



UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME



**PROCEEDINGS OF THE
WORKSHOP ON DEVELOPMENT OF
NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND
INFRASTRUCTURES FOR SOUND
MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS IN
THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION**

**BANGKOK, THAILAND
24-25 MAY 2007**

KEMI – THE SWEDISH CHEMICALS AGENCY

AGENDA AND TIMETABLE

THURSDAY 24 MAY

1st Session: OPENING AND INTRODUCTION

- 08.30 Welcome remarks:** *Subat Wangwongwatana*
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
Thailand
- Eva Sandberg*
KemI
- Kaj Madsen*
UNEP Chemicals

- 8.55** Chemical risk management in the supply chain: strategies, legislation, institutions *Bengt Bucht*
KemI

2nd Session: DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL LEGAL INFRASTRUCTURES

- 09:40** Experience from Thailand *Sunee Piyapanpong*
Thailand
- 10.00** Experience from Vietnam *Nguyen Van Thanh*
Vietnam

10:20 WORKING GROUPS

- Presentation on main components of legislation on chemicals placed on the market *Torbjörn Lind*
KemI

10.45 Coffee Break

11.00 Working Groups

13.00 Lunch

14.00 Plenary discussion on results of working groups

3rd Session: DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND DOMESTIC INFRASTRUCTURES FOR CHEMICALS CONTROL

- 14.45** Experience from Syria *Abid Almasri*
Syria

15.05 Experience from Cambodia *Pichhara Phet
Cambodia*

15.30 **Coffee Break**

15.45 **WORKING GROUPS**

FRIDAY 25 MAY

8.30 **Plenary discussion on results of working groups**

4th Session: **INVOLVEMENT OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND
CIVIL SOCIETY IN THE AREA OF CHEMICALS
CONTROL**

9.15 Views from the industry *Kathleen Kunzer
ICCA*

9.35 Views from the Environmental NGOs *Sarojeni Rengam
PAN*

9.55 Views from the health NGOs *Mahmood Khwaja
SDPI*

10.15 **Coffee**

10.30 **WORKING GROUPS**

The need for engaging the private sector and civil
society in chemicals control *Kaj Madsen*

13.00 **Lunch**

14.00 **Plenary discussion on results of working groups**

14.45 **Coffee Break**

5th Session **CONCLUSIONS AND CLOSURE**

15.00 **Concluding discussion**

Regional infrastructures for
sound management of chemicals *Atul Bagai
UNEP ROAP*

16.00 **Closure of the workshop**

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INTRODUCTION

The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) that was adopted 6 February 2006 at the International Conference on Chemicals Management in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, recognized, in the Dubai Declaration, that there was a lack of capacity for the sound management of chemicals in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. This was also recognized in the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in February 2005 at which time chemicals were appointed as one of the thematic areas.

Within its environment mandate, UNEP has been working with capacity building in the sound management of chemicals in developing countries and countries with economies in transition for a number of years, including through implementation of 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, together with training in access to information of relevance for the sound management of chemicals.

Capacity building for the sound management of chemicals is part of the seventh objective of the Millennium Development Goal on environmental sustainability and was recognized as such in paragraph 56 (k) of the 2005 World Summit Outcome which stresses that support is needed to the developing countries in strengthening their capacity for sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes by providing technical and financial assistance, as appropriate.

Sound management of chemicals will depend on the development of national institutions and infrastructures including legislation, regulation and assessment of chemicals together with their monitoring and enforcement. However, most developing countries, and many countries with economies in transition, have been unable to establish the necessary national legal, technical and institutional infrastructures for the sound management of chemicals.

To respond to these concerns, UNEP in cooperation with KemI, the Swedish Chemicals Agency, decided to organize a series of regional workshops as far as possible in conjunction with regional meetings of SAICM. The connection to the regional consultations will ensure that regional and national focal points for SAICM implementation, as well as national policy and decision makers, intergovernmental organizations, and non-governmental organizations involved in the sound management of chemicals throughout their life-cycle, will be present at those meeting and will provide synergies with the planned implementation activities of the SAICM Secretariat. The overall objective of the workshops was to promote and facilitate the development of national legal and institutional infrastructures. Those could be achieved through:

- identification of needs and non-financial barriers for the development of national institutions and infrastructures including an assessment of tools for facilitation of the development of national legal and institutional infrastructures and recommendations for development of tools for meeting those requirements;

- development of tools for facilitation of the development of national legal and institutional infrastructures;

- ensuring that the tools for facilitation of the development of national legal and institutional infrastructures meet national needs.

It is expected that the identification and assessment of needs and non-financial barriers will be based on experience of countries that have already carried out either development of National Profiles on chemicals management or National Implementation Plans for the Stockholm Convention as they will have useful practical experience with implementation of plans for management of chemicals and the problems they have faced. It is further expected that the recommendations for the development of tools will be based on an assessment of gaps in, for instance, guidance on different aspects for the development of national institutions and infrastructures.

The outcomes of the workshops are expected to form the basis for a future targeted approach to development of national legal and institutional infrastructures based on tools that are developed according to the needs of countries and which can be used as guidance for national activities including training.

The first workshop on development of national institutions and infrastructures for sound management of chemicals in the Central and Eastern European region was held in Riga, Republic of Latvia, 7 to 8 December, 2006. The current proceedings are the results of the second workshop on development of national institutions and infrastructures for sound management of chemicals in the Asia-Pacific region, held in Bangkok, Thailand, 24 to 25 May, 2007.

CHEMICAL RISK MANAGEMENT IN THE SUPPLY CHAIN: STRATEGIES, LEGISLATION, INSTITUTIONS

Bengt BUCHT

Slide 1

Chemicals risk management in the supply chain - Strategies, legislation, institutions.

Bangkok

May 2007

Bengt Bucht
Swedish Chemicals Agency

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Slide 4


Some basics for chemicals risks management

- **Supply chain** = the base
- **Chemicals Control** = risk management at placing on the market steps of supply chain - first preventive step
- **Chemicals legislation** = legislation on chemicals control
- **Responsibilities and obligations**
 - of enterprises
 - of governmental institutions
- **Organisation and resources**
 - of enterprises
 - of governmental institutions

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Slide 2

Increasing trade in and use of chemicals

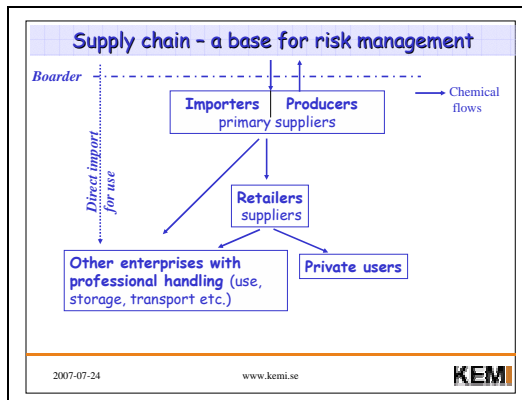


Huge product/goods flows in society
 huge material flows
 large flows of chemicals

Chemical risks to H & E & S (acute or long-term effects)

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Slide 5



Slide 3

Chemicals risk management 4 basic steps

1. Get knowledge of (assess) hazardous properties of chemicals before placing on the market
2. Disseminate knowledge on hazards, risks and safe use
3. Make good choices of chemicals - technical and risk aspects
4. Assess risks at each specific use, take measures for risk reduction

Who is to do what according to general experience?

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Slide 6

Chemicals control a horizontal issue

Factors to take into account:

- Health and Environment and Safety. Protection of
 - Consumers - Workers - Environment
 - Property (fires, explosions)
- Positive effects on e.g health, economy, employment
- Trade aspects - free movement of goods

Several types of legislation and ministries/authorities are involved
 Need for clear responsibilities and roles!
 Need for co-ordination and co-operation!

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Slide 7

Suppliers and users of chemicals have to ensure a safe use of chemicals

- Not possible for governments to assess all risks nor to regulate in detail.
 - Very scattered and varying use of chemicals.
 - Fast development of new products and changes in use - increasing use
- Enterprises (and private consumers) should have the main responsibility for:
 - Testing, hazard/risk assessment, classification, labelling, SDS, training of workers, work instructions, organising a safe use etc.

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Slide 10

Information on chemicals from suppliers - the base for a safe use

Substances:
Information on properties/effects :

- Literature (books, handbooks, ...)
- Internet (websites, data bases)

Preparations (chemicals as on the market/in use):
Suppliers inform on chemicals they sell:

- labelling, SDS, ...

Employers inform on chemicals they use:

- work instructions, training, ...

National legislation
International agreements

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Slide 8

Role of authorities

- Pesticides, food/feed additives, drugs:** usually approved by authorities.
Pre-market control
- Other chemicals:** government/agencies steer by regulations expressing general responsibilities of enterprises and by enforcement (supervision/inspection).
Post-market control.

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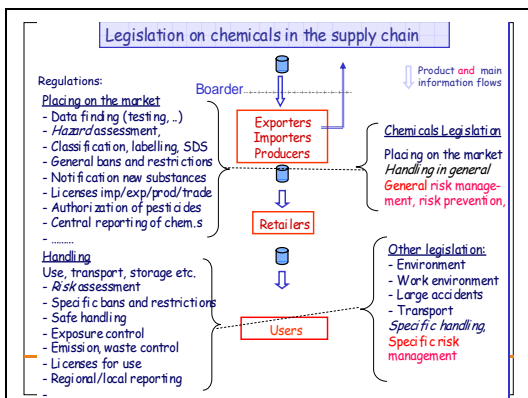
Slide 11

International standards are important

- Serious customers request that chemicals are assessed and have a high quality risk and safety information (classification, labelling, SDS,...) !!
- Implementation of international agreements on chemicals (GHS, POPs, PIC, SAICM, ILO, ISO, ...):
 - facilitate risk assessment and risk management - simplify and harmonise national regulations
 - improve national and international availability of information on risks and safety
 - facilitate export/import

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Slide 9



Slide 12

Enterprises have to build capacity

Suppliers, users and other handlers need:

- Organisation and routines for chemicals control
- Expertise (own or external. Support from associations!)
- Documentation on chemicals to be placed on the market or used (from (tests,) literature, foreign and domestic suppliers)

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Slide 13

National infrastructure needed

Chemicals Legislation
(law and regulations)

- Responsibilities and obligations of enterprises
- Responsibilities and obligations of government
- Specific regulations (restrictions, classification, labelling, SDS, etc.)

Institutional set up
(ministries, authorities)

- Organisation
- Tasks - "who does what"
- Routines for work
- Co-operation!
- Co-ordination!

Resources

- Economic
- Expertise - quantity/quality toxicology, haz./risk assessment, risk management, law, chemistry, inspection methodology, ..

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Slide 16

Possible organisation of institutions for managing chemicals legislation

- > **Policy level:** main ministry(ies) for legislative work and other policy issues
- > **Management level:** main "chemicals management institution(s)" for daily expert work
- > **Enforcement level:** inspectorates for enforcement supervision/control

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Slide 14

An integrated national infrastructure covering all chemicals risk management

- Basic, coherent **chemicals legislation** regulating:
 - placing on the market of chemicals (H/E/S)
 - responsibilities of suppliers
 - implementation of some international agreements

co-ordinated with

Other legislation on chemicals risk management (health, environment, work environment, transport, ..)
- Institutions for legislation and for enforcement
 - clear and separate responsibilities
 - ensure co-operation and co-ordination

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Slide 17

Organisation of institutions - an example

co-ordination and co-operation most important!

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Slide 15

"The 5 Cs"

Coherency: concentrated chemicals legislation

Co-ordination: no overlaps/gaps other legislation

Consistency: no contradictions

Continuity: planned development of legislation - no sudden "uncontrolled" shifts in policy

↓

Cost efficiency: saves money for government and enterprises

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Slide 18

Possible tasks for central government authority(ies) for chemicals control. Demanding!

- International work on expert/management level
- Propose/prepare decisions on legislation etc.
- Other support to the government in policy issues
- Manage systems for classif./label., restrictions, biocides, plant protection products, (new/exist subst.) etc.
- Monitor/assess use of chemicals.
- License enterprises placing chemicals on the market - data base
- Co-operate with other state institutions
- Co-operate with trade, industry and other stakeholders
- Guide and advice enforcement agencies

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Slide 19

No enforcement = "no law"!

- Establishment and instructions for appropriate inspectorates: clear tasks
- Knowledge of enterprises to inspect
- Guidance/support/training: on new legislation, interpretation of legislation, inspection methodology,....
- Resources of inspectorates - qualified inspectors
- Legal rights for inspectors: to get information, to site visits, to issue orders. Sanctions in case of violation of law.
- Clear legal responsibilities of enterprises

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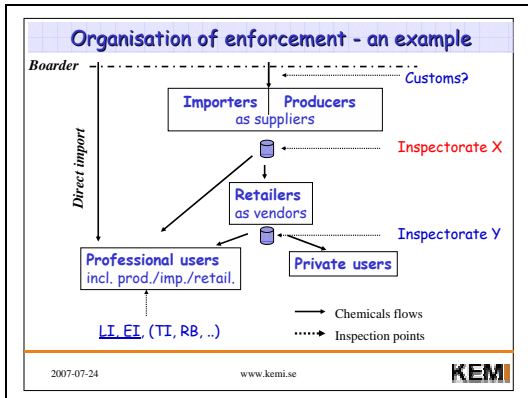
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Main challenges

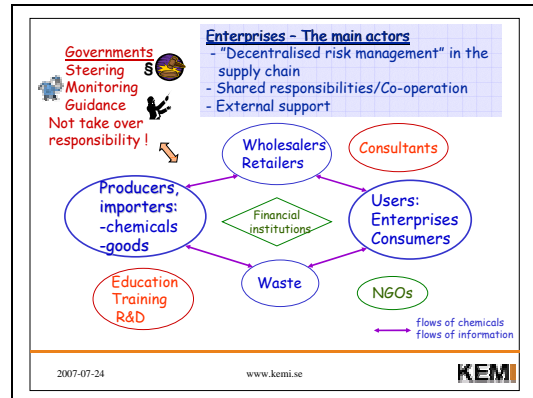
- > Establish chemicals legislation for chemicals control
- > Integrate, co-ordinate chemicals legislation with other legislation
- > Decentralise decision making - delegation to ministries and authorities
- > Organise government management of chemicals legislation
- > Ensure co-operation/co-ordination between government institutions
- > Differentiate and make clear the roles and responsibilities of ministries/agencies and of enterprises
- > Make enterprises to take their responsibility
- > Ensure a constructive dialogue between ministries/agencies and enterprises/associations

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Slide 22



**DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL LEGAL INFRASTRUCTURE
THAILAND**

Sunee PIYAPANPONG

DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL LEGAL INFRASTRUCTURE VIETNAM

Nguyen VAN THANH

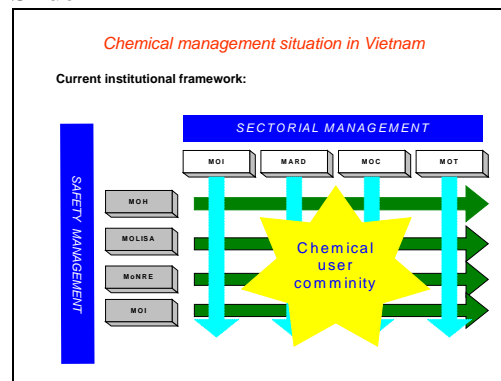
Slide 1

Development of Legal and Institutional Infrastructures on
Sound Management of Chemicals – SAICM Implementation
A workshop for the Asian-Pacific region
Bangkok, Thailand
24 – 25 May 2007

**Development of national legal infrastructures
Experience from Vietnam**

Nguyen Van Thanh
Deputy General Director
Science, Technology Department
Ministry of Industry
Vietnam

Slide 4



Slide 2

Road map

- Overview of chemical industry development in Vietnam
- Chemical management situation in Vietnam
- Promulgated Legal Documents
- Obstacles and problems
- Points of view for the Chemical Law compilation
- Main rules
- Actions should be taken

Slide 5

Chemical management situation (con't)

Stakeholders to be involved in the chemical management:

Agency	Import	Export	Manuf acture	Trade	Transport	Deliver	Use	Disposal	Permit
MONRE								X	X
MOI	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
MOH	X					X	X		X
MARD	X					X	X		X
MOLIZA									X
MOTrade	X			X		X			X
MOT				X	X				X
MOC	X						X		
MOF	X		X	X	X	X	X		
PPC	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Custom	X	X	X						X

Slide 3

Overview of chemical industry development in Vietnam

Generally chemical industry plays modest role in the economy and divided in to 4 periods:

- **Before 1960:** Dawn of chemical industry, main products were fertilizers, detergents to serve essential demands of community, meet less 10%
- **From 1960 to 1975:** Establishment of some manufactures with main products of fertilizers, pesticides, basic chemicals, just meet 20-25% of demands
- **From 1975 to 1990:**
 - Investment in to chemical industry has grown by 10%/year, its role in the economy was increased.
 - However it still depended on imported market of raw materials
- **From 1990 to now:**
 - Growth by 18%/year, remarkable contribution to industrial development but small scale occupied up to 60%
 - Privatization process is speeded up
 - Foreign invested sector in the fields of plastic, cleanser, battery, rubber, basic chemicals... is developing.

Slide 6

Chemical management situation (con't)

Relationship between chemical categories with stakeholders:

Agency	Normal chemical	Pesticide	Veterinary	Radio- active	Explosive	Pharmac eutical	Food additive
MOI	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MARD		X	X				
MOH	X	X				X	X
MOFishery			X				
MOT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MOC	X	X	X	X	X	X	
MOTrade	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MOST				X			
Custom	X	X	X	X	X	X	
MONRE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
PPC	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Slide 7

Promulgated Legal Documents

1. Documents promulgated by the Government and National Assembly:

- Ordinance No.20 of President on **food safety**
- Ordinance No.11 of National Assembly on **plant protection and quarantine**
- Instruction No.20 of Prime Minister on **safety of pesticide usage**
- Decision of Prime Minister on **prohibition of toxic chemicals in food processing**
- Ordinance of National Assembly on regulation of **chemicals usage in veterinary**
- Decision No.155 of Prime Minister on regulations of **hazardous waste management**

2. Documents promulgated by Ministries:

- Decision No.136 of Minister of MOI on regulation of **lists and safety requirements of hazardous chemicals for special industries**.
- Decision No.2027 of Minister of MOH on regulation of **food safety standards**
- Circular No.01 of Minister of MOI on regulation of **import-export chemicals**
- Circular No.1350 of Minister of MOSTE on regulation on **management of toxic chemicals, radioactive substances, hazardous wastes**

Slide 10

Main rules

- To systematize the existing rules, clarify the roles, responsibilities, duties of related Ministries in term of chemical management.
- Regulations should take into account the chemical management tendencies such as: SAICM, REACH, GHS based classification and labeling, MSDS, preventive and rehabilitative plan, chemical database...
- To establish administrative system of chemical management at both central and provincial levels to ensure supervision of complying the Law
- To develop the network of consultant companies aimed to provide the technical services

Slide 8

Obstacles and problems

Comments:

- Current system of legal documents **basically covers** almost chemicals used in diverse fields aimed to safety for human health, environment and social security
- Assignments of chemical management between Ministries, Agencies are quite appropriate based on their professional, capacity and responsibilities.

Obstacles:

- Current legal system doesn't form unified body, some of them are overlap and contradiction, have no bounds of responsibilities between authorities in some specific cases.
- Practicability of some legal documents should be further improved
- Enforcement of legislation and public awareness are still limit
- Lack of management of chemicals placed into market
- Resources for chemical control in both of human and financial ones are not remarkable.

Slide 11

Actions should be taken

- Fulfill the secondary legislative documents in detail so that the enterprises are easy to comply
- Disseminate the Chemical Law and secondary legislative documents as well as enhance awareness on chemical safety for stakeholders and community.
- Carry out chemical inventory in Vietnam for building chemical database and lists of specific managed chemicals
- Set up chemical inspector network and capacity build up inspector capacity at central and provincial levels
- Translate the GHS Purple Book into Vietnamese, looking for support to develop service supplied-centre for chemical enterprises
- Training for staffs of the Government's chemical control network: Custom office, inspection, labor and environmental safety.
- Support chemical industries in complying with chemical regulations

Slide 9

Points of view for the Chemical Law compilation

- To ensure high practicability of the Chemical Law
- Aiming to human health safety, develop chemical industry for economic growth, and sustainable development.
- Give the right responsibility to the right authority, make clear line between authorities in terms of chemicals control, and the Law should meet the demands of administrative reform.
- To enhance effect of state management in chemical control step by step by legislating in detail the regulations on the practical-tested activities.
- Conformity with the international conventions and general rules on chemical management ratified by Vietnam, and to create advantageous conditions for international economic integration of Vietnam.

PRESENTATION ON MAIN COMPONENTS OF LEGISLATION ON CHEMICALS PLACED ON THE MARKET

Torbjörn LIND

Slide 1

Main components of legislation on chemicals placed on the market

UNEP Workshop Bangkok 24-25 May 2007
Torbjörn Lindh
Swedish Chemicals Agency

Slide 4

Regulation of the manufacture and placing on the market of chemicals including import-export...

...to provide knowledge and information about hazards and possible risks

...and to restrict the access to substances of very high concern

Slide 2

**First UNEP workshop
Developing legal and institutional infrastructures for the sound management of chemicals, Riga December 2006**

- There was the recognition of the lack of chemicals legislation in most countries
- Several forces and incentives were found pushing for the development of legislation on chemicals control:
 - Chemical user demands;
 - International agreements; International trade;
 - Membership or possible membership of regional economic organizations

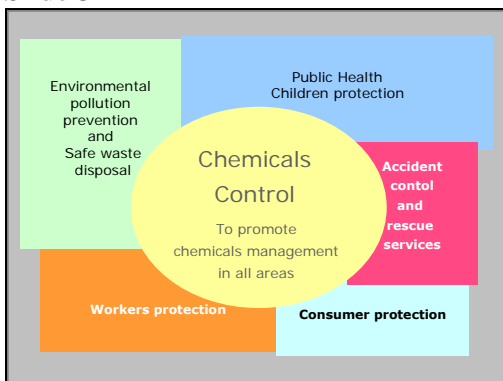
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Chemicals legislation

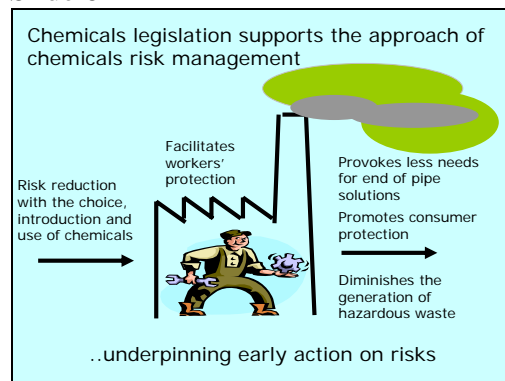
shall assure:

- That unacceptable risks are eliminated from the very beginning, before chemicals are made available for use
- That producers provide knowledge on risks and risk management with the distribution and the use of hazardous chemicals
- That users may make informed choices, secure safe use and invest in safer products

Slide 3



Slide 6



Slide 9

Current principles of chemicals legislation, Duties of Care

The knowledge principle. The one conducting an activity is to have the sufficient knowledge to manage the risks it gives rise to

The precautionary principle. You are to undertake the risk management actions that this knowledge requires

The substitution principle. You are to avoid dangerous products (and techniques) if there are significantly less dangerous substitutes available

Slide 12

Chapter 2 Section 3 Swedish Environmental Code (1998:808)

Persons who pursue an activity or take a measure, or intend to do so, shall implement protective measures, comply with restrictions and take any other precautions that are necessary in order to prevent, hinder or combat damage or detriment to human health or the environment as a result of the activity or measure.....

Such precautions shall be taken as soon as there is cause to assume that an activity or measure may cause damage or detriment to human health or the environment.

<http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/108/a/1348>

Slide 10

The Principle of Substitution in Hungarian Chemicals Law

Prior to commencing the production, manufacture, processing or use – including importation from another country – for a given purpose,

the least dangerous (substance or preparation) should be chosen,.....

..to justify the choice, the entity shall carry out the necessary risk assessment and cost-benefit-analysis and upon request present these to the authority carrying out an inspection

§20 (1) Public Act No. XXV of 2000 on Chemical Safety

Slide 13


Secondary legislation (governmental)
(Pursuant/subsequent to primary law): Regulation / Ordinances / Decrees / Detailed requirements

Precise requirements, requisites and/or their modes of application

The implementation of GHS, PIC, Bans on POPs etc.

For test data demands, register demands, licensing etc

Be aware that details on chemicals use, exposures, emissions, transport, disposal etcetera, suit better into their special sectors of legislation



Slide 11

EC chemicals regulation is underpinned by the precautionary principle

(Its practice) presupposes that potentially dangerous effects ...have been identified.....

The implementation... should start with a scientific evaluation, as complete as possible....

Judging what is an "acceptable" level of risk for society is an eminently political responsibility.

(EC Commission Communication 2000: 1)

The sufficient indications to be able to Judge the risk

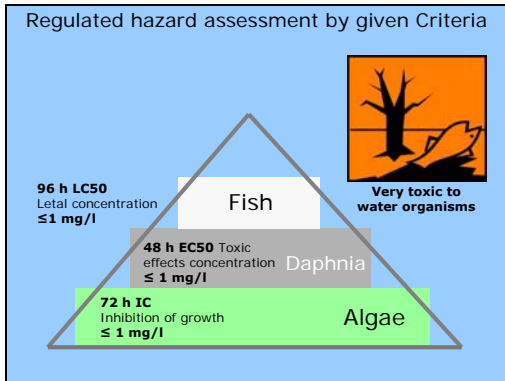
Slide 14

The assessment of hazards from intrinsic properties is a key to risk management

C&L SDS → Risk measures
Safe choices
Sound chemicals management

Manufacturer & Importer → User / Client

Slide 15



Slide 18

Product areas under special legislation most often exempted from chemicals legislation

Radioactive substances;
Medicinal and veterinary products
Additives to food, feedstuff and animal nutrition

Often regulated by special chemicals regulation are Cosmetics and hygiene products

Often exempted are also:
• Chemicals in temporary customs storage /transit
• Process oriented research and development

Slide 16

Current instruments provided through chemicals regulation

Safety data sheets for industrial and other professional users

Classification and labelling of hazardous chemicals placed on the market with pictogrammes, risk phrases etc.

Bans and restrictions on the production or import of chemicals of high concern or on its use as an ingredient in manufactured products (chemical products, articles or equipments) for the placing on the market

Slide 19

Bottlenecks have been:
The lack of knowledge on properties and hazardous effects & the allocation of costs

The burden of proof is on the producer / supplier
The chemicals producers worldwide may mobilize the knowledge needed if there are supporting international systems (GHS, GLP, MAD)

The burden of costs falls on the production, trade and use
External costs to the price of hazardous chemicals become visible

Slide 17

Outcome of rules on availability and circulation

Restrictions and bans on marketing, export and import
Prohibited use of certain substances in manufacture
Authorisations; Systems of permits

General rules on Duty of care
Detailed risk information demands and requirement on suppliers

Slide 20

The value of use is the main stake for the user

Chemicals legislation makes external costs visible

Use value of the Chemical product

The price of the Chemical product

Costs for specific handling e.g. risk management / Costs external to original price of chemicals

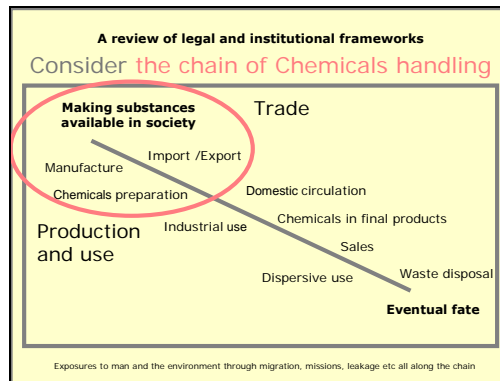
Slide 21

Addressing the supply chain
is the working way of chemicals control:

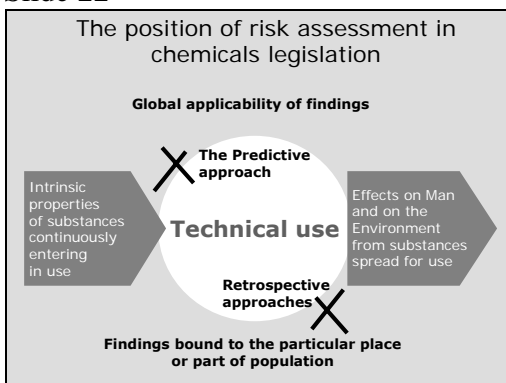
Commercial substances (30 000) are a minor number compared to the total of possible application and use of them

Chemicals manufacturers and importers are few compared to the all activities and sites of chemicals circulation and use

Slide 23



Slide 22



**THE FOLLOWING WERE THE QUESTIONS POSED FOR THE SESSION ON
DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURES (SESSION 2)**

1. Are you a party to the
 - (1) Stockholm Convention?
Did you submit the National Implementation Plan
 - (2) Rotterdam Convention?
 - (3) Basel Convention?
 - (4) Montreal Protocol?

2. Do you have a comprehensive/overarching law for chemical management?

3. Describe your legislative system for:
 - (1) Controlling production, import and use of industrial chemicals
 - (2) Pesticide licensing/registration
 - (3) Pharmaceutical regulation
 - (4) Food and feed additives
 - (5) Flammables
 - (6) Any other specific type of chemicals
 - (7) Protection of workers from hazardous chemicals
 - (8) Regulation of emission of hazardous substances
 - (9) Reporting of emission and transfer of chemical pollutants (PRTR)
 - (10) Regulation of disposal of hazardous waste
 - (11) Regulation on transport of hazardous chemicals
 - (12) Labelling of chemicals, mixtures and products
 - (13) Regulation on transboundary movements of hazardous waste and substances
 - (14) Environmental impact assessment for industrial development

4. Do you have, or is there a need for, technical guidelines for handling, labeling etc of hazardous chemicals?

5. What is your system to ensure the scientific consideration in chemical management?

6. Have you developed, or plan to (further) develop a:
 - (1) National profile on chemical management?
 - (2) National plan for chemical management?

7. What are the gaps and challenges with regard to chemical management?

8. What are your resource needs for chemical management?

9. Can there be a synergy in the implementation of Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions?

10. Any views on the trade liberalization and the management of hazardous waste?

Conclusions of group 1

Representatives from the following countries and international bodies took part in the discussion: Bhutan, Iraq, Japan, Nepal, Qatar, Pakistan, Palestine, Singapore, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, the Basel Convention secretariat, UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific and the trade unions.

The group addressed the issues of “placing on the market” as well as emissions, wastes, products and scientific assessment. The following were some issues facing countries:

Iraq

Iraq has regulations and laws on chemical management. Some regulations are old. Many ministries are involved in chemicals management – environment, health, culture, labour, product quality control. Environment is going to be the focal point and there is compliance with the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions. There is a good legal system with separate pieces of legislation for food, drugs and pesticide. There is a gap on waste management and there is no hazardous waste disposal site (although one is planned). Waste management, solutions and technology are lacking and enforcement is a challenge.

Nepal

The umbrella act is the environmental protection act, there is also the pesticide act and the industrial enterprises act. The pops listed in the Stockholm Convention are banned. The industrial enterprises act does not cover chemical pollution. So there is reliance on the environmental protection act, but that does not regulate production. Separate legislation is necessary for the chemical management act to cover hazardous waste and medical waste. There is a problem in co-ordination between ministries. A co-ordination mechanism is necessary.

Qatar

Legislation dates back to the 1980s and the bylaw captures most of the international commitments as it was adopted in 2005. The by-law covers all the chemical management issues, including banning some chemicals, waste, labeling etc. The by-law is new, so enforcement is the challenge.

Pakistan

Pakistan is party to the Basel and Rotterdam conventions and is working on ratification of the Stockholm Convention. The pops national implementation plan has been submitted. The Environmental Protection Act covers all the environmental activities. There is a ban/restriction on certain items implemented by the Ministry of Commerce which is the licensing authority for import and export. There are labour laws, drugs registration and plant protection. Pakistan is planning a workshop with the Rotterdam Convention.

Palestine

Law No.7 of 1999 covers chemicals imported and exported, hazardous substances in waste and transboundary movement of hazardous waste. Conventions cannot be signed owing to non-state

status. Palestine is involved in SAICM and working with UNITAR on a national chemical profile. There is dumping of hazardous waste and no border control with Israel.

Syria

National profile complete in 2002 with UNITAR. Environment law No. 2002. Syria is party to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions. Syria is establishing a national system for hazardous waste. A pesticide regulation system is in place.

Japan

Japan has many laws: a poison law, industrial safety law, air/water control law, PRTR law and a chemical substances control law. Safety testing takes place prior to marketing. There are also laws on pharmaceuticals, food sanitation, chemical weapons, etc. but there is no framework law.

Bhutan

Environment is the central pillar of GNH. There is a constitutional provision for environment protection. Bhutan is party to Basel Convention While awaiting acts there is an executive order on waste which controls and bans import of waste. The environment assessment act requires assessment of environmental impact for all activities in the kingdom. There are guidelines on occupational safety but no specific laws on health. Transport of chemicals also needs a specific law; the current transport rules do not cover this. A national environment act - the framework law - is under preparation.

Singapore

There is no comprehensive law but various legislation cover different aspects. In particular there are a law on toxics (health) and a law on flammables (civil defense, fire safety). Security is a high concern thus chemical movements or transport in vehicles are tracked with satellite tracking systems. Monitoring officials can stop vehicles that move in dangerous ways or outside the regulated time. Industry practices a chemical management system based on the cradle to grave principle.

Thailand

Thailand invited attention to the presentation in the morning and reported that the different laws are its strength and that the gap is the coordination. Thailand also has a Strategic Chemical management plan where national priorities and activities are identified.

The Basel Convention responded to some of the country demands for model law by pointing to the various guidelines available at the Convention website and expressing willingness to work with countries to further develop model legislation. It also drew attention to UNITAR activities.

Swiss Industry

Spoke on the shared practice of comprehensive law in the country covering the life cycle to protect the environment, workers and consumers.

UNEP ROAP

Drew attention to the Tool Kit and additional legislation and to science and decision making in the light of oxygen depleting substances.

The group developed a questionnaire for the participants.

Conclusions of group 2

Representatives from the following countries and international bodies took part in the discussion: Cambodia, India, Japan, Kuwait, Mongolia, Oman, Qatar, Thailand, Tuvalu, Vietnam, ICCA and SACEP. The following is a summary of issues raised.

The current situation is as follows:

- Country Group A: Basic laws in place governing pesticides, industrial chemicals, import, export, transportation, storage etc
- Country Group B: Coverage not as complete; Some legislation on consumer protection
- Country Group C: Comprehensive legislation, including pre-manufacturing legislation, in place governing primary and secondary type laws

The current situation themes:

- Impact of international treaties
- Impact of chemicals legislation from other countries
- Role of other Departments/Ministries, e.g. Health, Commerce/Trade, Customs, etc.
- Controls on import and export of chemicals and hazardous wastes

Gaps:

- Lack of data, knowledge, and awareness
- Lack of capacity regarding data collection, analysis, laboratory sampling, etc.
- Lack of infrastructure in place regarding legislation, waste management, consumer information Enforcement Challenges
- Absence of robust internal coordination
- Lack of capacity on chemical waste assessment and waste management
- Inclusion of Health Impact Assessments in Environmental Impact Assessments
- Good legislation; weak implementation
- Ability to consistently update database on chemical information
- Lack of laboratory technical capacity, experts, etc.
- Language barriers
- Labelling; GHS

Ideas for changes:

- Economic Instruments, e.g. tax incentives for safer substances or alternatives
- Legislation and enforcement; already in place
- Awareness raising; broad
- Finding financial resources to fund development of legal infrastructure and implementation

It was noted that for those countries most in need of a strategic approach to international chemicals management (SAICM) and development of infrastructures, lack of resources was the main problem.

Conclusions of group 3

Representatives from the following countries and international bodies took part in the discussion: Kuwait, Iran, Malaysia, Philippines, Qatar, Sri Lanka. The following is a summary of issues raised.

With regard to questions 1 and 2 - law and regulation – coordination- market placement the following was mentioned:

- Laws covering most aspects are there (except for Sri Lanka which only covered pesticides)
- The consumer act is limited in scope – only covers labeling and not risk implication – it must be strengthened
- New initiatives are: National committee on Chemical Safety in Iran – inter ministerial - for decision making process. National Comprehensive Plan
- Putting in Market in Qatar – Inter Department Committee – including customs to decide on market placement, storage and safe handling

With regard to question 3 - how best to organize legislation the following was mentioned:

- Diversity of chemicals and administrative arena
- Aggregation is worth attempting
- Ideally there should be one framework law covering all chemicals e.g. evaluation/registration framework, followed by specific risk based hierarchy to types of chemicals.
- No single solution may fit all, varying legislative base, difficulty in amendment.
- “One stop shop” for information at national level backed by modern technology. International linkages (OECD, databases).

In the ensuing general discussion, specific problems and issues were raised. The variety of existing classification systems was noted and it was considered important to harmonize labeling and classification of chemicals in particular with relation to placement on the market. Some representatives noted that even where chemical legislation was in place, one of the main challenges faced was enforcement of that legislation. Appropriate allocation of the limited financial resources was also discussed along with identification of ways to mobilize new resources such as taxes or fees on chemicals and shifting the burden of cost to the producer.

Some representatives questioned whether the European Union Reach programme could be applicable to regions outside the European Union. It was noted that the Reach programme functioned in a extensive chemical market situation where large producers could dialogue with users and costs entailed can be absorbed by that market. However the Reach programme will have public information available of interest at the global level. It was further noted that the Reach programme contributed to the European Union way to achieve SAICM but was not every country’s way of chemicals management.

DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND DOMESTIC INFRASTRUCTURES IN SYRIA

Adib ALMASRI

Slide 1

Development of National institution and Domestic Infrastructure

Eng. Adib ALMASRI
Workshop for the Asian-Pacific Region

Bangkok
24-25/5/2007

Slide 4

Ministries, Agencies and Other Institutions Managing Chemicals.

- Ministry of Local administration and Environment
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Industry
- Ministry of Social and Labour Affairs

Slide 2

Background

While during the last 10 years ago, the promotion of economic investment by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic has led to the importation of many chemical products and new technologies, it is recognized that there should be a parallel development of effective measures to protect human health and the environment from the potential hazards of chemicals, particularly in accordance with various international agreements which call for improved national actions to reduce these hazards

Slide 5

Cooperation and Coordination Between Ministries.

- National committee for chemical safety
- National committee for hazardous waste
- National committee for pesticides
- National committee for monitoring of use of the medicine
- National Committee for Food and Food Additives

Slide 3

National Legislation for Monitoring and Managing the Use of Chemicals.

- Decree No 40 of 1949 (MOH)
- Law No 50 of 2002 to protect the Environment
- Decree No 67 of 2001 (MOH)

Slide 6

International Convention

- Basel convention (1992)
- Rotterdam convention (2003)
- Stockholm convention (2005)

Slide 7

National Chemical Profile

With the technical assistance of UNITAR and the financial support of the Swiss Development Corporation (SDC) the national committee for chemical safety and with cooperation of all concerned authorities had prepared the profile in 2002 with the UNITAR guidance .

Slide 10

- The lack of trained clinical toxicologists and ecotoxicologists for managing human and environmental exposures to toxic chemicals.
- The need to involve epidemiologists in human health and environmental surveillance of toxic exposures.
- Public Society and NGOs lack of involvement in chemical safety matters.

Slide 8

Gaps

- Although some Measurement has been taken in Syria improve the management of chemical use and handling but still Chemical safety is not yet given high priority in Syria.
- The lack of precise information on the quantities of chemicals used in Syria and especially in the quantities consumed and exported as well as of hazardous industrial waste. There is not a complete consolidated list of banned or restricted chemicals from all authorities in Syria.
- Insufficient information on toxic substances.
- The lack of equipment and trained personnel for chemical incident response and follow-up.

Slide 11

Activities

- Establish a list of banned and restricted chemicals for Syria
- Establish technical guidance on the transport, storage and management of chemicals and their waste.
- Preparing an inventory of all hazardous waste, which could be resulted from all, expected chemical industries and activity in Syria, issued by the end of 2007.
- Develop a strengthened system for the labeling of chemicals imported, exported and used with the necessary information for safe use, and the measures to be taken in the case of a chemical incident. Plan of action to be prepared for (2006-2008), based on the global harmonized system for classification and labeling of chemicals, and implemented by relevant authorities .

Slide 9

- Certain legislation is insufficient to implement measures for the sound management of chemicals, especially of hazardous chemicals.
- Weakness in coordination among concerned Ministries and in the exchange of information related to sound management of chemicals.
- Lack of efficient mechanisms for the exchange of knowledge between and within concerned bodies or for informing others about the information available to them
- Lack of a National database on hazardous substances, and weakness in the use of existing international databases.
- Need to improve public awareness of chemical hazardous through specific programers.

Slide 12

- Establish a national database for chemical management, with networking between all concerned bodies to enable exchange of information and access to the database. Plan of action to be prepared by December 2005 for implementation during 2006. and updating the database till 2010.
- Improve and implement all national standards and specifications relating to the maximum allowable levels of chemicals in the workplace and the environment. Review current regulations and specifications by all relevant Ministries.
- Promote the training of workers and supervisors in the sound management of chemicals in all aspects of the life cycle of a chemical, including its disposal

Slide 13


Projects

- Inventory of the obsolete pesticides 2002
- Emergency plan for costal area 2003
- Repackaging and safeguarding for obsolete pesticides 2004
- Inventory for PCBs in 2005
- Inventory of PCCD/PCCDF 2005
- Preparing the POPs/NIP 2006

THE DEVELOPMENT OF GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS AND INFRASTRUCTURE FOR CHEMICAL MANAGEMENT IN CAMBODIA

Pechhara PHET

Slide 1


KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION RELIGION KING

THE DEVELOPMENT OF
Governmental Institution and Infrastructure
for The Chemical Management in Cambodia

UNEP CHEMICALS-SWEDEN-WORKSHOP : 24- 25 May 2007, Bangkok, Thailand

Pichhara PHET
Dept. of Environmental Pollution Control,
Ministry of Environment

Slide 4

2- Govt- Institution Involved in CM

- The Govt- ministries involved in chemical management are : MoE, MoC, MoAFF, MoItn, MoIME, MoH, and MoF.
- The management of chemical is based on the role and responsibility of the institutions regulated by the Govt- ordinance.

Slide 2

CONTENT

- 1 Background
- 2- Governmental Institution Involved in Chemicals Management (CM)
- 3- Inter-Ministerial Commission for CM
- 4- Legal Instrument for CM
- 5- Constraint

Slide 5

3- Inter-Ministerial Commission for CM

- In order to promote effective implementation of CM, the coordination mechanism for CM has been established under 2 forms :
 - Technical Working Group
 - InterMinisterial Commission: promoting coop between GI, Civil Org. stakeholders consist=3IMC
 - IMC for MQ and SPS .
 - IMTC for Industrial Standards
 - IMSC for facilitation and implementation of Basel , Vienna, PIC, and Stockholm Convention

Note : IMC= Inter-Ministerial Committee, IMTC=Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee, IMSC=Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee

Slide 3

1- Background

- Cambodia only imports and uses, but does not produce chemicals.
- Like other countries, Cambodia has increasing demand for chemicals use.
- In Cambodia, these chemicals are divided into 10-groups :
 - Chemical fertilizers
 - Pesticides
 - Pharmaceutical component
 - Industrial chemicals raw material
 - Metal and their compound products
 - Mineral fuel and petroleum
 - Consumer use of chemicals
 - Chemicals for LAB
 - Chemicals waste
 - POPs

Slide 6

4- Legal Instrument for CM

4-1- Legal Instrument for CM

- Based on the social development situation and in order to ensure CM for peoples health and environment, the RGC have developed some Law, Degree, and other Regulation as indicate in the table.

Slide 7

Table of Legal Instrument for CM		
Legal Instrument	Responsibility Institution/body	Chemicals and Categories Covered
1- Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia, 1993	State	Mineral chemicals, and chemical drugs
2- Law-Degree No 33 on Fishery Management, 1987	MoAFF	Gunpowder, explosives or any kind of poisonous substances
3- Provisions Relating to The Judiciary and Criminal Law and Procedure Applicable in Cambodia During The Transport Period, 1992	MoJ	Nicotinic drugs substances
4- Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management, 1996	MoE	Toxic chemicals and hazardous waste
5- Law on Pharmaceuticals Management, 1996	MoH	Chemicals substances for pharmaceutical production and product

Slide 10

4- Legal Instrument for CM -Cont-

4-2-Legislation regarding placing on the Market

- Royal Government Sub-Degree No. 21 on The Facilitation of Trade Through Risk Management
 - Charter 1 : High Level of Interagency Coordination Group
 - Article 1: The Establishment of Inter-Agency Coordination Group for the effective management of import and export operation through application of risk assessment
 - Article 2: The Inter-Agency Group chair by the Dept. of Customs and Excise in coordination with delegation member from relevant governmental agencies

Slide 8

Table of Legal Instrument for CM -Cont-		
Legal Instrument	Responsibility Institution/body	Chemicals and Categories Covered
6- Law of Control Drugs, 1997	MoInt and MoH	Chemicals substances for narcotic drugs production
7- Law on Management of Quality and safety Products and Service, 2000	MoC	All products and goods
8- Sub-Degree 69 on Standard and Management of Agriculture Materials, 1998	MoAFF and MoE	Chemicals fertilizers and pesticides
9- Sub-Degree No.72, on EIA, 1999	MoE	All chemicals substances
10- Sub-Degree No.37, on Solid Waste Management, 1999	MoE	Chemicals substances, chemicals waste, and hazardous waste

Slide 11

4- Legal Instrument for CM -Cont-

- The main central agency are the Dept. Customs and Excise and is singly responsible for inspecting goods at the international border checkpoint and the Dept. of CAMCONTROL responsible for controlling the production at the market.

Slide 9

Table of Legal Instrument for CM -Cont-		
Legal Instrument	Responsibility Institution/body	Chemicals and Categories Covered
11- Sub-Degree No.27, on Water Pollution Control, 1999	MoE	Chemicals substances, chemical waste, and hazardous waste
12- Sub-Degree No.06, on Air and Noise Pollution Control, 2000	MoE	Radioactive substances, production of flammable substance and air pollutant substances
13- Sub-Degree on Industrial Standardization of Cambodia No. 42, 2001	MoIME	Chemicals substances for industrial production

Slide 12

5- Constraints

- The Govt Institutions does not have ability to conduct chemicals assessment and the identification of chemicals-related problem.
- The legislation especially as regard placing on the market does not cover all standards for consumer products.

Slide 13

5- Constraints -Cont-

- Basic chemical data and information used in chemicals identification of chemicals-related priority concerns are almost not available.
- Cambodia chemicals management law and regulation have big gap and the existing chemicals law enforcement is limited.

Slide 14

5- Constraints -Cont-

- Cambodia lacks cooperation in term of chemical among its Governmental institution management.
- Cambodia lacks human resources and monitoring facilities, which cause effective law enforcement.

THE NEED FOR A CORE ADMINISTRATION AND CROSS-SECTORIAL COORDINATION AND COOPERATION

Jerzy MAJKA

Slide 1

The need for a core administration and cross-sectorial co-ordination and cooperation

Jerzy Majka
Inspektor for Chemical Substances
and Preparations

Development of Legal and Institutional Infrastructures
on Sound Management of Chemicals

A workshop for the Asian-Pacific Region
Bangkok, 24-25 May, 2007

Slide 4

Authorisation as a protective measure

- Authorisation by the state authorities so far has been applied for two types of uses of chemicals:
 - for medical products, which will intentionally be taken by humans,
 - for pesticides, both agricultural and non-agricultural (biocides), which are intentionally introduced into the environment.
- Both types of chemicals are potentially very harmful, and authorisation is the measure of choice. The state authorities may not allow for non known risk of not authorised substances, used for these purposes. In case of introducing into the human body or the environment of a harmful substance, the effects usually may not be reversed.
- New EU Regulation, REACH, introduces additional condition, where authorisation is applied – harmfulness of the chemical – authorisation will be required for cmr-s, PBT-s, vPvB-s. In all the cases authorisation, as a protective measure, is justified by the potential risk. Other measures would not protect humans and the environment adequately. Potential harmful effects of those substances may not be reversed.

Slide 2

Life-cycle of chemicals

Main stages of the life-cycle

Production or import	Any process with the use of chemicals or any handling of chemicals may end with exposure of humans and the environment.
↓	
Placing on the market	The critical stages are always the use and the transportation
↓	
Uses	Wastes in most instances pollute the environment
↓	
Wastes	

Slide 5

Bans and restrictions as a protective measure

- Bans or restrictions of production or use of a substance are applied when there is no other means of the protection of humans and the environment. They are applied primarily for substances, that do not need authorisation. Such measures are justified when there are no other sufficient protection measures. Mercury in measuring devices is an excellent example. Almost total amount of mercury in measuring devices will end in the environment. When we take into account the final environmental effects we may see the similarity to plant protection products intentionally introduced into the environment. If the protective is to be successful, it must be applied at this stage of the life cycle of the chemical.

Slide 3

Different measures at different stages of the life-cycle

- Beginning of the life cycle – legislation concerning this stage, particularly the requirements concerning gathering information on chemicals, determines the success of the measures applied at later stages of the life cycle. Goals of the legislation:
 - Introducing the requirements for gathering the information on potential harmful effects of chemicals, passing the information to recipients of the chemical and assessing this information, concerning the risk to humans and the environment, is the most important goal of this legislation
 - For some chemicals (uses of chemicals) the protective measures are to be applied already at this stage

Slide 6

Gathering the information

- The scope of information generated for chemicals depends on the expected potential harmful effects. It means that we need more information on high volume chemicals, than for low volume chemicals. It means also that we need much more information on harmful effects of pharmaceuticals and pesticides than on industrial chemicals. The scope of information required is always the play between the needs and the costs of generating information.
- International works on the amount of required information (especially OECD activities)

Slide 7

Flow of information in the supply chain

- Information on adverse effects and, if it is possible, on protective measures must be passed to recipients of chemicals.
- Successful flow of information needs standardization – it is applied by the system of, at first, classification of chemicals, then followed by their labelling (well known transportation labelling). Additionally for professional users safety data sheets are supplied.
- Different system of information, due to another needs, is used for medical products.

Slide 10

Health and environment

- Although, usually there are different pieces of legislation on plant protection products, non agricultural chemicals and the rest of chemicals, the methodology of generating the information on their potential harmful effects and the methodology of assessing the risk connected to their use are the same or very similar. There is also the same general purpose of such legislation – to protect human health and the environment.
- It means that in most instances the same experts within or outside the administration will be used by the authorities.

Slide 8

Scope of legislation at the beginning of the pipe

- All elements mentioned before must be present in the legislation concerning the beginning of the pipe.
- Due to numerous differences and different purpose, the legislation on medical products must be separated from legislation on other chemicals. It concerns only human health.
- Due to differences in the scope of information, different administrative procedures, authorisation, need for taking into account also the effectiveness, it is much easier to prepare also separate pieces of legislation on pesticides, both agricultural and non-agricultural
- However, the basic information for recipients of pesticides, provided by the suppliers, is the same as for industrial and household chemicals, and the same standardized system of classification and labelling may be applied.

Slide 11

The necessary institutions

- There are two necessary types of institutions enabling successful run of the legislation:
 - The enforcement institutions
 - The central institution responsible for technical works on the state policy on chemicals, assessment of chemicals, issuing authorisation, running the registers, if they were established, and cooperation with other states and international organizations

Slide 9

Elements of legislation internationally harmonized

- Two pieces of the legislation concerning placing chemicals on the market are harmonized internationally:
 - Globally Harmonized System – containing principles of classification and labelling of chemicals and requirements for safety data sheets
 - Globally recognized methods of testing of chemicals elaborated by OECD and the quality assurance system (good laboratory practice)
- Their transposition into national provisions solves the most difficult technical problems

Slide 12

There is one goal

- Compliance with chemicals legislation may be enforced by various existing enforcement institutions dealing with the protection of human health and safety and protection of environment – there is only one requirement – training of adequate number of inspectors dealing with health, environment or safety and coordination of activities of enforcement institutions
- There is, however, the real advantage of having one central institution dealing with all other aspects of the of the legislation. In some countries, as for example in USA (one of the Offices in US EPA) or Sweden (KEMI), such institution is responsible for plant protection products, non-agricultural pesticides and other chemicals (industrial and household chemicals).
- Such institution pays the attention to all potential threats, concerning safety, health and the environment.

Slide 13

One central institution for chemical safety

- The most important advantages:
 - The cost effectiveness – the experts need not be divided among different administrative units
 - The comprehensive view on chemical safety problems in the country – all potential harmful effects are taken into account
 - Consistent advice to enterprises
 - Consistent trainings provided for enforcement authorities (if the enforcement is not within the same authority)
 - Consistent position during international discussions on chemicals management

Slide 16

Polish example – authorities dealing with chemicals

- At least 10 ministries and numerous number of agencies are involved in chemical safety problems (without pharmaceuticals and cosmetics):
- Ministry of Health – legislation concerning the beginning of pipe
 - Bureau for chemical Substances and Preparations – central authority for industrial and household chemicals
 - Authority for Registration of Medical Products, medical Devices and Biocidal Products – authorisation of non-agricultural pesticides
 - State Sanitary Inspection – principal enforcement authority for chemicals legislation, enforcement authority for health of workers, drinking water enforcement etc.,
 - Scientific institutes in the field of public health and occupational medicine
 - Poison information centres in some hospitals
 - Ministry of Labour – occupational exposure limits
 - State Labour Inspection – enforcement of legislation on the protection of workers – safety aspects of the use of chemicals at work

Slide 14

One central institution for chemical safety

- Obstacles:
 - Political obstacles:
 - Usually an administration dealing with the agriculture would tend to be the final authority for plant protection products (economic reasons – agricultural policies – false view: protection of the environment as an obstacle for economic growth)
 - Other political obstacles: subsidies for some products in well economically developed countries and, on the other side, very expensive intellectual property
 - Other obstacles (human factors):
 - Competition between different sectors of administration
 - Lack of knowledge – example from Poland – non-agricultural pesticides in the Agency for Medical Products
 - Once the institutions are established, it is very difficult to change them – they are usually self-defending

Slide 17

Polish example – authorities dealing with chemicals

- Ministry of Environment – legislation at the end of pipe, environmental policies, Stockholm Convention, Basel Convention
 - Environmental Protection Inspection – enforcement of legislation on chemicals at the end of pipe (standards for pollution of the soil, air and water, BAT-s, major accidents, wastes, etc., environmental aspects of the legislation on chemicals at the beginning of pipe)
 - Water Authorities
 - Forest Authorities
- Ministry of Agriculture – plant protection products and fertilizers, feed additives
 - Enforcement Authority for Plants and plant Protection Products
 - Enforcement Authority for the Quality of Agricultural Products - fertilizers

Slide 15

Overall coordination of chemicals management

- Overarching Policy Strategy:
 - The need for placing the chemical management into state policies
 - The need for co-ordination of all aspects of chemicals managements
 - Necessary links between institutions dealing with the chemicals control at the beginning of pipe and at the end of pipe:
 - Environmental standards (water, soil and air pollution)
 - Workers protection
 - Transportation of chemicals
 - Trade with chemicals
 - Wastes

Slide 18

Polish example – authorities dealing with chemicals

- Ministry of Economy – bans and restrictions on the demand of the ministry of Health or Environment, controlled chemicals (chemical weapons), influence of chemical policies
 - Authority for Protection of Competition and Consumers
 - Trade Inspection – control of the bulk and retail trade of chemicals for consumers
- Ministry of Transportation – legislation on transportation of dangerous goods (ADR, RID, IMDG, etc.)
 - Transport Inspection – control of transportation of dangerous goods (also chemicals) at roads, railroads and inland waters
- Ministry of Finance – budget for other agencies (also dealing with chemicals)
 - Duty offices – control of chemicals at the borders
- Ministry of Internal Affairs
 - State Fire Brigades – chemical rescue, control of chemical storage

Slide 19

Polish example – authorities dealing with chemicals

- Ministry of Education
 - Universities – scientific works on health and environmental problems of chemical pollution
- Ministry of Treasure – the owner or shareholder of many chemical companies
- So far there is good **informal** co- operation between various ministries and agencies
- However, creation of the institution for formal co operation is now a great challenge in Poland

GLOBAL PRODUCT STRATEGY

Kathleen KUNZER

Slide 1

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Global Product Strategy

Slide 4

Responsible Care® Global Charter

- Sets a **global vision** of improved performance, enhanced public confidence, transparency, and strengthened engagement with stakeholders
- Launched publicly at the **International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM)**, Dubai, February 2006
- Seeks **global consistency** of key program elements across implementing companies and associations for more effective communication
- Strengthens **product stewardship management, through consistent guidelines**, and builds commitments from downstream users with Global Product Strategy
- Provides a critical **performance foundation and management system** to strengthen Responsible Care

Slide 2

What Is The Global Product Strategy (GPS)?

- ICCA developed its innovative GPS to improve product stewardship within the chemical industry and with suppliers and customers throughout the chain of commerce.
- Launched at Dubai, in February 2006, along with the Responsible Care® Global Charter, GPS is a cornerstone of ICCA's contribution to implementing the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM).

Slide 5

What is Product Stewardship?

- The industry's management of the health, safety and environmental aspects of a chemical product throughout its total lifecycle;
- Shared responsibility with suppliers and downstream users;
- Important pillar of chemical industry's **Responsible Care®** program and many other initiatives.

Slide 3

Responsible Care® Associations



Slide 6

Components of GPS

1. Guidelines for product stewardship, including making relevant information more transparent;
2. A tiered process for completing risk characterization and recommending risk management actions for chemicals in commerce;
3. Improved product stewardship cooperation with industry groups and companies that are customers and suppliers to the chemical industry;
4. Tracking industry performance and reporting to the public;

Slide 7

Components of GPS

5. Partnering with IGO's and other stakeholders to enhance global product stewardship;
6. Outreach and dialogue with customers, the public and stakeholders;
7. Participation in scientific inquiry to address health, environmental and risk concerns;
8. Constructive industry engagement in the public policy process.

Slide 8

ICCA's Product Stewardship Commitment

- Best management practices based on existing policies and **Responsible Care®**;
- Commitments by national chemical associations and their members;
- Measured performance and public reporting.

Slide 9

The Result...

- A globally consistent approach to product stewardship that accommodates national, historical, cultural and regulatory and legal differences;
- A solid platform for the continuous global improvement of chemical product stewardship;
- Increased public information and understanding about the global industry's efforts and commitment.

PESTICIDE ACTION NETWORK ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Sarojeni RANGAM

Slide 1

PESTICIDE ACTION NETWORK ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Workshop on Development of Legal and Institutional
Infrastructure Chemicals - (SAICM) Implementation,
Bangkok, 23-25 May, 2007

Slide 4

Pesticide Action Network (PAN)

- Pesticide Action Network founded in 1982 with over 600 network participants working towards the reduction and elimination of hazardous pesticides and the promotion of ecological agriculture and alternatives to pesticides.
- PAN International network is coordinated through five regional coordinating centres:
 - PAN Africa in Dakar, Senegal
 - PAN Asia and the Pacific (PAN AP) in Penang, Malaysia
 - PAN Europe in London, UK
 - PAN Latin America (RAP-AL) in Palmira, Colombia
 - PAN North America in San Francisco, U.S.A

Slide 2

OUR VISION

“Our vision is a society that is truly democratic, equal, just, culturally diverse, and based on food sovereignty, gender justice and environmental sustainability.”

Slide 5

Pesticides are used in conditions of poverty

- Many susceptible workers: pregnant women, very young / old workers, unhealthy workers, low literacy rates
- Importance of PPE: Awareness? Availability? Affordability? Wearability?
- No washing facilities in field; limited household washing facilities

Slide 3

PAN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC Regional Network

Represented in

- 15 countries in Asia and the Pacific
- 110 network partners
- 300 participants

Slide 6

Typical conditions of use

- Poor (no) spray equipment; nozzles cleared by blowing
- Many pesticide users know that pesticides are hazardous (product stewardship) but no major breakthrough in changing behavior and practices
- Registration of pesticides in developing countries: shortage of regulators and inspectors; check data rather than carry out risk evaluation
- Product quality, repackaging, adulteration, sales strategies
- Pesticides are valuable: No lockable storage facilities; storage in house
- Poor product information: pesticides for one crop (e.g. cotton) used on others (e.g. cowpea)
- Self medication – Clinics and hospitals remote; first aid training limited

Slide 7

Community Monitoring

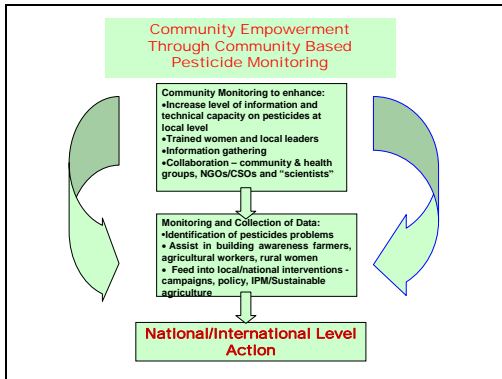
- PAN works to build stronger linkages with affected communities and people's movements to strengthen their struggle
- CPAM - PAN's community monitoring methodologies are pioneering a community documentation, action and organising. Tool for community support and action.
- Documenting and recording of poisoning incidents has increased

Slide 10

Case study: Paraquat: Threats to health

- Paraquat is highly acutely toxic & enters the body mainly by swallowing, or through damaged skin, but may also be inhaled
- 1 teaspoon of concentrated paraquat can result in death
- Death is by respiratory failure & may occur within a few days after poisoning or as long as a month later
- There is no antidote!
- Paraquat damages the lungs, heart, kidneys, adrenal glands, central nervous system, liver, muscles & spleen, causing multi-organ failure
- Severe acute & long-term health problems include severe dermatitis, second degree burns, nosebleeds, rapid heart rate, kidney failure, & respiratory failure
- Some chronic effects identified include: developmental & reproductive effects; links to skin cancer & Parkinson's disease

Slide 8



Slide 11

Problems in Malaysia

- Women are the major workforce on plantations in Malaysia - around 30,000 women workers
- They routinely mix, handle & spray pesticides, & are poisoned by pesticides (mostly herbicides) they spray daily
- Women have suffered a myriad of serious acute & chronic health effects

Slide 9

Community monitoring

- Ban of paraquat in Malaysia
- Ban of endosulfan in Kerala, India
- Kamukaaan pressure on banana plantation and alternative livelihoods
- Eloor community near a DDT plant in Kerala
- Ongoing documentation of pesticide problems in 8 countries in Asia and more are being planned

Slide 12

Community Based Pesticides Monitoring

- 1999-2001 - PAN AP & Tenaganita (Women's Force) work with women plantation workers on community based pesticides monitoring to assess health impacts
- Involvement of the Malaysian National Poisons Centre in the report, & activities by Tenaganita & PAN AP
- Malaysian Pesticide Board also concerned about the pesticide
- Paraquat banned in Malaysia in August 2002
- “Poisoned and Silenced” launched in 2001, identified paraquat as a main offender in palm oil plantations, & recommendations made for it to be banned along with all WHO Class 1 pesticides
- But since ban, Syngenta and MPOA has undertaken various activities to overturn the ban
- Malaysian Pesticides Board stands firm to ban.
- The industry approaches & appeals to the highest levels of political leadership

Slide 13

Malaysian Ban Under Threat

- April 15, 2005 - Malaysian govt plan to reconsider paraquat ban
- Agriculture & Agro-Based Industries Ministry decides on review after "presentations" made by small-holders & "key" industry players
- April 20, 2005 - PAN AP, Tenaganita & over 20 women plantation workers go to Malaysian Parliament to lobby MPs & Press Conference held
- "We will struggle and continue our fight to keep the ban on paraquat!" states Nagamah, women plantation workers leader
- Minister responds, decision on lifting ban left to Pesticides board
- PAN AP launches world-wide appeal to Malaysian Government to keep paraquat ban
- A further extension of paraquat's use till 2007 is announced.

Slide 16

PAN's Policy Work in the UN

- Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC) on Certain Hazardous Chemicals in International Trade
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs):
- International Code of Conduct on the distribution and Use of pesticides
- Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety
- The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)

Slide 14

Case study: Endosulfan in Kerala

- In 1979, a farmer in Kasargod realised that endosulfan could have caused the deformed limbs and stunted growth of his 3 calves and alerted the village.
- The Plantation Corporation of Kerala (PCK) in the 1970s had started aerial spraying of pesticides particularly endosulfan to control tea mosquito bugs.
- In 1994 KSSP undertook a study that showed that disability rate of people in the area was 73% higher than overall disability rates for the entire state
- In 1997, a local medical doctor found large number of unusual diseases among his patients and wrote to the Indian Medical Association.
- As the health complaints mounted, a local agricultural assistant found her son was depressed and her daughter was suffering hormonal problems and together with others appealed before the local court for a stay on aerial spray. The court issued a stay order.
- Thanal and SEEK separately undertook two fact finding mission reported incidence of similar diseases in the villages. This was followed by a long-term monitoring of the area in 1999.

Slide 17

Alternatives

Advancing Agroecological strategies of agricultural production, their success in reducing health and environmental harm while maintaining yields, and related economic benefits

PAN focuses on:

- Rice and ecological agriculture
- Implementation of Farmer Field Schools IPM
- Agroecological promotion in other crops
- Commodity supply chains eg. Palm oil (RSPO)
- Alternatives to pesticide in homes

Slide 15

Kasargod: a long struggle for justice

- In 2000, the Government school also recorded in its internal report that most students coming from the areas around the plantation were observed to be mentally and physically deficient compared to students coming from other areas.
- In October 2000, a local court ordered the permanent prohibition of use of any insecticide by air in the Periya plantation area.
- CSE from New Delhi undertook laboratory analysis of blood, water and other samples and the analysis showed the presence of endosulfan.
- Studies and counter studies – PCK had a private lab to analyze samples but they did not find any elevated endosulfan levels
- The Kerala Agriculture University asked an expert committee to investigate and found that even though there were problems related to nervous system in some families that there is no evidence to show endosulfan as the cause
- Kerala than lifted the ban in 2002
- A large-scale epidemiology study in the area started in 2001 by the National Institute of Medical Research found "high prevalence of neuro-behavioural disorders, congenital malformation in female children and abnormalities related to the male reproductive system had no other cause but the continuous aerial spraying of endosulfan."
- 2003, endosulfan spraying was permanently stopped following the directions of the Kerala High Court, based on the precautionary principle.
- The Chief Minister of the state decided to uphold the ban on endosulfan in 2004 and in 2006 the Chief Minister of Kerala, Mr V S Achutanandan

Slide 18

Sustainable (Ecological) Agriculture: successful and ensures food security

- Gita Pertiwi and Field outreach to 10,000 families in Indonesia
- 20,000 farmers practising LIESA and 50,000 farmers involved in "Save our Rice Campaign with Thanal in India
- Alternative Agriculture network in Thailand (AAN)
- SIBAT and SEARICE in the Philippines
- SHISUK's rice-fish cultivation a model for poverty alleviation

Slide 19

Save Our Rice Campaign

- **Five Pillars of Rice Wisdom**
 - Food sovereignty
 - Safe Food
 - Culture
 - Biodiversity based Ecological Agriculture
 - Community Wisdom

Slide 22

- Confrontation
- Criminalisation
- Legal suits

Slide 20

Role of civil society

- Creating awareness
- Supporting local struggles
- Building capacity to participate and asserting rights of people through:
 - Strengthen local communities technical capacities
 - Providing technical support
 - Assisting documentation and highlighting the problems
 - Alerting public and relevant agencies and organisations
 - Providing recommendations
- Watchdog role

Slide 23

Systematic synergies/collaboration with other regional and international networks

- IPEN
- GAIA
- PCFS – People's Coalition on Food Sovereignty
- APC – Asian Peasants Coalition
- CAWI – Coalition of Agricultural Workers
- Committee of Women Workers (CAW)

Slide 21

BARRIERS

- Democratic spaces -- mechanisms to ensure participation and consultation
- Political will
- Freedom of information
- Press Freedom
- Complex relationships with the industry
- Accountability and
- Transparency (right to know)

STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT IN THE AREA OF CHEMICALS CONTROL

Mahmood A. KHWAJA

Slide 1

Development of National Institutions and Infrastructures
for Sound Management of Chemicals.
WORKSHOP
May 24-25, 2007 Bangkok, Thailand 

**“Stakeholders Involvement in the
Area of Chemicals Control.”**

Dr. Mahmood A. Khwaja 
Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) (www.sdpi.org)

Organizers:
United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)

Slide 4

CHEMICALS

- **Chemicals recognized as a benefit and a problem for many decades.**
- **For example DDT one of the first chemicals recognized as having detrimental effects to the environment as early as 1960s**
- **Rachel Carson wrote “Silent Spring” referring to the effect of pesticides –raised awareness in developed countries.**

Slide 2

 **SDPI Sustainable Development
Policy Institute** (www.sdpi.org) 

- Independent, Public Interest Think Tank
- Provides advice to :
 - Public organizations
 - Private organizations
 - Voluntary organizations
- Undertakes :
 - Policy-Oriented Research and Advocacy.
- Established: August 1992

www.sdpi.org

Slide 5

CHEMICALS...(Cont.)

No reliable mortality and morbidity statistics on health effects of chemicals.

WHO estimate for year 2000:-
The number of deaths from exposure to chemicals was about 265,000

Incidence rate = 4.6 per 100,000
Total number of poisoning cases = over 160 million persons for a global population of 6 billion. The incident rate would be about 2,640 per 100,000

Slide 3

Chemicals and Health: SDPI International and Asia-Pacific regional Participation and Networking

- SAICM NGOs Focal Point
- International POPs Elimination Network
- International Society of Doctors for Env..
- Global Society for Incineration Alternatives.
- Global and Asia Pacific Civil Society Forum
- Pacific Basin Consortium on Env&Health Sc.
- Clean Air Initiative – Asia
- Working Group on Metals.

Slide 6

RISK COMMUNICATION

Widespread awareness of the potential risk associated with the use (and misuse) of chemicals, chemical accidents and management of chemicals.

Targets:

- Women
- Small Children
- Work Place/ Home are closely linked.
- Domestic Use.

Slide 7

PUBLIC INFORMATION, AWARENESS AND EDUCATION - ARTICLE 10 (d)/S.C. 2001 on POPs

Each Party shall, within its capabilities, promote and facilitate **Public Participation**

In addressing POPs and their health and environmental effects and in developing adequate responses, including opportunities for providing input at the national level regarding implementation of Stockholm Convention on POPs.

Slide 10

THAILAND

- SHARE Thailand (Primary Health Care Program, Hygiene, HIV/AIDS, Diarrhea)
- Population & Community Development Association- PDA (Basic Health Care, Parasitic Infection Control)
 - Duang Prateep Foundation – DPF (HIV/AIDS, Community Development, Education)
- Rejoice Urban Development Project (HIV/AIDS)
 - Mediciens Sans Frontieres – MSF
 - TERRA - Bangkok
 - TDRI

Slide 8

SAICM and Civil Society

- ...acknowledges that civil society and the private sector have important roles to play in ensuring sound management of chemicals.
- ... declares ensuring effective and efficient governance of chemicals management, with public participation involving all sectors of society.
- ...declares active engagement in partnerships between government, the private sector and civil society (**High Level Declaration**)

Slide 11

CHINA

China Foundation

- Initiatives to assist Under-Served Regions in china**
- **To Provide strategic assistance to rural China to fight against infectious diseases such as AIDS, TB, Hepatitis B and SARS**
 - **To provide Basic Medical Service**

Slide 9

SAICM and Civil Society (Cont...)

- To ensure meaningful and active participation by all actors of civil society in regulatory and decision-making processes that relate to chemical management.
- To enhance partnerships and synergies among relevant Governments, international institutions, secretariats, agencies, private sector and civil society (**Overarching Policy strategy**)

Slide 12

JAPAN

Japan International Medical Technology Foundation (JIMTEF)

- **Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria & other diseases.**
 - **Disseminating medical technology and fostering the education/training of medical technicians in 20 Asian countries**
- JIMTEF received the 52 Public Health Award in 2000.

Slide 13

AUSTRALIA 

CARE Australia

Major Areas

- Maternal and Child Health
- HIV/AIDs Prevention and care

Other Areas

Water and Sanitation, Microcredit, and Girls' Education

Slide 16

Health NGOs: Activity Areas

- Primary Health Care /Maternal & Children
- Reproductive Health, Population
- Immunization & Hygiene Practices
- Drug Abuse/Smoking, Alcohol Policies
- Disease Prevention/Cancer, HIV/AIDS, Polio
- Diarrhea and Malaria
- Blindness Prevention
- **Occupational health and Safety Issues**

Slide 14

PAKISTAN 

- Aids Prevention Association of Pakistan
- Association for Rational Use of Medicines
- Agha Khan Health Services
- Health and Nutrition Development Society
- Child Health Education & Nutrition – CHEN
- Pakistan Foundation Fighting Blindness
- Center for Health and Population Studies

Slide 17

Civil Society Role: Chemicals Management

1. Build awareness, understanding and concern within all sectors of society that exposure to toxic chemicals causes significant harm to public health and the environment.
2. Provide relevant information and help to marginalized and vulnerable groups, especially those (**Children, women, Elderly & Sick**) who face likely harmful exposure to toxic chemical pollutants.
3. Carry out national, sub-national and local campaigns and projects that contribute to reducing and eliminating harms to health and the environment from toxic chemical exposure. (**Mr. Jack Weinberg, IPEN**)

Slide 15

ISDE LATIN AMERICA ACTIVITIES 2006 - 2008



Quito, Ecuador - Quito 2006
March 1-10 International Conference: Occupational and Environmental Health Emergencies in Developing Countries. AAMMA/DEELA. Speaker Session on "Children's Health and Environment" invited by the Colquijunqui Municipality.

Asunción, Paraguay, 2006
October 20-26 Training "SABIBET in POPs: Best Available Techniques and Best Environmental Practices for the Application of the Stockholm Convention for the Organic Persistent Pesticides Eliminator".

Montevideo, Uruguay, 2007
April 18 Training Workshop on Children's Health and Environment.

Buenos Aires, Argentina 2006 - 2007 See Buenos Aires Map.

Tomas de Chile, Chile 2006 November 21
10th National Children's Congress For Congress activity: Training Workshop for Health Care Professionals on Children's Environmental Health. "Environmental Threats for the Children's Health".

Rest of Argentina in the next map

Slide 18

SAICM Global Plan of Action

Objective 1: Measures to support Risk Reduction

Work Areas: 17

NGOs Involvement: 12

Health NGOs Involvement: 5

Activities Within Work Areas: 90

NGOs Involvement: 34

Health NGOs Involvement: 11

Slide 19

Working Areas for Health NGOs

SAICM Objective 1

- Children and Chemical Safety
- Occupational Health and Safety.
- PBTs Substances, and CMRs Toxins
- Heavy Metals posing serious risks for human health and the environment
- Waste management (and minimization)

Slide 22

SAICM Global Plan of Action

Objective 3: Governance: Strengthening of Institutions, Law and Policy

Work Areas: 15
NGOs Involvement: 6

Health NGOs Involvement: 5

Activities Within Work Areas: 44
NGOs Involvement: 9

Health NGOs Involvement: 7

Slide 20

SAICM Global Plan of Action

Objective 2: Strengthening Knowledge and Information

Work Areas: 17
NGOs Involvement: 14

Health NGOs Involvement: 10

Activities Within Work Areas: 84
NGOs Involvement: 35

Health NGOs Involvement: 22

Slide 23

Working Areas for Health NGOs

SAICM Objective 3

- Assessment of national chemicals management to identify gaps & prioritize actions.
- PRTRs-Creation of national/international registers
 - Social and economic considerations.
 - Legal, policy and institutional aspects.
 - Civil society and public interest NGOs participation.

Slide 21

Working Areas for Health NGOs

SAICM Objective 2

- Research, monitoring and data.
- Hazard data generation & availability
- Information management and dissemination.
- Highly toxic pesticides risk management & reduction.
- Risk assessment, management and communication.
 - Occupational safety and health
 - Children and chemical safety.
- Education and training (public awareness)
- Waste management (and minimization)
- Stakeholder participation.

Slide 24

SAICM Global Plan of Action

Objective 4: Enhancing Capacity Building & Technical Cooperation

Work Areas: 15
NGOs Involvement: 5

Health NGOs Involvement: 2

Activities Within Work Areas: 55
NGOs Involvement: 16

Health NGOs Involvement: 10

Slide 25

SAICM Global Plan of Action

Objective 5: Addressing Illegal International Traffic

Work Areas: 5
NGOs Involvement: 2
Health NGOs Involvement: 1
Activities Within Work Areas: 12
NGOs Involvement: 5
Health NGOs Involvement: 1

Slide 28

CHEMICAL RISK MANAGEMENT
First 2 of 4 Basic Steps

- Get knowledge of (assess) hazardous properties of chemicals before placing on the market.
- Disseminate knowledge on hazards, risk and safe use.

(Mr. Bengt Bucht, SCA))

Slide 26

Activities within working areas for Health NGOs
SAICM Objective 4

- Capacity building to support national actions
- Waste management.

SAICM Objective 5

Prevention of illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous goods.

Slide 29

CHANGING ROLE OF STAKEHOLDERS

1980s: Government – **Solution**; Civil Society – **Monitor**; Business – **Problem**

1990s: Government – **Catalyst**; Civil Society – **Solution**; Business – **Problem**

2000: Government – **Problem**; Civil Society – **Catalyst**; Business – **Solution**

Future: Government – **Partner**; Civil Society – **Partner**; Business - **Partner**

Slide 27

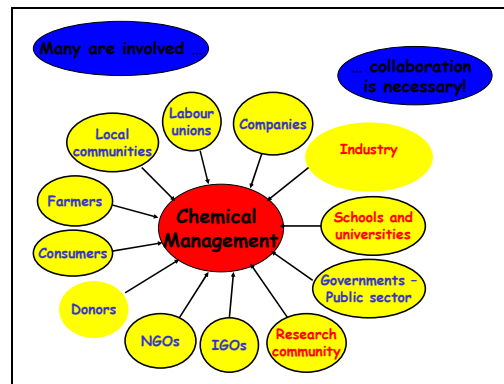
Priority SAICM GPA Objectives for NGOs/Health NGOs

NGOs. (Work Areas)
Objective II (82.35%);I (70.39%);III(40.00%)
NGOs. (Activities)
Objective II (41.67%);I(37.78%);IV(29.10%)

Health NGOs. (Work Areas)
Objective II (58.82%);III (33.33%);I(29.41%)
Health NGOs. (Activities)
Objective II (26.19%);IV (18.18%);III(15.91%)

Objective 2: Strengthening Knowledge and Information

Slide 30



Slide 31

**Asia-Pacific Regional Civil Society
Statement**

Civil Society remains committed to create awareness and educate the people on Health & Environmental Impacts, especially on children, due to improper and excessive use of Chemicals including POPs, Hg, Pb & Cd and promoting occupational health and safety measures

**Asia Pacific Regional Forum Meeting
2 – 3 November, 2006
Seoul, Republic of Korea**

THE NEED FOR ENGAGING THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND CIVIL SOCIETY IN CHEMICALS CONTROL

Kaj MADSEN

Slide 1

The need for engaging the private sector and civil society in chemicals control

Kaj Madsen
DTIE Chemicals Branch
UNEP

Slide 4

Private Sector, Civil Society and SAICM

- Dubai Declaration recognizes that:
 - The private sector has made considerable efforts to promote chemicals through voluntary programmes and initiatives such as products stewardship and the Responsible Care Programme
 - Non-governmental public health and environmental organizations, trade unions and other civil society organizations have made important contributions to the promotion of chemical safety

Slide 2

Outline

- SAICM background
- General interaction between stakeholders
- Roles of private sector
- Roles of civil society
- Question for the working groups

Slide 5

Private Sector, Civil Society and SAICM

- Overarching Policy Strategy
 - The involvement of all relevant sectors and stakeholders is seen as a key to achieving the objectives of SAICM, as is a transparent and open implementation process and public participation in decision-making, featuring in particular a strengthened role for women.
 - There is a need to promote the role of all sectors of civil society and the private sector in the implementation of SAICM

Slide 3

Private sector, Civil Society and SAICM

SAICM

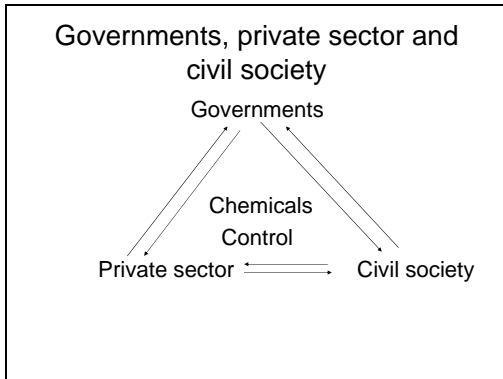
- Dubai declaration
- Overarching Policy Strategy
- Global Plan of Action

Slide 6

Private Sector, Civil Society and SAICM

- Global Plan of Action; a number of work area's such as
 - Highly toxic pesticides – risk management and reduction
 - Reduced health and environment risks of pesticides
 - Hazard data generation and availability
 - Promotion of industry participation and responsibility
 - Cleaner production
 - Social and economic considerations
 - Stakeholder participation
 - Civil society and public interest NGO participation

Slide 7



Slide 10

**Questions for the working groups:
Private sector**

1. What role do the private sector and/or in particular national chemicals associations play when countries develop national legal and institutional infrastructures?
 - Are they part of national committees?
 - Are there any barriers to participation by the private sector and national chemicals associations' in the development of national legal and institutional infrastructures?
2. To which extent does existing legislation clarify and ensure the responsibilities and obligations of private sector for safety of chemicals they place on the market as regards e.g. testing, assessment, classification, labelling, SDS?
 - Are sanctions in case of violation of regulations described in the legislation?

Slide 8

The role of private sector in chemicals control

- A list of examples such as
 - Provision of information and knowledge on chemicals
 - Participation in development of national legislation and institutions
 - Corporate responsibility through out the life cycle of chemicals
 - Cleaner production methods.
 - Development of safer alternatives.
 - Prevention and preparedness for industrial and natural accidents

Slide 11

**Questions for the working groups:
Private sector**

- 3) Which are the main gaps in allocation of responsibility to private sector - how may they be overcome?
- 4) Which legal possibilities to enforce legislation on placing on the market are available to supervisory (inspecting) authorities – right to get information on chemicals, right to have access to enterprises (premises) for inspection purposes, right to impose sanctions in case of violation of regulations, etc?
- 5) What types of improvements regarding 1.-4 would you like to see in your country?

Slide 9

The role of civil society in chemicals control

- A list of examples such as
 - Promote innovative ideas
 - Ensure community ownership of chemicals management;
 - Link between governments and local communities;
 - Disseminate information and knowledge on chemicals management to local communities;
 - Providing transparency
 - Bringing chemicals issues to the attention of governments and industry;
 - Participating as trainers for end users of chemicals;
 - Support to equal participation for women in chemicals management.

Slide 12

**Questions for the working groups:
Private sector**

- 6) Are small and medium sized companies' part of national chemicals associations?
 - If not, what are the barriers to their participation?
 - How can small and medium sized enterprises (producers and importers) be involved in the implementation of SAICM and what is the role of small and medium sized companies at the national, regional and local level. Please add possibilities and barriers to these?

Slide 13

Questions for the working groups: Civil Society

1. What roles do civil society have when countries develop national legal and institutional infrastructures?
 - Are they part of national committees?
 - Are there any barriers to participation by civil society?
2. What kind of civil society organisations are participating in chemicals management in your country? What are the barriers to their participation?

Slide 15

Questions for the working groups: Civil Society

- To which extent does existing legislation and existing institutions specify roles for civil society in chemicals management?
- Do you have legislation to ensure equal participation of women in chemicals management and decision making?

Slide 14

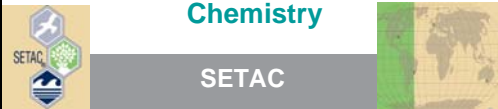
Questions for the working groups: Civil Society

- Are the government and private sector aware of the potential roles of civil society in management of chemicals? If yes, are you being consulted by government on legal matters and by private sector on corporate matters? If not, what are the barriers?
- Do the civil society organisations in your country have some coordinating mechanism? If no, what are the barriers to that? If yes, does civil society cooperate with the government and the private sector through such a coordinating measure.

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY THROUGH SCIENCE

Rai KOOKANA

Slide 1



The Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry

SETAC

environmental quality through science®

Rai Kookana, Australia

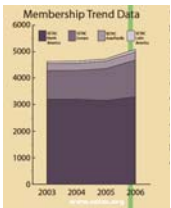
www.setac.org

Slide 4

Global reach

- 5000+ members
- > 70 countries
- > Global base

- Europe
- Asia-Pacific
- North America
- Latin America



Membership Trend Data

Slide Presentation Title

Slide 2

What we are about?

SETAC is...

a nonprofit, global professional society comprised of individuals and institutions engaged in

- ◊ study, analysis, and solution of environmental problems
- ◊ management and regulation of natural resources
- ◊ environmental education
- ◊ research and development

SETAC's Founding Principles

- ◊ Multidisciplinary approaches to solving environmental problems
- ◊ Balanced participation among members from academia, business, and government
- ◊ Science-based objectivity

Slide Presentation Title

Slide 5

Publications



To high impact journals

- Environ. Toxicol. & Chem.
- Int. Environ. Assess. & Management

Books on a range of topics - 2006

Cover a broad range of categories:

- ◊ Ecological Risk Assessment
- ◊ Endocrine Disruption
- ◊ Environmental Chemistry
- ◊ Environmental Toxicology
- ◊ Fate and Effects Modeling
- ◊ Life-Cycle Assessment
- ◊ Risk Communication
- ◊ Risk Management



Slide Presentation Title

Slide 3

SETAC's Mission

SETAC's Mission

To support the development of principles and practices for protection, enhancement, and management of sustainable environmental quality and ecosystem integrity.

Slide Presentation Title

Slide 6

How SETAC can help?

- Solutions in environmental sciences
- Global outreach
- Multidisciplinary approach
- Scientific objectivity
- Authoritative analyses
- Assessment of the "State of Science"
- Controversial issues – Scientific Consensus
- Targeted, Specialist workshops and symposia
- Research & development
- Training & Education

Slide Presentation Title

Slide 7

Partnerships

Global Partnerships
Global Partners are critical to making our shared mission and goals a reality
Elen Mihalic
2005 President, SETAC World Council




UNEP-SETAC Life Cycle Initiative

Slide Presentation Title

Slide 8

SETAC World Congress

You are cordially invited to..



3-7 August 2008, Sydney.
www.setac.org

Slide Presentation Title

Slide 9

Name	Michael C. Mozur
Title	Executive Director, World Council
Email	setac_@setac.org
Web	www.setac.org

Thanks for your attention!

www.setac.org

CONCLUSIONS