

Global Chemical Management:

- From a civil society's perspective of view

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REACH

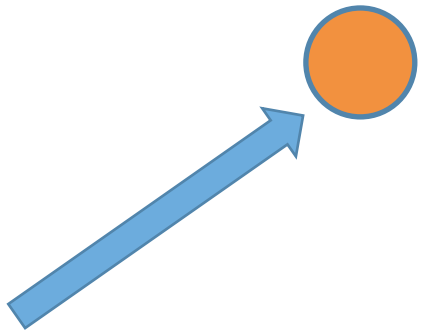


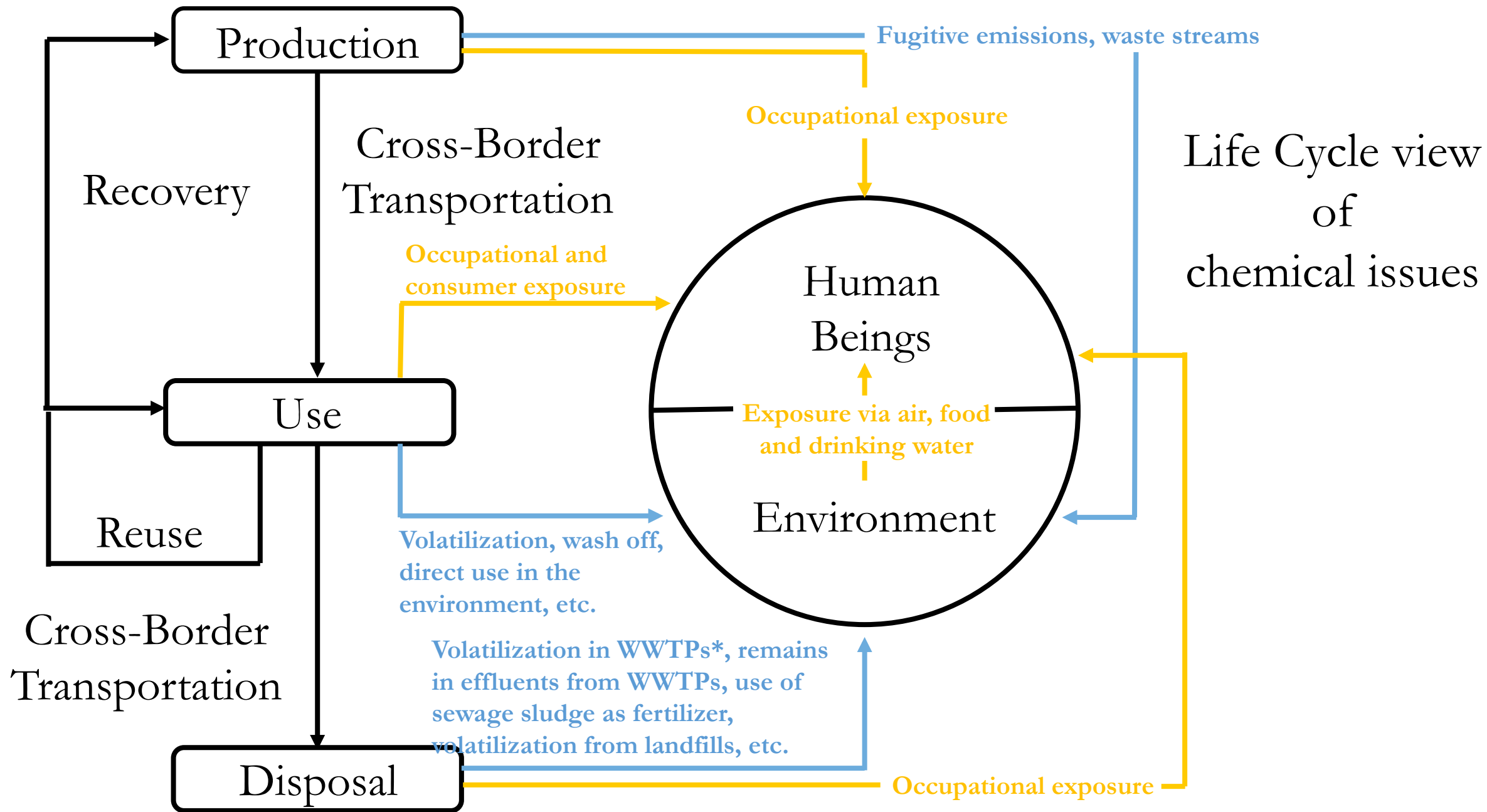


2020 Goal: Sound Management of Chemicals and Wastes



- 2015 UN Sustainable Development Summit: 17 SDGs
- SDG 12.4 “By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their LIFE CYCLE, in accordance with AGREED INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
- 2012 Rio+20 Summit: Reaffirmed
 - 2002 SD Summit - Johannesburg Plan of Implementation - defined
- 1992 UN Earth Summit- Agenda 21 Chapter 19 laid out the plan to action to ensure the environmentally sound management of toxic chemicals

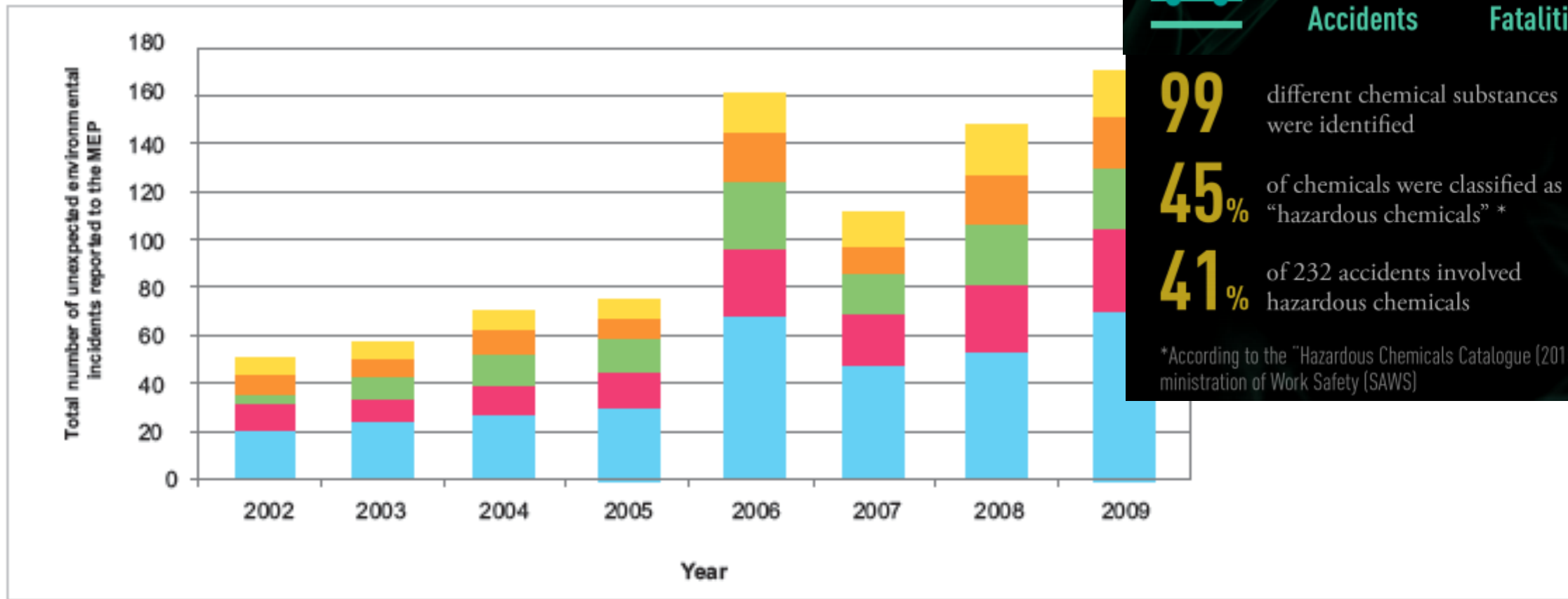




(Adjusted based on OECD 2013 Synthesis paper on per- and polyfluorinated chemicals (PFCs))

Production

Figure 2. Growing Incidence of Unexpected Environmental Accidents as Reported to the Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP) in the People's Republic of China (2002-2009)



Disposal

Occupational exposure

From 1 January to 31 August 2016

China experienced hundreds of chemical accidents.



232
Accidents

199
Fatalities

400
Injuries

99

different chemical substances
were identified

45%

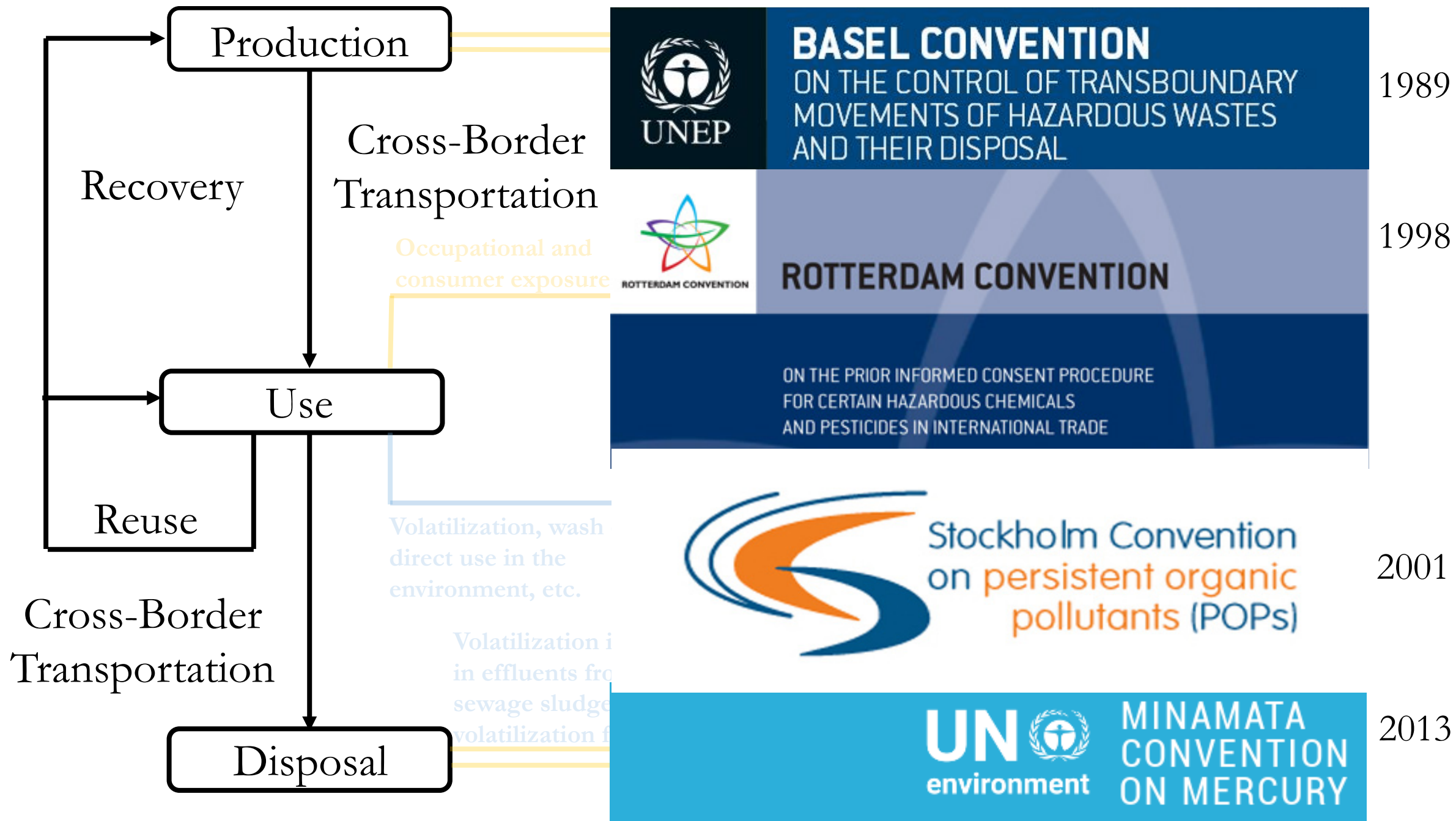
of chemicals were classified as
“hazardous chemicals” *

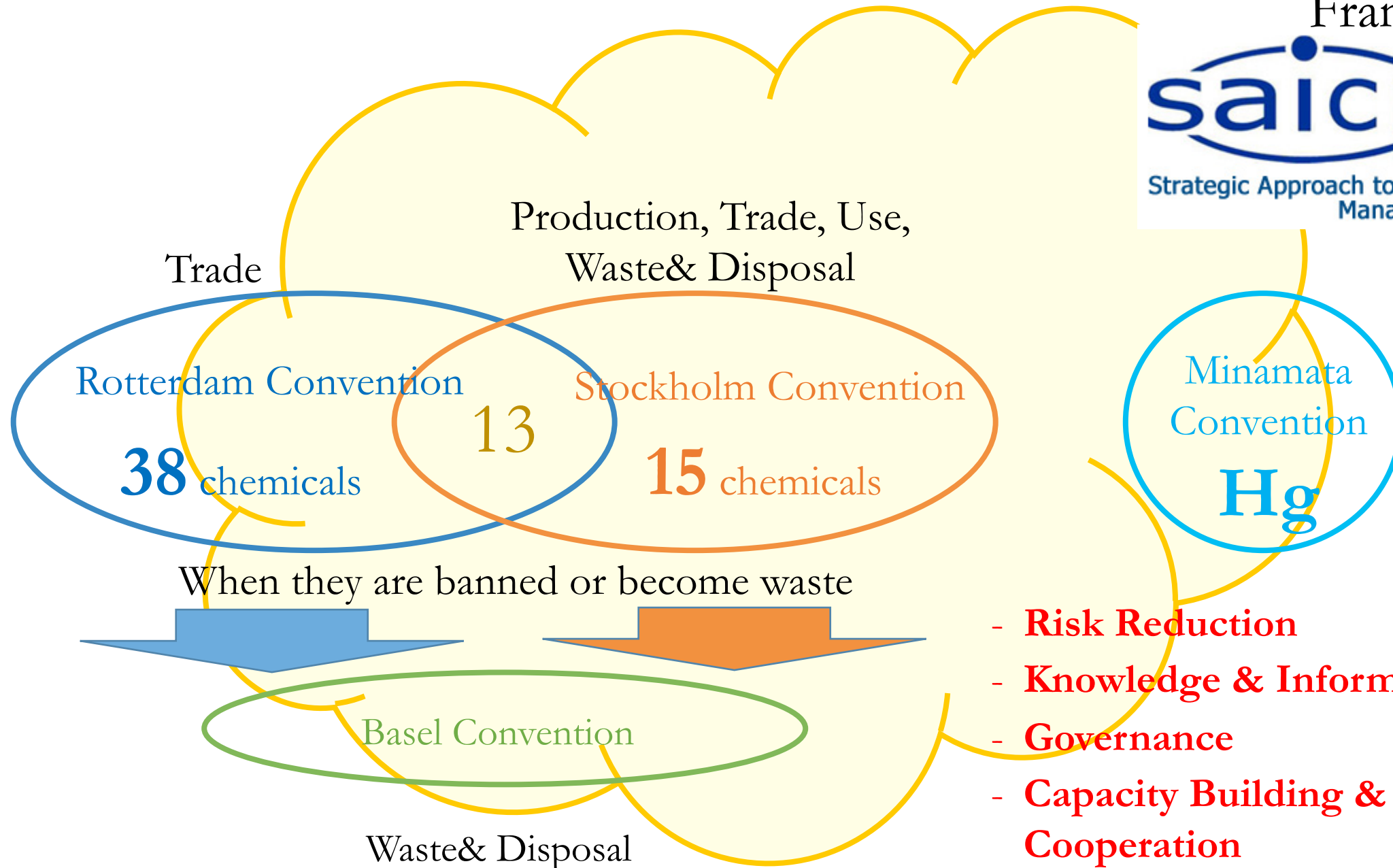
41%

of 232 accidents involved
hazardous chemicals

*According to the “Hazardous Chemicals Catalogue (2015)” published by the State Administration of Work Safety (SAWS)

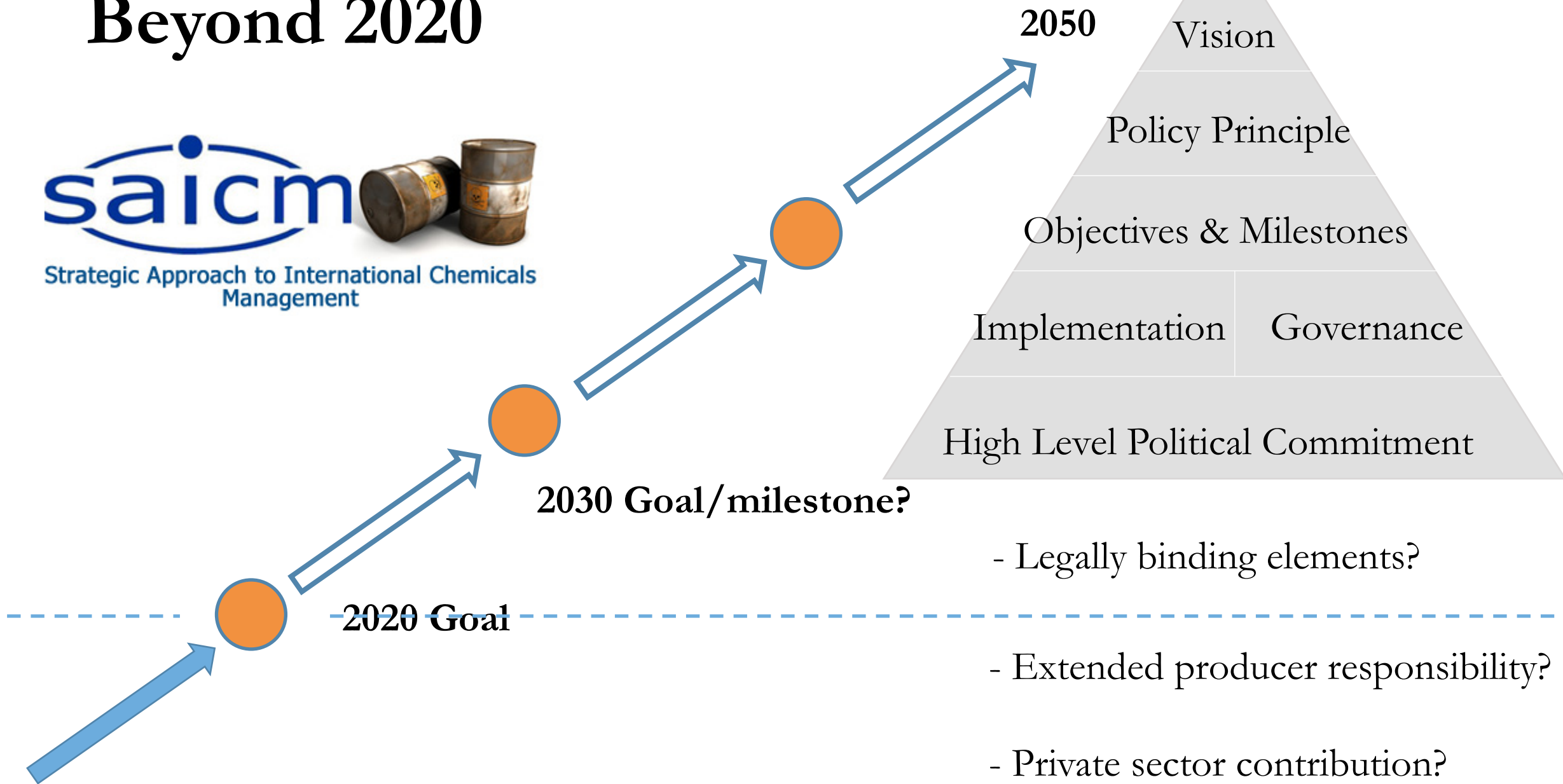
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- Risk Reduction
- Knowledge & Information
- Governance
- Capacity Building & Technical Cooperation
- Illegal International Traffic

Beyond 2020



2050

Vision

Policy Principle

Objectives & Milestones

Implementation

Governance

High Level Political Commitment

2030 Goal/milestone?

2020 Goal

- Legally binding elements?

- Extended producer responsibility?

- Private sector contribution?

Areas for Improvement 1 – Emerging Policy Issues (EPIs)

- **Independent Evaluation 2006-2015 (draft)**
 - A. Risk reduction: To ensure that existing, new and emerging issues of global concern are sufficiently addressed by means of appropriate mechanisms;
 - Across all stakeholders, there was a consensus that **a major strength and uniqueness** of SAICM has been the **identification and actions taken on the emerging policy issues**.
 - B. Knowledge & Information: To accelerate the pace of scientific research on identifying and assessing the effects of chemicals on human beings and the environment, including emerging issues, and to ensure that research and development are undertaken in relation to chemical control technologies, development of safer chemicals and cleaner technologies and non-chemical alternatives and technologies;



Areas for Improvement 1 – Emerging Policy Issues: Identification & listing

- **Criteria** to be listed?

- **Procedure: Easy & transparent** way to get them proposed and assessed in a **timely** manner – once evidence & concerns are raised in gigantic amount the publications

- “**Adaptive** management regime that is **flexible** and **adaptive** to new and emerging challenges as they arise, as the science and knowledge becomes apparent”

- Brominated flame retardants

Areas for Improvement 2– Emerging Policy Issues: **Information** & Action

- **SAICM - Overarching Policy Strategy - Objectives:**

- B. Knowledge & Information:

- To **accelerate the pace of scientific research on identifying and assessing the effects** of chemicals on human beings and the environment, including **emerging issues ...**;
 - To ensure that knowledge and information ... are sufficient to enable chemicals to be **adequately assessed and managed...**
 - **Manufacturers, importers and formulators** should assess data and provide adequate and reliable information to users.
 - Underlining the importance of **manufacturers** of persistent organic pollutants taking responsibility ... **for providing information** to users, Governments and the public on the hazardous properties of those chemicals, (“Stockholm Convention”)
- **Information on chemicals relating to the health and safety of humans and the environment should not be regarded as confidential** (when made available, protected);



Areas for Improvement 2– Emerging Policy Issues: **Information** & Action

- “Concern on the relationship between confidential business information and health and safety information - influence governments’ ability to innovate and transition to alternative technologies”
 - A number of substances registered in national/regional inventories have been claimed as confidential business information with **no CAS number or molecular structure revealed**. e.g. The PMN section of the US EPA’s TSCA Inventory contains 312 substances with “fluoro” in their names (e.g., P120406 as “fluoroalkyl sulphonamide derivative”)
 - lack of information on **molecular structure, references, and/or commercial sources** in the Database may have also been on the market.
 - not reflect **during what time periods, where, how, and how much of a PFAS has been produced and used for what purposes**.
 - Information on **alternatives** is also missing.

Areas for Improvement 2– Emerging Policy Issues: Information & **Action**

Table 12: degree of success in incorporating the SAICM emerging policy issues and other issues of concern in your activities

	very successful	some success	little success	unsuccessful	don't know
lead in paint	27%	29%	5%	6%	34%
chemicals in products	14%	38%	13%	7%	28%
nanotechnology	18%	19%	14%	10%	38%
HSLEEP	12%	20%	15%	11%	41%
Endocrine disrupting chemicals	24%	22%	12%	9%	32%
Environmentally persistent pharmaceutical pollutants	8%	22%	13%	10%	46%
Perfluorinated chemicals and the transition to safer alternatives	11%	27%	10%	8%	44%
Highly hazardous pesticides	22%	26%	10%	6%	36%

30-56%

- ICCM mandate: call for **appropriate action** on emerging policy issues as they arise and to forge consensus on priorities for cooperative action.
- Different mandate on each EPI, but mainly **focusing on information collection**, no real action in curb and pollution

Areas for Improvement 3 – Multistakeholder engagement - **Private Sector**

- Unique: inclusive **multi-stakeholder, multisector** voluntary global policy framework on sound chemicals management. It has provided the **space and opportunity for government and non-government actors alike**, to discuss and deliberate on the management of chemicals throughout their life cycle in an atmosphere of **trust and cooperation**. – from all stakeholder groups, including civil society and industry stakeholders.
- **Midstream & downstream users of chemicals, including SMEs, important but missing! – who is speaking on behalf of the whole “industry” sector?**
- Engagement from private sector: varied level on each EPIs, but very limited in many cases
- To help decision makers understand your business, your needs, your achievement to establish enabling environment for you
 - Through UK Chemical Stakeholder Forum or get engaged directly?

Areas for Improvement 4 – Multistakeholder engagement - Science-Policy Interface

Scientists from multi-disciplines

- Identification of new emerging Policy Issues (EPIs) & other Issues of Concern



- Evaluation: information + method



- Management and solution options



- Implementation



- Monitor & evaluation



- Capacity building

- Provide scientific knowledge, analysis & guidance
 - Early warning system
 - Detailed science-based evaluation
 - Propose solution & options for management
 - Design implementation plan
 - Monitor & Evaluate progress
 - Develop tools, guidance
 - Training and capacity Building

...

Areas for Improvement 4 – Multistakeholder engagement - Science-Policy Interface

Policy decision makers

- Need contribution from scientists
- Find the right scientists whenever needed (database)
- Understand the scientists

Scientists from multi-disciplines

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Areas for Improvement 4 – Multistakeholder engagement - Science-Policy Interface

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Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee (POPRC)



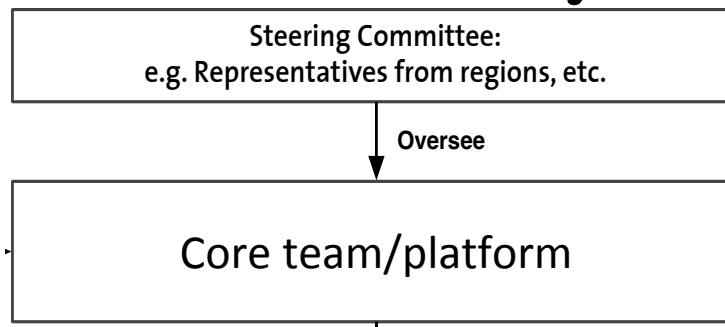
Scientists from multi-disciplines

- Capacity (time, funding...)
- Awareness, Confidence: understand their key role
- Incentives: Evaluation system....
- Capacity Building: understand the decision making system, the language of decision makers (e.g. UNEA-plastic), how to play their key role
- Opportunities: missing opportunities among many processes
- Free from Conflict of Interest & Political Interference

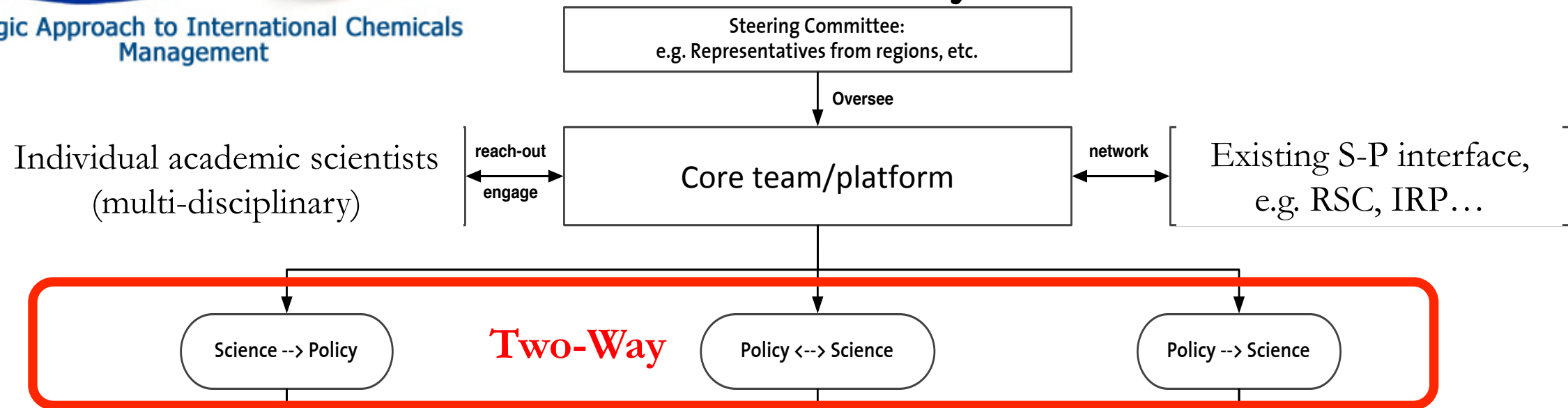
Science - Policy Interface



Areas for Improvement 4 – Multistakeholder engagement - Science-Policy Interface



Areas for Improvement 4 – Multistakeholder engagement - Science-Policy Interface



Potential working areas
Examples of IPCP's activities

- to further mobilize and better involve scientists (particularly academia) into the science-based decision making process, an important group which is unfortunately not only normally under-represented, but sometimes also forgotten even in discussions on the importance of multi-stakeholder participation. A better mobilization will facilitate better science-policy dialogue.
- Decision makers take more ownership of the good scientific outputs from science-policy interface, to make more timely and well-informed decisions.



Areas for Improvement 4 – Multistakeholder engagement - Science-Policy Interface

Steering Committee:
e.g. Representatives from regions, etc.

Oversee

network

Core team/platform

Existing S-P interface,
e.g. RSC, IRP...

reach-out
engage

Individual academic scientists
(multi-disciplinary)

Policy <--> Science

Policy --> Science

Provide scientific support in assessing substances of concern & policy implementation

Provide scientific support in monitoring and evaluating progress

Potential
Examples of
ICCP's
working areas

Facilitate science-policy dialogue (e.g., development of joint

Scientific information dissemination, knowledge management

Inform scientists about policy developments

Coordinate scientific inputs for policy calls

- Conflict of interest
- Science based - Free from political interference
- Objectivity and professionalism of members
- Transparency procedure
- **Social-Economic body: its usefulness depends on the aim and mandate of this body**
if established, does **NOT** have a role on identification of hazardous chemicals, **risk assessment, and subsequent listing of chemicals for priority actions**, similar as listing of chemicals under Stockholm Convention or identification of SVHC in EU.



Summary: Global Chemical Management beyond 2020

Policy decision makers

- Identification of new emerging Policy Issues (EPIs) & other Issues of Concern
- Evaluation: **information** + method
- Management and solution options
- Implementation **ACTIONS!**
- Monitor & evaluation
- Capacity building

Science -
Policy
Interface

Scientists from multi-disciplines

- Provide scientific evidence & knowledge
 - Early warning system
 - Detailed evaluation
 - Propose solution & options for management
 - Design implementation plan
 - Monitor & Evaluate progress
 - Develop tools, guidance
 - Training and capacity Building

Enabling environment + guidance to incentivize non-regrettable,
green & sustainable innovation