

## **Rio Summit, 1992**

### Chapter 19 Agenda 21

- Better information on chemical emissions
- Life cycle approach to chemicals management
- Right-to-know

Consistent with the macro-political developments

- Democratization processes
- Streamlining of government operations (public management)
- Window of opportunity

### **Success stories**

- Toxic Release Inventory

### **Institutional initiatives and coordination on chemicals at the global level**

- Life cycle approach to chemical management required new institutional models and coordination
- Governments established IFCS in 1994
- IPCS (UNEP, ILO, WHO) with OECD, UNIDO, and FAO led to IOMC

- UNITAR not original member but invited to discussion as observers

## **PRTR initiatives at the international level**

- The concept PRTR did not exist
- 1993 informal IPCS meeting with UNEP, ILO, WHO, OECD,
- The term PRTR was born
  - Emission inventory
  - Pollutant inventory
  - Pollutant Release Inventory
  - Pollutant Release and Transfer Register
- OECD initiated development of a guidance document through a workshop series. In parallel, UNITAR worked with three pilot countries, Egypt, Mexico, Czech Republic
- OECD guidance focused on substantive guidance
- UNITAR methodology focused on step-by-step guidance to assist countries in systematically going through a PRTR design process
- Pilot countries were systematically engaged in OECD workshops
- Guidance document published in 1996, published in 1995, supported by council act in 1996
- 1997: Series of regional workshops, including Mexico, Czech Republic with pilot countries playing major role

- Major 1998 Conference on PRTR organized by Japan and OECD, in collaboration with UNEP and UNITAR
- Given the momentum IOMC established a Coordinating Group,

### **International Policy Milestones at the International Level at the Turn of the Millennium**

- 1998 Aarhus Convention and its first pillar on information
- 2000 Bahia Declaration of the IFCS: 2 PRTRs per region
- 2001 Stockholm Convention first substantive international agreement that discovered linkages with PRTR
- 2002 WSSD Outcome Document: PRTR and Sustainable Development
- 2003 PRTR Aarhus Protocol in 2003
- 2003 Forum III Special Session, Thailand
  - 13 countries with PRTR, 3 under development
  - Central and Eastern Europe, Asia and the Pacific
- 2006 Inclusion of PRTR in the SAICM Strategic Plan of Action: 2015
- PRTR initiatives at the regional level: NAFTA, European Inventory,
- Linkages of funding and capacity development at the national level
- 2009 GEF Global Project on PRTR

## **Establishment of the International PRTR Coordinating Group with the UNECE Servicing as Secretariat**

- IOMC PRTR Technical Co-ordinating Group valuable dialogue, following IOMC Rules of Procedures
- Weakness was the lack of interaction with countries
- When IOMC streamlined operation, discussion took place in 2007 on how to create an international co-ordinating mechanism that would bring all PRTR activities together and facilitate dialogue between organizations and countries
- Back-to-back regular session meetings with OECD PRTR Task Force
- One concrete area advanced by the group is to explore linkages between PRTR and ME
- Interesting Side Event at the COP 15 In Copenhagen

### **Where are we heading?**

- Clearly momentum is developing globally
- Increasing number of success stories
- Need to better understand challenge in countries
- This MOP provides excellent opportunity to enhance dialogue with countries, the bureau discussed the possibility of holding a special session of the Group

- Interested what further action could take at the global level, to advance SAICM targets, possible organization of a follow-up conference to the
- The agenda is full and we appreciate the commitment of the UNECE Secretariat and Jeremy Wates and Michael Stanley Jones to provide support to the international dialogue
- Look very much forward to the session this afternoon