordingly to list it in Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention,

Taking into account that the Conference of the Parties is not yet able to reach consensus on whether to list fenthion (ultra low volume formulations at or above 640 g active ingredient/L),

Aware that the failure to reach consensus so far has caused concern in many Parties,

1. *Decides* that the agenda for the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties shall include further consideration of a draft decision to amend Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention to include the following chemical:

Chemical	Relevant CAS number(s)	Category
Fenthion (ultra low volume formulations at or above 640 g active ingredient/L)	55-38-9	Severely hazardous pesticide formulation

2. *Decides* that the requirements set out in Article 6 of the Convention, including the criteria set out in part 3 of Annex IV to the Convention as referenced in paragraph 5 of Article 6, the requirements set out in paragraph 1 of Article 7 and the requirements set out in the first sentence of paragraph 2 of Article 7 on the process for listing in Annex III to the Convention have been met;

3. *Encourages* Parties to make use of all available information on fenthion (ultra low volume formulations at or above 640 g active ingredient/L) to assist others, in particular developing-country Parties and Parties with economies in transition, to make informed decisions regarding the import and management of fenthion (ultra low volume formulations at or above 640 g active ingredient/L) and to inform other Parties of those decisions using the information exchange provisions laid down in Article 14.

RC-8/8: Enhancing the effectiveness of the Rotterdam Convention

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decision RC-7/5 and welcoming the intersessional work undertaken to enhance the effectiveness of the Rotterdam Convention, including the process of listing chemicals in Annex III,

Taking into account the circumstances and particular requirements of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in particular the need to strengthen national capabilities and capacities for the management of chemicals, including transfer of technology, providing financial and technical assistance and promoting cooperation among the Parties,

Recalling the discussions during its eighth meeting and noting all the efforts and proposals to enhance the effectiveness of the Convention undertaken and put forward to date,

1. *Takes note* of the various options for enhancing the effectiveness of the Rotterdam Convention, including by improving the prior informed consent procedure, improving the listing process and considering cross-cutting issues such as the provision of technical and financial assistance;

2. *Requests* the Secretariat to develop an online survey to gather information on priority actions to enhance the effectiveness of the Convention and key information gaps related to such actions, to be sent to Parties by 30 June 2017 with an invitation to complete the survey by 31 October 2017;

3. *Also requests* the Secretariat, subject to the availability of resources, to compile the results of the survey mentioned in paragraph 2 above and to prepare by 15 January 2018 a report analysing the legal and operational implications of the priority actions received pursuant to paragraph 2 above;

4. *Further requests* the Secretariat to make the report referred to in paragraph 3 above available to Parties and others for comments by 31 March 2018 and to compile the comments received;

5. *Decides* to establish a working group with membership composed of representatives from Parties to identify, on the basis of the report developed pursuant to paragraph 3 above and the comments received pursuant to paragraph 4 above, a set of prioritized recommendations for enhancing the effectiveness of the Convention and to prepare a report identifying further steps for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting;

6. *Invites* Parties to nominate representatives to participate in the working group and to inform the Secretariat of their nominations by 30 September 2017;

7. *Decides* that the abovementioned working group shall operate by electronic means, be open to participation by non-Party States and, subject to the availability of resources, hold face-to-face meetings;

8. *Notes* that paragraph 1 of rule 45 of the rules of procedure states that “Parties shall make every effort to reach agreement on all matters of substance by consensus. [If all efforts to reach consensus have been exhausted and no agreement has been reached, the decision shall, as a last resort, be taken by a two-thirds majority vote of the Parties present and voting, unless otherwise provided by the Convention, by the financial rules referred to in article 18, paragraph 4 of the Convention, or by the rules of procedure.]”

RC-8/9: Technical assistance

The Conference of the Parties,

Noting the recommendations contained in the report on the overall review of the synergies arrangements,⁸

1. *Requests* the Secretariat to continue to collect, through the database established for that purpose, information on the technical assistance and capacity-building needs of developing-country Parties and Parties with economies in transition;

2. *Welcomes* the technical assistance plan for the implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions for the period 2018–2021⁹ and requests the Secretariat, subject to the availability of resources, to implement it in cooperation with relevant actors striving to attract the programming capacity and financial resources of relevant international organizations;

3. *Encourages* Parties, regional centres and others:

(a) To make financial or in-kind contributions to facilitate the availability of capacity-development materials and activities in appropriate official regional languages;

(b) To undertake capacity-building activities in official local languages, as appropriate;

4. *Requests* the Secretariat in collaboration with other international organizations to explore additional ways of facilitating North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation in its technical assistance plan referred to in paragraph 2 above;

5. *Emphasizes* the role of the regional centres, as set out in the provisions of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, as well as the regional, subregional and country offices of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Environment Programme and other participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals, in delivering, upon request, technical assistance at the regional level for the implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions and in facilitating technology transfer to eligible Parties;

6. *Welcomes* the United Nations Environment Assembly resolution highlighting the role of the regional centres of the Basel and Stockholm conventions in assisting the regions in the implementation of the two conventions and in other relevant work relating to the multilateral environmental agreements in the chemicals and waste cluster in the countries they serve;¹⁰

7. *Requests* the Secretariat to prepare a report for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its next meeting on the implementation of the technical assistance plan for the period 2018–2021, including, as appropriate, adjustments to the plan, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties;

8. *Also requests* the Secretariat to report to the Conference of the Parties at its next meeting on the implementation of the present decision.

⁸ UNEP/CHW.13/INF/43-UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/INF/29-UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/46.

⁹ UNEP/CHW.13/INF/36-UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/INF/26-UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/25.

¹⁰ See United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 2/7 on the sound management of chemicals and waste.

RC-8/10: International cooperation and coordination

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Takes note* of the report by the Secretariat on international cooperation and coordination;¹¹ the note by the Secretariat on integrating chemicals and waste management into the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals;¹² and the information provided by the secretariat of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management on the Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and wastes beyond 2020;¹³
2. *Welcomes* the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes the sound management of chemicals and wastes as an essential and integral cross-cutting element of sustainable development;
3. *Emphasizes* the important contributions of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants to supporting the Parties to those conventions in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the achievement of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets;
4. *Takes note* of the methodology for the collection of data relevant to the indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals and requests the Secretariat to continue to cooperate with the United Nations Environment Programme and the secretariats of other chemicals and wastes-related multilateral environmental agreements to ensure a coordinated approach to the implementation of the methodology;
5. *Requests* the Secretariat to make available to the United Nations Environment Programme information relevant to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development submitted to it by Parties, as a contribution to the overall follow-up and review by the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development;
6. *Also requests* the Secretariat to continue to cooperate with the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Statistics Division and other relevant organizations in the development of methodologies for indicators relevant to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions;¹⁴
7. *Further requests* the Secretariat, subject to the availability of resources, to assist Parties, upon request, in their efforts to integrate relevant elements of the conventions into their national plans and strategies for sustainable development, and, as appropriate, legislation;
8. *Welcomes* the adoption of relevant resolutions by the United Nations Environment Assembly at its second session, invites the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to take into account the work of the conventions in the implementation of those resolutions, and requests the Executive Secretary of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions to cooperate with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme in the implementation of those resolutions;
9. *Welcomes* the resolutions adopted at the fourth session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management, including in particular the endorsement of the overall orientation and guidance for achieving the 2020 goal, and the resolution to launch an intersessional process on the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020, and requests the Secretariat to continue to cooperate with the secretariat of the Strategic Approach in this respect and to participate in and provide relevant input to the Strategic Approach intersessional process on the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020;

¹¹ UNEP/CHW.13/INF/38-UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/INF/27-UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/44.

¹² UNEP/CHW.13/INF/39-UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/INF/28-UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/45.

¹³ UNEP/CHW.13/INF/54-UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/INF/42-UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/58.

¹⁴ In accordance with the decisions of the United Nations Statistical Commission.

10. *Requests* the Secretariat to continue to enhance cooperation and coordination with the interim secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury and the secretariat of the Strategic Approach in areas of relevance to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, as well as with the international organizations and the activities listed in the report by the Secretariat on international cooperation and coordination;¹⁵

11. *Also requests* the Secretariat to report on the implementation of the present decision to the Conference of the Parties at its next meeting.

ADVANCE

¹⁵ UNEP/CHW.13/INF/38-UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/INF/27-UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/44.

RC-8/11: Enhancing cooperation and coordination among the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions

The Conference of the Parties,

Mindful of the legal autonomy of, respectively, the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants,

Reaffirming that actions taken to enhance coordination and cooperation should be aimed at strengthening the implementation of the three conventions at the national, regional and global levels, promoting coherent policy guidance and enhancing efficiency in the provision of support to Parties with a view to reducing their administrative burden and maximizing the effective and efficient use of resources at all levels, taking into account national-level activities, circumstances and priorities, as appropriate,

Mindful that several of the follow-up actions to the recommendations presented in the reports on the reviews called for in decisions BC-12/20, RC-7/10 and SC-7/28¹⁶ are addressed in decisions adopted by the conferences of the Parties at their 2017 meetings,

1. *Welcomes* the report on the further review of the synergies arrangements;¹⁷
2. *Also welcomes* the report on the review of the matrix-based management approach and organization¹⁸ undertaken by the Executive Director in consultation with the Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;
3. *Further welcomes* the report on the review of the proposals to enhance synergies arrangements set out in the note by the Secretariat on the organization and operation of the part of the Rotterdam Convention Secretariat hosted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;¹⁹
4. *Requests* the Secretariat to continue to seek opportunities for enhanced coordination and cooperation among the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions in order to ensure policy coherence and enhance efficiency with a view to reducing the administrative burden and maximizing the effective and efficient use of resources at all levels;
5. *Invites* Parties to submit to the Secretariat, by 30 June 2018, suggestions for possible further action to enhance cooperation and coordination among the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions and requests the Secretariat to inform the Conference of the Parties about the specific suggestions received in the documents to be considered under each relevant agenda item for its next meeting;
6. *Requests* the Secretariat to include information on progress achieved in enhancing cooperation and coordination in its reports on the implementation of relevant decisions.

¹⁶ UNEP/CHW.13/22/Add.1-UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/21/Add.1-UNEP/POPS/COP.8/25/Add.1.

¹⁷ UNEP/CHW.13/INF/43-UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/INF/29-UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/46, annex.

¹⁸ UNEP/CHW.13/INF/44-UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/INF/30-UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/47, annex.

¹⁹ UNEP/CHW.13/INF/45-UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/INF/31-UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/48, annex.

RC-8/12: Clearing-house mechanism for information exchange

The Conference of the Parties,

1. *Welcomes* the progress made in the implementation of the joint clearing-house mechanism;
2. *Welcomes* the work of the Secretariat in revising the draft joint clearing-house mechanism strategy²⁰ and in preparing a draft workplan for the implementation of the joint clearing-house mechanism for the biennium 2018–2019;²¹
3. *Requests* the Secretariat, subject to the availability of resources:
 - (a) To start the work to implement the strategy of the joint clearing-house mechanism²² in a gradual and cost-effective manner;
 - (b) To implement the activities of the workplan for the biennium 2018–2019 in accordance with the programme of work and budget for the Convention for the biennium;
4. *Also requests* the Secretariat:
 - (a) To ensure that activities undertaken in the development of the clearing-house mechanism are cost-effective, proportionate and balanced and in line with the capacity and resources of the Secretariat;
 - (b) To prioritize recurring activities, in particular in respect of maintenance;
 - (c) To implement activities in-house whenever possible and to resort to the use of consultants only in justifiable cases;
 - (d) To link with other relevant existing mechanisms and sources of information without duplicating their content;
 - (e) Where possible, to participate in meetings through electronic means and to use translations already available in the six official United Nations languages;
5. *Further requests* the Secretariat to continue to enhance cooperation and coordination activities with existing partners in the area of information exchange, to explore possible cooperative activities with new partners as appropriate and to ensure complementarity and avoid duplication with existing and future activities, tools and mechanisms;
6. *Invites* Parties and others to participate, as appropriate, in the development of the strategy and in relevant activities of the workplan in accordance with the present decision;
7. *Requests* the Secretariat to keep the strategy under regular review in order to take into account lessons learned and relevant developments with regard to matters such as the multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder discussions on the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020.

²⁰ UNEP/CHW.13/INF/47-UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/INF/33-UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/50.

²¹ UNEP/CHW.13/INF/48-UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/INF/39-UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/43.

²² UNEP/CHW.13/INF/47-UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/INF/33-UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/50.

RC-8/13: Mainstreaming gender

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling Sustainable Development Goal 5 on gender equality, adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015 in its resolution 70/1, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”,

Recalling also United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 2/5 of 27 May 2016, entitled “Delivering on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, which, among other things, stresses the importance of respecting, protecting and promoting gender equality in delivering the environmental dimension of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

1. *Welcomes* the Gender Action Plan of the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions and the report on the implementation of the Gender Action Plan²³ and requests the Secretariat to continue its efforts in respect of gender mainstreaming in its activities, projects and programmes;

2. *Recognizes* that, notwithstanding the efforts of Parties and the Secretariat to promote gender equality, efforts are still needed to ensure that women and men from all Parties are equally involved in the implementation of the three conventions and are represented in their bodies and processes and thus inform and participate in decision-making on gender-responsive hazardous chemicals and wastes policies;

3. *Requests* the Secretariat:

(a) In accordance with decisions BC-12/25, RC-7/15 and SC-7/33, to continue to report on the implementation of the Gender Action Plan to the conferences of the Parties at their meetings in 2019 and at subsequent meetings;

(b) To update, for consideration by the conferences of the Parties at their next meetings, the Gender Action Plan for mainstreaming gender considerations in the programme of work with indicators for monitoring progress so as to enable the conferences of the Parties to follow up on the plan’s implementation.

²³ UNEP/CHW.13/INF/46-UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/INF/32-UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/49, annex.

RC-8/14: Synergies in preventing and combating illegal traffic and trade in hazardous chemicals and wastes

The Conference of the Parties,

Noting the priority areas for action recognized in decision SC-8/18 on effectiveness evaluation as they relate to strengthening legislation and regulations for the implementation and enforcement of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants,

Mindful of decision BC-13/10 on national legislation, notifications, enforcement of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal and efforts to combat illegal traffic under the Convention,

1. *Welcomes* the analysis of possible synergies in preventing and combating illegal traffic and trade in hazardous chemicals and wastes, building on lessons learned under the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal;²⁴
2. *Emphasizes* the importance of the effective implementation of the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, in particular Articles 11 and 12, for preventing and combating illegal trade in hazardous chemicals;
3. *Underlines* the importance of adequate legal and institutional frameworks at the national level in preventing and combating illegal traffic and trade in hazardous chemicals and wastes under the Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention and the Stockholm Convention;
4. *Emphasizes* the need to ensure complementary and consistency and to avoid duplication of the work on illegal traffic and trade under the conventions with similar work by the United Nations Environment Programme and other relevant organizations;
5. *Urges* Parties to strengthen action under the conventions, including cooperation with other Parties, to combat illegal traffic and trade in hazardous chemicals and wastes;
6. *Emphasizes* the importance of the information provided by Parties to the Secretariat under each convention on the measures that they have adopted in order to implement the convention and requests the Secretariat to make the information relevant to illegal traffic and trade, if not identified as confidential by Parties involved, available on the website of the convention, without duplicating related requests under the other conventions;
7. *Encourages* Parties to two or more of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions:
 - (a) To establish, where they do not yet exist, coordinating mechanisms at the national level with a view to facilitating the exchange of information among relevant authorities responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the provisions of the conventions aimed at controlling the export and import of the chemicals and wastes covered under the conventions, other relevant institutions and the private sector;
 - (b) To review, through those coordinating mechanisms, the lessons learned under each convention that could benefit the implementation and enforcement of the others and, as appropriate, to adjust their legal and institutional frameworks accordingly;
8. *Invites* Parties to share with other Parties, through the Secretariat, while avoiding duplication:
 - (a) Their experiences pursuant to paragraph 7 above;
 - (b) Information on cases of illegal trade in hazardous chemicals and wastes;
9. *Invites* the member organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals, the Basel Convention and Stockholm Convention regional centres, the International Criminal Police Organization, the World Customs Organization, the secretariat of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and relevant global and regional enforcement networks to provide the Conference of the Parties, through the Secretariat, with information on their activities aimed at preventing and combating illegal traffic and trade in hazardous chemicals and wastes as well as lessons learned from those activities for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its next meeting;

²⁴ UNEP/CHW.13/INF/49-UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/INF/34-UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/51.

10. *Requests* the Secretariat:

(a) To seek, subject to the availability of resources, comments from Parties and others on further areas, including areas common to two or three of the conventions, in which legal clarity could be improved as a means of preventing and combating illegal traffic and trade in hazardous chemicals and wastes and, based on those comments, to prepare a report, including recommendations, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its next meeting;

(b) To support Parties, upon request and within available resources, on matters pertaining to the implementation and enforcement of the provisions of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions aimed at controlling the export and import of chemicals and wastes covered under the three conventions, including on the development and updating of national legislation or other measures;

(c) To develop examples of the integration of the provisions of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions into national legal frameworks and to organize training activities, subject to the availability of resources and in collaboration with partners, to assist Parties, particularly developing-country Parties and Parties with economies in transition, in the development of national legislation and other measures to implement and enforce the provisions of the conventions aimed at controlling the export and import of chemicals and wastes covered under the conventions;

(d) To report on the implementation of the present decision to the Conference of the Parties at its next meeting.

ADVANCED

RC-8/15: From science to action

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Emphasizes* that, through its subsidiary bodies, expert groups and other related mechanisms, including with other partners, the necessary processes are in place to ensure science-based work and decision-making under the Basel Convention on the Control of the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and welcomes their work in that regard;
2. *Emphasizes* the importance of, and the need to enhance, the interaction between scientists, policymakers and other actors in the policy process to promote the exchange, development and joint construction of knowledge with the aim of achieving more informed decision-making for reaching the objectives of the conventions;
3. *Encourages* Parties and other stakeholders to initiate action to promote science-based decision-making and action in the implementation of the conventions at the national level;
4. *Takes note* of the Secretariat's draft road map for further engaging Parties and other stakeholders in informed dialogue for enhanced science-based action in the implementation of the conventions;²⁵
5. *Requests* the Secretariat, subject to the availability of resources, and in collaboration with regional centres, as appropriate, to undertake capacity-building and training activities to support Parties in science-based decision-making and action in the implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions;
6. *Welcomes* the progress made to date and requests the Secretariat, by 30 September 2017, to further revise the draft road map with a focus on moving from multilateral dialogue to action at the national and regional levels while avoiding duplication and inconsistencies with existing mechanisms and taking into account the views expressed by Parties during the 2017 meetings of the conferences of the Parties to the three conventions;
7. *Invites* Parties and others to submit comments on the further revised road map by 28 February 2018;
8. *Invites* Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions to nominate through their bureau representatives up to four experts per United Nations region, by 30 June 2017, to assist the Secretariat in further revising the draft road map, working through electronic means, and requests the Secretariat to prepare a final draft, with a focus on enhancing science-based action at the national and regional levels, in particular with regard to section 4.2 and appendix 1 of the current draft road map,²⁶ for consideration by the conferences of the Parties to the three conventions at their next meetings;
9. *Requests* the Secretariat to cooperate and coordinate with the United Nations Environment Programme and other relevant organizations, scientific bodies and stakeholders to strengthen the science-policy interface and to report to the conferences of the Parties at their meetings in 2019 on the implementation of the present decision.

²⁵ UNEP/CHW.13/INF/50-UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/INF/35-UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/52, annex I.

²⁶ Ibid.

RC-8/16: Draft memorandum of understanding between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Environment Programme and the Conference of the Parties to the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade

The Conference of the Parties,

Noting the legal autonomy of the Conference of the Parties and noting that the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the conferences of the Parties to the Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants have equal decision-making authority within their respective mandates,

1. *Recalls* its request in decision RC-7/14 for the preparation of draft memorandums of understanding concerning the provision of secretariat functions for the Convention and notes with concern that no such draft has been submitted for consideration and possible adoption by the Conference of the Parties in 2017;
2. *Reiterates* its request in decision RC-7/14 for the preparation by the Secretariat of such draft memorandums of understanding for consideration and possible adoption at its next meeting;
3. *Takes note* of United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 2/18 on the relationship between UNEP and multilateral environmental agreements and of the progress report prepared by the Executive Director of UNEP;²⁷
4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions to engage actively in the work of the Executive Director, in consultation with the secretariats of other UNEP-administered multilateral environmental agreements, to develop a flexible draft template of options for the provision of secretariat services in an appropriate form, taking into account the UNEP delegation of authority policy and framework for the management and administration of multilateral environmental agreement secretariats and the draft memorandums of understanding between the conferences of the Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions and the Executive Director;²⁸
5. *Decides* that if the work of UNEP under paragraph 4 above is not finalized in time for the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties it should not delay consideration of the draft memorandum of understanding;
6. *Acknowledges* the continued application of the memorandum of understanding between the Director-General of FAO and the Executive Director concerning arrangements for performing jointly the secretariat functions for the Rotterdam Convention, which was approved by the Conference of the Parties in its decision RC-2/5 and entered into force on 28 November 2005 and is distinct from the draft memorandum of understanding requested in RC-7/14 to be submitted for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its next meeting;
7. *Decides* to include the draft memorandum of understanding as an item on the provisional agenda of the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in accordance with rule 10 (b) of the rules of procedure.

²⁷ UNEP/CHW.13/INF/56-UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/INF/46-UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/59.

²⁸ UNEP/CHW.12/25, annex; UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.7/19, annex; UNEP/POPS/COP.7/9, annex.

RC-8/17: Programme of work and budget for the Rotterdam Convention for the biennium 2018–2019

The Conference of the Parties,

Taking note of the financial reports on the Rotterdam Convention trust funds for 2016 and estimated expenditures for 2017 from the Trust Fund for the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (Rotterdam Convention Trust Fund),²⁹

I

Trust Fund for the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade

1. *Approves* the programme budget for the Rotterdam Convention for the biennium 2018–2019 of 8,239,100 United States dollars for the purposes set out in table 1 of the present decision;
2. *Authorizes* the executive secretaries of the Rotterdam Convention to make commitments in an amount up to the approved operational budget, drawing upon available cash resources;
3. *Decides* to maintain the working capital reserve at the level of 15 per cent of the annual average of the biennial operational budgets for the biennium 2018–2019;
4. *Invites* the governing bodies of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue and, where possible, increase their financial and other support for the operation of the Convention and its Secretariat in the biennium 2018–2019;
5. *Welcomes* the continued contribution by Italy and Switzerland, the host countries of the Secretariat, of 1,200,000 euros each for the biennium to the Secretariat to offset planned expenditures;
6. *Notes* that 50 percent of Switzerland's host country contribution of 1,200,000 euros for the biennium, equivalent to 651,466 United States dollars,³⁰ will be apportioned to the Rotterdam Convention General Trust Fund and the remainder to the Special Trust Fund for the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade;
7. *Adopts* the indicative scale of assessments for the apportionment of expenses for the biennium 2018–2019 set out in table 2 of the present decision and authorizes the executive secretaries, consistent with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, to adjust the scale to include all Parties for which the Convention enters into force before 1 January 2018 for 2018 and before 1 January 2019 for 2019;
8. *Recalls* that contributions to the Rotterdam Convention Trust Fund are expected by or on 1 January of the year for which they have been budgeted, requests Parties to pay their contributions promptly, encourages Parties in a position to do so to pay their contributions by 16 October 2017 for the calendar year 2018 and by 16 October 2018 for the calendar year 2019 and requests the Secretariat to notify Parties of the amounts of their contributions as early as possible in the year preceding the year in which they are due;
9. *Notes with concern* that a number of Parties have not paid their contributions to the Rotterdam Convention Trust Fund for 2016 and prior years, contrary to the provisions of paragraph 3 (a) of rule 5 of the financial rules;

²⁹ UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/INF/38/Rev.2.

³⁰ The 50 per cent host country contribution of Switzerland to the General Trust Fund of 600,000 euros for 2018–2019 is equivalent to 651,466 United States dollars using the United Nations operational exchange rate of 1 May 2017, according to which 1 United States dollar equals 0.921 euros.

10. *Urges* Parties to pay their contributions promptly by or on 1 January of the year to which the contributions apply and requests the Secretariat to present at regional meetings information on the state of play³¹ regarding arrears and their consequences;

11. *Recalls* paragraph 14 of decision RC-7/15 and decides to continue the practice, with regard to contributions due from 1 January 2005 onwards, that no representative of any Party whose contributions are in arrears for two or more years shall be eligible to become a member of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties or a member of any subsidiary body of the Conference of the Parties, provided, however, that this shall not apply to Parties that are least developed countries or small island developing States or to any Party that has agreed on and is respecting a schedule of payments in accordance with the financial rules;

12. *Also recalls* paragraph 15 of decision RC-7/15 and decides to continue the practice that no representative of any Party whose contributions are in arrears for four or more years and that has not agreed on or is not respecting a schedule of payments implemented in accordance with paragraph 3 (d) of rule 5 of the financial rules shall be eligible to receive financial support for attendance at intersessional workshops or other informal meetings, as arrears that have been outstanding for more than four years must be treated as 100 per cent doubtful debts under the International Public Sector Accounting Standards;

13. *Takes note* of the efforts of the executive secretaries and the President of the Conference of the Parties, who through a jointly signed letter invited the ministers of foreign affairs of Parties with contributions in arrears to take timely action to rectify those arrears, requests that this practice continue and thanks those Parties that have responded in a positive manner by paying their outstanding contributions;

14. *Also takes note* of the indicative staffing table for the Secretariat for the biennium 2018–2019 used for costing purposes to set the overall budget, which is set out in table 3 of the present decision;

15. *Authorizes* the Executive Secretary, should the annual increase applied to real staff costs and used to determine the staffing envelope not be adequate, on an exceptional basis and as a last resort to draw additional funds, not exceeding 100,000 United States dollars, from the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions' three general trust funds' net balance to cover any shortfall in the approved staffing envelope for the biennium 2018–2019, provided that the balances are not reduced below the respective working capital reserves, except in the case of the Stockholm Convention, the working capital reserve for which may temporarily be used for this purpose;

16. *Authorizes* the executive secretaries to continue to determine the staffing levels, numbers and structure of the Secretariat in a flexible manner as recommended by the Office of Internal Oversight Services in its audit report,³² provided that the executive secretaries remain within the overall cost of the staff numbers set out in table 3 of the present decision for the biennium 2018–2019;

17. *Invites* the Executive Secretary to continue cooperating on programmatic matters with the interim secretariat to the Minamata Convention and to provide any secretariat support that may be requested and is fully funded by the Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention;

18. *Requests* the Secretariat to ensure the full utilization of the programme support costs available to it in 2018–2019 and, where possible, to offset those costs against the administrative components of the approved budget;

II

Special Trust Fund for the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade

19. *Takes note* of the funding estimates included in table 1 of the present decision for activities under the Convention to be financed from the Special Trust Fund for the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides

³¹ For the present decision, “state of play” consists of the current status of arrears, difficulties with paying assessed contributions due to restrictions that go beyond national jurisdiction and the status of any payment plans agreed on with the Secretariat.

³² Office of Internal Oversight Services, Internal Audit Division, Report 2014/024, available at <https://oios.un.org/page/download/id/120>.

in International Trade (voluntary Special Trust Fund) in the amount of 3,957,125 United States dollars for the biennium 2018–2019;

20. *Notes* that the voluntary Special Trust Fund requirement presented in the budget represents the Secretariats' best efforts to be realistic and reflects priorities agreed upon by all Parties and urges Parties and invites non-Parties and others to make voluntary contributions to the voluntary Special Trust Fund so as to encourage contributions from donors;

21. *Invites* Switzerland to include in its contribution to the voluntary Special Trust Fund support for, among other things, the participation of developing-country Parties, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, and Parties with economies in transition in meetings of the Convention and joint activities between the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions;

22. *Urges* Parties, and invites others in a position to do so, to contribute urgently to the voluntary Special Trust Fund with a view to ensuring the full and effective participation of developing-country Parties, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, and Parties with economies in transition in the meetings of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies;

III

Preparations for the next biennium

23. *Decides* that the two trust funds for the Convention shall be continued until 31 December 2019 and requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to extend them for the biennium 2018–2019, subject to the approval of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme;

24. *Takes note* of the efforts since 2012 to enhance efficiency in the use of financial and human resources in the joint secretariat and encourages the executive secretaries to continue such efforts in the future work of the Secretariat;

25. *Requests* the executive secretaries to prepare a budget for the biennium 2020–2021, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting, explaining the key principles, assumptions and programmatic strategy on which the budget is based and presenting expenditures for the 2020–2021 period in a programmatic format;

26. *Notes* the need to facilitate priority-setting by providing Parties with timely information on the financial consequences of various options and, to that end, requests the executive secretaries to include in the proposed operational budget for the biennium 2020–2021 two alternative funding scenarios that take account of any efficiencies identified as a result of paragraph 24 above and are based on:

(a) Their assessment of the required changes in the operational budget, which should not exceed a 5 per cent increase over the 2018–2019 level in nominal terms, to finance all proposals before the Conference of the Parties that have budgetary implications;

(b) Maintaining the operational budget at the 2018–2019 level in nominal terms;

27. *Requests* the Secretariat, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to report to the Conference of the Parties which activities were financed from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations contribution in the implementation of the 2018–2019 programme of work and to identify which activities are going to be implemented, funded or co-funded from that contribution in the 2020–2021 programme of work and budget;

28. *Requests* the executive secretaries at the ninth ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties to provide, where relevant, cost estimates for actions that have budgetary implications that are not foreseen in the draft programme of work but are included in proposed draft decisions before the adoption of those decisions by the Conference of the Parties;

29. *Stresses* the need to ensure that the proposal for the 2020–2021 voluntary Special Trust Fund requirement presented in the budget is realistic and represents the agreed priorities of all Parties so as to encourage voluntary contributions from donors;

30. *Requests* the Secretariat to identify elements of programmatic cooperation with other organizations of the chemicals and wastes cluster for the programme of work for 2018–2019 in line with decision RC-8/10 on international cooperation and coordination.

Table 1: Programme budget, reserves and financing for the 2018–2019 biennium (*United States dollars*)*Programme budget*

	<i>General trust fund</i>			<i>Voluntary trust fund</i>		
	<i>Basel</i>	<i>Rotterdam</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>Basel</i>	<i>Rotterdam</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>
1 Fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention	557 575			1 014 871		
2 Ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Rotterdam Convention		557 575			1 014 871	
3 Ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention			557 575			1 014 871
4 Eleventh meeting of the Basel Convention Open-ended Working Group	347 982			669 512		
5 Fourteenth and fifteenth meetings of the Rotterdam Convention Chemical Review Committee and orientation workshop for members of the Chemical Review Committee		517 208			89 535	
6 Fourteenth and fifteenth meetings of the Stockholm Convention Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee			952 962			111 552
7 Meeting of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention and joint meeting of the bureaux to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions	50 900					
8 Meeting of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties to the Rotterdam Convention and joint meeting of the bureaux to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions		30 200				
9 Meeting of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention and joint meeting of the bureaux to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions			44 000			
10 Thirteenth meeting of the Basel Convention Implementation and Compliance Committee	35 000			30 280		
12 Support for the work of and coordination between the scientific bodies of the conventions				40 000	40 000	40 000
13 Technical assistance and capacity development programme of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions ¹				516 000	636 500	637 500
14 Training and capacity development activities under the Basel Convention				1 000 000		
15 Training and capacity development activities under the Rotterdam Convention					1 000 000	
16 Training and capacity development activities under the Stockholm Convention						1 000 000
18 Partnerships for technical assistance				566 600	278 800	39 600
19 Coordination of and support for the Basel and Stockholm convention regional centres and cooperation and coordination between regional centres	44 150		44 150	300 000		300 000
20 Scientific support for Parties to the Basel Convention	275 000		20 000	235 000		
21 Scientific support for Parties to the Rotterdam Convention		60 000			130 000	
22 Scientific support for Parties to the Stockholm Convention			135 000			372 000
23 Effectiveness evaluation and the global monitoring plan			60 000			398 000
24 National reporting	42 500		70 000	107 500		20 000

	<i>General trust fund</i>			<i>Voluntary trust fund</i>		
	<i>Basel</i>	<i>Rotterdam</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>Basel</i>	<i>Rotterdam</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>
25 Clearing-house mechanism for information exchange, including the prior informed consent database and the Rotterdam Convention website in English, French and Spanish	42 705	92 792	42 703	83 334	83 330	83 336
26 Publications	33 400	33 200	33 400			
27 Joint communication, outreach and public awareness	10 000	10 000	10 000			
28 Executive direction and management	122 300	225 427	204 868			
29 International cooperation and coordination, including partnerships						
30 Financial resources and mechanisms	12 000	12 000	12 000			
32 Legal and policy specific to the Basel Convention				402 500		
33 Joint legal and policy activities under the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions; national legislation, illegal traffic and trade, and enforcement under the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions				20 000		
34 Coordination and provision of support to Parties in follow-up to the country-led initiative on environmentally sound management and further legal clarity				677 500		
35 Office maintenance and services	364 080	212 040	364 080			
36 Joint information technology services	100 000	80 000	100 000			
Staff costs	6 488 841	5 460 797	7 599 014	228 845	228 845	228 845
Total (excluding programme support costs)	8 526 433	7 291 239	10 249 752	5 891 942	3 501 881	4 245 704
Programme support costs	1 108 436	947 861	1 332 468	765 952	455 244	551 941
Total (including programme support costs)	9 634 869	8 239 100	11 582 220	6 657 894	3 957 125	4 797 645
Grand total		29 456 189		15 412 664		

¹ The impact assessment of the implementation of the technical assistance plan shall be funded as a priority using unearmarked contributions to the voluntary trust funds of the conventions.

Reserves

	<i>Basel</i>	<i>Rotterdam</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>
2018–2019 approved budget from the general trust fund	9 634 869	8 239 100	11 582 220
<i>Working capital reserve</i>			
Current level	705 363	611 008	748 847
Required level	722 615	617 933	868 666
Approved changes to the working capital reserve	17 252	6 924	119 820
<i>Rotterdam Convention special contingency reserve</i>			
Current Level	0	292 540	0
Approved changes to the Rotterdam Convention special contingency reserve	0	0	0
Total required for the approved budget and changes to reserves	9 652 121	8 246 025	11 702 039

Financing

	<i>Basel</i>	<i>Rotterdam</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>
Funded from the trust fund balance	0	0	0
Funded from the Rotterdam Convention special contingency reserve	0	0	0
Funded from the host country contributions of Switzerland ^{1,2}	0	651 466	1 934 389
Funded from the host country contributions of Italy ¹	0	1 302 932	0
Funded from assessed contributions of Parties	9 652 121	6 291 627	9 767 650

¹ The host country contribution for the Rotterdam Convention was pledged in Euros and converted to United States dollars using the United Nations operational rate of exchange of 1 United States dollar = 0.921 euros on 1 May 2017.

² The host country contribution for the Stockholm Convention was pledged in Swiss francs and converted into United States dollars using the United Nations operational rate of exchange of 1 United States dollar = 0.996 Swiss francs on 1 May 2017.

Table 2: Assessed contributions apportioned to Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions for the 2018–2019 biennium (United States dollars)

	United Nations Secretariat scale		Basel Convention (BCL)			Rotterdam Convention (ROL)			Stockholm Convention (SCL)		
	Party	United Nations scale		BC adjusted scale, per cent	Average annual contribution for biennium		RC adjusted scale, per cent	Average annual contribution for biennium		SC adjusted scale, per cent	Average annual contribution for biennium
	Remarks	(1)		(2)	(4)		(3)	(4)		(3)	(4)
	-	Per cent	No.	Per cent	United States dollars	No.	Per cent	United States dollars	No.	Per cent	United States dollars
1	Afghanistan	0.006	1	0.008	362	1	0.010	315	1	0.010	488
2	Albania	0.008	2	0.010	483	2	0.010	315	2	0.010	488
3	Algeria	0.161	3	0.201	9 717	-	n.a.	n.a.	3	0.213	10 400
4	Andorra	0.006	4	0.008	362	-	n.a.	n.a.	4	n.a.	n.a.
5	Angola	0.010	5	0.010	483	-	n.a.	n.a.	-	0.010	488
6	Antigua and Barbuda	0.002	6	0.003	121	3	0.010	315	5	0.010	488
7	Argentina	0.892	7	1.115	53 834	4	1.131	35 595	6	1.180	57 623
8	Armenia	0.006	8	0.008	362	5	0.010	315	7	0.010	488
9	Australia	2.337	9	2.923	141 043	6	2.964	93 256	8	3.091	150 969
10	Austria	0.720	10	0.900	43 454	7	0.913	28 731	9	0.952	46 511
11	Azerbaijan	0.060	11	0.075	3 621	-	n.a.	n.a.	10	0.079	3 876
12	Bahamas	0.014	12	0.018	845	-	n.a.	n.a.	11	0.019	904
13	Bahrain	0.044	13	0.055	2 655	8	0.056	1 756	12	0.058	2 842
14	Bangladesh	0.010	14	0.010	483	-	n.a.	n.a.	13	0.010	488
15	Barbados	0.007	15	0.009	422	-	n.a.	n.a.	14	0.010	488
16	Belarus	0.056	16	0.070	3 380	-	n.a.	n.a.	15	0.074	3 618
17	Belgium	0.885	17	1.107	53 412	9	1.123	35 315	16	1.171	57 170
18	Belize	0.001	18	0.001	60	10	0.010	315	17	0.010	488
19	Benin	0.003	19	0.004	181	11	0.010	315	18	0.010	488
20	Bhutan	0.001	20	0.001	60	-	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.
21	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.012	21	0.015	724	12	0.000	0	19	0.016	775
22	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.013	22	0.016	785	13	0.016	519	20	0.017	840
23	Botswana	0.014	23	0.018	845	14	0.018	559	21	0.019	904
24	Brazil	3.823	24	4.781	230 726	15	4.849	152 554	22	5.057	246 963
25	Brunei Darussalam	0.029	25	0.036	1 750	-	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.
26	Bulgaria	0.045	26	0.056	2 716	16	0.057	1 796	23	0.060	2 907
27	Burkina Faso	0.004	27	0.005	241	17	0.010	315	24	0.010	488
28	Burundi	0.001	28	0.001	60	18	0.010	315	25	0.010	488
29	Cabo Verde	0.001	29	0.001	60	19	0.010	315	26	0.010	488
30	Cambodia	0.004	30	0.005	241	20	0.010	315	27	0.010	488
31	Cameroon	0.010	31	0.013	604	21	0.013	399	28	0.013	646
32	Canada	2.921	32	3.653	176 288	22	3.705	116 561	29	3.864	188 695
33	Central African Republic	0.001	33	0.001	60	-	n.a.	n.a.	30	0.010	488
34	Chad	0.005	34	0.006	302	23	0.010	315	31	0.010	488
35	Chile	0.399	35	0.499	24 080	24	0.506	15 922	32	0.528	25 775
36	China	7.921	36	9.906	478 049	25	10.048	316 082	33	10.477	511 691
37	Colombia	0.322	37	0.403	19 433	26	0.408	12 849	34	0.426	20 801
38	Comoros	0.001	38	0.001	60	-	n.a.	n.a.	35	0.010	488
39	Congo	0.006	39	0.008	362	27	0.010	315	36	0.010	488
40	Cook Islands	0.001	40	0.001	60	28	0.010	315	37	0.010	488
41	Costa Rica	0.047	41	0.059	2 837	29	0.060	1 876	38	0.062	3 036
42	Côte d'Ivoire	0.009	42	0.011	543	30	0.011	359	39	0.010	488
43	Croatia	0.099	43	0.124	5 975	31	0.126	3 951	40	0.131	6 395
44	Cuba	0.065	44	0.081	3 923	32	0.082	2 594	41	0.086	4 199
45	Cyprus	0.043	45	0.054	2 595	33	0.055	1 716	42	0.057	2 778
46	Czechia	0.344	46	0.430	20 761	34	0.436	13 727	43	0.455	22 222
47	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.005	47	0.006	302	35	0.010	315	44	0.010	488
48	Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.008	48	0.010	483	36	0.010	315	45	0.010	488
49	Denmark	0.584	49	0.730	35 246	37	0.741	23 304	46	0.772	37 726
50	Djibouti	0.001	50	0.001	60	38	0.010	315	47	0.010	488
51	Dominica	0.001	51	0.001	60	39	0.010	315	48	0.010	488
52	Dominican Republic	0.046	52	0.058	2 776	40	0.058	1 836	49	0.061	2 972
53	Ecuador	0.067	53	0.084	4 044	41	0.085	2 674	50	0.089	4 328

		<i>United Nations Secretariat scale</i>		<i>Basel Convention (BCL)</i>			<i>Rotterdam Convention (ROL)</i>			<i>Stockholm Convention (SCL)</i>		
	<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations scale</i>		<i>BC adjusted scale, per cent</i>	<i>Average annual contribution for biennium</i>		<i>RC adjusted scale, per cent</i>	<i>Average annual contribution for biennium</i>		<i>SC adjusted scale, per cent</i>	<i>Average annual contribution for biennium</i>	
	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>(1)</i>		<i>(2)</i>	<i>(4)</i>		<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>		<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	
	-	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>United States dollars</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>United States dollars</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>United States dollars</i>	
54	Egypt	0.152	54	0.190	9 174	-	n.a.	n.a.	51	0.201	9 819	
55	El Salvador	0.014	55	0.018	845	42	0.018	559	52	0.019	904	
56	Equatorial Guinea	0.010	56	0.010	483	43	0.010	315	-	n.a.	n.a.	
57	Eritrea	0.001	57	0.001	60	44	0.010	315	53	0.010	488	
58	Estonia	0.038	58	0.048	2 293	45	0.048	1 516	54	0.050	2 455	
59	Ethiopia	0.010	59	0.010	483	46	0.010	315	55	0.010	488	
60	European Union	2.500	60	2.500	120 652	47	2.500	78 645	56	2.500	122 096	
61	Fiji	0.003		n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	57	0.010	488	
62	Finland	0.456	61	0.570	27 521	48	0.578	18 196	58	0.603	29 457	
63	France	4.859	62	6.076	293 251	49	6.164	193 895	59	6.427	313 888	
64	Gabon	0.017	63	0.021	1 026	50	0.022	678	60	0.022	1 098	
65	Gambia	0.001	64	0.001	60	51	0.010	315	61	0.010	488	
66	Georgia	0.008	65	0.010	483	52	0.010	315	62	0.010	488	
67	Germany	6.389	66	7.990	385 589	53	8.104	254 949	63	8.451	412 725	
68	Ghana	0.016	67	0.020	966	54	0.020	638	64	0.021	1 034	
69	Greece	0.471	68	0.589	28 426	55	0.597	18 795	65	0.623	30 426	
70	Guatemala	0.028	69	0.035	1 690	56	0.036	1 117	66	0.037	1 809	
71	Guinea	0.002	70	0.003	121	57	0.010	315	67	0.010	488	
72	Guinea-Bissau	0.001	71	0.001	60	58	0.010	315	68	0.010	488	
73	Guyana	0.002	72	0.003	121	59	0.010	315	69	0.010	488	
74	Honduras	0.008	73	0.010	483	60	0.010	315	70	0.010	488	
75	Hungary	0.161	74	0.201	9 717	61	0.204	6 425	71	0.213	10 400	
76	Iceland	0.023	75	0.029	1 388	-	n.a.	n.a.	72	0.030	1 486	
77	India	0.737	76	0.922	44 479	62	0.935	29 410	73	0.975	47 610	
78	Indonesia	0.504	77	0.630	30 417	63	0.639	20 112	74	0.667	32 558	
79	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.471	78	0.589	28 426	64	0.597	18 795	75	0.623	30 426	
80	Iraq	0.129	79	0.161	7 785	-	n.a.	n.a.	76	0.171	8 333	
81	Ireland	0.335	80	0.419	20 218	65	0.425	13 368	77	0.443	21 641	
82	Israel	0.430	81	0.538	25 951	66	0.545	17 159	-	n.a.	n.a.	
83	Italy	3.748	82	4.687	226 200	67	4.754	149 562	-	n.a.	n.a.	
84	Jamaica	0.009	83	0.011	543	68	0.011	359	78	0.010	488	
85	Japan	9.680	84	12.105	584 208	69	12.279	386 274	79	12.804	625 321	
86	Jordan	0.020	85	0.025	1 207	70	0.025	798	80	0.026	1 292	
87	Kazakhstan	0.191	86	0.239	11 527	71	0.242	7 622	81	0.253	12 338	
88	Kenya	0.018	87	0.023	1 086	72	0.023	718	82	0.024	1 163	
89	Kiribati	0.001	88	0.001	60	-	n.a.	n.a.	83	0.010	488	
90	Kuwait	0.285	89	0.356	17 200	73	0.362	11 373	84	0.377	18 411	
91	Kyrgyzstan	0.002	90	0.003	121	74	0.010	315	85	0.010	488	
92	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.003	91	0.004	181	75	0.010	315	86	0.010	488	
93	Latvia	0.050	92	0.063	3 018	76	0.063	1 995	87	0.066	3 230	
94	Lebanon	0.046	93	0.058	2 776	77	0.058	1 836	88	0.061	2 972	
95	Lesotho	0.001	94	0.001	60	78	0.010	315	89	0.010	488	
96	Liberia	0.001	95	0.001	60	79	0.010	315	90	0.010	488	
97	Libya	0.125	96	0.156	7 544	80	0.159	4 988	91	0.165	8 075	
98	Liechtenstein	0.007	97	0.009	422	81	0.010	315	92	0.010	488	
99	Lithuania	0.072	98	0.090	4 345	82	0.091	2 873	93	0.095	4 651	
100	Luxembourg	0.064	99	0.080	3 863	83	0.081	2 554	94	0.085	4 134	
101	Madagascar	0.003	100	0.004	181	84	0.010	315	95	0.010	488	
102	Malawi	0.002	101	0.003	121	85	0.010	315	96	0.010	488	
103	Malaysia	0.322	102	0.403	19 433	86	0.408	12 849	-	n.a.	n.a.	
104	Maldives	0.002	103	0.003	121	87	0.010	315	97	0.010	488	
105	Mali	0.003	104	0.004	181	88	0.010	315	98	0.010	488	
106	Malta	0.016	105	0.020	966	89	0.020	638	99	0.021	1 034	
107	Marshall Islands	0.001	106	0.001	60	90	0.010	315	100	0.010	488	
108	Mauritania	0.002	107	0.003	121	91	0.010	315	101	0.010	488	
109	Mauritius	0.012	108	0.015	724	92	0.015	479	102	0.016	775	
110	Mexico	1.435	109	1.795	86 605	93	1.820	57 263	103	1.898	92 700	

		<i>United Nations Secretariat scale</i>		<i>Basel Convention (BCL)</i>			<i>Rotterdam Convention (ROL)</i>			<i>Stockholm Convention (SCL)</i>		
	<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations scale</i>		<i>BC adjusted scale, per cent</i>	<i>Average annual contribution for biennium</i>		<i>RC adjusted scale, per cent</i>	<i>Average annual contribution for biennium</i>		<i>SC adjusted scale, per cent</i>	<i>Average annual contribution for biennium</i>	
	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>(1)</i>		<i>(2)</i>	<i>(4)</i>		<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>		<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	
	-	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>United States dollars</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>United States dollars</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>United States dollars</i>	
111	Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.001	110	0.001	60	-	n.a.	n.a.	104	0.010	488	
112	Monaco	0.010	111	0.013	604	-	n.a.	n.a.	105	0.013	646	
113	Mongolia	0.005	112	0.006	302	94	0.010	315	106	0.010	488	
114	Montenegro	0.004	113	0.005	241	95	0.010	315	107	0.010	488	
115	Morocco	0.054	114	0.068	3 259	96	0.068	2 155	108	0.071	3 488	
116	Mozambique	0.004	115	0.005	241	97	0.010	315	109	0.010	488	
117	Myanmar	0.010	116	0.010	483	-	n.a.	n.a.	110	0.010	488	
118	Namibia	0.010	117	0.013	604	98	0.519	16 334	111	0.013	646	
119	Nauru	0.001	118	0.001	60	-	n.a.	n.a.	112	0.010	488	
120	Nepal	0.006	119	0.008	362	99	0.010	315	113	0.010	488	
121	Netherlands	1.482	120	1.853	89 442	100	1.880	59 138	114	1.960	95 736	
122	New Zealand	0.268	121	0.335	16 174	101	0.340	10 694	115	0.354	17 313	
123	Nicaragua	0.004	122	0.005	241	102	0.010	315	116	0.010	488	
124	Niger	0.002	123	0.003	121	103	0.010	315	117	0.010	488	
125	Nigeria	0.209	124	0.261	12 614	104	0.265	8 340	118	0.276	13 501	
126	Niue	0.001		n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	119	0.010	488	
127	Norway	0.849	125	1.062	51 239	105	1.077	33 879	120	1.123	54 845	
128	Oman	0.113	126	0.141	6 820	106	0.143	4 509	121	0.149	7 300	
129	Pakistan	0.093	127	0.116	5 613	107	0.118	3 711	122	0.123	6 008	
130	Palau	0.001	128	0.001	60	-	n.a.	n.a.	123	0.010	488	
131	Panama	0.034	129	0.043	2 052	108	0.043	1 357	124	0.045	2 196	
132	Papua New Guinea	0.004	130	0.005	241	-	n.a.	n.a.	125	0.010	488	
133	Paraguay	0.014	131	0.018	845	109	0.018	559	126	0.019	924	
134	Peru	0.136	132	0.170	8 208	110	0.173	5 427	127	0.180	8 786	
135	Philippines	0.165	133	0.206	9 958	111	0.209	6 584	128	0.218	10 659	
136	Poland	0.841	134	1.052	50 756	112	1.067	33 560	129	1.112	54 328	
137	Portugal	0.392	135	0.490	23 658	113	0.497	15 643	130	0.519	25 323	
138	Qatar	0.269	136	0.336	16 235	114	0.341	10 734	131	0.356	17 377	
139	Republic of Korea	2.039	137	2.550	123 058	115	2.586	81 365	132	2.697	131 718	
140	Republic of Moldova	0.004	138	0.005	241	116	0.010	315	133	0.010	488	
141	Romania	0.184	139	0.230	11 105	117	0.233	7 342	134	0.243	11 886	
142	Russian Federation	3.088	140	3.862	186 367	118	3.917	123 225	135	4.085	199 483	
143	Rwanda	0.002	141	0.003	121	119	0.010	315	136	0.010	488	
144	Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.001	142	0.001	60	120	0.010	315	137	0.010	488	
145	Saint Lucia	0.001	143	0.001	60	-	n.a.	n.a.	138	0.010	488	
146	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	144	0.001	60	121	0.010	315	139	0.010	488	
147	Samoa	0.001	145	0.001	60	122	0.010	315	140	0.010	488	
148	Sao Tome and Principe	0.001	146	0.001	60	123	0.010	315	141	0.010	488	
149	Saudi Arabia	1.146	147	1.433	69 163	124	1.454	45 730	142	1.516	74 031	
150	Senegal	0.005	148	0.006	302	125	0.010	315	143	0.010	488	
151	Serbia	0.032	149	0.040	1 931	126	0.041	1 277	144	0.042	2 067	
152	Seychelles	0.001	150	0.001	60	-	n.a.	n.a.	145	0.010	488	
153	Sierra Leone	0.001	151	0.001	60	127	0.010	315	146	0.010	488	
154	Singapore	0.447	152	0.559	26 977	128	0.567	17 837	147	0.591	28 876	
155	Slovakia	0.160	153	0.200	9 656	129	0.203	6 385	148	0.212	10 336	
156	Slovenia	0.084	154	0.105	5 070	130	0.107	3 352	149	0.111	5 426	
157	Solomon Islands	0.001		n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	150	0.010	488	
158	Somalia	0.001	155	0.001	60	131	0.010	315	151	0.010	488	
159	South Africa	0.364	156	0.455	21 968	132	0.462	14 525	152	0.481	23 514	
160	Spain	2.443	157	3.055	147 440	133	3.099	97 486	153	3.231	157 816	
161	Sri Lanka	0.031	158	0.039	1 871	134	0.039	1 237	154	0.041	2 003	
162	State of Palestine	0.001	159	0.001	60	-	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	
163	Sudan	0.010	160	0.010	483	135	0.010	315	155	0.010	488	
164	Suriname	0.006	161	0.008	362	136	0.010	315	156	0.010	488	
165	Swaziland	0.002	162	0.003	121	137	0.010	315	157	0.010	488	
166	Sweden	0.956	163	1.196	57 697	138	1.213	38 149	158	1.265	61 757	
167	Switzerland	1.140	164	1.426	68 801	139	1.446	45 491	159	1.508	73 643	

	United Nations Secretariat scale		Basel Convention (BCL)			Rotterdam Convention (ROL)			Stockholm Convention (SCL)		
	Party	United Nations scale		BC adjusted scale, per cent	Average annual contribution for biennium		RC adjusted scale, per cent	Average annual contribution for biennium		SC adjusted scale, per cent	Average annual contribution for biennium
	Remarks	(1)		(2)	(4)		(3)	(4)		(3)	(4)
	-	Per cent	No.	Per cent	United States dollars	No.	Per cent	United States dollars	No.	Per cent	United States dollars
168	Syrian Arab Republic	0.024	165	0.030	1 448	140	0.030	958	160	0.032	1 550
169	Tajikistan	0.004	166	0.005	241	-	n.a.	n.a.	161	0.010	488
170	Thailand	0.291	167	0.364	17 562	141	0.369	11 612	162	0.385	18 798
171	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.007	168	0.009	422	142	0.010	315	163	0.010	488
172	Togo	0.001	169	0.001	60	143	0.010	315	164	0.010	488
173	Tonga	0.001	170	0.001	60	144	0.010	315	165	0.010	488
174	Trinidad and Tobago	0.034	171	0.043	2 052	145	0.043	1 357	166	0.045	2 196
175	Tunisia	0.028	172	0.035	1 690	146	0.036	1 117	167	0.037	1 809
176	Turkey	1.018	173	1.273	61 438	-	n.a.	n.a.	168	1.347	65 762
177	Turkmenistan	0.026	174	0.033	1 569	-	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.
178	Tuvalu	0.001		n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	169	0.010	488
179	Uganda	0.009	175	0.010	483	147	0.010	315	170	0.010	488
180	Ukraine	0.103	176	0.129	6 216	148	0.131	4 110	171	0.136	6 654
181	United Arab Emirates	0.604	177	0.755	36 453	149	0.766	24 102	172	0.799	39 018
182	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4.463	178	5.581	269 351	150	5.661	178 093	173	5.903	288 307
183	United Republic of Tanzania	0.010	179	0.010	483	151	0.010	315	174	0.010	488
184	Uruguay	0.079	180	0.099	4 768	152	0.100	3 152	175	0.104	5 103
185	Uzbekistan	0.023	181	0.029	1 388	-	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.
186	Vanuatu	0.001		n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	176	0.010	488
187	Venezuela	0.571	182	0.714	34 461	153	0.724	22 785	177	0.755	36 886
188	Viet Nam	0.058	183	0.073	3 500	154	0.074	2 314	178	0.077	3 747
189	Yemen	0.010	184	0.010	483	155	0.010	315	179	0.010	488
190	Zambia	0.007	185	0.009	422	156	0.010	315	180	0.010	488
191	Zimbabwe	0.004	186	0.005	241	157	0.010	315	181	0.010	488
	Total (annual)	80.490		100.000	4 826 060		100.000	3 145 813		100.000	4 883 825
	Total (biennium)				9 652 121			6 291 627			9 767 650

Remarks:

(1) United Nations scale of assessment per General Assembly resolution 70/245, adopted at the seventieth session of the General Assembly for the years 2016, 2017 and 2018 on 23 December 2015.

(2) Per Rule 5, paragraph 1 (a), of the financial rules of the Basel Convention, contributions made each year by Parties should be based on an indicative scale based on the United Nations scale approved by the General Assembly and should be adjusted to ensure that (i) no Party contributes less than 0.001 per cent of the total, (ii) no one contribution exceeds 22 per cent of the total and (iii) no contribution from a least developed country Party exceeds 0.01 per cent of the total.

(3) Per Rule 5, paragraph 1 (a), of the financial rules of the Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, contributions made each year by Parties should be based on an indicative scale based on the United Nations scale approved by the General Assembly and should be adjusted to ensure that (i) no Party contributes less than 0.01 per cent of the total, (ii) no one contribution exceeds 22 per cent of the total and (iii) no contribution from a least developed country Party exceeds 0.01 per cent of the total.

(4) This is the annual contribution to be paid by the Parties both in 2018 and 2019. It is the same for both years and is based on the total required funds for the biennium and the average requirement for the year.

Table 3: Indicative staffing table for the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions for the biennium 2018–2019*Posts funded from the general trust funds (used for costing purposes only)*

Staff category and level	Approved 2016–2017 Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions				Total proposed 2018–2019 Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions			
	Core funded	In-kind by FAO	UNEP programme support costs	Total	Core funded	In-kind by FAO	UNEP programme support costs	Total
<u>A. Professional category</u>								
D-2 level	1.00	0.25	–	1.25	1.00	0.25	–	1.25
D-1 level	1.00	–	–	1.00	1.00	–	–	1.00
P-5 level	7.50	–	–	7.50	7.00	–	–	7.00
P-4 level	8.00	–	2.00	10.00	7.00	–	2.00	9.00
P-3 level	17.50	1.00	–	18.50	16.00	1.00	–	17.00
P-2 level	2.00	–	–	2.00	2.00	–	–	2.00
<i>Subtotal A</i>	<i>37.00</i>	<i>1.25</i>	<i>2.00</i>	<i>40.25</i>	<i>34.00</i>	<i>1.25</i>	<i>2.00</i>	<i>37.25</i>
<u>B. General Service category</u>								
GS	13.00	1.25	6.00	20.25	12.00	1.25	6.00	19.25
<i>Subtotal B</i>	<i>13.00</i>	<i>1.25</i>	<i>6.00</i>	<i>20.25</i>	<i>12.00</i>	<i>1.25</i>	<i>6.00</i>	<i>19.25</i>
TOTAL (A+B)	50.00	2.50	8.00	60.50	46.00	2.50	8.00	56.50
Remarks	(1)	(2)	(3)		(1)	(2)	(3)	

Remarks:

(1) Post funded by assessed contributions.

(2) Provided by FAO as an in-kind contribution in its capacity as part of the Rotterdam Convention Secretariat.

(3) Funded by the programme support cost of 13 per cent accrued from both assessed (core) and voluntary contributions; includes finance, administration and logistics staff.

Posts funded from voluntary special and technical cooperation trust funds (used for costing purposes only)

Staff category and level	Approved 2016–2017 Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions	Total proposed 2018–2019 Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions
A. Professional category		
D-2 level	–	–
D-1 level	–	–
P-5 level	–	–
P-4 level	1.00	
P-3 level	5.25	1.00
P-2 level	–	–
<i>Subtotal A</i>	6.25	1.00
B. General Service category		
GS	4.00	1.00
<i>Subtotal B</i>	4.00	1.00
TOTAL (A+B)	10.25	2.00
Remarks		(1)

Remarks:

(1) Voluntarily-funded staff will be recruited only if funds are available.

Projected salary costs for Geneva for the biennium 2018–2019 (United States dollars)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2018–2019
A. Professional category					
D-2	332 988	339 648	346 441	353 370	699 811
D-1	332 988	339 648	346 441	353 370	699 811
P-5	295 207	301 111	307 133	313 276	620 409
P-4	224 791	229 287	233 873	238 550	472 423
P-3	183 774	187 449	191 198	195 022	386 221
P-2	144 919	147 817	150 773	153 789	304 562
B. General Service category					
GS	131 318	133 945	136 623	139 356	275 979
C. Other direct personnel costs					
Retirement and replacement recruitment costs					351 115
ASHI costs	116 000	117 624	119 271	120 941	240 211
Remarks	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3), (4)

Remarks:

(1) Average actual salary costs including staff entitlement of BRS Geneva staff for 2016 was used as basis to project future salary costs.

(2) Staff costs for 2017, 2018 and 2019 were estimated by using the actual costs of 2016 with an increase of 2 per cent per annum to cover for salary step increase, inflation, exchange rate fluctuations and unexpected adverse movements in salary costs.

(3) The projected actual salary costs for the biennium exclude the estimated retirement and recruitment costs of a total of USD 351,115 for 4 staff members for staff due to retire and their replacements. The retirement/recruitment costs are an integral part of the staffing costs and have been added separately.

(4) After service health insurance (ASHI) is a new staff-related cost that is 3 per cent of the net base salary of every staff member and is mandatory in the United Nations Secretariat as at 1 January 2017. These costs were not yet mandatory in 2016 and thus are included separately.

Projected salary costs for Rome for the biennium 2018–2019 (United States dollars)

Staff category and level		2016	2017	2018	2019	2018–2019
A.	Professional category					
	P-5	220 381	224 788	229 284	233 870	463 154
	P-4	228 301	232 867	237 524	242 274	479 798
	P-3	185 452	189 161	192 944	196 803	389 747
	P-2	136 869	139 607	142 399	145 247	287 645
B.	General Service category					
	GS	94 042	95 923	97 842	99 799	197 640
C.	Other direct personnel costs					
	ASHI costs	22 000	22 308	22 620	22 937	45 557
	Remarks	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2), (3)

Remarks:

- (1) Average actual salary costs including staff entitlements and improved cost recovery uplift (ICRU) in respect of Rome staff for 2016 was used as a basis to project future salary costs.
- (2) Staff costs for 2017, 2018 and 2019 were estimated by using the actual costs of 2016 increased by 2 per cent per annum. No retirement or recruitment costs were included in the estimates.
- (3) After service health insurance (ASHI) is a new staff-related cost that is 3 per cent of the net base salary of every staff member and is mandatory in the United Nations Secretariat as at 1 January 2017. These costs were not yet mandatory in 2016 and thus are included separately.

Annex II

Report of the high-level segment of the 2017 meetings of the conferences of the Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions

1. The high-level segment of the meetings of the Conferences of the Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions took place on the afternoon of Thursday, 4 May 2017, and the morning of Friday, 5 May 2017, focusing on the theme “A future detoxified: sound management of chemicals and waste”. The segment comprised a ceremony to mark recent ratifications of the Basel Convention Ban Amendment; introductory statements by the members of a high-level panel; twelve simultaneous ministerial roundtable discussions; and a presentation and discussion of the key messages emerging from the roundtable discussions.

I. Opening of the high-level segment

2. Following a performance of traditional Swiss music, Ms. Corinne Momal-Vanian, Director of the Division of Conference Management at the United Nations Office at Geneva, welcomed the participants to the high-level segment.

3. Opening remarks were made by Mr. Marc Chardonens (Switzerland), Chair of the high-level segment of the 2017 meetings of the conferences of the Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions; Mr. Sam Adu-Kumi (Ghana), President of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention, speaking also on behalf of the presidents of the Conferences of the Parties to the Basel and Rotterdam conventions; Mr. Erik Solheim, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); Ms. Naoko Ishii, Chief Executive Officer and Chair of the Global Environment Facility (GEF); and Ms. Maria Helena Semedo, Deputy Director-General for Climate and Natural Resources of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Ms. Kate Gilmore, United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights, then delivered a keynote speech.

4. In his opening remarks, Mr. Chardonens welcomed the participants, extending particular greetings to the Executive Director of UNEP, the executive secretaries of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions and the presidents of the Conferences of the Parties to the three conventions. The national and international focus on the Sustainable Development Goals, he said, was contributing to the mainstreaming of sustainable chemicals and waste management in development, environmental and economic plans, and the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, together with the Minamata Convention on Mercury, constituted the cornerstones of an environmental governance structure. He urged countries to ratify the Minamata Convention. While congratulating the Parties on the listing of several chemicals in the Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions at the current meeting, he said that the conventions must either be amended or complemented by additional instruments to ensure the sound management of chemicals and waste throughout their lifecycles. He called on Parties to be ambitious and to collaborate to enhance the effectiveness of the three conventions, saying that the cost of failing to do so was too high.

5. Highlighting the improvement in cooperation and coordination among the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, he said that it must continue to counter fragmentation and ensure that the conventions could face the challenges of a globalized world with innovative technology. Highlighting the need for adequate means to meet the challenges, he welcomed the increased funding for chemicals and waste management in the most recent GEF replenishment. He called on Governments to lead by example, including by acting as convenors and enablers, and he stressed the importance of multi-stakeholder partnerships such as the Mobile Phone Partnership Initiative and the Partnership for Action on Computing Equipment under the Basel Convention, in finding and implementing solutions to specific problems. As important as it was to respond immediately to pressing issues, however, he also underscored the need to think strategically about long-term objectives and to adopt the policies required to achieve them.

6. Mr. Adu-Kumi, in his welcoming remarks, said that the high-level segment provided an opportunity to reflect not only on the intensive work conducted during the 2017 meetings but also on the links between that work and the many broader environmental and sustainable development issues facing humanity. In that context, the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions demonstrated synergy at its best and exemplified the beauty of unity and diversity. The theme of the meetings, “A future detoxified: sound management of chemicals and waste”, had captured imaginations and brought home the message that combined efforts and a common cross-cutting approach were key to achieving

that aim. The full commitment of all stakeholders, especially those at the highest level, was thus crucial to driving forward the global agenda on chemicals and waste.

7. Mr. Solheim said that it was gratifying that so many from around the world had gathered for the 2017 meetings of the conferences of the Parties, as they were doing in increasing numbers at other events to address global problems and improve lives. Indeed, the positive results achieved through the 2017 meetings showed that there was no limit to what could be accomplished by coordinating efforts toward a common goal, as already amply demonstrated by such successes as the implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, the signing and imminent entry into force of the Minamata Convention on Mercury and the eradication and control of such diseases as poliomyelitis, measles and smallpox. The next great ambition of achieving a pollution-free world was likewise achievable by setting the tone and direction for the global efforts and decisive national actions that it would require. But achieving that goal would also require a fair world in which developed countries provided technical assistance to others in pursuit of shared objectives, with Governments, civil society and the private sector all playing their parts. Chemicals undoubtedly provided enormous benefits to the world but their proper control was critical, particularly in what was a rapidly changing scientific environment. It was only by working together to find solutions to such issues that humanity would fully reap those benefits.

8. Ms. Ishii began by highlighting how much the international situation had changed over the preceding two years with the adoption of milestone international agreements and a shift towards action and implementation of the sustainability agenda. The chemicals and waste agenda was emerging as the catalyst for sound economic and social systems, she said, but was tied to key economic systems and needed to be addressed systematically. With global pollution worsening at alarming rates and the continued use of toxic chemicals putting unsustainable pressure on the global environment, business as usual could not continue. With a rising world population and a growing middle class, production and consumption patterns had to be transformed; cities, industries and the food system had to be transformed to embrace supply chain interventions, innovative waste management approaches and alternatives to harmful chemicals. Economic sectors such as manufacturing, building and agriculture were highly dependent on chemicals, but also presented opportunities to reduce chemicals and waste through innovative approaches such as green chemistry and the circular economy and opportunities for synergies in climate action, responsible consumption, life on land and other areas covered by the Sustainable Development Goals. Noting that the seventh replenishment of the GEF trust fund would be informed by the outcome of the current meetings, she called for urgent work to bring about transformation through political leadership, coalitions for change and innovation. She closed her remarks by expressing the commitment of GEF to working with all Parties on the journey towards a future detoxified.

9. Ms. Semedo opened her remarks by saying that although access to food was the most basic human right, nearly 800 million people, most living in rural areas, still suffered from hunger. The world's poor and hungry were the most vulnerable to the adverse effects of harmful pesticides and chemicals and waste. Growth in the agriculture sector remained one of most cost-effective means for developing countries to reduce poverty and end food insecurity, but sustainable agriculture must also contribute to detoxifying the air, water and soil. As an example of the work of FAO towards that end, she drew attention to the International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management, developed jointly with the World Health Organization to help avert the negative consequences of pesticide misuse, including the decline in the populations of birds, insects and other pollinators vital to food production. She also noted efforts by FAO, in partnership with UNEP, to prevent the accumulation of microplastics in the marine environment, a growing concern for fisheries. Overall, FAO was committed to exploring innovative solutions, supporting dialogue, sharing information and enabling policies for sustainable agriculture, and promoted ecosystem approaches to achieve its aims. The farming, fishery and forestry sectors had demonstrated their ability to work together to share knowledge and expertise in finding innovative approaches to developing more effective, efficient and resilient production systems, but robust government structures, strong institutions, ministerial collaboration and international cooperation were required for countries to benefit more fully from global instruments such as the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions. While good progress had been made in putting together mechanisms, frameworks and instruments at the national, regional and global levels, greater political will was needed to take advantage of them.

10. In her keynote speech, Ms. Gilmore likened the relationship between the sound management of chemicals and waste and the protection of human rights to a long-term marriage in which commitment had not always been strong, illustrating the point with the mercury poisoning in Minamata, Japan, that had given rise to the adoption of the Minamata Convention, the first recognized case of which had involved a child. Children were particularly vulnerable to the effects of toxic chemicals, but in what could be termed a silent pandemic the consequences might not manifest for many years. Almost every

country had ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which, in Article 24, required States Parties to ensure adequate food and clean drinking water for children, taking into consideration the dangers and risks of environmental pollution. The story of the Minamata mercury poisoning demonstrated many issues with regard to the relationship between chemicals and waste management and human rights, including the power of community engagement to provide early warning; the rights of individuals and communities to receive information; the danger of stigmatization of and discrimination against the victims of toxic poisoning; the hindering of a prompt and effective response; the ability of large corporations to obstruct investigations into their malpractice, instil fear into their employees and neglect the rights of victims; and the harm that could result when the State sided with business over its citizens.

11. Humans were central to the inviolable, intricate relationship between biodiversity, species protection, environmental sustainability and human habitat, which broke down if humans were disconnected or disempowered. People had to be at the centre of the story, as they were the planet's greatest natural resource. Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights asserted the right of everyone to share in scientific advancement and its benefits. Interference with that right for political or commercial purposes was a betrayal of human rights. Legal obligations must empower the State to oblige accountability from those whose resources and activities had the potential to cause great harm, even in the context of manufacture that could create great benefit. If it abandoned those responsibilities, it was derogating from its responsibilities as a State. Collateral damage to people and their rights in the pursuit of prosperity should not be allowed. Freedom of information was a fundamental human rights obligation, and a fundamental responsibility of the State. In conclusion, she said that the chemicals and human rights sectors should be partners in using the various measures at their disposal, including international agreements and instruments, and national legislation and political responsibility, to ensure commitment to human rights within the development nexus.

II. Roundtable discussions

12. Following the opening of the high-level segment ministers, deputy ministers and ambassadors engaged in 12 simultaneous roundtable discussions on the theme of the session: "A future detoxified: Sound management of chemicals and waste". Each roundtable was served by a high level moderator from the United Nations Secretariat or other United Nations body. A number of resource persons also participated in the roundtable discussions. The composition of the roundtables is set out in appendix I to the present report.

13. For the purposes of the ministerial roundtable discussions the theme was subdivided into three sub-themes:

- (a) Opportunities for a detoxified future in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals;
- (b) Opportunities for strengthened implementation through partnerships;
- (c) Opportunities for reducing waste and pollution while enabling economic and social prosperity.

14. Following the roundtable discussions, Mr. Tim Kasten, Deputy Director of the Economy Division of the United Nations Environment Programme, presented a compilation of the messages emerging therefrom.

15. The members of a ministerial panel –representing the roundtable discussions – then reacted to the messages, with other participants from the discussions adding their views. The panel members were Ms. Arlette Sombo-Dibele, Minister of Environment, Sustainable Development, Water, Forests, and Hunting and Fishing (Central African Republic); Ms. Rosalie Matondo, Minister of Forest Economy, Sustainable Development and Environment (Congo); Mr. Khaled M. Fahmy, Minister of Environment (Egypt); Mr. Sydney A. Samuels, Minister of Environment and Natural Resources (Guatemala); Mr. Noel Holder, Minister of Agriculture (Guyana); Ms. Carole Dieschbourg, Minister of Sustainable Development and Infrastructure (Luxembourg); Mr. Etienne Didier Dogley, Minister of Environment, Energy and Climate Change (Seychelles); Mr. Singappuli Premajayantha, Minister of Environment and Renewable Energy (Sri Lanka) and Ms. O.C.Z. Muchinguri, Minister of Environment, Water and Climate (Zimbabwe).

16. In their reactions and comments, the panel members and other participants in the roundtable discussions referred to some of the key issues identified as priorities across the three themes of the high-level segment, with many highlighting the role of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions in promoting implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and in turn the

achievement of social and economic prosperity. In that context, numerous speakers mentioned the importance of synergies and of harmonizing national development plans with the Sustainable Development Goals, including as a way of facilitating the vital task of monitoring implementation. Several emphasized chemical and waste management as a priority for all, with another saying that immediate action to reduce pollution from chemical waste would be much less costly than dealing in the future with the consequences of inaction. Several speakers said that there was a need for robust legislation and regulations to control chemical and other wastes and imports of hazardous substances.

17. Several speakers said that institutional capacity-building was vital to ensuring the enforcement of relevant laws and regulations, particularly in developing countries, which should also receive training and guidance designed to promote implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions. Many said that it was important to share knowledge, experiences and solutions to that end, including through scientific research and technology transfer. One speaker said that information and data must be transparent and readily available at all stages, including with regard to the life cycle of all products. In the interest of an integrated approach, numerous speakers emphasized the vital need for broad cooperation and partnership at the national, regional and global levels among all stakeholders, including Governments, ministries, civil society, academia, industry and business, with one saying that care must be taken to avoid any duplication of efforts.

18. Various speakers also spoke of awareness-raising and education among the public, consumers and manufacturers as matters for attention. One said that financial assistance should be provided for that purpose and others said that simple language should be used to communicate the messages of the three conventions to the public. Other issues highlighted by speakers included a need to focus on the “3Rs” (reduce, reuse, recycle); waste management training for operators; innovative mechanisms for financing waste treatment centres; plastics and marine litter; price incentives to promote waste reduction; and, notably, the provision of financial assistance for building the capacities of small island developing States, other developing countries and least developed countries in the sound management of chemicals and waste. One said that the circular economy had its benefits but that care must be taken to ensure that recycled products did not contain toxins.

19. Speakers also said that there was a need for high-level commitment, political will, political coherence and a long-term strategic vision and framework for chemicals and waste management, with the last said to be a cross-cutting issue that called for strong institutional structures. Others placed emphasis on gender in policymaking, ethical policymaking and corruption. One speaker highlighted the problem of the dumping of used vehicles and equipment and another called for measures to stop occupying authorities from dumping chemical wastes and building chemical production facilities in the territories that they occupied.

20. The moderator then opened the floor for general discussion and comments, with responses from the panellists.

21. In the ensuing discussion many representatives spoke of a need for cooperation and coordination between all stakeholders at all levels. One panellist said that the fact that a number of countries did not produce toxic chemicals but still used them, for example in the case of fertilizers and pesticides to increase food security, was itself an argument for cooperation, including between chemical producers and end users. Another panellist spoke of a need for cooperation among entities at the national level, for example between different ministries, to facilitate coherent national action. She also said that the concept of a circular economy implied the need for all stakeholders to work together at the regional level in order to share best practices and identify opportunities and benefits, while maintaining connectivity with issues at the global and national levels.

22. Several representatives spoke of the scale of the challenge of managing chemicals and wastes in a sound and sustainable manner. One representative said that least developed countries were particularly vulnerable because they lacked the necessary infrastructure; the question was how to articulate action at the global, regional and national levels to provide effective solutions to the problems facing those countries. In response, a panellist said that the common agreement on waste management of the Central African Economic and Monetary Community served as an example of how cross-border alignment of regulatory measures could facilitate the management of wastes at the regional or subregional level. Another panellist said that controlling cross-border trade in hazardous substances was more difficult when there were disparities in the relevant regulations of neighbouring countries. One representative said that regional centres had a role to play in sharing good regulatory and policy practices among the countries of their regions. Another representative expressed concern at the lack of progress made in dealing with certain hazardous chemicals at successive meetings of the conferences of the Parties to the Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions. Another representative said

that it was important to promote awareness-raising and education, including in schools and the media, in order to disseminate the messages of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions.

23. Several representatives spoke of the importance of gender in the sound management of chemicals and wastes. One panellist said that insufficient attention was given to the exposure and vulnerability of women in the mining sector, for example when fetching contaminated water. Another panellist said that it was important to build the capacity of women and raise awareness of gender issues so that more women filled positions of responsibility. Another panellist said that the matter of gender should be strongly institutionalized, for example in national constitutions or through the establishment of gender commissions and clear gender-inclusive policies. Another panellist said that there was a tendency to focus on the vulnerability of women rather than on the strong roles they played in many sections of society. Another panellist said that gender concerned not only the role of women but also the interaction of both sexes, including with regard to their roles at the household and community levels, for example in the area of hazardous waste management in the home. Another panellist said that as gender equality was one of the Sustainable Development Goals (Goal 5) the gender dimension should be included in chemicals and waste management planning given the indivisibility of all the Sustainable Development Goals.

24. Several participants said that developing countries would need financial, technical and other assistance to realize their goals with regard to the sound management of chemicals and waste. One panellist said that there was a danger of funding bias, whereby donors funded larger, more regionally prominent countries or blocs of countries rather than States that were smaller but just as in need. Another panellist said that fiscal measures could be utilized to ensure that funds were levied for environment-related programmes and to support capacity-building and awareness raising. One panellist said that efforts should be made to streamline the often cumbersome processes by which international financing was made available and to provide training to countries in the design of bankable projects, while another panellist highlighted the difficulties that developing countries often faced in aligning their project needs with donor requirements. Another panellist drew attention to the relationship between financial resources and compliance, stating that while there was general political will for compliance with the objectives of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, funding mechanisms were often inadequate to generate the necessary financing. Another panellist said that policy coherence was important to facilitate financing and that there was a need for donor and recipient countries to agree on such matters as the polluter pays principle, climate neutrality and waste reduction.

25. Following the discussion the moderator thanked the panellists and other participants for their contributions to what she said was a rich and interesting discussion.

26. At the conclusion of the interactive discussion, Mr. Rolph Payet, Executive Secretary of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, presented a consolidation of the key messages that emerged from the roundtable discussions, which summarized the outcomes of the high-level segment. The key messages are set out in appendix II to the present report.

III. Closure of the high-level segment

27. Closing the high-level segment, Mr. Chardonens said that the valuable ideas and global perspectives that had informed the discussions and the resulting key messages demonstrated the strength of the multilateral approach and the importance of concerted action to address challenges in an efficient and effective manner. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provided a unique opportunity for the mainstreaming of the chemical and waste agenda, to which end he encouraged all stakeholders to continue what he described as sterling work towards the goal of protecting human health and the environment.

Appendix I

Composition of roundtables

Roundtable 1

Moderator: Mr. Steven Stone (United Nations Environment Program)

Ms. Jeanne Josette Acacha Akoha (Benin)
 Mr. Batio Bassière (Burkina Faso)
 Mr. Serge Karonkano (Burundi)
 Mr. Gilberto Correia Carvalho Silva (Cabo Verde)
 Mr. Pierre Hele (Cameroon)
 Ms. Rosalie Matondo (Congo)
 Mr. Patrick Mayombe-Mumbyoko (Democratic Republic of Congo)
 Ms. Aya Thiam Diallo (Mali)

Roundtable 2

Moderator: Ms. Katharina Kummer (World Health Organization)

Mr. Apolinário Jorge Correia (Angola)
 Ms. Arlette Sombo-Dibele (Central African Republic)
 Ms. Anne Désirée Ouloto (Cote d'Ivoire)
 Ms. Chantal Abengdang Mebaley (Gabon)
 Mr. Antonio Serifo Embalo (Guinea-Bissau)
 Ms. Benedicte Johanita Ndahimananjara (Madagascar)
 Mr. Almoustapha Garba (Niger)

Roundtable 3

Moderator: Mr. Achim Halpaap (United Nations Environment Program)

Ms. Khomoatsana Tau (Lesotho)
 Mr. Samura M.W. Kamara (Sierra Leone)
 Ms. Barbara Thomson (South Africa)
 Mr. Christopher Gamedze (Swaziland)
 Mr. Sam Cheptoris (Uganda)
 Mr. Lloyd Mulenga Kazuya (Zambia)
 Ms. O.C.Z. Muchinguri (Zimbabwe)

Roundtable 4

Moderator: Ms. Monika Linn (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe)

Mr. Kare Chawicha Debessa (Ethiopia)
 Mr. Kwabena Frimpong-Boateng (Ghana)
 Mr. Abdulla Ziyad (Maldives)
 Mr. Ibrahim Usman Jibril (Nigeria)
 Mr. Etienne Didier Dogley (Seychelles)

Roundtable 5

Moderator: Mr. Habib N. El-Habr (United Nations Environment Program)

Mr. Abdul Wali Modaqiq (Afghanistan)
 Mr. Mohamed Bindaina (Bahrain)
 Mr. Khaled Mohamed Fahmy Abdelall (Egypt)
 Ms. Saja Majali (Jordan)
 Ms. Adalah (State of Palestine)
 Mr. Mustafa Osman Ismail Elamin (Sudan)
 Mr. Per Ångquist (Sweden)
 Mr. Mehmet Ceylan (Turkey)
 Mr. Thani bin Ahmed Al Zeyoudi (United Arab Emirates)

Roundtable 6

Moderator: Mr. Andrey Vasilyev (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe)

Mr. Ado Lõhmus (Estonia)
 Mr. Gani Sadibekov (Kazakhstan)
 Mr. Mindaugas Gudas (Lithuania)
 Ms. Carole Dieschbourg (Luxembourg)
 Mr. Marek Haliniak (Poland)
 Mr. Sergey Kraevoy (Russian Federation)
 Ms. Stana Bozovic (Serbia)
 Mr. Marc Henri Bruno Chardonens (Switzerland)

Roundtable 7

Moderator: Mr. Stephan Sicars (United Nations Industrial Development Organization)

Mr. Abdullah Al Islam Jakob (Bangladesh)
 Mr. Gigla Agulashvili (Georgia)
 Mr. Noel Holder (Guyana)
 Ms. Bounkham Vorachit (Lao People's Democratic Republic)
 Mr. Ohn Winn (Myanmar)
 Mr. Jay Dev Joshi (Nepal)
 Ms. Mykola Kuzyo (Ukraine)

Roundtable 8

Moderator: Ms. María Neira (World Health Organization)

Mr. Javier Ureta Sáenz Peña (Argentina)
 Ms. Cynthia Silva Maturana (Bolivia)
 Mr. Jair Tannus Junior (Brazil)
 Ms. Irene Cañas (Costa Rica)
 Mr. Walter Francisco García Cedeño (Ecuador)
 Mr. Santiago Francisco Engonga Osono (Equatorial Guinea)
 Mr. Sydney Alexander Samuels Milson (Guatemala)
 Mr. Carlos Pineda Fasquelle (Honduras)
 Mr. Edgardo Alberto Villalobos Jaen (Panama)
 Mr. Marcos Gabriel Alegre Chang (Peru)
 Mr. Jesus Castillo (Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of)

Roundtable 9

Moderator: Mr. Nikhil Seth (United Nations Institute for Training and Research)

Mr. Omar Figueroa (Belize)
 Mr. Ty Sokhun (Cambodia)
 Mr. Ajay Narayan Jha (India)
 Ms. Tuti Hendrawati Mintarsih (Indonesia)
 Mr. Shigemoto Kajihara (Japan)
 Mr. Joseph Caruana (Malta)
 Mr. Singappuli Achchige Don Susil (Sri Lanka)
 Mr. Surasak Karnjanarat (Thailand)
 Mr. Siasosi Sovaleni (Tonga)

Roundtable 10

Moderator: Mr. Cosmas L. Zavazava (International Telecommunication Union)

Mr. Yury Ambrazevich (Belarus)
 Ms. Beatriz Londoño Soto (Colombia)
 Mr. Tae Song Han (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)
 Ms. Kadra Ahmed Hassan (Djibouti)
 Mr. Wayne McCook (Jamaica)
 Mr. Israhyananda Dhalladoo (Mauritius)

Roundtable 11

Moderator: Ms. Maria Luisa Silva (United Nations Development Programme)

Ms. Lucija Ljubic Lepine (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

Ms. Sundus Al-Bayraqdar (Iraq)

Mr. Janis Karklinš (Latvia)

Mr. Ernest Makawa (Malawi)

Mr. Robert Dufter Salama (Malawi)

Ms. Amatlain Elizabeth Kabua (Marshall Islands)

Mr. Milorad Scepanovic (Montenegro)

Roundtable 12

Moderator: Mr. Tim Kasten (United Nations Environment Program)

Mr. Abdulla Nasser Al Rahbi (Oman)

Mr. Farukh Akhter Amil (Pakistan)

Mr. Ahmad Al-Sada (Qatar)

Mr. Kyong-Lim Choi (Republic of Korea)

Ms. Elena Dumitru (Romania)

Mr. François Xavier Ngarambe (Rwanda)

Mr. Yackoley Kokou Johnson (Togo)

Mr. Chi Dung Duong (Viet Nam)

Mr. Ali Mohamed Saeed Majawar (Yemen)

Resource persons

Ms. Maria Helena Semedo (Food and Agriculture Organization)

Mr. Ross Bartley (Bureau of International Recycling)

Mr. David Azoulay (Center for International Environmental Law)

Mr. Klaus Kunz (CropLife International)

Ms. Pamela Miller (International POPs Elimination Network)

Ms. Meriel Watts (Pesticide Action Network Asia Pacific)

Ms. Sascha Gabizon (Women Engage for a Common Future International)

Appendix II

Key messages emerging from the high-level segment of the conferences of the Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions

Overall messages

1. With the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals the political momentum for a detoxified planet has increased. This opportunity must be seized.
2. There can be no sustainable development without a commitment to a pollution-free planet, and that requires the sound management of chemicals and waste.
3. The key to a detoxified future is to take action now, including through the implementation by all Parties of all the provisions of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, which should be translated into national legislation, policy and actions.

On opportunities for a detoxified future in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

4. The sound management of chemicals and wastes is central to achieving the three dimensions of sustainable development and should be dealt with as a priority in a mutually supportive way to achieve the 2030 goals. It is also central to addressing poverty, food security, access to water, human rights and gender issues, particularly for women, children and vulnerable populations, and is linked to addressing climate change and the protection of biodiversity. With the obvious link between the Sustainable Development Goals and the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, and the many cross-sectoral aspects of that link, the chemicals and wastes related Sustainable Development Goals cannot be achieved unless the conventions are implemented effectively.
5. The 2030 Agenda provides a unique opportunity for mainstreaming chemicals and waste related issues into national sustainable development plans and for the development of business cases for the sound management of chemicals and wastes. Institutional frameworks at all levels and policy coherence across all sectors must be strengthened. This requires strong political will, cooperation and community and end-user awareness, as well as partnerships at all levels.
6. Furthermore, the 2030 Agenda provides specific targets that support commitment to the sound management of chemicals and wastes in order to protect human health and environment. The importance of increasing efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals through a focus on poverty reduction strategies recognizing that the poor are the most affected by pollution, including through the extensive use of chemicals in agriculture, is clear.
7. There is a need for greater commitment by industry to prevent the pollution of streams and other water bodies that are depended upon by communities, especially those in abject poverty. Industry must play a more proactive role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.
8. Different levels of development and differing country capacities to address the challenges of chemicals and waste management must be recognized, particularly in small island developing States, least developed countries and vulnerable populations that have limited capacity or access to information necessary to deal with environmental challenges.

On opportunities for strengthened implementation through partnerships

9. Increased cooperation and coordination is needed at the national, regional and global levels to implement the Conventions effectively. Partnerships have a central role and civil society, business, industry and private sector investment must be fully engaged.
10. Partnerships have proved to be useful tools in the implementation of the chemicals and waste agendas and should be further encouraged. Multi-stakeholder partnerships, including those involving the private sector, should be strengthened to promote new technologies, win-win partnerships and innovation in support of the implementation of the conventions.

11. Partnerships must be established with all sectors and stakeholders, including with local communities and municipal entities. A bottom-up approach is essential because citizens are the key driver for action. Regional networks can assist in monitoring and managing cross border issues and civil society groups can help Governments monitor the environment.
12. The Basel and Stockholm convention regional centres are uniquely positioned to deliver synergistically on chemicals and wastes by engaging in capacity-building and catalysing the transfer of technology for the sound management of chemicals and waste at the national level.
13. Availability of, and access to, adequate financial resources are fundamental to ensuring the restoration of our oceans and landscapes from chemical pollution and for the adequate implementation of the chemicals and wastes agenda within the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals.

On opportunities for reducing waste and pollution while enabling economic and social prosperity

14. Although there has been much progress, further efforts through the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions are needed to achieve the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycles and to prevent or minimize significant adverse effects of hazardous wastes on human health and the environment.
15. Commitment to, and the conscientious implementation of, the chemicals and wastes conventions contributes to the achievement of the environmentally sound management of chemicals and the reduction of illegal traffic in waste and cross-border pollution, thus facilitating economic and social prosperity.
16. Raising awareness of the interlinkages between the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions and issues such as air pollution, plastic pollution and marine litter increases the visibility of chemicals and wastes issues in a consistent manner to stakeholders, the media and schools, thereby enhancing the conventions' contributions to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and the protection of human health and the environment.
17. Adequate technology transfer is essential to address sustainable development in fields such as agriculture, recycling, household and medical waste management, as are training and capacity-building in the management of chemicals and waste throughout their lifecycles. Legislation and control techniques should be in place in all sectors; currently there is limited enforcement even where relevant regulations exist.
18. Lack of financial resources, as well as limited institutional capacity, are legitimate concerns that require attention. Further scientific research is also needed in developing countries along with associated funding, including for national coordinating units, laboratories and strengthening research institutes to enhance their ability to develop new technologies for chemicals and wastes management, to establish baseline data, to develop viable alternatives, to promote science-based decisions and to enhance monitoring capacity and database management skills needed to monitor progress in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and related targets.
19. Mechanisms such as economic and policy incentives and disincentives should be established to implement the polluter pays principle, taking into consideration the specific situation of each country.
20. Formalization of the informal recycling sector is fundamental to the creation of decent jobs and the reduction of legal and occupational risks and environmental impacts. There is a large potential for recycling to have positive economic impacts in developing countries. Related activities must be facilitated by strong regulatory frameworks and technical expertise to ensure that wastes destined for use as resources do not have an adverse impact on human health and the environment.
21. Concepts such as the circular economy and the green economy provide opportunities for developing countries to reduce waste and pollution while enabling economic and social prosperity; they do, however, require behavioural and cultural adaptations.
22. Industry should be encouraged to develop chemicals and products based upon green and sustainable chemistry principles taking into account the precautionary principle, in particular in the case where persistence, bioaccumulation and long range transport are of concern, in order to prevent further damage to human health and the environment.