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**International Conference on Chemicals Management**

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Item 4 (a) of the provisional agenda\*

**Implementation of the Strategic Approach to  
International Chemicals Management:**

**Evaluation of and guidance on implementation and  
review and update of the Strategic Approach**

**Revised table of activities for inclusion under a new work area  
relating to hazardous substances within the life cycle of  
electrical and electronic products**

**Note by the secretariat**

1. The secretariat has the honour to circulate in the annex to the present note, in compliance with Decision 1/1 of the Open-ended Working Group, editorial suggestions made on activities for inclusion under a new work area relating to hazardous substances in the life cycle of electrical and electronic products to the Global Plan of Action of the Strategic Approach.
2. The suggestions are recorded in the annex as annotations on the revised table of activities relating to hazardous substances in the life cycle of electrical and electronic products to the Global Plan of Action of the Strategic Approach.

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\* SAICM/ICCM.3/1.

## **Annex I**

## Annex I. Annotated table showing editorial suggestions made on the revised proposed activities for inclusion under a new work area relating to hazardous substances within the life cycle of electrical and electronic products

Work area	New activity	Actors	Target time	Indicators of progress	Implementation aspects
E-products green design	<p><b>1. Compile and communicate lists of chemicals of concern to human health or the environment in e-products</b></p> <p><u>IOMC</u>: “It’s not clear what is intended here, because the actors are mainly non-IOMC organizations, so IOMC as such does not have a mandate to coordinate them.”</p> <p><u>EU</u> suggests revision: “Manufacturers and producers compile and communicate lists of chemicals of concern to human health or the environment and precious and rare metals in e-product groups”</p> <p><u>CAN</u> could support this activity but it may be considered as part of e.g. #88 of GPA</p>	National and Regional authorities, Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, Basel and Stockholm Convention Regional Centres, SAICM, industry, non-governmental organizations, Partnership for Action on Computing Equipment (PACE), Solving the e-Waste Problem (STEP), UNIDO, academic and research institutions	2012–2015	<p><b>Database and information freely available on hazards and risks on hazardous chemicals in e-products</b></p> <p><u>EU</u> suggests: “Nations able to adequately assess quantity and recovery value for a range of potentially hazardous, critical and valuable materials in their electronic product streams.”</p> <p><u>Japan</u> suggests: “Database and information should not be limited to hazardous properties. It should be better to clarify evidences and risks associated with specific products groups and include such information.”</p>	<b>IOMC coordination</b> Create coordination committees at the national level and networks (global, regional and national,) involving all key stakeholders
	<p><b>2. Promote public and private partnerships for the environmentally sound management of hazardous substances in e-products</b></p> <p><u>USA</u> supports the inclusion of this activity</p> <p><u>EU</u> suggests revision: “Promote public and private partnerships including product stewardship approaches such as the Chemical Industry Association Responsible care programme for the environmentally sound management of hazardous substances in e-products both during production, use and at the end of life.”</p> <p><u>CAN</u> could support this activity but it may be considered as part of e.g. #186 of GPA</p>	National and Regional authorities, industry, non-governmental organizations, Basel Convention, Stockholm Convention, SAICM Secretariat, Basel and Stockholm Convention Regional Centres, Partnership for Action on Computing Equipment (PACE), Solving the e-Waste Problem(StEP), UNIDO, academic and research institutions	2012–2015	<p><b>Number of partnerships established</b></p> <p><b>Number of partnership projects undertaken</b></p>	Establish or use existing private-public partnership initiatives, Global, regional and national networks involving all key stakeholders
	<p><b>3. Assess and fill gaps in existing policies, legal and institutional framework</b></p>	National and Regional authorities, non-governmental organizations, , Basel Convention Regional Centres, Stockholm	2012–2015	<b>Reports on regulatory and institutional gaps in green e-products design</b>	<b>Inter-agency and multi-stakeholder committees created</b>

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	<p><b>addressing design of e-products</b></p> <p>CAN should be flexible to address differing circumstances. Any framework should be consistent with the principles of minimizing the regulatory burden on stakeholders.</p>	<p>Convention, UNIDO, academic and research institutions</p>		<p>Number of countries and regional authorities with relevant policies, laws, regulations and guidelines</p> <p>Relative reduction in toxic chemicals in e-products</p>	
	<p><b>4. Identify tools and best practices that advance design for hazardous chemical reduction, elimination and substitution</b></p> <p>USA supports the inclusion of this activity</p> <p>EU suggests revision: “Encourage approaches for green design by quantifying and communicating the potential value of materials that they could recover and identifying the tools and best practices that advance design for hazardous chemical reduction, elimination and substitution.</p> <p>Work with retailers to raise their internal procurement specifications so that they can choice edit on behalf of consumers.”</p> <p>CAN could support this activity but it may be considered as part of e.g. #43, #63, #64, #70, #119, #121 of GPA</p> <p>Japan comments on the proposed activity: “Tools and best practices for the selection of feasible/applicable resources by producers would be useful information for developing countries and countries in economy transition, if such tools and best practices can be identified through categorization of products by resources-type and based on risks of inappropriate disposal.”</p>	<p>National and Regional authorities, industry, non-governmental organizations, Solving the E waste Problem (StEP), UNIDO, UNEP/IETC, Stockholm Convention, , academic and research institutions</p>	2012–2015	<p>Number of green design tools identified</p> <p>Best practices guidance developed</p>	<p>National, regional and global coordination</p> <p>Partnerships in cooperation with industry.</p>
	<p><b>5. Adopt policy instruments and actions that support hazardous chemical reduction, elimination and substitution in electrical and electronic products</b></p> <p>USA suggests “regulations of” to be changed to “policy instruments and actions on”</p> <p>EU suggests revision:” Adopt policy instruments and actions that support hazardous</p>	<p>National and Regional authorities, industry, non-governmental organizations, academic and research institutions</p>	2012–2015	<p>Number of instruments and policy actions adopted and implemented</p> <p>Regulations of hazardous chemicals in electrical and electronic products, Hazardous chemical ingredients disclosure across supply chain, Green</p>	<p>Global, regional and national coordination</p>

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	<p>chemical reduction, elimination and substitution in electrical and electronic products, considering work of standardization bodies on definition of threshold values for the max content of hazardous substances in products and respective measurement methods.”</p> <p><u>CAN</u> should be flexible to address differing circumstances. Any framework should be consistent with the principles of minimizing the regulatory burden on stakeholders.</p>			<p><b>electrical and electronic product procurement initiatives.</b></p> <p>EU suggests addition: “voluntary and mandatory Product Labeling measures, Product Requirements and Self-Regulatory Initiatives by industry.”</p>	
	<p><b>6. Promote harmonization of policies and regulations that support hazardous chemical reduction, elimination and substitution in e-products</b></p> <p><u>USA</u> suggests deletion</p> <p><u>CAN</u> should be flexible to address differing circumstances. Any framework should be consistent with the principles of minimizing the regulatory burden on stakeholders.</p>	<p><b>National and Regional authorities, UNEP, UNIDO, SAICM Secretariat, Basel Convention Regional Centres, Stockholm Convention Regional Centres, industry, non-governmental organizations, academic and research institutions</b></p>	2012–2015	<p><b>Number of policies and laws harmonized</b></p>	<p><b>Global, regional and national coordination</b></p>
<p>Environmentally sound manufacturing</p> <p><u>Japan</u> supports the importance of dissemination of this work area</p>	<p><b>7. Promote sustainable production and pollution prevention</b></p> <p><u>USA</u> suggests the term “compliance” to be changed to “implementation”</p> <p><u>EU</u> suggests revision:” Promote sustainable production and pollution prevention and encourage sustainable consumption”</p> <p><u>CAN</u> could support this activity but it may be considered as part of e.g. #43, #1, #119 of GPA</p>	<p><b>National and Regional authorities, industry, non-governmental organizations, UNIDO, UNEP/DTIE, UNITAR, Stockholm Convention, Basel Convention regional centres, cleaner production centres</b></p>	2012–2015	<p><b>Pollution prevention tools in place</b></p> <p><b>Level of compliance with international best practices</b></p> <p><b>Awareness materials availability</b></p> <p><b>Pollution monitoring schemes in place</b></p>	<p><b>Infrastructure</b></p> <p><b>Technical capacity</b></p>

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	<p><b>8. Prioritize reduction of exposure; eliminate or substitute the most hazardous substances of concern<sup>1</sup> and production processes</b></p> <p>USA supports the inclusion of this activity</p> <p>EU suggests revision:” Prioritize reduction of exposure; eliminate or substitute the most hazardous substances of concern and production processes and promote public procurement processes that include this.”</p> <p>CAN could support this activity but it may be considered as part of e.g. #19, #258, #84 of GPA</p>	National and Regional authorities, industry, non-governmental organizations, UNIDO, WHO, ILO, UNITAR, StEP UNEP/DTIE,, Stockholm Convention	2012–2015	<p>Number of substitutes /alternatives produced and effective</p> <p>Improved Health status of workers and local communities with use of alternatives and substitutes</p> <p>EU suggests additions: “Number of public procurement processes established.”</p>	
	<p><b>9. Conduct research and development on safer chemicals substitutes, alternatives, and safer production processes</b></p> <p>USA supports the inclusion of this activity</p> <p>CAN could support this activity but it may be considered as part of e.g. #83, #84 of GPA</p>	National and Regional authorities, industry, non-governmental organizations, UNIDO, UNITAR, Basel Convention Regional Centres, UNEP/DTIE, Stockholm Convention, World bank, academic and research institutions	2012–2015	<p>Number of produced research outputs</p> <p>Number of research successes</p> <p>Development of safer substitutes and safer production processes</p>	Provision of research and capacity building assistance including training and methodologies
	<p><b>10. Formulate, promote and implement health-based exposure limits for workers that provide equal protection in the workplace and the community</b></p> <p>USA supports the inclusion of this activity</p> <p>CAN could support this activity but it may be considered as part of e.g. #4, #11, #12, #13, #14, #15, #19, #21 of GPA</p>	National and Regional authorities, industry, non-governmental organizations, ILO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, International Standards Organisation (ISO), , academic and research institutions, and the World Bank	2012–2015	<p>Number of operational health related standards developed and implemented</p> <p>Availability of occupational health information</p> <p>Exposure monitoring</p>	Standard setting and licensing
Environmentally sound management of e-waste	<p><b>11. Assess gaps in existing policy, legal and institutional framework, including control of transboundary movement and illegal traffic,</b></p> <p>USA suggests revision, in order to eliminate duplication with the Basel Convention</p> <p>EU suggests revision:”Assess gaps in existing policy, legal and institutional framework, including control of transboundary movement</p>	National and Regional authorities, Basel Convention, SAICM Secretariat, Partnership for Action on Computing Equipment (PACE), Basel Convention Regional Centres, UNIDO, industry, non-governmental organizations, European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of	2012–2015	<p>Number of policies/laws/regulations developed and enforced</p> <p>Number of illegal traffic shipments returned to country of origin</p> <p>EU suggests revision: ”Number of socially,</p>	Multi-stakeholder participation. Coordination of existing initiatives on the control or transboundary movement of e-waste and illegal shipment.

<sup>1</sup> [Substances of concern include those that are 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.

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	<p>and illegal traffic in cooperation with relevant bodies of the Basel Convention.”</p> <p><u>CAN</u>: “The Basel Convention is recognized as the principal forum for international cooperation to address transboundary movement, ESM and capacity building issues related to electronic waste and participants should be encouraged to participate in the work of the Basel Convention, including PACE.”</p>	<p><b>Environmental Law (IMPEL), International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement(INECE), UNDP</b></p>		<p>economically and environmentally sustainable pilot projects undertaken.”</p>	
	<p><b>12. Establish voluntary approaches and use of economic instruments</b></p> <p><b>Extended producer responsibility and - e-products take-back schemes</b></p> <p><u>USA</u> suggests revision, to eliminate duplication with the Basel Convention</p> <p><u>CAN</u>: Canada could support this as a proposed activity under SAICM work activity “Waste Management and Minimization” / “Capacity building” providing that its focus is limited to information sharing as opposed to infrastructure development, which Canada believes to be outside the scope of SAICM. Furthermore, participants should be encouraged to participate in the ongoing work of other international forums that are implementing take-back programs including Basel PACE and UN StEP. Furthermore, it is Canada’s view that participants should not duplicate the work of the former OECD EPR work programme, which led to the development of the 2001 EPR Guidance Manual for Governments.”</p>	<p><b>National and Regional authorities, industry, non-governmental organizations, and consumer associations.</b></p>	2012–2015	<p><b>Number of take-back schemes implemented</b></p> <p><b>Extent of infrastructural development promoting use of economic instruments</b></p>	
	<p><b>13. Conduct pilot projects on environmentally sound management of e-waste, without duplicating Basel Convention programme</b></p> <p><u>USA</u> suggests more clarity in the title</p> <p><u>EU</u> suggests revision: “Conduct pilot projects which lead to financially self sustaining initiatives on socially, economically, environmentally sound management of e-waste without duplicating other activities including</p>	<p><b>National and Regional authorities, UNIDO, SAICM Secretariat, Stockholm Convention, Basel Convention, Partnership for Action on Computing Equipment(PACE)t, Solving the e-Waste Problem, Basel and Stockholm Convention regional centres, industry, academic and research institutions</b></p> <p><u>EU</u> suggests revision: “National and regional authorities, UNIDO, UNEP (e.g.</p>	2012–2015	<p><b>Number of informal sector persons successfully trained in the environmentally sound management of waste; sustainable collection and dismantling of end-of life e-products; and the control of illegal traffic.</b></p> <p><b>Number of pilot projects undertaken.</b></p>	

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	<p>the Basel Convention programme. Work with retailers to raise their willingness to contribute to the collection of e-waste.”</p> <p><u>CAN</u>: Canada has concerns with this activity, given that the implementation of pilot projects is resource intensive and typically a multi-year commitment. Furthermore international forums such as Basel PACE and UN StEP are currently implementing pilot projects in developing countries. Lessons learned and approaches used from these pilot projects (including sustainable funding approaches) are intended to be transferrable.</p>	IETC) Stockholm Convention, Basel Convention, Partnership for Action on Computing Equipment, Solving the e-Waste Problem, Basel Convention regional centres, industry, academic institutions”		<b>Number of project reports</b>	
<b>Awareness-raising</b>	<p><b>14. Promote awareness, information, education and communication for all relevant stakeholders along the supply chain</b></p> <p><u>USA</u> supports the inclusion of this activity</p> <p><u>EU</u> suggests revision ”Promote awareness, information, education and communication for all relevant stakeholders along the supply chain recognizing that different information etc will be required by e.g. manufactures compared to the informal sector.. Awareness and information should be targeted the different stakeholders in the chain.“</p> <p><u>CAN</u> could support this activity but it may be considered as part of e.g. #110, #163, #161 of GPA</p> <p><u>Japan</u> supports the importance of the activity. However, it should not be limited to the electrical and electronic industry but also for whole supply chain from the view of sound chemical management.</p>	<b>National and Regional authorities, UNIDO, UNEP, UNDP, SAICM, UNITAR, Secretariat, UNESCO, Stockholm Convention, Basel Convention, Partnership for Action on Computing Equipment(PACE), Solving the e-Waste Problem (StEP), Basel and Stockholm Convention regional centres, industry, academic institutions, non-governmental organizations</b>	2012–2015	<b>Level of awareness among stakeholders. Amount of information, education and communication materials produced.</b>	