



**UNITED NATIONS
ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
CHEMICALS**



PROCEEDINGS

**Subregional Workshop on Support for the Implementation
of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic
Pollutants (POPs)**

**Manama, Bahrain
11-15 November 2001**



Global Environment Facility

IOMC

INTER-ORGANIZATION PROGRAMME FOR THE SOUND MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS
A cooperative agreement among UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR and OECD



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This publication is produced within the framework of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC).

The Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC), was established in 1995 by UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO and OECD (Participating Organizations), following recommendations made by the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development to strengthen cooperation and increase coordination in the field of chemical safety. In January 1998, UNITAR formally joined the IOMC as a Participating Organization. The purpose of the IOMC is to promote coordination of the policies and activities pursued by the Participating Organizations, jointly or separately, to achieve the sound management of chemicals in relation to human health and the environment.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants was adopted and opened for signature at the Diplomatic Conference held 22 to 23 May 2001 in Stockholm, Sweden. Countries will need to determine whether they will ratify the Convention and if so begin taking the legal, administrative and other steps necessary to ratify. The early development of national implementation plans (NIP) as required by Article 7 of the Convention will help them in this process, and will enable countries to meet their obligations under the Convention.

It is highly desirable that the Convention becomes operational quickly. Early ratification by countries is the key. It is thus essential that all countries become familiar with the Convention, its benefits, and sources of support for its implementation as quickly as is possible. Early coverage of all regions is also necessary to ensure equitable access to the interim financial mechanism and other funding sources.

UNEP Chemicals, together with the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) secretariat is organizing a series of sub-regional workshops to Support the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on POPs. The workshops are funded through a GEF Medium Sized Project with co-funding from the Government of Sweden. The first workshop, organized in collaboration with the UNEP Regional Office for West Asia (ROWA), was held at the Sheraton Hotel in Manama, Bahrain, 11-15 November 2001. The meeting was organized within the framework of the UNEP Chemicals capacity building program and primarily aimed at providing assistance to developing countries in strengthening their national chemicals management programs with regard to their implementation and ratification of the Stockholm convention on POPs and related instruments, e.g. the Rotterdam convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the Basle Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes.

The participants were senior government managers and decision-makers from environment and other government authorities of 14 Arabic countries from West Asia and North Africa and representatives from international organizations, industry, academia and environmental NGOs, in all 32 participants.

The purpose of the workshop was to inform countries on the obligations and the steps needed for ratification and implementation of the Stockholm Convention on POPs and the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC) and to advise them on how to consider approaches for obtaining support for implementation related activities, e.g. development of National Implementation Plans (NIPs). In addition, countries were informed on how to develop adequate and effective policies and legislation as part of their national strategies, action plans and programs for the sound management of chemicals and to assist national officials in implementing national and regional or sub-regional actions to reduce and/or eliminate releases of persistent organic pollutants (POPs).

The present report contains the programme and the presentations given by countries and lecturers during the workshop. In addition, it presents the outcome of working group discussions on obligations of the Stockholm Convention and its interim financial mechanism.

2. WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

10 November (Saturday)

Arrival of participants, hotel accommodation

After dinner Meeting of organizers and presenters

11 November (Sunday)

09:00-09:30 Registration of participants

I. OPENING SESSION

Under The Patronage of HE Mr. Jawad S. Al-
Arrayed
State Minister of Municipalities and
Environment Affairs

09:30-10:00	<p>Official opening of the meeting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcoming remarks by hosts and organizers 	<p>Mr. Khalid Fakhro, Director General, Environment Affairs, Bahrain</p> <p>Mr. Mahmood Y. Abdulraheem, Director, ROWA</p> <p>Mr. James Willis, Director, UNEP Chemicals, Geneva, Switzerland</p>
10:00-10:15	Coffee break	
10:15-10:20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of participants 	All
10:20-10:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of programme 	Dr. Bo Wahlström, UNEP
10:30-10:45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of UNEP Chemicals Issues (PIC, POPs, etc.) 	Mr. James Willis, UNEP
10:45-11:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) 	Dr. Laurent Granier, GEFSEC

II. THE CONVENTIONS

11:00-12:30	Overview of Stockholm Convention on POPs	Dr. John Buccini, Chair, POPs INC
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Overview of Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade

Mr. Jim Willis,
UNEP

Overview of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste

Mr. Jim Willis,
UNEP

12:30-13:30 **Lunch break**

III. CURRENT STATUS OF TOXICS LEGISLATION IN THE SUBREGION

Session chair: Dr. Afaf Al-Shoala,
Environmental Affairs, Bahrain

13:30-15:30 Country presentations, focusing on legislative and regulatory action on toxic substances, pesticides, industrial chemicals and by-product POPs.

15:30-16:00 **Coffee break**

16:00-18:00 Country presentations (continued)

Industry and public interest NGO presentations

12 November (Monday)

IV. STOCKHOLM CONVENTION OBLIGATIONS FOR POPS AND RELATED INSTRUMENTS

Session Chair: Mr. Mirjafar Ghaemih, Ministry
or Foreign Affairs, Islamic Republic of Iran

A. Intentionally Produced POPs

09.00-10.30 Pesticides and Industrial Chemicals

Dr. John Buccini

Obligations of the Rotterdam Convention

Mr. Jim Willis,
UNEP

10.30-11.00 **Coffee break**

B. Unintentionally Produced POPs

11:00-12:30	By-products	Dr. John Buccini
	C. Stockpile and Waste Issues	
12.30-13.30	Stockholm Convention requirements	Dr. John Buccini
13.30-14.30	Lunch break	
14.30-15.30	Obsolete pesticides issues	Mr. Alemayehu Wodageneh (FAO)
	Activities of the Basel Regional Training and Technology Transfer Center	Mr. Said Ali Dahroug
15:30-16:00	Coffee break	
	D. General obligations	
16.00-16.30	National Implementation plans	Dr. John Buccini
	E. Interim activities and INC-6	
16.30-17.00	Final Act of the Stockholm Convention and preparations for INC-6	Dr. Bo Wahlström, UNEP
	13 November (Tuesday)	
	V. BASIC FEATURES OF CHEMICALS LEGISLATION AND MANAGEMENT	
	Session chair: Dr. Gamal Allozy, Environmental Protection Authority, Yemen	
09:00-10.00	General features of chemicals legislation and regulation, principles, legislative hierarchies etc. Model legislation	Mr. Masa Nagai, UNEP
10.00-10.30	Chemicals Control, responsibilities, management, institutions	Mr. Bengt Bucht, KemI, Sweden
10.30-11.00	Coffee break	
11.00-11.30	Chemicals control, continued, National Profiles	Mr. Bengt Bucht, KemI
11.30-12.00	Questions on legislation and management	All

VI. FUTURE NATIONAL ACTION AND REGIONAL CO-OPERATION

12.00-13.00 Introduction to Working Groups, tasks and expected outcome Dr. Bo Wahlstrom

Formation of working groups on: (1) intentionally produced POPs (pesticides and industrial chemicals), stockpiles and wastes, and (2) unintentionally Produced POPs (by-products) and wastes.

Working Group discussions:

Development of national strategies, action plans, programmes and projects for implementing legislation to meet obligations in the Stockholm Convention on POPs and related instruments.

13.00-14:00 **Lunch break**

14:00-15:30 Continued group discussions.

15:30-16:00 **Coffee break**

16:00-19:00 Continued group discussions

14 November (Wednesday)

Session chair: Ms Bouchra Dahri, Département de l'Environnement, Morocco

9:00-10:00 Working Group presentations in plenary

10:00-11:00 General discussion All
 Follow up on working group discussions
 National needs for implementing legislation and chemicals management tools
 Needs and prospects for sub-regional and regional co-operation
 Needs and prospects for identifying partners inside and outside the sub-region for co-operation in implementing chemicals legislation in countries of the sub-region

11:00-11:30 **Coffee break**

VII. FINANCIAL MECHANISM FOR THE

STOCKHOLM CONVENTION ON POPS

11.30-12.15	Introduction to the Global Environmental Facility (GEF)	Dr. Laurent Granier, (GEFSEC)
12.15-13.00	The GEF implementing and executing agencies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO • UNIDO 	Mr. Alemaheyu Wodageneh Dr. Azza Morssy, UNIDO
13.00-14.00	Lunch break	
14:00-14:30	The GEF agencies (continued) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP • UNEP/ROWA (Regional Perspectives) 	Mr. Jim Willis, UNEP Dr. Basel Al-Yousfi, ROWA
14.30-15.30	Country roundtable; situation regarding National Implementation Plans (NIPs)	Dr. Laurent Granier
15.30-16.00	Coffee break	
16.00-16:30	GEF Initial Guidelines for Enabling Activities	Dr. Laurent Granier, (GEF)
16.30-17.00	Questions and answers	
17:00-17.20	Introduction to Working Group discussions on GEF enabling activities and national implementation plans	Dr. Laurent Granier, (GEF)
17.20-18.00	Working Group discussions	All
15 November (Thursday)		
9.00-12.00	Working groups discussions (continued)	
12.00-13.30	Lunch break	
	Afternoon session chair:	
13.30-14.30	Working Group presentations in plenary	
14.30-15:30	General discussion on the development of NIPs	All
15.30-16.00	Closing remarks	Dr. Mahmood Y. Abdulraheem, ROWA Mr. Jim Willis, UNEP
16.00	Closure of the meeting	

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4. SIGNATORY COUNTRIES AND PARTIES (as of date)

COUNTRIES	SIGNATORY	NOT SIGNATORY	PARTY
Algeria	X		
Bahrain		X	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	X		
Iraq		X	
Jordan	X		
Kuwait	X		
Lebanon	X		
Libya		X	
Morocco	X		
Oman	X		
Qatar		X	
Saudi Arabia	X		
Syrian Arab Republic	X		
Tunisia	X		
United Arab Emirates	X		
Yemen	X		

5. WORKING GROUPS

Issues and Questions on Intentionally Produced POPs

Stockholm Convention

1. Legal and/or administrative measures to control intentionally produced POPs:

- Legal or administrative means to restrict and/or eliminate POPs
- Control of production and use
- Addressing pesticides
- Addressing industrial chemicals

2. Exemptions:

- Specific exemptions needed for any of the (8) POPs in Annex A and B
- Mechanism to notify the secretariat
- Means to control/minimize releases to environment and exposure to humans
- Site-limited exemptions needed for HCB or DDT
- Reporting measures, etc.

3. Implementation of trade measures:

- Measures for Parties
- Non-parties
- Reporting requirements

4. Implementation of PCB regime to achieve the main goals:

- Cessation of production (immediately/entry-into-force)
- Phase out of existing equipment by 2025
- ESM of wastes by 2028

5. Implementation of DDT regime to achieve the main goals:

- Need to produce or use for the acceptable purpose (disease control programs)
- Ability to develop national action plan
- Ability to inventory existing/produced DDT
- Research and development plans/needs

6. Assessment of new and existing chemicals and pesticides:

- Planned or existing programs
- Ability to use Annex D criteria into existing/planned programs

7. Provisions for stockpiles and wastes: Strategies for stockpiles and wastes

- For identification
- For ESM collection, transport, handling and transport
- For meeting requirements for transboundary movement (N.B. PCB regime)
- For ESM disposal
- Strategies for identifying contaminated sites

General Provisions:

1. Information exchange establish Designated National Authority
2. Public information, awareness and education
3. Research, development and monitoring
4. Reporting requirements
5. Development of national implementation plan (NIP).

How would the above link into the development of a NIP?

Steps to take

Assistance needed

Funding required

Points to stimulate discussion (not meant to be a limiting list!):

- How does present legislation handle intentionally produced POPs identified under the Stockholm convention?
- Is there legislation for their generation and release?
- Is there legislation for stockpiles and wastes containing these?
- What changes are needed to implement and ratify the Stockholm convention?
- What are the needs in developing national legislation that UNEP/other IGOs can help meeting?
- Needs for infrastructure changes?
- How would enforcement of legislation and other regulatory measures, adopted in implementation of the Stockholm convention, be carried out?
- What are the needs and possibilities for co-operation on implementing the Stockholm convention? Sub/regional and Bilateral
- What would be the necessary steps for countries to take to ratify the Stockholm convention?

Rotterdam Convention

- Legal and or administrative measures to implement the Rotterdam Convention.
- Nomination of Designated National Authority (DNA)
- Notification of Ban or Severe Reduction
- Proposal of Severely Hazardous Pesticide Formulations
- Import decisions
- Import and export control

Working Group 1. Industrial Chemicals and Pesticides

1. Legal and administrative measures to control intentionally produced POPs
2. Exemptions

Country	Pesticides		Industrial chem.				Pesticides		Industrial chem.		exemptions
	Legal	Administrative	Legal		Administrative		Control of Production	Control of Use	Control of Production	Control of Use	
			HC B	PCBs	HC B	PCBs					
Algeria	v B	v	v B	vB	v	v	No produc.	-	No produc.	PCBs	
Bahrain	v B	v	v B	vB	v	v	No produc.	-	No produc.	PCBs	
Iran	v B	v	v B	vB	v	v	No produc.	yes	No produc.	PCBs	DDT, vector purp.
Iraq	v B, DDT Chlordane, no inf on 6	v	No inf	No inf	No inf	v	No product.	yes	No produc.	PCBs	
Jordan	vB	v	vB	No inf	v	No inf	No produc.	-	No produc.	PCBs	
Kuwait	vB	v	vB	vB	v	v	No produc.	-	No produc.	PCBs	
Lebanon	v B		-	-	-	-	No produc.	-	No produc.	PCBs	One, not known
Libya	v B	v	vB	v	v	v	No produc.	Yes	No produc.	PCBs	DDT, vector purp.
Morocco	v B	v	-	-	-	-	No produc.	Yes	No produc.	PCBs	DDT, vector purp.
Oman	v B	v	vB	vB	v	v	No produc.	Yes	No produc.	PCBs	
Saudi Arabia	v B	v	No inf	vB	No inf	v	No produc.	Yes	No produc.	PCBs	DDT, vector purp.
Syria	v B	v	vB	-	v	-	No produc.	-	No produc.	PCBs	
Yemen	vB	v	vB	-	v	-	No produc.	Yes	No produc.	PCBs	DDT, vector purp.

B: Banned

R: Restricted

v: There is

3.) Implementation of trade measures:

There is consistency among the group members that the secretariat has to clarify this point especially the trade measures in respect of the non-parties.

4.) a.) The members of the group agreed that it is necessary to phase out PCBs, but under the condition that the developed countries have to assist and support the developing countries financially and technically and the secretariat has to take this into consideration.

b.) Before starting phasing out the PCBs every country needs to carry out projects of inventory to collect information and data regarding PCBs.

5.) The countries that still use DDT either for agricultural or vector purposes need support to develop action plans and programs.

6.) Assessment of new and existing chemicals and pesticides:

Every country need assistance and support to promote the already existing plans for pesticides and to develop new plans for new substances.

Rotterdam Convention:

Country	Signing	Ratification	DNA	Ban or Severe Reduction	Proposal of Severely Hazard. Pesticide Formulations	Import decisions	Import and export control
Algeria	no	no	no				
Bahrain	no	no	No				
Iran	yes	no		no	no	Under the related committee	
Iraq	no	no					
Jordan	yes	yes	yes			yes	yes
Kuwait	yes	no	yes	yes		yes	yes
Lebanon	no	no	no			yes	yes
Libya	no	no	no			yes	yes
Morocco	no	no	yes	yes	no	yes	yes
Oman	yes	no	yes			yes	yes
Saudi Arabia	yes	no	Yes				
Syria	yes	no	yes	yes			
Yemen	no	no	no	no		yes	Yes

Issues and Questions on Unintentionally Produced by-products

Provisions for unintentionally produced POPs:

1. Legal and/or administrative measures to control unintentionally produced POPs:
 - Legal or administrative means to restrict and/or eliminate generation and release of these POPs
 - Ability to develop action plan within 2 years
 - Ability to implement action plan
 - Existing or planned inventories/estimates of releases
 - Release reduction vs source elimination

Substitution or modification of materials, products and processes

2. Provisions for identified sources:

- New vs. existing
- BAT requirements for new sources
- Promotion of BAT for existing and some new sources
- Promotion of BEP for new and existing sources

3. Provisions for wastes:

- Strategies for wastes
- for identification
- for ESM collection, transport, handling and transport
- for meeting requirements for transboundary movement (N.B. PCB regime)
- for ESM disposal
- Strategies for identifying contaminated sites

General Provisions:

1. Information exchange
establish Stockholm Focal Point
2. Public information, awareness and education
3. Research, development and monitoring
4. Reporting requirements
5. Development of implementation plan.

- How would the above link into the development of a NIP?
- Steps to take
- Assistance needed
- Funding required

Points to stimulate discussion (not meant to be a limiting list!):

- How does present legislation handle unintentionally produced POPs identified under the Stockholm convention?
- Is there legislation for their generation and release?
- Is there legislation for wastes containing these?
- What changes are needed to implement and ratify the Stockholm convention?
- What are the needs in developing national legislation that UNEP/other IGOs can help meeting?
- Needs for infrastructure changes?
- How would enforcement of legislation and other regulatory measures, adopted in implementation of the Stockholm convention, be carried out?
- What are the needs and possibilities for co-operation on implementing the Stockholm convention? Sub/regional and Bilateral
- What would be the necessary steps for countries to take to ratify the Stockholm convention?

Working Group II – Unintentionally Produced POPs

Chair: Mr. Imed Fadhel, Tunisia

Rapporteur: Mr. Sulaiman Al-Zaben, Saudi Arabia

Legal or administrative means to restrict and/or eliminate generation and release of these POPs

A matrix should be developed.

The first issue: Ability to develop action plan within 2 years

Saudi Arabia: Legal – We have developed standards. Admin – controlling admissions from different sources. We have defined them. It takes time to enforce our regulations. Don't have financial capability. Financial assistance is needed. The situation in SA is different from other countries. 2 years is not enough for three reasons: Financial, technical, governmental procedures.

Iran: Yes and No. Our enabling ability is determined by and depends on financial, technical support. We need capacity building first.

Syria: No. Only if the following conditions are satisfied: technical / administrative / legal support or assistance, provided by international agency.

Bahrain: We have preliminary action plan, but needs to be reviewed. The 2 years need to be modified. Yes, with some conditions.

Morocco: Information is needed first. Needs to be comprehensible. Seems there is no concrete information. For a concrete plan it is important to have concrete information.

Yemen: Yes, but with some conditions. Similar to those mentioned earlier.

Kuwait: Yes, but with the same conditions i.e. technical assistance/expertise required.

Lebanon: Yes, but with conditions.

Jordan: Same response.

Egypt: We have a national action plan, with the help of UNEP and GEF. We need technical and financial assistance to do it within 2 years. If not, then maybe 5 years / 10 years.

Issue 2: Ability to implement action plan

Saudi Arabia: With the same conditions as mentioned earlier, then yes.

Iran: More or less the same response as above. We should call upon the transfer of knowledge / technical expertise from other countries.

Syria: Yes, but with conditions.

Morocco: It depends on the action plan that we have. We cannot say if we can implement an action plan at this stage. It depends on the situation.

Conclusion: The ability to implement will totally depend on the nature and size of the plan and will depend on the resources in the country / capacity building etc.

Issue 3: Existing or planned inventories/estimates of releases

Saudi Arabia: Already done some inventories of the sources. We have done the survey but not made measurements. Sources were identified but not qualified.

Iran: It is almost impossible to have a complete inventory without assistance. Also an exact inventory is not possible. Estimate, yes, but to what extent a country receives technical/financial assistance will be the determining factor.

Syria: The answer is no. Need technical / financial support.

Bahrain: Partial. If we had assistance to help us then we could calculate the estimates. Some of the sources have been identified.

Yemen: We have a plan for the sources. Within 6 months sources will be identified.

Kuwait: Don't have plan. But can be done with financial support.

Tunisia: There is no information. There are no incinerators in Tunisia

Lebanon: We don't have inventory at the moment, but we have plans.

Jordan: Similar response to Lebanon.

Issue 4: Release reduction vs. source elimination

Saudi Arabia: Until now no specific action undertaken. We actually have only one incinerator. We went to other technologies. We are changing the PCBs to other materials.

Iran: We decided to approve measures to have one central incinerator that should have high-level standards. This is recently established. It is prohibited for each individual hospital to have small low-level incinerators. There should be some technical and financial assistance though. We have problem in Tehran with the emissions from the cars.

Oman: Ministerial resolution that puts standards on the pollutants into the air.

Syria: We are trying to limit releases and eliminate sources as much as possible. But more is needed – not sufficient enough. Technical and financial support needed.

Bahrain: Centralising medical waste. But need assistance for more to be done.

Morocco: There is partnership between industries to eliminate waste. But we also export to other countries for disposal. We have in place measures to help industry reduce the releases.

Yemen: We are now planning for this.

Kuwait: There are 2 incinerators for 5 years now. From environmental perspective they haven't been studied yet. Control instrument to limit pollution have not been evaluated fully. When incinerators were delivered abilities to limit pollution were not assessed. Waste from hospitals has high level of toxins. Measures under way to eliminate level of emissions by having central incinerator, but not working yet.

Tunisia: There are no incinerators in Tunisia, domestic or otherwise. Land filling is the main method. Plans to have one incinerator next year. Hazardous Waste

Treatment Centre is in planning stage. Also plan to avoid the use of chlorine in bleaching in paper industry, but project has stopped due to lack of financial support.

Lebanon: Some legislation in place.

Jordan: From legal point of view there are enough measures to limit and reduce emissions, but not enforced yet. We don't have incinerators. We will have special disposal sites.

Iraq: As far as incinerators for medical waste, there is environmental monitoring of these. However, there is a lack of maintenance. Reports have been done in last few years. There is no specialised monitoring of dioxins. We don't have instruments to analyse and enforce limits on these toxins. Needs comprehensive inventory to put together the legislation.

Egypt: We have legislation / national policy including several programs for hazardous waste. Labs exist specifically for measuring the toxins. International development agencies are aiding in this.

Conclusion: All countries have more or less the same situation. There is general need for financial / technical support or assistance.

Issue 5: Substitution or modification of materials, products and processes

Saudi Arabia: Cooperation between ministries to modify the process of industrial operations and to adopt clean technology as well, e.g. there has been a shift from leaded to unleaded gasoline. Takes long time to adapt a plan. We are modifying some of the refineries – for gaseous admissions / hazardous waste protection.

Iran: We have replaced leaded gasoline. Unleaded gasoline has gone from 40% to 90% use. Substitution of e.g. chlorine in pulp and paper production has been done. Reduction of the by-products in big factories is another benefit of the substitutions, but not the aim. Any substitution of materials needs money, technology and training. Another aspect is the socio-economic factors. It is not clear which technology from various countries is the best. Needs international standard on the best technology.

Oman: We are looking for ways in which to substitute harmful / polluting materials. For these plans to succeed we need technical/financial support.

Syria: Same story. Need to have feasibility studies first – without this we cannot modify / substitute.

Bahrain: Partially being done. We need support for it to be done fully. Substitution – there are examples and guides, for plastics etc.

Morocco: There is some industry that has started to reduce / eliminate releases.

Yemen: We are doing some modifying – PCBs. Trying to change and develop plans for future. Most cars in Yemen are old because the people are poor – so price in petrol is rising and people are changing their engines to diesel engines for cheaper price. We are trying to encourage the use of unleaded gasoline. Refineries: there are 2. Plans underway to modify them.

Kuwait: Leaded gasoline has been substituted by unleaded. One central incinerator has replaced all incinerators. Refineries have been modernised to meet environmental standards. Some substitution of harmful materials has taken place.

Tunisia: Waste management and disposal – industries have to develop cleaner process but measures have not been implemented. There is a lack of financial resources. Only one oil refinery in Tunisia – has changed its process to avoid pollutant.

Lebanon: We need technical / financial assistance for us to remove the materials.

Jordan: Have substituted some of the leaded gasoline, in accordance with the action plan we can do more.

Iraq: Leaded gasoline, there are laws and regulations for car exhaust systems. Plant emissions, there is strong environmental monitoring of these sources, as well as technologies to remove pollutants. Some health studies of impacts of lead on human health have been done, but no studies on toxins because we do not have the instruments.

Conclusion: There is a similar situation between countries, most only refer to leaded versus unleaded gasoline. The levels and standards for emissions should be approved after the ratification of the POPs.

Provisions for identified sources.

- New vs. existing
- BAT requirements for new sources
- Promotion of BAT for existing and some new sources
- Promotion of BEP for new and existing sources.

Iran: Whose technology is the best is an important issue. The best technology is expensive. Every country wants the best technology but do not have the money. Without money there can be no promise. For existing provisions – using BAT or BEP requires standards.

Provisions for wastes.

Strategies for wastes:

- for identification
- for ESM collection, transport, handling and transport
- for meeting requirements for transboundary movement (NB PCB regime)
- for ESM disposal

Strategies for identifying contaminated sites:

Saudi Arabia: Strategies for wastes – already have some for waste management. ESM - have good transport and collection of wastes. Meets the requirements of the Basel Convention. Also meeting requirements for trans-boundary movement – exporting to e.g. England in the past. But now we have facilities for disposal of wastes and projects.

Iran: Do not have quantitative inventory for by-products yet. If we could identify the products we would act, in accordance with the Basel Convention.

Oman: Don't have municipal plan.

Bahrain: We have identified our hazardous waste. But more needs to be done.

Morocco: There isn't identification, but as said we export wastes under the Basel Convention.

Yemen: There is no identification of sites. There are some measurements but not enough. We are starting project next year to identify substances. PCBs are still being used.

Tunisia: Needs technical and financial means in order to tackle the situation on wastes. Information exchange etc.

The need and importance of exchanging information on issues related to POPs was stressed by several countries, as well as the mechanisms needed to establish it. The role of the Secretariat in this regard to make information publicly available at the regional level was underlined.

Oman: There is a royal decree concerning the establishment of the chemicals management directorate, tasks and mandate, including the information exchange and research.

Bahrain: Two focal points for POPs are designated in the country. Limited resources are available for research.

Morocco: The ministry of environment has designated a Focal Point, and there are interactions with universities and research centres.

Yemen: Has a FP within the ministry to exchange information and increase public awareness, the programme has been initiated.

Kuwait: The EPA is the responsible agency, and the state is planning to comply with the SC. Policies and procedures regarding programmes and awareness are available, but there is a lack of resources.

Tunisia: Has designated FP for POPs and established a ministerial committee to tackle the issue.

Lebanon: The National Focal Point is within the MOE, for UNEP Chemicals & BC. Assistance needed for awareness, developing and monitoring under NIP.

Iraq: POPs is under the Dept. of Safety in the Ministry of Health. There is a proposal underway. Dire needs for assistance and funds

Financial mechanism for the Stockholm Convention on POPs Working Group discussion

SCOPE & OBJECTIVE

This WG discussion is concerned with the steps that countries need to take to access GEF funding for preparation of their NIP; and ii) the additional type of assistance that may be required from the GEF (in addition to funding for NIP; at the sub-regional level for example).

Participants should discuss and understand the process of developing proposals for a NIP, and make recommendations to the GEF (and its Agencies) on how best to assist countries in this interim period in the first years of the implementation of the Convention.

SOME LEADS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The GEF guidelines for enabling activities

Adequacy of the guidelines
Suggestions for improvements

2. The process of accessing GEF funding for NIP

Steps required to access funding
Need for assistance in developing a proposal / what type?

3. The GEF

Questions about the GEF. Are they mostly covered by the workshop?
What other type of information would you like to see?

4. Assistance other than NIP at the regional/sub-regional level

Need for training / courses, regional centres of excellence, etc?

In this first phase of initial assistance, GEF's assistance will be focused on NIPs, which will serve as a basis for addressing priority issues in a further phase. However, the GEF guidelines recognise that there might be a need for some additional activities at the regional/sub-regional level. This workshop is an example of such activities.

5. Other efforts at the sub-regional level?

Preparation of action plans at the Subregional level
Support needed for what type of regional actions? (Laboratory facilities? Disposal facilities? etc?).

Working Group 1 Financial Mechanism for the Stockholm Convention on POPs

Country	Adequacy of Guidelines	Clearance of required steps	Need for assistance	Type of assistance	Workshop cover of all basic questions
Algeria	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
Bahrain	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
Iran	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
Iraq	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
Jordan	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
Kuwait	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
Lebanon	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
Libya	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
Morocco	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
Oman	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
Saudi Arabia	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
Syria	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
Yemen	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes

Notes:

- Only 4 countries have already signed the convention, at the time of the workshop namely Iran, Kuwait, Lebanon and Morocco.
- All countries need technical assistance by the developing of the proposals;
- The need for establishment of Action Plans at Regional or Sub-regional level will be discussed later.
- Regarding any other actions at regional or sub-regional level such as the establishment of laboratories, disposal facilities, etc. will be also discussed later by preparing the National Implementation Plans.

Working Group 2 Financial Mechanism for the Stockholm Convention on POPs

Chair: Mr. Mirjafar Ghaemieh, I.R. Iran

Rapporteur: Mr. Imed Fadhel, Tunisia

Within the group, Iran, Morocco and Tunisia have signed the Convention. Concern was expressed that those that have not signed have no experience and therefore cannot provide tangible comments.

Tunisia: Has prepared its proposal for GEF financial support on the basis of the GEF guidelines. Two Implementing Agencies proposed their services – UNEP and UNIDO. Chose UNEP, as they were the first to offer. Steering Committee chosen including Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, trade associations, 2 NGOs and academia. Currently waiting for response from GEF.

Iran: 2 weeks after Stockholm UNDP representative visited to explain the Convention and to offer to cooperate re. Enabling activities. Did not fully understand their interest at such an early stage. Used UNDP because no other UN agency of any strength based in Iran. UNDP prepared draft contract and provided GEF guidelines. Prepared formal letters to advise coordination with UNDP. Steering Committee appointed. Includes all Ministries affected directly/indirectly by the Stockholm Convention, NGOs and academia. Chose one overall manager and implementing agency within the country (Ministry of Environment). Has developed contract with UNDP.

Jordan: Not signed yet, but have prepared enabling activities and sent to GEF. National implementing agency is the General Corporation for Environmental Protection. Partners include the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Trade, municipalities, trade organisation and NGOs. The POPs Focal Point is the project coordinator.

Morocco: Started to prepare NIP. UNDP is the Implementing Agency. Still gathering information. Steering Committee appointed. Focal Point is the Department of Environment; partners are concerned ministries, NGOs and the Cleaner Production Centre. There is still a lot to do. Developed domestically. The Ministry of Environment will choose a consultant as identified by UNDP. There is a need for a national coordination committee to provide training on implementation.

Tunisia: Capacity Building is important.

GEF: The NIPs should include training provision and funding will be assigned.

Iran: Beyond the national plans there is a need for sub-regional and regional plans as some problems are common between countries because of shared issues, e.g. water resources. Sub-regional is more important than regional. Access to laboratories, equipment and technology is important to all countries. Disposal issues are also important, no country is going to volunteer to incinerate. Importance of information exchange networks.

A request was made by the group for GEF to provide a more detailed presentation on the steps to the development of the NIP.

GEF: Step One – Choose your agency, no right or wrong choice, depends on priority issues and previous working experience.

Step Two – Develop NIP, take time, work in cooperation with Implementing Agency

Step Three – Have NIP endorsed by Operational Focal Point. NIP submitted to GEF by Implementing Agency on behalf of country.

Iran: What happens if amendments to the project are needed after the GEF Secretariat has approved it?

GEF: If request for amendment made before submission, if budget doesn't change or amendment minor, can be done without Focal Point re-endorsing. All changes need to be carried out on a common sense basis. After approval by GEF Secretariat would mean changing project document. Changes again should be minor, but there is flexibility. Can include changes to budget lines, as long as same overall total, and if demonstrated that change required improves the overall project. Overall responsibility for managing amendments is the Implementing Agency.

Step Four – Approval by GEF Secretariat. Submission made to GEF and the other implementing agencies (i.e. FAO, UNIDO, UNDP etc.). Comments made and returned to Implementing Agency for finalisation in cooperation with the country within 2-3 weeks. Once amended returned to GEF and at that stage should be approved by GEF CEO.

Morocco: Is there a time limit on submission of original proposal and of amendments?

GEF: No, all proposals will be accepted by definition, may have some sections removed where they wouldn't be covered by GEF.

Iran: Developing countries have asked for quick approvals. Is there potential for delay due to technical requirements.

GEF: The technical requirements will never be overly complex. It should be information already known to the countries.

Step Five – Implementation, between Implementing Agency and country. In UNEP, take proposal as approved and attach UNEP project document front page, identifying project manager. Attach reporting requirements and put budget into UNEP format.

Bahrain: The NIP comes before or after the budget has been identified?

GEF: No country should have a consultant develop the plan entirely, should be country-based. At some point must address how many months of international consultants needed for pesticide inventory, for example, how many meetings. In this process there will be a little bit of trial and error, but should be able to plan how much work will be required.

Iran: Is there a mechanism where if there are difficulties between the countries and their Implementing Agencies GEF can be contacted directly? Need for constant training.

GEF: Day-to-day contact should be with the Implementing Agencies, but the GEF is always accessible if major difficulties. This is why GEF attending these meetings. The GEF Secretariat has the main power in approval. Once approved and implementation starts, GEF's influence decreases. Maintained in overall review of projects.

6. PRESENTATIONS

Overview of Programme and Discussion of Goals and Output *by Dr. Bo Wahlstrom*

Programme overview

Goals and Outputs



MSP Workshop, Manama, 11-15
November 2001

General structure of the workshop

- I. Opening Session
- II. The Conventions
- III. Current status of legislation in the region
- IV. Stockholm Convention obligations for POPs and related instruments



MSP Workshop, Manama, 11-15
November 2001

V. Basic features of chemicals legislation and management

VI. Future national action and regional cooperation (Working groups)

VII. Financial mechanism for the Stockholm Convention (including Working Groups)



MSP Workshop, Manama, 11-15
November 2001

Purpose

To make country officials familiar with the Stockholm Convention, its benefits and sources of support for its implementation in order for their countries to ratify the convention and take early action on POPs.



MSP Workshop, Manama, 11-15
November 2001

Objectives

Improve Government understanding of the Stockholm Convention, and the benefits of and the need to become a Party;

- Improve Government understanding of the nature of the problems caused by POPs;
- Help countries understand what their obligations are under the Stockholm Convention;
- Encourage and facilitate early ratification of the Convention;



MSP Workshop, Manama, 11-15
November 2001

Objectives, continued

·I

Identify some of the legislative, capacity building, investment and other infrastructural measures needed to support the implementation of the Stockholm Convention and related instruments (Basel and Rotterdam Conventions, regional agreements);

- Facilitate eligible countries' access to GEF resources for enabling activities, National Implementation Plan (NIP) development and the implementation of the Convention;



MSP Workshop, Manama, 11-15
November 2001

Objectives, continued

- Help Governments to begin the process of developing a NIP and other implementation/enabling activities under the Convention;
- Encourage co-operative partnerships among different sectors and stakeholders for the implementation of the Convention; and



MSP Workshop, Manama, 11-15
November 2001

Objectives, continued

Report on the current situation in countries of the subregion with regard to existing and planned measures for control and management of toxic substances, including plans to implement action on POPs and other toxic chemicals and to ratify the Stockholm Convention and related instruments.



MSP Workshop, Manama, 11-15
November 2001

Overview of UNEP Chemicals and Waste Issues *by Mr James Willis*

Overview of UNEP Chemicals and Waste Issues

Bahrain, 11-15 November



Background

- 1972 - Stockholm Conference
- 1975 - IRPTC created
- 1980 - IPCS created (joint UNEP, WHO and ILO programme)
- 1989 - Basel Convention adopted
- 1989 - UNEP/FAO voluntary PIC programme initiated
- 1992 - UNCED Agenda 21 adopted

Bahrain, 11-15 November



Background

- 1976 – UNEP Chemicals (IRPTC) formed
- 1994 - IFCS formed
- 1995 - IOMC formed (UNEP, FAO, WHO, ILO, UNIDO, UNITAR and OECD)
- 1998 - Rotterdam Convention adopted
- 2001 - Stockholm Convention adopted

Bahrain, 11-15 November



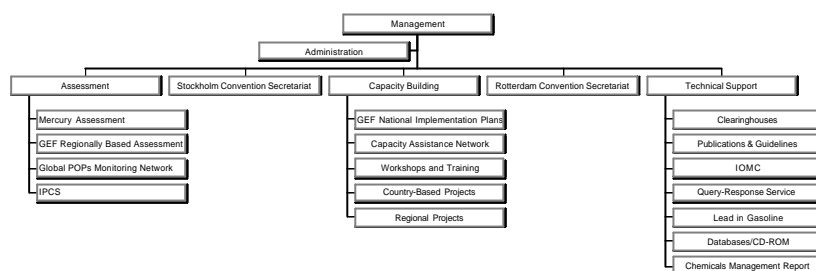
“Market Forces”

- Greatly increased attention on chemicals issues
- Greatly increased level of effort
- Other initiatives, e.g.,
 - Testing high production volume chemicals
 - Classification and Labeling
 - Stockpiles of obsolete pesticides
 - New issues such as endocrine disruptors and mercury
- Limited resources at global, regional, national and local levels

Bahrain, 11-15 November



UNEP Chemicals



Bahrain, 11-15 November



Governing Council – Strategic Thinking

- Further Measures (GC.18)
- Enhanced Coherence and Efficiency (GC.19)
- Policy Discussion on Chemicals (GC.20)
- Need for Chemical Strategy (GC.21)
- Global Environmental Governance (GC.21)
- Chemicals and Waste Cluster (IEG)

Bahrain, 11-15 November



Governing Council Decisions

- 21/3 Rotterdam Convention
- 21/4 Stockholm Convention
- 21/5 Mercury Assessment
- 21/6 Lead in Gasoline
- 21/7 Chemicals Management

Bahrain, 11-15 November



Priorities

- Entry into force of the Rotterdam Convention
- Entry into force of the Stockholm Convention
- Stockholm Convention implementation plans and support for implementation
- Capacity building
- POPs/PTS assessment
- Mercury Assessment
- Chemical Strategy

Bahrain, 11-15 November



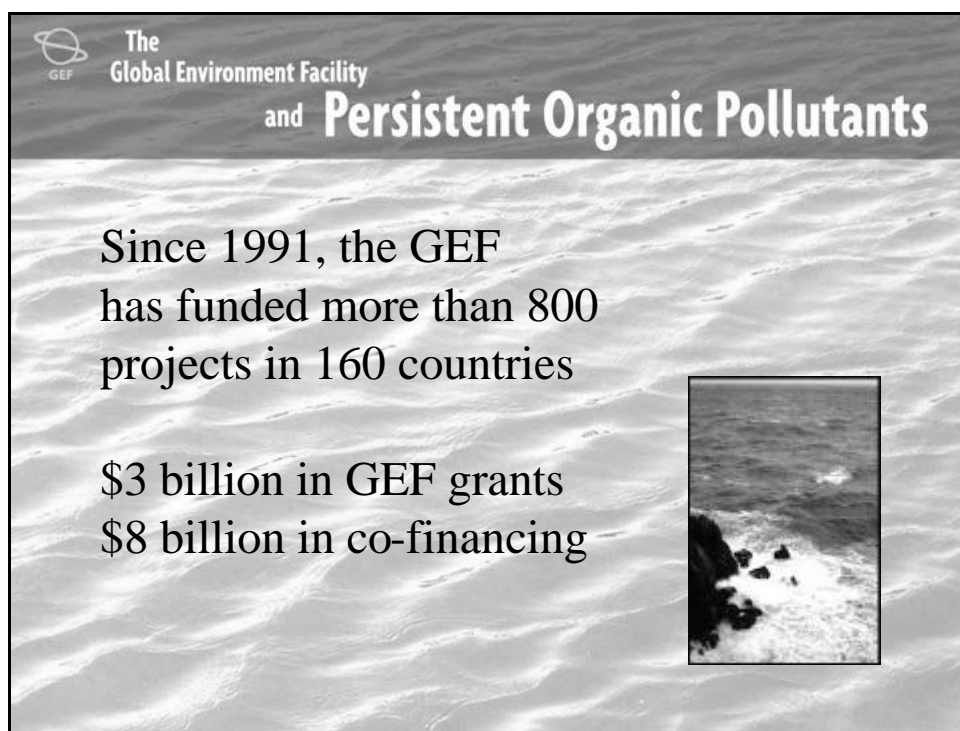
The Global Environment Facility and POPs by Dr. Laurent Granier




 The Global Environment Facility
and **Persistent Organic Pollutants**

What is the GEF?


- An independent financial mechanism that helps developing countries and economies in transition protect the global environment.
- 167 countries are members (May 2001).
- 36 countries contribute to the GEF trust fund, including developing countries.
- GEF partnerships unite governments, NGOs, scientists and the private sector.



 The
Global Environment Facility
and **Persistent Organic Pollutants**

Since 1991, the GEF
has funded more than 800
projects in 160 countries

\$3 billion in GEF grants
\$8 billion in co-financing




 The
Global Environment Facility
and **Persistent Organic Pollutants**

The GEF Fills a Unique Niche


- GEF funding complements, and does not substitute for existing aid programs.
- GEF supports projects with global environmental benefits for which official development funds are *not* available.
- GEF pays the added costs of making development projects friendly to the global environment.




 The
Global Environment Facility
and **Persistent Organic Pollutants**

What is the GEF?

- **Project types**
 - Biodiversity
 - Climate change
 - International waters
 - Ozone depletion
 - Land degradation
- **New initiatives**
 - Sustainable transportation
 - Integrated ecosystem management
 - Agro-biodiversity
 - Persistent organic pollutants (POPs)



 The
Global Environment Facility
and **Persistent Organic Pollutants**

The Role of the GEF

- GEF is the “interim financial mechanism” for the Stockholm Convention.
- Following Convention guidance, GEF will provide funding to developing and transition countries for the implementation of some activities to address POPs
- GEF’s approach builds on its previous experience addressing the issue of contaminants, including POPs, in international waterbodies.

 The
Global Environment Facility
and **Persistent Organic Pollutants**

GEF's Initial Assistance

1. GEF will initially help countries strengthen their capacity to prepare *National Implementation Plans (NIPs)*. This activity is known in the GEF as "enabling activities."
2. The NIP will help countries identify and prioritize capacity building, policy and regulatory reforms, and investments needed to address the issue of POPs.




 The
Global Environment Facility
and **Persistent Organic Pollutants**

GEF's Initial Assistance


3. See the GEF document "*Initial Guidelines for Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants*" for information on NIP-eligible activities.
4. The "*Initial Guidelines*" document is available from the GEF website at www.gefweb.org.




 The Global Environment Facility
and **Persistent Organic Pollutants**

How much funding is available from GEF?


- GEF will provide funds to cover the agreed full cost, up to US\$500,000 per country, for enabling activities.
- Requests for more than US\$500,000 will be considered on a case-by-case basis



 The Global Environment Facility
and **Persistent Organic Pollutants**

How can I improve my country's technical capacity to prepare its NIP?

1. GEF will provide capacity building support to countries by organizing:
 - a. workshops to familiarize countries with the application of the GEF's initial guidelines for enabling activities;
 - b. specialized training at the regional or sub-regional level



 The Global Environment Facility
and **Persistent Organic Pollutants**

How can I apply for GEF funding?

- The “Initial Guidelines” document includes a proposal outline.
- Contact one of the GEF’s partner agencies to assist you throughout the application process and during the implementation of the enabling activities

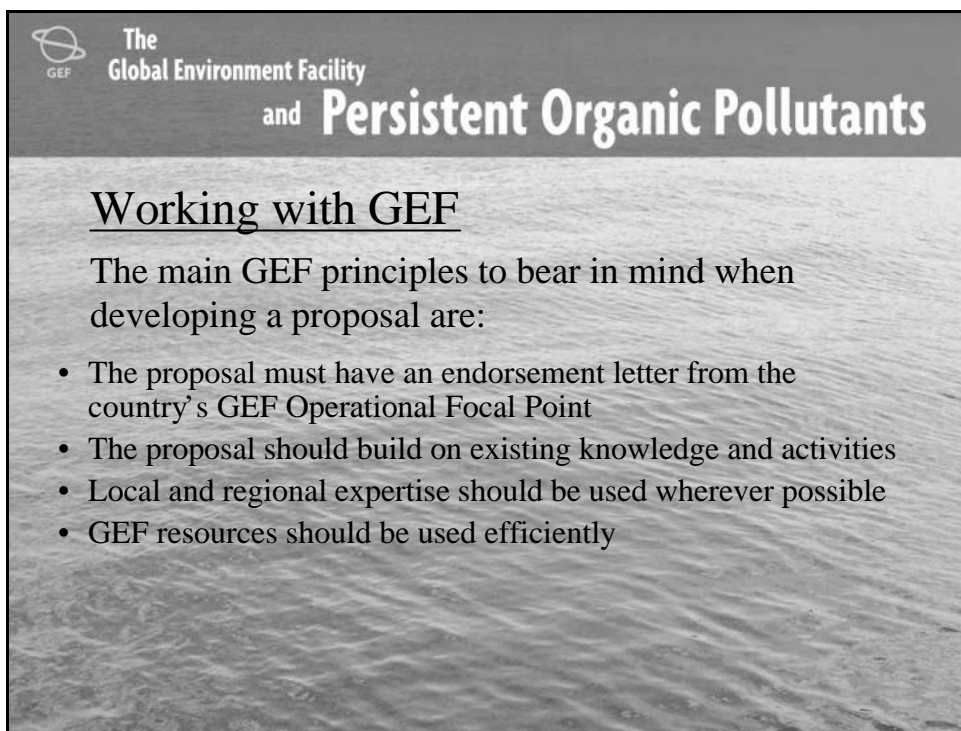


 The Global Environment Facility
and **Persistent Organic Pollutants**

GEF Partner Agencies

- United Nations Environment Programme
- United Nations Development Programme
- World Bank
- African Development Bank
- Asian Development Bank
- European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- Inter-American Development Bank
- UN Industrial Development Organization





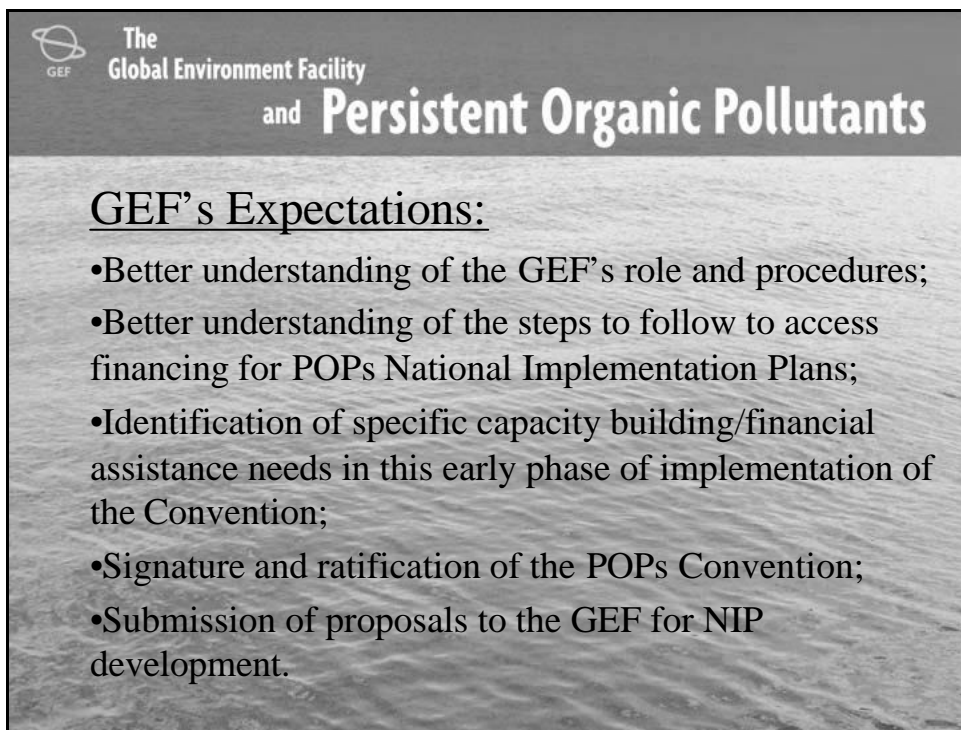
The slide features a dark grey header with the GEF logo (a globe with 'GEF' below it) on the left. To the right of the logo, the text reads 'The Global Environment Facility and Persistent Organic Pollutants'. The main content area has a light grey background with a subtle water ripple pattern. The title 'Working with GEF' is underlined. Below it, a paragraph states 'The main GEF principles to bear in mind when developing a proposal are:' followed by a bulleted list of four points.

The Global Environment Facility
and **Persistent Organic Pollutants**

Working with GEF

The main GEF principles to bear in mind when developing a proposal are:

- The proposal must have an endorsement letter from the country's GEF Operational Focal Point
- The proposal should build on existing knowledge and activities
- Local and regional expertise should be used wherever possible
- GEF resources should be used efficiently

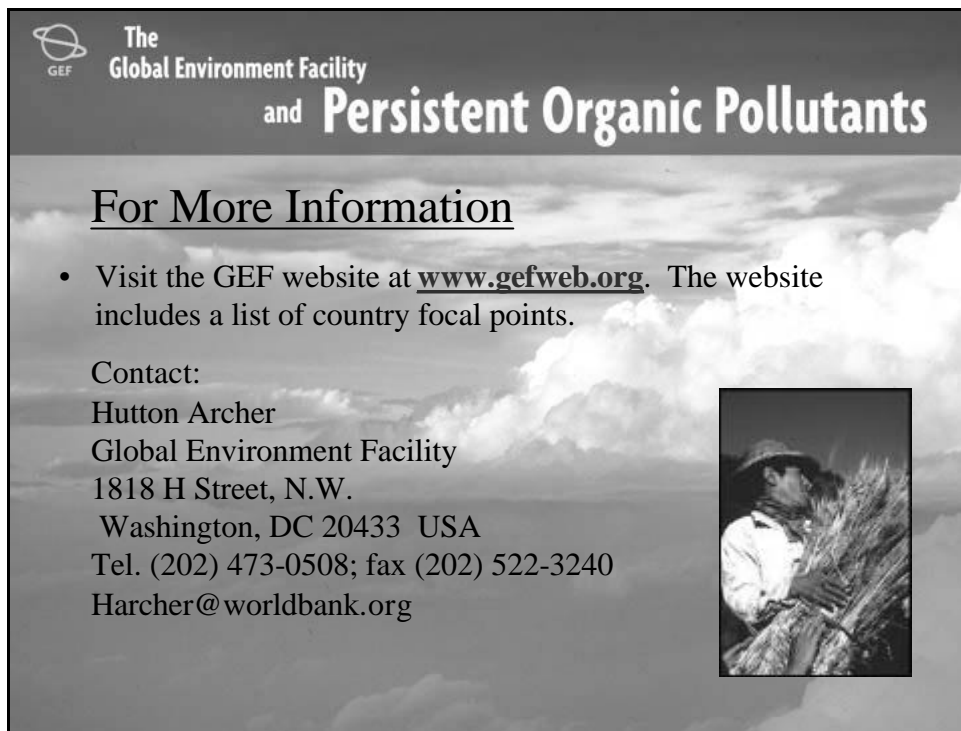



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The Global Environment Facility
and **Persistent Organic Pollutants**

GEF's Expectations:

- Better understanding of the GEF's role and procedures;
- Better understanding of the steps to follow to access financing for POPs National Implementation Plans;
- Identification of specific capacity building/financial assistance needs in this early phase of implementation of the Convention;
- Signature and ratification of the POPs Convention;
- Submission of proposals to the GEF for NIP development.




 **The
Global Environment Facility
and Persistent Organic Pollutants**

For More Information

- Visit the GEF website at www.gefweb.org. The website includes a list of country focal points.

Contact:
 Hutton Archer
 Global Environment Facility
 1818 H Street, N.W.
 Washington, DC 20433 USA
 Tel. (202) 473-0508; fax (202) 522-3240
Harcher@worldbank.org




END



Stockholm Convention on POPs by Dr. John Buccini

Stockholm Convention on POPs

1. Background
2. Convention Provisions
3. Current Status

John Buccini
Chairman

UNEP POPs Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee
Ottawa, Canada

Background: What are POPs?

- organic (carbon-based) compounds
- natural or anthropogenic origin
- resist degradation in environment
- low water + high fat solubility
 - bioaccumulation in fatty tissues
- semi-volatile + present in air, water & soil
 - regional and global distribution through environmental media
- long-term exposure to humans and wildlife
- toxic to humans and wildlife

Background: The “UNEP 12”

Chemical	Pesticides	Industrial Chemicals	By-products
Aldrin	+		
Chlordane	+		
DDT	+		
Dieldrin	+		
Endrin	+		
Heptachlor	+		
Mirex	+		
Toxaphene	+		
Hexachlorobenzene	+	+	+
PCBs		+	+
Chlorinated dioxins			+
Chlorinated furans			+

Bahrain (11 Nov 2001)

Stockholm Convention

3

Background: INC Process

- UNEP Governing Council Mandates:
 - May 1995: Assess the need for international action
 - Feb. 1997: Negotiate a convention by 2000
- Negotiations:
 - INC1: Montreal (June 29 - July 3, 1998)
 - INC2: Nairobi (January 25 - 29, 1999)
 - INC3: Geneva (September 6 - 11, 1999)
 - INC4: Bonn (March 20 - 25, 2000)
 - INC5: Johannesburg (December 4 - 10, 2000)
 - Diplomatic Conference: Stockholm (May 22 - 23, 2001)

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Stockholm Convention

4

Convention Provisions

Objective = protection of health and environment

[Note: acknowledges *precaution* as an important element]

Main provisions:

- control measures
 - intentionally produced POPs
 - unintentionally produced POPs
 - stockpiles and wastes
- general obligations
- addition of new chemicals
- financial and technical assistance
- implementation aspects

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Stockholm Convention

5

Intentionally Produced POPs

**Goal = elimination of production and use
of all intentionally produced POPs**

- Chemicals slated for:
 - **elimination** are listed in Annex A:
 - aldrin, chlordane, dieldrin
 - endrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene
 - mirex, PCBs, toxaphene
 - **restriction** are listed in Annex B:
 - DDT (“acceptable purpose” for production and/or use in disease vector control programs)

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6

Intentionally Produced POPs

For PCBs (Annex A):

- **all Parties shall:**
 - cease production of new PCBs ***immediately*** (entry into force)
 - eliminate use of in-place PCB equipment ***by 2025***
 - subject to conditions and restrictions
 - achieve the ESM of PCB wastes ASAP and ***by 2028***
 - report to the COP every 5 years on their progress
- **the COP will:**
 - review progress on 2025 & 2028 targets every 5 years

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Stockholm Convention

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Intentionally Produced POPs

For DDT (Annex B):

- **all Parties shall:**
 - eliminate production and use except for disease vector control programs:
 - special public DDT register
 - reporting and other obligations
 - promote research and development for alternatives to DDT
- **the COP will:**
 - review at its first meeting and every 3 years thereafter to see when DDT is no longer needed for disease vector control use (*i.e.*, technically and economically feasible alternative products, practices or processes are available)

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Stockholm Convention

8

Intentionally Produced POPs

Trade will be restricted for all POPs in Annexes A & B

- Imports/exports between Parties are limited to shipments:
 - intended for environmentally sound disposal, or
 - to Parties with:
 - “Specific Exemptions” under Annex A or B, or
 - “Acceptable Purposes” under Annex B
- Exports to non-Parties may take place subject to:
 - conditions on both Non-Party and Party, and
 - accountability requirements for the use and disposal of POPs

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9

Intentionally Produced POPs

- **Exemptions:** (not time-limited)
 - reference standards, and laboratory-scale research
 - unintentional trace contaminants in products and articles
 - constituents of articles manufactured or already in use before or on date of entry into force of a provision
- **Specific Exemptions:** (time-limited, possible extension)
 - for production and/or use, if Party registers
 - conditions, maximum of 5 years
- **Exemptions for HCB and DDT:** (time-limited, possible extension)
 - production/use as **closed-system site-limited intermediates**, *i.e.*, they are “chemically transformed in the manufacture of other chemicals that do not exhibit POPs properties”
 - conditions, accountability requirements, maximum of 10 years

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10

Intentionally Produced POPs

- **Parties with regulatory and assessment schemes** for industrial chemicals and pesticides, shall, in conducting assessments of:
 - **new** substances, take “measures to regulate with the aim of preventing the production and use” of new POPs
 - **in-use** substances, consider the screening criteria for candidates for addition to Convention (Annex D)
- These provisions will allow the identification of possible POPs as soon as possible in these assessment programs

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11

Unintentionally Produced POPs

Goal = continuing minimization and, where feasible, *ultimate elimination of total releases of chemicals in Annex C derived from anthropogenic sources* (dioxins, furans, HCB, PCBs)

Parties must:

- develop action plans within 2 years of entry into force, and implement their plans
- promote application of available, feasible and practical measures to achieve realistic and meaningful levels of release reduction or source elimination
- promote development and, where appropriate, require use of substitute or modified materials, products and processes to prevent formation and release of POPs

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Stockholm Convention

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Unintentionally Produced POPs

- **For sources with the potential for comparatively high formation & release of POPs to the environment** (including but not limited to the industrial source categories listed in Annex C Part II), **Parties must**:
 - for new sources:
 - promote and, as provided for in an action plan, require use of best available techniques (BAT), and
 - phase in any BAT requirements as soon as practicable but no later than 4 years after Convention enters into force
 - promote use of best environmental practices (BEP)
 - for existing sources, promote use of BAT & BEP

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Stockholm Convention

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Unintentionally Produced POPs

- **For other industrial source categories listed in Annex C, Part III, Parties must promote** use of BAT & BEP for new and existing sources:
 - variety of combustion sources
 - chemical production processes releasing unintentionally produced POPs
 - waste recovery and disposal practices
 - textile & leather dyeing & finishing
 - motor vehicles
 - destruction of animal carcasses
 - crematoria

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Stockholm Convention

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POPs in Stockpiles & Wastes

- **Goal** = environmentally sound management (ESM) of stockpiles, wastes, and products and articles upon becoming wastes that consist of, contain or are contaminated by POPs
- **Parties must:**
 - develop and implement strategies to identify stockpiles, products and articles in use, and wastes containing POPs
 - manage stockpiles in a safe, efficient and ESM until they are deemed to be wastes
 - take measures to handle, collect, transport and store wastes in ESM and dispose of wastes in a way that destroys POP content, or otherwise in ESM taking into account international rules, standards and guidelines

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Stockholm Convention

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POPs in Stockpiles & Wastes

- **Parties must (continued):**
 - not allow recovery, recycle, reclamation, direct reuse or alternative uses of POPs
 - not transport these materials across international boundaries without taking into account international rules (e.g., Basel Convention)
 - develop strategies for identifying contaminated sites and, if remediation is attempted, do it in an environmentally sound manner

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Stockholm Convention

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General Obligations

- Designate a National Focal Point
- Develop, implement and update an implementation plan
- Promote and facilitate a wide range of public information, awareness and education measures
- Encourage/undertake research, development, monitoring and cooperation on all aspects of POPs and their alternatives
- Report to the COP on:
 - measures taken by Party to implement the Convention and the effectiveness of the measures taken
 - data/estimates for total quantities of POPs in Annexes A & B that are produced & traded (list the States involved)

Bahrain (11 Nov 2001)

Stockholm Convention

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Addition of New POPs

- **Agreed process** will be used to evaluate candidates nominated by Parties.
- **Scientific criteria** are specified (Annex D): chemical identity; persistence; bio-accumulation; potential for long range transport; and adverse effects.
- **Precaution** will be incorporated in a number of ways to ensure that all proposed candidates are thoroughly considered on the basis of available data to see if they possess POPs properties.
- **POPs Review Committee** will be set up at COP1 to advise on proposals submitted by Parties.
- **Safeguards** will ensure that process is transparent and all Parties get a full hearing on any nominated candidate.

Bahrain (11 Nov 2001)

Stockholm Convention

18

Financial & Technical Assistance

- **Convention specifications:**
 - Developing countries and countries with economies in transition will need technical and financial assistance.
 - Regional and subregional centres will be established for capacity building and transfer of technology to assist countries in need.
 - Developed countries will provide technical assistance and new and additional financial resources to meet agreed full incremental implementation costs.
 - Global Environment Facility (GEF) has been named as an interim financial mechanism to handle funding of capacity building and other related activities.

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Stockholm Convention

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Implementation Aspects

- Convention will enter into force 90 days after 50th ratification
- COP will be established to oversee implementation:
 - must meet within 1 year of entry into force, then at regular intervals
 - must review effectiveness of convention commencing 4 years after entry into force, and periodically thereafter:
 - COP1 will arrange for comparable monitoring data on presence of POPs and regional/global environmental transport, and for reports on monitoring on regional and global basis
 - COP1 to establish POPs Review Committee
- UNEP will provide secretariat

Bahrain (11 Nov 2001)

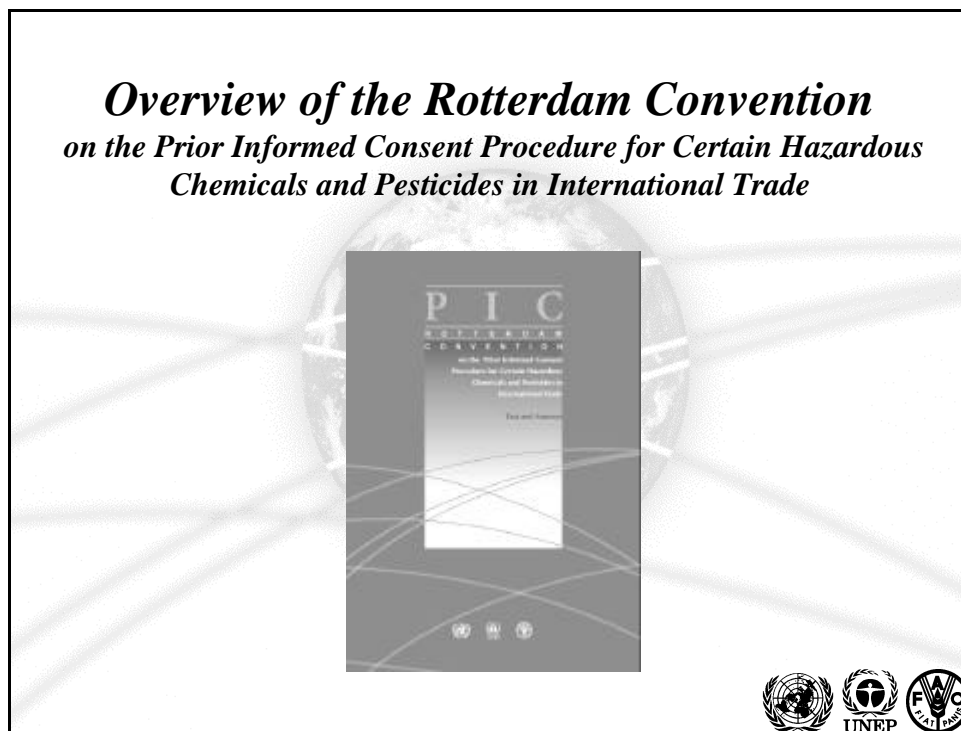
Stockholm Convention

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Convention Status

- Opened for signature on May 23, 2001 (Stockholm)
 - 100 Parties have signed
 - 2 Parties have ratified (Canada, Fiji)
- Available in 6 languages on UNEP POPs Home Page
www.chem.unep.ch/pops/
- INC-6 in June 2002 (Geneva)
 - preparations for COP1
 - implement Stockholm resolutions

Overview of the Rotterdam Convention *by Mr. James Willis*



Origins

- 1985 - FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides
- 1987 - UNEP London Guidelines for the Exchange of Information on Chemicals in International Trade
- 1989 - FAO/UNEP Joint Program on the Prior Informed Consent procedure
- 1992 - UNCED calls for adoption of a legally binding instrument by 2000
- 1996-1998 - Negotiations take place (5 sessions)
- 1998 - Convention adopted in Rotterdam



Rotterdam Conference

- Adoption of the Convention and start of signature process (73 signatories)
- Adoption and signature of the Final Act
 - Resolution on interim arrangements
 - Voluntary PIC procedure brought in line with Convention



Objective of the Convention

- To promote shared responsibility and cooperative efforts among Parties in the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals in order to protect human health and the environment from potential harm and to contribute to their environmentally sound use



Objective of the Convention

- How?
 - by facilitating information exchange about chemicals and their characteristics, and
 - by providing for a national decision-making process on their import and export.



What the Convention Achieves

- Early warning system
- Keeps chemicals-related problems from getting worse
- Empowers developing countries
- Ensures labeling and hazard communication
- Promotes communication and information exchange among countries



Scope of the Convention

- Applies to
 - Banned or severely restricted chemicals, and
 - Severely hazardous pesticide formulations
- Does not apply to:
 - Narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
 - Radioactive materials
 - Wastes
 - Chemical weapons
 - Chemicals used as food additives
 - Food
 - Chemicals in small quantities for research and analysis



Key Players

- Designated National Authorities
- Conference of the Parties
- Chemical Review Committee
- Secretariat



Designated National Authorities (DNAs)

- Focal Point for operation of the PIC procedure
 - Responsible for the administrative functions required by the Convention
- May cover pesticides, or chemicals, or both
- As of 1 September 253 DNAs from 165 states



Conference of the Parties (COP)

- Highest Authority of the Convention
- Countries that have become Parties oversee implementation
 - Interim procedure – Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC)
 - Just over 100 countries now participate
- Decides on inclusion of chemicals, establishes subsidiary bodies, defines PIC Regions, etc.



Chemical Review Committee (CRC)

- Expert Committee
- Review notifications and proposals from Parties
- Make recommendations to COP/INC on chemicals to be added to the Convention
- 29 Members from 7 “PIC Regions”
 - Africa, Asia, Europe, Near East, Latin America, North America, Southwest Pacific
- Interim procedure – interim Chemical Review Committee (iCRC)



Secretariat

- Provided by UNEP and FAO jointly
- Service Parties, eg, convene COP/INC and CRC/iCRC meetings
- Facilitate some aspects of procedures
 - Collect and review notifications
 - Maintain registers, eg, DNA lists
 - Communicate to Parties
- Assist Parties in the implementation of the Convention
- Coordinate with other secretariats
- Other functions as specified in the Convention



How It Works – Key Elements

- PIC Procedure:
 - mechanism for formally obtaining and disseminating the decisions of importing countries as to whether they wish to receive future shipments of those chemicals specifically subject to the Convention and for ensuring compliance with these decisions by exporting countries



How It Works – Key Elements

- Information Exchange
 - provisions for the *exchange of information* among Parties about a very broad range of potentially hazardous chemicals that may be exported and imported
- The provisions include:
 - parties must inform other Parties of each national control action to ban or severely restrict a chemical and
 - a Party that plans to export a chemical that is banned or severely restricted for use within its territory must inform the importing Party that such export will take place before the first shipment and annually thereafter;



How It Works – Key Elements

- Information Exchange provisions also include:
 - exporting Parties, when exporting chemicals to be used for occupational purposes, must ensure that a safety data sheet following an internationally recognized format is sent to the importer;
 - opportunities for developing country Parties to inform others that they are experiencing problems caused by a severely hazardous pesticide formulation under conditions of use in their territory; and
 - that exports of chemicals included in the PIC procedure, and other chemicals banned or severely restricted by the exporter, are subject to labelling requirements that ensure adequate availability of information on risks and/or hazards to human health or the environment.



Country Responsibilities

- Exporting Countries:
 - Not export the chemical without the consent of the importer
 - Unless there have been previous shipments or the chemical is approved in that country
 - Communicate import decisions to exporters, industry and other relevant authorities
 - Ensure that exports do not occur contrary to the decisions of importing countries
 - Provide Export Notifications to importing countries



Country Responsibilities

- Importing Countries:
 - Nominate a DNA
 - Provide notifications of final regulatory actions to ban or severely restrict a chemical
 - Submit proposals of severely hazardous pesticide formulations
 - Provide import responses
 - Acknowledge receipt of Export Notifications



Country Responsibilities

- Importing Countries:
 - Ensure that importers, relevant authorities and, where possible, users are informed of notifications received, and
 - Ensure that import decisions apply uniformly:
 - To imports from ALL exporting countries, and
 - To any domestic manufacture of the chemical



Interim Arrangements

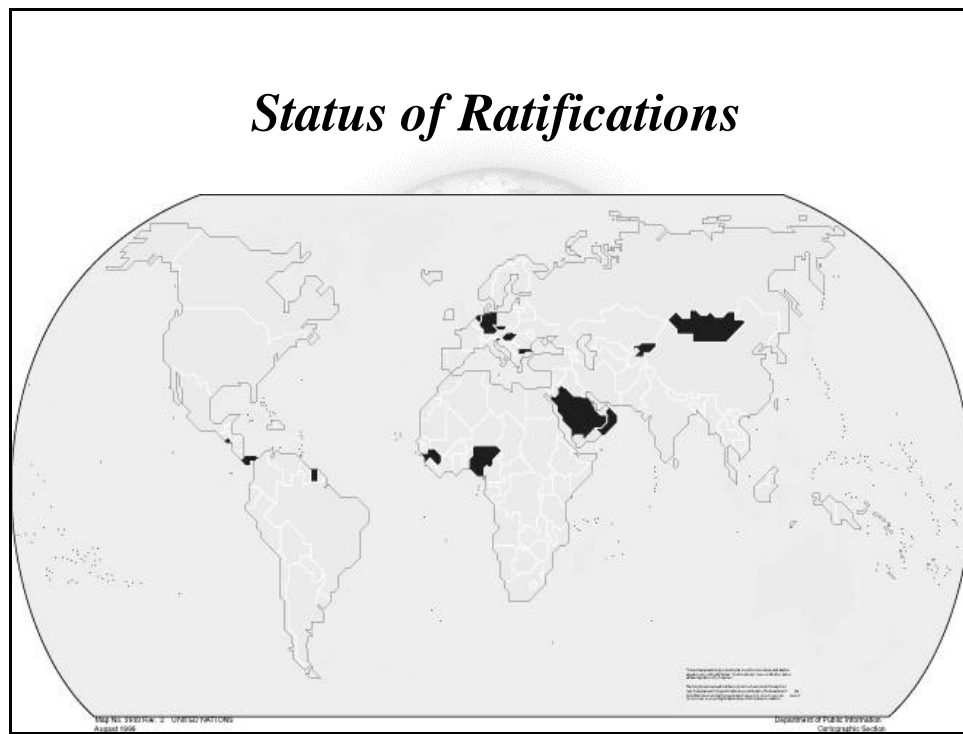
- The resolution on interim arrangements:
 - Brings the voluntary PIC procedure in line with the Convention (interim procedure)
 - Mandates the INC to oversee the implementation of the interim procedure and prepare for the Conference of the Parties;
 - All chemicals in Annex III of the convention are subject to the interim procedure;
 - Chemicals identified for inclusion under the original PIC procedure will be subject to the interim procedure as soon as the relevant Decision Guidance Document (DGD) has been adopted;
 - The INC can add new chemicals to the interim procedure in accordance with the provisions of the Convention
 - Establishes an interim Secretariat (UNEP/FAO).



Current Status

- 16 Parties to the Convention
- 27 chemicals listed in Convention:
 - 17 pesticides
 - 5 severely hazardous pesticide formulations
 - 5 industrial chemicals
- Four new pesticides added to the interim PIC procedure
- INC-8 held 8-12 October in Rome.
- INC-9 scheduled 30 September – 4 October in Bonn





Overview of the Basel Convention *by Mr James Willis*

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Overview of The Basel Convention



Secretariat of the Basel Convention
UNEP







Secretariat of the Basel Convention

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The Basel Convention

1. Introduction, “mission” and objectives
2. Waste controlled under the Convention
3. The Control System
4. Environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes
5. Strategy for its implementation
6. Some important issues
7. Benefits of becoming a Party
8. Prerequisites towards ratification
9. Problems in fulfilling obligations
10. Managing the shortfalls






Secretariat of the Basel Convention

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1 - Introduction, the problem

Unregulated transboundary movements of hazardous wastes between countries, in particular, from “developed countries” to “developing countries or countries with economies in transition”






Secretariat of the Basel Convention

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1 – The process of adoption of the Basel Convention

- **1985** **Preliminary work of UNEP**
- **1987** **Adoption of the “Cairo Guidelines”**
- **1989** **Adoption of the Basel Convention**
- **1992** **Entry into force, 5th May 1992**
- **1999** **Adoption of Basel Protocol on Liability and Compensation**
- **2001** **148 Parties (as of August 2001)**

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1 – “Mission” of the Convention

Preamble of the Convention

Determination to protect, under strict control, human health and environment against the adverse effects which may result from the generation and management of hazardous wastes and other wastes



Secretariat of the Basel Convention

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1 - Key Objectives of The Basel Convention

- **To reduce transboundary movements of hazardous wastes to a minimum consistent with their environmentally sound management**
- **To treat and dispose of hazardous wastes as close as possible to their sources of generation**
- **To minimize generation of hazardous wastes in terms of quantity and hazards.**



Secretariat of the Basel Convention

1- Pillars of the Basel Convention

- **Regulation of the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes**
- **Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Wastes**



Secretariat of the Basel Convention

2-Waste controlled under the Convention

- **Subject to transboundary movements**
- **Definition of hazardous wastes**
 - **Article 1.1a of the Convention (Annex I and Annex III)**
 - **Article 1.1b of the Convention (nationally defined hazardous wastes)**
 - **Articles 1.2 of the Convention (other wastes)**
 - **Annex VIII and Annex IX of The Convention**



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2-Waste controlled under the Convention

« Hazardous wastes » are

- **Wastes that belong to any category contained in Annex I of the Convention (Y1-18 or Y19-45), unless they do not possess any of the characteristics contained in Annex III of The Convention**
- **Annexes VIII and IX of the Convention (adopted at COP4 in 1998)**



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2-Waste controlled under the Convention

Article 1.1.b of The Convention

Wastes (...) defined as, or considered to be, hazardous wastes by National Legislation of the Party of export, import or transit.



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2-Waste controlled under The Convention

Definition of « other wastes » (Article 1.2)

Waste categories contained in Annex II of this Convention:

Y46 Wastes collected from households

Y47 Residues arising from incineration of household wastes



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2-Wastes controlled under the Convention

Wastes excluded from the scope of the Convention

- *Radioactive wastes*
- *Wastes derived from normal operation of a ship*



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3 – The Control System of Transboundary Movements

The Control System of The Convention

- *Responsibility to notify*
- *Prior written consent procedure*
- *Re-import obligations*
- *Prohibitions and restrictions*
- *Definition and control of illegal traffic*
- *Documentation: notification, movement document*
- *Contract between the exporter and the disposer*
- *Insurance/financial guarantees*
- *International transport rules and regulations*
- *Environmentally sound management of wastes*



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3 – The Control System of Transboundary Movements

Prohibitions and restrictions

- **Movements between Parties only; Article 11 agreement with non-parties**
- **National prohibitions of export to parties having an import prohibition**
- **Obligations of environmentally sound management**
- **Export for disposal to the area of 60° South latitude**



Secretariat of the Basel Convention

3 – *The Control System of Transboundary Movements*

The Ban Amendment - Article 4A (adopted in 1995)

- **Prohibit export of hazardous wastes destined for final disposal from states members to the Annex VII to States not listed in Annex VII.**
- **Prohibit export of hazardous wastes destined for recovery and recycling from states members to the Annex VII to States not listed in Annex VII (31.12.97)**

Annex VII: Parties and other States which are members of OECD, EC, and Liechtenstein



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4 – *Environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes*

Take all practicable steps to ensure that hazardous wastes or other wastes are managed in a manner which will protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects which may result from such wastes (Art. 2)

Technical guidelines for the environmentally sound management of wastes subject to this Convention and shall be developed by the Parties (Art. 4.8)



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5 – Strategies for the implementation of the Convention

- Designation of Focal Points and Competent Authorities (Art. 5)
- International co-operation (Art.10)
- Regional centres for training and technology transfers (Art. 14)
- Transmission of information (Art.13)
- Mechanisms for fulfilment of obligations
- Technical assistance
- Emergency fund (decision of COP5)



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Some important issues

- Dealing with differences in legal interpretations of waste classifications
- Dealing with illegal traffic
- Monitoring of compliance to provisions of the Conventions
- Funding for emergency situations
- Import of wastes for recovery and recycling



Secretariat of the Basel Convention

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Benefits of Becoming a Party

- Eligibility for technical, financial and legal assistance (projects, meetings, etc)
- Facilitate access to information and technology transfer
- Provides access to liability and compensation provisions
- Provides a global system of rules in managing hazardous wastes (documentations, etc)
- Access to funding for projects on ESM
- Prevention of and networking in cases of illegal trafficking of wastes



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Benefits of Becoming a Party (contd)

- Improved public health and environmental conditions
- Capacity building to manage hazardous wastes internally (reduce movements)
- Framework for synergistic approach in the implementation of related Conventions



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Prerequisites towards ratifications

- Determine needs for legislations
- Formulate or change new or existing laws, as appropriate
- Identify Focal Point and Competent Authority and formally inform the SBC
- Seek training and support from SBC
- Set up national administrative system
- Education and awareness raising
- CA to work through the ratification process



Secretariat of the Basel Convention

Problems in fulfilling obligations

- Lack of proper regulatory provisions to control exports/import of hazardous wastes
- Lack of adequate institutional capacity to monitor and enforce regulations
- Lack of policy tools, guidance and standards
- Lack of inventory and statistics
- Lack of financial and other resources
- Attitudinal problems
- Barriers to transfer of cleaner technologies to developing countries





Secretariat of the Basel Convention

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Managing the shortfalls

- Providing assistance to developing countries and CIETs (inventories, infrastructure, training, etc)
- Regional delivery through the Basel Convention Regional Centres
- Mobilisation of resources/funds to manage obsolete pesticides and stockpiles
- Development of tools and guidelines
- Coordinate efforts with other relevant IGOs
- Greater focus on consumption patterns and life cycle approach (promotion of CP)

Secretariat of the Basel Convention

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For more information



Visit The Basel Convention's website:

<http://www.basel.int/>




Secretariat of the Basel Convention

Stockholm Convention Provision for Intentionally Produced POPs by *Dr John Buccini*

Stockholm Convention Provisions for Intentionally Produced POPs

John Buccini
Chairman
UNEP POPs Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee
Ottawa, Canada

OUTLINE

Measures to reduce or eliminate releases from intentional production and use:

- Articles 3, 4 and 15(2)
- Annexes A and B
- Specific exemptions, and the Register
- Acceptable purposes
- General exemptions
- Trade restrictions
- Assessment of new and existing chemicals
- Summary

Elimination & Restriction

Convention Goal = elimination of production and use of all intentionally produced POPs

- *i.e.*, industrial chemicals and pesticides

Parties shall: [Article 3, para. 1]

(a) “prohibit and/or take the legal and administrative measures necessary to eliminate”:

- (i) production and use of chemicals in Annex A, and
- (ii) import and export of chemicals in Annex A

- *i.e.*, trade is restricted [see paragraph (2)]

(b) “restrict its production & use” of chemicals in Annex B

- “acceptable purposes” specified for these chemicals

Elimination & Restriction

Annex A (elimination)

- aldrin
- chlordane
- dieldrin
- endrin
- heptachlor
- hexachlorobenzene
- mirex
- polychlorinated biphenyls
- toxaphene

Annex B (restriction)

- DDT

Specific Exemptions

- “Specific exemptions” are identified with regard to production and/or use of the chemicals in Annexes A and B
 - during the negotiations, several countries indicated the need for these
 - Note: none are specified for endrin or toxaphene
- A State, on becoming a Party, may register for one or more of the *specific exemptions* listed in Annexes A and B
- Parties register by informing the Secretariat
- Secretariat will maintain a publicly available Register identifying Parties that have registered for *specific exemptions* [Article 4]
- The Register will not include the names of Parties for those *specific exemptions* that are available to all Parties (e.g., PCBs)

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

Intentionally Produced POPs

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Specific Exemptions

Duration:

- period of 5 years after Convention enters into force for a particular chemical, unless a Party specifies an earlier date
- may be withdrawn by a Party at any time
- may be extended for 5 years, based on request from a Party
 - COP will review each request and any information submitted by requesting Party justifying continued need for exemption

Condition:

- Parties intentionally producing or using POPs under the “specific exemptions” or “acceptable purposes” provisions must take measures to prevent or minimize human exposure and releases to the environment [Article 3, para. 6]

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

Intentionally Produced POPs

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Annex A

Chemical	Activity	Specific Exemption
Aldrin	Production	None
	Use	Local ectoparasiticide Insecticide
Chlordane	Production	As allowed for the Parties listed in the Register
	Use	Local ectoparasiticide Insecticide Termiticide Termiticide in buildings and dams Termiticide in roads

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

Intentionally Produced POPs

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Annex A

Chemical	Activity	Specific Exemption
Dieldrin	Production	None
	Use	In agricultural operations
Endrin	Production	None
	Use	None

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

Intentionally Produced POPs

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Annex A

Chemical	Activity	Specific Exemption
Heptachlor	Production	None
	Use	Termiticide Termiticide in structures of houses Termiticide (subterranean) Wood treatment In use in underground cable boxes
Hexachloro benzene	Production	As allowed for the Parties listed in the Register
	Use	Intermediate Solvent in pesticide Closed system site-limited intermediate

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

Intentionally Produced POPs

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Annex A

Chemical	Activity	Specific Exemption
Mirex	Production	As allowed for the Parties listed in the Register
	Use	Termiticide
Toxaphene	Production	None
	Use	None

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

Intentionally Produced POPs

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Annex A

Chemical	Activity	Specific Exemption
PCBs	Production	None
	Use	Articles in use in accordance with the provisions of Part II of Annex A

Note (iv): All Parties are entitled to the PCB specific exemption

N.B. Parties using the PCB specific exemption will not be listed in the register [Article 4, para. 1]

Annex A, Part II (PCBs)

Annex A requires all Parties to cease production of new PCBs immediately (i.e., entry into force)

All Parties using the (Part II) PCB specific exemption shall:

- eliminate use of in-place equipment containing PCBs **by 2025:**
 - make determined efforts to identify, label & remove from use equipment with >10% or >0.05% and >5 litres of PCB
 - endeavour to identify & remove from use equipment with >0.005% (50ppm) and >0.05 litres of PCB
 - give higher priority to equipment with higher PCB levels

Annex A, Part II (PCBs)

All Parties using the PCB specific exemption shall:

- promote measures to reduce exposures and risk:
 - use PCBs only in intact and non-leaking equipment and only in areas where risk of environmental release can be minimized and quickly remedied
 - forbid use in food and feed production and processing areas
 - when used in populated areas (schools, hospitals, etc.)
 - take all reasonable measures to protect from electrical failure which could result in a fire
 - inspect regularly for leaks in equipment

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

Intentionally Produced POPs

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Annex A, Part II (PCBs)

All Parties using the PCB specific exemption shall:

- not export or import PCB equipment, except for the purpose of environmentally sound management (ESM) of waste
- not recover liquids with more than 0.005% PCBs for reuse in other equipment, except for maintenance and servicing
- make determined efforts to achieve ESM of wastes containing >0.005% PCBs ASAP, and **by 2028**
- endeavour to identify articles with >0.005% PCB for ESM
- report to the COP every five years on their progress in eliminating PCBs [per Article 15]

COP will review progress toward the 2025 and 2028 targets at 5 year intervals, taking into account reports from Parties

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

Intentionally Produced POPs

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Annex B

Chemical	Activity	Acceptable Purpose or Specific Exemption
DDT	Production	<u>Acceptable purpose:</u> Disease vector control use in accordance with Part II of this Annex <u>Specific exemption:</u> Intermediate in production of dicofol Intermediate
	Use	<u>Acceptable purpose:</u> Disease vector control in accordance with Part II of this Annex <u>Specific exemption:</u> Production of dicofol Intermediate

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

Intentionally Produced POPs

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Annex B, Part II (DDT)

- **All Parties shall eliminate DDT production and use except** Parties that notify the Secretariat of their intention to produce and/or use DDT in disease vector control programs (an “acceptable purpose” in Annex B):
 - these Parties will be included in a special publicly available DDT Register maintained by the Secretariat
 - a Party may withdraw from the DDT Register at any time
 - production and/or use must be in accordance with WHO recommendations and guidelines on use of DDT, and only when locally safe, effective and affordable alternatives are not available to the Party
- **Two “specific exemptions” are allowed for DDT**, related to its use as an intermediate in the manufacture of other chemicals

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

Intentionally Produced POPs

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Annex B, Part II (DDT)

Each Party in the DDT Register shall:

- report every 3 years [per Article 15] on:
 - quantities used
 - conditions of use, and
 - relevance of DDT to the Party's disease control strategy
- develop national action plan [per Article 7] to:
 - confine use of DDT to disease vector control
 - explore alternatives to DDT, and
 - take measures to strengthen health care and reduce incidence of disease

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

Intentionally Produced POPs

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Annex B, Part II (DDT)

- All Parties, within their capabilities, are encouraged to promote research and development to seek alternatives to DDT
- DDT use will be allowed until technically and economically feasible alternative products, practices or processes are available to countries that are currently reliant on DDT
- COP will review at its first meeting and every 3 years thereafter to see whether DDT continues to be needed for disease vector control

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

Intentionally Produced POPs

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Exemptions

Chemicals in Annex A or B, are exempt in quantities:

- used for laboratory-scale research [Article 3, para. 5]
- used as a reference standard [Article 3, para. 5]
- occurring as unintentional trace contaminants in products and articles [Annexes A & B, Note (i)]
- occurring as constituents of articles manufactured or already in use before or on date of entry into force of an obligation concerning that chemical [Annexes A & B, Note (ii)]
 - provided Party notifies Secretariat that a particular type of product remains in use within that Party
 - Secretariat will make notification publicly available

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

Intentionally Produced POPs

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Exemptions

- HCB or DDT may be produced or used as closed-system site-limited intermediates that are chemically transformed in manufacture of other chemicals that do not exhibit POPs properties [Annexes A and B, Note (iii)]
- Party shall notify Secretariat of:
 - total amounts produced or used
 - nature of site-limited process, and
 - amount of HCB or DDT present in final product
- These notifications will be made publicly available
- Such production or use is not considered a *specific exemption*
- Production/use will cease after 10 years unless Party submits a new notification to Secretariat, in which case period will be extended for another 10 years, subject to COP approval

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

Intentionally Produced POPs

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Trade Restrictions

**Convention imposes trade restrictions for all POPs
in
Annexes A and B [Article 3, para. 2]**

**Imports and exports between Parties are limited to
shipments:**

- intended for environmentally sound disposal [per Article 6, paragraph 1(d)], or
- to Parties with:
 - “specific exemptions” under Annex A or B, or
 - “acceptable purposes” under Annex B

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

Intentionally Produced POPs

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Trade Restrictions

**Exports to non-Parties may take place but there are conditions
on both Non-Party and Party**

- **Non-Party shall** provide annual certification to exporting Party
 - specifying the intended use of the chemical
 - expressing commitment to:
 - protect health and environment by minimizing or preventing releases
 - comply with the requirements of Article 6, paragraph 1 concerning POPs stockpiles and wastes
 - comply with Annex B, Part II, paragraph 2 (DDT production and/or use in accordance with WHO recommendations, etc.)
 - supplying information on domestic legislation, regulation, etc.
- **Exporting Party shall** send certification to secretariat within 60 days

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

Intentionally Produced POPs

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Trade Restrictions

Parties shall provide the following information: [Article 15, para. 2]

- data on, or estimates of, total quantities of POPs in Annexes A and B that were produced, imported and exported, and
- a list of States from which it has imported or to which it has exported POPs in Annexes A and B

COP will specify the frequency & format of such reports

Assessment of Chemicals

Parties with regulatory and assessment schemes for industrial chemicals and pesticides shall, in conducting assessments of: [Article 3, para. 3 and 4]

- **new substances**, take “measures to regulate with the aim of preventing the production and use of” new POPs
- **in-use substances**, consider the screening criteria for candidates for addition to Convention (Annex D)

Note: These provisions

- will allow the identification of possible POPs as soon as possible in these assessment programs, but
- do not require Parties to set up schemes for assessment and regulation of industrial chemicals or pesticides

Summary

Chemical	Production	Use
Endrin	No	No
Toxaphene	No	No
Aldrin	No	2 Specific Exemptions
Dieldrin	No	1 Specific Exemption
Heptachlor	No	5 Specific Exemptions
PCBs	No	All Party Specific Exemption

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

Intentionally Produced POPs

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Summary

Chemical	Production	Use
Chlordane	Restricted	5 Specific Exemptions
HCB	Restricted	3 Specific Exemptions Site-limited Intermediate
Mirex	Restricted	1 Specific Exemption
DDT	Restricted	Specific Exemptions Acceptable Purposes Site-limited Intermediate

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

Intentionally Produced POPs

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Summary

Considerations for ratification include:

- legal or administrative measures to eliminate and/or restrict production and/or use of POPs in Annexes A and B
- determine need for specific exemptions
 - inform Secretariat at time of ratification and get into the Register
 - take measures to prevent/minimize human exposure and environmental releases
- needs for site-limited intermediate and other exemptions
- measures to comply with trade restrictions
- reporting requirements

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

Intentionally Produced POPs

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Summary

Considerations for ratification include:

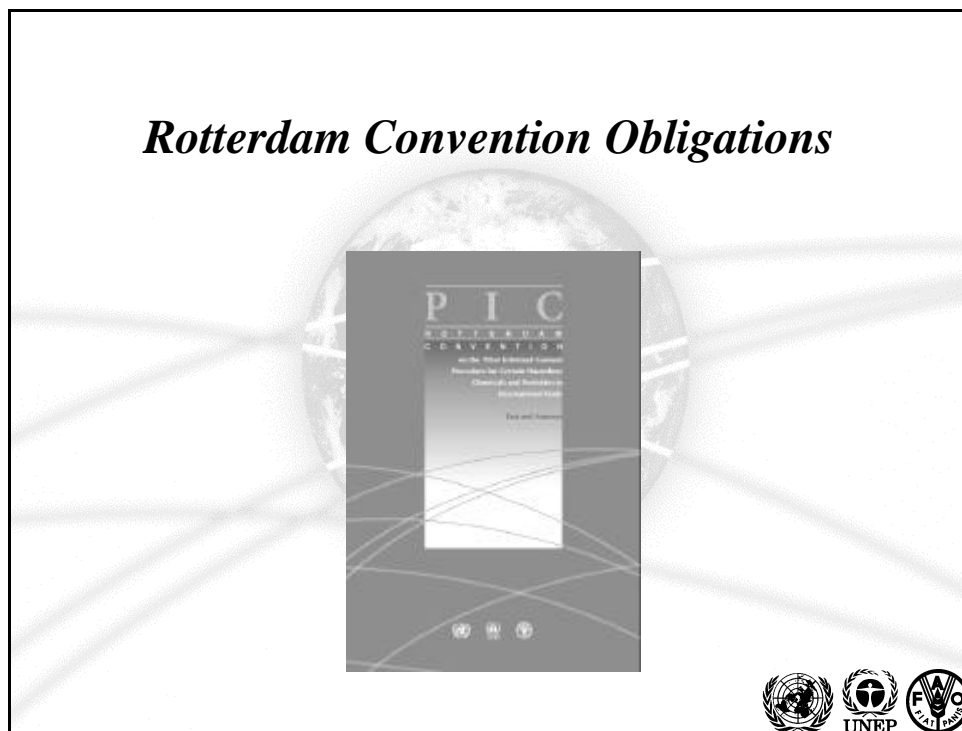
- special regimes for PCBs and DDT require detailed examination of national circumstances
- if Party has assessment program(s) for new and/or existing chemicals or pesticides, must evaluate substances for POPs properties using criteria in Annex D

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

Intentionally Produced POPs

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Obligations of the Rotterdam Convention *by Mr James Willis*



Summary

- Adding banned or severely restricted chemicals to the Convention
- Adding severely hazardous pesticide formulations (SHPFs) to the Convention
- Decision Guidance Documents (DGDs)
- Importer obligations
- Exporter obligations
- Other obligations
- Forms and documents



How are Chemicals added to the Convention?

- Different procedures for:
 - Banned or severely restricted chemicals
 - Severely hazardous pesticide formulations



Banned or severely restricted chemicals

- Each Party notifies the Secretariat when it has taken a final regulatory action to ban or severely restricted a chemical
- Secretariat verifies that the notification contains information required in Annex I
- Secretariat informs all Parties about the notification



Banned or severely restricted chemicals

- When the Secretariat has received two notifications from two different PIC regions that contains the information required in Annex I it forwards them to the Chemicals Review Committee
- Composition of PIC regions to be defined in a decision to be adopted by the 1st meeting of the CoP
- Interim - Africa, Asia, Europe, Near East, Latin America, North America, Southwest Pacific



Annex I - Information requirements for notifications of banned and severely restricted chemicals

- Properties, identification and uses
 - Common name
 - Chemical name
 - Trade name
 - Code numbers
 - Information on hazard classification
 - Use or uses of the chemical
 - Properties (physio-chemical, tox and eco-tox)



Annex I - Information requirements for notifications of banned and severely restricted chemicals

- Final regulatory action
 - Specific information:
 - Summary
 - Reference
 - Date of entry into force
 - Taken on the basis of a risk evaluation?
 - Reasons relevant to human health or the environment
 - Summary of hazards and risks presented to human health and the environment
 - Categories of uses
 - Uses prohibited
 - Uses that remains allowed



Annex I - Information requirements for notifications of banned and severely restricted chemicals

- Indication (if possible) of the likely relevance of the regulatory action to other States and regions
- Other relevant information
 - Assessment of socio-economic effects of the action
 - Information on alternatives, like
 - Integrated pest management strategies
 - Cleaner technology



Banned or severely restricted chemicals

- The Chemical Review Committee reviews the information provided in the notifications
- The CRC recommends, in accordance with the criteria in Annex II, to the COP on inclusion of the chemical
- The CRC drafts a Decision Guidance Document (DGD)



Annex II – Inclusion of banned or severely restricted chemicals

- When reviewing notifications, the CRC shall:
 - Confirm that the regulatory action has been taken in order to protect human health and the environment
 - Establish that the regulation has been taken as a consequence of a risk evaluation
 - Consider whether the regulatory action provides a sufficiently broad basis to merit inclusion of the chemical



Severely hazardous pesticide formulations

- Parties,
 - Developing Countries, or
 - Countries with economies in transition
- Experiencing problems caused by severely hazardous pesticide formulations under conditions of use in their territory
- Propose inclusion in Annex III



Severely hazardous pesticide formulations

- Secretariat to verify that the proposal contains the information specified in Annex IV
- Secretariat to inform all Parties
- Secretariat collect additional information
- Secretariat forward proposal to the Chemicals Review Committee
- Chemicals Review Committee recommends on inclusion in Annex III to the COP



Decision Guidance Documents

- For each chemical recommended for inclusion in Annex III, the Chemicals Review Committee prepares a Decision Guidance Document
- Based on information specified in Annex I / Annex IV
- COP approves the Decision Guidance Document and adds the chemical or SHPF to Annex III



Obligations in relation to imports of chemicals

- Implement appropriate administrative and legislative measures to ensure timely decisions regarding import of chemicals
- Response regarding future import of chemicals in Annex III. Max 9 months after circulation of Decision Guidance Document



Obligations in relation to imports of chemicals

- Response shall consist of either a
 - final decision
 - to consent to import
 - not to consent to import
 - to consent subject to specified conditions
 - interim response, including
 - an interim decision to import or not to import
 - a statement that a final decision is under consideration
 - a request for further information
 - a request for assistance in evaluating the chemical



Obligations in relation to exports of chemicals

- Implement legislative and administrative measures to communicate import decisions within its jurisdiction
- Take appropriate measures to ensure that its exporters comply with import decisions
- Advise and assist importing Parties
 - To obtain further information to help them make import decisions
 - To strengthen their capacities and capabilities to manage chemicals safely



Export Notifications

- Notify importing Party when exporting a chemical that is banned or severely restricted on its territory
- Obligation cease when:
 - The chemical is listed in Annex III
 - The importing country has provided a response
 - This response has been circulated



Information Exchange

- Each Party shall facilitate:
 - The exchange of scientific, technical, economic and legal information; and
 - The the provision of information on domestic regulatory actions.



Implementation of the Convention

- Each party shall:
 - Take the necessary measures to establish and strengthen national infrastructures and institutions for the effective implementation of the Convention
 - Ensure public access to information on chemical handling and accident management and on safer alternatives



Technical Assistance

- Parties shall cooperate in promoting technical assistance for the development of the infrastructure and the capacity necessary to manage chemicals to enable implementation of the Convention;
- Parties with more advanced programs for regulating chemicals should provide technical assistance to other Parties in developing their infrastructure and capacity to manage chemicals.



Supporting Documentation

- PIC Circular
- Notification of Control Action form
- Severely Hazardous Pesticide Formulation Report form
- Decision Guidance Document (DGD)
- Import Response form



PIC Circular

- Issued every six months, December and June, sent to all DNAs and posted on Website.
- Provides background information on the interim PIC Procedure.
- Provides all Parties with the information required to be circulated in line with Articles 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, and 14.
- Complete list of Designated National Authorities.



PIC Circular

- Includes the following Appendices:
 - **Appendix I** Synopsis of final regulatory actions
 - **Appendix II** Proposals for inclusion of Severely Hazardous Pesticide Formulations
 - **Appendix III** Chemicals subject to the interim PIC Procedure
 - **Appendix IV** List of all import responses received from Parties



Notification of Control Action Form

- Facilitates reporting of national regulatory actions in accordance with Article 5 *Procedures for Banned or Severely Restricted Chemicals*
- Meets the information requirements of Annex I *Information Requirements for Notifications made Pursuant to Article 5*
- Summary of complete notifications is included in the PIC Circular



Notification of Control Action Form

- An official government document it must be signed by the DNA and submitted to the Secretariat
- Combined with supporting risk evaluation is basis for review by Chemical Review Committee



Severely Hazardous Pesticide Formulation Report Form

- Facilitates the preparation and submission of proposals regarding hazardous pesticide formulations in accordance with Article 6 *Procedures for Severely Hazardous Pesticide Formulations*
- Meets the information requirements in part 1 of Annex IV and serves as the basis for a the development of proposal for submission by the DNA



Severely Hazardous Pesticide Formulation Report Form

- Draft proposal is for a two part form -
 - Part A** - DNA transmittal form: identity of the formulation and information on its use in the prevailing conditions of the country
 - Part B** - Incident Report form: a clear description of incidents related to the problem, including the adverse effects and the way in which the formulation was used



Severely Hazardous Pesticide Formulation Report Form

- Summary of complete incident reports is included in the PIC Circular
- Triggers collection of relevant data by the Secretariat in line with part 2 Annex IV
- Original form and information collected by the Secretariat is basis for review by the Chemical Review Committee



Decision Guidance Document (DGD)

- Developed for each chemical subject to the PIC procedure
- Clearly identifies the reasons for a chemical being included in the PIC procedure
- Summarises the basis for regulatory decisions reported by notifying countries
- Identifies additional sources of information
- Assists governments in making informed decisions regarding future import of the chemical



Importing Response Form

- Facilitates reporting of import decisions for chemical subject to the PIC procedure in accordance with Article 10 - *Obligations in Relation to Imports of Chemicals Listed in Annex III*
- DNA must complete and submit the form to the Secretariat within 9 months of date of dispatch of the DGD
 - consent to import
 - not to consent to import
 - consent to import subject to specific conditions



AVAILABILITY OF DOCUMENTATION

Rotterdam Convention Website:

WWW.PIC.INT



Stockholm Convention Provisions for Unintentionally Produced POPs by *Dr. John Buccini*

Stockholm Convention Provisions for Unintentionally Produced POPs

John Buccini
Chairman
UNEP POPs Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee
Ottawa, Canada

OUTLINE

Measures to reduce or eliminate releases of unintentionally produced POPs:

- Article 5
 - action plan
 - release reduction or source elimination
 - substitute materials, products, processes
 - source categories (new and existing):
 - best available techniques (BAT)
 - best environmental practices (BEP)
- Annex C
- Summary

Unintentionally Produced POPs

Convention Goal = “continuing minimization and, where feasible, ultimate elimination” of the total releases of chemicals in Annex C derived from anthropogenic sources

Annex C, Part I

Chemical
Dioxins and furans (PCDD/PCDF)
Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)

Article 5

Parties shall, at a minimum, take measures to address the following:

- action plan
- release reduction or source elimination
- substitute materials, products, processes
- new and existing sources
 - best available techniques (BAT)
 - best environmental practices (BEP)

Action Plan

An action plan shall: [Article 5, para. (a)]

- be developed within 2 years of entry into force
 - may be national, regional, or subregional
 - constitutes part of the overall implementation plan in Article 7
- identify, characterize and address release of chemicals in Annex C
- facilitate implementation of other requirements in Article 5
- be implemented!

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

Unintentionally Produced POPs

5

Action Plan

The action plan shall: [Article 5, para. (a)]

- evaluate current and projected releases, including development & maintenance of source inventories and release estimates, noting source categories in Annex C
- evaluate efficacy of Party's laws and policies to manage such releases
- develop strategies to reduce releases
- promote education and training on strategies
- review success of strategies every 5 years
 - include this in reports to COP [Article 15]
- include a schedule for implementation of action plan

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

Unintentionally Produced POPs

6

Other Measures

Parties must:

- promote application of available, feasible and practical measures to achieve *expeditiously* realistic and meaningful levels of release reduction or source elimination [Article 5, para. (b)]
- promote development and, where appropriate, require use of substitute or modified materials, products and processes to prevent formation and release of POPs in Annex C [Article 5, para. (c)]
 - note the general guidance in Annex C
 - guidelines will be adopted by COP

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

Unintentionally Produced POPs

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Source Categories

The following industrial source categories have the potential for comparatively high formation and release of POPs to the environment: [Annex C, Part II]

- waste incinerators
 - municipal, hazardous or medical wastes
 - sewage sludge
- cement kilns firing hazardous wastes
- pulp production involving elemental chlorine
- thermal processes used in metallurgical industry
 - secondary production of aluminum, copper or zinc
 - sinter plants in iron and steel industry

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

Unintentionally Produced POPs

8

Source Categories

For industrial sources that Party identifies as having potential for comparatively high formation & release of POPs to environment (*including those in categories in Annex C Part II*), Party must:

- for new sources warranting such action:
 - promote, and as provided for in an action plan, require use of best available techniques (BAT) [Article 5, para. (d)]
 - phase in any BAT requirements for new sources in categories in Annex C Part II as soon as practicable but *no later than 4 years after entry into force*
 - promote use of best environmental practices (BEP) [Article 5, para. (d)]
- for existing sources, promote use of BAT & BEP [Article 5 (e)]

Source Categories

The following industrial source categories have the potential for formation and release of POPs to the environment: [Annex C, Part III]

- open burning of wastes (including landfill sites)
- thermal processes in the metallurgical industry not specified in Part II
- residential combustion sources
- fossil-fuel fired utility and industrial boilers
- firing installations for wood and other biomass fuels
- motor vehicles, especially those burning leaded gasoline

Source Categories

The following industrial source categories have the potential for formation and release of POPs to the environment (continued): [Annex C, Part III]

- chemical production processes releasing unintentionally produced POPs (e.g. production of chlorophenols and chloranil)
- textile and leather dyeing and finishing
- shredder plants for the treatment of end-of life vehicles
- destruction of animal carcasses
- smouldering of copper cables
- waste oil refineries
- crematoria

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

Unintentionally Produced POPs

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Source Categories

- **For both new and existing industrial sources in categories in Annex C Part III, Parties must promote use of BAT & BEP** [Article 5, para. (e)]
- **Parties should** take into consideration the guidance on BAT and BEP in Annex C, guidelines that will be adopted by the COP, and definitions in Article 5, para. (f)
- **Note:** Convention defines new sources [Article 5, para. (f)]
 - = construction or substantial modification of source commences >1 year after
 - convention enters into force for Party, or
 - entry into force for Party of amendment to Annex C

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

Unintentionally Produced POPs

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Annex C

Part IV: Definitions of chemicals

Part V (A): General preventive measures (BAT & BEP)

- use of low-waste technology
- use of less hazardous substances
- promote recovery & recycling of materials and wastes
- replacement of feedstocks that are POPs or give rise to POPs releases
- good housekeeping and preventive maintenance
- improvements in waste management practices
- minimize presence of POPs contaminants in products
- avoid using elemental chlorine in bleaching operations

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

Unintentionally Produced POPs

13

Annex C

Part V (B): BAT

- general considerations
- general release reduction measures

Part V (C): BEP

- COP may develop guidance

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

Unintentionally Produced POPs

14

Summary

Considerations for ratification include:

- measures to reduce and/or eliminate releases of POPs in Annex C (dioxins, furans, HCB, PCB)
- action plan to be developed within 2 years of entry into force
 - part of Article 7 implementation plan
- action plan to be implemented
 - progress reports provided to COP (per Article 15)
- inventories or estimates of current and projected releases

Summary

Considerations for ratification include:

- for new sources in Annex C:
 - Part II, promote and require BAT (within 4 years)
 - Part III, promote BAT
- for existing sources in Annex C:
 - Parts II and III, promote BAT
- for all types of new and existing sources
 - promote BEP

Stockholm Convention Provisions for Stockpiles and Wastes *by Dr. John Buccini*

**Stockholm Convention Provisions for
Stockpiles and Wastes**

John Buccini
Chairman
UNEP POPs Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee
Ottawa, Canada

OUTLINE

**Measures to reduce or eliminate releases from
stockpiles and wastes:**

- Article 6
- Related Issues
 - Trade [Article 3]
 - Unintentionally produced POPs [Annex C]
 - PCB Issues [Annex A, Part II]
 - Adding new POPs [Annex F]
- Summary

Stockpiles & Wastes

Convention Goal = to ensure that:

- stockpiles that consist of or contain a POP in Annex A or B, and
- wastes, including products and articles upon becoming wastes, that consist of, contain or are contaminated with a POP in Annex A, B or C

are managed in a manner protective of human health and the environment

Note: 2 differences between “stockpiles” and “wastes”

Article 6: Stockpiles

Parties shall:

- develop and implement strategies to identify stockpiles [para. 1 (a)(i) and 1 (b)]
- manage stockpiles in a safe, efficient and environmentally sound manner (ESM) until they are deemed to be wastes [paragraph 1 (c)]
 - *i.e.*, no remaining uses by Party
 - no *specific exemption* or *acceptable purpose*
 - does not apply to stockpiles that may be exported
 - per Article 3, para. 2

Article 6: Wastes

Parties shall: [para. 1 (a)(ii)]

- develop strategies to identify
 - products and articles in use, and
 - wastes

that consist of, contain or are contaminated with a POP in Annex A, B or C

Article 6: Wastes

Parties shall: [para. 1 (d)]

- handle, collect, transport and store wastes in an ESM
 - dispose of wastes
 - in such a way that POP content is destroyed or irreversibly transformed, or
 - otherwise in an ESM when
 - destruction or irreversible transformation is not the environmentally preferred option, or
 - POP content is “low”,
- taking into account international rules, standards, etc.

Article 6: Wastes

Parties shall: [para. 1 (d)]

- not allow disposal operations leading to recovery, recycle, reclamation, direct reuse or alternative uses of POPs
- not transport wastes across international boundaries without taking into account international rules, standards and guidelines (e.g., Basel Convention)

Article 6: Contaminated Sites

Parties shall: [para. 1 (e)]

- endeavour to develop strategies for identifying sites contaminated by POPs in Annex A, B or C and,
- if remediation is attempted, do it in an ESM

Note: Remediation is not required by the Convention

Article 6: COP Activities

COP shall cooperate with appropriate bodies of Basel Convention to establish: [para. 1 (e)]

- levels of destruction and irreversible transformation for purposes of paragraph 1 (d)
- methods that constitute ESM
- levels of POPs in Annexes A, B and C that are considered “low” for the purposes of paragraph 1 (d)

Bahrain (12 Nov
2001)

Stockpiles and Wastes

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Related Issues: Trade

Convention imposes trade restrictions for all POPs in Annexes A and B: [Article 3, para. 2]

Imports & exports between Parties are limited to shipments:

- intended for environmentally sound disposal [per Article 6, paragraph 1(d)], or
- to Parties with:
 - “specific exemptions” under Annex A or B, or
 - “acceptable purposes” under Annex B

Bahrain (12 Nov
2001)

Stockpiles and Wastes

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Related Issues: Trade

Exports to non-Parties may take place but there are conditions on both Non-Party and Party

- Non-Party shall provide annual certification to exporting Party:
 - expressing commitment to *inter alia*:
 - protect health and environment by minimizing or preventing releases
 - comply with the requirements of Article 6, paragraph 1 concerning stockpiles and wastes
- Exporting Party shall transmit certification to Secretariat within 60 days of its receipt

Bahrain (12 Nov
2001)

Stockpiles and Wastes

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Related Issues: Trade

Parties shall provide the following information: [Article 15, para. 2]

- data on, or estimates of, total quantities of POPs in Annexes A and B that were produced, imported and exported, and
- a list of States from which it has imported or to which it has exported POPs in Annexes A and B

Note: COP will specify frequency & format of such reports

Bahrain (12 Nov
2001)

Stockpiles and Wastes

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Related Issues: PCB

Parties using PCB specific exemption shall: [Annex A Part II]

- eliminate use of in-place PCB equipment PCBs **by 2025**
- not export or import PCB equipment, except for the purpose of ESM of waste
- not recover liquids with more than 0.005% PCB for reuse in other equipment, except for maintenance and servicing
- make determined efforts to achieve ESM of wastes containing >0.005% PCB ASAP, and **by 2028**
- endeavour to identify articles with >0.005% PCB for ESM
- report to the COP every 5 years on their progress in eliminating PCB [per Article 15]

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2001)

Stockpiles and Wastes

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Related Issues: Unintentional POPs

Annex C, Part II identifies the following among the industrial source categories having the potential for comparatively high formation and release of POPs to the environment:

- waste incinerators
 - municipal, hazardous or medical wastes
 - sewage sludge
- cement kilns firing hazardous wastes

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2001)

Stockpiles and Wastes

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Related Issues: Unintentional POPs

Annex C, Part III identifies the following among the industrial source categories having the potential for formation and release of POPs to the environment:

- open burning of wastes (including landfill sites)
- shredder plants for the treatment of end-of-life vehicles
- smouldering of copper cables
- waste oil refineries

Related Issues: Unintentional POPs

Annex C, Part V (A) identifies the following among general preventive measures to minimize production of POPs (BAT & BEP):

- use of low-waste technology
- promote recovery & recycling of materials and wastes
- improvements in waste management practices

Related Issues: Adding New POPs

- **Annex F requests information** on waste disposal implications in evaluating socio-economic information prior to deciding whether a chemical should be added to Annex A, B or C

Bahrain (12 Nov
2001)

Stockpiles and Wastes

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Summary

Considerations for ratification include:

- **Stockpiles containing POPs in Annex A or B:**
 - develop and implement strategies for identification
 - manage in ESM until they become wastes
- **Wastes containing POPs in Annex A, B or C:**
 - develop strategies for identification
 - handle, collect, transport and store in ESM
 - disposal such that POP content is destroyed or irreversibly transformed, or otherwise in an ESM, taking into account international rules, standards, etc.

Bahrain (12 Nov
2001)

Stockpiles and Wastes

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Summary

Considerations for ratification include:

- **Wastes containing POPs in Annex A, B or C:**
 - prevent recovery, recycle, reclamation, direct reuse or alternative uses of POPs
 - transport across international boundaries must take into account international rules, standards and guidelines (e.g., Basel Convention)
- **Sites contaminated by POPs in Annex A,B or C:**
 - endeavour to develop strategies for identifying sites
 - if remediation is attempted, do it in an ESM

Summary

Considerations for ratification include:

- **Trade restrictions:**
 - must implement measures in Article 3, para (2) and reporting requirements in Article 15, para. (2)
- **PCB measures:**
 - must implement measures in Annex A Part II
- **Unintentionally produced POPs**
 - address source categories in Annex C, Parts II and III
 - implement BAT and BEP using guidance in Annex C Part V

Issues and Problems of Obsolete and Banned Pesticides by Dr Alemayehu Wodageneh ,

Pesticides and leaking and corroding pesticides containers is a worldwide and serious environmental issue. They exist in both urban areas and mainly in populated zones. Most of the rural landscapes of developing countries are littered with both obsolete stocks, pesticides and empty and contaminated containers of all types and sizes. These chemical leftovers are constant threats to the human health in the agricultural world that they were designed to help. They are affecting not only the agriculture and its environment, but also the health of people and consequently development. The global environmental tragedy is a direct result of several decades of mishandling and is most dramatic in the developing world where there are no funds or facilities for cleaning up the toxic waste. Conservative estimates find well over 500 000 tonnes of obsolete pesticides in developing countries and of this total over 120,000 tonnes is confirmed to exist in Africa.

The alarming inventory information gathered during surveys over the last few years has provided concrete evidence of the real and immediate danger resulting from stockpiles in many of the countries covered. The collaborative programme on disposal of obsolete pesticides underlines the urgency, the importance and the need for both commitment and concerted international effort to solve this problem. Considering that at least over 500 million dollars will be required to clean up critical areas of the developing world, the cost of disposal is high. Not only, but cleaning up the toxic mess is also a complex task. It is technical, dangerous and expensive. Operation has to be handled by professional staff with skills and adequate background and, for this to be achieved, adequate financial resources will be required. If the problem is delayed or left without solution, it will be more expensive and the potential for environmental disaster will be much greater.

Causes for accumulation of obsolete pesticide stocks

- 1 The causes of accumulation stockpiles are many and differ from country to country including the variety or types of toxic waste involved. The following are some of the known causes:
- 2 Inadequate storage facilities and improper pesticide containers. This is true that some 96% of the stores in the developing world are substandard including stores owned by governments, state and private farms and also those owned and managed by the pesticide vendors or distributors.
- 3 Pesticides banned while in storage
- 4 Prolonged storage of products with short shelf-life
- 5 Inability to forecast pest outbreaks such as locusts, birds, grasshoppers, armyworms, etc.
- 6 Poor or no ability to make correct assessment of pesticide requirements
- 7 Unawareness of the inherent danger of pesticides and associated short and long-term environmental consequences
- 8 Poor stock management and lack of record-keeping in almost all cases

- 9 Inappropriate pesticide provisions or unethical dumping under a pretext of donations
- 10 Uncoordinated donations of pesticides arriving from different sources at about the same time for the same purpose
- 11 Over-purchase through government budget allocations
- 12 Ineffective distribution system or lack of means and facilities for coordinated actions
- 13 Aggressive profit motive by vendors
- 14 Illegal cross-border trading, etc.

The first line of action in addressing the issue of stockpiles

The first line of action in addressing the problem is to conduct countrywide surveys and to take appropriate inventory of stocks. The following should be taken into consideration.

The issue of obsolete pesticides is complicated but at least the points listed (a) to (g) need to be understood:

- a) Knowledge of causes of accumulation of stockpiles in each case.
- b) How and by what means further accumulation can be avoided?
- c) Studying how to get prepared to get rid of accumulated stocks and to find the means to do it.
- d) What alternative methods of pest control are available for use?
- e) What policies should be put in place to minimise the use of pesticides and move to other alternative methods of agricultural and vector pest control?
- f) How soon governments concerned can enact the identified measures?
- g) What resources are available and how to implement effectively new or existing rules or regulations?

Studying and analysing the above few but basic questions so as to find solutions to recurring problems of stockpiles causing widespread environmental havoc.

Study and understand disposal methods available. Disposal by means of incineration is increasingly opposed by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), the Civil Society, the public awareness group, Green Peace, etc. Opposition is stiffer when cement-kilns are chosen for destruction of waste. Basically this is not acceptable because a certain level of dioxin emissions into the environment is unavoidable. Dioxins are highly dangerous, more than a given set of pesticide waste intended for destruction.

Ensuring the exercise of inventory taking by including the following four categories of waste directly related to stockpiles:

- a) **Obsolete and banned pesticides:** These are pesticides that are no longer useful for the purpose for which they were intended. They might exist in various forms such as *liquids, granules, powders, emulsions, gasses, etc.*
- b) **Empty and contaminated pesticide containers:** These are equally as dangerous as pesticides and therefore should be taken into consideration when taking inventories. In many countries and specifically in developing countries pesticide containers are used for domestic purposes and thus often cause major environmental and health disasters.
- c) **Heavily contaminated soils:** These are major sources of water contamination particularly ground water. Often contamination takes place from run off following rainy seasons, etc.
- d) **Buried pesticides:** These are often found in unmarked sites or in the middle of populated zones with little or no marks to trace. This leads to soil contamination and therefore represents a source of high hazard to.

FAO has developed a format that is widely used for inventory taking. It is simple and useful to initiate disposal operations and allows exchange of information and is also necessary for updating the global database on stockpiles. The inventory format should be completed in Excel format for easy conversion to a database as might be needed.

Survey activities

FAO started gathering information and taking inventories of obsolete stocks since 1994. Between 1994 and 2001, the FAO Collaborative Programme on Disposal of Obsolete Pesticides, identified stockpiles in many countries mainly in Africa and the Near East. Currently information on inventories and stock data is available from 46 countries in Africa, nine in the Near East, seven in the Far East and 12 in Latin and Central America and the Caribbean. However, in almost every case, inventories need to be revised and updated from time to time, as more waste is still being discovered or identified in each and every country.

Destruction of waste

Destruction often requires high temperature incineration in dedicated hazardous waste facilities. At least at the moment these are the preferred means of destruction. There are a number of different facilities but almost all are either under development or are not widely used or accepted in many countries. These are:

- 1) Chemical treatment
- 2) Engineered landfill
- 3) Long term controlled storage
- 4) Reuse/reformulation
- 5) New technology
- 6) Gas phase hydrogenation
- 7) Electrochemical Oxidation
 - Molten Metal
 - Molten salt
 - Solvated Electron Process
 - Supercritical Water Oxidation
 - Plasma Arc

The above methods of destruction can be debated by listing advantages and disadvantages each of them can provide. The methods are nonetheless being tested and revised or updated while a few are used on a limited scale in limited countries.

The method of engineered landfilling is often available if Government policies support them. However, owing to long-term negative effects on the environment and the need to constantly maintain buried waste, the use of landfilling is gradually discouraged. In fact many developed countries are avoiding their widespread use. In many developed countries old landfilled sites are being excavated and decontaminated at much higher cost. What are currently being used widely despite oppositions from different sectors are dedicated high temperature incinerators. Such dedicated facilities usually have emission control mechanisms backed by monitoring and supervisions to ensure safety of operations. But since such reliable and sophisticated incinerators are expensive to install, they do not exist in developing countries. The usual practice therefore is to clean up stockpiles professionally, repackage them in new UN approved repackaging materials, transport them overland to a major port and then tranship them overseas or to countries where waste destruction facilities exist. It is estimated that the cost of such operations varies between US\$3 000 and US\$4 500 per tonne depending on many factors. However, with increased competition among waste treatment companies, the cost of disposal per unit weight is expected to decrease.

Policy Issues

Past mistakes have been recognised and measures are being taken to prevent repetition. But still large quantities of obsolete pesticides remain as a heritage since over 30 years of misuse. Unless coordinated international action is taken, the current situation will continue to worsen. The following are ongoing efforts that are currently being implemented:

- 1) Organizing a global effort to dispose of existing hazardous chemicals and to avoid further accumulations.
- 2) Providing monitoring services to ensure that contractors comply with international safety and environmental standards.
- 3) Establishing more cooperation among donor governments and aid agencies, recipient governments and agrochemical companies. Each needs to assume some of the responsibilities for the current situation by giving high priorities.
- 4) Promoting methods of pest management that will reduce the reliance on pesticides by providing guidelines that should limit stock of pesticides to short-term requirements
- 5) Recommending or enforcing agrochemical companies to take back and dispose of unused or substandard products they supplied at their own cost.
- 6) Seeking funding sources for disposal operations establishing joint funding arrangements when necessary.

Provisions

FAO provided guidance and assistance in a number of ways such as the following:

- Surveying and monitoring of potential problems of existing stockpiles.
- Developing and distributing guidelines for safe storage, for preventing accumulation and for removal and destruction of waste.
- Initiating and formulating disposal projects for member countries.
- Organising local, national and regional training, seminars, workshops and group discussions.
- Sensitising and mobilizing the public through awareness raising.
- Supervision, monitoring and follow-up of disposal operations at field level.
- Raising awareness by sharing information, etc.

Guidelines on obsolete stockpiles

FAO has produced and published a series of guidelines and related documents on the management and proper storage of pesticides, safe disposal operations, etc. The following are available in hard copies, in electronic formats and on the Internet.

- 1) Prevention of Accumulation of Obsolete Pesticide Stocks,
- 2) Pesticide Storage and Stock Control Manual,
- 3) Disposal of bulk quantities of obsolete pesticides in developing countries
- 4) Guidelines for the management of small quantities of unwanted and obsolete pesticides
- 5) Assessing soil contamination (A reference manual)
- 6) Baseline study on the problem of obsolete pesticide stocks

- 7) Training manual in waste management,
- 8) Country guidelines to help governments in developing countries as to how to address the problem and to how to coordinate the various stakeholders, etc.

Most of these guidelines are already available in English, French, Spanish and Arabic and those that are not will soon be available.

Other related documents such as results of a series of consultations/meetings on prevention and disposal are also available. Most of the guidelines can be referred to and downloaded at the FAO homepage on the Internet: <http://www.fao.org> at the following website:

http://www.fao.org/WAICENT/FAOINFO/AGRICULT/AGP/AGPP/Pesticid/Disposal/index_en.htm

In addition, various basic information resources such as CD-ROMs, posters, database on stocks, brochures, etc. are also available.

There are a series of videos too for demonstrational purposes and for raising awareness. They provide information on the effect of pesticides and problems caused showing actions on disposal operations at the field level.

**Activities of the Basel Regional Training and Technology Centre by
*Mr Said M Dahroug***

**Sub-Regional workshop on Support for
the Implementation of the Stockholm
Convention on POPs**

**Activities of the Arab Regional Training and
Technology Transfer Center of the Basel Convention**

By Said M. Dahroug

**Egypt Assigned Co-ordinator for
Establishing the Arab-Regional Center for training
and technology transfer on the implementation o the
Basel Convention**

2. Background

- ❖ **Basel Convention and resolution by the COPs recommends and support the establishment of training and technology transfer centers in several areas of the world to build capacities of the developing countries and countries with economic in transition.**
- ❖ **Feasibility study for establish the center for the Arab region was conducted in 1996.**
- ❖ **Egypt was defined to host the Arab center that is supposed to serve Arabic- speaking countries in North Africa and West Asia.**
- ❖ **EEAA Nominated CEHM of Cairo University to host the center.**
- ❖ **Meeting in Bahrain in June 1998 to set up a mechanism for the establishment of the center.**

❖ Cairo University representative presented a draft proposed for the establishment of the center in the Bahrain meeting.

❖ The Resolution of the Bahrain meeting was the agreement on setting up the center in Egypt (Cairo University) while establishing a center in Bahrain to address specific training and technology transfer needs of the ROPME/ROWA countries and that center to collaborate with Egypt center.

❖ In 1999 the project proposal was updated and submitted to the Basel Convention Secretariat.

❖ The Basel Convention identified the Finnish Development Agency as an interested to support the establishment of the center.

❖ The Finnish reviewed the project document and modified it according to their experience and to the format required by the Finnish government.

❖ The Finnish proposed to start working or preparing the business plan for the center and to hold the first steering committee meeting to discuss and approve the plan. They promised to make available resources (25,000 US\$) for these activities - The whole process is currently pending.

❖ Two types of agreement between the Egyptian government and the BCS were proposed, the Egyptian authorities selected the nature of agreement that supports an autonomous center hosted by a national institutions. A mission from BCS to discuss this issue was scheduled to 8/10/2001 but was postponed due to the New York and Washington events.

❖ The Cairo center organized a regional training programme in February 2000 on “Sound Management of Hazardous wastes” that was attended by 33 participants represented 8 countries, and including participants from Egypt.

❖ The Egyptian Government contributed to the establishment of the center by devoting the physical space within the Cairo University campus and by giving cash contribution for furniture and office equipment and PCs.

❖ A representative from the Cairo Center attended several meetings on BC regional training centers and attended the conference of parties that was held in the year 2000 and the technical working group meetings organized by the Secretariat since 1999.

❖ The Egyptian government is updating the Arab League with progress on the establishment of the center seeking the support of the Arab members through its secretariat. The Arab League secretariat disseminate the information to Resident Representatives of the member countries.

❖ The Ad-hoc staff assigned to the center from Cairo University are now working on proposing two workshops to be held during the first 6 months of the year 2002. One on policy formulation to the implementation of the convention, the other will be either on legislations and institutional framework needed for the efficient implementation of the Basel convention, or, it will be a technical training addressing the landfill option for sound hazardous waste management.

Conclusion:

❖ The virtual Cairo Center needs the support of the Arab countries to become a reality

❖ The Cairo Center welcome suggestions from all member countries as far as training needs and issues related to the implementation of the Basel Convention is concerned.

❖ The Cairo University will be interested to collaborate with the secretariat of the Stockholm and/or the Rotterdam convention in facilitating the organization of regional training activities aimed at providing assistance and tools for the implementation of the two conventions.

General Obligations of the Stockholm Convention *by Dr. John Buccini*

**Stockholm Convention:
General Obligations**

John Buccini
Chairman
UNEP POPs Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee
Ottawa, Canada

OUTLINE

General obligations include the following Articles:

- 7 - Implementation plans
- 9 - Information exchange
- 10 - Public information, awareness & education
- 11 - Research, development & monitoring
- 15 - Reporting

Summary

Article 7: Implementation Plans

Parties shall:

- develop & endeavour to implement an implementation plan [para. 1 (a)]
- submit plan to COP within 2 years of entry into force of Convention for the Party [para. 1 (b)]
- review and update plan on a periodic basis, in a manner to be specified by COP [para. 1 (c)]
- cooperate with other Parties directly, or through intergovernmental organizations, and consult stakeholders in all these actions [para. 2]
- endeavour to utilize and integrate these plans in national sustainable development strategies [para. 3]

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

General Obligations

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Article 7: Implementation Plans

As part of its implementation plan under Article 7:

- Party in the DDT Register shall develop national DDT action plan to: [Annex B Part II]
 - confine use of DDT to disease vector control
 - explore alternatives to DDT, and
 - take measures to strengthen health care and reduce incidence of disease
- Party shall develop an action plan within 2 years of entry into force to identify, characterize and address releases of unintentionally produced POPs in Annex C and facilitate implementation of the requirements of Article 5

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

General Obligations

4

Article 9: Information Exchange

Parties shall:

- facilitate or undertake information exchange on the reduction or elimination of the production, use and release of POPs and alternatives to POPs [para. 1]
 - exchange information directly or through secretariat [para. 2]
 - designate a national focal point to facilitate this exchange of information on POPs and their alternatives [para. 3]
 - protect confidential information as mutually agreed [para. 5]
 - health & environmental information are not confidential
- Secretariat serves as clearing house mechanism** [para. 4]

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

General Obligations

5

Article 10: Public Information

Parties shall, within their capabilities, promote and facilitate the following as they relate to POPs and alternatives to POPs: [para. 1]

- awareness among policy and decision makers
- provision of available up-to-date information to the public
- development and implementation of educational and public awareness programs
- public participation in developing and implementing measures to address POPs
- training and development programs for stakeholders
- development, exchange and implementation of education and training programs at national and international levels

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

General Obligations

6

Article 10: Public Information

Parties shall, within their capabilities:

- ensure public has access to up-to-date information [para. 2]
- encourage industry and professional users to promote and facilitate provision of information at national & other levels [para. 3]

Parties may:

- use range of approaches to provide information, and may establish information centres at national & regional levels [para. 4]
- develop mechanisms (such as Parts) to collect and disseminate information on annual amounts of POPs in Annex A, B or C that are released or disposed of [para.5]

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

General Obligations

7

Article 11: Research, etc.

Parties shall, within their capabilities, encourage and/or undertake research, development, monitoring and cooperation on all aspects of POPs, their alternatives and candidate POPs, including on: [para. 1]

- sources and releases to environment
- trends in levels in the environment and humans
- environmental transport, fate and transformation
- effects on human health and the environment
- socio-economic and cultural impacts
- release reduction and/or elimination
- methods for source inventories & for analysis of POPs

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

General Obligations

8

Article 11: Research, etc.

Parties shall, within their capabilities, in undertaking the actions in paragraph 1: [para. 2]

- support and further develop international programmes, networks and organizations to define, conduct, assess and finance research, data collection and monitoring
- support national and international efforts to:
 - strengthen national scientific and technical research capabilities, particularly in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and
 - promote access to and exchange of data & analyses
- undertake research work on alleviating effects of POPs on reproductive health

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

General Obligations

9

Article 11: Research, etc.

Parties shall, within their capabilities, in undertaking the actions in paragraph 1: [para. 2]

- take into account concerns and needs, particularly financial and technical resources, of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and cooperate in improving their capability to participate in these efforts
- make the results of these activities accessible to the public on a timely and regular basis
- encourage and/or undertake cooperation with regard to storage and maintenance of pertinent information

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

General Obligations

10

Article 15: Reporting

Parties shall report to the COP on: [para 1]

- measures taken by Party to implement the Convention
- effectiveness of the measures taken

Parties shall provide the Secretariat: [para 2]

- data on, or estimates of, total quantities of POPs in Annexes A and B that were produced, imported and exported
- list of States from which it has imported or to which it has exported POPs in Annexes A and B

COP will specify frequency, format of such reports [para 3]

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

General Obligations

11

Article 15: Reporting

- Parties that make use of the PCB specific exemptions [Annex A Part II] shall report to the COP every 5 years on their progress in eliminating PCBs
- Parties in the DDT Register [Annex B Part II] shall report to the COP every 3 years on:
 - quantities of DDT used
 - conditions of use, and
 - relevance of DDT to Party's disease control strategy
- Parties shall report to the COP every 5 years on the success of its strategies in reducing releases of unintentionally produced POPs in Annex C

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

General Obligations

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Summary

Considerations for ratification include:

- Information Exchange [Article 9]
 - establish National Focal Point
 - means to exchange information
 - Parties and Secretariat
 - protection of confidential information
- Public Information [Article 10]
 - raise awareness of stakeholders and policy makers
 - information, education, training & development
 - engage all stakeholders in POPs activities

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

General Obligations

13

Summary

Considerations for ratification include:

- Research, Development and Monitoring [Article 11]
 - information will be needed to:
 - assess status quo (inventories, etc.)
 - set baseline levels for humans and environment
 - monitor effectiveness of actions taken
 - cooperation with other countries and IGOs
 - capacity building in developing countries
- Note: Effectiveness Evaluation provision will require national and regional inputs [Article 16]

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

General Obligations

14

Summary

Considerations for ratification include:

- Reporting [Article 15]
 - reports to COP:
 - implementation measures and their effectiveness
 - success of Party's strategies in reducing releases of unintentionally produced POPs (5 years)
 - elimination of in-use PCB & PCB wastes (5 years)
 - amounts of DDT used, conditions of use, relevance to disease control strategy (3 years)
 - report to Secretariat:
 - trade data for POPs in Annexes A and B

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

General Obligations

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Summary

Considerations for ratification include:

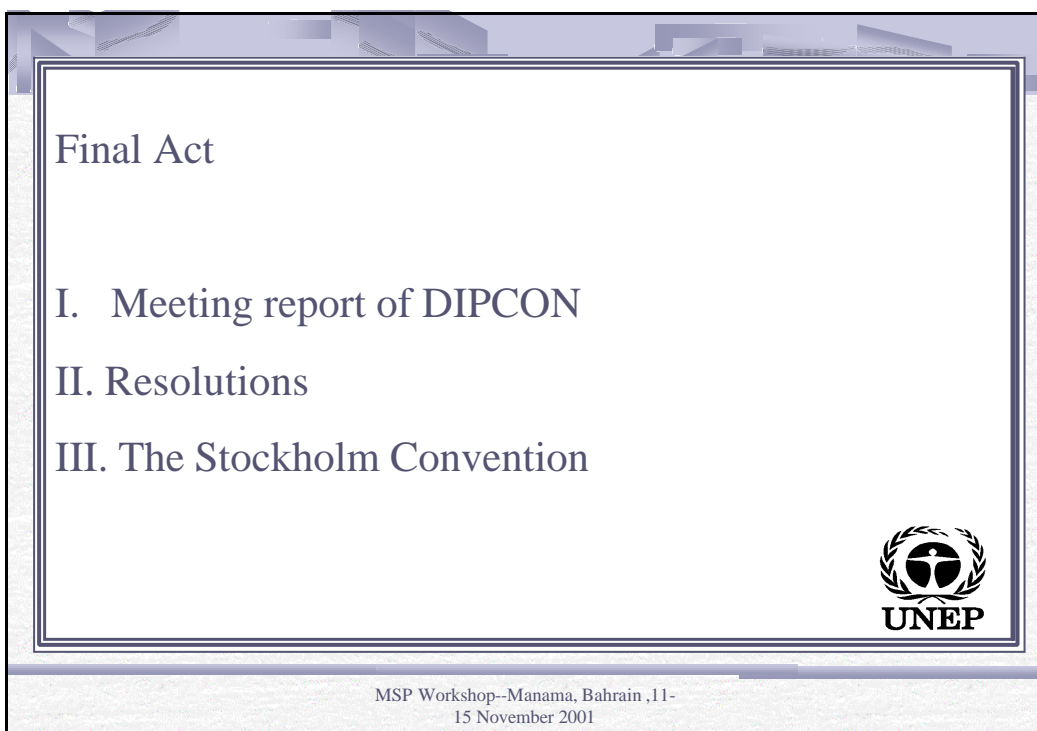
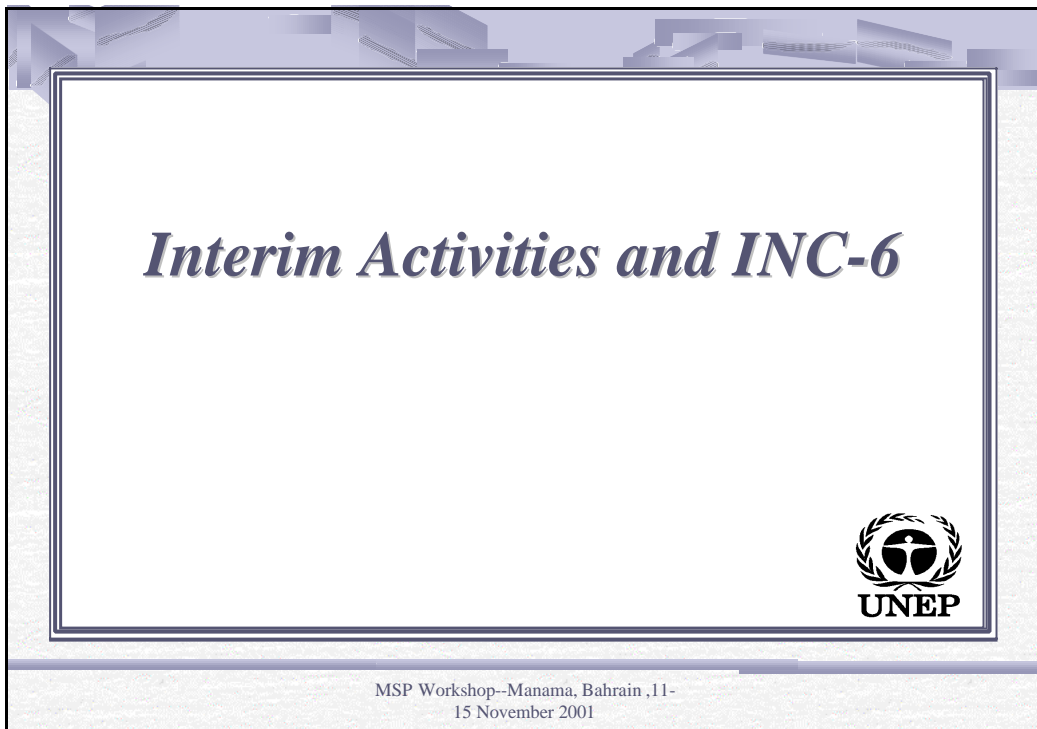
- Implementation Plans [Article 7]
 - required 2 years after entry into force, but needed earlier because:
 - ties together all aspects of Convention
 - will guide early actions and setting of priorities
 - plans for DDT and unintentionally produced POPs to be incorporated
 - stakeholder involvement will be achieved
 - engagement of other countries and IGOs
 - important element of this workshop!

Bahrain (12 Nov 2001)

General Obligations

16

Interim Activities and INC 6 by *Dr Bo Wahlstrom*



Resolutions

- Interim Arrangements
- Interim financial arrangements
- Capacity building and capacity assistance network
- Liability and redress
- Issues related to the Basel Convention
- Secretariat



MSP Workshop--Manama, Bahrain ,11-
15 November 2001

Interim arrangements

- Financial and technical assistance
- UNEP to convene further sessions of INC
- INC to focus on activities that will facilitate a rapid entry into force and effective implementation
- Rules of procedures etc. for the POPs Review Committee
- Guidance on current and projected releases of unintentionally produced POPs
- Guidance on best environmental practices



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Interim arrangements, cont.

- Preparatory work for the listing of new POPs
- Scoping document by secretariat on issues in 1(d) of Article 6
- Establish any subsidiary bodies, as appropriate
- Apply the provisions on a voluntary basis
- UNEP to provide secretariat during the interim period
- Countries to contribute to UNEP trust fund for interim activities



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Interim financial arrangements

- Requests GEF to establish a new focal area to supplement the Convention
- Requests GEF to establish an operational programme on POPs
- GEF to report to COP-1 on measures taken to ensure transparency and simple, flexible and expeditious procedures
- Donors to provide additional financial resources



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Interim financial arrangements

- Interim secretariat to invite funding institutions to provide information on how to support to the Convention**
- COP-1 to review availability of financial resources additional to those from GEF and how to channel these into support for the Convention**



MSP Workshop--Manama, Bahrain ,11-
15 November 2001

Capacity building and Capacity assistance network

- INC invited to focus on arrangements for capacity building in signatory countries**
- GEF and UNEP to develop modalities for establishing a capacity assistance network**
- Identify and maintain inventory of sources of assistance**
- Assist signatories to identify sources**
- Provide information to signatories on categories, sources and requirement**



MSP Workshop--Manama, Bahrain ,11-
15 November 2001

Capacity building and Capacity assistance network

- Encourage involvement of private sector and NGOs
- Other entities providing assistance urged to contribute to this effort
- Invites GEF to take into account the needs for the implementation of the Convention in developing its capacity building strategy and to report to INC-6



MSP Workshop--Manama, Bahrain ,11-
15 November 2001

Liability and redress

- Welcomes Austria's offer to host a workshop
- Governments and IGOs to provide secretariat with information on measures and agreements on liability and redress
- Secretariat to organize workshop in 2002
- COP-1 to consider report and decide on further action



MSP Workshop--Manama, Bahrain ,11-
15 November 2001

Resolutions related to the Basel Convention

- Basel Convention should make work on technical guidelines for managing POPs wastes a priority**
- Basel and Stockholm to co-operate closely on issues related to 1(d) of Article 6**
- INC and secretariat to co-operate with Basel bodies**
- SBC invited to report on managing POPs wastes to POPs INC**



MSP Workshop--Manama, Bahrain ,11-
15 November 2001

Resolutions related to the secretariat

- Offers from Switzerland and Germany welcomed**
- Countries to provide full details of offers**
- UNEP to provide secretariat functions of the Convention**
- UNEP to consider offers, including other offers, and prepare a comparative analysis for COP-1 in consultation with the INC**



MSP Workshop--Manama, Bahrain ,11-
15 November 2001

INC-6

- Preparations for COP-1 according to the Convention
- Preparation of interim activities according to resolutions
- Reports on intersessional work



MSP Workshop--Manama, Bahrain ,11-
15 November 2001

Preparations for COP-1 according to convention

Decisions required on:

- measures to reduce or eliminate releases from intentional production
- measures to reduce or eliminate releases from unintentional production
- guidelines on best available techniques and best environmental practice



MSP Workshop--Manama, Bahrain ,11-
15 November 2001

Preparations for COP-1 according to convention

Decisions required on:

- reporting and effectiveness evaluation
- listing of chemicals
- establish the POPs Review Committee
- technical assistance and financial resources



15 November 2001

Preparations for COP-1 according to convention

Decisions required on:

- administration of COP
- rules of procedure and financial rules
- further guidance regarding technical assistance and technology transfer to developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition
- develop and approve procedures and mechanisms for determining non-compliance



MSP Workshop--Manama, Bahrain ,11-
15 November 2001

Implementation of interim activities

Relating to measure to reduce or eliminate releases from stockpiles and wastes

- Scoping document on Article 6 issues
- Cooperative activities between the Stockholm Convention and the Basel Convention

Implementation plans

- Guidance on preparation of implementation and action plans



MSP Workshop--Manama, Bahrain ,11-
15 November 2001

Implementation of interim activities

Issues relating to technical assistance and financial resources

- Request for the establishment of a new focal area within the GEF
- Efforts on arrangements for capacity building for the implementation of the Convention in developing countries
- UNEP and GEF in cooperation to develop modalities for a capacity assistance network and report to INC-6
- Prompt start of the Capacity Assistance Network



MSP Workshop--Manama, Bahrain ,11-
15 November 2001

Implementation of interim activities

Relating to liability and redress

- Governments and relevant international organizations provide secretariat on liability and redress
- Workshop on liability and redress in the context of the Stockholm Convention




MSP Workshop--Manama, Bahrain ,11-
15 November 2001

Legislating Chemicals *by Mr. Masa Nagai*

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LEGISLATING CHEMICALS



Masa Nagai
Environmental Law Branch
UNEP

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Setting objective

To reduce risks to human health and the environment by:

- Regulating certain chemicals
- Regulating certain human activities causing the release of certain chemicals into the environment or introduction of such risks

· · · · ·

:

Linkage to sectoral laws

Relevant sectoral laws may cover:

- Water pollution (surface and ground water)
- Marine environmental pollution
- Air pollution
- Soil contamination
- Harm to wild fauna and flora
- Development or land use planning

:

Lifecycle approach

Target regulatory actions at:

- Research, Development & Testing
- Manufacture
- Transport, Storage
- Distribution, Trade
- Use
- Disposal
- Unintentional generation

⋮

Socio-Economic Consideration

- Ensure that regulatory measures on certain chemicals are identified taking fully into account development needs and the need to protect human health and the environment.
- ⋮

⋮

Responsibility

- Identify persons who are responsible for risks associated with certain chemicals
 - Make such persons accountable in taking actions required to achieve the legislative objectives
 - Make such persons bear administrative costs for implementing legislation
- ⋮

⋮

Institutional arrangements

- Identify an authority or authorities responsible for implementing legislation
 - Identify the relationship with other existing laws, and define jurisdiction among authorities
 - Establish institutional mechanisms for inter-sectoral coordination and review
- ⋮

⋮

Manufacture & Use Ban/Restriction

- Prohibition or restriction of chemicals causing unacceptable risks
 - Address manufacture, import and use
 - Differentiated regulatory actions for different types of chemicals
- ⋮

⋮

Emission/Release Control

- Emission/release control of certain chemicals
 - Set emission/release standard
 - Regulate certain types of activities and facility
- ⋮

⋮

Wastes Management

- Regulate generation, collection, transport, storage, treatment, recycling and disposal of wastes
 - Distinct regulatory measures for municipal wastes and industrial wastes
 - Regulate the persons and installations involved, and phases of related activities
- ⋮

⋮

Means to Enforce

- Record keeping
 - Document to track movement
 - Permit & License
 - Reporting
 - Inspection
 - Penalties
 - Incentive measures
- ⋮

⋮

Towards Prevention

- Building knowledge basis
 - Health and environmental risk assessment
 - Awareness of existing risks
 - Planning for the sites of hazardous installations
 - Preparedness for accidents
 - Funds for pollution prevention
- ⋮

⋮

Restoration of Damage

- Compensation schemes for injury
 - Procedures and funds for clean-up contaminated sites
 - Procedures for settlement of disputes
- ⋮

⋮

International Issues

Bring national legislation in line with:

- Stockholm Convention (persistent organic pollutants)
 - Rotterdam Convention (hazardous chemicals in international trade)
 - Basel Conventions (transboundary movements of hazardous wastes)
- ⋮

Chemical Legislation: A Model
by Mr. Masa Nagai

Chemicals Legislation: A Model

Masa Nagai
Environmental Law Branch
UNEP

Setting objective

Establish procedures to assess health and environmental impact of certain chemicals

Regulate the chemicals posing unacceptable risks

Scope

- Define the categories of chemicals to be covered
- Combination of characteristics for the categories:
 - Persistent
 - Bioaccumulative
 - Toxic

Exemptions

- Exemption may be accorded to:
 - Chemicals already covered by other existing laws (e.g. pharmaceuticals)
 - Chemicals for specific use (e.g. research)
 - Chemicals in the quantity under a given threshold

Lists

- Lists of categories of chemicals
 - First priority for regulation
 - Second priority for regulation
 - Others
- Inventory of existing chemicals
- Practical means to amend the lists
- New chemicals - Not on the lists

Authority

- Identify the authority responsible to implement the legislation
 - Minister(s) with executing power to issue and undertake regulatory measures
 - Minister(s) with whom coordination is required (e.g by notifying measures taken)

Responsibility

- Identify persons who are to be governed by the legislation:
 - Manufacturers
 - Importers or traders
 - Users
- Make them responsible to take measures required under the legislation

Information Gathering

- Notification to the authority of the intent of manufacture, import or sale, or use
 - Name, address, amount of chemicals, purposes
- Submission of chemicals information by manufacturers or importers

Assessment

- Assessment by the authority of impact to health and environment, based on the chemicals information submitted and/or its own tests
- Assessment to be done in a given period
- Observe transparent process

Measures

- Prohibit manufacture, import or sale, or use
- Permit with certain regulatory measures:
 - Licensing
 - Compliance with certain technical standard
 - Bookkeeping and report
- Permit

Differentiated Measures

- Regulatory measures may be differentiated according to the assessed risks
- Lists of different categories of chemicals, posing different levels of risks, may provide a basis for such differentiated treatment

Enforcement

- Recommendation
- Administrative order
- Mandatory submission of reports
- Onsite inspection
- Administrative and criminal punishment

Financial means

- Administrative costs may be partially borne by:
 - those who intend to manufacture, import or sale, or use, upon application
 - those who are permitted, upon, e.g. licensing

Regulations

- Lists of individual chemicals may be published under regulations issued by the authority, e.g. Minister(s)
- Such lists maybe amended from time to time to keep them updated
- Other matters that require regular update (e.g. technical standard or administrative fees) may be covered by regulations

Linkage to other laws

- Waste management
- Agricultural chemicals
- Air quality
- Water quality
- Marine and coastal environment
- Soil quality
- Environmental impact assessment

**Chemicals Control, responsibilities, management, institutions and
National Profiles by *Mr Bengt Bucht***

Chemicals Control

**Responsibilities, management,
institutions**

Bengt Bucht

Swedish National Chemicals Inspectorate

1

**CHEMICALS CONTROL
SPHERE**

Health and Environment and Safety

Consumers

Workers

Ecosystems

Property

2

CHEMICALS CONTROL SPHERE

Interdisciplinary area

Need for different types of qualifications/expertise

- **toxicology and ecotoxicology, chemistry, physical chemistry, engineering, medicine, economy, law, agriculture, ..**
- **public health, occupational health, ecology**
- **fire prevention, accident prevention**

- **Hazard/risk assessors - risk managers**

3

PRECAUTIONARY APPROACH

- **Openness/Information - prerequisites for precaution and for trust**

- **Clean products - the first step to precaution**

- **RIO Declaration on The Precautionary Principle**

4

PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE

RIO Declaration

Principle 15

”Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation”

5

OPENNESS - INFORMATION

**The users need more information
(employers, employees, consumers)**

*

Openness - prerequisite for trust

6

Cleaner Products and Production

SUBSTITUTION - Avoid hazardous chemicals which may be replaced by less hazardous ones



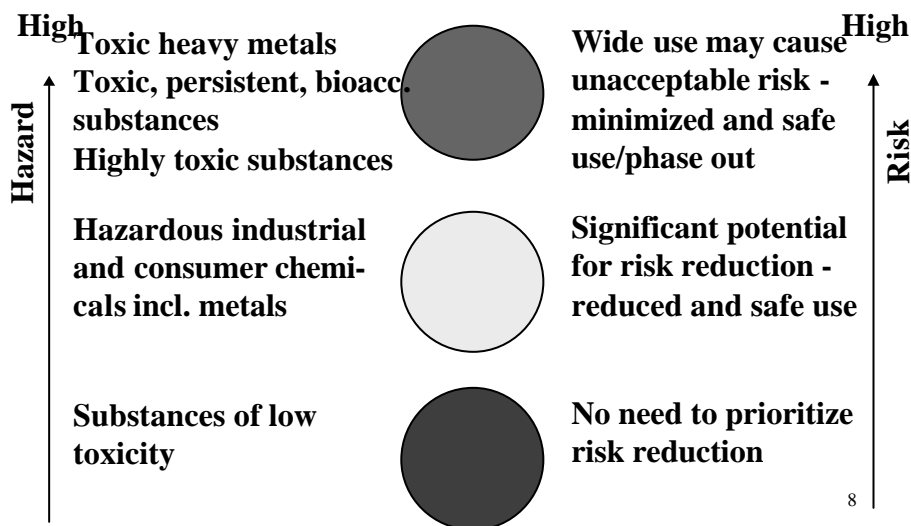
Use less chemicals with care



RESTRICTIONS/BANS -When necessary

7

Reduced use - risk reduction



8

Chemicals control - basic parts

1. **Getting knowledge of hazardous properties of chemicals** (*testing, hazard assessment, classification, ...*)
2. **Disseminating knowledge on chemicals** (*labelling, safety data sheets, ...*)
3. **Choice of chemicals** (*bans, restrictions, voluntary substitution, ...*)
4. **Assessing risks and taking measures for risk reduction** (*technical measures for pollution and exposure prevention, protective equipment, use instructions etc.*)



Producers/importers/users are responsible!

9

From Chemicals to Products

- **Huge product flows = material flows**
- **Producers of chemicals - producers of products**
- **"Responsible Care" - "Product Stewardship" in all industrial production ?!**



10

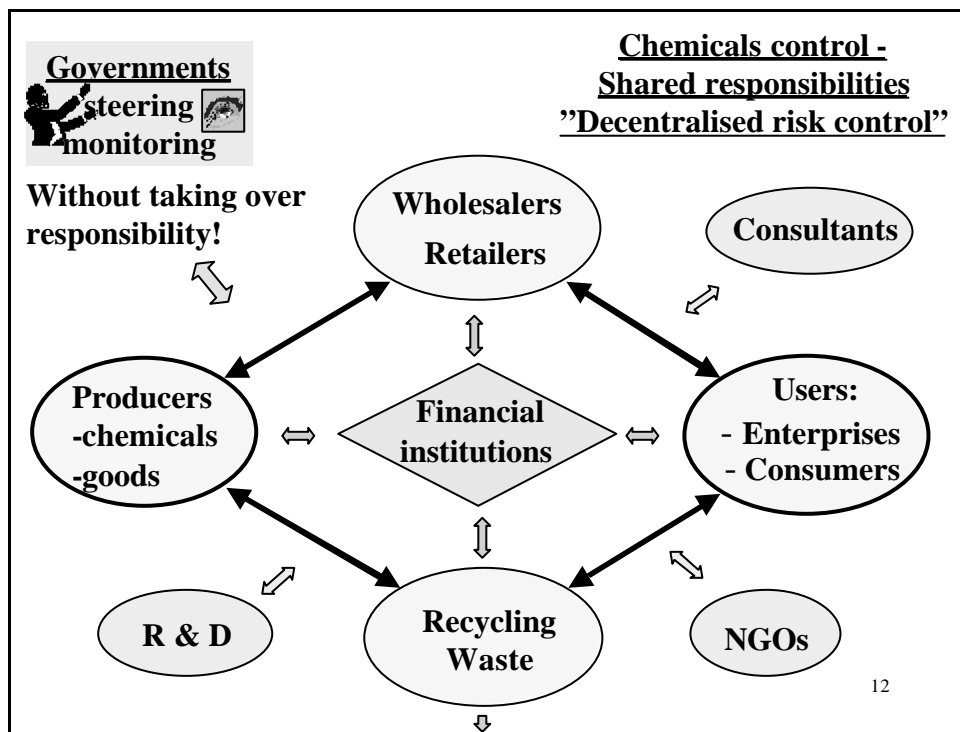
Role of Trade and Industry

- Trade & industry and consumers have the main responsibility for a safe marketing and use of chemicals
- Government/agencies steer and supervise

Regular dialogue between ministries/agencies and trade&industry is necessary

- Recognise the separate roles of public institutions and trade&industry! Do not mix them!!

11



Chemicals Control National infrastructure needed

Legislation

Primary & Secondary

- Allocation of basic responsibilities
- Delegation (!) of responsibilities
- Specific regulations

Institutional set up

Capability & Capacity

- Organisation
- Responsibilities/tasks
- Qualifications
- Co-operation
- Co-ordination

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Institutional set up

- Policy level: main ministry ? - co-ord./co-op.
- Agency level: “special management unit”? - co-op
- Inspectorates: co-op.
- Poison Information Centre

14

Organisation of institutions

- Clarify allocation of responsibilities/co-ordination/co-operation - avoid duplication of tasks
- Concentrate responsibility and resources
(*PPP's, biocides, other chemicals*)

↓
make a cost-effective use of existing resources

- Additional resources as needed
- Benchmarking with other states

15

Why ministries of environment as responsible bodies for chemicals control?

Increasing focus on environmental effects or environmentally mediated health effects due to use of chemicals

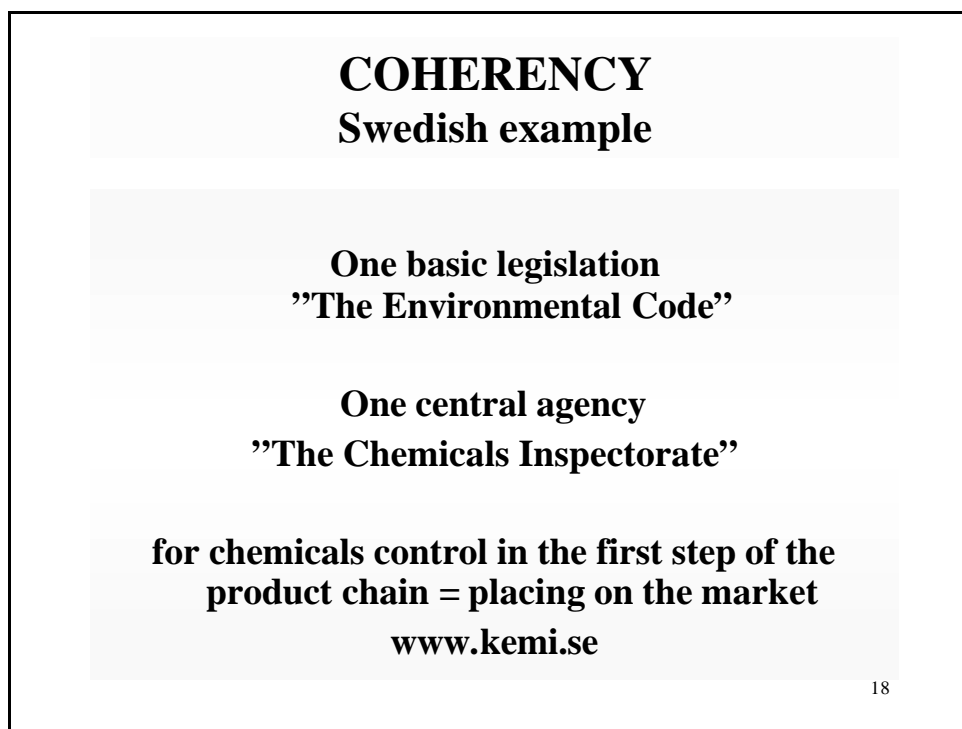
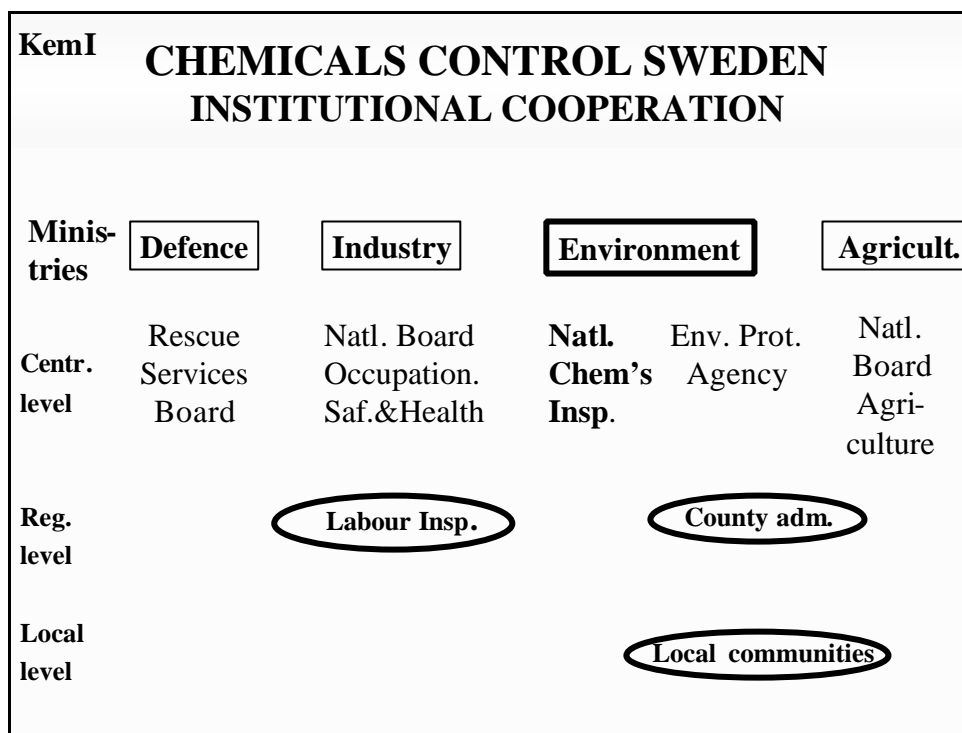
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Min's of environment are familiar with issues concerning risk assessment and management.

but

Other alternatives possible!

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Possible policy related tasks for main Ministry

- **Propose/issue basic legislation (classific./label./SDS, restrictions, new/exist. subst., export/import, biocides, PPPs, ..)**
- **Policy issues as regards control of chemical hazards and risks**
- **Co-ord. between and co-op. with other ministries**
- **International co-operation as regards policy issues**

!Placing on the market!

19

Possible tasks for a "Chemicals managing unit"

- **Propose/prepare decisions to be taken at higher level.**
- **Other support to the government in policy issues**
- **Monitor/assess domestic use of chemicals (H&E)**
- **License enterprises placing chemicals on the market**
- **Register pesticides (biocides, PPPs)**
- **Co-operate with other state institutions**
- **Co-operate with trade, industry and other stakeholders**
- **Guide and advice supervision agencies**
- **International activities on expert/management level**

ENFORCEMENT - WHAT IS NEEDED?

- Clear legal responsibilities for enterprises
- Sanctions in case of violation of law
- Instructions for inspectorates: clear tasks
- Legal rights for inspectorates: to get information, to site visits, to issue orders
- Knowledge of enterprises to inspect
- Resources and qualifications
- Guidance/support to inspectorates: methodology, training,

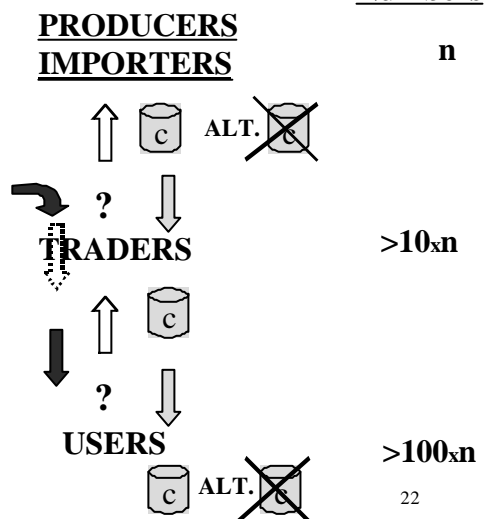
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Chemicals Control Product and information flows

*FIND DATA, (TEST)
ASSESS and CLASSIFY
CHOOSE CHEMICALS*

*LABELLING
SAFETY DATA SHEETS*

*SEARCH DATA ?
ASSESS RISKS
CHOOSE CHEMICALS
ORGANISE SAFE USE*



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Producers/importers

To think of ← **Responsibilities** → To check

As regards products

- **Organisation, routines**
- **Qualifications** (*own or access to external expertise*)
- **Documentation on chemicals to be placed on the market**
(*test data, literature, foreign and domestic suppliers, ...*)
- **Compliance with regulations and EMS(H,E&S)**
 - **Classification, Labelling, Safety Data sheets**
 - **Bans, restrictions**
 - **License**
 - **Approvals. Etc.**
- **Demands of customers!!**

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Users and other handlers*

To think of ← **Responsibilities** → To check

As regards handling: * *incl. producers/importers/traders*

- **Organisation, routines of enterprises - purchasing?**
- **Qualifications of personnel?**
- **Which chemicals are used?**
- **Is hazard and other information from traders available?**
- **Is use, storage, transport etc. organised safely?**

Compliance with regulations, EMS, precaution?

- **use instructions, workers informed, labelling, etc.** -
- **emission/exposure limits complied with**
- **technical measures applied**
- **personal protective equipment available and used**
- **waste taken care of properly**
- **effects (workers health/environment) taken note of**

National profiles an IFCS/UNITAR effort

- **Countrywise assessment and diagnosis of existing infrastructure for sound management of chemicals**
 - legislative
 - institutional
 - administrative
 - technical
- **2002**

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National profiles Objectives - benefits

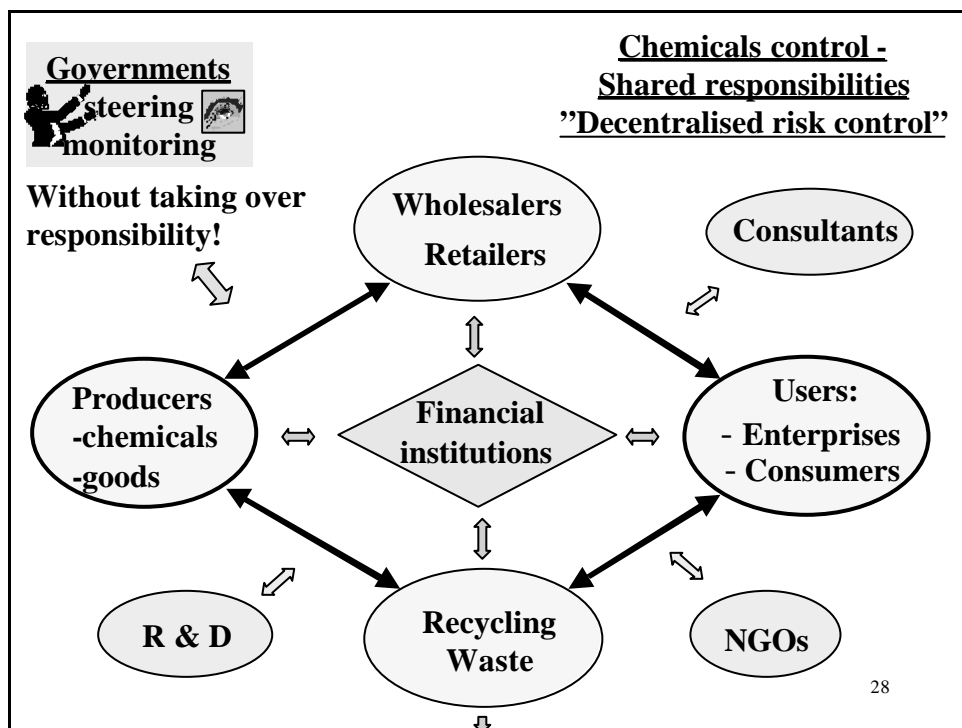
- **Improved efficiency of governmental management of chemical risks**
- **Social benefits**
- **Economic/trade benefits**
- **More effective international co-operation**

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National profiles preparation of

- National co-ordinator
 - Planning meeting
 - National co-ordinating team
 - Work plan
 - Contact points – network
 - Research –assessment
 - Draft Reports Reviews
 - National Profile ↔ Follow up
- Inform.: www.unmar.org/cwm/homepage/a/np

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Introduction to the Global Environment Facility *by Dr Laurent Granier*

**Introduction to the GEF
Subregional Workshop to support
the POPs Convention
Manama, 11-15 November 2001**

**The Global Environmental
Focal Areas of the GEF**

- ❖ Biodiversity
- ❖ Climate Change
- ❖ International Waters
- ❖ Ozone Depletion (only countries in transition)
- ❖ Cross cutting: Land Degradation as it relates to the above focal areas
- ❖ [Persistent Organic Pollutants – POPs – to be determined]



The GEF and the Global Environmental Conventions

- ❖ The GEF is the designated “financial mechanism” for the:
 - Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
 - Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
 - POPs Convention
- ❖ The GEF collaborates closely with other treaties and agreements to reach common goals (International Waters, CCD, Montreal Protocol)



Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

- ❖ Objectives of the Convention
 - Conservation
 - Sustainable use
 - Fair and equitable sharing of benefits
- ❖ Financial Mechanism
 - GEF is the financial mechanism of the Convention



UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

- ❖ Requires developing country states (non-Annex I Countries) to prepare National Reports on their:
 - greenhouse gas emissions
 - national climate policies
 - vulnerability to climate change
- ❖ Financial Mechanism
 - GEF is the financial mechanism of the Convention and provides funding for preparation of these reports
- ❖ The Convention is also the source of guidance for GEF funding of climate projects.



International Waters

The coastal oceans and transboundary fresh water basin are under siege from:

- ❖ Unsustainable irrigation diversion of fresh water
- ❖ Pollution discharge from industry, sewage, agriculture
- ❖ Over fishing
- ❖ Habitat loss and Wetland conversion
- ❖ Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)
- ❖ The GEF is not a financial mechanism for International Waters. However it supports Regional Sea Conventions, UNCLOS, and selected maritime conventions



Land Degradation & GEF's Role

- ❖ Support country driven activities that prevent/ control land degradation through its interface with the GEF's Focal Areas.
- ❖ Addresses LD as part of national sustainable development plan
- ❖ Complements, rather than substitutes other financing available
- ❖ Possible if project design is from the bottom up (local needs as well as conservation)



Linkages

- ❖ The environment is interconnected through all levels
- ❖ Local, national, regional, global
- ❖ Country projects funded by the GEF need to focus on preserving the integrity of the global environment - improving environmental conditions and ensuring sustainability at all levels



History of the GEF – A Timeline

- ❖ GEF Pilot Phase
 - 1991 - 1994
 - \$1 Billion US Dollars

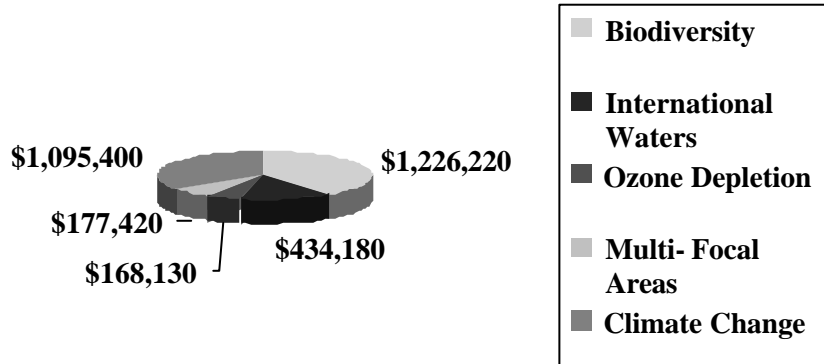
- ❖ Replenishment:
 - 1995 - 1998
 - \$2.2 Billion US Dollars
 - 1999 - 2001
 - \$2.8 Billion US Dollars

- ❖ World Bank is the Trustee of the GEF Trust Fund



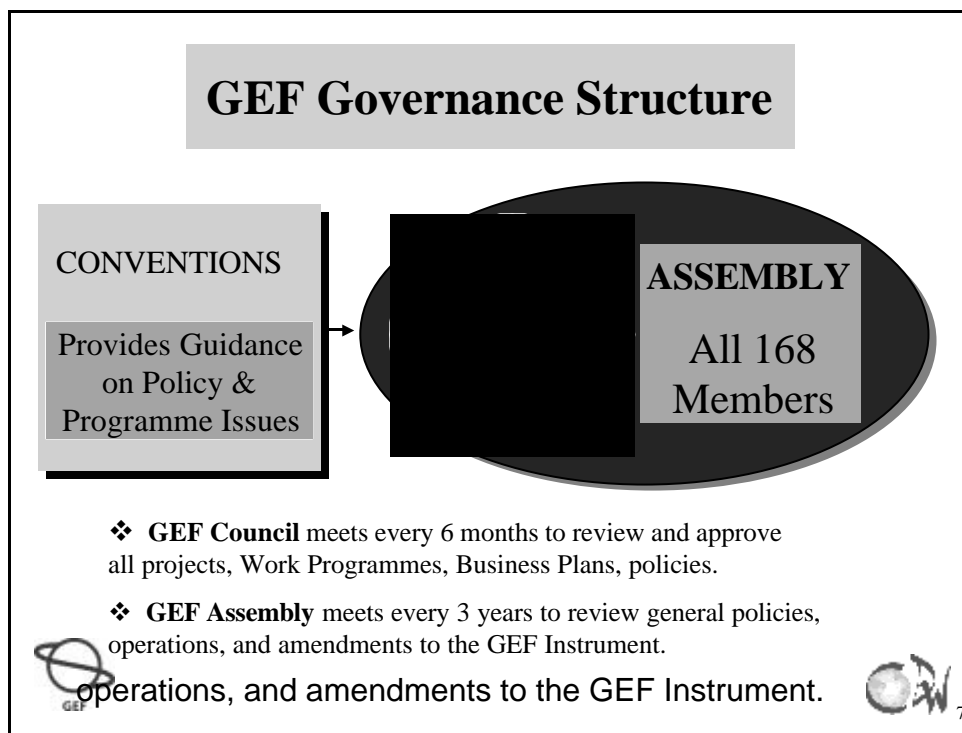
GEF Portfolio (July 2000)

in millions of US dollars



Total GEF	\$ 3,101.341
Total Co-Financing	\$ 8,443.100
TOTAL	\$11,544.441



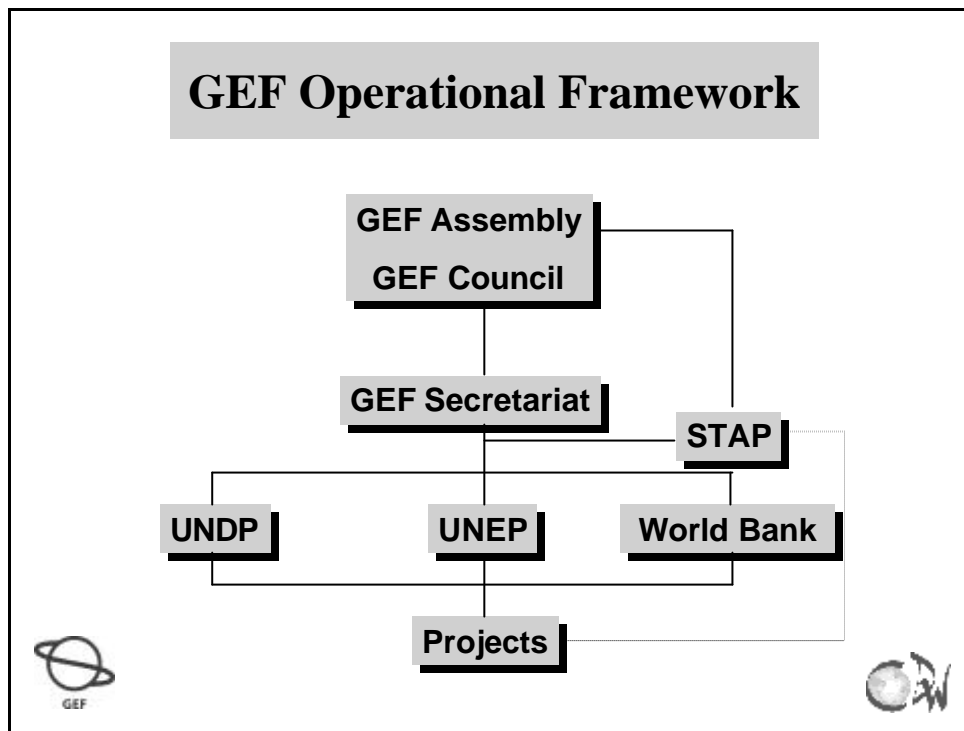


Overview of member countries of the GEF

Countries grouped according to their Constituency

❖ AFRICA	6	Constituencies
❖ ASIA	6	Constituencies
❖ LAT & CARIB	4	Constituencies
❖ EAST EUR	2	Constituencies



- ### Executing Agencies with shared responsibility for GEF Project Cycle Management
- ❖ FAO
 - ❖ UNIDO
 - ❖ African Development Bank
 - ❖ Asian Development Bank
 - ❖ European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
 - ❖ Inter-American Development Bank
- The slide lists six executing agencies that share responsibility for GEF Project Cycle Management. The agencies are: FAO, UNIDO, African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and Inter-American Development Bank. Logos for GEF and the World Bank are visible in the bottom corners of the slide frame.

Projects can also be executed by:

- ❖ Government Agencies
- ❖ UN Specialized Agencies
- ❖ Non-Governmental Organizations
- ❖ Bilateral Development Cooperation Agencies
- ❖ Others from the private sector/institutes



Key National Focal Points

- ❖ Political Focal Point / Member
- ❖ Operational Focal Point
- ❖ Convention Focal Point



Cooperation at National Level

- ❖ Operational Focal Point
- ❖ Stakeholders
- ❖ NGOs
- ❖ General Public
- ❖ Implementing Agencies



Responsibilities GEF Political Focal Point

- ❖ Ensure overall policy consistency
- ❖ Ensure GEF policies consistent with national policies
- ❖ Communicate Government views
- ❖ Act as in-country Government contact point
- ❖ Report on GEF Council Meetings



Responsibilities Operational Focal Point

- ❖ Ensure GEF-activities consistent with national policies
- ❖ Identify project ideas to meet country priorities
- ❖ Facilitate in-country consultations
- ❖ Provide feedback on projects



Responsibilities Convention Focal Points (CBD & FCCC)

- ❖ Receive and distribute Convention documentation
- ❖ Coordinate national policies consistent with the Conventions
- ❖ Communicate Government views
- ❖ Act as in-country contact point for consultations
- ❖ Report on FCCC and CBD



Non-Government Stakeholders

- ❖ Non-Governmental Organizations
- ❖ Private Sector (business/banks/local and foreign investors)
- ❖ Research and Academic Community
- ❖ Country public involvement



Non-Governmental Organizations

- ❖ Advise on Governmental and GEF decisions
- ❖ Assist in shaping GEF policies
- ❖ Attend GEF council meetings and comment on operational strategies and programs
- ❖ Assist in designing and execute GEF projects and inform on monitoring work



Private Sector

- ❖ Provides access to private capital
- ❖ Provides access to know how and training
- ❖ Encourages shift from public to private sector investment
- ❖ Provides link with economic activities that effect the global and local environment e.g., energy, transport, agriculture, fisheries



Research and Academic Community

- ❖ Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP)
- ❖ Members and Roster of Experts
- ❖ STAP Activities
- ❖ Targeted Research
- ❖ Need to Incorporate and Coordinate Local Scientists



Why Country public involvement?

- ❖ Country's own priorities are addressed
- ❖ Projects more responsive to local needs
- ❖ Strengthens ownership and accountability
- ❖ Opportunity to build local partnerships
- ❖ Improves awareness and knowledge



Country Public Involvement

Constraints:

- ❖ National coordination to include all opinions is not easily established
- ❖ Involvement of many groups could slow down the project development and approval process
- ❖ Increased institutional capacity may be required at government level

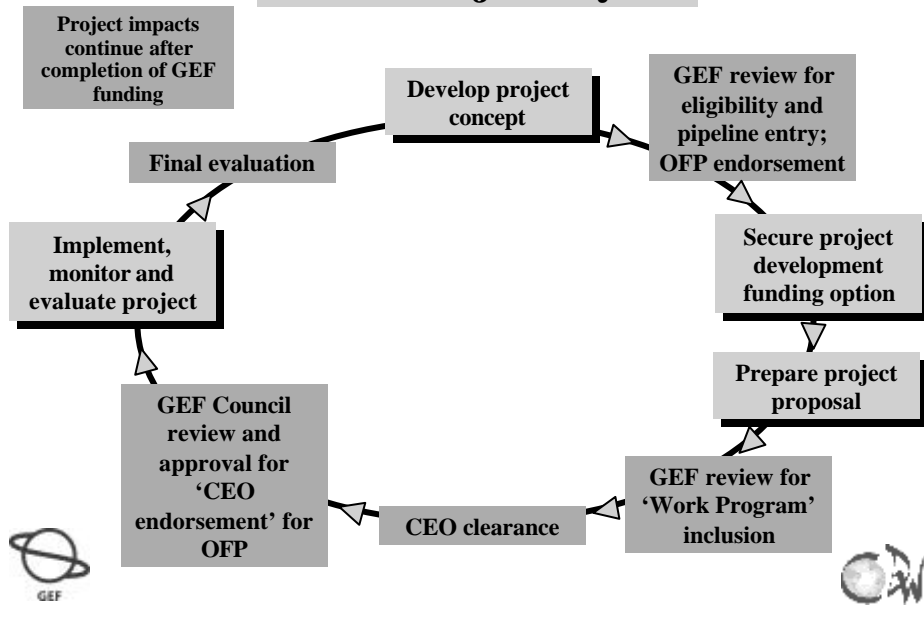


GEF and Strengthening Country Coordination

- ❖ How to improve communication with the GEF Council through the Constituency?
- ❖ How to better link the OFP to stakeholders?
- ❖ How to make effective use of the Internet?
- ❖ How to strengthen a continuing dialogue at National level?
- ❖ How to use the media to improve public awareness and involvement?



Basic Project Cycle



“Coarse Filter” criteria for GEF funding

- ❖ How do I tell whether my project idea meets basic criteria for GEF eligibility?



1. The Eligibility Test

- ❖ To be eligible for GEF financing, a country must:
 - have ratified the Convention on Biodiversity or Framework Convention on Climate Change (or, in the interim period, signed the POPs Convention for eligibility for NIPs)
 - be eligible for assistance from the UN system or the World Bank



2. The Global Significance Test

- ❖ Does the project idea deal with globally significant biodiversity, transboundary international waters resources, or reduction of greenhouse gas emissions?



3. The National Priority Test

- ❖ Does your project concept reflect national environmental priorities and commitments?
 - GEF focal point endorsement is a requirement.



4. Co-funding Test

- ❖ Does your project concept have co-funding from other sources? If not, is there a good potential for creating co-funding partnerships?
- ❖ Remember GEF financing is co-financing.



5. The Portfolio Test

- ❖ Does your idea have the potential to be a catalytic and innovative project in the overall GEF portfolio?
 - Learn about existing or planned GEF projects in your country.



GEF is a Co-financier

- ❖ GEF encourages partnerships by bringing together multiple sources of funding for projects
- ❖ **Key Concept:** the GEF is not a project financier, but a project Co-financier providing “new and additional” funds to address global environmental issues



“Incremental Costs”

- ❖ Cost of activities for the global environment beyond what is required for national development
- ❖ GEF projects must complement national programmes and policies to maximize global benefits
 - 1) Establish the baseline
 - 2) Determine cost of GEF alternative
 - 3) Incremental cost (project budget) = GEF alternative -- cost of baseline



Other Project Eligibility Requirements

- ❖ Country-driven and endorsed by host Government
- ❖ Produce identifiable global benefits
- ❖ Participation of all affected groups and transparency
- ❖ Consistency with the Conventions
- ❖ Possess strong scientific and technical merit
- ❖ Financially sustainable and cost-effective
- ❖ Include processes for monitoring, evaluation, and incorporation of lessons learned
- ❖ Play catalytic role that leverages other financing



Moving from Concept Paper to Project Proposal

- ❖ Choose a funding pathway that is appropriate for the scope of your project:
 - Full Projects
 - Medium-sized Projects
 - Small Grants Programme



GEF Funding Categories

- ❖ Full-size projects (\$1 million and up)
- ❖ Medium-sized projects (up to \$1 million)
- ❖ Financing can be available for preparing projects
- ❖ Small Grants Programme (up to \$50,000)
- ❖ Enabling activities
- ❖ Project Development Funds (PDF-A up to \$25,000; PDF-B up to 350,000; PDF-C up to \$1 million)



GEF funding pathways

Funding Pathway	Funding level	~ Time required	Prep. funding
Full Project	\$1 US million and up	6-24 months	up to \$US 350,000
Medium Project	\$US 50,000 - 1 million	6-12 months	up to \$US 25,000
Small Grant	up to \$US 50,000	3-6 months	up to \$US \$2000



GEF Medium-Size Projects (MSPs)

- ❖ Meet government/NGO demand for fast, flexible funding
- ❖ Receive expedited funding of up to \$1 million; take 6 months on average
- ❖ Designed in partnership with the NGO community
- ❖ Over US\$ 21 million in MSPs in fiscal 1999 and x in fiscal 2000



Preparatory funding

- ❖ **PDF A or Block A** - up to \$US 25,000 funding is available for preparing a medium or full project brief.
- ❖ **PDF B or Block B** - up to \$US 350,000 funding is available **ONLY** for full projects.



Use PDF A or Block A to:

- ❖ assess possible project sites
- ❖ identify threats and root causes or key barriers
- ❖ evaluate institutional frameworks
- ❖ meet and consult stakeholders
- ❖ identify co-funding possibilities

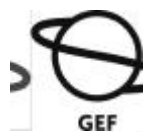


Use PDF B or Block B to:

- ❖ conduct feasibility studies
- ❖ undertake detailed assessments
- ❖ develop institutional and planning frameworks
- ❖ make field visits and full consultations with stakeholders
- ❖ complete co-funding arrangements



Initial Guidelines for Enabling Activities on POPs by *Dr Laurent Granier*



Global Environment Facility

**INITIAL GUIDELINES FOR ENABLING
ACTIVITIES ON POPs**

Subregional Workshop to Support
Implementation of the POPs Convention
Manama, Bahrain, November 11-15 2001

The Guidelines

- Developed by GEF Secretariat in consultation with WB, UNDP, UNEP, FAO, UNIDO and POPs Convention Secretariat;
- Approved by Council May 2001;
- Represent an "early response";
- NIP is main focus of GEF assistance in this first phase of implementation;
- Draft Operational Programme on POPs is other component of GEF assistance.

Eligibility Criteria

- In the interim period: developing countries and countries with economies in transition.
- After entry into force, the COP will provide guidance on criteria.

GEF's early assistance

- NIPs
- Capacity building for sustained support.
- To the extent that capacity building needs of countries to address POPs will address more general chemicals management issues, the GEF, in supporting the POPs Convention, will strengthen Basel, PIC, Bamako etc.

Eligible Activities

- Preliminary inventories of sources and emissions of POPs;
- Action Plan for the reduction of releases of unintentional by-products;
- Action Plan to control the use of DDT for disease vector control;
- Build capacity to report every five years on progress in phasing out PCBs;

Eligible Activities (Contd)

- Preliminary assessment of stockpiles of POPs and of waste products contaminated with POPs; identification of management options, including opportunities for disposal;
- Build capacity to report to the COP on total production, import and export;
- Build capacity to identify sites contaminated by POP.

Eligible Activities (Contd)

- Build capacity to assess the need of continued specific exemptions and preparation of their reporting/extension;
- information exchange, and awareness raising through multi-stakeholder participatory processes.

Indicative step-wise process

- *Step 1: Determination of coordinating mechanisms and organization of process*
 - (i) identification and strengthening of national institution/unit to serve as Focal Point;
 - (ii) determination of multi-stakeholder national coordinating committee based on a stakeholder analysis;
 - (iii) identifying and assigning responsibilities among government departments and other stakeholders for the various aspects of POPs management.

Step-wise process for NIP

■ *Step 2: Establishment of POPs inventory and assessment of national infrastructure and capacity*

- (i) preparation of a National Profile (or core sections that relate to POPs); establishment of a register, in order to create and maintain a reliable inventory;
- (ii) preliminary inventory of production, distribution, use, import and export;
- (iii) preliminary inventory of stocks and contaminated sites and products; assessment of opportunities for disposal of obsolete stocks;
- (iv) preliminary inventory of releases to the environment;

Step-wise process for NIP

- (v) assessment of infrastructure capacity and institutions to manage POPs, including regulatory controls, needs and options for strengthening them;
- (vi) assessment of enforcement capacity to ensure compliance;
- (vii) assessment of social and economic implications of POPs use and reduction;
- (viii) assessment of monitoring, research and development, and chemical analytical capacity; and
- (ix) identification of POPs-related human health and environmental issues of concern; basic risk assessment as a basis for prioritization of further action taking into account, inter alia, potential releases to the environment and size of exposed population.

Step-wise process for NIP

■ *Step 3: Setting of priorities and determination of objectives*

- (i) development of criteria for prioritisation, taking into account health, environmental, and socio-economic impact and the availability of alternative solutions; and
- (ii) determination of national objectives in relation to priority POPs or issues.

Step-wise process for NIP

■ *Step 4: Formulation of a National Implementation Plan, and specific Action Plans on POPs*

- (i) identification of management options, including phasing out and risk reduction options;
- (ii) determination of the need for the introduction of technologies, including technology transfer and indigenous alternatives;
- (iii) assessment of the costs and benefits of management options;
- (iv) development of a national strategy for information exchange, education, communication and awareness raising;
- (v) preparation of a draft NIP which may include priorities, timetable for implementation, and estimated cost of proposed interventions, including incremental costs where applicable.

Step-wise process for NIP

■ *Step 5: Endorsement of NIP by stakeholders*

- (i) submission of a draft NIP to stakeholders for comments through workshops, dissemination of information, etc., to obtain the commitment of stakeholders, including decision-makers, to implement the NIP;
- (ii) finalization of the NIP.

Expedited Procedures

- GEF funds 100% of "agreed costs"; enabling activity costing less than US\$ 500,000 approved under expedited procedures.
- Proposals to be endorsed by the GEF Operational Focal Point.
- Proposals should build on previous/existing activities/knowledge.
- Resources should be used efficiently.
- Local and Regional expertise to be used where possible.

Steps for expedited procedures

- Choose a GEF Implementing (WB, UNDP, UNEP)/ Executing Agency (FAO, UNIDO, RDBs) that you are comfortable with.
- Finalise proposal with IA/EA. IA/EA to exercise quality control.
- Seek Country's Operational Focal Point endorsement.
- Proposal is submitted to the GEF Secretariat by IA/EA on behalf of Country.

Steps for expedited procedures

- Proposal is circulated to other IA/EA for comments.
- GEF Secretariat may request additional information / clarifications etc.
- the GEF CEO and Chairman approves proposals < US\$ 500,000.
- Country and IA/EA sign project document which is the legal basis for disbursement of funds from the IA/EA.

INDICATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR DEVELOPING NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION PLANS (FOR FULL DETAILS SEE GUIDELINES)			
Step 1	Determining Co-ordinating Mechanism and Organizing Process		
KEY ACTIVITIES/ISSUES	Output/Results	Possible Assistance Needs	Indicative Timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and strengthening of national institution/unit to serve as Focal Point; • Identification and sensitization of main stakeholders; • Strengthening government commitment; • Determination of multi-stakeholder national co-ordinating committee; • Identifying and assigning responsibilities amongst government departments and other stakeholders for the various aspects of POPs management; • Obtaining commitment of national stakeholders (for example by means of Memorandum of Understanding); • Assessment of needs of Focal Point to oversee overall execution (technical, human resources, etc.); • Drawing-up overall workplan; • Organisation of inception workshop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focal Point to oversee overall execution; • National co-ordinating mechanism amongst stakeholders is identified / established; • Agreement, including mission statement, amongst national stakeholders is developed; • Agreed Focal Point needs and budget; • Overall workplan and timeframe for country activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation manual and/or guidance for overall implementation, including expected country deliverables/ output; 	2 to 3 months
Comments Step 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wherever possible, use should be made of existing committees/structures for overseeing NIP development; the creation of new coordinating structures should be avoided. • External consultants may be recruited to provide technical assistance, if needed. Priority should be given to local and regional consultants. • Awareness raising activities and effective communication at the country level, whether directed to decision-makers or the public at large, should be on-going activities which are important for steps 1 through 5 and further. 		

(Framework developed in the context of the preparation of the "Development of National Implementation Plans for the management of POPs" GEF funded pilot project implemented by UNEP)

Format for proposal

- Cover page
- Project description: not to be forgotten
- Timetable and workplan
- Budget
- Optional annex: background information on country situation
- Endorsement

7. THE GEF IMPLEMENTING AND EXECUTING AGENCIES

FAO by Dr. Ale Wodageneh



UNEP Subregional workshop on support for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants {POPs}
Manama, Bahrain 11-15 November 2001

What FAO might do to assist in the area of stockpiles

What FAO can do to assist countries

- Advise governments about the inherent short and long term problems of POPs, stockpiles and pesticides
- Raise awareness of governments and the public in general
- Train technical staff, conduct workshops, seminars on issues and problems of stocks
- Assist countries in countrywide surveys and inventory taking of POPs and stocks using FAO inventory format
- Mobilize countries in signing, ratifying and implementing the POPs Convention

What FAO can do to assist countries

- ☒ Assist and guide countries in capacity development
- ☒ Train staff in waste management
- ☒ Assist countries in establishing steering committees to ensure coordination among stakeholders and in initiating policies aimed at addressing POPs and stockpiles
- ☒ Assist countries in sensitizing and mobilizing donors, organizations, the public, etc. in raising funds

What FAO can do to assist countries

- ☒ Assist and guide countries in environmental risk assessment
- ☒ Assist countries in project formulation and execution under GEF support, the FAO Technical Cooperation Programme and other sources
- ☒ Provide assistance and information related to the FAO International Code of Conduct on the distribution and use of pesticides

What FAO can do to assist countries

- Provide guidance and assistance in the FAO/UNEP Prior Informed Consent (PIC)**
- Provide assistance in assessing contaminated soil and storage sites**
- Provide assistance in issuing international tenders and selection of waste management services and commissioning**
- Help countries in cleaning up, repackaging and disposal of toxic waste and in decontamination of affected sites**

What FAO can do to assist countries

- Provide guidance and assistance in the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code related to shipment of waste on high seas linking it to the requirements of the Basel Conventions**
- Ensure the means of prevention of accumulation of waste**
- Advise and assist in the implementation of alternative methods of pest control such as Integrated Pest Management, etc.**

What FAO can do to assist countries

- ☒ **Provide the various FAO guidelines on waste and stockpiles management free to countries. These include:**
 - ⚡ **On prevention of accumulation**
 - ⚡ **Pesticide storage and management**
 - ⚡ **Disposal of bulk quantities**
 - ⚡ **Management of small quantities**
 - ⚡ **Assessing of contaminated soil**
 - ⚡ **Baseline studies of stocks**
 - ⚡ **Countrywide surveys and inventory taking**
 - ⚡ **Country guidance**

What FAO can do to assist countries

- ☒ **Provide the various FAO guidelines on waste and stockpiles management free to countries namely and follow up,**
 - ⚡ **Video cassettes, CD-ROM's on stockpiles, management and POPs**
 - ⚡ **Posters**
 - ⚡ **Compiled data and information**
 - ⚡ **Brochures, etc.**

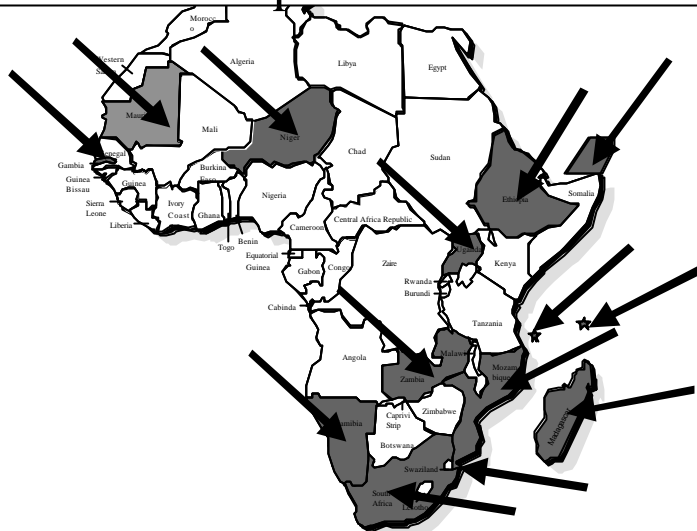
What FAO can do to assist countries

- ☒ **The FAO training among others ensures the inclusion of the following:**
- ↙ **Revision of available technologies of disposal**
- ↙ **First aid training while handling waste**
- ↙ **Avoidance of risks while inventory taking**
- ↙ **POPs GEF concept and guidance**
- ↙ **Selection and use of personal Protective equipment**
- ↙ **Protective gloves, masks, boots, etc**
- ↙ **Risk assessment in store and in disposal Operation**

What FAO can do to assist countries

- ↙ **Guidance and use of safe working areas**
- ↙ **Sampling & analysis of toxic substances**
- ↙ **Selective use personal protective materials**
- ↙ **Site & stock stabilization**
- ↙ **Turn key disposal project, etc.**
- ☒ **Coordinate and follow up via each FAO Reps offices existing in each country leasing with UNEP, UNDP Regional representations**

Share, learn from Africa disposal experience



From FAO's perspectives

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<http://www.fao.org/WAICENT/FAOINFO/AGRICULT/AGP/AGPP/Pesticid/Disposal/default.htm>

UNIDO by Dr. Azza Morssy

UNIDO
UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Dr. AZZA MORSSY
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICIER

Joint Initiative by UNIDO and UNEP

1

UNIDO/UNEP's Activities

In the following areas:

- A Global Cleaner Production programme / National Cleaner Production Centre Programme.**
- Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs) (UNIDO/ ICS/UNEP)**

2

■ The introduction of cleaner production to enterprises provides important solutions to the problem of environmentally sustainable industrial development.

3

■ Cleaner production is the continuous application by enterprises of a preventive strategy to their production processes, their products and their services, so as to increase eco-efficiency and reduce risks to humans and the environment.

4

In particular, cleaner production gives rise to the following activities:

● **In the case of production processes:** conservation of raw materials and energy; reduction through substitution of the toxicity and hazard of raw materials used; reduction at the source of the quantity and/or toxicity of all emissions and wastes.

5

● **In the case of services:** incorporation of environmental concerns into the delivery of services.

● **In the case of products:** reduction of the negative impacts along the entire life cycle of products, from their production to their ultimate disposal.

6

THE UNIDO/UNEP NATIONAL CLEANER PRODUCTION CENTRES PROGRAMME To promote the application of cleaner production by enterprises in the developing countries and countries with transition economies, UNIDO and UNEP decided to set up the National Cleaner Production Centres (NCPCs) Programme. Since 1994, when the programme was established, twenty-one NCPCs have been established.

7

● Ten of these, are fully established and receive no further programmatic funding from UNIDO (Brazil, China, the Czech Republic, Hungary, India, Mexico, Slovakia, Tanzania, Tunisia, Zimbabwe), while nine are still in the process of being built up (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Kenya, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Viet Nam), and two will be established in late 2001 (the Republic of Korea and in Uganda). Three have been requested by Algeria, Egypt and Sudan.

◆ **There is a good probability that a twenty-second centre will be established in 2001, in Sri Lanka.**

◆ **A national network has also recently been established in Cuba. In a new development, a sector-specific cleaner production center has been established in Russia, focusing on the oil and gas industry, while preliminary work is underway to establish a centre focusing on cleaner fuels in Pakistan.**

◆ **Cleaner production projects have been and are being undertaken in Croatia, Macedonia and Uzbekistan, respectively, with the possibility of Centres being established at a later date. Many other developing countries and countries with economies in transition have indicated to UNIDO and UNEP their strong interest in having NCPCs.**

10

● **The NCPC programme is a partnership between UNIDO and UNEP. UNIDO is the executing agency for the projects, and is thus responsible to the funding agency for the proper execution of the project. UNEP is closely associated with the execution of the project.**

■ **UNIDO has the lead role in establishing the NCPC. It is responsible for providing training to the Centre personnel in information management systems. It provides technical oversight of all the activities undertaken by the NCPCs. It assists the Directors of the Centres in the day-to-day management of the Centres. It controls the budgets of the Centres.**

11

■ **UNEP has the lead role in the dissemination of cleaner production information, in organizing in-country training activities on CP-related themes, and in mobilizing key policy-makers, particularly in the Ministry of Environment.**

12

■ **Both agencies jointly conduct annual reviews of the programme's accomplishments and expenditures of the NCPCs and negotiations on forthcoming work programmes and allocations of the discretionary budgets. They both advise the NCPCs on measures to be taken to become self-sustaining.**

13

Major donors

Major donors to the programme have been *Switzerland, Austria, Netherlands and Italy, while Norway, Czech Republic, Japan, Brazil, Finland, Russia, India and Canada have also funded activities of the programme. In addition, UNEP and UNDP have funded the programme.*

14

● **To be most effective, the centres and the cleaner production assessors trained by them should not deliver ready-made solutions, rather they should train and advise their clients on how to find the best solutions for their specific problems.**

15

● **With this in mind, UNIDO, supported by UNEP, builds capacity in the NCPCs to undertake four sets of activities: rising with in-plant demonstrations, training, technical assistance, and policy assessment. All these activities are interrelated and strongly support each other.**

16

UNIDO

and

Implementation of Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

17

■ Sustainable industrialization is essential for developing countries and economies in transition to overcome global economic challenges and reap the benefits of globalization by building competitive economies, creating employment and ensuring a clean environment.

18

■ **The long experience gained by UNIDO in the implementations of the Integrated Programmes and other country programmes has shown that, there is a great demands to rise the awareness concerning the list of POPs and the management strategies that must be implemented in order to get them started on the road toward environmental protection.**

● **It becomes more difficult for them to introduce concepts like Cleaner Production, or to transfer Environmentally Management system without managing and avoidance / elimination/ substitution of the production of the toxic chemicals.**

Steps to request the assistance:

✳ **If the Government has signed the Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Stockholm during the Conference of the Plenipotentiaries.**

✳ **GEF has offered financial assistance in the form of a grant of up to US\$ 500,000 to prepare a National Implementation Plan (NIP). This NIP serves to describe how the Country will meet the obligations under the Convention to phase out POPs sources and remediation POPs contaminated sites.**


✳ **UNIDO can assist with the preparation of an Enabling Activities proposal to develop this National Implementation Plan.**

21


■ **UNIDO is willing to provide the assistance in environmentally sound management of toxic chemicals and hazardous wastes , as well as the protection of human health.**

22

UNEP by Mr. James Willis





The United Nations
Environment Programme




A Partner In
The Global Environment Facility

**FOR LIFE ON
EARTH**


Subregional WS on POPs, Bahrain, 11-15/11/01




The UNEP-GEF Portfolio on POPs
and Persistent Toxic Substances




UNEP, IA of the GEF



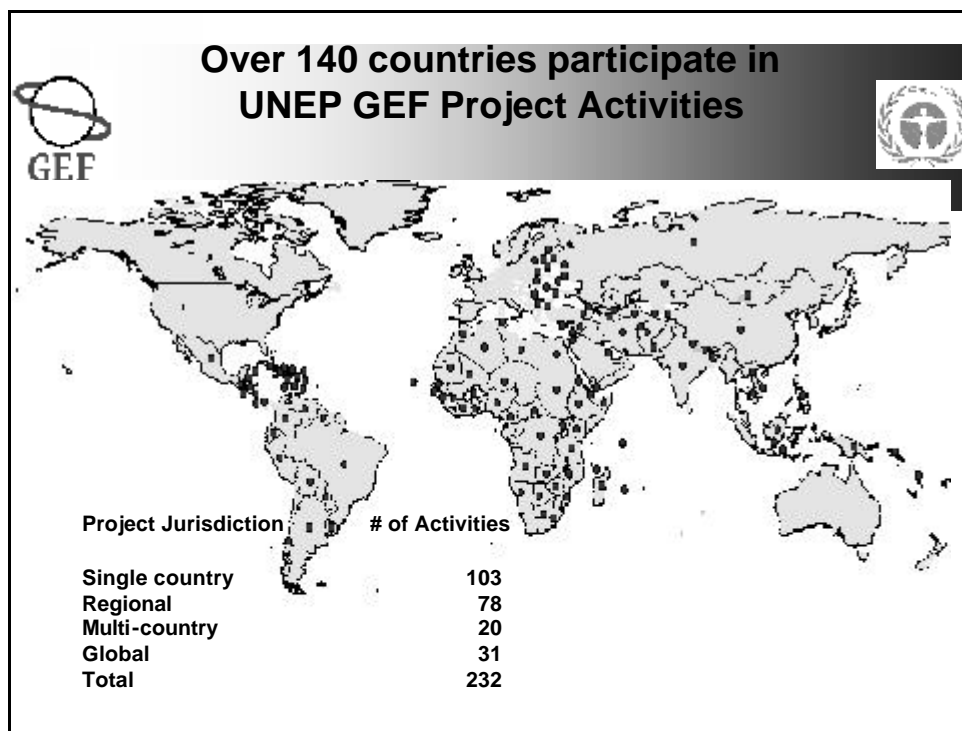
- **UNEP is an Implementing Agency of the GEF since the pilot phase in 1991**
- **UNEP provides the Secretariat to the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel to the GEF (STAP)**
- **UNEP/GEF Coordination Office is located in HQ in Nairobi**



UNEP's priorities in the GEF





- **Information & Assessments e.g Global International Waters Assessment, the Ecosystem Assessment;**
- **Development of tools and methodologies for environmental management;**
- **Enabling Activities to assist countries in preparing their action plans and strategies for implementing the global environmental conventions (24 countries in Biodiversity and 25 in Climate Change);**
- **Regional efforts, on transboundary ecosystems.**





PORTFOLIO DEVELOPMENT

- **Programmatic context in the past: International Waters OP10 - Contaminant-based;**
- **Outline of a portfolio, UNEP 3/98;**
- **Strategic approach: priority setting and demonstration activities;**
- **Future: implementation of the Stockholm Convention.**





UNEP/GEF POPs Activities in the Region

- **Regionally-based Assessment of Persistent Toxic Substances**
 - Executed by UNEP Chemicals at the global level
 - All countries are participating
 - Evaluation of threats to the environment and priority issues on a regional basis.



UNEP/GEF POPs Activities in the Region



- **Development of NIPs for POPs**
 - Executed by UNEP Chemicals: 12 pilot countries, including Lebanon
 - Subregional component to share experience and build capacity in surrounding countries
 - Development of guidelines for widespread use



UNEP/GEF POPs Activities in the Region



- **Enabling Activities**

In addition to the pilot countries, UNEP is already working with a number of other countries which have requested assistance.





Other UNEP/GEF POPs Activities

- **Persistent toxic substances, food security, and Indigenous Peoples in Arctic Russia (Medium size project)**
- **Demonstration of alternatives to DDT in Mexico and Central America (under preparation: PDF-B)**
- **Reducing pesticides runoff to the Caribbean Sea (Colombia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua - PDF-B)**




Other UNEP/GEF POPs Activities

- **Reduction of exposure to DDT and strengthening of malaria control**
 - Executed by WHO/AFRO and Ministries of Health in Eritrea, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland.
 - PDF-B (project preparation) about to commence.




Other UNEP/GEF POPs Activities

- **Support to local communities for the reduction of pesticides use in the Niger and Senegal River basins through Integrated Pest and Production Management**
 - Executed by FAO/Global IPM Facility in Benin, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal.
 - PDF-B (project preparation)





UNEP/GEF related activities

- **Projects that address land-based sources of pollution often have a POPs component, although this may not be the sole focus of the project.**
- **Example: Mediterranean Sea
Russian Arctic
Sao Francisco basin**





UNEP expedited procedures for enabling activities

- **Country develops NIP proposal. Assistance is available from Chemicals Unit and UNEP/GEF.**
- **Proposal is submitted to the GEF.**
- **In parallel, project document is processed.**
- **Upon receipt of letter from GEF CEO, cover page of prodoc is faxed to country. First disbursement can be made on receipt of faxed signature from country.**



IN CONCLUSION...

- **UNEP has wide experience and expertise on POPs;**
- **UNEP is the only agency with approved GEF POPs projects;**
- **UNEP has wide experience of the GEF, and has tailored its internal procedures to facilitate the GEF process and speed-up disbursement of funds.**





FOR MORE INFORMATION...

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ROWA Regional Perspective on Chemicals by Dr Basel Al-Yousfi



**REGIONAL
PERSPECTIVES ON
CHEMICALS**

Basel Al-Yousfi, Ph.D., PE, DEE
Regional Industry Officer
United Nations Environment Programme
Regional Office for West Asia



Regional Perception

- Conventions on Chemicals were not well understood in the region (i.e., industrial countries problems).
- Not enough exposure, and unanswered questions:
 - impacts of global commitment on restricting production and usage of chemicals on industrial, agricultural, and other sectors.



Regional Perception

- Concerns on fair access to financial and technical support (Some Arab countries experience with MP).
- Six Arab Countries (out of 22) and Iran signed or acceded. Many are in the process of signing.
- Like most countries in the world, none has ratified (yet).
- Several have asked (are acquiring) for UNEP to be the Implementing Agency to develop the NIP.



Regional Recommendations

- Awareness campaign for governments, industries and other sectors on benefits & applicability of SC in the region.
- We Propose:
 1. Utilize the technical expertise and financial resources available through GEF via the Interim Secretariat of the Convention, namely UNEP/Chemicals in Geneva.



Regional Recommendations

2. Utilize the regional technical expertise and resources available in ROWA to assist Member States develop NIPs, programmes and pilot projects.

3. Build on the MOU signed between ROWA, CAMRE, PERSGA, ROPME, CEDARE, to develop a regional network of experts, knowledge dissemination, information exchange and joint activities (i.e., regional centre)

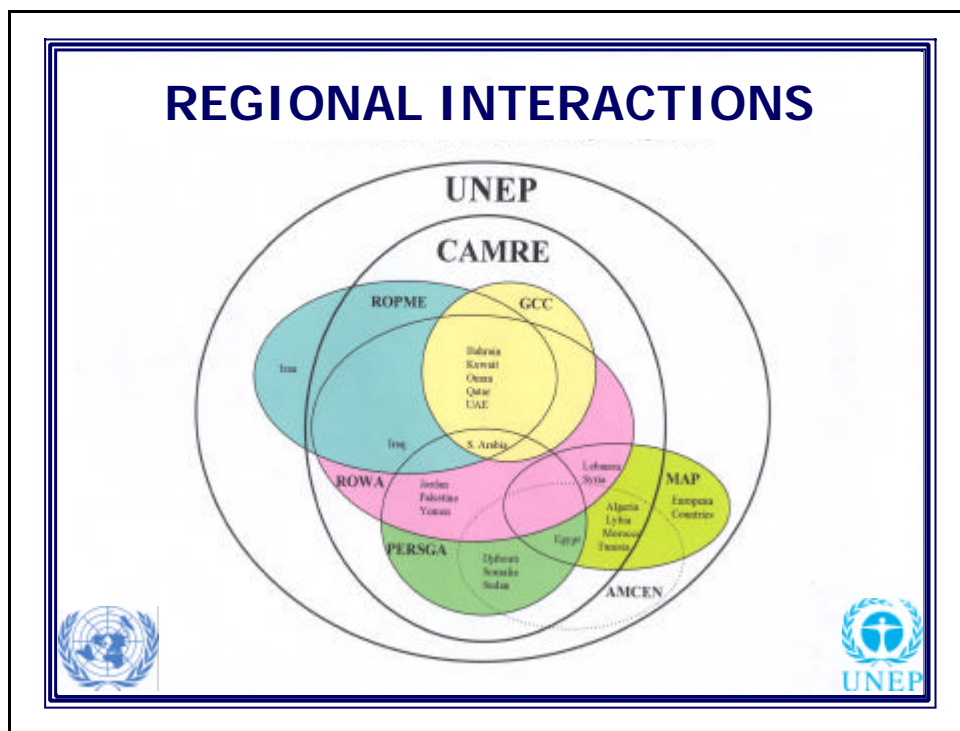


JEDDAH REGIONAL MOU

The Jeddah MOU was in 1999 by:

- **The Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for the Environment (CAMRE)**
- **The Regional Organisation for the Conservation of the Marine Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (PERSGA)**
- **The Regional Organisation for the Protection of the Marine Environment (ROPME)**
- **The Centre for Environment and Development in the Arab Region and Europe (CEDARE) joined in 2001**





Regional Recommendations

4. Initiate the development of joint regional standards and regulations, in concert with international programmes to reduce impacts of contaminants including POPs on human health and the environment.

5. ROWA feels that with the presence of industrial officers and the backstopping support of Chemicals Unit and GEF (among others), it can provide the required assistance to Member States.

8. COUNTRY REPORTS

ALGERIA

This presentation has been prepared for the benefit of participants at the Sub Regional Workshop, Manama-Bahrain 11-15 November 2001, on the implementation of the Stockholm Declaration on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

Legislation: origin and development

Legislation on chemicals in Algeria goes back to the 1980s, where a number of basic laws-legislations were adopted:

1. Law No. 03/83 of 5/2/1983 on the environment

One of the objectives of this law is to ensure prevention and to combat all forms of pollution and damage resulting from chemicals and their use.

The text of Chapter IV, Section IV of this law outlines the general principles, which have to be observed in the manufacture, use and importation of chemical substances as well as the conditions governing their circulation in the Algerian market. The objective is to control the risks, which could result from the spread of these into the environment.

- Article 110 determines the substances to which this chapter applies.
- Article 111 lays down the rules for the granting of permits to the manufactures and the importers of chemical substances before and after introduction into the markets.
- Article 113 defines the content of the mandate addressed to the Minister in charge of the Environment.
- Article 112 of the Constitution mandates the Minister in charge of the Environment to declare hazardous any chemical substance that could constitute a threat to the environment.
- Article 114 determines the nature of measures, which could be taken concerning chemicals declared to be hazardous.
- Article 115 enshrines the principle of the protection of confidentiality.
- Articles 116 and 117 oblige the importers and the producers of chemical substances to inform the Minister in charge of the Environment, of any new issue, which could emerge, and which could constitute new threats associated with substances produced or imported.
- Article 118 mandates the Governor to proceed to the impounding of any chemical substance introduced into the markets and in contravention with the texts in this Chapter IV.

2. Law No. 07/88 of 26/01/1988 on Hygiene, Safety and Occupational Medicine

This law defines the ways and means, which seek to ensure for workers the best possible conditions in matters of hygiene, safety and occupational medicine especially in industry and in the use of dangerous substances, products, preparations or compounds.

- Article 10 obliges employers, especially owners of factories and importers, to provide information to the competent authorities on the hazards, which these substances and preparations or compounds could represent.
- Article 19 obliges employers to raise awareness, and to provide information and training on the risks, which could be posed by substances used.
- The articles of this law on the protection of workers against chemical substances are complemented by Decision 05/91 of 19/01/91 relative to the general rules for protection applicable in matters of hygiene and safety at work especially Articles 4, 10 and 11 and which preview the adoption of measures for the protection of workers.

3. Decision No. 182/87 of 18/08/1987 on PCB (polychlorinated biphenyl) based oils, electrical appliances and equipment containing these oils and appliances and equipment contaminated with them.

This Decision regulates the conditions for the use, the handling, the transport and the storage of this substance and its appliances.

- Article 2 contains a prohibition of the importation, the manufacture, the purchase and the concession of these PCB based oils, the appliances and equipment which contain them or which have been contaminated by them. The text also includes measures on the following:
 - Periodic inspection of the operating appliances and equipment in implementation of Article 4.
 - The declaration form in application of Article 10.
 - The conditions, which have to be met in places in which these electrical appliances and equipment are housed, in implementation of Article 11.
 - The provisions and regulations governing the storage of PCB based oils and appliances and equipment contaminated with them in implementation of Article 13.
 - The provisions related to the use and the transport of these oils and the equipment contaminated with them in implementation of Article 14.

4. Decision No. 79/90 of 27/02/1990 relative to the regulation of the transport of hazardous substances and which defines the general conditions applicable for the transport of hazardous substances especially:

- The classification of substances according to their properties and the nature of the hazards they pose.
- The conditions governing the granting of licenses.

5. Standards relative to chemical substances.

- The legal and regulating texts relative to chemical substances cannot be implemented except through the adoption of national standards in this domain.
- Standards adopted to date concern the standards of industrial emissions.
- The standards for industrial liquid waste are defined by Decisions 160/1993 of 10/7/93 adopted in implementation of the law on the protection of the environment.

6. The members of the executive and supervisory bodies.

In Algeria there is a diverse group of directly or indirectly competent bodies (the members of the structure in charge of the control and supervision of chemical substances), notably:

- The Ministry of Restructuring and the Environment through environment inspectors.
- The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs through labour inspectors and occupational physicians.
- The Ministry of Health and the Population through the National Centre for Toxicology.

BAHRAIN

The Role of Environment Affairs in the State of Bahrain in Limiting the Dangers Associated with Persistent Chemical Substances and other Hazardous Chemicals

Dr. Afaf Sayed Aly Al Shaalah
Head of the Department of Pollution Control
Focal Point POPs/PCs and UNEP
for:
Environment Affairs - Bahrain

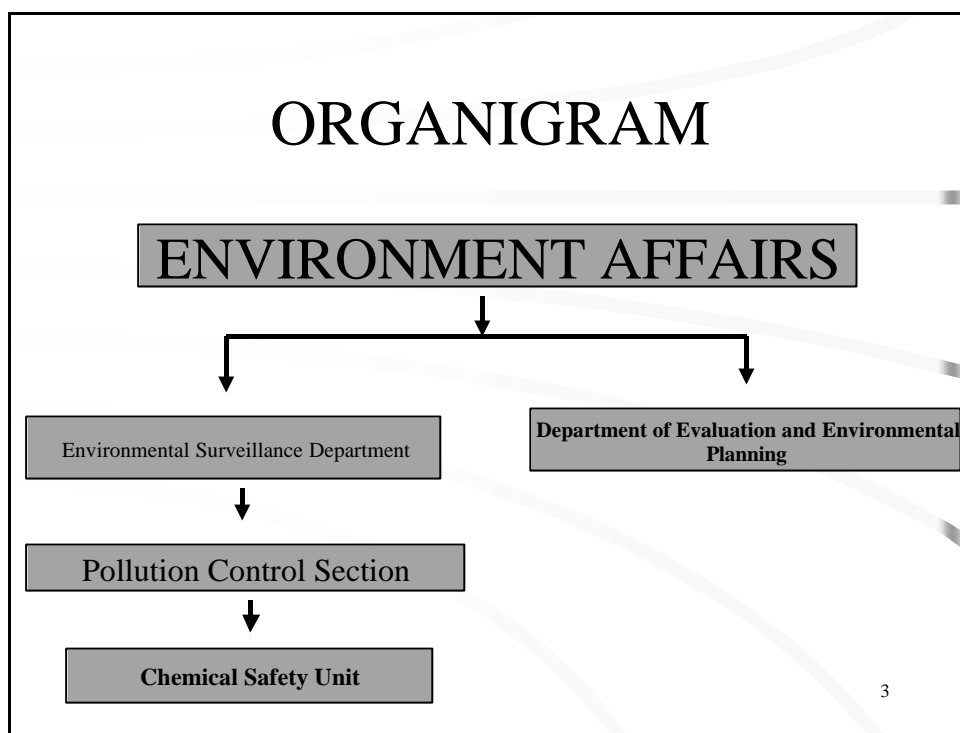
Regional Workshop for Awareness Raising on the Stockholm Convention
11-15 November 2001 Manama-Bahrain

1

Introduction

As a reflection of the Environment Affairs' desire to attain sustainable development and to secure the protection of the environment against polluting substances and agents, a special unit in charge of chemical safety has been established. It was established within the Pollution Control Department in the Environmental Surveillance Administration in order to ensure effective monitoring and control over chemical substances and to determine their threats to the environment at the workplace and, more globally in all industrial and service activities. The purpose is to formulate and implement a mechanism for the importation and circulation of chemical substances. A number of priorities have been determined for this unit including a number of programs.

2



Implementation of Environment Law No. 21/1996 and the Decisions it Adopted on Chemical Safety

Article 4 requires the specification of controls related to the importation and handling of chemical and radioactive substances and monitoring their implementation.

Article 10 prohibits spraying or using pesticides or other chemical substances in agriculture, public health or other purposes, unless the conditions, controls and safeguards have been observed, as determined by the Environment Authority in agreement with the Ministry of Health, Housing and Agriculture. This is done in a manner so as to protect the environment against the direct or indirect harmful effects of these pesticides or chemical compounds on both the short or long run.

Article 14 prohibits the circulation of hazardous substances and wastes without a permit/license to be issued by the Environment Authority. The Ministers, each within his or her jurisdiction, and in co-ordination with the Minister of State for Municipalities and Environment Affairs, issue a table of hazardous substances and wastes under discussion.

Article 15 obliges all those involved in the production or the circulation of hazardous substances in gaseous, liquid or solid form, to take all necessary precautions and observe all directives and conditions determined by the Environment Authority in a manner to ensure the prevention of any harm to the environment

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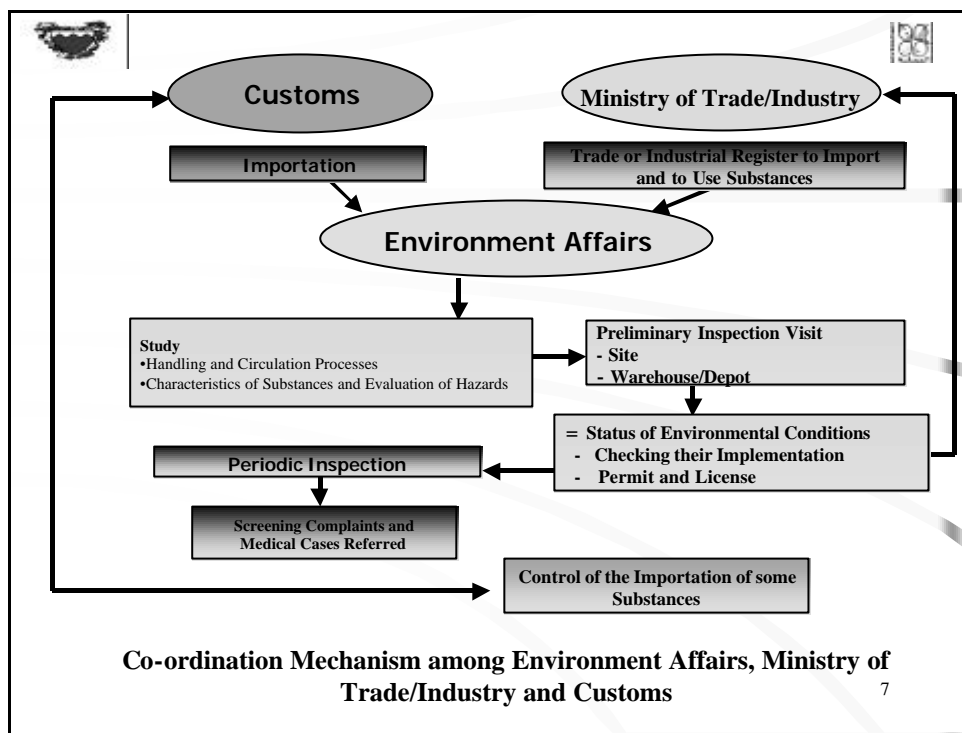
Ministerial Decisions

Decision No. 1/1999 on ozone depleting substances, implemented by the Chemical Safety Unit in co-operation with the Customs' Administration

A draft decision has been prepared on the subject of banning or severely restricting the importation and the circulation of highly hazardous chemicals

- 127 banned substances including the ten substances included in the Convention**
- 155 severely restricted substances**

6



Replacement of Polychlorinated Biphenyl PCB

Efforts were aimed at the beginning to transformers and condensers. In the early 1980s, The Ministry of Electricity and Water and The Bahrain Oil Company replaced their PCB containing equipment.

However, apart from these, there are other PCB based appliances and equipment which may still be in use. Thus, Environment Affairs is now in the process of determining and characterizing the uses of PCBs and locating such PCB based equipment. Serious efforts are being made to terminate these uses and to take early interim measures as determined in the Stockholm Convention.

Preparation of the National Profile for the Sound Management of Chemicals

A National Working Group, composed of relevant governmental and non-governmental organs working in the field of chemical safety, has been setup to participate in the process of data collection for the preparation of the chapters of the national profile. The Group was formed during a workshop held in May 1998, with the assistance of the WHO/EMRO. The WHO sent two experts who participated in the technical guidance process in order to initiate the task of preparing the profile. With the co-operation of all parties concerned, the profile was completed in May 2001. This National Document contains 12 chapters, illustrating the following:

9

Vital (demographic) data on the country at the national and regional levels

Basic information on the status and the existence of manufactured, imported, exported and utilized chemical substances in the country

The nature of problems associated with the production of and trading in chemical substances, their uses and the determination of the classes of substances of interest

The legal tools and non-legal mechanisms concerned with the management of chemicals, their implementation and the clarification of strong and weak points and points which may have been overlooked in association with their use

10

The tasks of specialized programs related to chemical safety within governmental ministries and other institutions

Available mechanisms to inform the public and workers about the possible hazards during the handling of these chemicals, their storage and their disposal

The activities of NGOs supporting national efforts in view of the management of chemicals

Co-ordination and participation mechanisms amongst ministries and governmental institutions in relation to chemical safety

11

Availability of information and data related to the management of chemical substances and the means of applying such information locally and nationally in order to reduce chemical hazards

Data related to the technical infrastructure available in the country in relation to the management of chemicals

Description of national participation and contribution to international organizations and instruments in the field of chemical safety and the determination of integration possibilities at the national level

Resources available to the state in relation to the various aspects of the management of chemical substances, including human and financial resources and the determination of the need for fresh resources

12

Establishment of a Preliminary Data-Base for Chemicals and their Uses

- Name of the institution
- Address
- Person in charge
- Chemical substance and its formula/composition
- Quantities of this substance imported and used
- Methods used in storing and handling the substance
- Information related to safety

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The Consolidated System for Chemical Safety in the Gulf Co-operation Council GCC States

The State of Bahrain, along with the other GCC states, participated in the preparation of the Consolidated System for the Management of Hazardous Chemical Substances. This project has been very carefully studied to provide guidance in the preparation of a scheme suitable to the State of Bahrain, in a manner to allow its use as an appropriate tool for the sound management of chemical substances in the country. Some of its articles have been selected and amended and included in a draft resolution specific to the State of Bahrain

14

The Study, Implementation of and Participation in International, Regional and Arab Conventions and Related Protocols on the Control of Chemical Hazards

The Strategy for the Protection of the Ozone Layer in Implementation of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol

The ratification and implementation of the Basel Convention on Hazardous Waste

The International Forum for Chemical Safety (IFCS)

Prior Inform Consent (PIC) procedures. A memorandum has been prepared and referred to higher authorities at Environment Affairs, recommending the ratification of the Rotterdam Convention

A memorandum on the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) has been submitted explaining its utility and our commitments towards it

15

National Capacity Building in the Field of Chemical Safety

Circulation and generalization of control procedures for the circulation and importation of all hazardous chemical substances

Facilitation of the process of identifying the sources of pollution resulting from chemical substances using the necessary techniques and means

Carrying out research and scientific studies in the field of chemical safety

The classification of chemicals and primary substances

The development of a data base for chemical substances

The establishment of a toxicology center and emergency preparedness

16

The Support of Measures Necessary for the Control of POPs in line with the Convention

As already mentioned, all of the chemicals of Appendix A and B of the Convention are included among the substances intended for a ban, through a draft resolution on the importation or circulation of hazardous substances, which will be adopted by Environment Affairs soon.

The Ministries of Health, Housing and Agriculture have been approached to find out about the extent of their use of POPs. Responses indicated that POPs are not used, but there is no close scrutiny of the private sector which possibly could be using pesticides containing POPs. This would therefore make it necessary to ensure support for the study of these substances in order to ensure that they are POPs free

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In addition to their use as pesticides, there are other uses for POPs. For example heptachlor is used for treating wood and in underground cable connector boxes while chlordane is used as an additive for laminated wood adhesives. We believe it is important to ascertain whether or not such uses do exist in Bahrain.

There is a special exemption for the production and use of DDT malaria control. This exemption could cause for us a problem since we are an importing state of agricultural produce. The problem arises in cases where such agricultural produce had been contaminated with exempted substances. This would require a request for material and technical support to control these products

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Although PCB has been replaced in electrical power plants, still the USA/DNA notification we received recently indicated that this substance has been exported to Bahrain. This means that this substance is still in use in the country which in turn requires a comprehensive study to collect informative data on their use. Appendix C also illustrates that this substance could be released as an unintentional pollutant during some industrial processes. This also requires support in order to better study the problem

We have to have a clear, well studied and supported policy to reduce the unintentional release or to eliminate it for each of the POPs included in Annex C. These are emitted from processes including organic substances or chlorine as a result of incomplete combustion or chemical reactions

IRAN

First of all, on behalf of my government, I would like to thank the United Nations Environment Program, GEF and the Government of Bahrain as the host, for arranging this workshop and providing an opportunity for better understanding of the Stockholm Convention. Certainly this workshop would help all delegates get a more detailed view of the Conventions implications for their countries when it gets implemented in future and it is expected that it helps them bring the ideals of the negotiators into reality. Fortunately, nowadays a nationwide consensus has emerged in Iran on the need for a national program to address environmental problems, including POPs. Iranian government is now trying to institutionalise more than before, the regulations necessary to tackle such problems by adopting a series of official policies and preparing legislative acts to be proposed to the Parliament for approval.

The Supreme Council for the Protection of the Environment headed by the President is the highest regulating authority in Iran for environmental issues and the newly established Department of Environment (DOE), headed by the Vice President, supervises the protection and conservation of the environment in the country. DOE enforces the law passed by the parliament and the policies and strategies adopted by the Supreme Council of Environment.

The National Sustainable Development Committee, established in 1993, which comprises of relevant agencies and NGOs, also provides a more general context for national coordination of action plans for enforcement of regulations and policies on environment.

Environmental Regulations and law,

The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran is the main legal basis for environmental regulations and law in Iran. According to Article 50 of the Constitution, environmental conservation is a public duty therefore, economic or other activities, which cause environmental pollution or other irreversible damages, are forbidden. Most important regulations and laws on environmental issues enacted in Iran are as follows:

- The Constitution of the I.R of Iran (Article 50) approved in 1979,
- The Water Pollution Prevention Guideline in 1984,
- The wastewater effluent standard in 1991,
- The Amendment of Water Pollution Prevention Guideline 1994,
- The Amendment of Wastewater Effluent Standard in 1994,
- Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines in 1995.

Adoption of the Strategy of Hazardous Waste Management;

The most recent step taken by Supreme Council of Environment Protection was the adoption of the Strategy of Hazardous Waste Management, which should be added to

the above list. This strategy that tackles almost every aspect of hazardous waste management, from national priorities to procedural formalities, could be considered the most comprehensive official directive on environmental issues. It also provides a permanent auditing regime, which controls exports and import of hazardous wastes.

The Status of POPs in Iran:

1-Pesticides;

All pesticides, except Mirex, have been registered in Iran since 1968. Aldrin, Dieldrin, Endrin, HCB, Chlordan, and Heptachlor had been used for pest control, storage sterilization and Rodents & Cicada control. DDT has been used in Agriculture & health sectors.

It should be noted that agrochemical business in Iran is also a government monopoly and is governed by three independent bodies, all of which are affiliates of Ministry of Jihad-e-Keshavarzi. These bodies are as follows;

- 1) Plant Protection Organization (PPO), which is the executive body and is responsible for registration of pesticides, determining the type and amount of products to be imported each year.
- 2) Plant Pests and Diseases Research Institute, which is the research body of the Ministry of Jihad.
- 3) Agricultural Support Services Co. (ASSC), which is the commercial body of the Ministry of Jihad and is responsible for procurement from outside and local sources of all pesticides and their distribution through the county according to directives issued by PPO.

Unfortunately some obsolete unwanted pesticides stocks have accumulated in warehouses around the country and over several decades we have had no inventory of these stocks.

Leaking drums and torn bags can seriously increase the occupational risks at storage sites and to public health and the environment in general. Therefore there is a desperate need for knowledge and technology for sound disposal of obsolete pesticides, especially for POPs.

It should be added that due to lack of an effective alternative, DDT is still being used in Iran by Ministry of Health for vector control when necessary, which is of course in accordance with the guidelines of WHO and within the country specific exemptions allowed by the Stockholm Convention.

Nonetheless, Iranian authorities are trying to use some less hazardous pesticides and non- chemical measures such as biological and cultivation control as new methods for pest control as long as they are effective.

It worth to add that in the recent decades an integrated pest management programs (IPM) has been carried out through the network of farmers' extension services and research institutions aimed at reduction of pesticide use.

2- PCBs:

Existing PCBs in Iran are mostly being used in old transformers and capacitors belonging to the Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Industries and Ministry of Petroleum. Their replacement would be a long and costly program therefore; Iran is listed as a country to use specific exemption under the Stockholm Convention in this regard.

Meanwhile there is also a large volume of obsolete PCBs stocks around the country, which is posing a considerable threat to the population and the environment, and unfortunately neither the sufficient funds nor the technology is available to deal with the problem.

3- Dioxins & Furans:

There are some industries, incinerators, household's and., sources of unintentional production of Dioxins and Furans in Iran, but we have some problems to monitor, control and stop their releases into the atmosphere. Due to lack of technology and scarcity of funds, it is impossible to identify sources and prevent emissions.

Iran's Role in International Activities for Chemical Safety:

There is an understanding among high-ranking officials at cabinet level that our efforts could not be restricted within national boundaries and as we are living on a fragile small planet, we have to have global concerns as well.

In this line and based on aforementioned concept, Iran has actively participated in negotiation of all relevant environmental conventions.

Among all of them, and within the agenda of this workshop, it worth to mention that in 1992 Iranian Parliament authorized the government to become a member of the Basel Convention.

Iran has also played an active role in the process of negotiating and adopting the text of Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions.

Iran is now the Vice-chair of the INC for Stockholm Convention and is also chairing the Asia pacific Regional Group in that context.

Iranian delegates also have a good record of substantial interaction with other delegates within the IFCS and Iran is now a member of Standing Committee of that Forum. Iran has also hosted a sub-regional workshop on POPs.

At the end it should be emphasized that despite all activities mentioned above, due to the large scale of requirements for POPs management we believe that it would not be possible for us to get even close to the aims of Stockholm convention without real technical and financial assistance by eligible parties (developed countries) through bilateral and international cooperation.

IRAQ

The increase and the diversity of chemicals and their use to meet the requirements of progress motivated the competent authorities in the Republic of Iraq to step up controls on the circulation and the use of these substances including pesticides in order to better protect the health of humans and the environment.

Despite the extremely harsh conditions prevailing in Iraq as a result of the continued unjust and unjustified embargo, Iraq constantly seeks to remain in the rank of progressive countries in the measures it adopts towards many issues including those related to chemical safety. A national co-ordination center has been set up and comprises a chemical safety branch, which acts as a channel of communication in this respect.

There are also several organs in the country concerned with the question of chemical safety including issues related to persistent organic pollutants. The following are their tasks:

- 1 Monitoring and control of imported chemicals in particular restricted chemicals and substances.
- 2 Listing cases of poisoning or toxicity resulting from chemicals and responding to such cases, where a toxicology investigation and information center takes charge of such duties.
- 3 The formulation of environmental legislation banning the use of certain hazardous pesticides, which constitute a threat to human health and the environment including DDT and Chlordane.
- 4 The formulation of environmental directives on public health to protect the workers involved in the use of carcinogenic chemicals.
- 5 The formulation of directives on the storage, the circulation, the handling, the manufacture, the classification and the registration of chemicals.
- 6 The formulation of special directives appended to the Law on Public Health on the handling of oils and aromatic benzene.
- 7 The follow-up of incipient industrial projects working with chemicals, like the petro-chemicals industry, in accordance with national legislations and regulations.
- 8 The follow-up of existing industrial projects and industries with a potential effect on the environment and the monitoring and evaluation of the extent of their compliance with the rules of general safety in terms of health and environmental aspects in facilities concerned with raw materials and products.
- 9 The evaluation of the effect on health of these substances for the workers through preventive medical examination and measures for those exposed to these chemical pollutants as well as the treatment and the follow-up of detected cases and the evaluation of the practical capacity of patients or persons affected.

- 10 The preparation of awareness raising programs for workers in this field to better inform them on their work environment.
- 11 There are special programs on chemical safety in co-operation with the World Health Organization (WHO) on the management of chemical substances and the preparation of multiple national strategies. Recently, national inventories have been prepared for chemical substances and have been circulated to the various authorities and organs, which deal with these substances in an attempt to co-ordinate work according to the terms of the inventories. Several workshops have also been organized on this question.
- 12 A national register has been prepared by a specialized national committee. This register contains the lists of chemicals of various types and descriptive information on their chemical and physical properties, their hazards and their handling methods.
- 13 The undertaking of studies and research on the health and environmental effects of chemicals. Advanced studies have been carried out on the effect of heavy elements on the Iraqi citizen including:
 - The effect of lead in the atmosphere and ambient air on children.
 - The effect of lead on workers involved in the manufacture of batteries.
 - The effect of aluminum on drinking water and its effects on the Iraqi citizen especially its role in causing paralysis agitans.
- 14 Participation in the preparation and the presentation of educational and awareness raising materials in this field like the publication of bulletins and special leaflets on chemical safety as well as awareness raising through literature and the media, in particular information on the use of pesticides and their hazards.

Through the fore-mentioned activities, public authorities in the country seek to determine and control the sources of all types of chemical pollution in order to preserve a sound environment and hence protect the health of our citizens.

In conclusion, we wish to address our thanks and appreciation to the organizers of the workshop who provided the conditions for the participation of the Iraqi delegation in this august assembly. Equally we wish to address our thanks to the State of Bahrain for its kind and generous reception.

JORDAN

At the outset I would like to express my thanks to the sponsors and the organisers of this workshop and to thank the host country for the kind welcome we received.

Since the beginning of the eighties, the Jordanian Government has been according great attention to the question of POPs (Persistent Organic Pollutants). It was at that time that the world at large became aware of the hazards associated with the use of persistent organic pesticides like organic chlorine compounds (DDT, Aldrin, Dieldrin, Heptachlor, Chlordane etc), and their effect on the health of man and the environment. The Jordanian Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture banned the importation and the use of this group of compounds by a series of decisions and legislations and replaced them with organic phosphorous compounds and carbamate pesticides. These compounds are considered among the less persistent pesticides in the environment.

In view of the recent widespread use of pesticides and their negative effects on the health and safety of man, much attention has been devoted to the question at the national, regional and international levels. A number of research centres and regional and international authorities have been set up to lay down the rules and the bases for the circulation and the use of these pesticides according to health and environment criteria. The United Nations Environment Programme founded the Prior Inform Consent (PIC) programme, which is the prior notification of consent on the exchange and circulation of pesticides. According to the terms of this programme, no prohibited dangerous pesticides are exported to any country before the country's prior consent. The Ministry of Agriculture adopted a number of resolutions on agricultural pesticides in 1986 invoking Article 66 of the Law on Agriculture 20/1973, relative to the conditions governing the importation of agricultural pesticides and the conditions for the registration of agricultural pesticides and those of the trading, sale and circulation of these pesticides. The Ministry of Agriculture set up modern laboratories for the detection of pesticides' residues in agricultural produce and the Ministry sponsored the publication of the Codex Alimentarius on the maximum levels permitted as residues (MRL), for all pesticides in the various crops, in view of the absence of national limits or levels.

Other harmful or hazardous substances and their circulation are covered by Articles 5 and 34 of the Law on the Protection of the Environment 12/1995, relative to prohibited substances (simple and compound substances), and which are prohibited as a result of their negative effects on public health or the environment by virtue of current and effective legislations or by virtue of international and regional conventions to which the Kingdom of Jordan is party.

The same applies to restricted substances (which are substances of restricted use due to health or environmental reasons by virtue of a permit issued by the competent authority). The same also applies to wastes (which are substances that cannot be disposed of in waste disposal dumps or ordinary public waste dumps or sewers because of their hazardous properties and their harmful effects on the environment and on the safety of living beings and which also require special means of treatment and disposal).

Under this regimen, a technical committee chaired by the Director of the General Authority for the Protection of the Environment is set up, and whose members represent the various ministries and authorities. This committee is in charge of the classification of the harmful, hazardous and restricted substances and their waste and the establishment of the bases, rules,

means and technical and scientific methods for their use, storage and disposal. This in turn is defined on the basis of directives issued for this purpose, and the determination of the appropriate sites for the disposal of harmful and dangerous substances and their waste.

Industrial and manufacturing establishments as well as laboratories, scientific research centres, and medical centres which in any way handle these wastes or harmful or hazardous substances are committed under this regimen to provide the Authority for the Protection of the Environment regularly with information on the kinds of chemical and physical substances and their properties and quantities which are in use for different purposes, and the separation of harmful and hazardous waste from other waste in suitable separate containers.

Under this regimen also, it is prohibited for any person to introduce, import or dump any harmful or hazardous waste in Jordanian territories or the Jordanian regional waters or airspace. It is also prohibited to export any hazardous or harmful substances unless by virtue of a decision by the Council for the Protection of the Environment on the basis of a recommendation by the committee with due regard to any international conventions relative to the question.

As for international conventions, Jordan was among the first countries to have signed the Basel and the Rotterdam Conventions. The Cabinet has now approved the signing of the Stockholm Convention, and our Permanent Representative in New York has been instructed to proceed accordingly. We are awaiting the completion of the procedures

KUWAIT

Introduction

In his quest to harness the resources of the environment to attain prosperity and the maximum benefit, man through his actions caused much devastation to the environment and its equilibrium.

Amongst the damages that the environment has sustained was the pollution, which now affects nearly every part of the world. The price was exorbitant and man continues to pay the toll in terms of his health, his survival, his economic situation and his opportunities of endeavour and employment.

As a result, the problems of the environment have been receiving the requisite attention in all countries of the world due to the appearance of several changes which augur ill for the future and which have rendered vast and varied parts of the world polluted and unfit for human habitation or for hosting other living beings.

The pollution of the environment is in the first place an international rather than a local problem. Pollutants are affected by a number of factors and exhibit the property of movement and transmission across national and international boundaries.

The Stockholm Convention reflects the importance the world attaches to Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), and the necessity of adopting scientific measures to face the danger of these pollutants, which continue to accumulate and to move across international borders and frontiers. Pollutants move and settle in places far away from their place of origin to which they are carried by air and water and leave behind effects highly toxic to public health. The Convention thus urges and encourages States to adopt measures to reduce or to eliminate the production, use and release of these POPs.

Conventions, Laws and Decisions relative to Chemicals in the State of Kuwait.

- The Basel Convention
- The Rotterdam Convention
- The Stockholm Convention
- The Law on the Environment No. 21/1995, amended under Law No. 16/1996 on Public Policies for the Protection of the Environment in Kuwait.
- The Executive Regulations for Environmental Standards for the Production of Chemical Substances, their Safety and their Export to and from the State of Kuwait, as well as Customs' Transit through its Territories (Annex 1).
- Ministerial Decision 318/1987 on the conditions and the controls for the production, importation and registration of pesticides.
- Ministerial Decision 26/1995 prohibiting the use, importation, export and production of asbestos, as well as all other substances which utilise asbestos in their manufacture.
- Ministerial Decision 87/2000 prohibiting the production, the importation, the export, the circulation and the use of air fresheners, varnishes and similar products which contain methylene chloride.

- Decision 2/1996 on the vehicles for the transport of hazardous substances.
- Ministerial Decision 95/1995 approving the list of hazardous pesticides' preparations dangerous to public health and the environment and prohibiting their registration and circulation in the state of Kuwait (this includes those pesticides covered by the Stockholm Convention).
- Ministerial Decision 256/2000 on the standardisation and control of the importation of ozone depleting substances and the prohibition of the importation of products, equipment and tools which contain these.

Authorities Concerned with Chemical Substances

The National Committee for the Circulation of Chemical Substances: A Ministerial Committee was formed on the basis of Ministerial Decision 8/1990. The Committee is responsible for regulating the circulation of chemical substances; the follow-up and implementation of the recommendations of the official committees and authorities concerned with chemical substances; the preparation of final decisions on hazardous chemical substances and the study of local and international legislation and referring these to the Director General of the Authority for examination. The Chemical Substances' Section, affiliated to the General Authority on the Environment, is considered the executive body for the Committee. The following are members of the committee:

- The General Authority for the Environment.
- Kuwait Oil Company.
- The Municipality of Kuwait.
- The Ministry of the Interior.
- The General Department of Fire-fighting.
- Shueibah refinery.
- The Petro-Chemicals Company.
- The General Authority for Industries.
- The General Customs Administration.
- Kuwait Scientific Research Institute.
- The Ministry of Petroleum.
- The Ministry of Health.

The Joint Standing Committee for the Regulation of the Manufacture and the Importation of Pesticides. One of the duties of this Committee is to formulate public policies for the manufacture, importation and use of products as well as the follow-up of decisions by international bodies and the periodic inspection of pesticides' factories and depots. The following are members of the Committee:

- The Ministry of Health.
- The Public Authority for the Environment.
- The Public Authority for Agriculture and Fisheries.

The Sources of POPs close to water resources or borders.

- Oil refineries.
- Electrical Power Generation Plants.
- The Petro-Chemicals Plant.
- Hospital incinerators.

Types of Industries and their locations

- Petroleum Industries Southern Kuwait
- Petro-Chemical Industries Southern Kuwait
- Power Generation Plants Southern Kuwait
- Productive Industries Southern Kuwait

Some Comments on Chemical Substances covered by the Convention

The State of Kuwait is one of the countries supporting international efforts for the preservation of the environment, especially where it concerns POPs, in order to enhance the protection of mankind and the environment from the hazards associated with the use of these substances and to ensure their minimal use or their ban in the future while adhering to the commitment to the implementation of the provisions of the convention.

Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)

The Ministry of Electricity and Water Resources is the single authority, which uses PCB in some of its electrical transformers. Efforts have been made by both the Public Authority for the Environment and the Ministry of Electricity and Water Resources in order to decommission 90 transformers, which contain PCB. These have been exported from Kuwait according to the special conditions set by the Basel Convention in view of the lack of adequate disposal and decommissioning facilities locally. These transformers were replaced by another type utilising ordinary oils or dry transformers. Despite these measures there are still some transformers, which contain PCB.

The following table shows the number of transformers disposed of:

Authority	Number of Transformers	Quantity in Tons	Year
Ministry of Electricity and Water Resources	85 transformers	700 tons	1994
Ministry of Electricity and Water Resources	9 transformers	75 tons	1998

DDT

The State of Kuwait is not an agricultural country, and thus does not keep a stock of pesticides. Kuwait does not use DDT in public health or in malaria control.

Dioxin and Furans (PCDD/F)

These compounds often result from gas effluents emanating from the incineration of medical waste in incinerators. There are 10 such incinerators in Kuwait belonging to

the Ministry of Health for the disposal of hospital waste. These incinerators were built at the beginning of the eighties, are old and are not equipped to control the pollutants resulting from incineration. Despite the existence of two new incinerators, which were built over five years ago, still their status in environmental terms has not been evaluated. It is only natural for these to fall below modern environmental standards (following the proof advanced on the harm caused by dioxin compounds). The method for controlling resulting pollutants has not been evaluated in environmental terms since when these were received they were not accompanied by an environmental evaluation of effluent pollutants. Hospital waste contains a high proportion of plastic compounds, a major source of dioxin emissions in the environment, according to US studies on the protection of the environment.

Measures that have been taken to reduce the phenomenon of gas emissions

The Public Authority for the Environment in co-operation with the Ministry of Health has set up a panel to determine the optimum means for the appropriate disposal of medical waste. On the basis of the recommendations, which have been prepared by the Technical Committee, it was deemed necessary to provide for the acquisition of modern incinerators and alternatives for the treatment and the disposal of hospital and medical waste. It was decided to designate two sites one in the north and the other in the south. Each of these is designated as a medical centre, which comprises an alternative to incineration and an incinerator to dispose of medical waste. It was provided that the Public Authority for the Environment, in co-operation with the competent authorities, designates those sites.

- As a follow up to the subject, the Ministry of Health in co-operation with the Public Authority, took a first step towards the setting up of a committee to rule on the eligibility of all companies specialised in this field and a tender was organised in this respect.
- A special technical committee was set up to evaluate the eligibility of waste-transporting companies and to oblige those companies which transport medical waste to implement and apply all the conditions pre-determined by the Public Authority for the Environment and the Municipality of Kuwait. The Authority rules on the eligibility of companies for the transport of dangerous waste and those in charge of transporting domestic waste.
- The special standards on the environment within the State of Kuwait were finalised. These have been adopted on 7/10/2001 in order for them to apply to, and be implemented by, all governmental and non-governmental sectors. These standards become applicable one year after adoption (Annex 2).
- The finalisation of the formulation of special standards on the management of medical waste with a view to applying them in a binding manner to bodies concerned.
- There is an incinerator for the disposal of dangerous waste which comprises:
 - An administrative building.
 - A workshop/atelier.
 - A warehouse/depot.
 - A laboratory equipped with all analytical equipment.
 - Two pits/tips, one for specialised use and the other for inert waste.

- ❑ Specially designated locations for the preparation of a larger number of future sites.
- ❑ A site designated for the incinerator of dangerous chemicals. There is an area designated for the building of a central industrial incinerator within the plant.

Multiple aromatic hydrocarbon compounds

This is a group of chemical compounds, which could be emitted from the oil companies' fumes' disposal vents during the comprehensive combustion of organic petro-compounds

Pesticides listed in Appendix A of the Convention

A ministerial decision bearing the reference 95/1995 has been adopted banning the registration of pesticides covered by the Convention (aldrin, chlordane, endrin, heptachlor, HCB, mirex, toxaphene).

Recommendations

- The State of Kuwait is keen on observing all the provisions of the Stockholm Convention. The Government is adopting all necessary legal and administrative measures to prohibit the production, the use, the importation and the exportation of chemicals listed in Appendix A and B of the Convention in order to reduce the intentional and unintentional release of these during production and/or use with a view to total elimination.
- Kuwait is in the process of evaluating current emissions. It is expected that there will be updated listings of sources of release and estimates of the status of release. Currently we lack data on POPs because we do not have the necessary measurement tools and specialised laboratories. This necessitates the provision of material and technical assistance in order to make available the required data.
- There is a need for a clear and supportive policy in order to reduce unintentional emissions or to eliminate them totally for all chemicals contained in Appendix C using specialised technical expertise.
- There is a need to engage in awareness raising as to the nature of POPs and the hazards associated with them through well-planned campaigns.

LEBANON

The Government of the Republic of Lebanon and the Ministry of Environment would like to present all their wishes for this workshop to be a great success.

We, the Lebanese delegates, would like to address all our gratitude for the supervisors and organizers of this very important meeting and hope it will be the first in a series of accomplishments within the context of the important Stockholm Convention.

We would like also to thank the hosting country for its hospitality and interest in the environmental issues as well as the dear colleagues and participants for their dedication.

Lebanon became exposed to the objectives and activities of UNEP chemicals very recently. However, the Ministry of Environment specific interest in UNEP programs and corresponding tasks dated back to the end of the year 1995. By that time, the newly established Ministry of Environment started to take more and more efficient role in the national environmental issues. This role was clearly reflected in the Lebanese combat against the illegal trade of hazardous wastes that were targeting the country during wartime.

The Republic of Lebanon ratified the Basel Convention in 1995 and started to participate in its meetings. This participation became clearly active in the early 1997 whereby the environmental authority represented by the Ministry of Environment aimed at implementing this convention's rules and regulations and at developing related national legislative tools for application. For instance, a law was issued (currently subject to detailed amendments) which prohibits the illegal trade of hazardous wastes and its unsound management that would seriously jeopardize the human health and the environment. This law also indicates the corresponding maximal penalties.

A METAP funded project related to the development of a National Hazardous Wastes Programmes is actually being implemented in Lebanon and hosted by the Ministry of Environment.

In the year 1996 a serious interest was developed in the agenda of the Intergovernmental Forum of the Chemical Safety and since it was continuously followed up. Within this context the Ministry of Environment is developing a database that would enable it to formulate a national management plan for the chemicals throughout their life cycle and a national programs for chemical safety.

The Ministry of Environment is proud to announce that Lebanon was among the first countries that followed up the cause of the POPs and the PTS from the very beginning and participated in or contributed to their corresponding international meetings especially those held in Abu Dhabi and Tehran. Correspondence and communication with the UNEP chemicals programs have been a non-stop activity that reflects our deep involvement and dedication to their environmental raised issues.

A corresponding achievement is the latest approval given by UNEP Secretariat for the implementation of a project entitled “ Development of National Implementation Plans for the Management of Persistent Organic Pollutants in Lebanon” and a previous case study on the “ Assessment of Dioxins in Soil Matrices in Lebanon” in 1998.

Lebanon participated in the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee Meeting held in Johannesburg, and another achievement of the Lebanese Republic was the signature of the Stockholm Convention as soon as it became an effective internationally legally binding document. Actually the Ministry of Environment is working on the preparation of the ratification law that will be issued as soon as possible.

The Ministry of Environment organizes and implemented and is still working on different activities that help in limiting the negative impacts of the Persistent Toxic Substances and the following tasks were targeted:

- A list of prohibited chlorinated pesticides was issued in different ministerial decisions. Unfortunately the field monitoring activities are still not satisfactory due to the lack of the human resources in the Ministry.
- Although a national survey on the obsolete pesticides in terms of quantities, types and locations does not exist, a mutual collaboration with FAO was performed for the sake of disposing of a large quantity of obsolete pesticides found in a warehouse. This activity was performed with total compliance with the rules and regulations specified in the Basel convention.
- Initial studies and surveys are being done in order to come up with a national management plan for the sound disposal of oil containing PCBs. This task is in its final stages and the cooperation is very effective between the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Energy and Water and the Electricity Du Liban Establishment.
- Preparation of the national survey and preliminary data collection and analysis and the reports and correspondence documents for nominating Lebanon to be selected as pilot country in the PTS projects funded by GEF: “ Development of National Implementation Plans for the Management of Persistent Organic Pollutants in Lebanon”. Based on the above, Lebanon was selected as a pilot country in addition to other eleven selected countries. This project is expected to start very soon.
- Participation in the Regionally based assessment of PTS project funded by GEF. The Ministry of Environment assigned, in its letter referenced 3365/B/2000, dated 13/11/2000, and addressed to Mr. James Willis-Director of UNEP Chemicals, two national correspondents who also act as national focal points for following up UNEP Chemicals activities. One of the assigned missions is providing the project manager with the nationally collected data that has already started. The duration of this project is expected to be two full years by which the professional expertise will be developed and the technical, institutional, and legislative tools will be formulated and implemented on the national level within the strategic plans set by the Ministry of Environment. We are confident that the corresponding results will be disseminated to the regional countries and everybody will benefit from the lessons learned. The

Republic of Lebanon will also in turn go over the other countries experiences in this matter and consequently benefit from them.

- A draft decree on the import and export of industrial waste and toxic chemical substances is currently under preparation. This decree includes effective measures towards the prohibition and limitation in the use or the gradual disposal of certain substances. It also includes the possibility of introducing some alternative substances where appropriate.

Finally, the Republic of Lebanon expresses its interest in participating in the international efforts performed on the regional level for the common cause which we are all working for: protecting the environment and the human health from the risks imposed by the persistent toxic chemical substances. This interest is based on the availability of a good academic human and analytical expertise, especially that the environment core lab in the American University of Beirut with the cooperation of the Lebanese Ministry of Environment, has added PCBs to its analytical parameters. Moreover, a capacity building program is now being initiated in this lab as a preparation phase for adding dioxins' and furans' parameters.

As a final statement, I would like to end my presentation with the following: the Minister of Environment has just told me that the procedure of ratifying Stockholm Convention will be proposed in the work schedule of the Council of Ministers next week.

I wish you all the success in this meeting.

Thank you for listening,

The Chemicals Team in the Service of the Prevention of the Impacts of Technology and Natural Disasters.

The Lebanese Ministry of Environment.

LIBYA

Introduction

Chemical substances today represent the main components of the majority of economic activities, productive processes, and the control of diseases as well as the various fields of industry.

Today, more than one million chemical substances are known in the world. Every year, thousands of new chemical compounds are discovered, and of this massive number of chemicals only a few thousand are known in terms of the harms and problems that could result from their use. Toxic chemicals are used in many activities and products, most notably:

- 1) Pesticides
- 2) Medicinal products, drugs and medicaments
- 3) Agricultural fertilizers
- 4) Food industries (food additives)
- 5) Detergents (soaps, antiseptics, shampoos and others)
- 6) Plastics
- 7) Mining
- 8) Industry

In view of the benefits and economic value of these substances, their use has become widespread after the Second World War. Suddenly, some problems associated with their use started emerging, and their harmful aspects became more prominent as time went by. Studies and research increased and focused on the adverse effects of these substances. It was then that national and international authorities were formed to oversee the use of these substances and to establish rules for their circulation, handling and transport. Legislations were adopted for the control and the registration of these products.

In the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and according to the terms of Decision 912 of 1984, and Law No. 7 of 1982 adopted by the Public People's Congress on the Environment, the Public Authority for the Environment was set up.

In its Chapters on the Protection of the Environment against the Dangers Posed by Chemical Substances and Pesticides, the Law contains the following elements:

- 1) In Chapter 1, Article 7, Para. 6, on the mission of the Authority, the Law stipulates that the Authority is competent in the matter of issuing permits for activities that could cause pollution.
- 2) In Chapter 4, Article 50 (The Protection of Water Resources), the Authority is competent to make observations on the importation, manufacture, transport and use of all types of pesticides, chemical substances and other substances, in

a manner to ensure the protection of water resources against pollution whether these water resources are surface water resources, aquifers or others.

- 3) In the Chapter on the Protection of Food Materials, Article 51, Para. 1, controls are set on chemical pesticides' residues and other substances used in protecting plants and vegetables, and the determination of their effects on agricultural produce, in order to determine the level of toxicity.
- 4) In the Chapter on the Protection of the Soil, Article 57 stipulates the control and regulation of the circulation and sale of chemical substances and pesticides and the control of the effect of solid and liquid residues and on humans and the agricultural environment.

The Public People's Committee, in line with the provisions of this law, issued its directives on the ban on the importation, the manufacture, the circulation and the use of chemical pesticides unless prior authorization is first obtained from the Public Authority for the Environment.

Through our statement today, we shall review some of the efforts made by the Public Authority for the Environment in controlling chemical substances and pesticides.

THE ORGANISATIONAL PROGRAM ADOPTED BY THE PUBLIC AUTHORITY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT IN CONTROLLING PESTICIDES AND CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.

The Public Authority for the Environment has begun the formulation of a regulatory program for the control of chemical substances and pesticides imported and circulated in the Jamahiriya since the second half of 1987. The Public Authority has been devoting great attention to the regulation of the importation, distribution and use of pesticides and chemical substances in the Jamahiriya. This is done in line with environmental legislation in order to reduce the risks resulting from the use and circulation of these chemicals and to avoid harmful effects through adopting sound methods for the use, circulation, storage and disposal of these toxic substances. Measures have been taken to keep abreast of scientific advances in this respect and to curtail unscrupulous attitudes engaged in by some exporters of these substances. Measures are also being taken to ensure maximum compliance with specifications and the provisions of international instruments to protect developing countries against the harms resulting from the importation of chemical substances and pesticides especially the highly hazardous ones.

The Implementation Program consists of three main parts:

- 1) Data collection and documentation
- 2) Importation and Discharge Permits and Authorizations.
- 3) Inspection and legal/judicial control.

Data collection

The Authority collects data on pesticides and chemical substances, their harmful effects, residues, wastes and transmission in the environment from a variety of local and international sources. The purpose is to evaluate the substances imported and used.

Locally: A list of the permitted pesticides has been prepared according to the lists registered by the People's Committee on Health, for public health pesticides.

Internationally: The National Coordinator for the World Health Organization in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah was approached in view of enabling the Authority to obtain, through the WHO, information in the form of reports, bulletins or other material on pesticides and chemical substances, their uses and the adverse side effects associated with them.

The preparation of a register for pesticides and chemical substances: There is a file for each of the substances that are manufactured or imported. The file contains all available information and data as well as the results of field studies. These files enable the documentation of harmful effects associated with the use of these substances and are utilized in the registration processes as well as in the formulation of future plans by specialized committees.

Importation and Discharge Permits and Authorizations.

The Authority has engaged in the implementation of the directives issued by the Public People's Committee, and which relate to the control of the importation and the manufacture of pesticides, chemical substances and related products. The Authority issued the first discharge order for pesticides and chemical substances on 18/8/1987.

In order to regulate the discharge process and procedures, a bulletin has been prepared and circulated to all bodies and organs involved in the formalities for the introduction or importation permits for pesticides and chemical substances. The bulletin stipulates the following:

- 1) All authorities legally competent to import hazardous chemical substances shall submit the actual program of requirements for a full year, indicating in the program the names, types and quantities of chemicals duly approved by the competent body.
- 2) The form prepared by the Authority on toxic chemical substances shall be duly completed.
- 3) All current technical, scientific and international specifications, as well as subsequent amendments, shall be respected in handling these substances.
- 4) The importer shall bear the full responsibility for damages resulting from these chemicals, as a result of technical or administrative negligence, and affecting individuals or the environment.

The competent technical administration at the Authority studies these substances according to the special bulletins and reports issued by international organizations on these chemical substances and pesticides, to determine their possible threats to public

health or the environment. In the event of an imported substance being internationally cleared by international organizations, and having satisfied itself that it presents no danger to public health or the environment, the Authority issues the permit for the importation of this substance to the corresponding body. However, the Authority has the right to detain such substances upon arrival to the Jamahiriyah in line with the most recent scientific information, which may have been addressed to the Authority by international organizations on these substances.

The discharge takes place according to specific controls devised by the Authority through available means. These include ascertaining the absence of harm to public health or the environment in connection with the substance according to the lists of pesticides and chemical substances not subject to international bans (in bulletins issued by the World Health Organization WHO, The Food and Agriculture Organization FAO). All discharged pesticides and the Authority in a special register containing the following information registers chemical substances:

The common name, the trade name, the chemical-scientific name, the chemical group, the code number, the name of the active ingredient, the importation body, the exportation source, the quantity, cost/price, type of packaging, formula, purpose or use, validity, date and place of discharge, WHO recommendations and the registration number etc.

According to these controls and procedures, the Authority was able to document, nearly 70%, of the importation bodies as well as the quantities and types of substances imported into the Jamahiriyah. The types of chemical substances and pesticides, which are imported to the Jamahiriyah, fall into three groups:

Chemical Substances

- 1) Chemical substances used in the production of varnishes (graphite).
- 2) Chemical substances used in the manufacture of car paints.
- 3) Chemicals of a formable/malleable nature used in the production of synthetic sponges and plastic materials.
- 4) Detergents and antiseptics.
- 5) Chemical substances used in leather industries.
- 6) Chemical substances for the production of medical and industrial gases.
- 7) Chemical substances used in water softening/desalination.
- 8) Chemical substances for oil industries.
- 9) Food additives.

Pesticides

Pesticides are highly toxic substances and are thus used as insecticides, pesticides and in the control of the vectors of several diseases. They are used in the following main areas:

A. Pesticides used in public health

Aerosol pesticides: used for the control of domestic insects and these are:

Aerosol insecticides for flying insects (flies and mosquitoes)

Aerosol insecticides for crawling insects (cockroaches and beetles)

Pesticides and insecticides for vectors: These are used in public campaigns for the control of disease vectors (flies, mosquitoes and rodents), in cities, villages, schools, hospitals, factories, institutions, hotels, restaurants, cinemas, etc.

B. Agricultural pesticides

These are used in the protection of agricultural crops from the onslaught of pests that could destroy them. These include insecticides, fungicides, spider control products, herbicides, worm control agents, rodent control agents and bird repellent products.

C. Veterinary pesticides

These are used for the control of insects and pests, which infect animals, for example external parasites (ticks, spiders, and insects).

The Authority has also issued directives to block the discharge of chemical substances and pesticides which do not conform to local or international specifications, or which may contain substances, which constitute a threat to public health or the environment.

Inspection and Legal/judicial Control

Carried out according to Article 8 of the Chapter on General Provisions of Law No. 7 of 1982. , Which stipulates that the Authority has the right to inspect all organs designated in Article 5 of this law and to extend its supervision to cover these for the purpose of protecting the environment, the collection of samples and the measurement of the extent of pollution.

All these organs shall allow the Public Authority for the Environment to implement its mandate according to this Law.

The Public People's Committee has adopted a decision conferring on some of the Authority's staff the quality of inspectors for legal/judicial control.

In this respect, some chemical substances and pesticides falling short of local and international requirements, and which were being sold in local markets, have been impounded for containing toxic and hazardous substances representing a threat to public health and the environment.

MOROCCO

Introduction

50 % of Moroccan population is a rural population

80 % of rural population works in agricultural sector.

Morocco is developing infrastructure for the management of industrial and agricultural chemical products and improving his legal base in order to protect human health and the environment and to be conforming to the international conventions. .

Market of pesticides

87% of pesticides are imported

13% of pesticides are formulated

17 Societies regrouped in an association named AMIPHY

Distribution of pesticides

50% of total consumption of pesticides is used in market gardening and citrus fruit.

Insecticides : 35 to 40 %

Fungicides : 35 % to 40 %

Herbicides : 10 to 15%

Others : 10 %

Legal instruments on pesticides

Legal base dated from 1922

Elaboration new instruments with apparition in the market new chemical products for using in agriculture as:

Law n° 42-95- on control and organisation the trade of pesticides used in the agriculture.

Legal instruments on pesticides

Decree n°2-99-105 on approval the pesticides using in agriculture.

Decree n°2-99-106 on import, manufacture and trade activities of pesticides using in agriculture.

Decree n°2-01-1343 of 17 September 2001 relating to the establishment of the committee of pesticides.

Committee of pesticides

Constituted of concerned departments.

Gives his opinion on all pesticides deposed for approval.

Studies the incident injured by using some pesticides and proposes some solutions.

Proposes, if necessary, the reinforcement of legislation on pesticides.

POPs activities

Nom	Level of restriction (Banned (B), Restricted (R))	Date of action
Aldrin	B	Banned from 1984 (règlement n°466-84)
Chlordane		
Dieldrin		
Endrin		
Heptachlor		
HCB		
Toxaphène		
Dioxine and Furanne		
Mirex		Don't registered as pesticide
DDT	SR	Banned in agriculture from 1984 used only allowed in public health
PCB		Used in electric equipment in circulation

Inventory of Polychlorinated -biphenyl (PCB)

Background

Aims of project

Phases of project

Strategies of improvement chemicals sector.

Implementation of national inventory and database on chemical product.

Inventory of obsolete chemical stockpiles.

Prevention of accumulation of new obsolete chemical stockpiles and elimination of existing.

Strengthening of national legislation on management of chemical products.

Updating the existing legislation according to the international conventions mainly Basal, POPs and PIC conventions.

Awareness, information and education.

OMAN

**Management OF Chemicals
in the Sultanate of Oman
Moza AL Jahwari
Head of Permits and Records Section
Department of Chemical Substances
Ministry of Regional Municipalities, Environment and
Water Resources**

- ✱ **1- Role of the Sultanate in Chemicals Management.**
- ✱ **2- POPs Program.**
- ✱ **3- Conventions.**

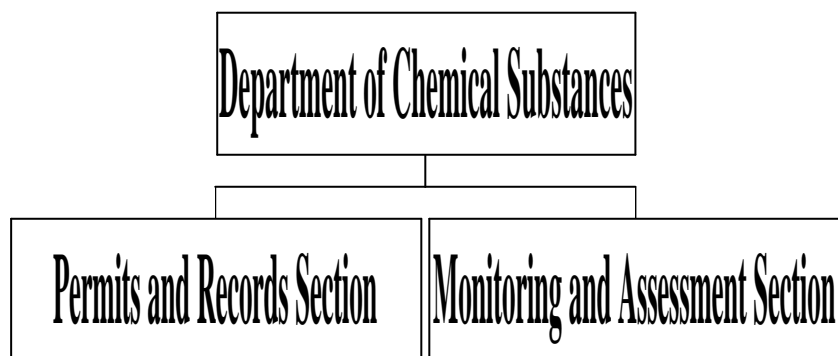
1- Role of the Sultanate in Chemicals Management

✱ The use of chemicals in Sultanate has been increasing and developing in line with the general economic growth witnessed by the country in various fields.

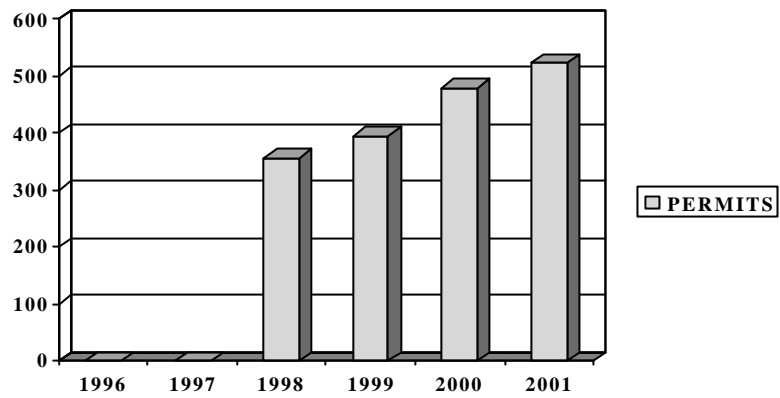
Slide 3

**✳ The law of handling and use
of chemicals was issued by
Royal Decree NO. 46/95**

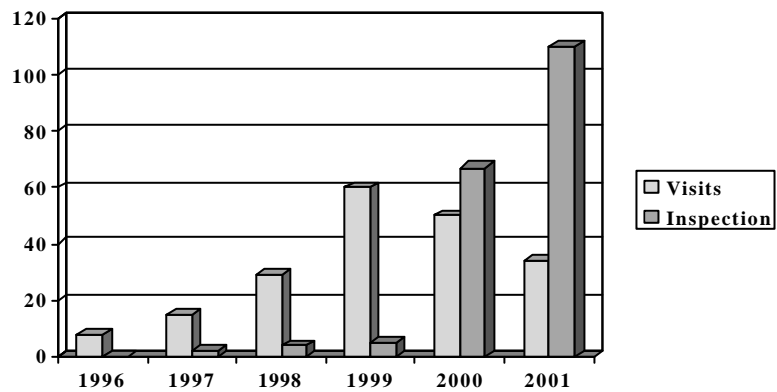
The framework of the department
of chemical Substances



NO. of Permits



Visits



Registration of Chemicals

✳ According to **Article (2)** of the law, the regulation for registration of chemicals and the relevant permits was issued by Ministerial Decision

NO. 248/97

2- POPs Programme in Oman

✳ Since the department manage the life cycle of other toxic chemicals and ban or prohibit import , use, production or any kind of dealing with persistent bio-accumulative toxic anthropogenic chemicals we prepared a list of chemicals which should be registered and permitted as well as chemicals those prohibited.

2- POPs Programme in Oman

- ✱ **Most of the POPs** chemicals are pesticides, and they are already **banned** in Oman.
- ✱ DDT , for instance, is also not allowed.
- ✱ PCBs , a Ministerial Decision will be soon issued for banning its import, use and any other kind of dealing.

2- POPs Programme in Oman

- ✱ **The POPs future program:** Next year that we are going to do a monitoring and survey with the Ministry of Housing, Electricity and water to check the contents of old transformers and condensers.

3- Conventions

I-Rotterdam Convention.

I I -Stockholm Convention.

I I I -Basel Convention

I -Rotterdam Convention

✳Rotterdam Convention on the
prior Informed Consent
Procedure for Certain
Hazardous Chemicals and
Pesticides in International
Trade.

Adherence of the Sultanate to the Convention

- ✳ The Sultanate Joined the Convention in October 1999 by the Royal Decree No.(81/99)
- ✳ The Convention is based on the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure.

Purpose of the Convention

This procedure:

- ✳ Prevents export of certain harmful chemicals that have been banned or severely restricted or can cause problems under conditions of use in developing countries, unless the importing country agrees to accept them.

I I -Stockholm Convention

In May 2001, 127 governments adopted this convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

(POPs).

***POPs are chemicals that are persistent, bio-accumulate in fatty tissues, bio-magnify through the food chain and adversely affect health and environment.**

***The convention seeks the elimination or restriction of production and use of all intentionally produced POPs (i.e., industrial chemicals and pesticides)**

I I I- Basel Convention

*** The Sultanate joined the 160 member states Basel agreement on 7 December 1994 by the Royal Decree No.(119/94).**

SYRIA

1-introduction:

Syrian Arab republic in the recent year showed, especially after issued the relative laws of investment encouragement, great development the economical and multi – services sectors, that led to entry of big quantities of raw materials required for this development including the potential hazardous substances such as some of **PTS**.

To avoiding the potential dangerous of that hazardous substance the government of Syria attempt to take necessary measures to reduce such danger and to apply the environmental sound management system regarding import, export, handling and disposal of chemical.

II-National Legislation regarding Chemical Management:

Syrian Arab republic was among first Arab countries that established specialized ministry of environment reflection its belief in necessary of maintaining safe environment. This ministry was established in 1991 by virtue of Decree on 11. Several responsibilities were assigned to this ministry, the most important of which are:

Determination and remedy of standing environmental problem, doing the best to limit appearance of other environmental problem in the future.

Developing the environmental comprehension

Evaluation of dangers incurred using of different materials that threaten environment safety and setting the standards for environment protection.

Environmental control of activities located on the governmental premises especially on the dangerous institutions that are harmful to the environment and putting required related solution. Moreover supreme council of environmental safety headed by H.E the Prime Minister and has the relevant Ministers as members. This council draws the state public environmental policy and executes it through the relevant ministries.

To perform the assigned mission the ministry of environment established several directorates and departments covering all provinces and having the same responsibilities in their fields of activities

In addition to the content of Decree no. 11 regarding applying correct management of, chemical, dangerous materials and wastes, there are many legislation in form of decrees and publications issued by different public administrative that included certain arrangements and measures, among which are:

1- article 17 of decree no. 2680 of 1977 related dangerous, rest disturbing and health harmful industries classification

2- the law of employment no. 91 of 1959 and social security act no. 92 of 1959, the decision of minister of labour no. 269 of 1977 that forced the employer to take the necessary measures to prohibit or reduce dangerous of chemical materials in the work

and determined the allowed concentrations exposure to 50 chemicals in the environment of the work.

3-The regulation of institution self protection issued by the public directorate of Civil defense in 1982 obligated the necessity of establishment of emergency plan in the establishment of potential dangers

4- Publication of the Minister of Environment no. 1588 dated on 27/7/1997/ for necessity of attaching the material safety data sheets with the chemicals at their import to create comprehension safe management of handling of such materials at all related people (importer, distributor, workers and clients).

5- Publication of the Prime Ministry no. 1/B/1/51 dated on 2nd Jan. 1977 that ascertained to the supplying and producing parties and companies of chemical materials to commit with adhering the risk and safety labels indicating these risks, avoidance method and storage conditions.

6- Legislative decree not165/ T of 1952 related to Minister of Agriculture and decision issued by the Minister of Agriculture no. 34/T of 1997 related to registration of pesticides in Syria and decision no.10/ T of 1990 and its appendices that included determination of prohibited or restricted pesticides in Syria.

7- Publication of Ministry of Health no. 4715/1/4/4/5 of 1988 related to general condition that must be provided in the stores of chemical materials commerce.

8- Articles 1 – 14 of legislative decree no.40 of 1949 and decision of Ministry of Health no. 24 of 1951 about organization of trading of medicines and medical materials and granting the respective import licenses by Ministry of Health.

9- The decision of the Minister of Health no. 1/T of 1988 that determined the provisions of registration of Public Health pesticides.

10- The Decision of the Minister of Supply no. 2264 dated on 8/8/1998 regarding obligation the importers, distributors and sellers of non- nutritive materials to set the clarification labels.

11- publication of the Minister of Environment no. 991/ SB dated on 31/3/2001 regarding obligating the importers materials that are not fulfilling the specifications to return them to their source to avoid the harms that can be incurred at their disposal in the country.

12- Formation of national committee of chemical safety and another committee to manage the wastes.

13- Approval of special classification of dangerous waste and technical guides to apply correct management

14- Publication of the Minister of Environment no. 477/SB dated on 12/3/1998 deciding prohibition of dumping; destroying or landfilling materials or wastes in land, rivers, or sea, or using any other way unless with agreement of Ministry of Environment.

15- National standards were issued to quality of air, water and industrial waste to the main sewage and some water surfaces.

16- All new projects are evaluated from the environmental effect, the old ones are also environmentally revised.

Right now Syria has not a comprehensive environmental law but the final act of the environmental law under sign where is expected to issued in the next month this law include many items regarding chemical and hazardous waste management and its illegal trade.

III-The Measuring regarding Chemical and Hazardous Wastes Management which taken on National Level:

Chemical safety committee formed by decision of the minister of Environment no.308 dated on 24/6/2001 including representatives of all ministries of the state and relevant parties of chemical safety (Environment, Health, Industry, Economy, and Foreign Trade-Chamber of Industry and agriculture-Scientific faculties and Customs....)

This committee was reformed by the decision no 378 dated on 15 July 2001, its authorities were given by the prime Ministry and it was assigned to: develop national system of chemical safety through:

-Evaluation of the present situation related to chemical management technically and legally (import, export, storage, utilization, and waste disposal

-Setting the required recommendations to amend the standing laws and legalisation to realize correct management of chemicals.

-Study and evaluation of the chemical materials that enters the country and suggestion of the required regarding:

Setting the recommendations to restrict or prohibit handling of very dangerous materials.

Preparation of technical guides to manage the probable dangerous materials and disposal of their wastes.

-Continuing all activities on the national and international levels related to chemical safety.

-This committee was given all required authorities to practice its activities in the field of chemical safety by prime Ministry including the legal attribute.

-Some international organization that are concerned in chemical safety were communicated to provide required support to this committee, it established cooperation with Swiss agency for international development and cooperation and UNITAR to set the national chemical profile

- ❖ -Approval of classification of technical guidelines for dangerous waste management.
- ❖ -Setting of technical guides for several chemical compounds and dangerous industries (Lead batteries – industry and cyanide compounds management.) and hazardous waste management guideline.
- ❖ -Formation of committee of hazardous waste management
- ❖ -also Syria has support from Swiss development and cooperation agency to establish data base on hazardous substance management

Iv- The co-operation on international level:

Joining the Basel Convention to control of transboundary convention of hazardous waste(1991).

Signed of **PIC** Rotterdam treaty convention and we took the arrangements to ratify it .

Participation in international negotiation related to preparation of special international treaty related to prohibition production and utilization of persistent organic pollutants in the environment **POPs** and sign the final act at the Stockholm meeting and before few days Syria sign of the **POPs** convention.

National work team was formed to approve national working plan for correct management of **PCBs** and we made preliminary inventory of the transformer may contain **PCBs**.

All pesticides which listed in the **POPs** list prohibited in Syria since 1991 but some of their concentration still mentioned in Eco system.

We do not have the suitable laboratories to make analysis to determine the concentration of dioxin and furans in the environment.

7-In the mean time cooperation is carried in with secretary of **POPs** and **GEF** through **UNEP** chemicals to help development of national capability and to prepare national plans for reduction and prohibition of usage and release **POPs** to the environment.

8-Syria is suffering from accumulated about 230 ton of obsolete pesticides which including some of **PTS**. Where we made inventory of it in co cooperation of **FAO**. But until now we do not take the decision on the suitable methods to dispose it.

TUNISIA

Pesticides

Name of pesticide	Situation in Tunisia
DDT	Never produced. Use and import prohibited in 1984
Aldrin	Never produced. Use and import prohibited in 1984
Dieldrin	Never produced. Use and import prohibited in 1980
Chlordane	Never produced. Use and import prohibited in 1984
Endrin	Never produced. Use and import prohibited in 1984
Heptachlor	Never produced. Use and import prohibited in 1980
Hexachlorobenzene	Never produced. Use and import prohibited in 1984
Mirex	Never registered
Toxaphene	Never produced. Use and import prohibited in 1984

Production, distribution, utilisation, import and export of POPs in Tunisia

None of the POPs pesticides were ever produced in Tunisia as needs were covered through importation. At present, 3 companies produce or formulate pesticides, and 18 companies commercialise more than 300 pesticides for use for agricultural purposes, representing 182 registered active substances. All the pesticides used for agricultural purposes are registered and the register kept up to date. All pesticides used for agricultural purposes are produced, commercialised, and distributed by companies registered with the Ministry of Agriculture as well (some 300 registered distributors around the country).

Pesticides used for public health purposes are subject to prior authorisation from the Ministry of Health.

From 1970 to 1985, one company in Tunisia (in the Tunis area) was manufacturing transformers to meet the needs of the country. This company imported 900 tons of PCBs for its production (908 transformers).

Obsolete stocks and opportunities for disposal

Obsolete stocks

Preliminary studies in 1997 revealed the existence of a number of stocks of obsolete pesticides, containing mostly HCH, DDT, and other organochlorines. These stocks were created mostly through massive provisions made without regard to actual needs, in order to fight against migratory pests such as locust. Some of these stocks date back more than 20 years. The stocks of obsolete or unwanted pesticides were estimated, in 1997, at 882 tons.

PCB Contaminated Wastes

PCBs have been widely used in Tunisia since the 70s in electrical transformers. Since 1969, Tunisia manufactured or imported PCB based transformers for the needs of industry, hospital, public or private buildings, as well as for the National Electricity Company. As early as 1986, the importation into Tunisia of transformers or any equipment containing PCBs was banned. Moreover, the addition of PCB containing oils to transformers that fell out of order was also prohibited. However, a large number of transformers having contained PCBs are presently stored in unsatisfactory conditions, posing risks to human health and the environment. These stores are ever increasing.

Estimate of the amount of PCBs commercialised in Tunisia (1969 to 1986)

Number of transformers	Amount of PCBs (tons)
2480	2000

In 1996, very preliminary studies had evaluated the following for PCB contaminated wastes in Tunisia:

1200 to 1500 tons of liquids; 1000 transformers out of service; 122 batteries of condensers out of service; 2000 tons of contaminated soil.

Sources of by-products (PCDD/Fs, HCB and PCBs)

No inventory of these compounds was ever done in Tunisia. However, because there are no waste incinerators in Tunisia, this does limit the magnitude of potential sources. The only pulp and paper plant in Tunisia, which makes paper from Alfa, uses elemental Chlorine for bleaching, which could be a source of PCDD/PCDF.

Other potential sources are:

Fossil fuel powered power plants;

Cement kilns;

The one waste oil refinery (capacity 16000 tons / year);

Textile and leather industries;

Certain thermal processes in the metallurgical industry;

Motor vehicles, particularly those burning leaded gasoline; and

Biomass burning.

Evaluation of opportunities for disposal of wastes

Landfilling

Presently landfilling is the main means of disposal, for essentially costs reasons. A national plan is under implementation since 1996 to close pirate landfills and to establish controlled waste treatment centres.

Incineration

There are no waste incinerators in Tunisia, whether domestic or industrial wastes. A few hospital wastes incinerators of limited capacity exist in some hospitals. A central incinerator for hospital wastes for the Tunis area will be ready in 2002.

Other capacity

A hazardous waste treatment centre will be developed starting 2002, with an annual capacity of 65,000 tons. No incineration is planned in the future Centre.

Legislation and regulations**Pesticides**

The trade, distribution, and use of pesticides used for agricultural purposes are regulated in a systematic manner since 1961. Any pesticide that is imported or formulated in the country has to be registered with the Ministry of Agriculture. After the technical committee recognises that the product is safe and effective, authorisation is given for one or more specific usage. However, the implementation of these regulations is not always rigorous, particularly the regulations that govern the labelling, conditioning, handling, transport and storage of these products.

Pesticides used for public health purposes are also subject to registration. Texts that govern their use are in preparation.

Enforcement and illegal use

The methods used to analyse and control pesticide products are those standardised at the international level (CIPAC). One laboratory of the Ministry of Agriculture (Laboratoire de Contrôle et d'Analyse des Pesticides created in 1985) has the capacity to test formulations. The laboratory of the National Institute for Nutrition of the Ministry of Public Health (Laboratoire de l'Institut National de Nutrition) and the Central Laboratory of the Ministry of Industry (Laboratoire Central) are responsible for pesticide residue analysis in foodstuff.

In spite of these efforts, however, the National Institute for Statistics (Institut National des Statistiques -INS) revealed the importation of banned compounds such as DDT that have not been authorised by the Ministry of Agriculture or Public Health. This is one example that shows the limits of the current procedures for the control of importation. Moreover, investigations have showed that banned compounds were still illegally imported from neighbouring countries where their use has not been prohibited.

Wastes

Obsolete pesticides, PCBs, and by-products with POPs characteristics are considered hazardous wastes under the Tunisian regulations (decree n°2000-2339 listing hazardous wastes).

Following the legislation on waste management and disposal (Law n° 96-41, 10 June 1996), any person whose activities are producing wastes, or who is storing wastes in conditions that may degrade human health or the environment, is responsible for their disposal in conditions that do not pose risks to human health or the environment.

Companies and establishments that produce hazardous wastes have to communicate to the Ministry of Environment details on their origin, quantities, characteristics,

destinations, and on their management and the measures taken to limit their production. A register is kept for 10 years.

New industrial, agricultural, or commercial developments are subject to the authorisation of the Ministry of Environment following an environmental impact assessment.

Coordination mechanism

Tunisia has not prepared a National Profile for Chemicals management. However, a framework for coordination between stakeholders concerned with the management of dangerous chemicals was put in place in the context of the preparation of regulation on the management of dangerous chemicals (in preparation). To this effect, committees including ministries and government agencies, trade associations and the private sector, research and academic institutions, and non-governmental organisations were put into place.

In the preparations to the adoption of the Stockholm Convention, a wide process of dialogue and information exchange was initiated by the Ministry of Environment with Ministries and Agencies concerned with the management of dangerous chemicals and wastes. Following the signature of the Convention by Tunisia 23 May 2001, a number of high level meetings were held including all stakeholders, in order to set the foundations for a fruitful collaboration in the development of a National Implementation Plan which will ensure the ecologically sound management of persistent organic pollutants.

Evaluation of the effects of POPs on health and the environment in Tunisia

A study conducted in 1987 revealed organochlorine residues in maternal milk, umbilical cord blood, and adult blood, mostly DDT, HCB and γ -HCH (Lindane). For maternal milk, the mean concentration of DDT was reported at $145 \mu\text{g.l}^{-1}$, the mean concentration of HCB at $30 \mu\text{g.l}^{-1}$, and the mean concentration of γ -HCH at $39 \mu\text{g.l}^{-1}$. Residues were also measured in blood samples, at the ppb level.

A study was conducted in 1983 to assess the level of organochlorine contaminants in eggs of the peregrine falcon, which gives an indication of overall ecosystem health. The following compounds were detected: DDT (and metabolites p-p'-DDE and p-p'-DDD), HCB, Dieldrin, Heptachlor and HCH (mostly α -HCH). A number of effects were observed in the field, in particular sterility (no egg laying following mating), eggshell thinning, and reduction in the size of eggs that failed to hatch. As a consequence of this contamination, the peregrine falcon in Tunisia is threatened by extinction.

STATUS OF TUNISIA'S ADHERENCE TO THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION AND RELATED INTERNATIONAL LEGALLY BINDING INSTRUMENTS

- Stockholm Convention: signed on 23 May 2001;
- Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous wastes and Their Disposal: adherence on 11 October 1995. Tunisia has ratified the Ban amendment on 26 Mars 1999.

Rotterdam Convention (PIC procedure): signed on 11 September 1998.

YEMEN

Introduction

Yemen is one of the developing countries that suffered and is still suffering from chemicals, which have been used in the different sectors especially in the agricultural sector. Yemen started using pesticides since 1935 but this usage was very limited and continued till the fifties where chlorohydrocarbones compounds appeared in Yemen as good pesticides for combating against locusts, cotton insects and pulm insects. In the sixties the use of pesticides has been increased especially after the establishment of many agricultural projects. More and more chemicals have been imported to Yemen especially through the private sector. The situation became worse and worse, one of the main factors for that is the luck of monitoring and control. As a result for that big quantities of dangers chemicals have been piled up in many areas in Yemen.

Therefore Yemen started thinking to create laws, bylaws and regulations to control these chemicals and to protect the environment and health from these substances. The more imported ones are:

- 1) Environment Protection Law No. (26) for the Year 1995;
- 2) Law No. (25) for the Year 1999 Concerning the Regulation of Handing Pesticides for Plant Pests;
- 3) The Bylaw of the Environment Protection Law No. (26) for 1995, issued in 2000;
- 4) The Pesticides Manual for the republic of Yemen, issued in 1990;
- 5) The Bylaw of Occupational Safety and Health, issued under the decision No. (78) of the Minister of labour, Insurance and social affairs.

Beside these regulations and laws there is the long list that contains many different chemicals established by the Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry if Agriculture and Irrigation, The Environment Protection Authority and the Customhouse Authority. The Minister of Industry and Trade has issued this list in the year 2000.

Before we give more details about all these legislation we have first to give a brief summary about our country, Yemen.

A Brief Summary on Yemen

Location: The republic of Yemen is located on the southwest corner of the Arabian Peninsula. Saudi Arabia boards the country in the north, the Arabian Sea and Gulf of Aden in the south, Sultanate of Oman in the east and the Red Sea from the West.

Population: The resident population of the Republic of Yemen according to population projection for 2000 in the Republic of Yemen is (18,261,000) souls. These populations are distributed among 19 governorates in addition to Sana'a (The metropolis).

Physical division: Topographically, Yemen is to be classified into five regions: mountainous, plateaus, coastal, empty quarters (AR-Rub-Akhali) and islands.

Mountainous: Mountains in Yemen were formed of lava, resulted from the crack following the famous African faulting which took place along the north-south Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, in what appears to be an "L" shape. Geologically it consists of volcanic rocks, which gradually rises between 1000m and 3600 m above sea level. The highest peak on Shouaib Mountain is 3666m, which is the highest peak in the Arabian Peninsula and Sham Region. Watershed divisions are located in these mountains, which run east, west and south of these wades and flow into the Red Sea.

Plateau Regions: To the east and the north of, and parallel to, mountains regions are found, the plateau regions. Towards AR-Rub-Akhali these regions become wider, after which they gradually slope its maximum elevation is 1000m. These include (Sa'ada, Al-Jawf, Shabwah, Hadramout and Al-Mahrsah). These territories finally board (AR-Rub-Akhali) from the eastern side.

Coastal Strip: These include coastal lands along the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, and stretch from the Omani boarder southwest to Bab Al-Mandab, and extend northward to the borders with Saudi Arabia. The length of the coastal strip is about 2500 km and the width is from 30 – 60 km.

AR-Rub Al-Khali: It is part of the desert regions of Yemen. He seasonal Wades constitute suitable habitat for animal grazing and rearing for nomadic settlements.

The Group of Yemeni Islands: having there own distinctive climatically, environmental, geographical and natural characteristics, these islands are scattered in the Red Sea in a parallel fashion to the coastal lands.

Kamaran is considered the major and the biggest inhabited island and has wild scare animals. Mayoan Island has a specific strategic importance, where in its location controlling the strait of Bab Al-Mandab.

The other islands in the Arabian Sea are more closely located. Socotra is the biggest and famous for being the home of the Dragon Tree and Span Wood, some unique trees with significant medical and economic values. A number of other small islands are found closed to Socotra, of which Abdul-Kori island and Al-Akhaween (Samha and Darsa) islands are considered to be the major ones.

Climate: Hot and humid along the coastal strip, mild at the mountainous heights and desert weather in the desertous areas

The important legislation of chemicals in Yemen

Environment Protection Law No. (26) for the Year 1995

This law, which has been issued in 1995 by presidential decree, is considered as an umbrella for all laws, bylaws and regulations regarding the environment and its protection in Yemen and it is considered also as a very important reference.

Therefore we have here to demonstrate only the articles that link to the dangerous chemicals as follows:

Article No. (2): This article contains many definitions among them:

Definition (17): Hazardous Wastes (*Any waste that is generated from industrial, chemical or radiation operations and becomes hazardous due to its contents of materials or concentrations of materials or due to its chemicals reactions or due to its toxic character or being liable to explosion or to create corrosion or any other characteristics that arise danger to human being, fauna and flora or to the environment whether independently or intermixed with other waste*).

Definition (18): is for the handling of hazardous waste: (*All the operations that initiate with generation of waste until the safe disposal of it and which include the collection of waste or storing it, or removing or handling or disposing of it, or its destruction including the maintenance of the landfills and its dumping*).

Definition (30) of the hazardous materials: (*The materials and substances of high toxic or radioactive characteristics or that which is liable to explode or that which causes corrosion or any other properties that affect human being or living organisms or the environment*).

The definition (35) and the definition (36) are subject to the handling and registration of pesticides. Further more the law specifies the second chapter of the second part to deal with the use of pesticides, which contains 7 articles that talk about the handling, registration and storing of pesticides. The article No. (20) of the same chapter talks about the prohibition of the toxic substances and stated that (*It is prohibited to import or use the highly toxic pesticides or those with special restrictions to use or those which might constitute a potential threat and danger to the environment or human health or animals except through the competent body and after notification of the council*).

On the other hand the fourth chapter of the third part of the law deals with the handling of hazardous wastes and materials and contains 12 articles (article No. (44) – article No. (55)) and all of these articles talks about permission, handling and producing of toxic materials. These articles accord with many international conventions such as Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal and the Stockholm Convention on the Persistent Organic Pollutants. For example the article No. (44) stated that:

1. It is prohibited, without a prior permission from the competent body, to handle toxic or hazardous materials or that which may be toxic or hazardous.
2. The council shall, with consultation of the concerned body and the scientific specialized bodies, prepare a list of toxic and hazardous materials or those materials, which are probable to be as such. This list shall be named the toxic and hazardous materials list. A decree by the Cabinet shall be issued to prohibit the handling of these materials.
3. The council shall, with consultation of the parties referred to in Paragraph (2) of this article, review the list of the proposed materials and to amend, add or up-date the list referred to, in accordance with the scientific and technical progress in this field. The amendments shall be issued by a decree from the Cabinet.
4. In the determination of the materials to be contained in the list, assistance of any national or foreign experience may be sought as well as to make use and benefit of the

lists, which are issued by the international government, and non-governmental organizations that are related to these toxic materials.

As it is clear from this article one can use it to establish a list containing those hazardous materials, which the Stockholm Convention includes, namely the 12 persistent organic pollutants. This is what happened where we, the Environment Protection Authority, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and the Customhouse Authority have prepared a long list that contains many hazardous materials among them those materials included in the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal and Ten of the Persistent Organic Pollutants of the Stockholm Convention. This list has been issued by the minister of the Industry and Trade in a decree No. () for the year 2000.

2.) Law No. (25) for the Year 1999 Concerning the Regulation of Handling Pesticides for Plant Pests

This law has been issued by the presidential decree No. (25) for the year 1999 and stated that the competent authority is the Department of Plant Protection at the General Administration of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

This law has been issued due to the need of a legislation to regulate and organize the trade of pesticides in Yemen especially after the decision of our government to open the door for every body to import pesticides (pesticides business), on the other hand to regulate, organize, monitor and control the use, handling and storing of pesticides to avoid the environmental and health problems caused by these substances.

This law contains 7 chapters which consist of 36 articles where the first chapter talks about the designation and definitions, the second chapter is on the general objectives, the third chapter is titled "the registration of agricultural pesticides", the fourth one is on the handling of the agricultural pesticides, the fifth chapter is talking about the control and inspection, the sixth chapter is talking about the penalties and the seventh and last one is on the general and final provisions.

The general objectives of this law are defined by the article No. (3), which states that this law aims to:

Regulate the operations of handling of pesticides for plant pests;

Regulate the procedures of the registration, monitoring and as well as inspection and handling of agricultural pesticides;

Avoid the risks of pesticides and the poisonous effects thereof to human and animal health as well as the environment, and to protect the natural enemies of pests and economically beneficial insects.

The other articles that to be discussed in this paper because of their harmonization with the International Conventions such as Basel Convention and Stockholm Convention are the following:

Article No. (9) from the third chapter, which states: (The registration of a pesticide shall be cancelled in the following cases:

In the case of appearance of a new characteristic which was not known before the registration and which would have prevented the registration if it were known.

In the case of expiry of the validity period of registration as stipulated in this law.

Article No. (14) from the fourth chapter states that (Any person is prohibited to import and export of pesticides without acquiring the prior permit from the competent authority).

That means the permission of import and export of pesticides will not be given unless to refer to the laws, bylaws and regulations concerned among them the international conventions that Yemen has signed.

The article No. (16) from the same chapter stated: (It is prohibited to import and export any kind of pesticide except through the direct importation from the producing and manufacturing companies.) This article is very important for us in Yemen, because of that many different pesticides come in to Yemen through smuggling and other illegal ways.

Because of that many substances come in to our country also without to be labelled with the information needed and this causes many problems and troubles especially by the inspection to compare the information given to the competent authority for the import of these substances or by the analysing the substances to compare results with the contents of the packing. The law includes article No. (17) to avoid such problems and difficulties and stated (Any imported pesticide must carry on its packing clearly in Arabic language the following information:

- a) The scientific name, the trade name and chemical composition (in Arabic and English languages) of the pesticide and the percentages of active ingredient and additives contained therein as well as the type of formulation.
- b) Name and address of the producer and local importer.
- c) Net quantity contained in the container.
- d) Validity period of the pesticide must be inscribed on the outer packing of the container provided that such validity period should not be less than two years depending on climate conditions in the Republic.
- e) A list of the pests which the pesticide was made to combat, as well as methods of application, dosage of concentration and necessary safety waiting period between the dates of the last application and harvesting.
- f) A list of precautions, which must be regarded when using the pesticide, as well as the methods and procedures of first aid in case of poisoning and the type or medical treatment to be used in such cases.
- g) A clarification of the harmful effects of the pesticide to the organisms and the environment.
- h) A statement of the pesticide's ability to be mixed with other pesticides.
- i) Warning symbols and texts, which indicate the dangerous and poisonous nature of pesticide, should be included on every container together with instructions for storage and disposal of emptied containers.

- j) Number and date of registration in Yemen. Mixture number and date of production and batch number.

To make sure of all what mentioned in article No. (17) above we find the article No. (21) from the fifth chapter gave the right to the competent authority for the inspection and control, and stated (*The competent authority shall undertake the necessary measures for performing control and inspection of any of the operations of handling of pesticides in a periodic or on sudden manner.*)

3.) The Bylaw of the Environment Protection Law No. (26) for 1995, issued in 2000

It was very necessary to issue this bylaw so as to understand the Environment Protection Law No. (26) for the year 1995 in a proper way. Therefore this bylaw is considered the interpreter of this law where it contains many articles, which explain in a very well way the articles of the law. Here we will only discuss the second chapter with the title "The hazardous Wastes and Materials". This chapter is divided into three parts:

1.) The first part is about the general provisions and it contains 4 articles (from article No. (13) – article No. (16)). Article No. (13) talked about the prevention of handling of dangerous wastes and materials which included in the first part of the annex No. (3) with the exception of those permitted by the competent authority, also this article allowed to use the substances included in the second part of the same annex but under concreted conditions established by the concerned ministry.

Article No. (15) gave any one the right to add one or more substances to the annex No. (3) and article No. (16) gave the Council and the concerned ministry the right to inspect and monitor all companies and establishments that produce or handle the hazardous wastes and materials which have been licensed by the competent authority.

2.) The second part is concerning with the hazardous materials and it contains only two articles namely the article No. (17) and the article No. (18).

The third part is dealing with the hazardous wastes and it contains 10 articles (Article No. (19) – article No. (28), where the article No. (19) stated on the prohibition of import of the hazardous wastes and their entry to Yemen and the article No. (20) stated on the prohibition of construction any establishment that treat the hazardous wastes unless there is a permission from the Council, Ministry of Public Health and the institution concerned. Article No. (21) urged and encouraged those establishments producing hazardous wastes to reduce their production quantitative and qualitative by using the proper technology or by the substitution, and also to use treatment plants at the source. The operation of these treatment plants should not start unless there is an agreement by the Council on the specifications of the plant and the way of the operation.

Article No. (22) contained the rules of collecting and storing of hazardous wastes and the article No. (23) contained the rules of the transport of the hazardous wastes. While the article No. (24) talked about the conditions of the disposal of and treatment of

hazardous wastes the article No. (28) talked about the monitoring and controlling of hazardous wastes.

4.) The Pesticides Manual for the republic of Yemen, issued in 1990

This manual is very important because it classified and defined all known pesticides that are used in Yemen or have to be used and also *it contains a list of those substances that have been banned in Yemen among them ten of the Persistent Organic Pollutants.*

The manual explains the scientific and trade names of the chemicals (pesticides) used or have to be use in Yemen and also the proper methods for using pesticides.

5.) The Bylaw of Occupational Safety and Health,

This bylaw has been issued under the decision No. (78) of the Minister of labour, Insurance and social affairs. The sixth chapter of it has been specified for the hazardous chemicals used in the workplaces.

According to this bylaw a National Manual for the Occupational Safety and Health in the Republic of Yemen which contains a list of chemicals including two of the Persistent Organic Pollutants, namely the DDT and Aldrin.

The Decision No. () issued by the Minister of Industry and Trade for the year 2000

This decision has been issued according to a meeting attended by representatives from the Environment Protection Authority, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Ministry of Industry and Trade itself and the Customhouse Authority. All representatives have signed an agreement to establish a list containing many dangerous chemicals have to be controlled by the Customhouse Authority, taking into account:

- All national laws, bylaws and regulations in Yemen;
- All local agreements;
- All regional agreements (if any);
- All international conventions which have been signed and ratified by Yemen such as the Basel International Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal that Yemen signed in 1992 and ratified by the Yemeni Parliament in 1995
- Or those coming international conventions which Yemen attended such as Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

The present situation of chemicals in Yemen

Yemen has tried and still is trying hard to solve the issue of the hazardous materials and wastes, especially that many of these substances enter to the country in illegal way such as smuggling, beside that Yemen gets from time to time such chemicals in form of grants from many different countries. Some of these chemicals are already expired or have to be expired in the next few days. This causes accumulation of these materials in the stores and sometimes the institutions concerned in Yemen are forced to dump them into the ground.

Because of that Yemen has not the financial and technical possibilities to deal with those chemicals in a proper way, Yemen has developed programs, that to be submitted to the donors to help Yemen to solve this problem. An example for that the program of 262.6 tons of hazardous chemicals in form of wastes (pesticides) *among them some of the Persistent Organic Pollutants*, which have been send to the United Kingdom for incineration in 1996 with the support and assistance of the Food and Agriculture Organization FAO and under the agreement of the Secretariat of Basel Convention.

The new programs that Yemen has:

Elimination of 500 tons of hazardous waste (pesticides mixed with sand), which have to be send also to the United Kingdom by the Food and Agriculture Organization FAO for incineration in September of this year, but because of the last incident in New York, this shipment has been postponed.

Awareness and Inventory program for PCBs and Dioxins and Furans: This program will be carried out in the next year 2002. The program will be funded and supervised by the United Nation Environment Program UNEP.

A program concerning the hospital hazardous wastes: This program is as a project established jointly by the Environment Protection Authority and the Ministry of Public health. Up to date all hospital wastes are collected and disposed of in the landfill with the domestic wastes. The project aims to stop this process and to find proper alternatives as it is known for such problem through the support and assistance of others (nationally and internationally).

A project for the preparing of the National Action Plan on Chemicals and Chemical Profile for Yemen. The Environment Protection Authority is still looking for support from an international organization and in this issue there is a correspondence between the Authority and the UNIDO.

A project to prepare the National Action Plan on POPs : This project is included in the Action Plan of the Environment Protection Authority for the next year 2002 and has been discussed with the Chairman of the Authority by the Stockholm Convention Focal Point.

A project to establish the National Action Plan on the Hazardous Wastes: This project comes due to the commitment of Yemen to the Basel International Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal. A proposal has been already submitted to the Chairman of the Environment Protection Authority, and accordingly a workshop will be conducted at the beginning of the next year 2002, where many specialized and concerned people from different institutions will be invited to attend this workshop to discuss this manner.

Joining Yemen to the Three International Conventions (Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm)

Basel International Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal. Yemen has signed the convention in 1992 and ratified by the Yemeni Parliament in 1995.

Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade: Yemen has not joined to this convention yet, but it is included in the program of the Environment Protection Authority that will be submitted in the coming few days to the cabinet for the initial approval.

Stockholm International Convention on the Persistent Organic Pollutants

The cabinet in its decision has already approved this convention and accordingly the Minister of Foreign Affairs has accredited the Representative of Yemen in New York to sign the convention on behalf of him. After that it will be submitted to the Parliament for ratification.