

Rotterdam, Stockholm and Basel Conventions - Global and Regional Highlights

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Kathmandu, January 2015

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- Global highlights – upcoming Conferences of the Parties
- Regional status of ratification and implementation
- Conventions in the context of pesticide risk reduction

Upcoming **conferences of the parties** to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions

- BC COP-12 / RC COP-7 / SC COP-7 will be held back-to-back from **4 to 15 May 2015**, in Geneva, Switzerland
- Schedule: **Joint session – SC – BC – RC – Joint session**
- Invitation was sent to parties end of November 2014
- Funding max. 1 person / State / Convention on request by 30/1/2015

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Why are the triple COPs in 2015 **important**?

- It is the principal platform for proposing **governance structure**, sustainable solutions and tools to protect human health and the environment from hazardous chemicals and waste.
- It will **influence the direction** the Parties take in sustainable chemicals and waste management for the next two years, and beyond.

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On the **Agenda**

New chemicals for possible inclusion in Annex III of

Rotterdam Convention

- Trichlorfon
- Methamidophos
- Chrysotile asbestos
- Fenthion (ultra low volume (ULV) formulations at or above 640 g active ingredient/L)
- Liquid formulations (emulsifiable concentrate and soluble concentrate) containing paraquat dichloride at or above 276 g/L, corresponding to paraquat ion at or above 200 g/L

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On the **Agenda** (cont'd)

- New chemicals for possible inclusion in **Stockholm Convention**
 - Chlorinated naphthalenes
 - Hexachlorobutadiene
 - Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters
- Main topic for **Basel Convention**: technical Guidelines on **E-Waste**, on POPs waste, and on Mercury waste
- The new work programme for **BC/RC/SC** for 2016-17 will be discussed, including technical assistance and an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Stockholm Convention.

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Regional preparatory meetings for the 2015 COPs

- Regional preparatory meeting in Asia-Pacific Region: **17-20 March 2015, in Jakarta, Indonesia**
- Objective:
 - giving regions the possibility to consult each other in advance of the meetings
 - consider meeting documents, discuss substantive matters
 - identify regional priorities and challenges, and facilitate the preparation of regional positions
- Invitation was sent mid January, nomination by 10 February, max. 3 participants are funded per state.

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Status of Ratification of BC, RC, SC

| Country | Ratified Rotterdam C. | Ratified Basel C. | Ratified Stockholm C. |
|------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Australia | 2004 | 1992 | 2004 |
| Bangladesh | | 1993 | 2007 |
| Cambodia | 2013 | 2001 | 2006 |
| China | 2005 | 1991 | 2004 |
| DPR Korea | 2004 | 2008 | 2002 |
| Fiji | | | 2001 |
| France | 2004 | 1991 | 2004 |
| India | 2005 | 1992 | 2006 |
| Indonesia | 2013 | 1993 | 2009 |
| Lao | 2010 | 2010 | 2006 |
| Malaysia | 2002 | 1993 | |
| Myanmar | | | 2004 |

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| Country | Ratified RC | Ratified BC | Ratified SC |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Nepal | 2007 | 1996 | 2007 |
| New Zealand | 2003 | 1994 | 2004 |
| Pakistan | 2005 | 1994 | 2008 |
| Papua New Guinea | | 1995 | 2003 |
| Philippines | 2006 | 1993 | 2004 |
| Rep. Korea | 2003 | 1994 | 2007 |
| Samoa | 2002 | 2002 | 2002 |
| Solomon Islands | | | 2004 |
| Sri Lanka | 2002 | 1992 | 2005 |
| Thailand | 2002 | 1997 | 2005 |
| Timor-Leste | | | |
| Tonga | 2010 | 2010 | 2009 |
| Viet Nam | 2007 | 1995 | 2002 |

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Action: become a Party to the 3 conventions

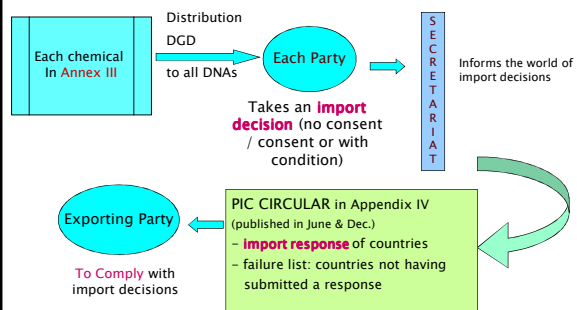
- Play an active role in international forums
- Access to information on hazardous chemicals - strengthening scientific basis for national decision
- Access to technical assistance
- Credibility as a responsible trade partner

Status of implementation of the Rotterdam Convention - key obligations -

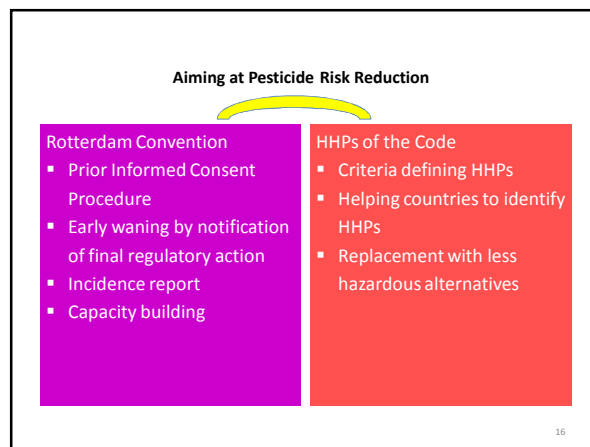
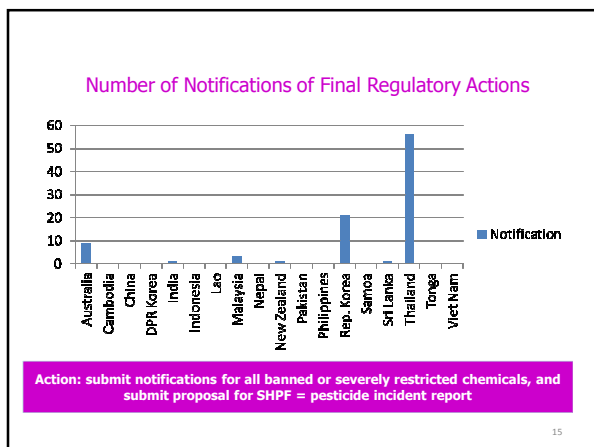
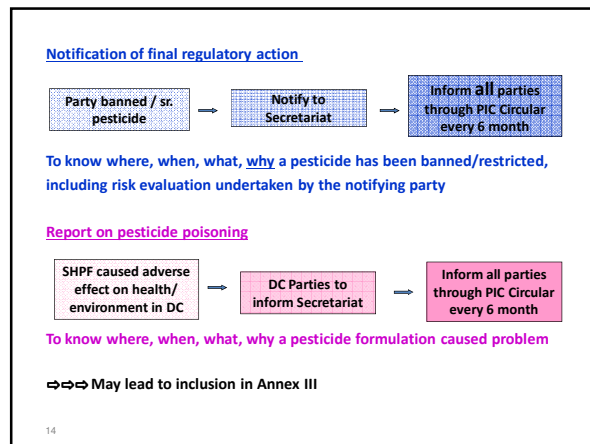
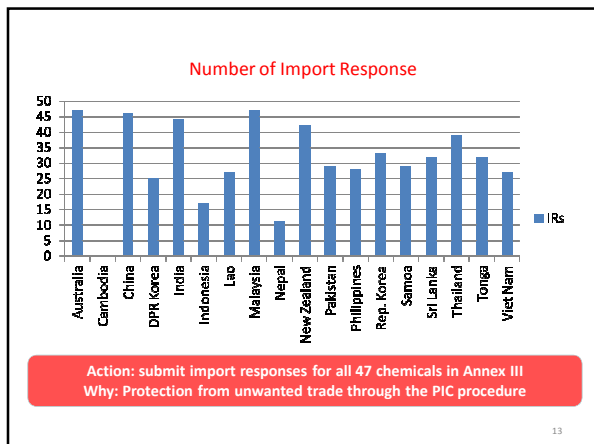
- The PIC procedure and import response
 - Protect parties from unwanted trade
 - Apply to all Annex III chemicals
- Notifications of final regulatory action
 - Information exchange on regulatory actions taken by individual states and the reasons, early warning system
 - Possible listing of the chemical in Annex III
- Proposal for severely hazardous pesticide formulation
 - Opportunity for DC to identify pesticide formulations causing problems under condition of use
 - Possible listing of the formulation in Annex III

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PIC Procedure - Preventing Unwanted Trade



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According to FAO's global questionnaire in 40 countries
"Information sources known and applied for reaching national regulatory decisions"

| | |
|---|-----|
| WHO Classification of Pesticides by Hazard (Toxicity classes 1a or 1b & class II) | 78% |
| Stockholm Convention (Annexes A & B, paragraph 1 of Annex D, on POPs) | 78% |
| Rotterdam Convention (Annex III) and its PIC procedure | 68% |
| Pesticides that have shown high incidences of severe or irreversible adverse effects on human health (poisoning cases) or the environment | 65% |
| Registration status of product in countries with advanced registration systems (EU, US) | 58% |
| FAO/WHO Pesticide Specifications | 52% |
| Montreal Protocol (on substances that deplete the ozone layer) | 42% |
| Code of Conduct on Distribution and Use of Pesticides (guidance throughout the life-cycle of pesticides; MRLs; quality) | 42% |
| Simple hazard and risk assessment and evaluation methods | 36% |
| Carcinogenicity Categories 1A and 1B of the GHS | 23% |
| Mutagenicity Categories 1A and 1B of the GHS | 23% |
| Globally Harmonized System on Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) | 19% |
| Reproductive toxicity Categories 1A and 1B of the GHS | 19% |
| Other information sources known and used | 55% |

Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs)

Definition by the Code - Highly Hazardous Pesticides means pesticides that are acknowledged to present particularly high levels of acute or chronic hazards to health or environment according to internationally accepted classification systems such as WHO or GHS or their listing in relevant binding international agreements or conventions. In addition, pesticides that appear to cause severe or irreversible harm to health or the environment under conditions of use in a country may be considered to be and treated as highly hazardous.

HHPs Criteria

Formulation in WHO Classes Ia or Ib; or

Active ingredients and formulations in carcinogenicity mutagenicity and re productive toxicity Categories 1A and 1B of GHS;

or

Listed by Stockholm, Convention;

or

Listed by Rotterdam Convention;

or

Listed under the Montreal Protocol;

or

Show a high incidence of severe or irreversible adverse effects to human health or the environment

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- Session 10: Hands on training on how to submit
 - import response
 - Proposal for SHPF
 - Notification of final regulatory action (e-learning)
- Session 11: alternatives to HHP
 - Videos on how to grow coffee without endosulfan

Thank you!