Joint Clearing-house mechanism for information exchange

Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions
What is the joint clearing-house mechanism and how it operates (1)?

**Information**
- Publications, case studies, national legislation, data sets, reports, etc.

**Processes and Tools**
- Data collection, classification, re-packaging and dissemination

**Community**
- Parties, Observers, Regional Centres, IGOs, etc.

**Production**

**Distribution**

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**Distribution**

**Data collection mechanism**

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**Community**

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**Processes and Tools**

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**Information**

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What is the joint clearing-house mechanism and how it operates (2)?

• The joint clearing-house mechanism is a multi-stakeholder global system that facilitate the exchange of information and expertise relevant for the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions.

• To achieve such an objective the BRS Secretariat has developed, and is continuously enhancing, a global knowledge base made of information and tools, fed and used by all members of the clearing-house community.

• This knowledge base aims at empowering community members with the means to contribute and access up-to-date, quality information related to the work of the conventions, in a transparent, neutral, efficient, and user friendly manner and with strong emphasis on regional delivery.

• In order to develop and nurture such a knowledge base, the BRS clearing-house mechanism programme facilitates or undertakes the identification, collection, management, distribution and exchange of information and expertise to support parties and other stakeholders in the implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions.
The scope of information covered by the joint clearing-house mechanism is mainly focused on the following broad categories, as long as they are relevant to the conventions:

- Regulatory information
- Scientific information
- Capacity building information
- Information on the status of implementation
Information exchange mandates and joint clearing-house mechanism strategy

• Article 9 of the Stockholm Convention and Article 14 of the Rotterdam Convention are defining the role of the Secretariat, Parties and other stakeholders in relation to information exchange issues.

• The Basel Convention provides for information to be notified or transmitted by one Party to another, or through the Secretariat, in several of its Articles (Articles 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13 and 16).

• At their meetings in 2017, the Conferences of the Parties of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions welcomed the joint clearing-house mechanism strategy and requested the Secretariat to start implementing it. The strategy contains a more detailed description of the mechanism and serves as a framework for its implementation.

• Most of other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) have similar mandates and information exchange programmes. For instance the Minamata Convention on its Article 17, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on its Article 17, or the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) on its Article 16 to name a few.
BRS clearing-house mechanism tools catalogue

• To use all information exchange tools made available, please visit the BRS joint clearing-house mechanism tools catalogue at https://www.brsmeas.org/tabid/5378
Information collected, processed and made available by the BRS clearing-house mechanism, like the one provided by other MEAs, is automatically feeding the InforMEA portal, thus avoiding duplication of efforts while maximizing effects.
Questions?
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