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Global Framework on Chemicals – for a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste

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Open-ended Working Group of the Global Framework on Chemicals – for a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste
First meeting
Punta del Este, Uruguay, 24–27 June 2025
Agenda item 3 (f) of the provisional agenda[1]
International cooperation and coordination

Activities of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals in support of implementation of the Global Framework on Chemicals

Note by the Secretariat

The annex to the present note contains a report on the activities of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals in support of implementation of the Global Framework on Chemicals. It is submitted by the Participating Organizations of the IOMC and is reproduced as received by the secretariat of the Framework.

The present note, including its annex, has not been formally edited.

[*] UNEP/GFC/OEWG.1/1

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ANNEX

Activities of the IOMC to support GFC implementation

May 2025

Prepared for the Open-ended Working Group (OEWG) of the Global Framework on Chemicals

Punta del Este, Uruguay, 24-27 June 2025

(A) Background

1. The Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) was established in 1995 to strengthen cooperation and increase coordination among inter-governmental organizations in the field of chemical management. The IOMC currently comprises ten participating organizations (POs): FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, WHO, the World Bank, OECD, and the BRS Conventions. Individual IOMC organizations have begun to endorse or formally acknowledged support for the GFC, in line with their mandates and practices, and their activities support the GFC objectives and the Resolutions of ICCM-5. The GFC texts refer directly or indirectly to the IOMC or specific POs over 30 times.

2. More specifically, the IOMC and its member organizations accepted the invitation in ICCM5 Resolution V/8 to develop "Implementation Programmes" (IPs) for consideration by the first International Conference in 2026, to be done in close collaboration with stakeholders. More information about activities related to this can be found in document GFC/OEWG.1/INF.11 on "Implementation Programmes". POs have also individually or jointly contributed to other INF documents available at this meeting.

3. These activities are formally coordinated through the IOMC, including at its bi-annual meetings. During these meetings, the IOMC regularly holds discussions with the GFC Secretariat, the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention, UNICEF, UNECE, and other relevant entities.

   For more information:

   www.iomc.info
   https://partnership.who.int/iomc/global-framework-on-chemicals
   https://partnership.who.int/iomc/support-for-gfc-implementation-programmes

(B) New IOMC Activities and Resources since ICCM-5

Berlin Forum on Chemicals and Sustainability

4. The Berlin Forum, initiated by the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection of Germany (BMUV), was designed to provide momentum to high-level international dialogue on the urgent challenges and opportunities in relation to the sound management of chemicals and waste and their contribution to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The overall goal of the Forum is to foster knowledge-sharing and strengthen global multi-stakeholder collaboration and action to address the global pollution crisis by focusing on and fostering implementation of the Global Framework on Chemicals: For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste.

5. The first two Forums were held in 2021 and 2023. The 3rd Berlin Forum on Chemicals and Sustainability was hosted by HE Steffi Lemke, German Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection and co-hosted by the IOMC on 5-6 September 2024 as a high-level virtual event. The overall goal of the Forum was to foster knowledge-sharing and strengthen global multi-stakeholder collaboration and action to address the global pollution crisis by focusing on and fostering implementation of the Global Framework on Chemicals: For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste (GFC). The Forum featured 68 speakers from all stakeholder groups and over 600 on-line participants in order to take stock of progress in implementing the GFC, showcase initiatives already underway, share experiences in chemical and waste management, and catalyze further action and partnerships. More information can be found here.

Support for GFC processes and on-going work

6. The IOMC is very engaged in GFC processes and assigns significant time to discuss its role and the engagement of POs at its regular biannual meetings. The Chair of the IOMC participates in the GFC Bureau, as well as an observer in the GFC Fund Executive Board. IOMC POs and other UN entities (including UNECE) are actively contributing to the work of the open-ended ad hoc group on measurability and indicators, including; the IOMC, represented by UNITAR, is the lead on workstream 1; UNEP and WHO are leading the priority activities on high-level indicators; and IOMC POs and other UN entities individually are contributing to progress under all workstreams.

IOMC Toolbox

7. The IOMC internet-based "Toolbox for Decision Making in Chemicals Management" (www.iomctoolbox.org) provides direct access to more than 500 resources, guidance documents, and training materials (i.e., tools) for the sound management of chemicals and waste published by the seven IOMC organizations participating in its development and maintenance, e.g., FAO, ILO, OECD, UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, and WHO, who also host technical and capacity building activities to support the use of the IOMC Toolbox by stakeholders. Entry points exist for specific target audiences, such as the health sector, for MEAs, for other stakeholders, such as (but not limited to) labour, industry and trade unions, and others. The IOMC Toolbox is currently in its fourth phase of implementation with support from the European Commission, and upon completion in 2026 will include additional management schemes, updated tools and resources, including references to the Global Framework on

Chemicals, and an updated IT platform. During the first interim reporting period for Phase IV spanning January 2023 to September 2024, more than eighteen webinars, workshops, invited presentations and/or other promotional and training events took place at relevant national, regional, and international meetings and events. These events geographically spanned all regions and trained over 500+ participants (~41% female) in-person (some with additional online participation) on general chemicals management and on special topics requested by Governments, such as pesticides registration and management, the GHS, and green chemistry. Collectively, over 6,500 participants from at least 60 countries have received IOMC Toolbox training since 2022, with 16 countries being Least Developed Countries (LDC) and 15 being Lower Middle-Income Countries (LMIC) with additional events underway and planned throughout Phase IV.

IOMC Mercury Group

8. The participating organizations of the IOMC Mercury Group (ILO, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, WHO, World Bank, Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, and the OECD), as well as the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention and the GEF, continue activities intended to support the ratification and implementation of the Minamata Convention, involving close cooperation and coordination among these organizations. Early activities included: support for developing Minamata Convention Initial Assessments (MIAs), funded by the Global Environment Facility; support for developing National Action Plans (NAPs) on Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining (ASGM); the development of guidance; and hosting regional workshops. IOMC organizations are reviewing the lessons learned from the MIA and NAP processes and analysing key issues and priorities emerging from these valuable documents, with the aim to determine how best to support Parties in the upcoming years. Now that the Convention is moving from initial ratification and assessment activities towards implementation, it is increasingly important to support the parties in fulfilling the obligations of the Convention to reduce the health and environmental impacts of mercury. The challenges of addressing mercury require multisectoral collaboration at country level, therefore, the IOMC plays a crucial role in providing technical support to countries by bringing a range of sectoral and other expertise.

9. A major highlight of this is the planetGOLD programme which began in 2019, funded by the GEF, led by UNEP in collaboration with Conservation International, UNDP and UNIDO; so far, 25 countries are implementing planetGOLD projects. In addition, IOMC organisations are collaborating on GEF-funded initiatives addressing mercury-containing products, including dental amalgam, skin lightening products and medical devices, as well as industrial processes including chlor-alkali and cement sectors. Following the Bali Declaration at COP4, IOMC organisations are addressing the issue of mercury trade in various regions. The IOMC mercury group make joint statements at Minamata Convention COPs and detailed information regarding activities and outcomes can be found in the related COP documents. Lastly, the IOMC Mercury Group continues to hold technical sessions as a way to share expertise, activities, lessons learned, and best practices. Recent activities have focused on mercury waste, and biomonitoring and health surveillance.

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(C) Activities of the IOMC Participating Organizations in support of GFC implementation

10. The following section provides summary information on specific activities since ICCM5, received from FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, WHO, OECD, World Bank, and BRS Conventions.

FAO

11. FAO plays a crucial role in the implementation of the Global Framework on Chemicals (GFC) in the agricultural sector, which aims to ensure sound management of agrochemicals throughout their life cycle, addressing human health and environmental concerns. Key areas include addressing highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs) and promoting alternatives for achieving target A7 on HHPs; a focus is facilitating the establishment of the Global Alliance on Highly Hazardous Pesticides endorsed by ICCM5. After studying similar global alliances and initiatives and consulting with relevant stakeholders, a proposed modality of the Global Alliance on Highly Hazardous Pesticides (GAHHPs) has been developed by FAO, UNEP, WHO, and UNDP. The draft modality and operational framework was finalized in a coordination meeting in Geneva, Switzerland in February 2025. A wider consultation with stakeholders was conducted through a webinar and feedback has been incorporated on the proposed operational framework in April 2025.

12. The FAO is developing regional strategies to tackle HHPs in the Southern African Development Community and East African Community, aiming to improve agricultural productivity, environmental sustainability, and food safety while addressing concerns about HHPs impact on biodiversity and public health. The FAO has also developed comprehensive national pesticide risk reduction strategies focusing on integrated pest management, policy development, stakeholder capacity building, environmental impact monitoring, community engagement in education efforts, and biodiversity integration into agricultural policies. The promotion of Integrated Pest Management and biological control as effective strategies for mitigating HHP risks in over 60 countries worldwide is also being implemented. The FAO organized four national and regional training workshops on the Toolkit and registration of biopesticides. 115 national officers involved in pesticide registration in 15 countries were trained in 2024. The FAO, together WHO, developed three new international guidance, 37 pesticide specifications and 320 recommended maximum residue levels (MRLs) in 2024.

ILO

13. In March 2025, the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Governing Body took note of the GFC and endorsed follow-up action in line with the ILO's mandate and Global Strategy on OSH. ILO actions to support GFC implementation will be based in the promotion of international labour standards; knowledge development and dissemination; promotion, awareness raising and advocacy; technical assistance and support; and multilateral cooperation. The ILO's global action and engagement on safe chemicals management has significantly increased and will continue to grow, particularly in light of upcoming chemical standard-setting discussions at the 115th and 116th International Labour Conferences and the development of new technical guidelines on chemical hazards.

14. To support this work, the ILO has conducted a global national law and practice review to understand key trends and challenges for chemicals legislation for the labour sector. The ILO continues to support ratification of its legally binding Conventions related to chemicals and implementation efforts in a wide variety of sectors, including textiles, mining, agriculture and numerous others. Importantly, ILO constituents emphasized the need for increased GFC engagement of all labour sector stakeholders in GFC processes, including in the governance of the Secretariat, to ensure a truly multisectoral approach. The ILO also reiterated the need to address access to GFC funding mechanisms in a way that supports implementation efforts in the world of work.

UNDP

15. As part of the United Nations (UN) family, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is supporting the implementation of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste (GFC), collaborating with a wide range of partners. UNDP is currently assisting 80 countries worldwide in the sound management of chemicals and waste. Through its programmatic portfolio, UNDP is working towards the five strategic objectives of the GFC by focusing on four key areas: Sustainable Cooling, Circular Economy, Plastics Management, and Zero Waste. These efforts are further supported by four cross-cutting goals:

    (1) Helping countries fulfill their commitments under international chemicals-related conventions.
    (2) Phasing out the use of harmful chemicals.
    (3) Establishing sustainable systems for reuse, recycling, and the management of hazardous waste.
    (4) Creating safe jobs and livelihoods, while enhancing skills and capacity.

16. UNDP's initiatives span various sectors, including agriculture, textiles, tourism, construction, healthcare, electronics, cooling, plastics, mining, and secondary metal processing. In these areas, UNDP is supporting partners in putting in place cohesive policy and legal frameworks, strengthening institutional mechanisms and capacities, supporting partners in developing sustainable finance solutions, and disseminating knowledge and lessons-learned. UNDP also works to introduce safer alternatives and sustainable solutions throughout product value chains, while fostering partnerships and collaboration. Additionally, UNDP promotes the integration of national chemicals and waste priorities into development and sectoral planning, aiming to decouple pollution, health impacts, and waste generation from economic growth.

UNEP

17. The 6th United Nations Environment Assembly in its resolution 6/9 acknowledged the Global Framework on Chemicals and requested the Executive Director of UNEP to continue supporting its implementation. It further invited the UN General Assembly to acknowledge the Global Framework on Chemicals at its 79th session. UNEA6 also adopted resolution 6/11 which requests the Executive Director to support the work of the Global Alliance on HHPs. Since the adoption of the Global Framework on Chemicals, UNEP has continued to provide secretariat support and has actively recruited its staff. UNEP also hosts the Global Framework on Chemicals Fund which completed its first call for proposals in early 2025. The board of the fund is currently assessing the many proposals received.

18. In the context of the open ended ad-hoc working group on measurability and indicators, UNEP is closely working with IOMC partners in the working group on identifying indicators for the

targets and is coordinating the development of a high level indicator on environmental burden of chemicals and waste which is complementary to the work led by WHO on the health burden. UNEP is actively participating in the inception of the Global Alliance on Highly Hazardous Pesticides under the leadership of FAO.

19. UNEP, with financial support from the GEF, is leading an integrated programme on removing hazardous chemicals from the fashion and construction value chains. The global project is executed by UNEP and the 8 country projects are implemented by FAO, UNDP, UNEP and UNIDO. Additionally, UNEP is currently implementing a GEF project on releases from the pharmaceutical industry executed jointly by UNEP and WHO. UNEP is collaborating with UNITAR on the development of an online course on Green and Sustainable Chemistry.

20. Through its work on Green and Sustainable Chemistry and Life Cycle Approaches, UNEP is reinforcing capacity to transform key value chains and create economic opportunities in the construction, electronics, mining, plastics, pharmaceuticals and textile sectors. Additionally, UNEP continues to generate scientific information, monitoring data and presenting policy options on emerging chemicals issues.

UNIDO

21. As a specialized agency of the UN system, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) is committed to continue supporting the Global Framework on Chemicals implementation. UNIDO is an active member of the IOMC group, promoting cooperation and the partnership with its participating organizations in achieving the GFC implementation targets.

22. With GEF financial support and in partnership with the Yale University, Center for Green Chemistry and Green Engineering, UNIDO is implementing the Global Green Chemistry Innovation and Network programme, comprising of three major components: a global knowledge sharing platform on green chemistry, pilot projects demonstrating green chemistry technological options in existing businesses in the participating countries (Serbia, Ukraine, Indonesia, Jordan, Uruguay, Peru), and a start-up programme for green chemistry businesses enhanced by partnering with the National Cleaner Production Centers Global Network, which already achieved more than 20 years of experience.

23. The main contributions to knowledge sharing and capacity building support for countries contributing to GFC implementation during 2024-2025 are the launching of 2 new toolkits:

    - the up-dated UNIDO Toolkit on Green Chemistry (that included a new module addressing chemicals assessment, co-funded by the EU through the IOMC Toolbox project)
    - an Accelerator Guidebook for green chemistry addressing capacity building for National Cleaner Production Centers, to foster sustainable startups, align with global sustainability and local market needs and to provide a consistent approach across countries while allowing flexibility (launched in July 2024)

24. UNIDO is cooperating with the Austrian Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Climate and Environmental Protection farther promoting the Chemical Leasing, a performance-based business model for sustainable chemicals management, and jointly organized Chemical Leasing Award 2024-2025. The award included in 2024-2025 a new category addressing new business models for green and sustainable chemistry, along with case studies, innovation approaches, research and women led initiatives categories). UNIDO is cooperating with the GEF UN implementing agencies to achieve the GEF 8 cycle Chemicals and Waste targets, through leading

or co-implementing integrated programmes with GEF financial support for electronics supply chain, fashion and textiles supply chains, plastics supply chain and construction supply chain.

UNITAR

25. UNITAR has been actively engaged in the development of the Implementation Programmes (IPs):

    - Support to legislation building blocks – UNITAR is supporting the development of legal building blocks, including the design of a survey and coordination of the national legislation (IP1) workshop in Uruguay, June 2025
    - Webinars on IPs coordinated with the IOMC: 10/12/2024 on IP2; 20/3/2025 on IP1
    - Maintenance of the IOMC webinars website in support of the GFC
    - Coordinated and led the organization of an IP2 workshop in Paris (Feb. 2025)
    - Survey on IP2 (industry sectors) workshop follow-up administered by UNITAR
    - Developing primers on linkages and strategic actions on chemicals & waste and education, and chemicals & waste and climate change (linked to IP3- sustainable development decision-making processes).

26. Other areas of GFC implementation:

    - UNITAR continues to represent the IOMC on measurability and indicators: collective IOMC work currently focused on workstream 1
    - The Global Partnership to Implement the GHS (co-led by ILO, OECD and UNITAR) continues efforts dedicated to GHS target B6 (and other associated targets, e.g. A1 on legislation, A7 on HHPs, D2 on safer alternatives, D6 on sector strategies)
    - PRTRs – UNITAR participated in the PRTR Roundtable organized by UNECE in November 2024, and continues to coordinate with the PRTR Partnership (OECD, UNITAR and UNECE)
    - UNITAR has been actively engaged in the Gender & Chemicals Partnership, now as a Board Member, attending the first Assembly in November 2024.

27. UNITAR Board of Trustees: In November 2024, the UNITAR BoT welcomed the Global Framework on Chemicals (GFC), as established at the Fifth Session of the International Conference on Chemicals in September 2023. The Board was pleased to note the engagement and contributions of UNITAR and the Executive Director in the development and final establishment of the GFC. The Board supported UNITAR's continued, active work on the GFC and the commitment to implementing its multiple elements to enhance the sound management of chemicals and waste around the world.

WHO

28. Paragraph 45 of the Global Framework on Chemicals (GFC) recognizes that the health sector has a critical role and unique expertise to contribute to the sound management of chemicals and waste and to the promotion of health and well-being. The WHO Chemicals Road Map is referenced in the GFC as a tool to facilitate cross-sectoral collaboration and to identify concrete actions that the health sector can contribute towards achieving the strategic objectives of the GFC. The WHO Global Chemicals and Health Network of ministries of health was established in 2018 to guide implementation of the Road Map.

29. A number of World Health Assembly resolutions have encouraged WHO Member States to participate in the intersessional negotiations that culminated in the adoption of the GFC, including in 2023, when WHA resolution 76.17 requested the WHO Director-General to submit a

report through the WHO Executive Board at its 156th session in February 2025 on the adoption of the GFC and on the updates needed to the WHO Road Map to take account of the GFC. The World Health Assembly will further consider this matter at its 78th session in May 2025 along with the request from the fifth session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management to endorse or appropriately acknowledge and support the Framework.

30. In addition to the above progress strengthening linkages between the GFC and the Chemicals Road Map, technical work undertaken by WHO specifically contributes to GFC implementation, such as on:

- Per and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS): to prioritize key ingested PFAS and their health effects and propose methodology for health-based values;
- Endocrine disrupting chemicals: to update the science on health effects in the update of the 2012 UNEP-WHO report on the State of the Science of Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals;
- Mercury: Focused on phasing-out mercury in medical devices and eliminating mercury in skin-lightening products. Contributing to the use of biomonitoring of mercury under the Minamata Convention and in relation to food-borne burden of disease.
- Lead: Jointly hosting the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint and building support and capacity in the health sector to mitigate lead poisoning from other sources .
- Highly Hazardous Pesticides: Working in collaboration with FAO on the development of the Global Alliance for Highly Hazardous Pesticides, strengthening the response in the health sector to reduce the high burden of suicides from HHPs and updating the WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard.
- Plastics. Working in collaboration with health sector stakeholders to advocate for a plastics treaty that recognizes both health and environmental impacts of plastics.
- Childrens' Environmental Health including work on lead, e-waste and development of online professional development with UNICEF.
- Management of healthcare waste including in the environment.
- IOMC Toolbox: web platform for decision-making in chemicals management, including as the administering agency.

31. WHO has also been actively supporting the intersessional work on implementation of the GFC by leading workstream 2 on the Global Burden of Disease under the Ad-hoc Open-Ended Working Group on Measurability and Indicators and leading the work on the development of a healthcare industry implementation plan, in collaboration with the WHO Alliance for Transformative Action on Climate and Health. WHO has played a critical role in the IOMC by acting as its administering agency since the creation of the IOMC in 1995.

OECD

32. On 3 May 2024, the Declaration on Supporting the Achievement of the Strategic Objectives and Targets of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste (the Declaration) was adopted on 3 May 2024 by 38 OECD Members, the European Union and 5 non-Members in the context of the OECD Council meeting at Ministerial level (see OECD Legal Instruments). The Declaration reaffirms Adherents' commitment to strengthen the sound management of chemicals, including through robust and comprehensive national chemicals management systems. It also encourages industry stakeholders to ensure the sound management of chemicals across value chains. The Declaration also reiterates support for the OECD's role in facilitating efforts towards sound management of chemicals and waste and supporting the implementation of national chemical management frameworks, and therefore calls on the OECD, through its Chemicals and Biotechnology Committee (CBC), in consultation

with other relevant OECD policy communities, to continue its on-going work, with the aim of contributing to meeting the strategic objectives and targets of the GFC; to serve as a forum for collaboration on chemical safety policy, including on GFC objectives regarding issues of concern, safer alternatives and sustainable solutions; to assist in the development of and act as a custodian of certain indicators; and to support efforts to mainstream chemicals management into all relevant sectors and policies. It also calls on the OECD to pursue its efforts to collaborate with other international organisations in the context of the IOMC to support the implementation of the GFC. In response, the OECD CBC's Actions to Support the Implementation of the Global Framework on Chemicals details how OECD's ongoing work, standards and tools facilitate implementation of the Strategic Objectives and Targets of the GFC.

33. Some of the recent publications by the OECD in direct support of the implementation of the GFC are:

- OECD (2024), *OECD Guidance on Establishing a National Chemicals Register*, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/bebc508c-en.
- OECD (2024), *Emission Scenario Document on Chemicals Used in Fabric Finishing or Fabric Coating*, Series on Emission Scenario Documents, No. 43, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/53392feb-en.
- OECD (2024), *Emission Scenario Document on Chemicals Used in Hydraulic Fracturing*, Series on Emission Scenario Documents, No. 44, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/c3003a87-en.
- OECD/European Union (2024), *Managing Risks from Natural Hazards to Hazardous Installations (Natech): A Guide for Senior Leaders in Industry and Public Authorities*, Series on Chemical Accidents, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/9bb63229-en.
- OECD (2024), *Resource Compendium of PRTR Release Estimation Techniques, Part 1: Summary of Point Source Techniques - Third edition*, OECD Series on Prevention and Control of Pollutant Releases, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/3ac5cedb-en.
- OECD (2024), *Building Trust and Enhancing Dialogue for Safe-and-Sustainable-by-Design (SSbD) Innovation: Developing Tools to Enhance Trusted Environments*, OECD Series on the Safety of Manufactured Nanomaterials and other Advanced Materials, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/c17d0c0e-en.
- OECD (2024), *Management of hazardous substances in port areas*, Series on Chemical Accidents, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/5d09ac8a-en.
- OECD (2024), *Considerations when Estimating Exposure to Crafts and Toys in Children*, OECD Series on Testing and Assessment, No. 401, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/cc3bf8df-en.
- OECD (2024), *Synthesis report on understanding Perfluoropolyethers (PFPEs) and their life cycle*, OECD Series on Risk Management of Chemicals, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/99ee2d3e-en.
- OECD (2024), *Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances and alternatives in cosmetics: report on commercial availability and current uses*, OECD Series on Risk Management of Chemicals, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/baa236f5-en.
- OECD (2023), *Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances and Alternatives in Coatings, Paints and Varnishes (CPVs): Hazard Profile*, OECD Series on Risk Management of Chemicals, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/c60c42d5-en.

World Bank

34. The World Bank Group (WBG) supports the implementation of the Global Framework on Chemicals as a member of the IOMC, through its analytical work and through the financing of

chemicals management and pollution mitigation investments in Bank client countries. Recent analytical work includes a report on the mitigation of air pollution (Accelerating Access to Clean Air for a Livable Planet, March 2025), a call to end lead (Pb) pollution (Towards a Lead-Free Livable Planet: A Call to Action, April 2025) and work on the cost of chemicals management inaction and the capacity needs of developing countries for the sound management of chemicals. Recent investment projects include a global program on PCB elimination (with UNEP, UNDP, African Development Bank, BRS Secretariat) and several projects on the mitigation of POPs, e-waste, mercury, lead (Pb), plastics and other pollutants. Furthermore, the WBG is working to include references to the GFC's objectives and targets in its environmental and social standards, which operational teams and Bank clients use to analyze the pollution and health risks associated with WBG operations.

Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm (BRS) conventions

35. At their meetings held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 28 April to 9 May 2025, the conferences of the Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions welcomed the adoption of the Global Framework on Chemicals: For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste, and took note of the report prepared by the BRS Secretariat on how the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions might contribute to the implementation of the Framework[2] and requested the Secretariat, subject to the availability of resources, to implement the proposed activities to contribute towards the implementation of the Framework.[3] The report and its annexes can be found at: https://www.brsmeas.org/2025COPs/Meetingsdocuments/tabid/10057/language/en-US/Default.aspx.

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[2] UNEP/CHW.17/INF/57–UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.12/INF/28–UNEP/POPS/COP.12/INF/47, annex I.

[3] Ibid., annex II.