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Chemical Safety
for Sustainable Development
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Chemical Safety for Sustainable Development

FORUM V
Fifth Session
of the
Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety

Budapest, Hungary
25 - 29 September 2006

FINAL REPORT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Forum V agreed action items and recommendations

Introduction

The Fifth Session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (Forum V) was held 25-29 September 2006 in Budapest, Hungary, hosted by the Government of Hungary. Eighty-one governments participated in the meeting, together with representatives from twelve intergovernmental organizations (IGO) and sixty-four non-governmental organizations (NGO).

The Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS or Forum) is an innovative participatory mechanism with the purpose of providing an open, transparent and inclusive forum for discussing issues of common interest and also new and emerging issues. The Forum provides countries and other stakeholders the opportunity to place issues on the international agenda and emphasize their special needs and concerns with respect to improving chemicals management. It was established in 1994 in response to a recommendation adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development – UNCED, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992.

At Forum V the IFCS took stock of the progress achieved on the commitments and recommendations made at previous sessions and charted the course for work in a number of new areas. In light of the adoption of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) by the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM) in February 2006, Forum V considered the future role of IFCS as a contribution to the implementation of SAICM.

The Forum V recommendations and agreed action items are presented below.

Resolution on the Future of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS)

The fifth session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety,

Having met in Budapest, at the invitation of the Government of Hungary, from 25 to 29 September 2006,

Having regard to the adoption of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) by the International Conference on Chemical Management (ICCM) on 6 February 2006,

Having regard to the invitation by the International Conference on Chemical Management to the Forum to continue its important role in providing an open, transparent and inclusive forum for discussing issues of common interest and also new and emerging issues, and to continue to contribute through this to the implementation of the Strategic Approach and the work of other chemicals-related international organizations and institutions,

Appreciating the unique multi-faceted role that IFCS has played as a flexible, open and transparent brainstorming and bridge-building forum for Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations including from the private sector which has facilitated consensus building,

Recognizing the desirability of continuing to have such a forum,

Having regard to the need to use human and financial resources efficiently and to avoid duplication of functions and work areas in order to enhance the implementation of SAICM and to allow the continuation of the important role played by the IFCS,

1. *Requests* the IFCS Secretariat to establish and maintain a close working relationship and co-operation with the SAICM secretariat,
2. *Invites* the SAICM secretariat to participate in IFCS organised meetings as appropriate,
3. *Decides* to establish a working group to prepare a draft decision, inter alia through teleconferences, email and other communication aids, on the future role and functions of the IFCS, including options for its institutional arrangement and consideration of a joint secretariat with SAICM, mindful of the need to avoid duplication, its possible relationship to the ICCM, and its contribution to the implementation of the SAICM, for consideration at Forum VI,
4. *Decides* that membership and participation in the working group shall be limited to the members of the Forum Standing Committee (or the designee of a member of the Forum Standing Committee), and that the five regional SAICM focal points (or the designee of a region through the SAICM focal point) shall also be invited to participate as members of the working group,
5. *Decides* that, based on the recommendations of the working group, and before the next ICCM, Forum VI shall, if it so decides, propose a draft decision for possible consideration by the ICCM,

6. *Urges* for reasons of synergies and cost-effectiveness that consideration be given to further IFCS Forum meeting being held back-to-back with other relevant international meetings such as ICCM,

7. *Invites* all Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, including from the private sector, to provide voluntary financial and in-kind resources in support of the secretariat in the fulfilment of its functions.

Topics for the future Forum of IFCS

1. Nanoparticles, Nanomaterials, Nanotechnology: Opportunities and Challenges¹

- Public dimension / dialogue with stakeholders (public, NGO, OECD and other IGOs, science, industry, trade unions, politics)
- Support precautionary measures with respect to occupational health, consumer safety and the environment
- Voluntary measures of industry (self-control principles, code of conduct, responsible care)
- Promotion of national inventories on the usage of nanoparticles and development of exposure scenarios
- Adaptation of the existing legislation, if necessary: threshold values
- How to bridge the gap between industrial countries, developing countries and countries with economies in transitions.

2. Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic Substances^{1,2}

- Hazard assessment, risk evaluation and risk assessment
- Risk management

3. Heavy Metals¹

- Arsenic
- Chromium
- Nickel
- Mercury
- Lead
- Cadmium
- Other toxic heavy metals

4. Substitution/Alternatives

- Substitution as a principle¹
- Substitution of substances
- Substitution of pesticides with links to poverty reduction
- Substitution within product life-cycle (LCA)
- Substitutions in the light of OPS Para 14 (d) (i)³

¹ While these topics were proposed, some participants expressed concern with the proposals marked with a reference to footnote ¹. Some concerns also applied to sub-bulleted lists.

² One participant noted that this might be better addressed through SAICM's Overarching Policy Strategy (OPS) 14(d) objective regarding prioritization of such substances for assessment.

³ "To ensure by 2020, that chemicals or chemical uses that pose an unreasonable and otherwise unmanageable risk to human health and the environment⁸ based on a science-based risk assessment and taking into account the costs and benefits as well as the availability of safer substitutes and their efficacy, are no longer produced or used for such uses;"

⁸ "Groups of chemicals that might be prioritized for assessment and related studies include: persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances (PBTs): very persistent and very bioaccumulative substances; chemicals that are carcinogens or mutagens or that adversely affect, inter alia the reproductive, endocrine, immune or nervous systems: persistent organic pollutants (POPs), mercury and other chemicals of global concern; chemicals produced or used in high volumes; those subject to wide dispersive uses; and other chemicals of concern at the national level."

- 5. Follow-up of the existing active topics**
 - Precaution (case studies / pilot studies) ¹
 - Chemicals and poverty reduction (focus on pesticides proposed)
 - Widening gap
 - Toys and chemical safety
 - Occupational health and safety
- 6. E-waste** ^{1,4}
 - Dialogue on multi dimensional aspects
 - Items not included under Basel such as products near end of life
 - Sharing experiences and technology such as recycling
- 7. Ecological sound and integrated pest and vector management (beyond alternatives)**
- 8. Drinking water: Contamination with Chemicals** ²
 - Universal drinking water standards
 - Monitoring Strategies
 - Management Strategies
 - Capacity building in developing countries to implement standards and monitoring programs
- 9. Illegal Traffic in dangerous and toxic substances** ⁵
- 10. SAICM Overarching Policy Strategy (OPS) and Global Plan of Action (GPA)** ^{1,2}
 - “Groups of chemicals that might be prioritized for assessment and related studies include: persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances (PBTs): very persistent and very bioaccumulative substances; chemicals that are carcinogens or mutagens or that adversely affect, inter alia the reproductive, endocrine, immune or nervous systems; persistent organic pollutants (POPs), mercury and other chemicals of global concern; chemicals produced or used in high volumes; those subject to wide dispersive uses; and other chemicals of concern at the national level.”
- 11. SAICM Draft Global Plan of Action SAICM/ICCM.1/4 Table C items** ¹
 - Preparation of objective information report to support ICCM consideration of topics and items in table C of document SAICM/ICCM.1/4 ⁶

⁴ Some participants noted that this issue might be linked to the “Metals” topic.

⁵ Outcome of the UNEP Symposium on illegal international traffic in hazardous chemicals, Prague, Czech Republic (6-8 Nov. 2006) should be considered

⁶ <http://www.chem.unep.ch/saicm>

Applying Precaution in the Context of Chemical Safety

The Forum identified a series of potential next steps to support developing countries and countries with economies in transition that wish to utilize tools and approaches in applying precaution in domestic chemicals management activities. The Forum categorized the next steps into two general areas:

1. Provision of information to developing countries and countries with economies in transition on tools and approaches for making decisions in the face of uncertainty and/or applying precaution in the domestic context, including:
 - a. a portal (links to various tools rather than building an entire infrastructure) combining tools from various stakeholders to enable easy access by stakeholders;
 - b. tool-kits that outline a suite of tools and approaches for applying precaution that can be used by developing countries, countries with economies in transition, and other stakeholders and that describes how and why they may be applied depending on the context of their use;
 - c. practical case examples, both positive and negative, of the tools and approaches used by countries and other stakeholders; and
 - d. a list of contact points within countries and other stakeholders for further information on tools and approaches.
2. Capacity building/skill sharing initiatives to support application of tools and approaches for making decisions in the face of uncertainty and/or applying precaution in the domestic context, including:
 - a. joint capacity building workshops with a wide participation of stakeholders;
 - b. on-going dialogue across countries and stakeholders for sharing lessons and tools/approaches; and
 - c. pilot projects in developing countries and countries with economies in transition on applying tools/approaches for implementing precaution in chemicals safety in which all stakeholders can participate.

Recognizing the importance of mechanisms for:

- sharing information and lessons learned from case examples, both positive and negative;
- enhancing multi-sectoral dialogue; and
- capacity-building in developing countries and countries with economies in transition for the application of tools and approaches for making decisions in the face of uncertainty and/or applying precaution in the domestic context,

the Forum requests that actions be undertaken between now and Forum VI to implement the identified next steps with the intention of contributing to the implementation of the SAICM. Implementation of these steps should consider:

- 1) the scope of approaches and tools to be included in information sharing and skill-sharing mechanisms;
- 2) the varying domestic regulatory, policy and application contexts;
- 3) current initiatives conducted by intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and governments to minimize duplication of efforts and enhance collaboration;
- 4) ways to make existing tools more accessible to governments and other stakeholders in developing countries;

- 5) possible areas for national pilot projects; and
- 6) possible sources of voluntary financial support for implementing the identified actions.

The Forum invites and encourages IFCS participants to make available such information, assistance, and tools and approaches as described above.

Heavy Metals: need for further global action?

The Budapest Statement on Mercury, Lead and Cadmium

Having met in Budapest, at the invitation of the Government of Hungary at the fifth session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety from 25-29 September 2006,

Recognizing the environmental and health effects of mercury, lead and cadmium worldwide,

Acknowledging the current and planned international actions to promote risk reduction of mercury, lead and cadmium in other fora such as UNEP, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, UNECE, OECD and the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM),

Mindful for example, of ongoing work in the UNEP global mercury programme and noting that global assessments on cadmium and lead are to be reported to the UNEP Governing Council in 2007,

Also mindful of the concern of developing countries regarding the exports of restricted products to those nations,

Further Recognizing that the risks from mercury, lead and cadmium need to be addressed by further global, regional, national and local actions, as appropriate,

Also recognizing that current efforts to minimize use and reduce releases of mercury have not yet fully addressed the global risks and need to be expanded and adequately supported,

Recognizing the importance of public awareness, communication, information exchange, education at all levels and capacity building for the implementation of risk reduction measures on mercury, lead and cadmium,

*Reaffirming our commitment to the Bahia Declaration on Chemical Safety and the Dubai Declaration on International Chemicals Management, and specifically to the key goals outlined in the Agenda 21, Chapter 19; the Forum III document *Priorities for Action beyond 2000*; the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation paragraph 23.g and the goals of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) Overarching Policy Strategy, paragraph 14,*

1. *Call for IFCS participants to initiate actions that will address the health, including occupational health and the environmental impact of mercury, lead and cadmium;*
2. *Invite WHO and others to re-enforce, complement and widen actions towards this aim;*
3. *Urge IFCS participants to initiate, continue, and intensify actions, as appropriate, to address the excess supply of mercury on a global scale through a variety of possible measures, such as an export prohibition preventing excess mercury from re-entering the global market and a global phase out of primary production of mercury;*
4. *Call upon countries, regional economic integration organisations and stakeholder groups, in particular industry, to consider and, where appropriate use, a variety of activities, including environmentally sound use, storage, recycling and disposal of mercury, lead and cadmium and partnerships programmes and voluntary agreements, alongside more binding instruments, as appropriate, to promote management of problems related to mercury, lead and cadmium;*

5. *Invite* the UNEP Governing Council to initiate and strengthen voluntary actions at the global level for mercury, lead and cadmium, as appropriate, including partnerships and other activities;
6. *Also invite* the UNEP Governing Council to give high priority to considering further measures to address risks to human health and the environment from mercury and, measures, as appropriate, on lead and cadmium, by assessing the need for further action and considering a range of options, including the possibility of establishing a legally binding instrument, as well as partnerships, and other activities, in addition to ongoing discussions on these topics;
7. *Invite* the UNEP Governing Council to consider establishing a global mercury use and/ or release reduction goal;
8. *Urge* IFCS participants to support and contribute to the further deliberations of the ICCM in the framework of SAICM for the reduction of risks from mercury, lead and cadmium with particular emphasis on the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition;
9. *Further urge* IFCS participants to support and contribute to the Global Partnerships for Mercury Reductions;
10. *Urge* the ICCM in the framework of SAICM, taking into account possible decisions by the UNEP Governing Council, to consider actions at the local, national, regional and global levels for mercury, lead and cadmium, as appropriate, with particular emphasis on the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition;
11. *Call upon* developed countries, and other countries that are in a position to do so, to support these activities.

Forum V participants thank the Government of Switzerland for its generosity and initiative in sponsoring a useful side event on heavy metals in Budapest, 23 September 2006.

Toys and Chemical Safety

The Forum considered potential chemical risks from toys linked to chemical exposures, the question of prevalence of chemical related harms, the current approaches taken to assess potential chemical risk, and actions to protect children from chemical harms from toys.

The Forum recommended the following action items:

1. Given the potential enhanced exposures and/or vulnerabilities of children to chemicals, the known hazards from certain chemicals already detected in some toys, as well as the incomplete information about chemicals in toys and their impact on child health, the Forum encourages the use of a full range of tools and approaches including prevention and precaution to ensure that toys are safe. Such tools and approaches should be used by
 - designers and manufacturers of toys,
 - decisions makers in supply and sales of toys, and
 - governments and regulators working in the area of toy safety.
2. Given the information gaps that exist, the Forum encourages dialog among governments, toy manufacturers including those in the informal sector in developing countries and countries in transition, retailers, consumer groups, and other stakeholders to:
 - identify chemicals of concern used in toys, and potential substitution options,
 - develop strategies for sharing information on chemicals commonly used in toys and adverse effects from their use,
 - encourage countries and regions to develop and share the results of surveillance of chemical content of toys with other countries and all stakeholders,
 - promote research on impacts of chemicals on product safety and children's health in the context of toy use, and
 - support educational efforts to increase awareness of issues of chemical safety and toys among critical groups such as parents and children, health care professionals, small and medium scale manufacturers and the informal sector.
3. Given the increasing international trade in toys (including on the internet) and existing differences in toy safety standards globally, governments and industry are encouraged to work towards developing guidance for toy safety and harmonization of international standards. Important areas to address may include:
 - determination and documentation of the chemical content of toys,
 - actions towards elimination of use in toys of substances, such as lead and mercury, that are likely to result in adverse toxic effects,
 - actions to protect children from exposure to hazardous chemicals in toys,
 - safety labelling.

MEETING SUMMARY

OPENING OF FORUM

1. The Fifth Session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (Forum V) was held 25-29 September 2006 in Budapest, Hungary, hosted by the Government of Hungary. Eighty-one governments participated in the meeting, together with representatives from twelve intergovernmental organizations (IGO) and representatives from sixty-four non-governmental organizations (NGO). A list of participants is provided in Annex 6. Dr Suwit Wibulpolprasert (Thailand) officiated as President, with Mr David Brown (USA), Prof Jamidu Katima (Tanzania), Prof Boris Kurlyandskiy (Russian Federation), Dr Ethelyn P. Nieto (Philippines) and Mr Julio Monreal Urrutia (Chile), serving as Vice Presidents. The Forum designated Dr Jules de Kom (Suriname) as Rapporteur for Forum V.

2. Participants were welcomed by opening statements from the President of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS), Dr Suwit Wibulpolprasert, Senior Advisor on Health Economics of the Ministry of Public Health, Thailand, who noted that transparency, openness and inclusiveness are crucial elements of the IFCS decision-making process and spirit, and Dr Katalin Szili, President of Parliament, Hungary, who highlighted the increased efforts of the Government to protect public health from chemical threats and urged participants to identify methods for ensuring safe chemicals management. Dr Lajos Molnár, Minister of Health, Hungary, highlighted measures to advance chemical safety, including developing chemical safety databases and increasing public awareness, especially among vulnerable groups. Dr Miklós Persányi, Minister of Environment and Water, Hungary, noted the role of the IFCS in the implementation of SAICM and recommended strengthening IFCS so that it may continue to be used to support the sound management of chemicals.

3. The opening session continued with keynote speakers. H.E. Dr Fatemeh Vaez-Javadi, Vice President and Head of Department of Environment of the Islamic Republic of Iran, noted the widening gap between developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition in terms of capacity to manage chemical threats to human health and environment, and urged prioritizing support for information exchange and technology transfer. Dr Joel Forman, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, USA, addressed the consequences to children's health of early exposure to chemicals, underlining the high social and economic costs of harmful exposure, calling for a global public health policy on chemicals. Ms Virgie Dammay, Alliance of Peasants in the Cordillera Homeland, the Philippines, said that agrochemical use has resulted in high incidence of health impacts in farming communities, and introduced a sustainable traditional farming system promoted by her organization which does not use any synthetic chemicals and reduces health risk. Ms Anabela Lemos, Environmental Justice, Mozambique, reported on civil society efforts to stop unsafe chemical disposal methods in Mozambique, noting that informed civil society participation in chemical policy-making processes saves time and money, raises awareness and facilitates local people to be engaged in action.

4. The Opening Session continued with the presentation of the Special Recognition Award by the IFCS President, recognizing exceptional contributions to a special topic or activity related to chemical safety, and the Award of Merit recognizing overall contribution to chemical safety. Prof Dr Her Royal Highness Princess Chulabhorn Mahidol of Thailand and the Chulabhorn Research Institute received the Special Recognition Award for exceptional efforts to increase scientific and technical capacities and capabilities for chemical safety through the work and achievements of the Chulabhorn Research Institute. The Award acknowledges with deep gratitude the special contributions to the goals of global chemical safety that have been made by the education and scientific exchange programmes at the Chulabhorn Research

Institute. The wide range of specialized training in science and technology particularly in toxicology provided by the Chulabhorn Research Institute substantively contributes to building the national and regional human resources and expertise which are an essential requirement for chemical safety. In accepting the award, Prof Dr Her Royal Highness Princess Chulabhorn noted the need to enhance capacity building efforts in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and the important role of the IFCS in facilitating capacity building so that concerned stakeholders may work more effectively to achieve chemical safety.

5. Mr Roy Hickman, Canada, and Prof Dr Ulrich Schlottmann, Germany, were awarded the Award of Merit. Mr Hickman was recognized for his substantive leadership role in the conceptualization and planning for the IFCS leading up to UNCED and following the adoption of Agenda 21 as well as his leadership as President of the IFCS from 1997 to 2000 overseeing the preparation of the IFCS Priorities for Action beyond 2000 and the Bahia Declaration. The value of these documents was recognized by the World Summit on Sustainable Development which called for them to be the basis for the development of a strategic approach to international chemicals management. For over 30 years, Mr Hickman provided leadership and guidance on a wide range of chemical safety topics and issues serving as a member or chair of numerous regional and international committees and programmes in international organizations. Prof Dr Schlottmann was recognized for his active contributions over three decades to the advancement of chemical safety at the national, regional and international levels. Prof Schlottmann is in the unique position of participating in and contributing to the work of most international organizations and bodies working in the field of chemical safety. He has provided leadership and cross cutting policy input to guide international efforts and achievements working in the forefront. He was also the initiator of the European Ministerial Conference on Health and Environment in 1989 which resulted in strengthening of health and environment linkages work in Europe. This approach has served as a model for other regions of the world. Through his personal commitment and dedication, Prof Dr Schlottmann has supported and promoted the sound management of chemicals in developing countries and countries in economic transition. He was the catalysts for the establishment of the "Senior Professor Service for Sustainability and Chemical Safety", an UNESCO awarding winning partnership project building Curricular Master of Science Courses for Natural Scientists in the Developing Countries. Prof Dr Schlottmann delivered a message to Forum V from Mr Hickman who was unable to attend. In his message Mr Hickman stressed the substantive progress that has been made over the last decade and the importance of looking forward. Prof Dr Schlottmann in his remarks stressed the relevance of Forum V for deciding the future of IFCS, reviewed achievements of IFCS, and highlighted the IFCS' spirit of cooperation and openness.

PRESIDENT'S PROGRESS REPORT

6. The IFCS President presented his progress report, an historical review on international chemicals management efforts and the 12 years since the establishment of IFCS concluding with his perspective for the future of global chemical safety. His report reflected on the IFCS accumulated valuable experience in global collaboration on chemical safety with the aim of helping all concerned to reflect on best practices and lessons learned and to identify the way forward to further achievement. The President cited the "Triangle that Moves the Mountain" strategy proposed by Prof Prawase Wasi, a prominent social thinker, as a model for the momentous tasks ahead. The strategy is a triangle working towards sustained and peaceful development and consists of knowledge generation and management, social advocacy and policy and political linkages and advocacy. He stressed that the most important characteristics of an effective mechanism are inclusiveness and equal partnerships, transparency, and a horizontal structure and process.

7. The IFCS President paid special tribute to Dr Georg Karlaganis (Switzerland), Prof Jamidu Katima (Tanzania) and Dr Romeo Quijano (Pesticides Action Network, Philippines) for their exceptional work and contributions to IFCS efforts.

ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS CONCERNING FORUM IV

8. The IFCS Executive Secretary reported on preparations for Forum V. She noted the work of Forum Standing Committee (FSC), who met via teleconferences and three face to face meetings between Forum IV and Forum V. She also explained that the Forum V agenda was developed by the FSC following the IFCS practice of a lead sponsor approach. The Proposed Forum V Time Schedule was designed to provide regional groups with adequate time for discussion and formulation of regional recommendations to be brought forward to plenary.

Proposed provisional agenda and time schedule

9. The President presented the Proposed Provisional Agenda (IFCS/ForumV/01w), Proposed Provisional Annotated Agenda (IFCS/ForumV/02w), and Proposed General Time Schedule for Forum V (IFCS/ForumV/03w). He provided a brief introduction to the agenda items and highlighted the issues to be considered and actions requested.

10. The Forum adopted the Proposed Provisional Agenda, together with the proposed Time Schedule.

11. A series of side events and informal lunchtime presentations on special topics were organized by several groups of participants. These included: Health and environmental concerns associated with heavy metals; global needs for further action? (sponsor Government of Switzerland), Essential tools for chemical safety - IPCS INCHEM and INTOX (sponsor WHO/IPCS), Resource tool- Sound management of pesticides and diagnosis and treatment of pesticide poisoning (sponsors WHO, UNEP, University Sains Malaysia), South to South Cooperation (sponsor SAICM secretariat), Asbestos - a global threat (sponsor ICFTU), Chemical Harm and Chronic Disease: An overview of recent studies linking toxic chemical exposures to health outcomes (sponsor IPEN), Global Chemical Database Initiatives (sponsor National Library of Medicine, USA), UNIDO activities on chemicals (sponsor UNIDO), GHS (sponsors UNITAR, ILO, OECD), Ecological sound and integrated pest & vector management (sponsor Pesticides Action Network)

IFCS ADMINISTRATIVE ITEMS

IFCS Financial Statement

12. The IFCS Executive Secretariat presented the IFCS Financial Statement (IFCS/FORUM-V/04w). The report presented information on the IFCS Trust Fund for organizational and administrative arrangements, in-kind contributions, and the IFCS Twinning Funds (government and NGO). Contributions from Germany, Switzerland, the Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS), the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), and the International POPS elimination Network (IPEN) to the Twinning Funds to support participation at Forum V was acknowledged with appreciation. Following its consideration and decision on the future of IFCS (agenda item 5), the Forum approved the proposed budget for 2007-2008. (Annex 3)

13. During the discussion on the future of IFCS, Pesticides Action Network announced numerous pledges for financial support from non-governmental organizations and private individuals to support the future work of IFCS, and called upon other governments and non-governmental organizations to contribute. Germany reiterated its €103,000 pledge. Switzerland underlined its commitment to sound chemicals management, to a strong and efficient international chemicals regime, and to IFCS and announced a financial contribution of US\$50,000 annually to the core budget of IFCS, possible in kind contributions such as free meeting space in Geneva or work on specific issues such as has been done in the past e.g. for heavy metals, and possible additional financial support for specific activities such as for the side-event conference on heavy metals or the preparations of Forum V. Thailand announced a contribution of at least US\$75,000 over three years, subject to government approval. IPEN committed to raise US\$15,000 to ensure NGO participation at Forum VI, as it did at Forum V. The Alliance of Peasants In The Cordillera Homeland made a symbolic pledge of US\$10, saying that IFCS is an important forum for communicating the views of indigenous peoples. Financial contributions were announced by Trinidad And Tobago (US\$1000 annually), Tanzania (US\$1000), Philippines (US\$1000), International Society of Doctors for the Environment (ISDE) International (US\$500), ISDE Austria (€1000), Asociación Argentina Médicos por el Medio Ambiente (AMMA) (US\$500,) Agenda For Environment And Responsible Development Tanzania (US\$1000), Asia-Pacific Association of Medical Toxicologists (US\$500), National Toxic Network Australia (US\$100), THANAL Kerala, India (US\$200), PAN International (US\$1000), Armenian Women for Health and Healthy Environment (US\$100), Foundation for Realization of Ideas (FRI) Belarus (US\$100), Trade Unions (ICFTU) (US\$1000), Lowell Center for Sustainable Production (US\$1000 + in-kind staff time (100 hours)), Physicians for Social Responsibility, and Kenya (US\$100). Nigeria pledged to provide in-kind resources as well as an unspecified financial contribution. A number of private individuals also pledged financial and in-kind contributions: E. Nieto (US\$100 plus additional contribution in several months), F. Morales (US\$10), R. Quijano (US\$50), S. Rengam (US\$50), M. C. Colonzo (US\$50), A. Lemos (US\$50), J. Weinberg & family (US\$1000), G. Wisner & family (US\$100), B. Beeler & family (US\$100), S. Wibulpolprasert & wife (US\$500), J. Mourin (US\$50), M. Watts (US\$50), A. von Hildebrand & wife (€183), P. Chemin (€100 minimum), T. Fukushima (5000 Forint), A. Ogihara (2000 Forint), Japanese delegate (2000 Forint), G. Karlaganis & wife (US\$400), K. Shea (100 hours of work). In an informal donors meeting, representatives of Cyprus, France, Norway and the Republic of Korea stated they will discuss funding possibilities with government ministries. Japan indicated it would contribute in 2007 (level not to exceed 2006 contribution). Canada and USA offered in-kind contributions of support through the arrangements for FSC and working group teleconferences.

FUTURE OF IFCS

14. Dr George Karlaganis (Switzerland), the lead sponsor of the agenda item, introduced the Forum V document “Thought Starter on Future of IFCS” prepared by the FSC, (IFCS/FORUM-V/02-TS). Dr Karlaganis explained that in light of the adoption of the strategic approach to international chemicals management (SAICM), the Forum should discuss and agree on the role and function of IFCS in this renewed and strengthened international chemicals regime. The presentation laid out the history and successes of IFCS, and possible options for the future of IFCS. The function of the IFCS as a brainstorming and discussion forum, including discussion of new and emerging issues, was highlighted.

15. In the discussion, participants agreed upon the importance of a strong international chemicals regime that was cost effective and not duplicative. The value added role of IFCS contributing to the implementation of SAICM was stressed by the African, Latin American and Caribbean, and Central and Eastern European Regions. Many participants called for a

mutually supportive approach for SAICM and IFCS noting the need for both policy setting and brainstorming forums. The majority of the participants stressed the importance of continuing the IFCS as the open, transparent and inclusive process supporting interaction between governments and other stakeholders. One participant explained its proposal for sun setting the IFCS or merging it with the ICCM/SAICM. Most participants underlined the need for IFCS to continue as a forum serving as a bridge between science and policy and for discussing issues and building consensus in a more depoliticised framework than ICCM; issues such as the unresolved table C of the draft SAICM Global Plan of Action (of document SAICM/ICCM.1/4) and gaps in relation to Chapter 19 of Agenda 21. Several noted that while IFCS might be integrated with SAICM, this could not happen before ICCM2 in 2009.

16. It was agreed to establish an ad hoc working group to further discuss the future of the IFCS and come back with a proposal for a resolution. The group was chaired by Dr Karlaganis.

17. The ad hoc working group presented its conclusions to the plenary on Friday, 29 September 2006. Forum V unanimously adopted a resolution on the future of the IFCS which notes the unique role that the Forum has in the international chemicals regime, recognizes the desirability for IFCS to continue to enhance the implementation of SAICM, the need to avoid duplication and use resources efficiently, and establishes a working group to prepare a draft decision for Forum VI on the future role and functions of IFCS including institutional arrangements and its possible relationship to ICCM. Forum VI, if it so decides, may propose a draft decision for possible consideration by the ICCM. The Resolution can be found in the Executive Summary.

The Future of IFCS – possible future topics for the forum

18. Dr George Karlaganis (Switzerland) presented possible topics for Forum VI. He proposed that the next meeting should have nanomaterials as a main theme, because this subject will increase in relevance in the years to come and the scientific and regulatory challenges are large. In addition it was proposed that several groups of priority substances could be a topic, such as PBTs, vPvBs, CMRs and endocrine disrupters. Metals, such as lead, cadmium, mercury, arsenic, chromium, nickel could also be a topic. Furthermore, a continuation of topics on precaution, the widening gap, chemicals and poverty, and toys and chemical safety were proposed as possible further topics.

19. In the discussion, many participants supported the proposal of the topic of nanomaterials, while a few did not. OECD referred to its on-going work noting the difficult nature of the work and invited non-OECD countries to take part in the discussions. Many countries supported discussing priority groups of substances, including metals, and continuing the discussions on poverty reduction and chemicals management in a practical way and means of addressing the widening gap. Other topics proposed and supported by a number of participants included hazardous waste, in particular E-waste, the items in table C of SAICM document SAICM/ICCM.1/4, the groups of chemicals that might be prioritized for assessment and related studies substitution listed in the SAICM Overarching Policy Strategy and Global Plan of Action (SAICM/ICCM.1/7, 8 March 2006), and illegal trade. Several participants stressed the need to avoid duplication of work ongoing in other fora; a number of participants noted that IFCS would address different aspects of the topics and therefore not duplicate but be complementary and supportive of the work in other fora. The IFCS President reminded the Forum on the ICCM Resolution 3 in which "The Conference recognizing "the unique, multifaceted and significant role which the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety has played in the area of sound chemicals management at the international, regional and national levels, *1.Invites* the Forum to continue its important role in providing an open,

transparent and inclusive forum for discussing issues of common interest and also new and emerging issues, and to continue to contribute through this to the implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and the work of other chemicals-related international organizations and institutions; 2. *Requests* the Strategic Approach secretariat to establish and maintain a working relationship with the Forum in order to draw upon its expertise."

20. In a subsequent plenary session, Dr G. Karlaganis presented an annotated list of possible topics for the next Forum meeting for consideration by the plenary. The list took into account the plenary discussions. Participants expressed support for a range of the topics in particular substitution/alternatives and linking the topic to poverty reduction, and nanoparticles/nanomaterials/nanotechnology. A number of participants supported focusing on 1 or 2 topics for an in depth discussion (e.g. nanoparticles and/or substitution/alternatives) for several days with the remainder of the time being devoted to other topics in shorter sessions.

21. The Forum considered several options for the process for selecting and preparing topics for the future Forum agenda. One participant favoured Forum V taking a decision, another proposed a consensus based process by the FSC, others expressed the view that the work should strive for consensus but should not be restricted by consensus. The majority supported a process in which the FSC would consider topics and guide the preparation process. The President called the Forum's attention to para 14 of the IFCS Terms of Reference that states: "14. Agenda: The Secretariat, in consultation with and under the guidance of the President of the Forum, shall prepare a Provisional Agenda for each session of the Forum, including a recommendation for the meeting rapporteur. Any participant in the Forum may request the Secretariat to include specific items in the Provisional Agenda prior to its distribution. The Provisional Agenda shall be communicated to all participants in the Forum at least two months before the opening of the session. After the communication of the Provisional Agenda and before the adoption of the Agenda by the Forum, participants may propose only items of an important and urgent nature." The President acknowledged the benefits of consensus and proposed that the IFCS Terms of Reference be followed and the FSC guide the process of development of meeting materials and documents following the practice of lead country/sponsor/organization approach to preparing materials for agenda items taking into consideration the input and concerns provided by Forum V participants. The Forum agreed with the proposal.

22. The list of topics for the future Forum of IFCS agreed by Forum V is presented in the Executive Summary.

THE SOUND MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS AND POVERTY REDUCTION

23. Dr Michael Dreyer (Germany), lead sponsor of the agenda item, opened the session and introduced the session facilitator Dr Maria Neira, Director, Department for Protection of the Human Environment, WHO. Dr Neira underlined the important link between poverty and environmental health by mentioning the recent incident where WHO was called upon to assist in the response to the dumping of 5,000 tons chemical waste in 13 cities in Cote d'Ivoire with 70,000 seeking attendance in health care facilities and 8 deaths including children. Prof Lynn Goldman (USA) introduced the Forum V document "Poverty Reduction and the Sound Management of Chemicals" (IFCS/Forum V/04-TS). The following presenters made presentations on this subject:

- Prof Lynn Goldman (USA) "Public Health Perspective: Toxic and Poverty".
- Ms Jill Hanna (EU) "Persuading aid donors that sound chemicals management is part of poverty eradication – a European Commission perspective".

- Ms Sarojeni Rengam, (PAN - Asia and Pacific) “Poverty and Pesticides: protecting health and environment”.
- Mr Nelson Manda (Zambia) “Sound chemicals management in non-OECD countries”.

24. The discussion focused on the importance of chemicals management and its inclusion in the development dialogue between donors and recipients. The issues of the sound management of chemicals and poverty reduction should be discussed in various fora. It was remarked that the sound management of chemicals is largely missing in the poverty reduction strategy papers of the World Bank and that practical guidance is needed to assist countries to include this important issue in poverty reduction efforts. A number of participants stressed that the linkage between the sound management of chemicals and poverty reduction should be included when addressing individual chemicals management topics.

APPLYING PRECAUTION IN THE CONTEXT OF CHEMICAL SAFETY

25. Dr Joel Tickner (Lowell Center for Sustainable Production, USA), co-lead sponsor of the agenda item, noted that despite the inclusion of precaution in several recent international chemicals agreements there is a continued need to improve understandings regarding the differences in domestic chemicals regulations and how decisions are made under conditions of uncertainty. He noted that the rationale for this session was to have an open discussion focusing on application of precaution, including tools and approaches for decision-makers (particularly in developing countries and countries with economies in transition) and potential next steps. The goal was not to define or redefine precaution but rather focus on its concrete application, thus leaving out discussion on legal and trade considerations except as they relate to application of tools and approaches for precaution in the domestic context or decision making under uncertainty.

26. The session began with a series of presentations from governments and other stakeholders from a range of regions about tools and approaches for applying precaution/decision-making under uncertainty with regards to chemical risks. The following presenters made presentations on this subject:

- Dr Joel Tickner “What the session is about, setting the scene”
- Dr Franz Perrez (Switzerland) “Tools and Approaches for Applying Precaution in the Context of Chemical Safety: Introduction”
- Ms Johanna Lissinger Peitz (Sweden) ”PRIO - A tool that facilitates enterprises to practise precaution”
- Mr John Shoaff (USA) “Chemicals Reviews and Tools Case Study”
- Dr Jesus Marin Ruiz (Nicaragua) “Case Study: Precaution as applied in Nicaraguan pesticide control, and the chilling effect of a regional trade and integration agreement”
- Dr Romy Quijano (PAN – Philippines) “Case study: Applying precaution approaches”
- Mr Stephen Johnson (Boots Alliance, UK) “Chemicals in Consumer Products”
- Dr Joel Tickner “Summary of responses to questionnaire and interviews and opening of panel, reminder of session goals”

27. Some key themes from these presentations included:

- There exist numerous government, industry, and NGO tools and approaches for applying precaution in chemicals safety at the country, regional, and firm levels.
- Precaution is most often implicit although it is sometimes explicit in national chemicals policy or management regimes.
- Developing countries and countries with economies in transition need basic foundational tools/infrastructure, as well as capacity for their application and enforcement to apply

- precaution in practice. Yet, there are good examples from both developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition on tools/approaches.
- Focusing on safer alternatives to potentially dangerous chemicals and implementation of goals for safer chemistry is an important focus of applying precaution.
 - There are clear differences between developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition with regards to how precaution is applied in practice. For example, developed countries have more sophisticated computer based tools and developing countries and countries with economies in transition rely more on community based and monitoring processes.
 - Yet, stakeholders in both developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition face challenges, including:
 - Information
 - Institutional capacity
 - Trade – in particular, even when tools for applying precaution are in place, trade constraints may disallow their use,
 - Acceptance of non-traditional forms of knowledge.
 - In all cases scientific information and stakeholder engagement are critical for successful application of precaution.
28. In the discussion several points were raised by delegates with respect to tools and approaches for applying precaution in practice:
- Developing countries and countries with economies in transition have a strong interest in applying precaution, but face substantial challenges that inhibit its application in practice; in particular access to information, scientific facility, institutional capacity, and enforcement. What are some ways to help these countries develop these capacities?
 - Tools and approaches to apply precaution should ensure that risks are progressively reduced and risk shifting does not occur.
 - There are already some efforts to provide capacity to countries to support decision-making under uncertainty and these could be enhanced.
 - Tools and approaches to apply precaution should ensure protection of the most vulnerable populations, for example children.
 - Tools and mechanisms to ensure reliable information on chemicals to inform decision-making under uncertainty are critical (access to information/right to know).
 - Applying precaution can range from gathering better information to make more informed decisions to chemical bans.
 - Several stakeholders expressed a concern about the exclusive use of quantitative risk assessment as a decision-making tool and the need for new tools that better incorporate uncertainty.
 - The need for informal dialogue processes involving a range of stakeholders to improve decisions under uncertainty was noted by several delegates. This can involve the establishment of open, transparent scientific and stakeholder committees.
 - Application of precaution is not in contradiction with science. Rather it requires new tools to apply science and other sources of information (such as community knowledge) in decisions.
29. Several points were made with regards to country needs and next steps, including:
- There was general support among delegates regarding the value of applying precaution in chemicals safety.
 - Several developing countries and countries with economies in transition noted a need to build capacity and bridge the gap between developed and less developed nations with regards to tools and approaches for applying precaution in chemicals management. Several developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition indicated a desire to establish an ad hoc working group to stimulate information exchange on tools, information sources, and approaches. This could happen intersessionally.

- However, some countries noted concern about the establishment of such an ad hoc working group noting the session was only designed for information sharing, that the open discussion on the future of IFCS is not completed, and concerns about revising agreed upon international language for precaution which could be dangerous task.
- Some delegates suggested that an ad hoc working group should examine tools to apply precaution on a national level and not to work on a redefinition of precaution in the international context.

30. After the initial plenary discussion, the President established a small drafting group with the mandate to recommend practical next steps to support developing countries and countries with economies in transition that wish to utilize tools and approaches in applying precaution in domestic chemicals management activities. The output of that group was forwarded to the regional groups and then plenary for consideration. The Forum identified and agreed on a series of potential next steps and requested that actions be taken prior to Forum VI to implement the identified next steps with the intention of contributing to the implementation of SAICM. The recommended potential next steps can be found in the Executive Summary.

HEAVY METALS: NEED FOR FURTHER GLOBAL ACTION?

31. The session was facilitated by the IFCS President. Dr Georg Karlaganis (Switzerland) presented the report of the side event “Health and environmental concerns associated with heavy metals: global needs for further action?” which took place on 23 September 2006. The side event had been sponsored by the Government of Switzerland in response to the specific request of a number of developing countries and countries with economies in transition. The compilation of views from the side event report was presented highlighting ideas of participants for addressing the challenges posed by heavy metals. Several participants stated that the report did not reflect the full range of opinions expressed by the participants at the side event and did not accurately depict the outcome as a range of views and not consensus conclusions and recommendations. The Swiss delegation explained that the report included the records of the Working Group lunches as submitted and agreed to add clarifying remarks to the content of the report.

32. The majority of interventions expressed the view that there was an urgent need for further global action on heavy metals. Several participants expressed the view that lead and cadmium do not exhibit the transport characteristics required for international action and are best addressed at the regional and local level. A number of participants expressed the view that data and information on lead and cadmium were available to support long range transport characteristics and thus international action was justified. Some participants felt there was a need for an international binding instrument or global convention on mercury and other metals. This proposal was further supported by the African Regional Group. Further work by IFCS was proposed by some participants as input to SAICM through the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM).

33. Several participants expressed the view that there was no need for further action on heavy metals through the IFCS in view of current action ongoing through the SAICM and undertaken by UNEP. The opportunity to address heavy metals prior to ICCM2 through regional meetings was noted by the SAICM Secretariat who also clarified that ICCM is the governing body overseeing the implementation of SAICM. Several participants stated that UNEP Governing Council (GC) was the appropriate body to address global action on mercury and expressed concern on any action by IFCS that would prejudge the discussions on heavy metals in the UNEP Governing Council. WHO provided information on its mandate and programme of work addressing the public health issues associated with heavy metals. A number of participants stated that the outcome of Forum V on heavy metals would support the

work of others and should be provided to UNEP Governing Council, SAICM and the parties to the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP) and its Protocol on Heavy Metals as input for their work.

34. Several participants favoured partnerships as an effective means to address the needed action on mercury. The need for additional countries and NGOs to participate in partnerships initiatives to address the challenge of heavy metals was stressed by a number of participants. Relevant technical and economic alternatives and solutions for immediate action on mercury were underlined. Some participants suggested the possibility of applying corporate social responsibility and the “polluter pays” principle. Several participants advocated a clean gold initiative and a ban on mercury exports.

35. Additional suggestions for action to address the challenges propose by mercury, lead and cadmium included: the findings of the trade report prepared by UNEP should be utilized and concrete actions taken; mercury reduction goals should be achieved through the enactment of necessary legislation for phase outs and development of a roadmap for increased use of mercury-free technologies in small-scale and artisanal gold mining; global mercury supply reduction achieved through prevention of excess mercury from entering the global market; coordination and facilitation of partnerships to be undertaken through SAICM; better coordination of existing mechanisms and instruments to address the challenges of heavy metals; additional partnerships initiatives to deal with mercury. A number of participants proposed including nickel and arsenic in the list of metals for international action.

36. A number of participants supported the proposal of the African region for the adoption of an IFCS declaration on heavy metals, while several participants expressed reservations on the appropriateness of a declaration.

37. In response to the suggestion of the African region for the establishment of a working group to address the heavy metals challenge, the President established an ad hoc working group chaired by Prof Babajide Alo (Nigeria) to further consider the proposals brought forward in plenary.

38. Prof Alo presented the outcome of the working group's deliberations, The Budapest Statement on Mercury, Lead and Cadmium, to the plenary on Friday, 29 September 2006. Forum V unanimously adopted The Budapest Statement on Mercury, Lead and Cadmium. The USA made the following statement for the record: "The United States understands this document to support the previous decision of the Governing Council that it will take up a range of issues related to mercury and certain other heavy metals at its next session in February 2007. Nothing in this document prejudices the outcomes or the possible options for the discussion that will take place at the Governing Council. We understand the parts of this document offering suggestions to the UNEP GC to simply be a list of potential possibilities of items for consideration, and we believe the process by which it was developed did not allow for a full and considered discussion of these issues at this meeting."

39. The Budapest Statement on Mercury, Lead and Cadmium unanimously adopted by Forum V can be found in the Executive Summary.

ADDRESSING THE WIDENING GAP AMONG COUNTRIES IN FOLLOWING THE CHEMICAL SAFETY POLICIES

40. Prof Jamidu Katima (Tanzania) served as facilitator for the session. He briefly described the background of this agenda topic. ‘Addressing the Widening Gap’ was proposed by the Islamic Republic of Iran (Iran) as an agenda item for Forum IV. Forum IV considered the

topic and recommended an expert group be established to propose mechanisms for enabling governments in countries with a particular need to avail themselves of the expertise available within the group to improve chemical management.

41. Mr A Mousavi (Iran), the lead sponsor, presented a progress report to Forum V on the initiative (IFCS/FORUM-V/4 INF). He mentioned the transboundary nature of threats posed by hazardous chemicals and that the nature of the issue requires that all countries move towards the implementation of sound management of chemicals together. The current wide implementation gap is contrary to these efforts, so ways need to be found to bridge this gap, and strike a balance between developing further policies and helping those lagging behind. The IFCS Forum IV brought forward the issue of addressing the widening gap to the Preparatory Committee (PrepCom) for the Development of a Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM). The SAICM PrepCom in its deliberations acknowledged the issue as a priority. An IFCS meeting of experts was convened 11-13 July 2005 in Geneva with the financial support of the Government of Switzerland. The objective of the meeting was to develop an open and transparent process to provide advice to countries with an expressed need on implementation of IFCS chemical safety policies and priorities. The purpose of the process is to provide concrete advice to a requesting country on issues or items, such as identifying, prioritizing, and accessing information, guidance, and resources to enable implementation of the IFCS Priorities for Action and other Forum recommendations. Since the Forum IV recommendation was made, the work to further develop a strategic approach to international chemicals management (SAICM) had evolved substantially. As such, the Expert Group determined that its work should respond to these developments. The SAICM draft documents were, therefore, used as a basis for the elaboration of this proposed new initiative. Specifically, the Expert Group meeting undertook the task of providing advice on the draft SAICM Concrete Measure capacity building activity to “Establish and implement a process for provision of advice on the systematic implementation of the activities at the national level to achieve the SAICM objectives as delineated by the concrete measures.”⁷ The development of the process was done in active partnership with those working in the area with an aim to enhance their on-going efforts. To this end, intergovernmental organizations and other organizations with experience/interest in this area were invited to participate. The outcome of the meeting was a "Proposal for a new initiative to facilitate strengthening country capacity building for the sound management of chemicals". The proposal was presented to SAICM PrepCom3 in September 2005 and included the recommendation that "Should PrepCom 3 agree that the process outlined could be useful in SAICM implementation, it is recommended that accommodation for the process be made in the SAICM institutional arrangements". The recommendations of the IFCS meeting of experts are reflected in the SAICM documents adopted at the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM, 4-6 February 2006).

42. Dr Lilian Corra (ISDE) reported on the side event on South-South Collaboration organised by the SAICM secretariat on Monday 25 September 2006. Presentations and discussions during the side event were summarized in key themes:

- the need for information and experience exchange on existing initiatives and expertise using a range of tools including the use of focal point networks, websites, databases;
- the role of non-governmental organisations and professional associations who have much expertise and may be able to interact more easily than governments;
- the need for multiple stakeholders to engage and remain mutually supportive to ensure continuity;

⁷ SAICM Global Plan of Action (containing the concrete measures) SAICM/PREPCOM.3/4.
<http://www.chem.unep.ch/saicm/prepcom3/Default.htm>

- while South-South Cooperation has significant potential to deliver very cost effective capacity building, it is noted that this should supplement and catalyse existing bilateral and multilateral cooperation and not replace it;
- many countries may have considerable capacity in chemicals management but lack capacity and resources to share experience. Sustainable financing is vital to enable successful experiences to be replicated;
- so in this regard, a South-South-North partnership can provide benefits to all parties;
- South-South cooperation can be pursued at various levels of complexity, from simple information exchange to replicating experiences wholesale.

43. Participants made a number of proposals for specific measures to move the agenda forward, principally: establishment of a roster of experts to provide mentoring; utilizing platforms for international exchange of experience (e.g. IFCS and INFOCAP); strengthening mechanisms for cooperation; creation of a roster of experts to help build capacities and connect countries; provision of support to countries for the preparation of assistance proposals.

44. The IFCS President proposed that the session report be provided to SAICM Regional Meetings for consideration, and that the Regional Meetings be invited to make recommendations on mechanisms to address the Widening Gap to the ICCM in 2009. The Forum agreed to the proposal.

45. In response to a request from the USA for information on the status of INFOCAP, the SAICM Secretariat stated that initial discussions had taken place in the second quarter of 2006 and the administrative and legal details were being worked out.

TOYS AND CHEMICAL SAFETY

46. Dr Kathy Shea (Consultant, USA), co-lead sponsor of the agenda item, presented the “Thought Starter: Toys and Chemical Safety” (IFCS/FORUM V/03-TS). Dr Shea emphasized the importance given by the IFCS to children and chemical safety issues recalling that the topic had been on the agenda of Forum IV resulting in substantive recommendations for action. The Forum V session on Toys and Chemical Safety was organized to support action on a number of the Forum IV recommendations as well as the follow up to the Declaration of the Fourth (European) Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health, held in Budapest, Hungary, 23-25 June 2004 and implementation of SAICM Global Plan of Action in which the topic is noted as one that stakeholders may wish to discuss. In her presentation, Dr Shea provided a brief overview of the potential risks from toys linked to chemical exposures, available information on the prevalence of chemical related toy injury, approaches used to assess risks from chemicals used in toys, highlighted a series of case studies to illustrate lessons learnt, successes, and controversies related to chemicals in toys, described types of actions for toy safety. Based on the list of questions presented in the Thought Starter, she suggested departure points for the discussion in three main categories: design and manufacture, standards and control, and international and general consideration under the overarching themes of information, prevention and equity.

47. Following the introduction to the topic, the following presentations were made:
- Mr Ravi Agarwal (Toxic Links, India) ““Toying with Toxics: An Investigation of lead and cadmium in PVC and non PVC toys in three cities in India”
 - Dr Julio Monreal (Chile) “Regulations about security of toys in Chile”.
 - Dr Steve Clarkson (Canada) “Canadian Toy Safety Legislation related to Toxicity Hazards”.

48. In the open discussion, participants recognized the importance of play to normal child development and expressed the view that toys should be well designed, durable, non-toxic and appropriately labelled. Several countries described actions they have taken to ensure chemical safety in toys. A number of participants commented on the need for harmonization of toy quality standards across nations due to import/export patterns, internet commerce, toy quality and regulation differences between developed and developing nations, and problems of low quality toy donations to poor countries. Enhanced transfer of information and tools for regulation and surveillance was requested. Most participants commented on the need for precaution and the importance of prevention to protect the health and future of children. The importance of toy surveillance and monitoring was also discussed. A proposal to develop a global surveillance program on toys to be publicly available was suggested as one approach to improving toy chemical safety across all nations. Several participants called for banning known toxic chemicals and heavy metals such as lead and mercury from all toys. The concept of chemical substitution was mentioned in this context. Some participants expressed concern that voluntary standards might be less successful in some cases than regulatory approaches. Information gaps on toxicity of chemicals used in toys, awareness of potential risks from chemicals used in toys and the need for education of manufacturers as well as consumers and children was also mentioned by several participants. Proper toy labelling and information sheets were noted as important tools. Dr Shea summarized the discussion and identified recurrent themes among the intervention: the need for harmonization; precaution applied at all levels; education at multiple levels from manufactures through to end users.

49. The IFCS President requested that the co-lead sponsor, Dr Kathy Shea, form a small writing group to draft recommendations to bring before the plenary session. The output of the group was forwarded to the regional groups and the plenary for consideration.

50. The recommended actions unanimously adopted unanimously by Forum V are presented in the Executive Summary.

ELECTION OF IFCS OFFICERS AND FORUM STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

51. The Vice Presidents presented the regional group nominations for IFCS Officers and the Forum Standing Committee. The nominations were accepted by acclamation. The newly elected IFCS Officers and government members of the Forum Standing Committee are listed in Annex 4.

52. The following NGO representatives were designated as FSC representatives by their respective participant groups: science: Dr Lilian Corra (ISDE), labour: Mr Bjorn Erikson (ICFTU⁸), public interest: Dr Romy Quijano (PAN), industry: Ms Kathleen Kunzer (interim) (ICCA).

53. The President expressed gratitude to those governments and NGO representatives who agreed to serve the IFCS in various capacities through Forum VI.

54. Dr Kristof Kozak spoke of behalf of the Government of Hungary. He thanked the Forum for the confidence it placed in Hungary to serve as the IFCS President and stated that the Government would ensure its ability to carry out the role and responsibilities of IFCS President during the term of office. He stated that Hungary is looking forward to working with IFCS participants to ensure substantial progress on global chemical management by

⁸ ICFTU will be subsumed by a new organization International Confederation of Trade Unions (ICTU) to be established in late 2006.

Forum VI. He informed the Forum that the Government of Hungary designated Dr Zoltán Szabó, Acting Director General, Fodor Jozsef National Center for Public Health, to serve as the IFCS President.

FUTURE IFCS MEETINGS

55. Mr Cheikh Ndiaye Sylla (Senegal) confirmed the interest and offer of the Government of Senegal to host Forum VI in Senegal. He stated that convening Forum VI in Africa would be a major positive experience for countries in the region. He said that consultations were under way to secure the necessary financial resources and he hoped to be able to confirm the arrangements soon. Prof J Katima, IFCS VP African Region, expressed the strong support of the region for Senegal to host Forum VI and encouraged those participants who are in a position to offer financial support to do so.

56. The President on behalf of the IFCS accepted the offer contingent on the submission of the formal proposal by the Government of Senegal and its approval.

ANY OTHER BUSINESS

57. The Nigerian delegation presented the African Region Statement on the Dumping of Hazardous Waste in Côte d'Ivoire (Annex 5). The statement reported on illegal dumping of hundreds of tons of toxic oil waste in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire which had resulted in tens of thousands of people sick due to exposure to toxic fumes and has caused eight deaths including the deaths of children. The statement urged the IFCS to strengthen its efforts on the prevention of illegal trade in chemicals and waste, including capacity development, information exchange and measures to improve implementation of the Basel Convention. Finland, on behalf of the European Union (EU), stated that the EU has strong laws preventing the export of hazardous waste to non-OECD countries, and that the incident was on the ministerial agenda and was being investigated by the governments of Estonia and The Netherlands. The Swiss delegation expressed solidarity with the people of Cote d'Ivoire and the opinion that the incident was unacceptable and responsible parties should be held accountable. Switzerland appealed to all countries to ratify and accede to the Basel Convention on Liability and Compensation. WHO reported that the health care system in Abidjan was overwhelmed by the tragedy and that they had mobilized rapid response on the ground assistance. WHO stated that work was on going with other agencies to provide support and establish a surveillance system to follow up on those affected. IPEN expressed its sympathy for the tragedy and its outrage at the lack of implementation of the Basel Convention and other relevant laws. The IFCS President stated that the tragedy was both a sin and a crime, and noted his hope that it would move governments that had not yet done so to ratify the Basel Convention. The Basel Convention Secretariat expressed its resolve to support work to solve the problem of the illegal trade in hazardous waste.

58. Zambia referred to the 14 September 2006 statement by WHO endorsing a wider use of the insecticide DDT across Africa to exterminate and repel the mosquitoes that cause malaria and raised its concern with the indicated WHO policy shift on the application of DDT for malaria control. Pesticide Action Network presented a statement on behalf of public and environmental health advocates from around the world demanding that the WHO withdraw its recent controversial announcement advising increased use of DDT for malaria control in Africa. The statement requested WHO to make public any new evidence and assessment on which its policy shift was based. Peru, IPEN, ICFTU, PSR, ISDE, EHF and others expressed their concerns and view that the change in policy further threatens the health of children and families already suffering with malaria and directly undermines the Stockholm Convention on

Persistent Organic Pollutants. Many participants noted that safer alternatives to DDT for vector control have been shown to be effective. Peru and Mexico offered to share information on their country's successful experiences in using alternatives to DDT in vector control. WHO affirmed its continued commitment the eradication of malaria and to the use of Integrated Pest Management. WHO stated that contrary to the impression created by the WHO announcement and subsequent reports in sections of the media, on a change in WHO's policy position with respect to the use of indoor residual spraying (IRS) in the hyper-endemically malarious areas of sub-Saharan Africa, it wish to underline emphatically that this change is not a reversal of WHO's longstanding position with respect to the safeguards to be applied in the use of DDT and other residual insecticides and of the intention to pursue a gradual reduction of reliance on pesticides in general and of DDT in particular, as laid down in WHO Assembly Resolution 50.13 of 1997. Nor is it in contradiction with the criteria for the use of DDT in vector control included in the Stockholm Convention which are based on recommendations made by the WHO Expert Committee on Malaria. It is the current position of WHO that our global efforts need to be expanded in an incremental way to effectively reduce malaria mortality and morbidity with all possible means. The policy change reported in our press announcement is not about "giving DDT a clean bill of health"; it is strictly of a malaria epidemiological nature. From now on, WHO will recommend the use of IRS with DDT to its African Member States also for areas located within the hyperendemic areas, with the short term goals of drastically reducing transmission levels and making the deployment of other interventions a meaningful option. This recommendation remains fully within the spirit and to the letter of the Stockholm Convention, as any IRS activities will be carried out with all precautions laid down in the WHO criteria for DDT use for public health purposes. Member States still have the obligation to report to WHO and to UNEP when they start the use of DDT and regulatory measures will have to be put in place to ensure that the DDT for public health use will not end up in agricultural and other applications. WHO stated it was fully aware of recently published studies regarding adverse effects of DDT and we are working closely with the scientists in question. The IFCS President, speaking in his personal capacity as a member of the WHO Executive Board, said that he will request an investigation. The WHO statement may be a misunderstanding which requires clarification or it may be a misconception which needs to be addressed.

REVIEW OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS, ADOPTION OF THE FORUM V REPORT

59. The Rapporteur presented the draft meeting report that had been prepared in cooperation with the lead sponsors and recorders for each plenary agenda topic. He thanked the contributors for their work and requested that any proposed revisions or amendment be submitted in writing to the Secretariat. The USA proposed a number of changes to the report. These were considered by the Forum and agreement reached on the relevant text.

60. The President proposed that, consistent with the practice followed by previous sessions of the Forum, the report be finalized by the Rapporteur, in cooperation with the secretariat, and approved by the President of Forum V. The final report of the session will be circulated after the closure of the session. The Forum agreed to the proposal.

CLOSURE OF FORUM V

61. The IFCS President invited Dr Zoltán Szabó, IFCS President-elect, to address the Forum. In his remarks, Dr Szabó expressed gratitude for the trust placed in Hungary and stated that it was an honour to serve as IFCS President. He recognized the challenges that lay ahead and the responsibility to fulfil that tasks that had been given to the IFCS. The

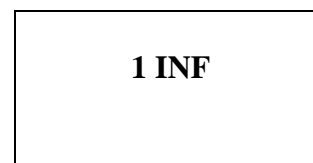
programme and agenda for Forum V demonstrated the value added by the Forum to address priority topics and new emerging issues. The Forum is a place where "reasons" can be clarified and new information shared. He underscored the importance of IFCS's cooperation with and contribution to other fora and organizations such as SAICM and ICCM. He stated that the future should be left to the success of the process. He wished everyone success in the collective endeavours.

62. The IFCS President thanks all participants for their contributions and spirit of cooperation. He said he had come to Forum V with a heavy heart knowing the difficult agenda for Forum V and the uncertain future of IFCS. But the established working atmosphere and culture of IFCS for constructive dialogue and partnership had prevailed to ensure a successful meeting. Many now recognized that IFCS and ICCM/SAICM were not competitors, but IFCS is a valuable contributor to ensure the effective implementation of SAICM. He expressed his gratitude to the IFCS Vice Presidents, the FSC, IFCS Champions and Forum V session lead sponsors, recorders and others that had helped to prepare the Forum V agenda and the secretariat. He especially thanked the Government of Hungary for its exceptional hospitality in hosting Forum V and extraordinary flexibility to accommodate the needs of the Forum.

63. The President wished the participants a safe journey home and declared Forum V closed.

ANNEX 1

List of Meeting Documents



Chemical Safety for Sustainable Development

IFCS/FORUM-V/1 INF
Original: English
12 April 2006

FORUM V

Fifth Session
of the
Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety

Budapest, Hungary
25 - 29 September 2006

List of Meeting Documents

Prepared by: IFCS Secretariat

List of Meeting Documents

Agenda Item	Subject	Document Title	Document No. IFCS/FORUM-IV/
1.	Opening of the meeting		
2.	Organizational matters concerning Forum V		
	- designation of rapporteur		
	- report on preparations for Forum VI		
	- adoption of agenda	Proposed Provisional Agenda	01w
		Proposed Provisional Annotated Agenda	02w
	- adoption of provision timetable	Proposed General Time Schedule	03w
3.	President's Progress Report	[President's Progress Report]	INF
4.	IFCS administrative items	IFCS Financial Statement	04w
5.	Future of IFCS	Thought starter on the future of IFCS	TS
6.	Sound Management of Chemicals and Poverty Reduction	Poverty Reduction and The Sound of Management of Chemicals - A Thought Starter	04-TS
7.	Applying precaution in the context of chemical safety	Thought starter - Forum V Plenary Open Information/Discussion Session on Applying Precaution in the Context of Chemical Safety	01-TS
		Background Information: Forum V Plenary Open Information Discussion Session on Tools and Approaches for Applying Precaution in the Context of Chemicals Safety	6 INF
		Presentation Abstracts: Forum V Plenary Open Information/Discussion Session on Tools and Approaches for Applying Precaution in the Context of Chemicals Safety	7 INF
8.	Heavy Metals - need for further global action?	[Heavy Metals - need for further global action? - outcome of the Swiss sponsored side event on heavy metals (23 September)]	8 INF

9.	Addressing the widening gap among countries in following the chemical safety policies	Addressing the widening gap among countries in following chemical safety policies - report to Forum V on implementation of Forum IV Recommendations	4 INF
10.	Toys and chemical safety	Thought Starter - Toys and Chemical Safety	03-TS
11.	Election of IFCS Officers and Forum Standing Committee Members		
12.	Future sessions of the Forum		
13.	Any other business		
14.	Review of conclusions and recommendations		
15.	Adoption of the report of the Meeting		
16.	Closing of the Meeting		

Other Documents		
Agenda Item	Document Title	Document No. IFCS/FORUM-V/
	List of Meeting Documents	1 INF
	IFCS List of Acronyms	2 INF
	Conduct of Business in Plenary Sessions of the Forum - Regional Group Meetings, and ad hoc Working Groups	3 INF
3.	IFCS Simple Indicators of Progress - Reports of National Government (IFCS/FSC/06.9 Rev)	Room Document
	Information Exchange Network on Capacity Building for the Sound Management of Chemicals - report to Forum V.	5 INF
8.	Thought Starter Health and environmental concerns associated with heavy metals; global needs for further action, IFCS Forum V, 23 September 2006, Budapest, Hungary	Room Document
	Health and environmental concerns associated with heavy metals; global needs for further action? Swiss Side-event draft agenda	Room Document
	Abstracts/Presentations: Health and Environmental concerns associated with Heavy Metals; global needs for further action, IFCS Forum V, 23 September 2006, Budapest, Hungary	Room Document

Documents and Materials submitted by IFCS participants

In order to enrich and facilitate the dialogue and discussions at Forum V, the Forum Standing Committee decided to invite all IFCS participants to make documents and other materials relevant to the Forum V agenda and programme available via the IFCS Forum V website. The documents and materials have not been reviewed or edited by the IFCS Secretariat or Forum Standing Committee. The posting does not imply endorsement by the IFCS.

http://www.who.int/ifcs/documents/forums/forum5/meet_docs/en/index.html

ANNEX 2

List of Acronyms



2 INF Rev 1

Chemical Safety for Sustainable Development

IFCS/FORUM-V/2 INF Rev 1
Original: English
October 2006

FORUM V

Fifth Session
of the
Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety

Budapest, Hungary
25 - 29 September 2006

List of Acronyms

Prepared by: IFCS Secretariat

IFCS
LIST OF ACRONYMS
English - French - Spanish

Acronym	Full Name
ABIQUIM	Brazilian Chemical Industry Association Associacion Bresiliénne de la Industrie Chimique Asociación Brasileña de la Industria Química
ACC	Administrative Committee on Coordination (UN)
ACS	American Chemical Society
ADN	European Provisions concerning teh International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterway
ADR	European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (UN/ECE)
AfDB	African Development Bank
APAMT	Asia-Pacific Association of Medical Toxicologists
APELL APELL APELL	Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level Sensibilisation et préparation aux urgences au niveau local Concientización y preparación para emergencias al nivel local
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
ASP	Africa Stockpiles Programme
AU	African Union
BAuA	German Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
BEP	Best Environmental Practices
BIAC	Business and Industry Advisory Committee to the OECD
BINAS	Biosafety Information Network and Advisory Service
AU	African Union
CAC	Codex Alimentarius Commission

Acronym	Full Name
CAS	Country Assistance Strategy
CBD	Convention on Biodiversity
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CCPA	Canadian Chemical Producers Association Association canadienne des fabricants de produits chimiques
CCOHS	Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety
CDROM	Compact Disc/Read Only Memory
CEC CCE CCE	Commission of the European Communities Commission des communautés européennes Comision de las comunidades europeas
CEFIC CEFIC CEFIC	European Chemical Industry Council Conseil Européen de l'industrie Chimique Consejo Europeo de la Industria Química
CEITs	Countries with economies in transition
CETDG	Committee of Experts on Transport of Dangerous Goods (UN)
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbon Chlorofluorocarbones Clorofluorocarbonos
CG/HCCS CG/HCCS CG/HCCS	Coordinating Group for the Harmonization of Chemical Classification Systems (IOMC) Groupe de coordination de l'harmonisation des systèmes de classifications des produits chimiques Grupo de coordinación para la armonización de los sistemas de clasificación de los productos químicos
CIA	U.K. Chemical Industries Association
CICADs	Concise International Chemical Assessment Documents
CIS CIS CIS	International Occupational Safety and Health Information Centre (ILO) Centre International d'Informations de Sécurité et de Santé au Travail El Centro Internacional de Información sobre Seguridad y Salud en el

Acronym	Full Name
	Trabajo
CITES CITES CITES	Convention on Traffic in Endangered Species Convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction Convención sobre el Comercio Internacional de Especies Amenazadas de Fauna y Flora Silvestres
CLI	Croplife International
CMA	Chemical Manufacturers' Association (USA)
CMRs	Carcinogens, mutagens and reproductive toxicants
COP	Conference of Parties
CRC	Chemicals Review Committee
CSD CDD CDS	Commission on Sustainable Development (UN) Commission du développement durable Comisión sobre el Desarrollo Sostenible
CTE	Committee on Trade and Environment (WTO)
CTIED	Committee for Trade, Industry and Enterprise Development
CWC	Chemical Weapons Convention
CWM	Training and Capacity Building Programmes in Chemicals and Waste Management
DANIDA	Danish Aid Agency
DDT	Dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DGDs DGD DOD	Decision Guidance Documents Documents d'orientation des décisions Documentos de orientación des decisiones
DHA DAH DAH	Department of Humanitarian Affairs (UN) Département des affaires humanitaires Departamento de Asuntos Humanitario
DNA	Designated National Authority

Acronym	Full Name
DPCSD	Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development
EA	Executing Agency
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC EC EC	European Commission Commission européenne Comisión europea
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECEH	European Centre for Environment and Health
ECB BESC OESQ	European Chemicals Bureau Bureau européen des substances chimiques Oficina Europea de Sustancias Químicas
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECOSOC ECOSOC ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council (UN) Conseil économique et social Consejo económico y social
EDCs	Endocrine disrupting chemicals
EEA	European Environmental Agency
EEC	European Economic Communities
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EHC EHC EHC	Environmental Health Criteria Critères d'hygiène de l'environnement Criterios de salud ambiental
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific

Acronym	Full Name
EU EU EU	European Union Union européenne Unión europea
EXICHEM EXICHEM EXICHEM	Existing Chemicals Database (OECD) Banque de données sur les substances chimiques existantes Banco de datos sobre productos químicos actuales
FAO FAO FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación
FCCC	Framework Convention on Climate Change
FSC FSC FSC	Forum Standing Committee (IFCS) Comité permanent du Forum (IFCS) Comité Permanente del Foro (IFCS)
GDCh	German Chemical Society
GEF	Global Environment Facility Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial Fonds pour l'environnement mondial
GEMS	Global Environmental Monitoring System
GEO	Global Environment Outlook
GESAMP	Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution Groupe mixte d'experts chargé d'étudier les aspects scientifiques de la pollution des mers Grupo Mixto de Expertos sobre los aspectos científicos de la contaminación del mar
GHS GHS GHS	Globally Harmonized System for the Classification and Labelling of Chemicals Système mondial harmonisé de classification et d'étiquetage des produits chimiques Sistema Armonizado Mundial de Clasificación y Etiquetado de Productos Químico

Acronym	Full Name
GINC RMIPC GINC	Global Information Network on Chemicals Réseau mondial d'information sur les produits chimiques Red de Información Mundial sobre Sustancias Químicas
GLP	Good Laboratory Practice
GMEF	Global Ministerial Environment Forum
GTZ GTZ	German Society for Technical Cooperation Gesellschaft fuer Technische Zusammenarbeit
HCB	Hexachlorobenzene
HSG	Health and Safety Guides
HPV	High Production Volume
IA	Implementing Agency
IACSD	Inter-agency Committee on Sustainable Development
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IARC CIRC CIIC	International Agency for Research on Cancer Centre international de recherche sur le cancer Centro Internacional de Investigaciones sobre el Cáncer
ICCA ICCA ICCA	International Council of Chemical Associations Conseil international des associations chimiques Consejo Internacional de Asociaciones de la Industria Química
ICCM	International Conference on Chemicals Management
ICCS CISC CISQ	International Conference on Chemical Safety Conférence internationale sur la Sécurité chimique Conferencia Internacional sobre Seguridad Química
ICEM ICEM	International Federation of Chemical, Energy, Mining and General Workers Union Fédération internationale des syndicats de travailleurs de la chimie, de

Acronym	Full Name
ICEM	l'énergie et des industries diverses Federación Internacional de Sindicatos de Trabajadores de la Química, la Energía, la Minería e Industrias Diversas
ICFTU CISL CIOSL	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions Confédération internationale des syndicats libres Confederación Internacional de Organizaciones Sindicales Libres
ICME ICME ICME	International Council on Metals and the Environment Conseil International des Métaux de l'Environnement Consejo Internacional de Metales y Medio Ambiente
ICMM	International Council on Mining and Metals
ICRC	Interim Critical Review Committee
ICSC ICSC TISPQ	International Chemical Safety Cards Fiches internationales sur la sécurité des produits chimiques Fichas internacionales de Seguridad Química
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions
IEA	International Energy Agency
IFCS IFCS IFCS	Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety Forum intergouvernemental sur la sécurité chimique Foro Intergubernamental sobre Seguridad Química
IFPAAW FITPASC FITPAS	International Federation of Plantation, Agricultural and Allied Workers Fédération internationale des travailleurs des plantations, de l'agriculture et des secteurs connexes Federación Internacional de los Trabajadores de las Plantaciones, Agrícolas y Similares
IGO OIG OIG	Intergovernmental Organization Organisation Intergouvernementale Organización intergubernamental
INC	Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee
ILO	International Labour Office/International Labour Organization

Acronym	Full Name
BIT/OIT OIT	Bureau international du Travail/Organisation internationale de Travail Oficina Internacional del Trabajo/Organización Internacional del Trabajo
ILSI ILSI	International Life Sciences Institute Institut international des Sciences de la Vie
IMO OMI OMI	International Maritime Organization Organisation maritime internationale Organización Marítima Internacional
INC INC INC	Intergovernmental negotiating committee Comite de Negociation Intergouvernemental Comité Intergubernamental de Negociación
INCHEM	Chemical Safety Information from Intergovernmental Organizations
INFOCAP INFOCAP INFOCAP	Information Exchange Network on Capacity Building for Sound Management of Chemicals Réseau pour l'echange d'informations sur le renforcement des capacités de gestion rationnelle des produits chimiques Red de Intercambio de Información sobre la Creación de Capacidad para la Gestión Racional de los Productos Químicos
INTOX INTOX INTOX	Poison Information Database Management System (IPCS) Système de gestion des bases de données sur les intoxications aiguës Systema de Gestión de Bancos de Datos sobre intoxicación aguda
IOCC	Inter-Organization Coordinating Committee (IOMC)
IOMC IOMC IOMC	Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals Programme Interorganisations pour la gestion rationnelle des Produits Chimiques Programa Interorganismos para la Gestión Racional de las Sustancias Químicas
IPCS PISSC IPCS	International Programme on Chemical Safety Programme international sur la Sécurité chimique El Programa Internacional de Seguridad de las Sustancias Químicas
IPEN	International POPs Elimination Network

Acronym	Full Name
RIEPOP RIECOP	Réseau international pour l'élimination des POP Red Internacional de Eliminación de los COPs
IPPM	Integrated Pest and Production Management
IRPTC RISCPT RIPQPT	International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals Registre international des substances chimiques potentiellement toxiques Registro Internacional de Productos Químicos Potencialmente Tóxicos
ISDE	International Society of Doctors for the Environment
ISG ISG ISG	Intersessional Group (IFCS) Groupe Intersessions (IFCS) Grupo de Enlace (IFCS)
ISSA	International Society Security Association
IUCLID	International Uniform Chemicals Information Database
IUF UITA IUL	International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers Associations
IUPAC UICPA UIQPA	International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry Union internationale de chimie pure et appliquée Unión Internacional de Química Pura y Aplicada
IUPHAR UIPHAR	International Union of Pharmacology Union Internationale de pharmacologie Unión Internacional de Farmacología
IUTOX UITOX IUTOX	International Union of Toxicology Union internationale de toxicologie Unión Internacional de Toxicología
JECFA JECFA CMEAA	Joint Expert Committee on Food Additives Comité conjoint d'experts en additifs alimentaires Comité Mixto de Expertos in Aditivos Alimentarios
JMPR JMPR	Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues Réunion conjointe sur les résidus de pesticides

Acronym	Full Name
RCRP	Reunión Conjunta sobre Residuos de Plaguicidas
LRTAP LRTAP LRTAP	Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution Transport à longue distance des polluants atmosphériques Transporte de contaminantes atmosféricos a larga distancia
MARPOL	Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 (otherwise known as MARPOL 73/78)
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Montreal Protocol
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
NCPCS	National Cleaner Production Centers (UNIDO)
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NIPs	National Implementation Plans
NGO ONG ONG	Non-governmental Organization Organisation Non Gouvernementales Organización No Gubernamental
OAU	Organization of African Unity
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substances
ODSONET/AF	Ozone Officers joint network for African
OECD OCDE OCDE	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques Organización de Cooperación y Desarrollo Económico
OECD DAC OECD DAC	OECD Development Assistance Committee Comité d'aide au développement

Acronym	Full Name
<p>OEH OEH OEH</p>	<p>Occupational and Environmental Health (WHO) Médecine du travail et Hygiène du milieu Salud Ocupacional y Ambiental</p>
<p>OPCW</p>	<p>Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons</p>
<p>OPS</p>	<p>Overarching Policy Strategy</p>
<p>PAN PAN PAN</p>	<p>Pesticide Action Network Pesticide Action Network (no official translation into French) Red de Acción en Plaguicidas</p>
<p>PBTs</p>	<p>Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances</p>
<p>PCBs BPC PCB</p>	<p>Polychlorinated Biphenyls Biphényles polychlorés Bifenilos policlorados</p>
<p>PDF-B</p>	<p>Project Development Funds block B</p>
<p>PHE PHE PHE</p>	<p>Protection of Human Environment (WHO) Protection de l'environnement humain Protección del Medio Humano</p>
<p>PIC PIC CFP</p>	<p>Prior Informed Consent Consentement préalable donné en connaissance de cause Consentimiento Fundamentado Previo</p>
<p>POPs POPs COP</p>	<p>Persistent Organic Pollutants Polluants organiques persistants Contaminantes orgánicos persistentes</p>
<p>PRTRs IETMP PRTRs</p>	<p>Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers Inventaire des émissions et des transferts des matières polluantes El Grupo Coordinador de Registros de emisiones y transferencia de contaminantes</p>
<p>Phthalates</p>	<p>Group of chemical compounds used, <i>inter alia</i>, as plasticizers (substances added to plastics to increase their flexibility)</p>
<p>RENPAF</p>	<p>Regional Network on Safe Pesticide Production and Information for Asia and Pacific</p>

Acronym	Full Name
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
SBC	Secretariat for the Basel Convention
SCOPE SCOPE SCOPE	Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment Comité scientifique pour les problèmes de l'environnement Comité Científico sobre los Problemas del Medio Ambiente
SETAC	Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry
SGOMSEC SGOMSEC SGOMSEC	Scientific Group on Methodologies for the Safety Evaluation of Chemicals Groupe scientifique des méthodologies assurant la sûreté de l'évaluation des substances chimiques Grupo Científico sobre Metodologías para la Evaluación de la Seguridad de los Productos Químicos
SIAR	Sids Initial Assessment Reports
SIDS SIDS SIDS	Screening Information Data Sets (OECD) Dossiers de dépistage des risques [traduction libre] Series de datos para la selección de información
SMEs	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
SPREP	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme
TIED	Technology, Industry and Economics Division(UNEP)
TUAC	Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD
TSCA TSCA TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act (USA) Loi relative au contrôle des substances chimiques toxiques Ley sobre el control de las sustancias químicas tóxicas
UN ONU ONU	United Nations Nations Unies Naciones Unidas

Acronym	Full Name
UNCED CNUED CNUMAD	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development Conférence des Nations Unies sur l'Environnement et le Développement Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Medio Ambiente y el Desarrollo
UN CETDG UN CETDG UN CETDG	United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Comité d'experts en matière de transport des marchandises dangereuses Comité de Expertos en Transporte de Mercaderías Peligrosas
UNDP PNUD PNUD	United Nations Development Programme Programme des Nations Unies Pour le développement Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNECE UNCEE UNCEPE	Economic Commission for Europe (UN) Commission économique pour l'Europe Comisión Económica para Europa
UNEP PNUE PNUMA	United Nations Environment Programme Programme des Nations Unies pour l'environnement Industrie et Environnement Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente Industria y Medio Ambiente
UNEP GC	UNEP Governing Council
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session
UNIDO ONUDI ONUDI	United Nations Industrial Development Organization Organisation des Nations Unies pour le développement industriel Organización de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo Industrial
UNITAR UNITAR UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research Institut des Nations Unies pour la formation et la recherche Instituto de las Naciones Unidas para la Formación Profesional y la

Acronym	Full Name
	Investigación
VCI	The German Chemicals Industry Association
vPvBs	Very persistent and very bio-accumulatives
WB	World Bank
WBCSD	World Business Council for Sustainable Development
WCO OMD	World Customs Organization Organisation Mondiale des Douanes
WCP	World Climate Programme
WEOG WEOG WEOG	Western Europe and Other Groups (IFCS) Europe de l'Ouest et autres groupes Europe occidental y otros grupos
WHA WHA WHA	World Health Assembly (WHO) Assemblée mondiale de la santé Asamblea Mundial de la Salud
WHO OMS OMS	World Health Organization Organisation mondiale de la Santé Organización Mundial de la Salud
WHOPEP	WHO Pesticide Evaluation Scheme
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WMU	World Maritime University
WTO	World Trade Organization
WWF WWF WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature (NGO; also known as World Wildlife Fund) Fonds mondial pour la nature Fondo Mundial para la Naturaleza
WWW	World Wide Web
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development

ANNEX 3

IFCS Trust Fund - Budget of the IFCS Secretariat 2007 - 2008

IFCS Trust Fund				
Approved Budget of the IFCS Secretariat (US\$)				
2007 - 2008				
	2007		2008	
	Person Months	Costs	Person Months	Costs
Executive Secretary	12	182,000	12	182,000
Professional staff				
Secretarial/administrative financial staff	24	160,000	24	160,000
Temporary staff				
Consultants		30,000		30,000
Duty travel (staff and temporary advisors) ⁹		20,000		25,000
Document Production - translation, word processing		10,000		35,000
- duplication, printing etc		1,000		1,000
Communications: - telephone (including teleconferences), fax, mailing		5,000		5,000
Equipment, supplies and miscellaneous operating expenses		5,000		15,000
Subtotal		413,000		453,000
Programme support costs (13%)		53,690		58,890
TOTAL		466,690		511,890

⁹ Travel expenses include travel costs for core IFCS Secretariat staff, all seconded/detailed staff (in Geneva and elsewhere), and temporary advisors.

ANNEX 4

**IFCS Elected Officers and Government
Forum Standing Committee Members**

FORUM V

ELECTED IFCS OFFICERS AND GOVERNMENT FORUM STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT	Hungary
VICE PRESIDENTS	Tanzania (United Republic of) Iran (Islamic Republic of) Slovenia Suriname Switzerland

FORUM STANDING COMMITTEE

REGION	MEMBER	ALTERNATE
Africa	Burkina Faso Zambia	Angola Malawi
Asia & the Pacific	China Korea (Republic of) Thailand	<i>To be announced</i> <i>To be announced</i> <i>To be announced</i>
Central & Eastern Europe	Belarus Latvia	<i>To be announced</i> <i>To be announced</i>
Latin America & the Caribbean	Brazil Chile	Argentina ¹ Haiti ¹
Western Europe & Other Groups	Austria Germany USA	<i>To be announced</i> <i>To be announced</i> <i>To be announced</i>

¹ Regional alternate

ANNEX 5

**African Statement on the
Dumping of Hazardous Wastes in Cote d'Ivoire**

AFRICAN STATEMENT ON THE DUMPING OF HAZARDOUS WASTES IN COTE D'IVOIRE

Submitted by the African Region

1. In August 2006 an illegal shipment of toxic wastes comprised of 581 tonnes of gasoline cargo residue contaminated with hydrogen sulphide and organochlorines was illegally dumped in Abidjan Cote d'Ivoire. This shipment which originated from Estonia was meant to have been disposed of in Amsterdam. However, the shipment was rejected in Amsterdam by the Netherlands Authorities because of complaints of "noxious smells".
2. Following the rejection, the shipment of toxic waste found its way to Abidjan as an alternative disposal destination and was illegally dumped in several dump sites around the city. After the dumping, a human tragedy was reported with over 16,000 poisoned people with vomiting, nausea, and respiratory difficulties among other health effects. Six people among them children died from the toxic exposure.
3. We the countries of the African region, participating in the fifth session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS), held from 25-29 September 2006 in Budapest, Hungary, express sympathy and solidarity with the people of Côte d'Ivoire, and condemn this practice of rejecting, exporting and dumping hazardous waste in Africa which violates international agreements and undermines human dignity.
4. The tragedy makes clear the urgent need for Governments and all stakeholders to commit to working together to ensure that a similar tragedy never happens again.
5. We therefore send this strong message from the current Forum that Africa will not tolerate being the dumping ground for hazardous waste from any source and that this type of activity is unacceptable at any time.
6. This Forum should note that the issue of "prevention of illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous products", which is yet to be adequately addressed has been on the global agenda since 1992 Rio. We therefore welcome the organization of the Symposium on illegal traffic by UNEP through the support of the Government of Germany in Prague, Czech Republic from 6-8 November 2006. We believe that the workshop will provide starting points for the work that needs to be done by both developed, countries with economies in transition and developing countries.
7. In addressing the current situation in Cote d'Ivoire, the African region recommends that:
 - a) Investigations be undertaken to determine those liable in this event for contravening the principles of International Treaties and Conventions relating to the movement and dumping of chemical waste, and instituting strict penalties to discourage future practices of illegal dumping of hazardous waste.

b) Those that are found to be responsible must be liable to pay for a full assessment of the health and environmental impacts, cleanup and remediation, health care, and compensation to those affected by the dumped toxics.

c) Relevant UN agencies, the EU and other developed countries provide assistance to Cote d'Ivoire on monitoring of the situation in view of the long-term adverse effects to human health and the environment.

d) There is need for further global discussion on the applicability of the "liability and compensation" and "polluter pays" principles which are important elements excluded from the Global Plan of Action and placed in Table C in the "List of activities for which consensus was not reached at the 3rd Preparatory meeting for SAICM".

e) All governments who ratified the Basel Convention on Transboundary Movement of Toxic and Hazardous Wastes and other stakeholders especially from the developed countries should keep their obligations under the Convention and other related international and regional agreements.

f) Developed countries should implement illegal trafficking controls in their territories diligently in order to prevent illegal dumping of hazardous wastes and goods in developing countries.

8. In recognition of the gravity of illegal traffic as a regional priority, support is being sought for projects under SAICM to cover five key areas of activities, which will include:

- Establishment of sub-regional management and monitoring systems to prevent illegal traffic;
- Establishment of mechanisms to promote cooperation amongst relevant stakeholders;
- Establishment and maintenance of information networks;
- Development and implementation of the necessary regulatory frameworks with penalties for contravention;
- Establishment of the necessary import and export control mechanisms and strengthening of customs enforcement capacity.

9. The African region therefore request the IFCS to constitute a working group to look at the challenges of illegal traffic for developing countries and present a report to Forum VI, taking into account the outcome of the symposium on illegal traffic organized by UNEP in November 2006.