What stakeholder group or sector do you represent?

3

Government

5

Academia

2

Industry

2

Non-Government Organisation

0

International Organisation

0

Research Institute

2

Other

PRESENTERS

Ule Johansson
(Swedish Chemicals Agency)

Annika Hilgert
(Stockholm Environment Institute)

Rico Euripidou
(groundWork)

FACILITATOR

Andrea Rother
(University of Cape Town)

Division of Environmental Health | UCT

School of Public Health
Departement Openbare Gesondheid
Isikolo Sempilo Yoluntu
UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

Sweden
Sverige

The University of Cape Town Chemical Network Discussion

Domestic Financing of Chemicals and Waste Management

08 February 2024

14:00 – 15:30 (GMT+2)

Please introduce yourself (name, job title, organisation, and country) in the **chat section of Zoom.**

Only the presenter and facilitator will speak. Any comments or questions from attendees should be typed in the **chat section.**

Please keep your microphone muted and camera off

For help with technical issues, contact us on the WhatsApp group (link in chat)

This network has been produced with financial assistance from Sweden, through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, SIDA, which has been arranged by the Swedish Chemicals Agency (KemI). The views herein shall not be taken to reflect the official opinion of SIDA, the Swedish Chemicals Agency, or the University of Cape Town

DOMESTIC FINANCING OF CHEMICALS AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

PRESENTERS

Ule Johansson
Swedish Chemicals Agency

Annika Hilgert
Stockholm Environment Institute

Rico Euripidou
groundWork

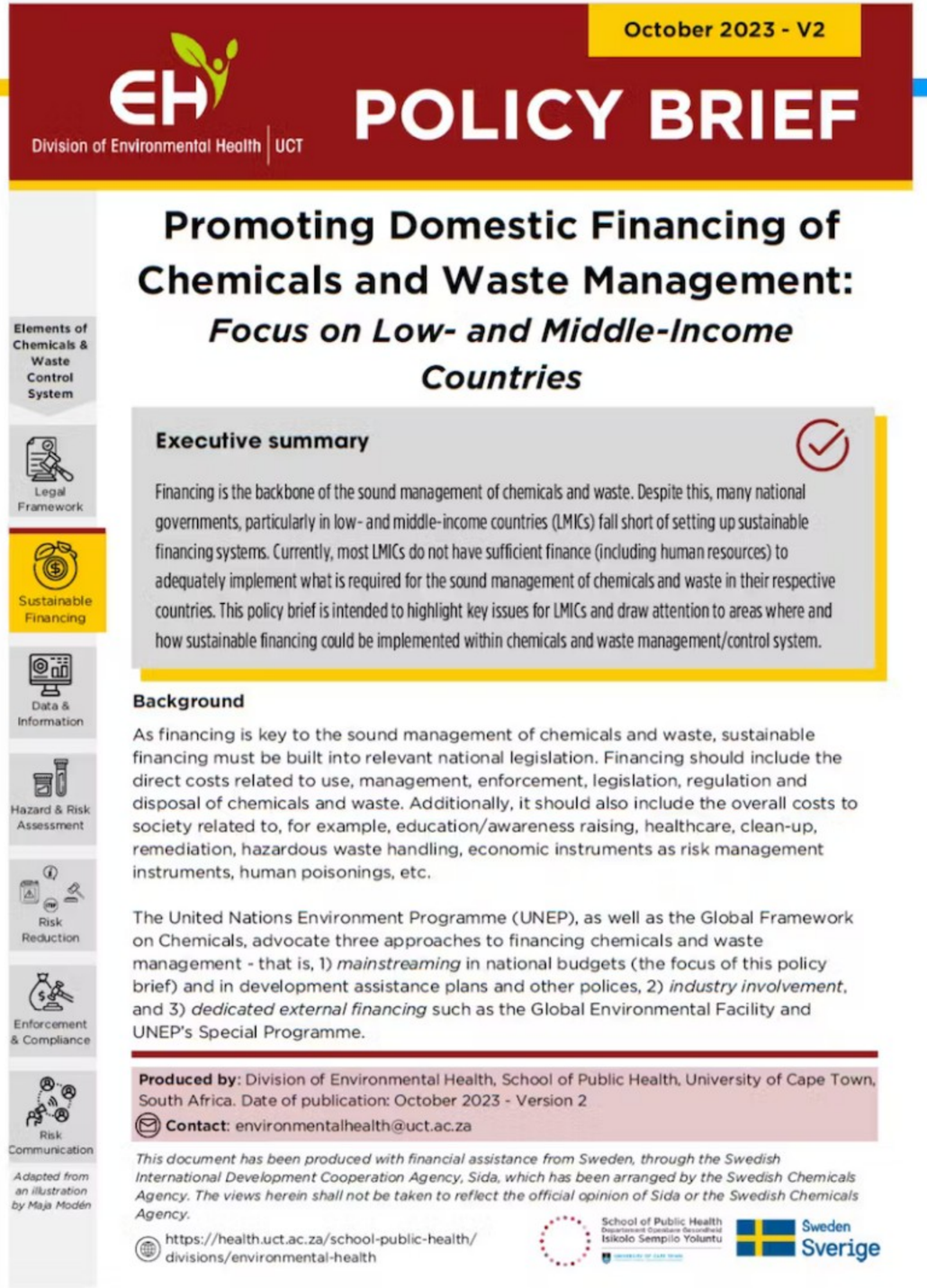
INTRODUCTION – UCT FINANCING POLICY BRIEF

Prof Andrea Rother

Head, Environmental Health Division,
University of Cape Town

Download the Policy Brief here:

https://bit.ly/domestic-financing-of-chemical-and-waste-management-policy-brief



October 2023 - V2

Division of Environmental Health | UCT

POLICY BRIEF

Promoting Domestic Financing of Chemicals and Waste Management:

Focus on Low- and Middle-Income Countries

Elements of Chemicals & Waste Control System

Legal Framework

Sustainable Financing

Data & Information

Hazard & Risk Assessment

Risk Reduction

Enforcement & Compliance

Risk Communication

Adapted from an illustration by Maja Modén

Executive summary

Financing is the backbone of the sound management of chemicals and waste. Despite this, many national governments, particularly in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) fall short of setting up sustainable financing systems. Currently, most LMICs do not have sufficient finance (including human resources) to adequately implement what is required for the sound management of chemicals and waste in their respective countries. This policy brief is intended to highlight key issues for LMICs and draw attention to areas where and how sustainable financing could be implemented within chemicals and waste management/control system.

Background

As financing is key to the sound management of chemicals and waste, sustainable financing must be built into relevant national legislation. Financing should include the direct costs related to use, management, enforcement, legislation, regulation and disposal of chemicals and waste. Additionally, it should also include the overall costs to society related to, for example, education/awareness raising, healthcare, clean-up, remediation, hazardous waste handling, economic instruments as risk management instruments, human poisonings, etc.

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), as well as the Global Framework on Chemicals, advocate three approaches to financing chemicals and waste management - that is, 1) *mainstreaming* in national budgets (the focus of this policy brief) and in development assistance plans and other polices, 2) *industry involvement*, and 3) *dedicated external financing* such as the Global Environmental Facility and UNEP's Special Programme.

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Contact: environmentalhealth@uct.ac.za

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https://health.uct.ac.za/school-public-health/divisions/environmental-health

School of Public Health Isikolo Sempilo Yoluntu

Sweden Sverige

POLICY BRIEF

What should national finances cover?

Sustainable financing should cover the following elements of a sound chemicals and waste management system:

- Gather data on health and environmental hazards related to chemicals
- Develop and disseminate information to all who may be exposed to chemicals or waste or make policy decisions - in relevant languages and structured for different target audiences
- Develop and enforce legislation - e.g., develop legislation that bans the use and online sales of highly hazardous substances and other chemicals of concern, and ensures compliance with legislation
- Provide structure for the whole value chain from production to waste (e.g., oversee the implementation and sharing of responsibilities among waste handling and site decontamination by producers/importers/traders)
- Research on health and environmental impacts, as well as less-toxic alternatives and alternative processes
- Develop and implement standardised training and awareness-raising of the public and policy makers
- Establish multi-stakeholder committees for effective chemical and waste management, and risk reduction and prevention
- Mainstream chemicals in national budgeting and development plans

Responsibilities

Roles and responsibilities need to be defined in relevant national legislations. For example, it is important for government departments/ministries to develop legislation that places responsibilities on companies to internalise most of the costs of chemical and waste management (**Table 1**).

Table 1: National Government Responsibilites vs Industry

National Government Departments	• **Develop, issue and update legislation/regulations,** for example: ◦ Labelling, bans, restrictions, registration requirements ◦ Prohibit the registration of chemicals that are highly hazardous (e.g., highly hazardous pesticides), CMRs[1], or chemicals banned in other countries • **Enforce legislation** ◦ Implement penalties and incentives ◦ Monitor online sales of chemicals • **General administration** ◦ Maintain chemical register ◦ Provide free, transparent and publicly available information ◦ Process registration applications • **Establish and maintain government structures to manage chemicals and waste** ◦ For example: personal, travel, national data, risk communication, information sharing, office space, laboratory costs, and inspections/inspectors (for all relevant sectors - health, environment, agriculture, labour
Industry (producers and importers)	• Provide **transparent information** relevant to regulating chemicals and waste and for consumer/public safety • **Classify and label chemicals** relevant to legislation • **Gather data** on chemical hazards • **Update information** (e.g., on labels, Safety Data Sheets, chemical registers) as per the time frame referenced within the appropriate legislation • Develop and implement **hazard and/or risk communication strategies** during the phase out period for chemicals • Develop **non-toxic alternatives** • **Report** on legislated **obligations** • **Share** new research **findings** with regulators • Develop **waste-handling systems**

[1] CMR - Carcinogenic, Mutagenic, Toxic to Reproduction

Date: October 2023 - Version 2

POLICY BRIEF

Financing Models

There are different ways that national governments can fund their chemical and waste management work. **Table 2** illustrates examples of different models that can be implemented simultaneously.

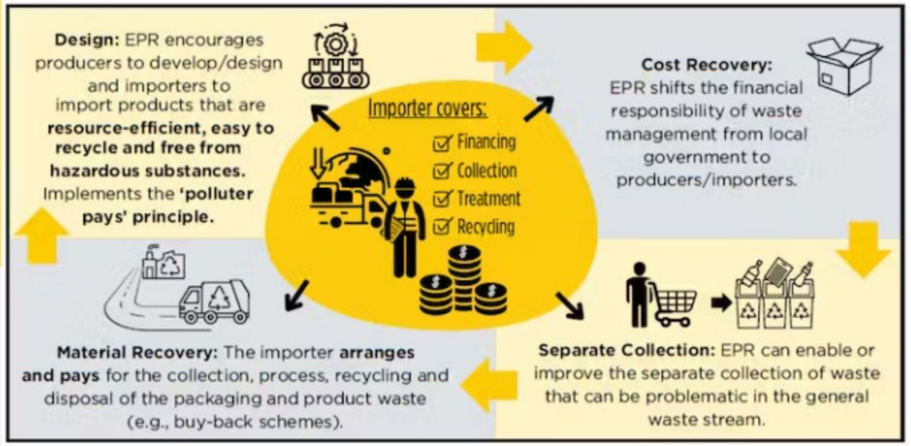
Table 2: Models for National Financing

Model Type	Model Details
Tax Based	***Statutory payment*** is determined by law from companies to provide the state and municipalities with income. Examples - corporate income taxes on chemical-containing products (e.g., taxes on pesticides in Mexico – see references); excise tax[2] on ozone-depleting chemicals, vehicles transporting hazardous chemicals and other goods, and activities linked to chemicals; accumulated earnings tax[3] for companies accumulating earnings and profits or environmental taxes (e.g., calculated per weight of hazardous[4] or ozone-depleting chemicals)
Fee Based	• Government ***charges fees*** for providing services to industry (realistic costing of time/salaries/resources needed) - these are ***cost-recovery fees*** for all the services under government responsibilities • Companies importing chemicals into a country, as well as producing, pay an ***annual fee*** (fee defined in legislation and increases annually to account for inflation) – for example, a ***flat-rate fee*** where all companies pay an annual fee dependent on the number, volume, and hazard of the chemical imported • ***Fees per service*** - alternative to annual fee and charged for each service (e.g., inspections, assessments of applications) • ***Fees for authorisation*** (per unit/hour) • ***Fees for inspections of chemicals placed on the market*** (per unit/hour) • ***Fees for import licences***
National Budget Allocation	Allocation of ***state budget*** specifically for chemicals and waste management
Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Programmes	***EPR*** shifts the financial responsibility upstream toward the producer (and, in LMICS, the importer) and away from local governments. Incentives can be given to producers/importers for considering health and the environment in the design of products. All costs associated with the life cycle of a product are included in the market price of that product - for example, products containing chemicals (e.g., plastics, electronics, batteries, tyres, packaging). **Figure 1** illustrates the financial benefits of legislating EPR schemes
Incentives	***Tax rebate*** for specified implemented initiatives (e.g., EPR)
Penalties	***High penalties*** for the violation of legislation to both discourage infringement and cover costs (e.g., remediation, poisonings, environmental contamination)

[2] The excise tax rates are as varied as the goods and activities upon which they are levied.
[3] Accumulated taxable income is the excess of taxable income with certain adjustments, including a deduction for regular income taxes over the dividends paid deduction and the accumulated earnings credit.
[4] A government needs to legislate what a taxable substance is based on the type of chemical or class of chemicals.

POLICY BRIEF

Figure 1: Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Benefits



Recommendations

National governments in LMICs **should not** bear any of the costs linked to registering, regulating and enforcing, research, poisoning and environmental contamination surveillence, accident clean ups and waste management. Therefore, national governments **need to legislate** the mechanisms listed in this brief placing the financial responsibility on industry.

National governments should ask for assistance from the UN and other agencies to assist with developing a sound domestic financing system.

Support for Developing Sustainable Financing:
Kemi Helpdesk
https://www.kemi.se/en/international-cooperation/support-for-development-of-national-chemicals-control/helpdesk-on-chemicals-control-for-countries

References

- Swedish Chemicals Agency (Kemi). (2020) *Sustainable financing of institutional capacity for chemicals control*. Guidance 1. Stockholm. (https://www.kemi.se/download/18.39a6b9eb175a977d0432ec4/1607448291663/Guidance-1.pdf)
- United Nations Environment Programme. (2022) *Study on Industry Involvement in the Integrated Approach to Financing the Sound Management of Chemicals and Waste*. Geneva. (https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/40069/industry_waste.pdf?sequence=3&isAllowed=y)
- Brown, A., Laubinger, F. and Börkey, P. (2023) *New Aspects of EPR: Extending producer responsibility to additional product groups and challenges throughout the product lifecycle*. OECD Environment Working Papers, No. 225, OECD Publishing, Paris. (https://doi.org/10.1787/cfdc1bdc-en)
- United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), 2023. Online Courses on Key Aspects of Chemicals and Waste Management: Sustainable Financing of Institutional Capacity for Chemicals Control. (https://event.unitar.org/full-catalog/sustainable-financing-institutional-capacity-chemicals-control-course)
- **Mexico example in Table 2:**
  - UNEP. (2020) *Study on the effects of taxes and subsidies on pesticides and fertilizers* (https://wedocs.unep.org/20.500.11822/33582)
  - SAICM. (2020) *Review of cost recovery mechanisms and other economic policy instruments for financing of the sound management of chemicals and waste* (https://saicmknowledge.org/)
  - OECD. (2021) *Regulatory Governance in the Pesticide Sector in Mexico*. OECD. (https://doi.org/10.1787/99adfd61-en)

QUESTION 1 BACKGROUND

Ule Johansson

Swedish Chemicals Agency

INTRODUCTION

- Lack of financing is a common challenge when you try to build capacity for sound management of chemicals and waste.
- A lack of financing could mean that you can't hire competent staff, can't buy tools for inspection, afford to analyse samples, etc.
- Some of these challenges can, however, be handled if one can raise sufficient long-term funding.
- In a guidance entitled 'Sustainable Financing of Institutional Capacity for Chemicals Control' (see below), the Swedish Chemicals Agency(Keml) provides different solutions and discusses who should bear the cost for different aspects of chemicals management.
- In this context it is important to discuss some key terms, sustainable, financing, chemicals, waste and responsibility.

BACKGROUND TO QUESTION 1

- Responsibility, who should be responsible for what, private sector vs government?
- Chemicals, which chemicals are we talking about?
- Waste, when does a chemical become waste?
- Sustainable, what do we mean with this?
- Financing, is this cash or something more?

BACKGROUND TO QUESTION 1

When financing is discussed three main sources are usually mentioned:

- Taxes
- Fees
- Donor/funds

THE SWEDISH WAY – AN EXAMPLE

- When the Swedish Chemicals Agency was established in 1986, the government decided that the industry creating a need for government action should fund most of the work
- A system of chemical fees was established. The system was based on the annual production or importation of chemicals listed according to specific custom cods. The fees is paid annually.
- The private sector intensively protested the whole set up.
- The system is still running and today it pays for 50% of the cost for running Keml

QUESTION 1

What is the purpose of “sustainable” financing of chemicals and waste management?

Participants are welcome to respond to the question in the chat section of Zoom

Please keep your cameras off and microphones muted – all questions and responses to go in the chat section

What are the minimum government services, connected to chemical and waste management, that need to be funded?

Financing the Sound Management of Chemicals and Wastes, Supporting community-driven solutions to chemicals and waste management

Regulatory oversight and enforcement, monitoring and surveillance, emergency response and preparedness, research and innovation.

Health - enforcement - Hazardous substancesEnvironmental - Policy and implementation - enforcement

Improving government public services for the community

There should be more funds for regulatory authority to oversight the the management of chemicals and waste Issues.

Secure stores for obsolete chemicals and pesticides; disposal protocols; clean up supervisions; training programmes; public awareness; industry supervision

chemicals control system (legislation, enforcement, roles of players)

1. Policy and policy development,2. Research,3. Implementation, and 4. Policing.

What are the minimum government services, connected to chemical and waste management, that need to be funded?

Environment-friendly, human-friendly making and disposal of chemicals.Like hazardous hospital waste, for example.

processing registration applications, paying staff to process applications and enforce legislation

Any cost related to assessing data, but in absence of any solid polluter principle legislation it should include also remediation

recycling and collection of hazardous waste products, regulation and licensing of chemicals used in the country,

montoring exposures, regulating the entire chemical lifecycle, reseearch and development into safer alternatives

Ethiopia-Setting up the EPR system to collect finances and fund private waste managers

To ensure ESM of chemicals and waste throughout their lifecycle to prevent contamination of people, food and the environment

Authorization, legislation, data collection, risk assessment, inspections, administration, waste management

What are the minimum government services, connected to chemical and waste management, that need to be funded?

Some services that need more financing are hazard and risk assessment, inspections of producers and importers.

approaching science-facilitating research environment conducive to search for viable alternatives

Ensure sound management of chemicals and waste by implementing policies

chemical wastes,Registration and risk assessment

Awareness and implementation of proper methodologies for segregation and recycling of wastes while considering chemical contamination and it's impact

Formulation and implementation of appropriate relevant policies, Mass sensitization, Research,Risk assembly etc

Government can help put up legal frameworks,training officers invovled and also work with other countries

Formulating training and awareness schemes for chemical risks

What are the minimum government services, connected to chemical and waste management, that need to be funded?

Management of obsolute pesticides and empty containers

Registration, transportation and disposal; inspections; awareness campaigns

Chemical registration, import and export

formulate legislation for chemical management

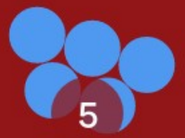
Inspections, registrations, public awareness

health care serviceshuman poison centers courses on chemicals and waste managements at smaller volumes i.e in villages

Who should be responsible for domestic financing of chemicals and waste management? (select as many as you consider appropriate)

Industry/private sector

Individuals/consumers



Government (environment)

Government (finance)

Government (health)

Government (other - specificy in chat)

Intergovernmental Organisations (e.g. UNEP)

External Funding Sources (e.g. Keml)

QUESTION 2 BACKGROUND

Annika Hilgert

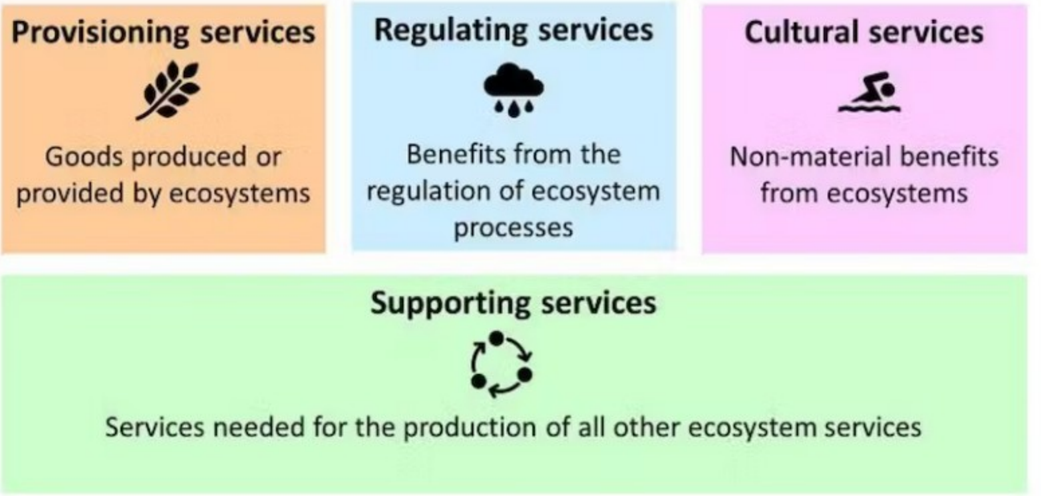
Stockholm Environment Institute

WHAT NEEDS TO BE FINANCED?

- Financing for chemicals management itself is different from financing for national agencies/agencies responsible for overseeing chemicals management at a national level
- Need for a dedicated government agency for chemicals and waste management, including staff with relevant expertise, technical equipment, and physical premises
  - **Key tasks:**
    - Developing, implementing, maintaining, reviewing, and updating relevant policy, legal, and regulatory frameworks
    - Maintaining and managing registers of chemicals on the market
    - Enforcing legislation
    - Processing applications for registration and authorisation of chemicals products

CASE STUDY 1: PAYMENTS FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES IN VIETNAM

- **Ecosystems Services** are benefits that humans derive from their natural environment
- **Payments for Ecosystems Services (PES)** aim to 'charge' users of ecosystem services for their use to collect financial resources to maintain and protect relevant ecosystems
- In Vietnam, the Payment for Forest Services System (PFES) regulates five environmental services
  - Soil protection
  - Regulation and maintenance of water sources
  - Forest carbon sequestration and retention
  - Protection of natural landscapes and conservation of biodiversity for tourism services
  - Provision of spawning grounds, feeding sources, and the use of water from forests for aquaculture

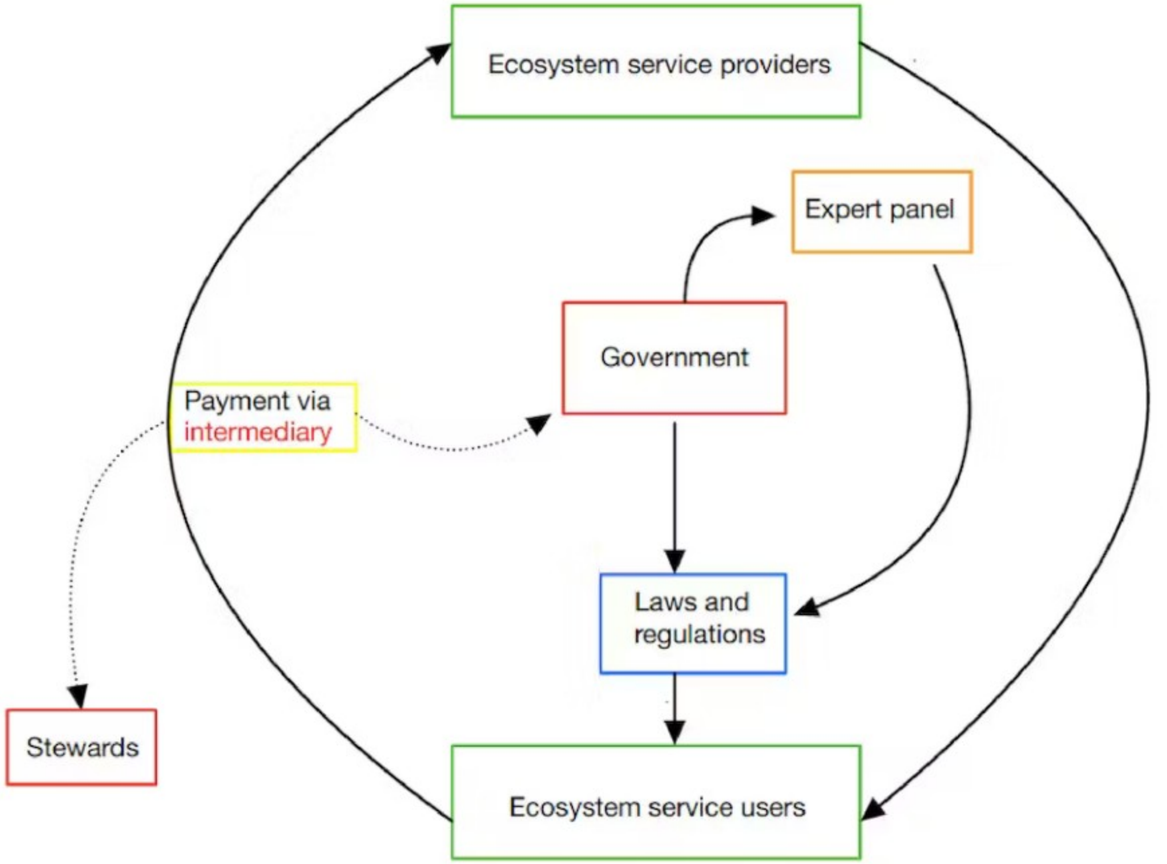


Source: Institution of environmental Sciences (2020)

Based on Do, T. H., Vu, T. P., Nguyen, V. T., & Catacutan, D. (2018). Payment for forest environmental services in Vietnam: An analysis of buyers' perspectives and willingness. Ecosystem Services, 32, 134–143. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoser.2018.07.005

CASE STUDY 1: PAYMENTS FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES IN VIETNAM

- **Users of forest ecosystem services**: Hydropower enterprises, water supply companies, eco-tourism businesses
- **Providers of forest ecosystem services**: Forest owners, management boards of protected forests, those holding forest land titles, funds associated with forest nature reserves
- **Prices of ecosystems services:** range between 36 VND (about USD 0.0016) per kilowatt-hour (KWh) to 52 VND (about USD 0.0024) per cubic metre of clean water
- **Total revenue 2011-2016**: USD 283 million
- Revenues are managed by the **Viet Nam Forest Development and Protection Fund**
  - 10% of every payment is earmarked for fund administration and operation
  - 90% of every payment is passed on to the providers of forest ecosystem services and intended for forest protection and maintenance



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CASE STUDY 2: IMPORT LICENSES FOR PESTICIDES IN KENYA

- Import licenses provide producers **the right to import and place chemicals on the domestic market**
- Kenya has imposed fees for import licenses for a range of different pesticides which were set at **1.4% of the import value of pesticides in 2022**
- This is expected to raise an additional 85 million Kenyan shillings (Approx. USD 780,000)
- Currently, the PCPB recovers only 53% of its costs through fees, but the increase in import fees is expected to increase the cost-recovery rate
- These new regulations were developed in continuous consultation with industry stakeholders, specifically from the agricultural sector

50% of revenues allocated to the Agrochemicals Association of Kenya (AAK) for product stewardship and trainings for responsible pesticide use aimed at various stakeholders

50% of revenues allocated to the Pest Controls Product Board (PCPB) to maintain the pesticide register and conduct inspection services

Based on Munyao, Muthama & Kashindi. (2021). Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) Report: Pest Control products Regulations, 2021. https://www.pcpb.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Regulatory-Impact-Assessment-Report-1.pdf

CASE STUDY 2: IMPORT LICENSES FOR PESTICIDES IN KENYA

- **Challenges**
  - Increasing cost of doing business in the pesticide industry
  - Potential job losses in the pesticide industry and related industries from the closure of small businesses, especially small and rural agricultural businesses
  - Pesticide misuse remains largely unaddressed
  - Level of resources required for operationalization of regulations
- **Benefits**
  - The increased financial resources and trainings will lead to more efficient and effective pest management, including:
    - increased productivity in the agricultural sector and higher quality of products
    - improved access to markets with strict regulations on pesticide use

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KEY TAKEAWAYS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Conditions for establishing financing mechanisms**
    1. A minimum level of knowledge on the state of chemicals and waste in the country
    2. A coherent legal framework and sufficient administrative capacity
    3. A minimum level of financial resources from the national budget
2. **Financing mechanisms need to developed alongside the institutional arrangements themselves to ensure that capacity is maintained**
3. **Financing mechanisms that are closely linked to core regulatory activities are often good starting points**
    1. For example, cost-recovery fees per service for the registration and authorisation of chemicals
4. Where government capacity is particularly low, it may be appropriate to **phase-in fees for different chemicals across time, starting with chemicals of high concern and then expanding the range of chemicals** to which fees are applied over time.
5. Where possible, it is recommended to **make use of existing structures to best allocate limited resources and to ensure that built capacity can be maintained** as cost-recovery mechanisms are implemented.

QUESTION 2

How can national institutions and agencies responsible for overseeing and managing chemicals and wastes be sustainably financed?

Participants are welcome to respond to the question in the chat section of Zoom

Please keep your cameras off and microphones muted – all questions and responses to go in the chat section

How can national institutions and agencies that are responsible for overseeing and managing chemicals and wastes be financed in your country?

taxes, incentives, ERP programmes

From national revenues

fees could be related to the volume and hazard classification of the chemicals in the country

Precautionary principlePullurer pay principalFeesFines

by taxing both producer and consumers

Setting up a levy for chemical manufacturers, setting up an allocation in the national budget, penalties

National budgets, taxes

Kenya, Government allocation and industry players. Other funds from donors/producers

How can national institutions and agencies that are responsible for overseeing and managing chemicals and wastes be financed in your country?

The concept of polluter pay principle (PP) is currently being sought about in Mauritius

In Malawi, management of chemicals and wastes can be financed through fees charged on various services offered by the institutions e.g. import permit fees charged as a result of issuance of import

From government, Fees and taxes, Public-private partnerships: From related private and governmental chemicals, pesticide, biocides companies, Grants and international funding

Direct taxes on the importers and users of chemicals

Ethiopia_Taxs,EPR, service pay,penalities

The institutions and agencies could be sustainably financed through government budget allocations, environmental taxes, pollution fines, public-private partnerships.

Licensing and Treasury ring-fencing for respective mandatory designated institution and agency

Incentives like tax rebate or exemption of percentage of tax

How can national institutions and agencies that are responsible for overseeing and managing chemicals and wastes be financed in your country?

Taxes to address specific chemicals and waste problems e.g. obsolete stockpiles, used containers management etc.

through EPR and the adherence to the GBF linking biodiversity (loss) to chemicals

External financing

i guess we can also consider Recycling reuse and recovery for certain wastes

Linking and taxing environmental contamination e.g. water pollution with specific activities such as agriculture (nitrate fertilizer pollution)

establishment of a fund e.g. Norwegian Retailer's Emergency Fund with tax cuts for contributions from private sector

Grants

In Gabon we have agencies in charge of control so I think that we have mechanisms in place to collect taxes but I don't know if that money is well used after that...

How can national institutions and agencies that are responsible for overseeing and managing chemicals and wastes be financed in your country?

Through penalties - charged due to violations/uncompliance e.g. in Malawi fines are imposed on companies for failure to submit monthly stock returns to a regulator,failure to display a licence

Mauritius: e new legislation is now introduced to foster circular economy for wastes

Polluter pay taxes, industrial companies taxes, etc.

Waste are valorised by recycling , reduce and re-use principle

Waste Management Regulation in Mauritius: https://bemrecycling.com/environmental-regulations-in-mauritius/

What are good or successful examples of domestic sustainable financing for institutions for chemicals and waste management in your country?

AIS clearing (which uses chemicals) linked to PES

A tax levy for disposal of waste for big manufacturers; a levy for all manufactured and imported chemicals

Iran- in Iran it can come from the national oil/ Petrochem industries

Registration Fee,tax levy

Carbon Tax Revenue: South Africa has implemented a carbon tax to incentivize companies to reduce their carbon emissions.

implementing Polluter pay principle.

EPR, recycled products

Registration fees

What are good or successful examples of domestic sustainable financing for institutions for chemicals and waste management in your country?

UNEP

In South Africa EPR schemes are currently being implemented for the first time for 4 sectors including e-waste and plastics and packaging

Ethiopia_Registration Fee,

In Malawi, fees have been the main and successful source of financing chemical and waste management.These are collected through chargeable services imposed on chemical companies.

Tanzania, Fees and Taxes

Burkina Faso established the "Fonds pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable" (FEDD) to support environmental initiatives, including chemicals and waste management. The fund is financed throug

Allocation of funds for chemicals management at national level

import taxes

What are good or successful examples of domestic sustainable financing for institutions for chemicals and waste management in your country?

Zimbabwe - licensing requirement & fees for each stage of the chemical lifecycle e.g. import, use, storage, sale and disposal. Civil penalties introduced as opposed to conventional penalties

EPR and carbon taxes

Penalty for illegal:1. importation of unregistered chemical / pesticides

Polluter pay taxes, importation taxes, industrial waste taxes, etc.

In Malawi national budgets constitute a minor contribution and are not always successful as they vary every year due to the country's needs on government budgets.

QUESTION 3 BACKGROUND

Rico Euripidou

groundWork

EXPERIENCES OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN MULTI-STAKEHOLDER COMMITTEE FOR CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT (MCCM) AS A PRACTICAL MEASURE OF "NATIONAL GOVERNANCE" DOMESTIC FINANCING FOR CHEMICALS AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

- The rationale for coordinating chemicals management
  - Substantive reasons
  - The legislative imperative
- Overview of the current state of co-ordination
- Function and role of the MCCM
- The operation of the MCCM
- Overview of other coordinating bodies

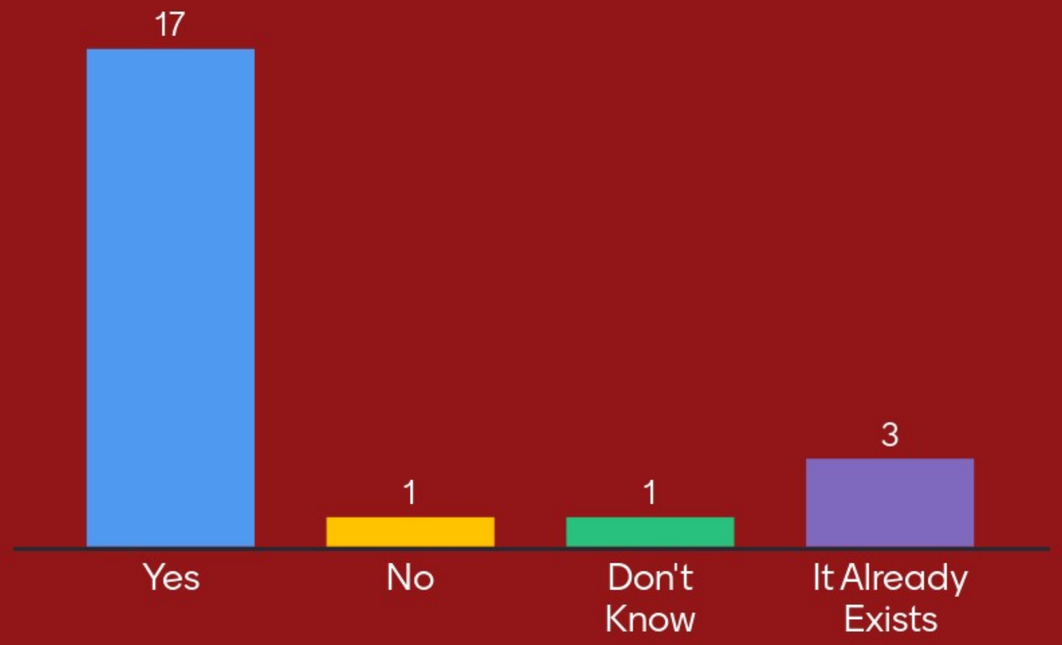
QUESTION 3

What are examples of national multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral committees that manage chemicals in your country? Provide details of who sits on the committee, their responsibilities, and include your country in your response.

Participants are welcome to respond to the question in the chat section of Zoom

Please keep your cameras off and microphones muted – all questions and responses to go in the chat section

Do you think a multistakeholder platform to support sustainable financing of chemicals and waste management could be set up in your country?



What are the barriers to establishing such a multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral structure for safe chemicals management?

finance

Competing interests to be the lead agency. Funds to host the meetings. Making sure is has legal status.

To make it robust, the key barrier is knowledge and awareness

Lack of intersectoral collaboration and co-ordination as well as adequate funding and lack of human capacity

Silo mentality and lack of cooperative governance culture

Fragmentation of responsibilities, lack of coordination and cooperation, limited resources and capacity, resistance to change, political and regulatory challenges, data and information gaps.

Absence of legal frameworks related to chemicals and waste

Our experience is that there has to be a lead in multi stakeholder committees. Keml heads a toxicolgy advisory board with members from agencies and academia. The task is to quickly identify substances

What are the barriers to establishing such a multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral structure for safe chemicals management?

Financial resources for cordination and to conduct meetings, travel Well trained staff to provide policy and technical direction

shortage of professionals in the field

Lack of communication between stakeholders

unavailability of government officials, no passion for the cause, only presented due to compliance issues

Financing, the will of stakeholders..

Zambia- Funding, political will, enabling environment

The mandate of stakeholders are sometimes different and may create conflicting interest

Lack of cooperations between different sectors, in fact this is a long term problem in many developing countries due to bad infrastructures.

What are the barriers to establishing such a multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral structure for safe chemicals management?

Finance and also willingness to corporate between private and public (government) sector.

lack of commitment to engage on regular basis, not from individual issue to another, in frame of a project/initiative

Guyana. Financing is always a limiting factor in life cycle management of chemicals and wastes as the Private Sector sees it that it is mostly the government responsibilty.

Lack of willingness to collaborate, understanding on the need of multi stakeholders committee, financials

Lack of relevant scientific expertise in government representatives

School of Public Health
Departement Openbare Gesondheid
Isikolo Sempilo Yoluntu
UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

Division of Environmental Health | UCT

Sweden
Sverige

THANK YOU
FOR JOINING
UCT'S
CHEMICAL NETWORK DISCUSSION

SAVE THE DATE:

Next UCT Chemical Network Discussion:

28 March 2024
14h00 – 15h30 GMT+2

Topic:

Chemicals in Plastic

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