

PROGRESS IN STRATEGIC APPROACH IMPLEMENTATION (2020-2022)

The third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group (OEWG3) requested the secretariat to develop a simple Strategic Approach progress report for the period 2017–2019 that, using existing data, would provide an overview of the Strategic Approach activities, accomplishments, and challenges for consideration by the International Conference on Chemicals Management at its fifth session (ICCM5).

A fourth Progress in Strategic Approach Implementation 2017-2019, in its revised version, was presented at the seventeenth meeting (online) of the Bureau of the International Conference on Chemicals Management for its fifth session on 21 July 2021¹.

The Strategic Approach secretariat invites all the stakeholder groups to respond to this survey. That will provide the secretariat time to analyze and review all submissions and include relevant information in the overall Strategic Approach simple progress report for the extended period between 2017-2022 (reflecting the postponement of ICCM5) to be provided to ICCM5. It would also address progress in the implementation of the SAICM overall orientation and guidance.

Your participation in this process is important to ensure that the SAICM report on progress can provide a complete and accurate picture of SAICM implementation and provide useful information to assist in setting future priorities for the global sound management of chemicals and waste.

You are kindly invited to provide **a single consolidated response** to this survey for your **country or organization** by **Monday 12 June 2023**. The survey tool is aligned with the 20 indicators agreed to at the second session of ICCM (ICCM2) in May 2009 listed in Annex 1. In providing your answer you might wish to take into consideration these indicators for reporting by stakeholders on progress in the implementation of the Strategic Approach.

¹ http://www.saicm.org/Portals/12/Documents/meetings/Bureau/ICCM5B17/SAICM_ICCM5-Bureau_TC_9_7_Progress%20on%20Strategic%20Approach%202017-2019_revised.pdf

CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact information is requested to be provided so that in the case of any ambiguous answers or errors, the SAICM secretariat can make direct contact with the respondent.

1. Your title
Ms.
2. Your Given Name
Thaianne
3. Your Family Name
4. Resende Henriques Fábio
5. Name of Government/Organization
Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change
6. Your position within your Government/Organization
Director of Environmental Quality
7. Your telephone number, including country code and area code (e.g. 44 22 123-4567)
Telephone extension, if applicable
55 (61) 2028 2692
8. Email
Thaianne.fabio@mma.gov.br
9. Would you be willing to be contacted to answer a few questions on your experience with this survey?

INFORMATION ON PROGRESS

Please specify activity(ies) that your Government/Organization took during the period of 2020-2022² in relation to:

1. Enhance the responsibility of stakeholders: promoting and reinforcing commitment and multisectoral engagement

The National Chemical Safety Commission (Conasq) was created by the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change through Ordinance No. 319, of December 27, 2000, amended by Ordinance No. 352, of September 8, 2003, and constitutes a relevant intersectoral articulation mechanism for the promotion of adequate management of chemical substances, which aims to create opportunities for the strengthening, dissemination and development of integrated actions related to chemical safety.

Despite its importance as a multisectoral engagement mechanism, the Conasq was extinguished by Decree No. 9,759, of April 11, 2019, which extinguished and established guidelines, rules and limitations for collegiate bodies of the federal public administration.

Thus, between 2019 and 2022, no meeting was held, weakening intersectoral articulation to promote the environmentally sound management of chemicals in Brazil.

In 2023, the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change developed a proposal to restore and strengthen the Conasq through a Presidential Decree, that was agreed with the main stakeholders which composes the Conasq, and sent to the Civil House to be signed by the President in June 2023.

1. Establish and strengthen national legislative and regulatory frameworks for chemicals and waste: improving capacity to address the basic elements of the sound management of chemicals and waste and encouraging regional cooperation

Brazil has established regulatory schemes and instruments to discipline some specific substances, applications and uses of chemicals, such as metallic mercury, pesticides, sanitizing products, food additives, cosmetics, wood preservatives, etc. Despite the existence of these regulations, a vast range of substances, particularly those used in industrial processes, are not encompassed by the scope of these rules. This means that, in a broad sense, Brazil still lacks a set of rules to establish and discipline risk assessments and instruments to manage risks related to chemicals.

² In providing your answer you might wish to take into consideration indicators for reporting by stakeholders on progress in the implementation of the Strategic Approach, listed in [Annex I](#).

During 2016 to 2018, the National Commission on Chemical Safety (CONASQ) elaborated a new legislation with the view of promote the environmentally sound management of industrial chemicals in Brazil.

The Draft Law - PL 6120/2019 - which aims to create the National Inventory of Chemical Substances with the aim of consolidating an information base on chemical substances produced or imported into Brazilian territory, is under analysis by the National Congress.

The Draft Law establishes:

- a) The National Inventory of Chemicals produced or imported to Brazil, with information filled by the producers and importers such as: company and chemical general information, hazard classification (according GHS), recommended uses and quantities.
- b) Criteria for prioritization;
- c) Technical Committee on Risk Assessment to carry out risk assessments and propose risk management measures;
- d) Deliberative Committee to decide on the risk management measures;
- e) Rules for new substances;
- f) Transparency as the standard and rules to protect Confidential Business Information (CBI);
- g) Cost Recovery measures;
- h) Board of Appeal;
- i) Sanctions and penalties to non-compliance;
- j) Institutional responsibilities for the enforcement;
- k) Regulatory cooperation in order to facilitate the implementation of the law.

2. Mainstream the sound management of chemicals and waste in the sustainable development agenda: advancing risk reduction and enhancing the link between the sound management of chemicals and waste and health, labour, and social and economic development planning, processes, and budgets

The Draft Law - PL 6120/2019 – was developed to mainstream the sound management of chemicals and waste in the sustainable development agenda, and was guided by the need of collaboration within the existing federal regulatory institutions engaged in the sound management of chemicals and waste (environment, health, labor and industry).

The governmental bodies responsible by the chemicals agenda will be part of the:

- (b) Risk Assessment Technical Committee to carry out risk assessment and propose risk management measures; and
- (c) Deliberative Committee to decide on the risk management measures.

Other pillar of the national discussions was the need to promote industry responsibility, transparency and accountability based on closer interaction among government, private sector and the NGOs, looking for promote the risk assessment and management tools and raising awareness in the society to these issues.

3. Increase risk reduction and information sharing efforts on emerging policy issues: continuing to promote actions on issues not currently addressed in existing agreements, complementing initiatives taken by other bodies

The emerging policy issues, not addressed in existing agreements, are discussed in specific groups established under Conasq with the participation of the main stakeholders involved in the issue.

4. Promote information access: increasing the accessibility of relevant information and making it understandable for all levels of society

The Law No. 12,527/2011 regulates the constitutional right of access to public information. This rule came into force on May 16, 2012 and created mechanisms that allow any person, natural or legal, without the need to provide a reason, to receive public information from bodies and entities.

5. Assess progress toward the 2020 goal of minimizing the adverse effects of chemicals on human health and the environment: identifying achievements, understanding the gaps in implementation, and prioritizing actions moving forward

Among the attributions of Conasq was the improvement of regulations and the chemicals management in Brazil, with the objective of broadly structuring the legislative, administrative and institutional framework of the country in line with the guidelines of SAICM and other international Conventions related to the matter, to ensure that, by 2020, products chemicals are produced and used, in order to significantly minimize the negative impacts

Annex I. 20 indicators for reporting by stakeholders on progress in the implementation of the

Responses to the questionnaire and/or additional supporting information (reports, publications, etc.) should be provided to saicm.chemicals@un.org (cc: juan.caicedo@un.org and can.zhou@un.org)

Strategic Approach³

	Indicator	Notes on data to be collected
Risk Reduction		
1	Number of countries (and organizations) having mechanisms in place for determining the chemicals used in their countries and for setting priorities for risk reduction	Data collection should take into account efforts to establish national inventories and improve customs information systems.
2	Number of countries with national legislation addressing key categories of chemicals	A selection of key categories of chemicals will be included.
3	Number of countries (and organizations) implementing agreed chemicals management tools	Data collection should take into account implementation of recognized tools prepared by participating organizations of the International Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals, e.g., the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations' Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides, guidance for establishing pollutant release and transfer registries and product stewardship programmes in industry. Tools would include those for pollution prevention.
4	Number of countries (and organizations) engaged in activities that result in comparable monitoring data on selected environmental pollutants and human health priority substances	Data collection should take into account environmental and biomonitoring efforts, including collaborative efforts, monitoring of human poisonings and chemical accidents. Data will take account of work being developed.
5	Number of countries (and organizations) with adequate hazardous waste management arrangements	Data collection should take into account inventories of waste, permit systems and policies and legislation for the environmentally sound management of waste.
Knowledge and Information		
6	Number of countries (and organizations) actively working to improve the provision of information according to internationally harmonized standards	Data collection should take account of implementation of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), labelling according to national guidelines and the availability of harmonized

³ SAICM/ICCM.2/3 -Proposal on modalities for reporting by stakeholders on progress in implementation

		hazard information. Regional initiatives should be reported on by regional organizations.
7	Number of countries (and organizations) that have specific strategies in place for communicating information on the risks associated with chemicals to vulnerable groups	Data collection should include consultative processes and training directed at vulnerable groups such as women, children and the elderly.
8	Number of countries (and organizations) with research programmes addressing safer alternatives and cleaner production technology	Collected data should include the amount of research being funded.
9	Number of countries (and organizations) with websites where national partners can gain access to information about the sound management of chemicals	Collected data should include websites providing risk management information and details of relevant legislation.
Governance		
10	Number of countries (and organizations) that have committed themselves to implementation	Data collected should include the commitments of governing bodies of intergovernmental organizations
	of the Strategic Approach through national policies and/or programmes	
11	Number of countries (and organizations) with a national coordinating mechanism in place for chemicals management	Collected data should include participation of specified stakeholders.
12	Number of countries (and organizations) with national policies and legislation in place to implement key international chemicals priorities	Collected data should include ratification of multilateral environment agreements, implementation of specified international agreements and other specified international instruments.
Capacity-building and technical cooperation		
13	Number of countries (and organizations) with implementation plans for the Strategic Approach	Collected data should include plans made as part of broader initiatives and not only dedicated plans.
14	Number of countries (and organizations) providing resources (financial and in-kind) to assist capacity-building and technical cooperation with other countries.	Collected data should include assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.
15	Number of countries (and organizations) that have identified and prioritized their national capacity-building needs for the sound management of chemicals.	Data collection should focus on plans that are publicly available.

16	Number of countries (and organizations) engaged in regional cooperation on issues relating to chemicals management.	Collected data should include regional cooperation on risk reduction, knowledge and information, governance, capacity-building and illegal international traffic.
17	Number of countries where chemicals management is included in official development assistance programming	Collected data should reflect perspectives of both developed and developing countries (donors and recipients).
18	Number of countries with capacity-building projects supported by the Strategic Approach's Quick Start Programme Trust Fund	Collected data should include information on the three strategic priorities of the Strategic Approach's Quick Start Programme.
19	Number of countries making applications for capacity-building assistance to other sources of funding	Collected data should include information on the three strategic priorities of the Strategic Approach's Quick Start Programme.
Illegal international traffic		
20	Number of countries having legislation to prevent traffic in toxic, hazardous and severely restricted chemicals	Collected data should include legislation that implements relevant provisions of multilateral environmental and other agreements.