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Global Chemicals Indicator Review Document
Chemicals Data Assessment Tool

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Overview

Context

UN methodology for measuring the SDGs indicator 12.4.1

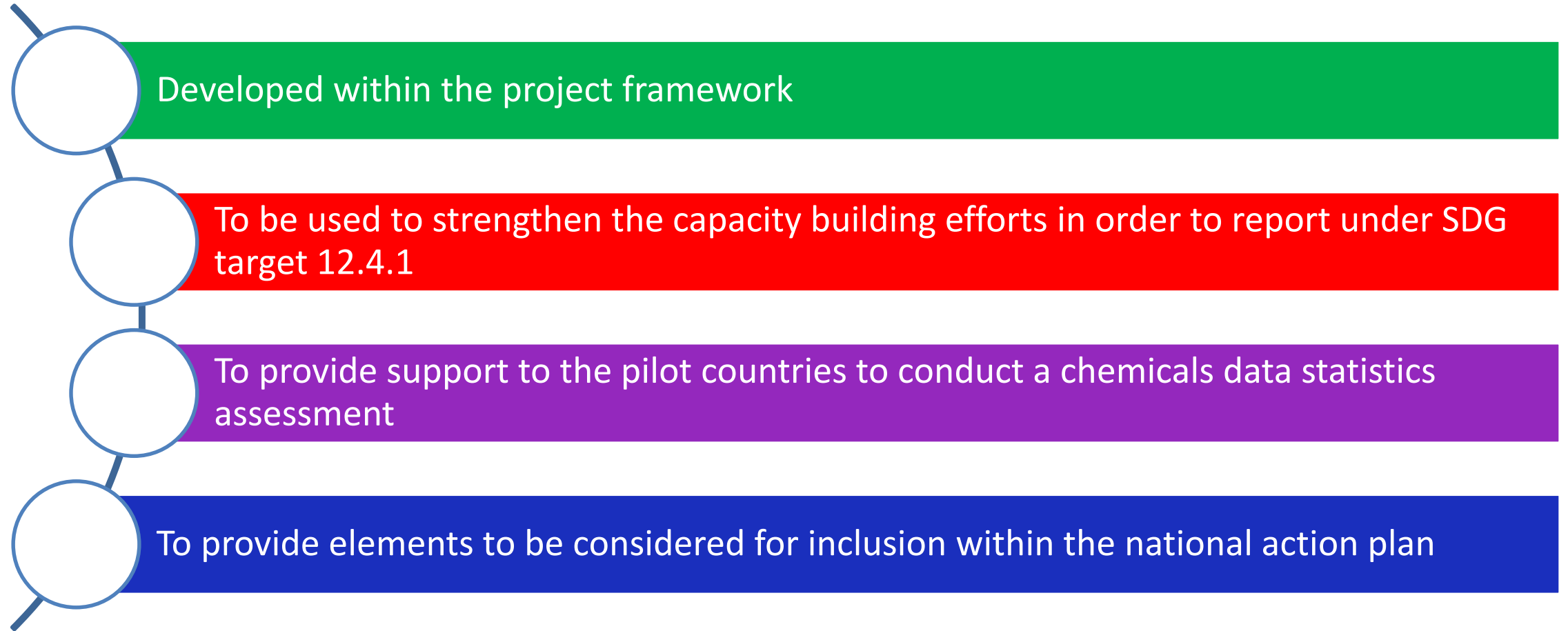
Multilateral chemical agreements and other policy frameworks

Indicators and reporting schemes under international agreements

Chemical Data Assessment Tool

Relevant elements for the inclusion within the national action plan

Context



UN methodology for measuring the SDGs indicator 12.4.1

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●	Data sources
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Definition

SDG indicator 12.4.1:

Number of Parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement

The indicator refers to the number of parties (=countries that have ratified, accepted, approved or accessed), which have submitted the information to the Secretariat of each MEA, as required by each of the agreements.

Basel Convention

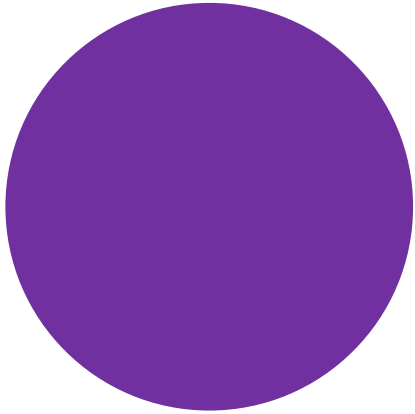
Rotterdam
Convention

Stockholm
Convention

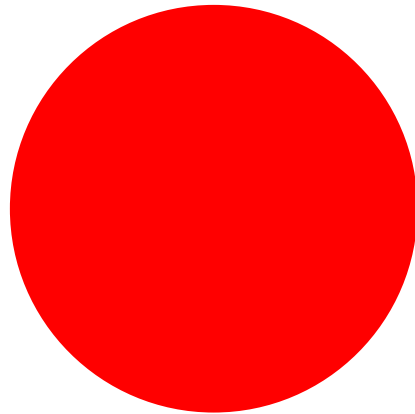
Montreal Protocol

Minamata Convention

Rationale



The proposed indicator is process-oriented, focusing on compliance with the obligations that contribute to the overall target of achieving the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle.



It doesn't measure the quantity of chemicals in media and doesn't quantify adverse impacts on human health and the environment.

Limitations

Transmission of information as required by the five Conventions follows a different timing

Reporting to this indicator has been scheduled for 5-year cycles, which would allow capturing the compliance of Parties with the transmission of information of all the Conventions

Methodology

Basel Convention

- 1.Designation of the Focal Point and one or more Competent Authorities (1 point);
- 2.Submission of the annual national reports during the reporting period (1 point per report).

Rotterdam Convention

- 1.Designation of the Designated National Authority(-ies) and Official contact point (1 point);
- 2.Submission of the import responses during the reporting period (0,2 point per import response).

Stockholm Convention

- 1.Designation of the Stockholm Convention official contact point and national focal point (1 points);
- 2.Submission of the national implementation plan (1 points);
- 3.Submission of the revised national implementation plan(s) addressing the amendments adopted by the Conference of the Parties within the reporting period (1 point per revised and updated plan);

Montreal Protocol

- 1.Compliance with reporting requirements for production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances under (Article 7 of) the Montreal Protocol (15 points);
- 2.Submission of information on Licensing systems under (Article 4B of) the Montreal Protocol (5 points).

Minamata Convention

- 1.Designation of a national focal point (Article 17) (5 points);
- 2.Submission of national report (Article 21) (15 points)

Methodology (cont.)

- **Country score summary**

	Convention	Available Points (ap)	Points per year [p(t)]	Country Score (cs)
a	Basel Convention			$[p(t1)]+[p(t2)]+[p(t3)]+[p(t4)]+[p(t5)]/ap$
b	Rotterdam Convention			
c	Stockholm Convention			
d	Montreal Protocol			
e	Minamata Convention			

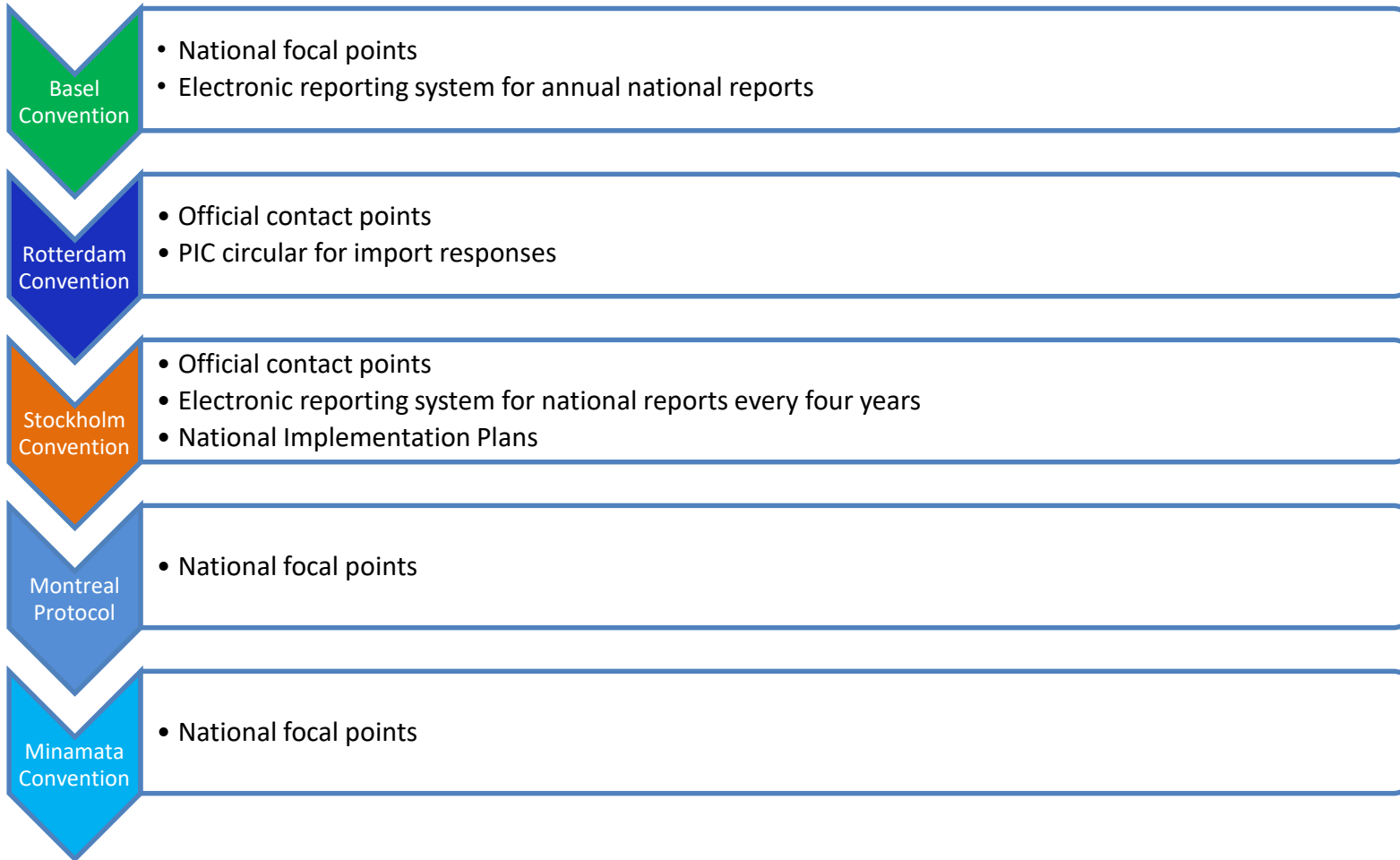
- $Transmission\ Rate = (a_{cs} + b_{cs} + c_{cs} + d_{cs} + e_{cs}) * 100\ N.\ of\ Conventions$
- The final indicator will be a number expressed as percent, where 100% is the maximum degree of compliance with the reporting obligations of the MEAs to which a Country is a Party, and 0% the least degree of compliance with those obligations.

Disaggregation

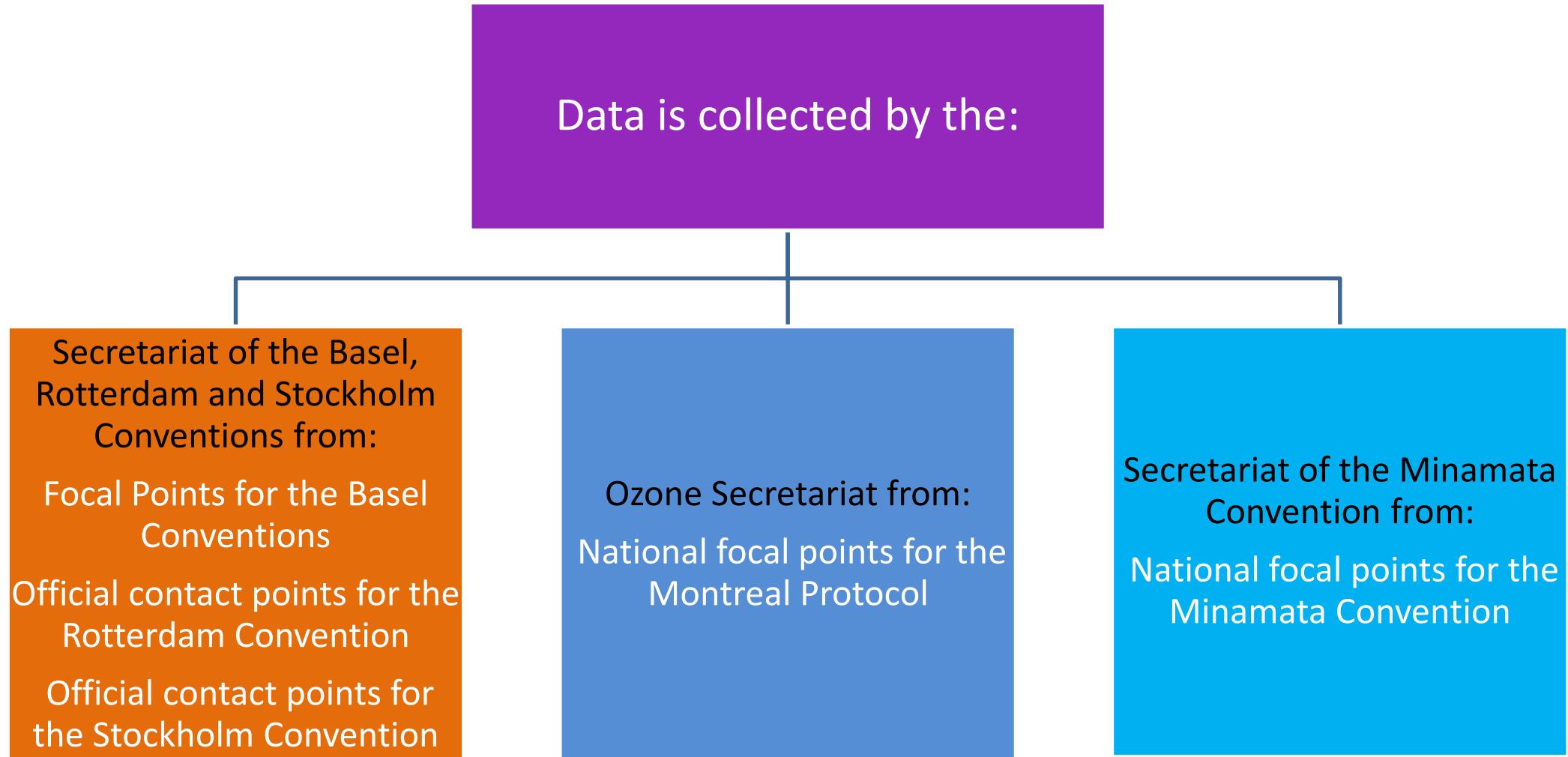
The indicator is available
at country level.

It is disaggregated by
Convention, in addition
to providing the average
transmission rate of the
five Conventions.

Data sources - Description



Data sources – Collection process



Data availability

Description (as of Dec. 2018)

Basel Conventions: 187 Parties

Rotterdam Convention: 161 Parties

Stockholm Convention: 182 Parties

Montreal Protocol: 197 Parties

Minamata Convention: 101 Parties

Time series (5 year-cycle)

First baseline reporting cycle in 2017:
data collected from 2010 to 2014

Second reporting cycle in 2020: data
collected from 2015 to 2019

Third reporting cycle in 2025: data
collected from 2020 to 2024

Fourth reporting cycle in 2030: data
collected from 2025 to 2029

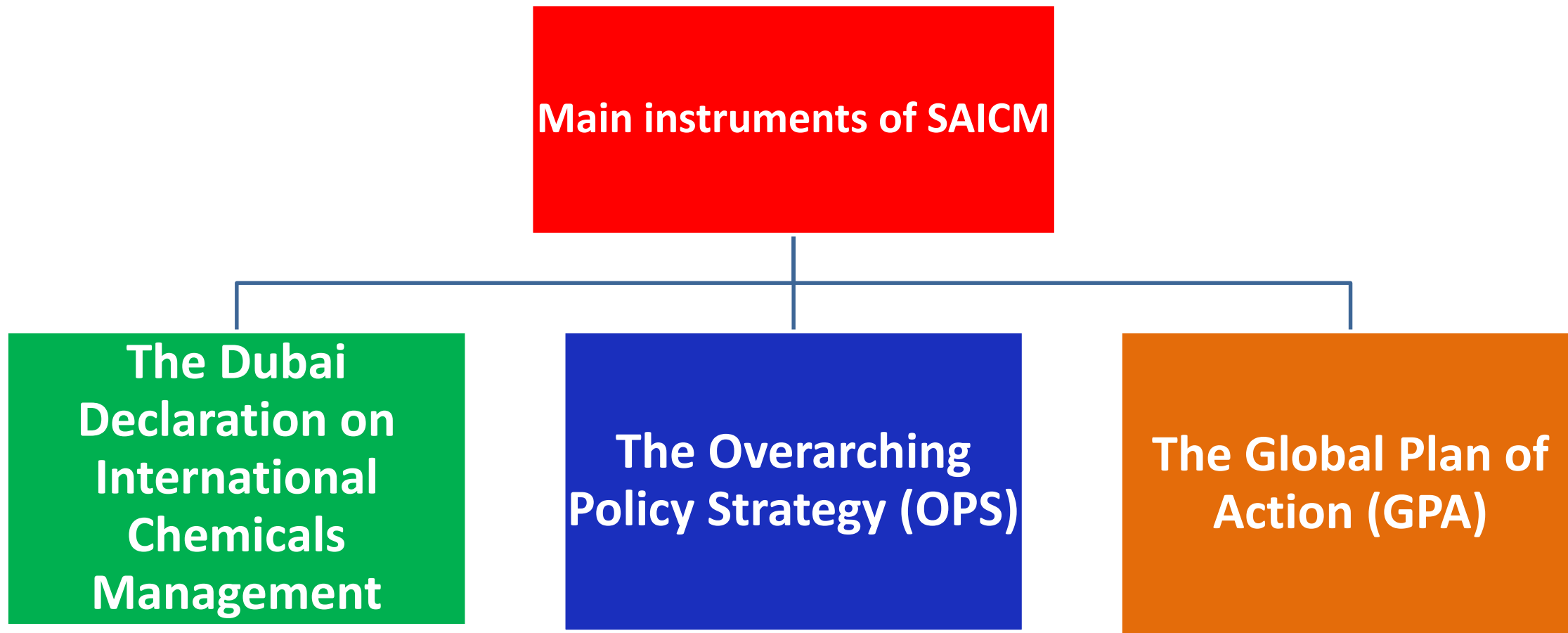
MEAs and other policy frameworks

Agreement	Year of adoption	Year of entry into force	Goal	Number of parties
Montreal Protocol	1987	1989	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect human health and the environment against adverse effects resulting or likely to result from human activities which modify or are likely to modify the ozone layer 2. Protect the ozone layer by taking precautionary measures to control equitably total global emissions of substances that deplete it, with the ultimate objective of their elimination on the basis of scientific knowledge, technical and economic considerations and the developmental needs of developing countries 	197
Rotterdam Convention	1998	2004	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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 2. Contribute to the environmentally sound use of those hazardous chemicals 	161
Stockholm Convention	2001	2004	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regulate the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle, in particular persistent organic pollutants, and of their waste 	182
Minamata Convention	2013	2017	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds 2. Ban new mercury mines and phase-out existing ones 3. Phase-out and phase down of mercury use in a number of products and processes 4. Control measures on emissions to air and on releases to land and water 5. Regulate the informal sector or artisanal and small-scale mining 6. Ensure the environmentally sound interim storage of mercury and its disposal once it becomes waste 	101

Scope and substances covered by each international convention (Ivanova M. et al. 2018, updated)

Agreement	Scope	Number of substances regulated
Montreal Protocol	Ozone depleting substances	144
Rotterdam Convention	Banned or severely restricted chemicals and severely hazardous pesticide formulations	74 substances and mercury compounds
Stockholm Convention	Persistent organic pollutants	30 substances as well as pentachlorophenol salts and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid salts
Minamata Convention	Mercury and mercury compounds, mercury-added products, and mercury wastes as well as manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used	Mercury and mercury compounds, 10 types of mercury-added products, 3 mercury-using processes and 2 manufacturing processes using mercury or mercury compounds

SAICM and its main instruments



Indicators and reporting schemes under international agreements - SC

Agreement	Reporting obligation	Type of questions	Frequency	Indicators	Format	Display of information	Reporting rate	Review
Stockholm Convention	Art 15: Each Party shall report to the Conference of the Parties on the measures it has taken to implement the provisions of this Convention and on the effectiveness of such measures in meeting the objectives of the Convention	Both activity-based and outcome based	Periodic, every 4 years	None	Electronic reporting	Information is displayed as a raw data on the Stockholm Convention website	2014: 92/179 = 51.3%	Article 19 para 5: The Conference of the Parties shall keep under continuous review and evaluation the implementation of this Convention

^[1] Figures in column “Reporting rate” are based on the data for the latest available reporting cycle.

Indicators and reporting schemes under international agreements - RC

Agreement	Reporting obligation	Type of questions	Frequency	Indicators	Format	Display of information	Reporting rate	Review
Rotterdam Convention	Article 10: sets out the obligations of Parties with respect to the future import of chemicals listed in Annex III. Parties have an ongoing obligation to submit to the Secretariat, as soon as possible and in any event no later than nine months after the date of dispatch of a decision guidance document, their import decision (whether a final or interim response) concerning the future import of the chemical. Where a Party changes an import decision submitted previously to the Secretariat, the Designated National Authority (DNA) should submit a revised import response as soon as possible.	None	Once a chemical is included in Annex III	None	Import response form and instructions	PIC Circular Database of import responses	N/A	None

[1] Figures in column “Reporting rate” are based on the data for the latest available reporting cycle.

Indicators and reporting schemes under international agreements - MP

Agreement	Reporting obligation	Type of questions	Frequency	Indicators	Format	Display of information	Reporting rate	Review
Montreal Protocol	Art 7: Each Party shall provide to the Secretariat, within three months of becoming a Party, statistical data on its production, imports and exports of each of the controlled substances	Outcome-based	Annual	None	Electronic reporting	Ozone Data Access Center	2016: 169/197 = 85.7%	Art. 6: Beginning in 1990, and at least every four years thereafter, the Parties shall assess the control measures provided for in Article 2 and Articles 2A to 2J on the basis of available scientific, environmental, technical and economic information. At least one year before each assessment, the Parties shall convene appropriate panels of experts qualified in the fields mentioned and determine the composition and terms of reference of any such panels. Within one year of being convened, the panels will report their conclusions, through the Secretariat, to the Parties.

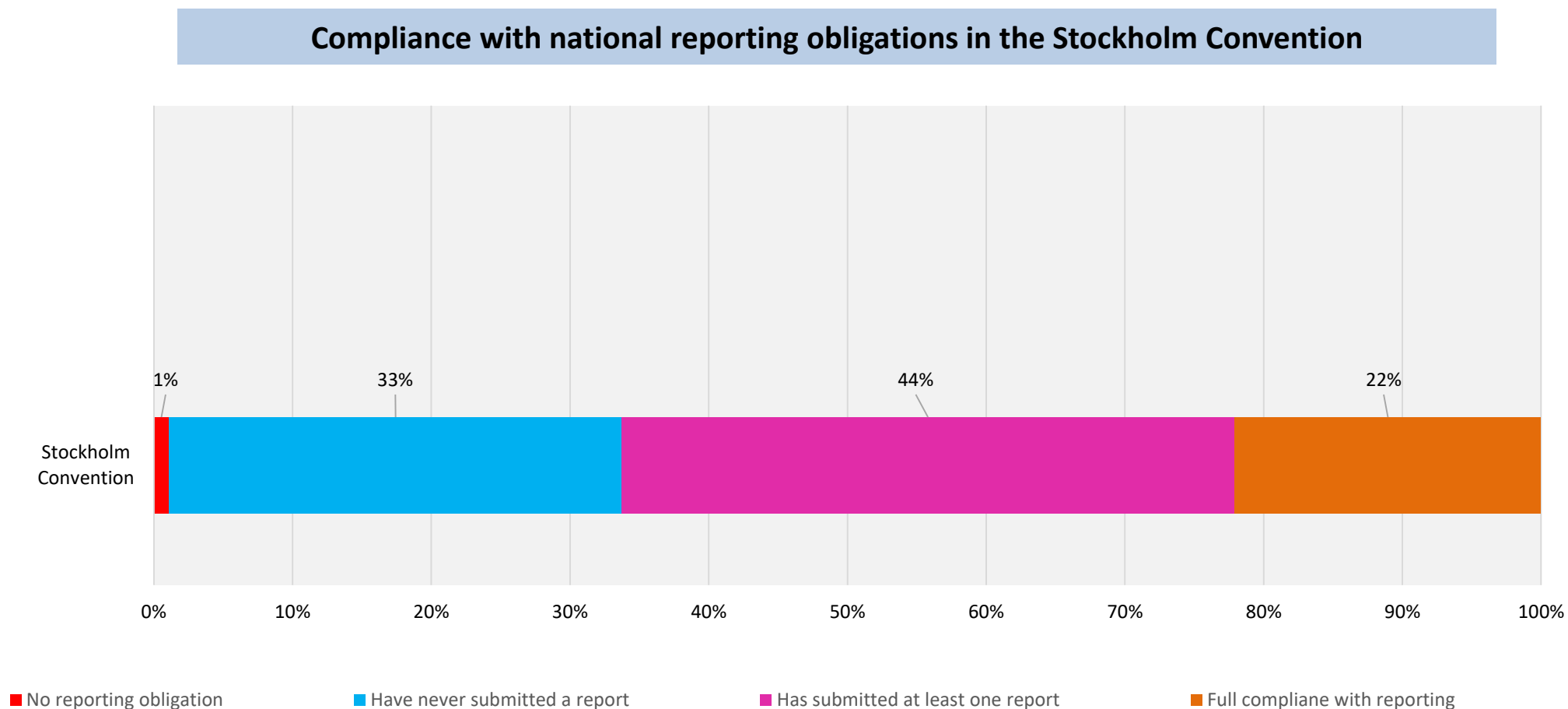
[1] Figures in column “Reporting rate” are based on the data for the latest available reporting cycle.

Indicators and reporting schemes under international agreements - MC

Agreement	Reporting obligation	Type of questions	Frequency	Indicators	Format	Display of information	Reporting rate	Review
Minamata Convention	Art 21: Each Party shall report to the Conference of the Parties, through the Secretariat, on the measures it has taken to implement the provisions of this Convention and on the effectiveness of such measures and the possible challenges in meeting the objectives of the Convention.	Both activity-based and outcome based	Periodic, every 4 years Periodic, every 2 years	N/A	Electronic reporting	To be determined	N/A	Art. 21: 1. Each Party shall report to the Conference of the Parties, through the Secretariat, on the measures it has taken to implement the provisions of this Convention and on the effectiveness of such measures and the possible challenges in meeting the objectives of the Convention. 2. Each Party shall include in its reporting the information as called for in Articles 3, 5, 7, 8 and 9 of this Convention. 3. The Conference of the Parties shall, at its first meeting, decide upon the timing and format of the reporting to be followed by the Parties, taking into account the desirability of coordinating reporting with other relevant chemicals and wastes conventions.

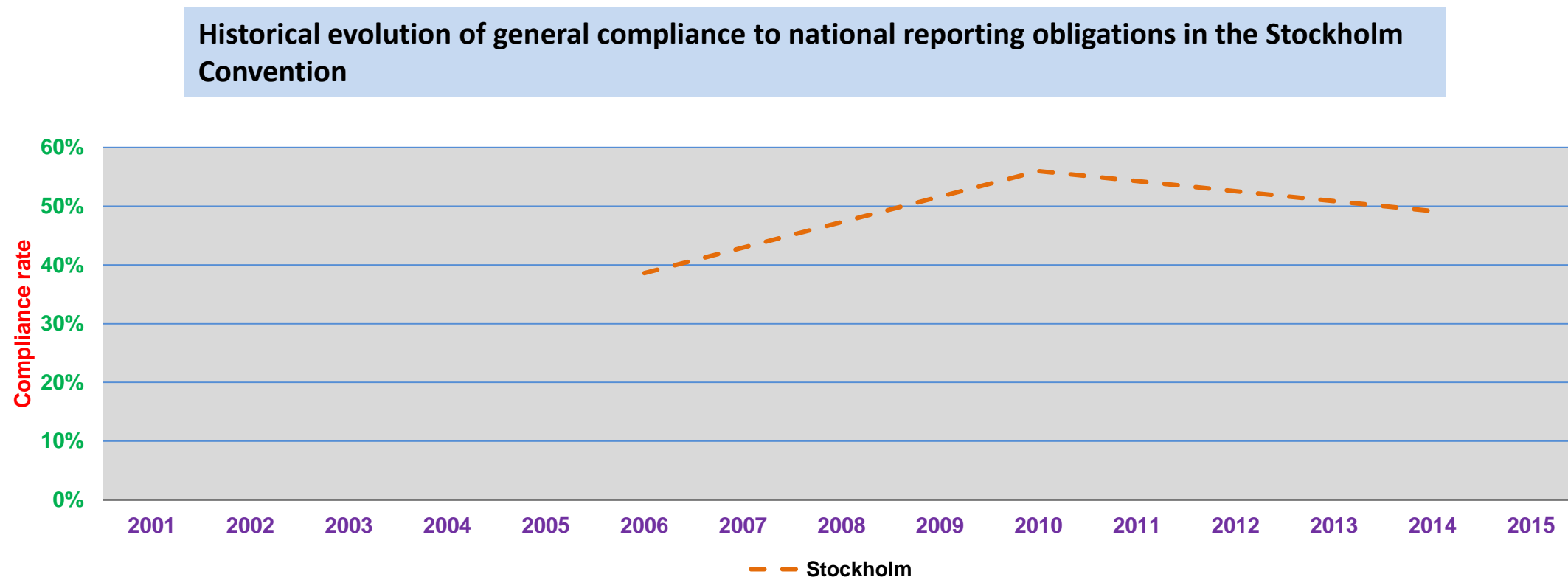
[1] Figures in column “Reporting rate” are based on the data for the latest available reporting cycle.

Analysis of reporting in the Stockholm Convention



Source of data: (Stockholm Convention, 2016)

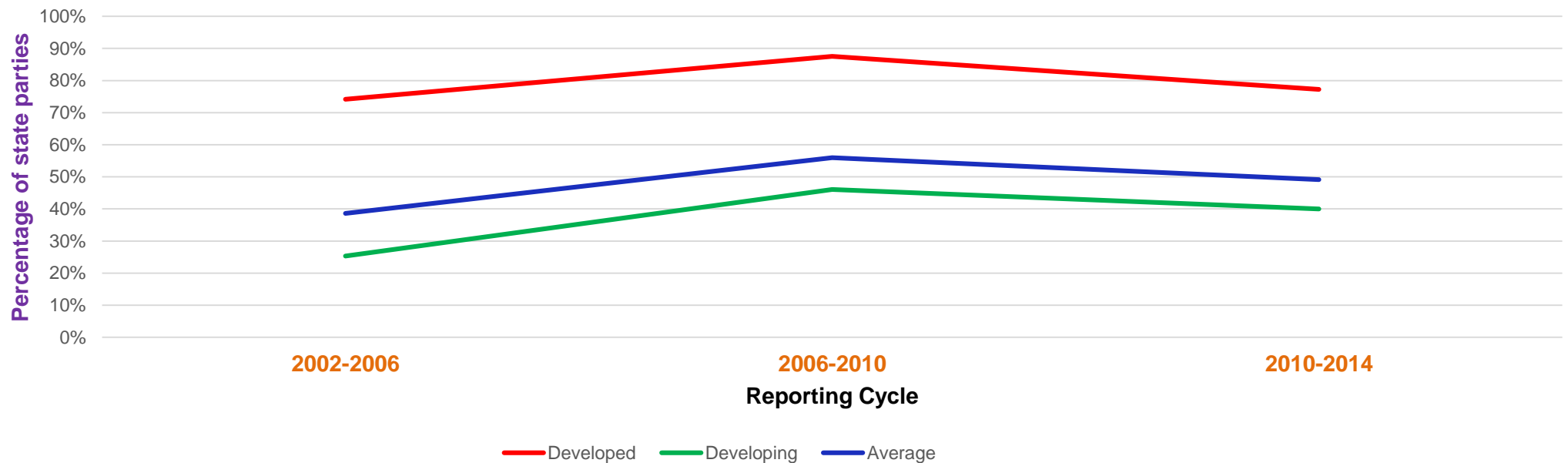
Analysis of reporting in the Stockholm Convention – cont.



Source of data: (Ivanova M. et al. 2018)

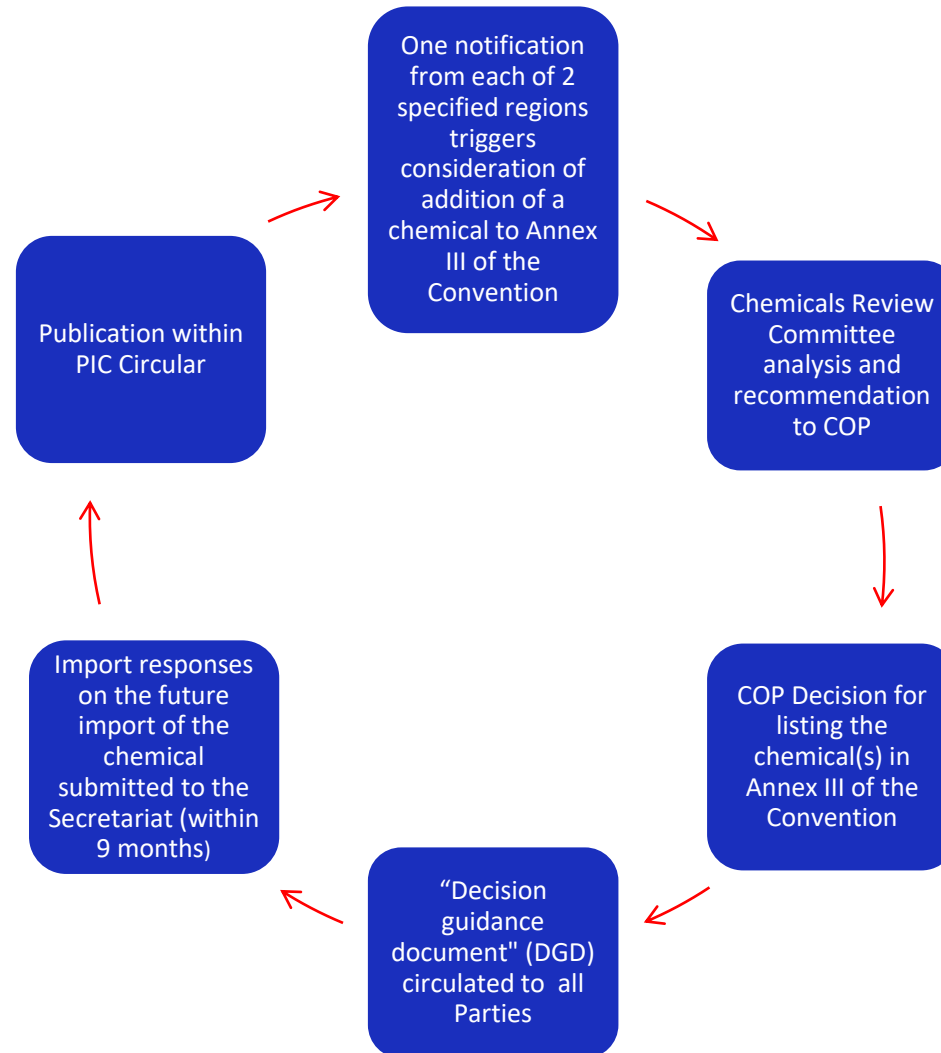
Analysis of reporting in the Stockholm Convention – cont.

Evolution of national reporting compliance indicators for the Stockholm Convention



Source of data: (Ivanova M. et al. 2018)

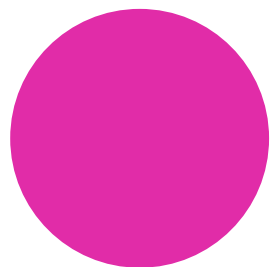
Analysis of reporting in the Rotterdam Convention



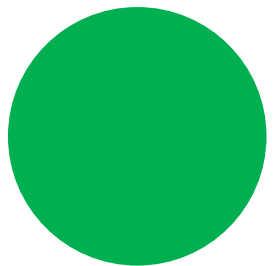
Analysis of reporting in the Minamata Convention



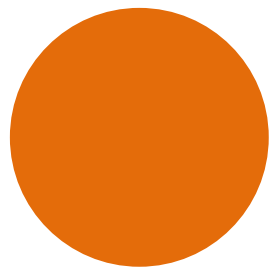
Analysis of reporting in the Montreal Protocol



The Montreal Protocol is the champion treaty with almost 100% level of compliance with the reporting obligation over the years the Protocol is has been in force.

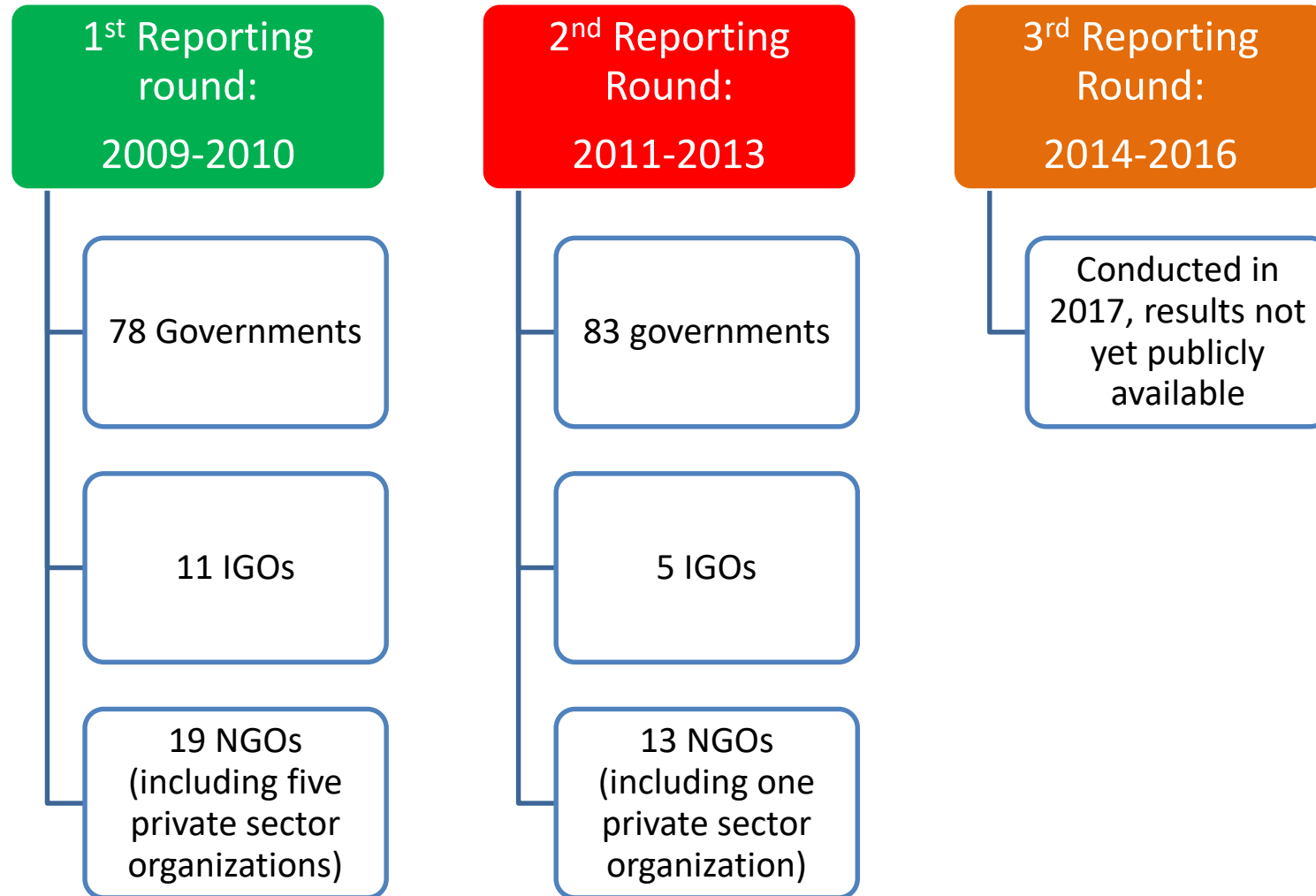


This high level of reporting can be explained by the fact that data for national reports are collected and submitted by National Ozone Units (NOUs) that were established at the government level with the support of the Ozone Secretariat to provide support in the implementation of the treaty.

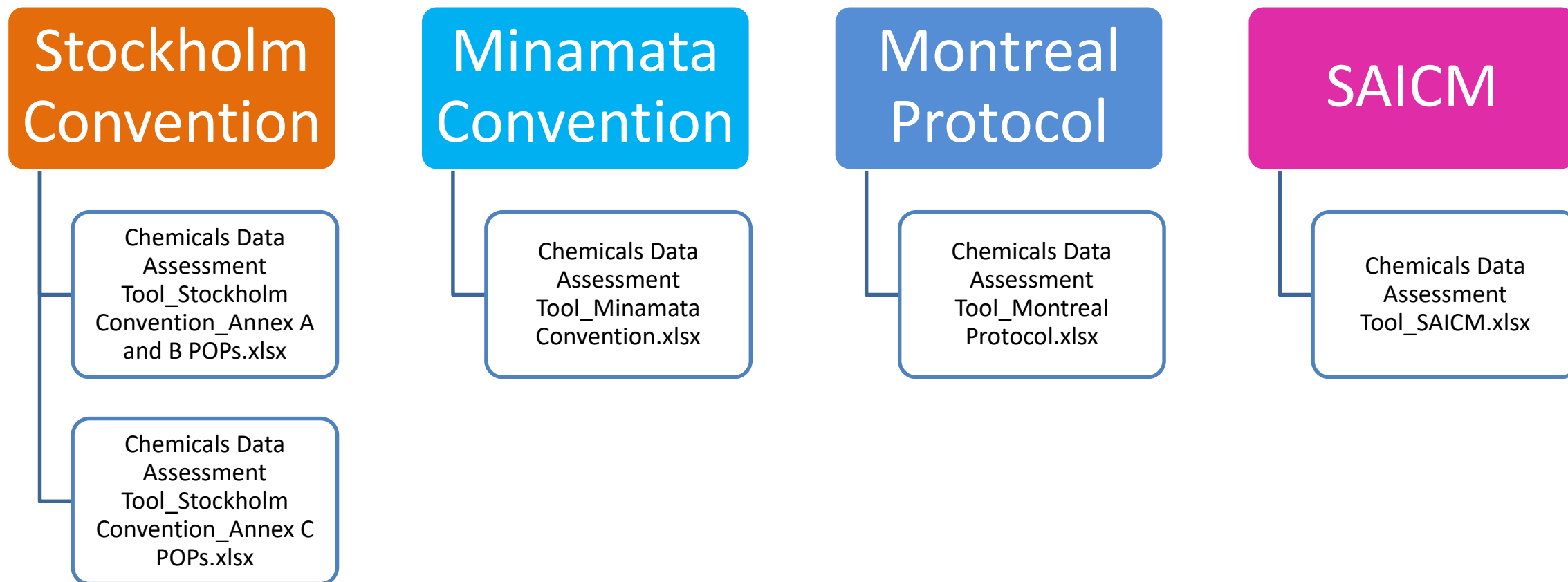


NOUs collect data on the production, export and import of 7 groups of substances regulated by the Protocol – fully halogenated CFCs (Annex A Group I), halons, other fully halogenated CFCs (Annex B Group I), carbon tetrachloride, methyl chloroform, HCFCs, HBCFs and methyl bromide.

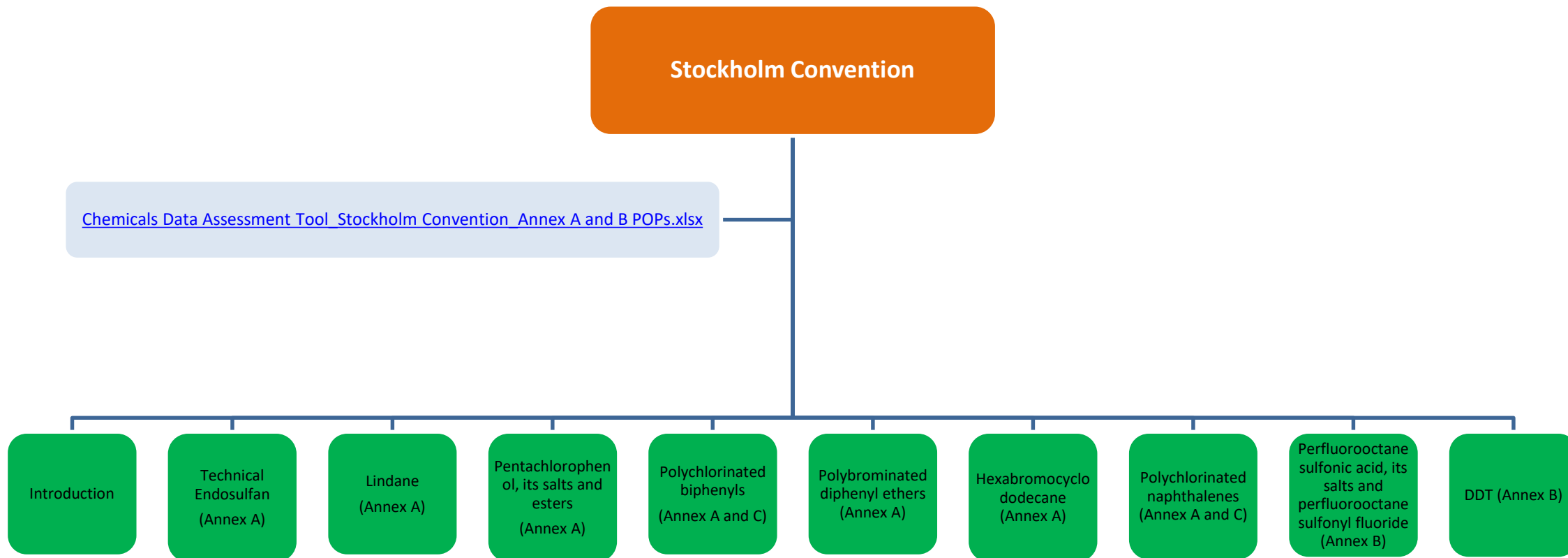
Analysis of reporting under SAICM



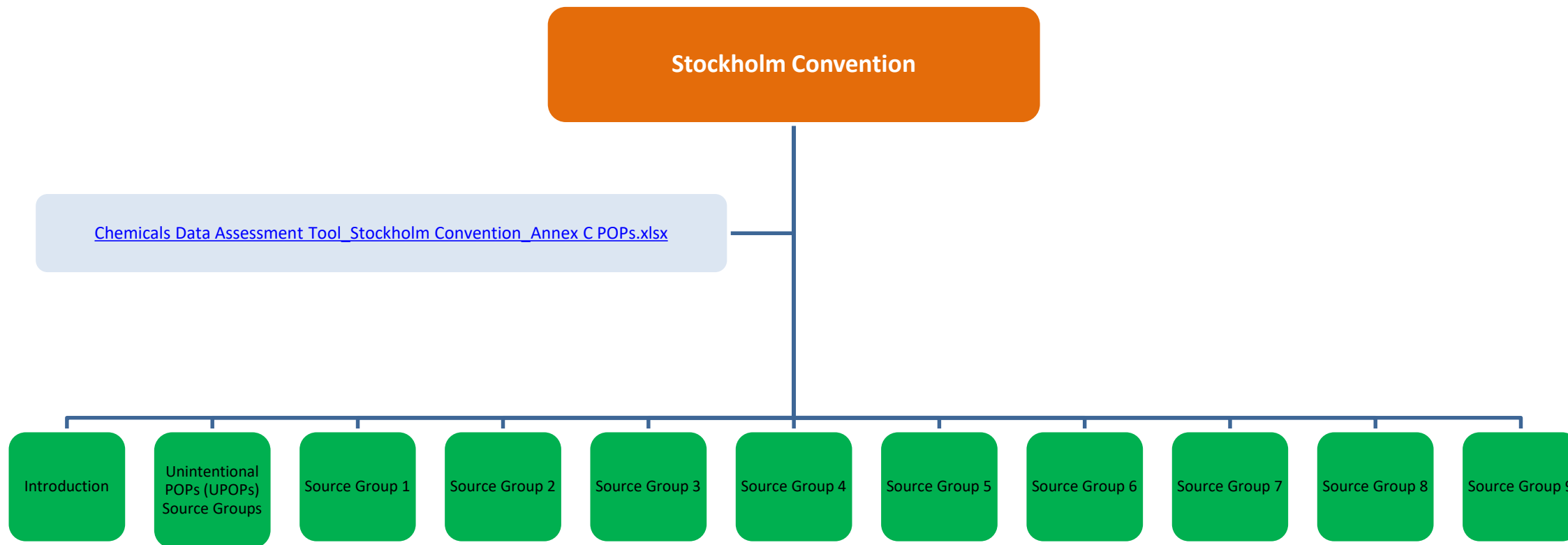
Chemical Data Assessment Tools



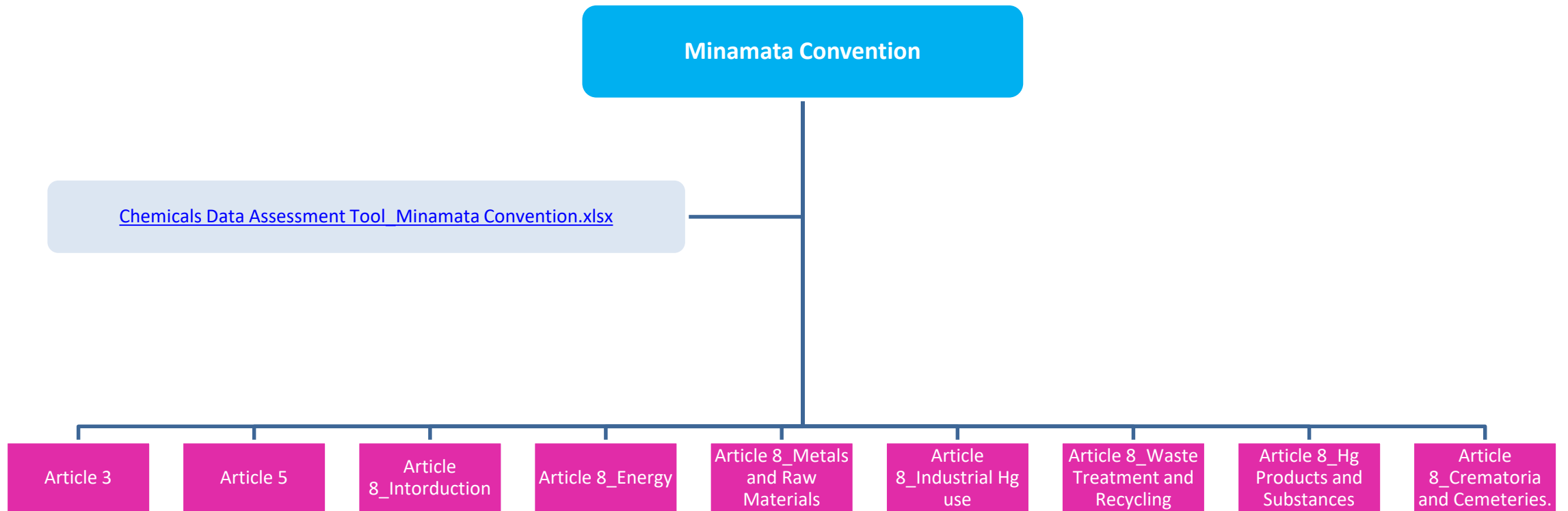
Chemical Data Assessment Tools - SC



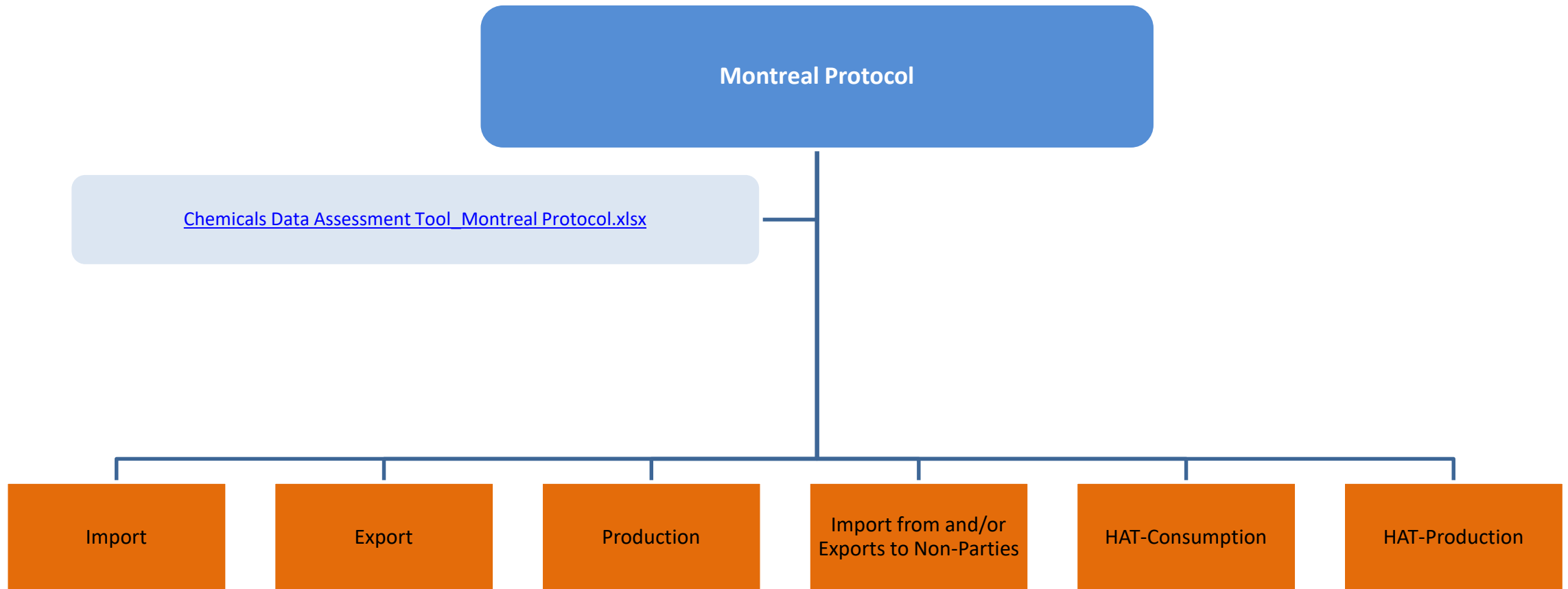
Chemical Data Assessment Tools - SC



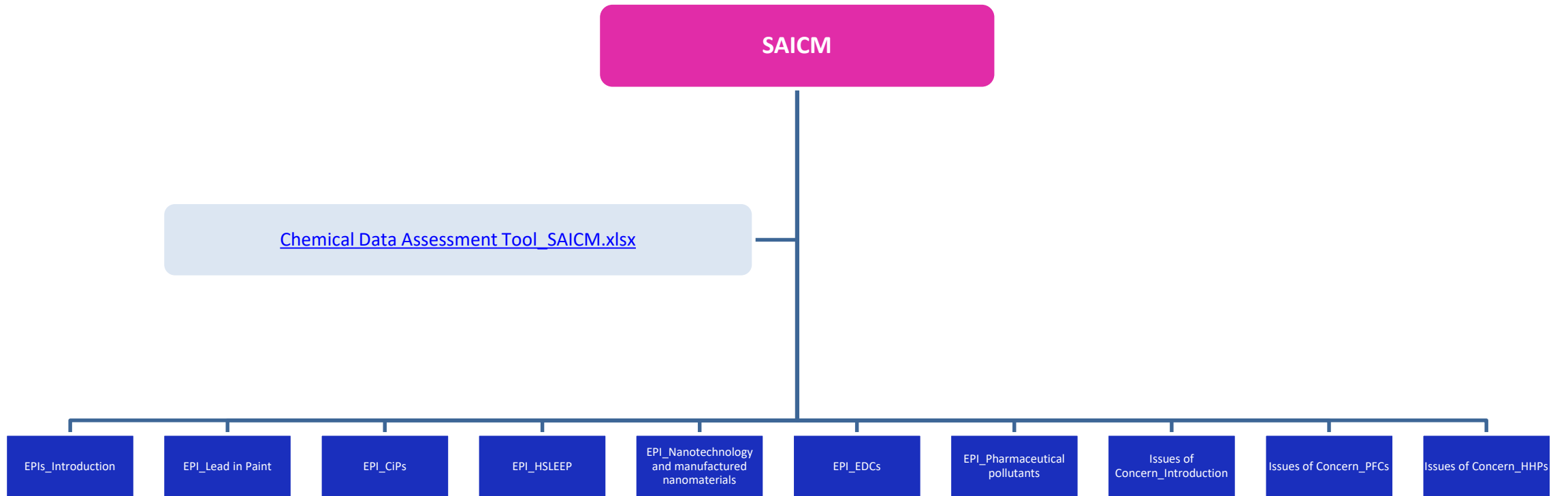
Chemical Data Assessment Tool - MC



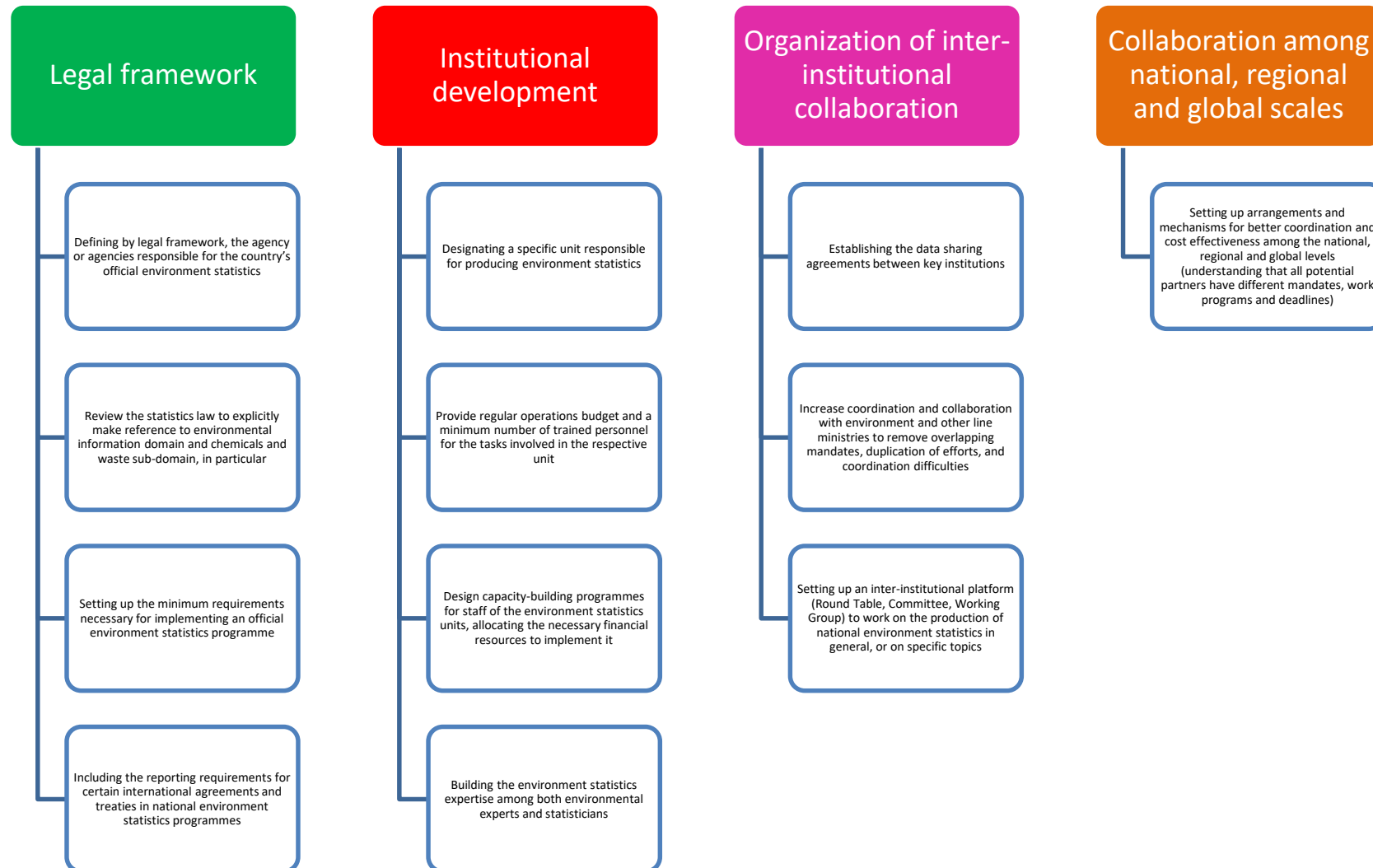
Chemical Data Assessment Tool - MP



Chemical Data Assessment Tool - SAICM



Relevant elements for the inclusion within the national action plan



Thank you! Questions? Comments?

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