



IPEN Quick Views of ICCM3

September 2012

The following is a summary statement of some views regarding issues at ICCM3:

Financing

- SAICM should be part of an integrated approach to financing the chemicals agenda
- ICCM should participate actively in shaping the UNEP Executive Director's proposal for an integrated approach to SAICM financing
- The industry involvement section of the UNEP Executive Director's proposal for an integrated approach needs to be substantially strengthened to actually operationalize internalization of costs and provisions of funds by the industry
- The Quick Start Programme should be extended and funded to cover the gap in time between ICCM3 and the start of a long-term integrated financing mechanism
- A fully resourced Secretariat is essential for effective SAICM implementation

Lead in paint

- Establish an international lead poisoning prevention day of action with initial focus on the elimination of lead in paints
- Governments should establish national regulatory frameworks to control the manufacture, import, sale and use of paints
- The world's largest paint manufacturing companies – those with annual sales of USD \$200 million or more – should agree to set an example by not using lead in any of the decorative paints that they or their subsidiaries sell in any market by the year 2015, at the latest
- Third-party certification and labelling should be used to help eliminate lead paint
- Guidance materials on how to avoid or minimize lead exposure should be prepared and disseminated

Chemicals in products (CiP)

- A CiP Programme should be developed to facilitate and guide provision, availability, and access to information on chemicals in products among all stakeholders, noting that information on chemicals relating to the health and safety of humans and the environment should not be regarded as confidential (Dubai Declaration #22, OPS 15c)
- Programme elements should be broadened to facilitate consumer awareness along with guidelines for recycling and disposal and extended producer responsibility
- Work should include broad public awareness-raising of the issue to raise the demand for cleaner products including use of the clearinghouse and a broad international consumer campaign to increase understanding and create a driving force for safer products

Electronics

- Electronics should be added to the Global Plan of Action

- Intersessional activities on electronics between ICCM3 and ICCM4 should include further work on implementing key recommendations from the International Workshop on Hazardous Substances within the Life-cycle of Electrical and Electronic Products held in Vienna in 2011 such as green design, tracking and disclosing the presence of chemicals, safer substitutes, green procurement, and extended producer responsibility policies
- The Key Messages adopted by the Vienna workshop should be added as an annex to the resolution

Nano

- Nano should be added to the Global Plan of Action
- Intersessional activities on nano between ICCM3 and ICCM4 should include development of life cycle approaches, product and material registers, awareness-raising and capacity building, and integrated measures to address any worker health and safety concerns

Endocrine disruptors (EDC)

- EDC should be a SAICM emerging policy issue
- The EDC project should fully involve all stakeholders including endocrinology experts and other health professionals, public interest NGOs, trade unions, and the private sector
- Actions under the project should include establishment of a global watch list of EDCs and information on uses and safer alternatives; use of monitoring information; prioritizing elimination of the effects of EDCs on the most vulnerable; improving how the characteristics of EDCs are addressed; generating information on how to avoid exposure to the most vulnerable; and public awareness-raising
- The definition of EDC in the 2002 IPCS assessment report is overly prescriptive; an appropriate definition is: *EDCs are chemicals and mixtures that interfere with hormone signaling*. More work is needed in developing criteria for use in establishing regulatory EDC control measures

Reporting

- Reporting should be encouraged at regional meetings and through work by the secretariat to collect and disseminate examples of projects and initiatives through the clearing house
- Narrative information can help reveal important aspects of SAICM implementation that are not covered by the 20 indicators such as the rank chemicals occupy in government priorities, degree of available information on chemicals, and whether the true cost of a particular development activity is evaluated economically
- IPEN published an extensive account of SAICM implementation including more than 300 activities in 50 countries on 146 of the 273 items in the Global Plan of Action (INF8)

Health sector strategy

- The six activities in the strategy could be linked to SAICM emerging policy issues to increase synergy. These include development and implementation of an electronic medical tracking tool and work on occupational health issues in the manufacture of nanomaterials and electronics, and in ewaste recycling; prevention and treatment of lead poisoning from paint; and a chemicals policy framework that provides information on chemicals in products as a basis for safer substitutes and development of inventories of suspected and known occupational health hazards due to chemical exposure
- Professional training and development should include links to pesticide poisoning and mercury and lead exposure

Perfluorinated chemicals (PFC)

- Due to the widespread use and growing concern over C4 and C6 compounds, the terms of the reference of the Global PFC Group should be widened to include all PFC compounds
- Surveys conducted by the Global PFC Group should demonstrate transparency and public right to know by naming companies in the report