



MAJOR GROUPS PERSPECTIVES ON CHEMICALS AND WASTE
MANAGEMENT

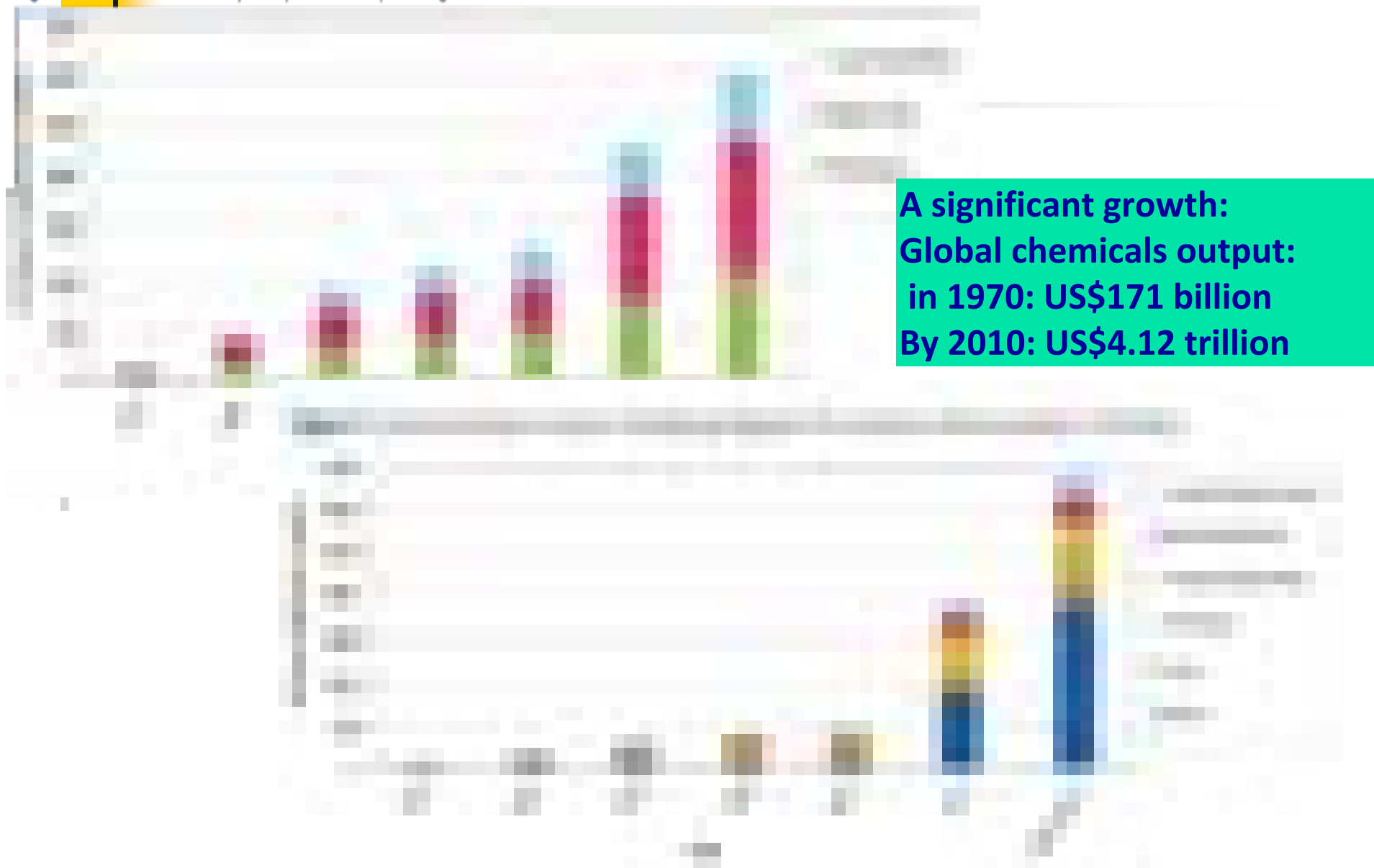
Sound Management of Chemicals and Waste

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The trends and changes

Figure 1. Chemical Industry Output: Developed Regions*



Chemicals intensification of the economies

- An integral part of the daily life, chemicals are central to all economies
- Negative health effects: from acute poisoning to long term effects
- Environmental effects: from sensitive species to large scale life-sustaining ecosystems
 - Pesticide and fertilizer contamination of rivers and lakes,
 - Heavy metals (e.g., mercury and lead),
 - Pollution associated with cement and textile production,
 - Dioxin contamination from mining
 - POPs (dioxins PCBs, DDTs) on wildlife, animals and human food sources

**Table 1: Chemical Production:
Predicted Annual Growth Rates, 2012-2020**

	Percent change, 2012-2020	
North America	25%	
United States		25%
Canada		27%
Mexico		28%
Latin America	33%	
Brazil		35%
Other		31%
Western Europe	24%	
Emerging Europe	35%	
Russia		34%
Other		36%
Africa & Middle East	40%	
Asia-Pacific	46%	
Japan		22%
China		66%
India		59%
Australia		23%
Korea		35%
Singapore		35%
Taiwan		39%
Other		44%

Source: Percentages calculated based on projections in
Thomas Kevin Swift et al., "Mid-Year 2011 Situation & Outlook."
American Chemistry Council, June 2011.



Benefits from Sound Management of Chemicals and Waste: examples...

*Benefits from the removal of lead from gasoline on a global scale: from USD \$1-\$6 trillion per year with a best estimate of **USD \$2.45 trillion per year, or 4% of global Gross Domestic Product (GDP).***

45%: increase in revenue per unit from recycling desktop computers achieved using best practice recycling technologies in Ghana.

US\$100 billion: estimated value of the global green chemistry market in 2020



MGS Recommendations on Sound Chemical and Waste Management:

- **Sound chemicals and waste management** has to be on the top of the international policy agenda. The international regulation of chemicals and waste shall have a strategic approach.
- **Recognize the economic, environmental and health burdens** caused by hazardous chemical waste, particularly in developing countries
- Government, industries and civil society urgently need to **act to reduce the growing risks** to human health and the environment.
- Governments need to fully support a **comprehensive multi-stakeholder and preventive strategy** for sound and safe management of chemicals that paves the way for a *thriving green economy*.



MGS Recommendations on Sound Chemical and Waste Management:

- Commit to **mainstreaming sound and safe chemicals and waste management** into national, public health, labour, social and economic development programmes.
- Develop and adopt a **global plan of action** to shift towards the sustainable way of managing chemicals and waste to promote greening of the chemical industries, especially in most polluting countries.
- Major **chemical producers and governments** need to cooperate and take lead in launching safe technologies and preventive measures at the level of production and disposal of chemicals (*full cycle*).
- **Civil society organizations** need to become active in setting chemical production safety standards/requirements for the pollutants, and engage in community environmental monitoring campaigns to influence the decision-makers and raise awareness among public.
- **International organizations** need to support the governments and CSOs in promoting safer chemicals and enhancing their safe disposal.



MGS Recommendations on Sound Chemical and Waste Management:

- Raise awareness through workshops/trainings on specialized on sound chemicals and waste management with involvement of society and science.
- Find economic mechanisms for providing stimulus in greening the chemicals and waste sector, finance R&D and run pilot projects.
- Governments should **subsidize recycling businesses** with introduction of **“green ratings”**. Pair laws regulating chemicals with **programs for clean technology**
- Design policies that **prevent rather than control** or remediate risks. Promote safer **alternatives**
- Demonstrate how **joint actions on health and environment** within the broader development context can promote economic and social benefits
- Aligned public information on chemical releases and transfers with requirement for **product labeling, public information and education**



Recommendations on Sound Solid and Waste Management:

regional/national targets on **Diversion Rates** (of waste
imped)

Organic alternatives for agricultural use: ban toxic
seminate them at lower costs to farmers, and support
atives producers.

sting best practices and alternative technologies – for
tituting plastic with organic materials

and attention should be paid to **asbestos containing**
uplicate information and best practices throughout the
e awareness and restrict from asbestos being widely
oting its alternatives.

activities of developing countries and their CSOs
cal and financial assistance, as well as **guidance** on
toxic wastes management.