



**Basel Convention on the Control of
Transboundary Movements of
Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal**

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



**Stockholm Convention on Persistent
Organic Pollutants**

**Conference of the Parties to the
Basel Convention on the Control
of Transboundary Movements
of Hazardous Wastes and
Their Disposal
Thirteenth meeting**

Geneva, 24 April–5 May 2017

Item 4 (e) (ii) of the provisional agenda*

**Matters related to the
implementation of the Convention:
international cooperation,
coordination and partnerships;
international cooperation and
coordination**

**Conference of the Parties to the
Rotterdam Convention on the Prior
Informed Consent Procedure for
Certain Hazardous Chemicals and
Pesticides in International Trade
Eighth meeting**

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Item 5 (f) of the provisional agenda**

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**Matters related to the
implementation of the Convention:
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**Integrating chemicals and wastes management into the 2030 Agenda
for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development
Goals**

Note by the Secretariat

As referred to in the note by the Secretariat on international cooperation and coordination (UNEP/CHW.13/19-UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/20-UNEP/POPS/COP.8/24), the annex to the present note sets out information related to integrating chemicals and wastes management into the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals. The present note, including its annex, has not been formally edited.

* UNEP/CHW.13/1.

** UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/1.

*** UNEP/POPS/COP.8/1.

Annex

Integrating chemicals and wastes management into the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals

I. Background information

1. In September 2015, world leaders agreed on a shared vision about the world we want to see in 2030 by adopting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.¹ For the chemicals and wastes cluster this means detoxifying air, water and soil, promoting the use of safe chemicals and chemical alternatives, minimizing the use of toxic substances in production and consumption, preventing or reducing the generation of hazardous and other wastes, and safely managing them.
2. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Agenda. They are integrated and indivisible and strengthen all three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. Chemicals and wastes are reflected in a number of goals and targets, including goal 2 “sustainable agriculture”, goal 3 “Good health and well-being”, goal 6 “Clean water and sanitation”, goal 11 “Sustainable cities and communities”, goal 14 “Life below water” and goal 12 “Responsible production and consumption”. The associated targets of relevance to the chemicals and wastes are contained in appendix I to the present annex.
3. The sound management of chemicals and wastes is also important in areas such as education, gender equality and climate change. Accordingly, the sound management of chemicals and wastes has a key cross-cutting nature and contributes to overcoming global and local challenges. Thus, its full integration in the global sustainable development policy is crucial for societies to have clean air and water, sanitation, safe food, sustainable cities, while promoting healthy lives and sustainable economic growth.
4. While chemicals can be an important contributor to sustainable development, a clear link has been established between poverty and increased risks of exposure to hazardous chemicals and wastes:² it is predominantly the poor who routinely face unacceptably high risks because of their occupation, living situation and lack of knowledge about the detrimental impacts of exposure to dangerous chemicals and wastes. When it comes to global environmental challenges, both rich and poor are vulnerable to exposure from hazardous chemicals and wastes.
5. To effectively implement the comprehensive and integrated nature of the SDGs as they relate to chemicals and wastes, the global community needs to move beyond minimizing the adverse effects of toxic chemicals and wastes to human health and ecosystems. A circular and life-cycle approach for sustainable consumption and production, a green economy and sustainable chemistry at all levels are needed to support the effective implementation of the SDGs. Equally important, a life-cycle approach to chemicals and wastes management should be mainstreamed into environmental, public health, social, agricultural, and economic policies and legal frameworks at the national level.

II. Recent international policy developments in the area of chemicals and wastes management and sustainable development

6. The 2030 Agenda provides a new opportunity for enhancing coherence in international policy and law-making at all levels. The issue of hazardous chemicals and wastes demonstrates the opportunities at hand for the implementation of the SDGs, building on existing global and regional commitments and initiatives. Among the key global instruments that address chemicals and wastes management are the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, Stockholm Convention on

¹ See document A/RES/70/1 on Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. See the link at: http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E (accessible on 9 November 2016).

² See for example, the thematic report prepared for the ministerial policy review session “Healthy Environment, Healthy People”, at second session of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme, Nairobi, 23–27 May 2016 and the publication “Toxics and Poverty: The Impact of Toxic Substances on the Poor in Developing Countries”, World Bank, 2002.

Persistent Organic Pollutants, Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, newly adopted Minamata Convention on Mercury and Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM).

7. Despite tremendous efforts made by countries and other stakeholders since the adoption of the 2020 goal in Johannesburg in 2002 and then echoed by SAICM,³ the challenges raised by chemicals and wastes are expected to continue to grow worldwide, posing the most acute difficulties to countries which have the least capacity to overcome them.

8. In May 2015, Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions in their respective decisions on international cooperation and coordination (BC-12/17, RC-7/9, SC-7/27)⁴ joined the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) in its first session in recognizing the continued relevance of the sound management of chemicals and wastes beyond 2020 and stressed the importance of considering long-term policies on strengthening the sound management of chemicals and wastes.

9. The second session of UNEA held under the theme “Delivering on the Environmental Dimension of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” in June 2016 highlighted the important contribution that the sound management of chemicals and wastes and multilateral environmental agreements make to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

10. In its resolution 2/7 on sound management of chemicals and waste, Member States requested the Executive Director to: coordinate with relevant international stakeholders and support Member States, as appropriate, on policies and actions on the sound management of chemicals and waste for the achievement of relevant SDGs and targets; work with other United Nations agencies on the development of relevant data, including supplementary indicators, in support of the indicators developed under the auspices of the United Nations Statistical Division; and issue, by the end of 2017, an overview for policymakers, on policies and actions that could be adopted, as appropriate to national needs and priorities, in order to reach those SDGs and targets.

11. The same resolution invited the conferences of the Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, and in due course the Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention, to consider opportunities in reporting in a coordinated manner on how the respective conventions contribute to the implementation of Agenda 2030, taking into account applicable procedures.

12. In its resolution 2/18 on the relationship between UNEP and the multilateral environmental agreements for which it provides the secretariat, Member States requested the Executive Director, when invited by the governing bodies of the UNEP-administered multilateral environmental agreements, to foster mutually supportive programs of work between UNEP and the multilateral environmental agreements in the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and make available relevant scientific information important to their work.

13. Resolution 2/5 on delivering on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development invited multilateral environmental agreements to take into account relevant targets and indicators of the 2030 Agenda in their reporting obligations under those agreements. The same resolution welcomed the co-ordinator role of UNEP in the inter-agency team on science, technology and innovation for the SDGs, which is an important part of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism, noting that there is an opportunity to promote coordination, coherence and cooperation to enhance synergies and efficiencies, in particular to enhance capacity-building initiatives of environmentally sound technologies and innovation as well as science, technology and innovation in other sectors to reduce harmful impacts on the environment.

III. Activities of the Secretariat in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

14. The Secretariat in close cooperation with the Chemicals and Waste Branch of the UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics, the interim secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury and others carried out a number of activities to ensure that chemicals and wastes management issues are integrated into efforts towards achieving relevant SDGs and associated targets.

³ The goal agreed at the 2002 Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development calls to ensure that, by the year 2020, chemicals are produced and used in ways that minimize significant adverse impacts on the environment and human health.

⁴ See the link:

<http://synergies.pops.int/Decisionmaking/COPsandExCOPs/2015COPs/Overview/tabid/4196/mctl/ViewDetails/EventModID/9163/EventID/539/xmid/12867/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

This included outreach activities in Geneva, Nairobi and New York targeting Parties, permanent missions to the United Nations and stakeholders within and beyond the chemicals and wastes cluster on various inter-linkages between chemicals and wastes and thematic areas and the provision of technical input to the process established through the United Nations Technical Support Team for the development of SDGs, targets and indicators.

15. Pursuant to the decisions BC-12/17, RC-7/9 and SC-7/27, the Secretariat informed the co-facilitators for the consultations on the post-2015 development agenda under the UN General Assembly on the relevance of the conventions and the contribution that they could make to the implementation of that agenda.

16. To ensure that chemicals and wastes are present in the indicators framework of the 2030 Agenda, the Secretariat developed a table which served as an input into the compilation of indicators by the UN Statistical Commission (UNSC), an intergovernmental forum of Government statisticians. The Secretariat provided technical input throughout the process of developing the global indicators framework by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs).

17. The Secretariat was actively involved in the international expert workshop on the integrated national implementation of SDGs and international chemicals and waste agreements held in April 2016 and organized by UNEP Chemicals and Waste Branch in collaboration with partner organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals. The workshop considered how to better integrate chemicals and wastes into national strategies and plans on sustainable development and how national implementation of the SDGs can be fostered through implementation of specific multilateral environmental agreements.

18. The Secretariat has been contributing to the SDGs-related efforts of other UN agencies. For example, an online inventory of SDGs content was developed by UN agencies and partners of International Geneva (www.gvadata.ch) led by the United Nations Office at Geneva. After the success of the initial mapping of International Geneva's expertise on the SDGs, the United Nations Office at Geneva is designing a second, more robust and interactive edition in which the Secretariat will participate.

IV. Contribution of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions to the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

19. In 2014, the UN General Assembly tasked the UNSC, with the development of the global indicator framework with the limited number of indicators.⁵ Following this request, the UNSC established the IAEG-SDGs as the working group mandated to develop the SDG indicator framework. The present section of the document focuses on global indicators 12.4.1, 12.4.2 and 12.5.1.

20. In March 2016, the UNSC adopted the proposed list of indicators. The UNSC tasked the IAEG-SDG to continue to develop the methodology for developing indicators using a tiered approach. The tier 1 indicators are conceptually clear, an established methodology and standards are available and data are regularly produced by countries. Tier 2 indicators are conceptually clear, an established methodology and standards are available but data are not regularly produced by countries. Tier 3 indicators have no established methodology and standards or methodology/standards are being developed or tested. For each of the SDG indicators, possible custodian agency(ies) and other involved agencies are identified. The custodian agency(ies) are responsible for reporting of data and analysis on tier 1 and 2 indicators and for the development of the methodology for tier 3 indicators.

21. The data to be reported to the United Nations high-level political forum by the custodian agency(ies) need to be categorized per country and per year. Further information on the global indicator framework and the list of indicators is available in the report of the IAEG-SDG.⁶

22. For the indicator 12.4.1 (tier 1) as described in the appendix I to the present annex, UNEP has been indicated as a custodian agency while for the indicators 12.4.2 and 12.5.1 (tier 3) both the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) overseen by the UNSC and UNEP are the custodian agencies.

23. In preparation for the United Nations high-level political forum on sustainable development held in June 2015, the Secretariat, in cooperation with the UNEP SDGs focal point, provided to the

⁵ Each target has one or two and a few cases three related indicators.

⁶ See document E/CN.3/2016/2/Rev.1, dated 19 February 2016.

United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) an explanation on the information submitted under the conventions, e.g., through the national reports, and collected by the Secretariat that can contribute, but not limited, to global indicators 12.4.1, 12.4.2 and 12.5.1.⁷

A. Data collection relevant for the global indicator 12.4.1

24. The indicator 12.4.1 relates to: “the number of Parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement”. As it requires assessing several parameters for a number of agreements, it is proposed to develop a composite indicator with the methodology described in paragraph 10 below whereby each country would be assigned one value per year in relation to meeting its obligations under a given convention.

25. While the data for the global indicator 12.4.1 is readily collected by the Secretariat as part of its core functions, the parameters to be used for this indicator are to be confirmed by the Parties. For the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, these parameters include information that each Party, whatever its national circumstances, has the obligation to transmit to the Secretariat: designated country contacts under each Convention, national implementation plans under the Stockholm Convention, national reports under the Basel and Stockholm conventions and import responses under the Rotterdam Convention.

26. Other information that only needs to be communicated to the Secretariat based on national circumstances, such as a possible national definitions of hazardous wastes and possible Article 11 agreements under the Basel Convention, or a possible exemptions under the Stockholm Convention would not be included, either because the Secretariat is not in a position to assess whether the obligation to transmit information has materialized itself, or because Parties have the right not to make use of a right.

27. The Secretariat consulted the UNEP unit dealing with UNEP-led indicators on the proposed methodology and its soundness from a statistical point of view. In addition to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, the dialogue has been initiated with the secretariats of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and Minamata Convention on Mercury, once it enters into force that Parties are required to provide information about how they implement their obligations in line with the methodology described below.

28. In the following methodology, reporting is to take place in 2017 for the period 2010-2014, in 2020 for the period 2015-2019, in 2025 for the period 2020-2024 and in 2030 for the period 2025-2029. Reporting parameters include the following:

- (a) Basel Convention:
 - (i) Designation of a focal point and one or more competent authorities (1 point);
 - (ii) Submission of annual national reports during the reporting period (1 point per report);
- (b) Rotterdam Convention:
 - (i) Designation of one or more designated national authority(ies) and an official contact point (1 point);
 - (ii) Submission of import responses during the reporting period (0.2 points per import response);
- (c) Stockholm Convention :
 - (i) Designation of an official contact point and a national focal point (1 point);
 - (ii) Submission of the national implementation plan (1 point);
 - (iii) Submission of revised and updated plan(s) addressing the amendments adopted by the Conference of the Parties within the reporting period (1 point per revised and updated plan);⁸
 - (iv) Submission of the national reports in 2010, 2014, 2018, 2022, 2026 for the appropriate reporting period (1 point for each report).

⁷ See /2016/75, dated 3 June 2016, Report of the Secretary-General of on Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, and the Sustainable Development Goals Report 2016.

⁸ Applicable to Parties bound by the amendments to the Stockholm Convention. Parties that are not bound by the amendments will by default receive one point for each such amendment.

29. The Secretariat of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and interim Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury follow similar methodology with regard to the obligations and commitments in transmitting information as required by these conventions. UNEP will collect data for all five conventions and provide an average proportion of submission of required information per requirements of each of the conventions.

B. Data collection relevant for the global indicators 12.4.2 and 12.5.1

30. Data collected through the national reporting under the Basel Convention can be used, in some cases partly, for the indicators 12.4.2 and 12.5.1. National reports submitted under the Basel Convention have the potential to provide valuable data for these indicators. As both indicators 12.4.2 and 12.5.1 deal with hazardous and other wastes and disposal operations carried out domestically, a common approach with regard to the data collection should be applied.

31. The global indicator 12.4.2 relates to: “hazardous waste generated per capita, proportion of hazardous waste treated and by type of treatment”.

32. UNEP and UNSD are the custodian agencies for indicators 12.4.2 and 12.5.1. The UNSD Environment Statistics Section collects data from official national sources for water and waste statistics through its biennial UNSD/UNEP questionnaire on environment statistics from non-Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)/Eurostat countries. Data for OECD and Eurostat countries are collected through the biennial OECD/Eurostat questionnaire that is consistent with the UNSD/UNEP questionnaire, so data are comparable. The terms and definitions used in both the UNSD/UNEP questionnaire and the OECD/Eurostat questionnaire are mostly identical with those used by other sources, and where not, bridges or correspondence are developed where possible. This terminology, however, is not always consistent with the terminology of the Basel Convention.

33. The Secretariat, UNEP and UNSD, in cooperation with OECD and Eurostat, have initiated collaboration to develop a joint workplan on the process of developing the methodology for the indicators 12.4.2 and 12.5.1, taking advantage of any opportunities to promote further harmonization.

34. With regard to the indicator 12.4.2, under the Basel Convention, the revised reporting format to be used as of 2016 provides that submission of data on waste generation, in table 6 of the format, is optional. Table 6 of the revised reporting format is reproduced in appendix II to the present annex. Compliance performance with reporting such information under the current reporting format is already very low.⁹ The Conference of the Parties may consider encouraging Parties to the Basel Convention to submit information in table 6, or it may see value in amending the reporting format and make reporting of such information mandatory. This invitation for guidance is reflected in paragraph 4 (b) (ii) a. of the note by the Secretariat on international cooperation and coordination (UNEP/CHW.13/19-UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/20-UNEP/POPS/COP.8/24).

35. The indicator 12.4.2 also uses the terms “hazardous waste treated” and “type of treatment”, which are not defined in the Basel Convention. Parties to the Basel Convention submit data on transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes for the purpose of disposal operations, listed in Annex IV to the Basel Convention, through their national reports. Clarification would therefore be welcome as to how Parties to the Convention understand these terms and the kind of information the Secretariat should or could collect with respect to this indicator. In addition, the revised reporting format only requires Parties to transmit information on wastes that are imported and exported, not on the amount of wastes that are “treated”. One option could be, for the purpose of this indicator only, to understand “treatment” as “disposal” and for information reported under tables 4 and 5 of the reporting format to be used towards measuring progress with goal 12.4. Guidance from the Conference of the Parties would be welcome. This invitation for guidance is reflected in paragraph 4 (b) (ii) b. of the note by the Secretariat on international cooperation and coordination (UNEP/CHW.13/19-UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/20-UNEP/POPS/COP.8/24).

36. The global indicator 12.5.1 reads: “National recycling rate, tons of material recycled”. Parties to the Basel Convention submit data only on those wastes that are subject to transboundary movements for the purpose of disposal operations through their national reports. The meaning of the term “recycling” would benefit from being clarified for the purpose of the Basel Convention: whether it is understood as only encompassing the recycling operations listed in part B of Annex IV to the

⁹ See the classification of compliance performance with the national reporting obligation for 2011 and 2012 set out in document UNEP/CHW.12/INF/19 and the classification of compliance performance with the national reporting obligation for 2013 set out in document UNEP/CHW.13/INF/26.

Basel Convention (i.e. R3 to R5 operations¹⁰) or whether it is understood as encompassing all operations falling within the scope of part B of Annex IV to the Basel Convention. Guidance from the Conference of the Parties would be welcome. This invitation for guidance is reflected in paragraph 4 (b) (ii) c. of the note by the Secretariat on international cooperation and coordination (UNEP/CHW.13/19-UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/20-UNEP/POPS/COP.8/24).

37. Data on the amounts of hazardous and other wastes recycled domestically is not submitted in the national reports. Guidance would be welcome from the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention as to whether data on domestic recycling could be submitted by Parties on the voluntary and pilot basis for the purpose of SDGs reporting.

C. Data collection relevant for other global indicators

38. There are other global indicators for which data is being collected or can be collected through the mechanisms established under the conventions.

39. In relation to the global indicator 2.4.1 related to the proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture, while there is no specific reference to pesticides use or management, information shared through the Rotterdam Convention can be useful for defining the terminology of the agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture.

40. In relation to indicators 3.9.1, 3.9.2 and 3.9.3 referring to deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals, the global monitoring plan for persistent organic pollutants (POPs) under the Stockholm Convention provides a global harmonized organizational framework for the collection of comparable monitoring data on the presence of POPs from all regions, in order to identify changes in their concentrations over time, as well as on regional and global environmental transport. Monitoring activities under the global monitoring plan focus on generating measurement data from core media: ambient air, human milk and human blood, and surface water for water-soluble POPs (perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride).

41. In addition, the Stockholm Convention requires Parties to submit national reports every four years (the latest reports were submitted in 2014 and the next reports are due in 2018). They include various types of information, for example information on measures to reduce or eliminate releases of specific POPs, including data on annual releases of specific chemicals to air, water, and land. There is also information on releases from products and residues. The data is disaggregated by source category (e. g. ferrous and non-ferrous metal production, transportation, open-burning processes, etc.). The reports also include the amounts of specific POPs produced, exported (with specification of purpose, e. g. for permitted use, final disposal), as well as the quantity of production, export/import, destruction of polychlorinated biphenyls.

42. This information could be useful for the overall target 3.9 and in particular for indicators 3.9.1 and 3.9.2 as well as for the indicator 6.3.2 dealing with the proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality and the indicator 11.6.2 dealing with annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀).

43. The indicator 11.6.1 that measures urban solid waste being regularly collected and with adequate final discharge could be considered in conjunction with data for indicators 12.4.2 and 12.5.1. There is an ongoing dialogue with the UN Habitat to cooperate with regard to the definitions and elements contributing to this indicator.

44. References to the work on SDG indicators are also included in the notes by the Secretariat on a report on activities pertaining to international cooperation and cooperation (UNEP/CHW.13/INF/38-UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/INF/27-UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/44) and on national reporting under the Basel Convention (UNEP/CHW.13/8).

¹⁰ R3: Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents; R4: Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds; R5: Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials.

Appendix I

Goals, targets and indicators of relevance to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution
	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe WASH services)
	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional Poisoning
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1 Number of Parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement
	12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita, proportion of hazardous waste treated and by type of treatment
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated
	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge with regard to the total waste generated by the city
	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)

Appendix II

Table 6: Total amount of generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes in the years indicated

(Article 4.2(a), 13.3(i) and Decision BC-10/2 on the Strategic Framework) [\(optional\)](#)

Total amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes generated (metric tons)											
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total amount of hazardous wastes generated in the years for which official data are available											
If possible, total amount of hazardous wastes under Art. 1 (1)a (Annex VIII) generated											
If possible, total amount of hazardous wastes under Art. 1 (1)b generated											
If possible, total amount of other wastes generated (Annex II)											

Remarks:

If possible, upload detailed national statistics on the generation of hazardous wastes⁽¹⁾ [\(optional\)](#):

(box to select and upload file)

(1) The breakdown can be done according to the Basel codes (e.g. Annex I, Annex VIII) or national codes.