

Chemicals Control

An integrated approach

Swedish experiences from DC and CET countries

Thematic Workshop on Synergies for Capacity
Building under International Agreements
Addressing Chemicals and Waste Management
Geneva

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Bengt Bucht
Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate

Chemicals risk management Components

1. Getting knowledge of hazardous properties of chemicals
2. Disseminating knowledge on chemicals
3. Choice of chemicals
4. Assessing risks and taking measures for risk reduction



Steering by national legislation/international agreements



Chemicals in chemical products & in articles

Risk management of chemicals a horizontal and international issue

- Health and Environment and Safety.
- Protection of
 - Consumers and Workers
 - Environment/ecosystems
 - Property

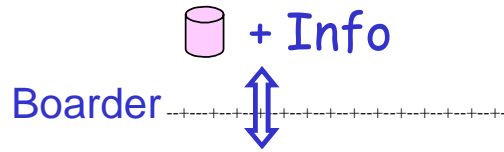
International aspects important

- International trade in goods = "trade in risks"
- Transboundary pollution
- International agreements



All aspects to be taken note of
Several ministries concerned

Chemicals risk management in the flow chain



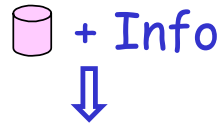
Placing on the market

- Data finding (GHS, POPs)
- Hazard assessm. (GHS, POPs)
- classification, labelling, SDS (GHS, ILO) (POPs, PIC, Basel)
- Restrictions (POPs)
- Substitution

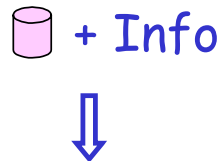
Handling

- Use, transport, storage etc.
- Data finding (GHS, POPs, ILO)
- Risk assessment (POPs, ILO)
- Restrictions/Substitution (POPs, ILO)
- Organise safe handling incl. waste (POPs, Basel, ILO)

Importers/
Exporters
Producers



Retailers



Users

Legislation on:

- Chemicals
 - (Food)
 - (Drugs)
- Focus on placing on the market*

Legislation on:

- Environment
 - Work environment
 - Large accidents
 - Transport
- Focus on handling*

Efficient use of resources for chemicals risk management is needed

In CET's and DC's often

- Split and fragmentary legislation
- Many ministries and agencies involved - split responsibilities
- Unclear responsibilities
- Bad co-ordination & co-operation
- Overlapping tasks - double work
- Conflicts
- Inefficient use of available resources

Need for

- A coherent legislation
- Concentration of responsibilities/resources and a streamlined institutional set up - new institutions may be needed
- Integration of implementation of international agreements with other chemicals risk management

Integration is essential for cost-efficiency

- Legislation: Implementation of international conventions to be integrated with traditional legislation on chemicals risk management
- Organisation: Integration of institutions for implementation and enforcement of legislation incl. of conventions



- Coherency - Co-ordination
- Consistency - Continuity
- *Cost efficiency*

Develop an integrated legislative and institutional national infrastructure

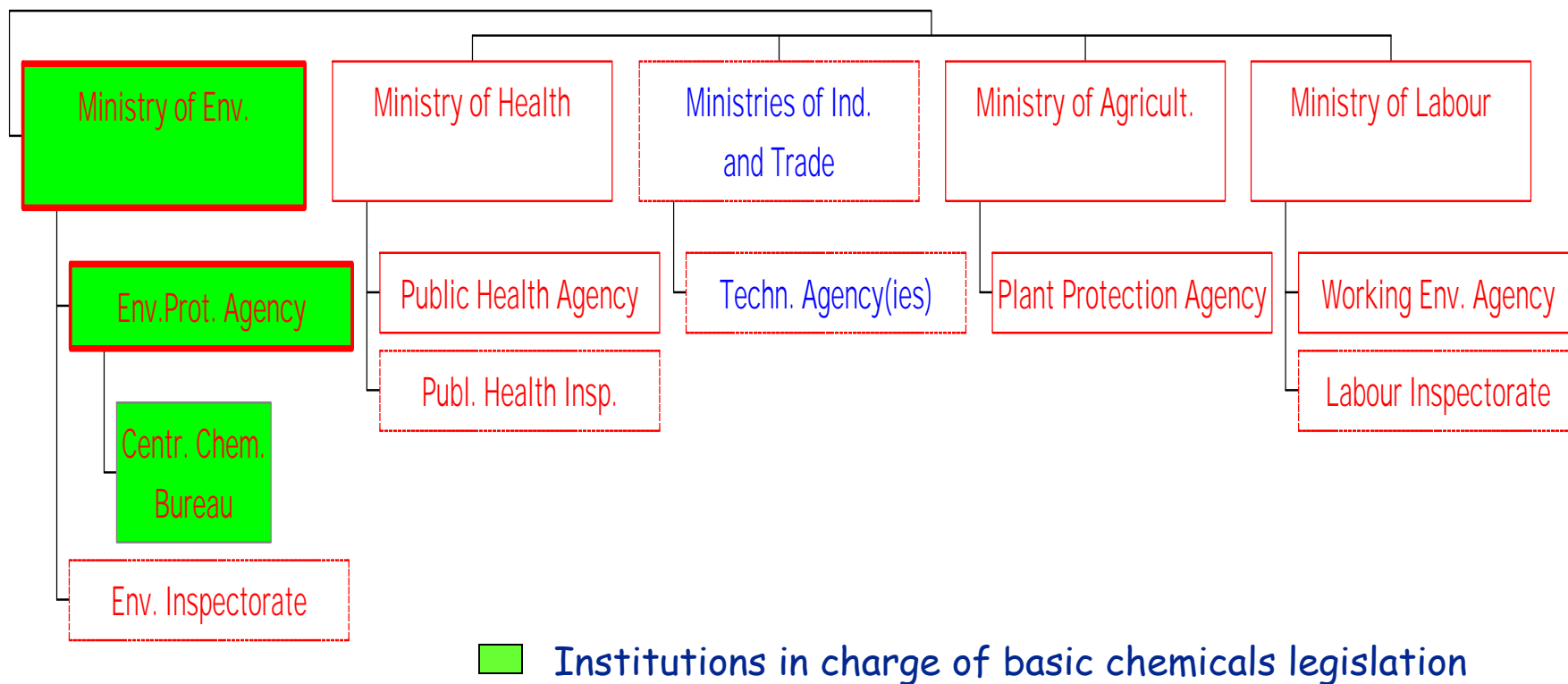
1. Basic chemicals legislation (IA:s integrated) regulating;
 - placing on the market of chemicals with regard to H/E/S
 - responsibilities of suppliers/vendors
2. Basic legislation on environment, working environment etc. (IA:s integrated) regulating;
 - use/other handling of chemicals
 - responsibilities of users/handlers
3. Institutions for managing 1. and 2.
 - clear and separate responsibilities
 - co-operation and co-ordination

Institutions for chemicals control

Main responsibility - co-operating institutions

An example

Government



Trade and Industry mainly responsible

- Trade & industry and consumers should have the main responsibility for a safe marketing and use of chemicals
- Government/agencies steer and supervise



Necessary to recognise the separate roles

and

*to establish a dialogue between ministries/agencies
and enterprises/associations*



! Rethinking may be necessary in DC and in CET countries !

Governments



steering
guiding
monitoring



Without taking over
responsibility!



Chemicals Control

- Shared responsibilities/Co-operation
- "Decentralised risk control" in the flow chain.

