




TYPES OF ACTION REQUIRED PER POLLUTANT CATEGORIES, BASED ON SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE

CHEMICALS/POLLUTANTS 	SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE 	OBJECTIVE/FOCUS OF ACTION 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persistent Organic Pollutants under Stockholm Convention (e.g. PCB-polychlorobiphenyl, PBDEs-Polybrominated diphenyl ethers, DDT-dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane, Endosulfan). • Ozone Depleting Substances under the Montreal Protocol (ODS) • Mercury.(Minamata Convention) • Asbestos (ILO Convention) 	<p>International pollution reduction action already agreed (mainly through multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs))</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to scale up implementation action (through for example. identification of alternatives, financing, strengthening institutional and technical capacity, compliance assistance teams and industry support) • For countries that are Parties to these multilateral environmental agreements, ensure full implementation and compliance with the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, the Aarhus Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) under the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Convention on Long-range Trans-boundary Air Pollution and the Minamata Convention on Mercury
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly hazardous pesticides • Phosphorus and nitrogen. • Lead • Other heavy metals (cadmium, arsenic, chromium) • Environmentally persistent pharmaceutical pollutants • Chemicals included under the Rotterdam Convention • Selected solvents (for example. trichloroethylene) • P/VC (vinyl chloride/polyvinyl chloride) • Certain fluorinated compounds (for example PFAS) • Selected flame retardants • PM2.5 – PM10 (particulate matter) • Black carbon • Sulphur dioxide • Nitrogen oxides 	<p>Scientific evidence exists to advance risk reduction action</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce emission and release standards if in place, establish standards if none exist. • Apply best available techniques and best environmental practices • Identify and promulgate further appropriate risk reduction measures at the national and possibly international level (Measures may include bans, restriction, standards, labelling, economic incentives) including full implementation of the Globally Harmonized System for Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) • Improve resource efficiency and sustainability in production methods to increase recycling and reuse of material where feasible and in accordance with international, regional and national requirements (catalysts, solvents etc.) • Implementation of the Aarhus Protocol on Heavy Metals • Strengthening of multilateral processes that complement MEAs or catalyse actions. e.g., the Strategic Approach for International Chemicals Management (SAICM), the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC), the Climate Technology Centre & Network, the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities (GPA), the 10 Year Framework Programmes of Action on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP), Lead Paint Alliance among others
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endocrine disrupting chemicals • Nanotechnology • Neonicotinoids • Certain pharmaceuticals, such as antibiotics 	<p>Emerging scientific evidence concerning risk to human health and environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to scale up research and knowledge-sharing to better understand nature and magnitude of risks in particular in developing countries • Apply precautionary approach