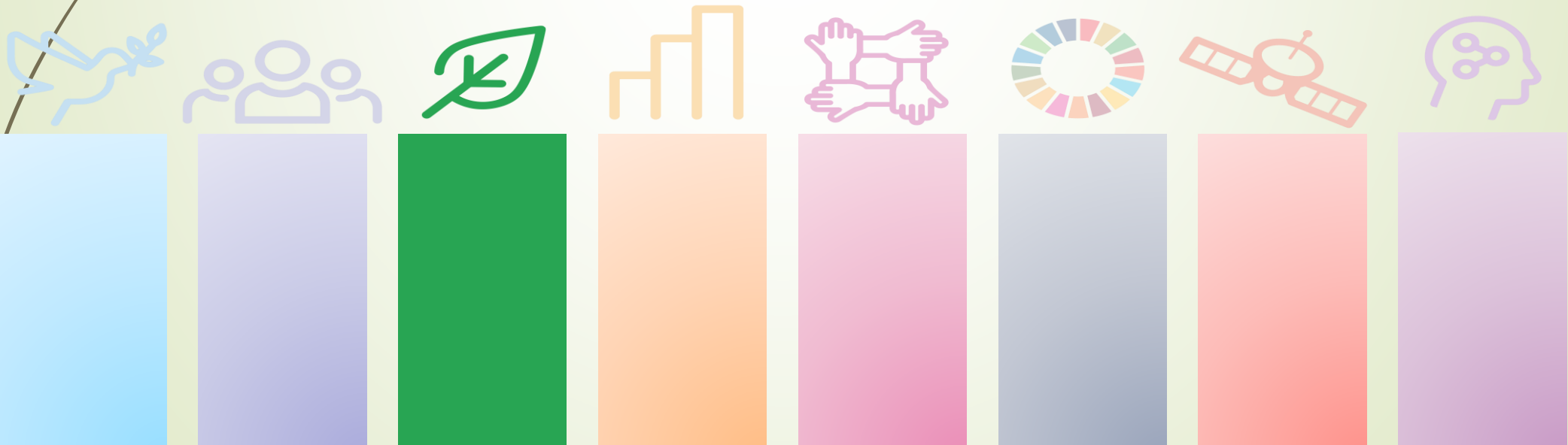


Rotterdam Convention

ON THE PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT PROCEDURE FOR CERTAIN
HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS AND PESTICIDES IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Objectives, Obligations and
Benefits





Outline

- Overview of the Rotterdam Convention
- Key players
- Main provisions and Parties obligations
- Benefits and opportunities to Parties
- Ratification process
- RC in the global context
- Support and funding
- Reporting obligations



Overview of the Rotterdam Convention

The Rotterdam Convention

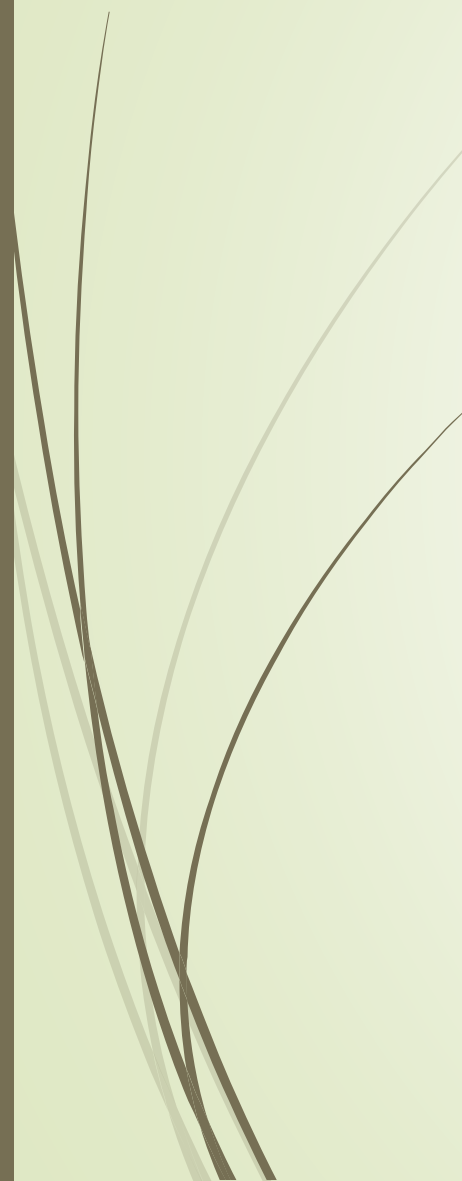
The 2019 revised text of the Convention reflects the amendments adopted by the Conference of the Parties at various meetings, up to the latest **decisions in 2019 to list phorate as a pesticide and hexabromocyclododecane as an industrial chemical** in Annex III to the Convention, as well as to adopt a **new Annex VII on procedures and mechanisms on compliance** with the Rotterdam Convention.

www.pic.int





Key elements of the Convention



Legally binding MEA
addressing trade of
hazardous pesticides and
chemicals

Parties: 164
(as of October 2021)

Information exchange
on nationally banned or
restricted chemicals and
severely hazardous
pesticides formulations
(PIC Circular)

Shared responsibility
among Parties to
prevent unwanted trade
(Prior Informed Consent
procedure)

Technical Assistance
Programme

National, Regional and
Global Outreach

Global Network of
Designated National
Authorities

Social Aspects
Gender and Vulnerability
of different social groups

Synergies
among RC-SC-BC
addressing lifecycle of
chemicals

Background

RC was born from a need to protect countries lacking adequate infrastructures to manage hazardous chemicals in the international trade

- **September 1998** Adoption of Text → **1998-2004** Interim PIC procedure (voluntary)
- **24 February 2004** Entry into force (164 Parties as of October 2021)
- **2013** Synergy decision among Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions

Consequences of weak pesticide management:


- Improper use
- inadequate storage and control
- serious illness, sick and absent workers and death
- environmental damage
- obsolete stockpiles and expensive clean-up operations

A key challenge for countries is to balance the benefits and risks when taking national decisions on chemicals



Objectives

To promote **shared responsibility** and cooperative efforts among Parties in the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals in order to **protect human health and the environment** from potential harm and to **contribute to environmentally sound use** of such chemicals:

- by facilitating information exchange about their hazards and related risks
 - by providing for a national decision-making process on their import and export
 - by disseminating these import decisions to Parties
- 



Meeting the objectives

How?

- Provides an early warning of potentially hazardous chemicals
- Provides the basis for decisions regarding future imports of chemicals (PIC procedure)
- Helps to enforce those import decisions



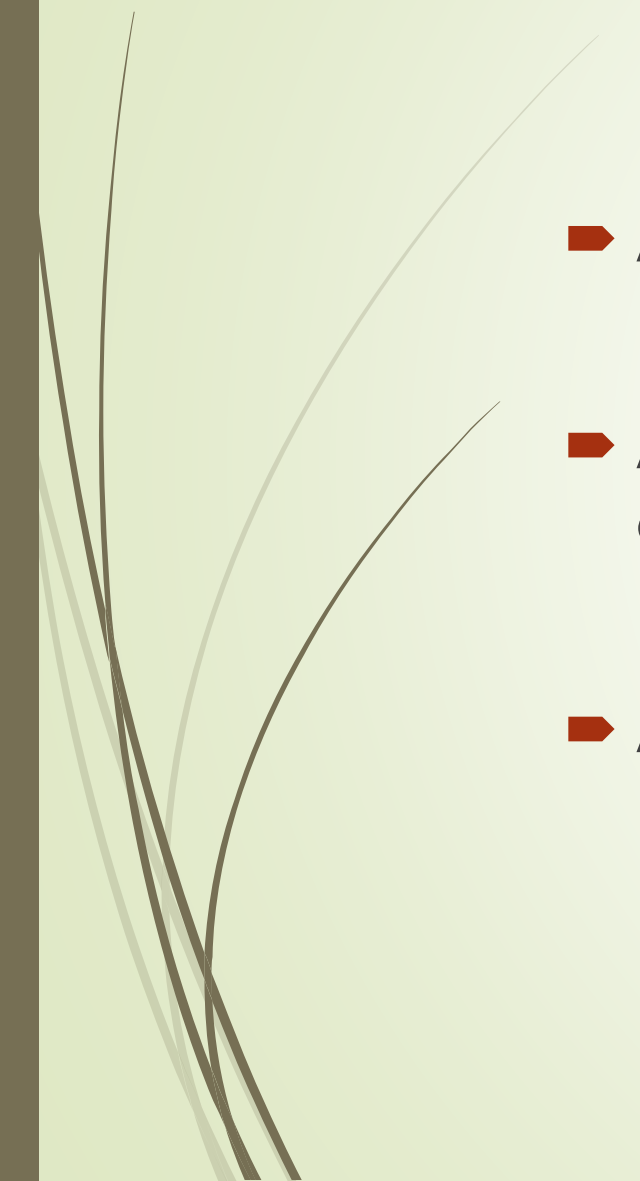
Scope of the Convention

Applies to:

- Chemicals **banned or severely restricted** to protect human health or the environment
- **Severely hazardous pesticide formulations (SHPF)** causing problems under conditions of use in developing countries or countries with economies in transition



Overview of Articles

- **Articles 1- 4:** Objective, definitions, scope and DNAs role
 - **Articles 5-14:** Procedures for inclusion and removing of chemicals and for export and import of chemicals
 - **Articles 15-30:** General obligations and common clauses
- 

Overview of Annexes

- **Annex I:** Information requirements for notifications made pursuant to Article 5 for banned or severely restricted chemicals
- **Annex II:** Criteria for listing banned or severely restricted chemicals in Annex III
- **Annex III:** Chemicals subject to the PIC procedure
- **Annex IV:** Information and criteria for listing severely hazardous pesticide formulations in Annex III
- **Annex V:** Information requirements for export notification
- **Annex VI:** Settlement of Disputes
- **Annex VII (new):** Procedures and mechanisms on compliance with the Convention

How does the Convention operate?

Global context:

Governing bodies – Secretariat- Chemical Review Committee-
Conference of the Parties



Tools:

- Policy work at national level (art. 5, art. 10 and art. 16), - Monitoring of poisoning incidents (art. 6 and art. 16), - Information exchange and awareness raising (art. 13, art. 14 and art. 16), - Prevention of unwanted trade of chemicals (art. 10, 11 and 12), - Technical assistance (art. 16), - Synergy decision



National context:

- National network and inter-ministerial approach, - Monitoring for pesticides poisonings, – Showing the evidence, - Life cycle management of chemicals, synergy among the 3 Conventions (BC, RC and SC), - Awareness raising, - Technical assistance programme for countries with economies in transition



Key players



1. Designated National Authorities (DNAs)

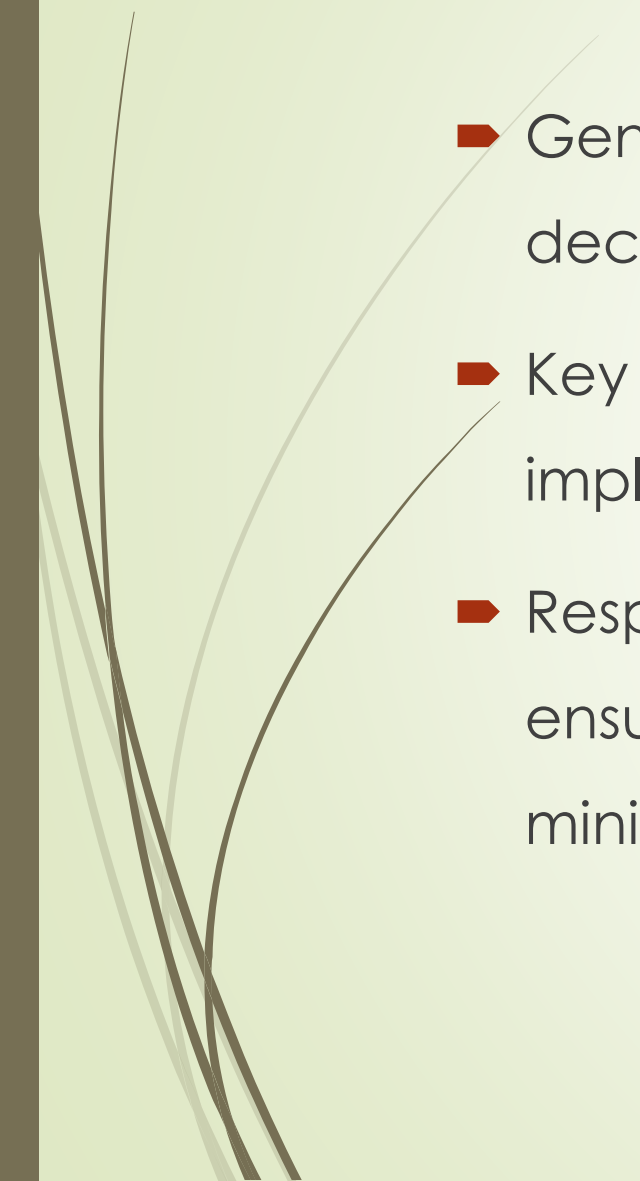
2. Conference of the Parties (COP)

3. Chemical Review Committee (CRC)

4. Secretariat

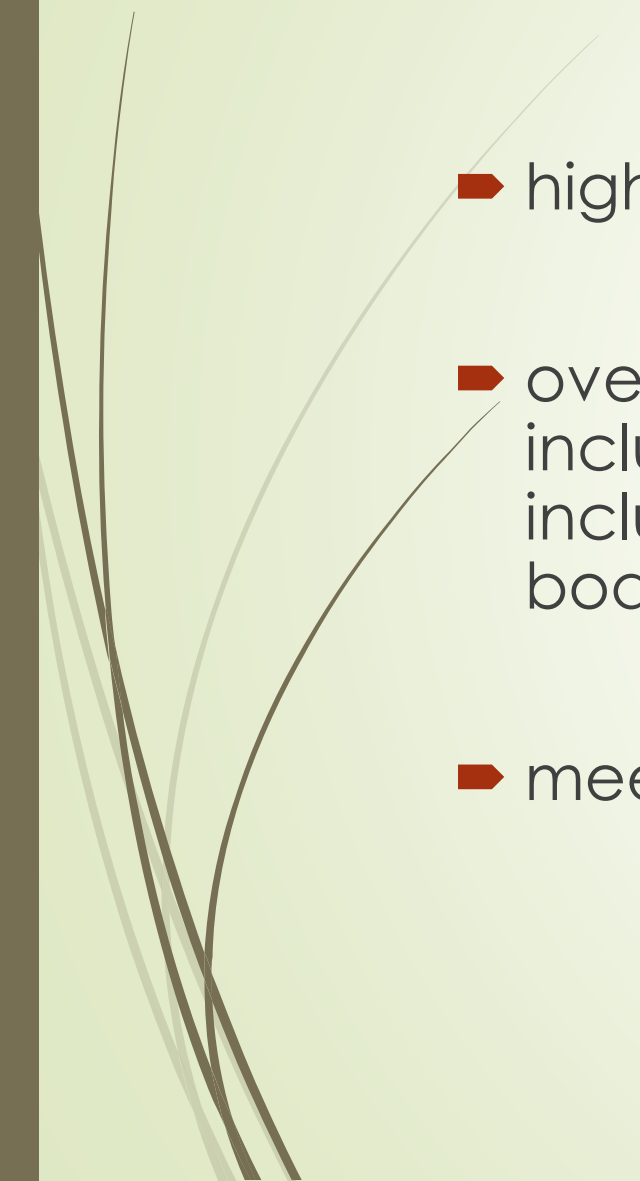



DNA

- Generally government departments responsible for policy decisions and regulation of pesticides or industrial chemicals
 - Key contact point for the secretariat regarding the implementation of the convention
 - Responsible for coordinating actions at the national level to ensure compliance with the Convention e.g. government ministries, exporters, importers, customs authorities
- 



COP

- highest authority of the Convention
 - oversees the implementation of the Convention, including policy issues, programme of work and budget, inclusion of chemicals in Annex III, establishes subsidiary bodies
 - meets every two years
- 



CRC- tasks

- Reviews notifications of final regulatory actions and proposals from Parties
- Makes recommendations to the COP for the listing of chemicals to Annex III
- Prepares supporting documents



CRC- composition

- ✓ **The Chemical Review Committee** consists of 31 government-designated experts in chemicals management drawn from the regions as follows:
 - African States: 8
 - Asian and Pacific States: 8
 - Central and Eastern European States: 3
 - Latin American and Caribbean States: 5
 - Western European and other States: 7
- ✓ **The Conference of the Parties** confirms the appointment of the experts nominated by Parties, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, taking into account gender and the need for a balance between different types of expertise
- ✓ **Each CRC member** serves for a term of **four years** from the date of appointment, and for **no more than two consecutive terms**.



Secretariat

- Provided jointly by UNEP and FAO
 - Convenes meetings of the COP and CRC
 - Facilitates assistance to Parties in implementation of the Rotterdam Convention
 - Coordinates with regional and international partners
- Great example of cooperation between UN organizations (and IOMC Participating Organizations)



Main provisions and Party obligations



Key provisions

- **PIC procedure** - a mechanism for formally obtaining and disseminating the decisions of importing Parties as to whether they wish to receive future shipments of the chemicals listed in Annex III of the Convention and for ensuring compliance with these decisions by exporting Parties, **and**
- **Information exchange** - exchange of information among Parties about potentially hazardous chemicals that may be exported and imported and on a national decision-making process regarding import and compliance by exporters with these decisions.




How the Information exchange and PIC
procedure work?



Step 1: Information exchange (before listing)

- Notification of final regulatory action to ban or severely restrict a chemical (PARTIES)
- Proposal on severely hazardous pesticide formulation causing problems under condition of use (PARTIES)
- Export notifications (PARTIES)

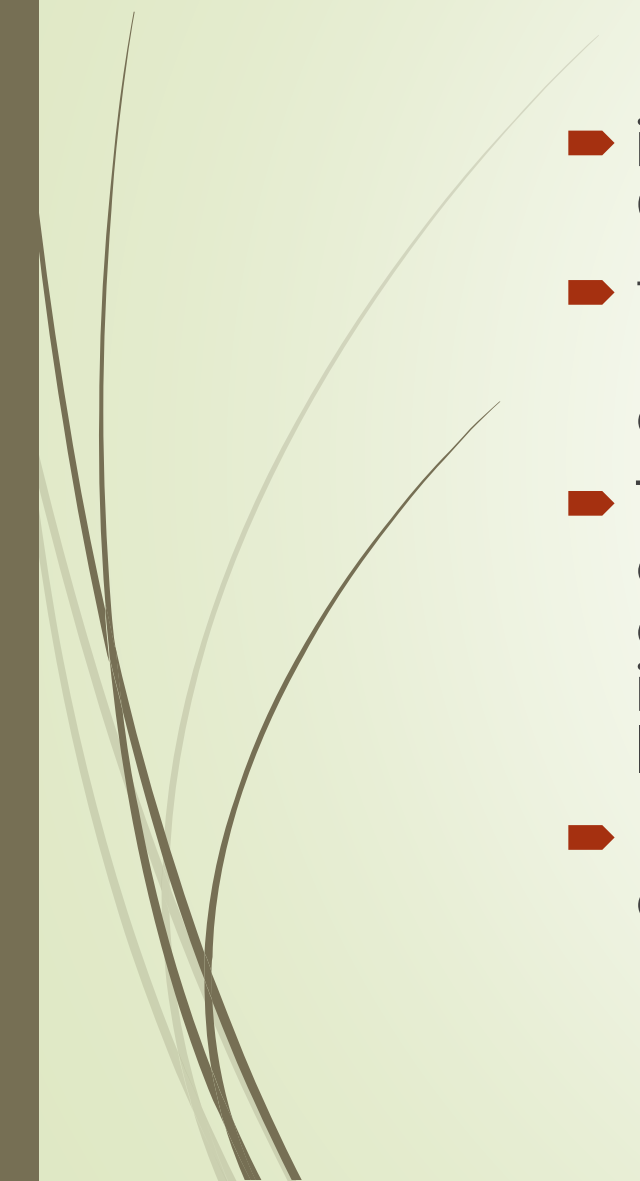


Step 2: Prior Informed Consent procedure – decision to make a chemical subject to the procedure

- Review of information provided, recommendation to list chemical in Annex III and preparation of draft decision guidance document (DGD) (CHEMICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE)
- Decision to make a chemical subject to the PIC Procedure and list in Annex III, approval of DGD (COP)
- Circulation of DGD to all Parties (SECRETARIAT)



Step 3: PIC Procedure

- it applies to all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Convention
 - for each PIC chemical a Decision Guidance Document (DGD) is prepared by the CRC, adopted by the COP and sent by the Secretariat to all Parties.
 - The DGD is intended to help governments assess the risks connected with the handling and use of the PIC chemical and make informed decisions about future import and use of the chemical, taking into account local conditions.
 - Importing Party responds regarding future import of each chemical (PARTIES)
- 



Step 4: PIC Procedure

- Follow up on **importing Party obligations**- to take a decision as to whether they will allow future import of each of the chemicals in Annex III.
- These decisions, known as **import responses**, are published by the Secretariat and made available to all Parties every six months through the PIC Circular and on the Convention's website in the section [Import Responses](#). In this way, Parties are informed prior to an export as to whether or not there will be consent to import.
- Follow up on **exporting Party obligations**- to ensure that: 1) exports of the PIC chemicals do not occur contrary to the import decision of each importing Party, and 2) import responses published in the PIC Circular are immediately communicated to their exporters, industry and all relevant authorities, such as Customs authorities.

Key provisions: PIC procedure

COP decides to list a chemical in Annex III & approves a DGD (Global Action)

Secretariat circulates the DGD to all Parties to facilitate informed decision making

Parties submit import decisions for each PIC chemical (National Decision-Making Process)

Secretariat circulates the import responses to all Parties through a PIC Circular

Each exporting Party shall communicate and comply with the import decisions (National Action)



Key provisions: Information Exchange (1)

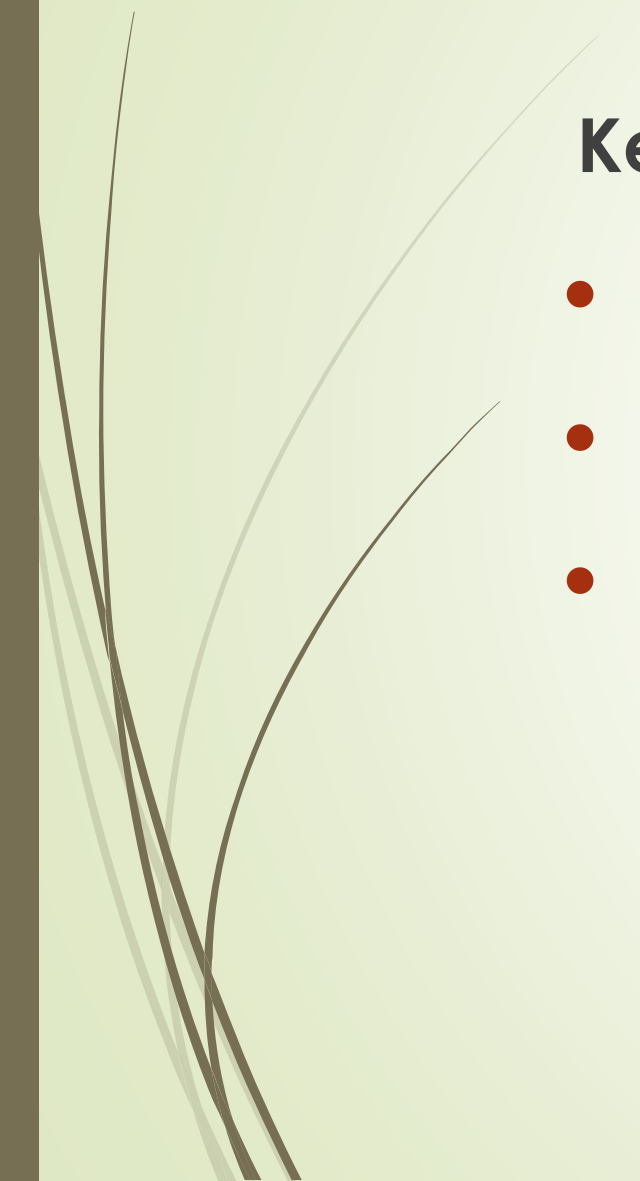
Mechanism for exchange of information on a broad range of potentially hazardous chemicals

- any chemical that is banned or severely restricted to protect human health or the environment
- severely hazardous pesticide formulations causing problems under the conditions of use



Key provisions: Information Exchange (2)

Key Elements

- PIC Circular
 - Export notifications
 - Information to accompany export
- 



Key provisions: Information Exchange (3)

PIC Circular (Articles 10 & 11)

- issued every six months, December and June, sent to all DNAs and posted on website
- summaries of notifications of regulatory actions to ban or severely restrict a chemical
 - reasons for the ban or severe restriction
- summaries of proposals for severely hazardous pesticide formulations
 - description of the conditions of use



Key provisions: Information Exchange (4)

Export notification (Article 12)

- Each exporting Party shall notify in advance each importing Party for the intended export of a chemical that is banned or severely restricted in its territory
 - first shipment annually
 - notification includes information in Annex V
- Importing DNA **shall** acknowledge the receipt of each export notification and **can** request any information from Annex I which will have been summarized in PIC Circular



Key provisions: Information Exchange (5)

Information to accompany export (Article 13)

- ▶ both **chemicals listed in Annex III and chemicals banned or severely restricted** in the exporting Parties, when exported, shall be **adequately labelled** with regard to health or environmental hazards, **taking into account international standards (UN GHS)**
- ▶ All hazardous chemicals, when exported, shall be accompanied by **safety data sheets** according to **international standards (UN GHS)**
- ▶ chemicals in annex III are **assigned Harmonized System custom codes** by WCO and shipping document for these chemicals bear the code, when exported.



Parties' obligations



Parties obligations (1)

Article 4 (DNAs)

- **shall** designate one or more national authorities (DNAs) for both pesticides and industrial chemicals to perform the administrative functions required by the Convention
- **shall** provide DNAs with sufficient resources to carry out their duties

Article 5 (FRA notifications)

- **shall** notify the Secretariat of their (*existing, subsequent and modified*) **final regulatory actions (FRA)** to ban or severely restrict a chemical for health or environmental reasons
- FRA notifications must contain the information specified in Annex I of the Convention

Article 6 (SHPF proposals)

- **may** propose to the Secretariat the listing of certain **severely hazardous pesticide formulation (SHPF)** in Annex III (*Parties that are developing countries and countries with economies in transition only*)
- SHPF proposals must contain the information specified in Part 1 of Annex IV of the Convention.



Parties obligations (2)

Article 10 (Importing countries)

- **shall** implement appropriate legislative or administrative measures to ensure timely decisions with respect to the **import of chemicals listed in Annex III**
- **shall** provide up-to-date **import responses** (a final decision based on **national legislative or administrative measures** or an interim response) to all chemicals subject to the PIC procedure
- **a final decision** may include:
 - **consent** to future import of the chemical; or
 - **not consent** to future import of the chemical; or
 - **consent** to future import of the chemical but **subject to certain specified conditions**.



Parties obligations (3)

Article 10 (cont'd)

- **an interim response** may include:
 - an **interim decision** either **consenting to import with or without specified conditions**, or **not consenting to import** during the interim period until a final decision is reached; or
 - a **statement** that a final decision is under active consideration; or
 - a **request** to the Secretariat, or to the Party that notified the final regulatory action, **for further information**; or
 - a **request** to the Secretariat **for assistance** in evaluating the chemical.

Where a Party changes an import decision submitted previously to the Secretariat, the DNA should submit a **revised import response** to the Secretariat as soon as possible.



Parties obligations (4)

*Points to consider in the import responses: **category** under which the chemical is included in Annex III; **statement on legislation or administration measures**; the **need to specify conditions**; **national registration scheme**; **trade neutrality**.*

What is trade neutrality?

If the decision is **not to consent** to import or **to consent to import only under specified conditions**, this decision **must apply equally to import of the chemical from any source (both Parties and non-Parties)** and to domestic production of the chemical for domestic use.

It should be noted that export of the chemicals listed in Annex III from **exporting countries that are not Parties to the Convention** may still take place contrary to the import decision of a Party, as **non-Parties are not bound by the Convention**. Importing Parties should endeavor to strengthen their own regulatory infrastructure.



Parties obligations (5)

Article 11 (Exporting country)

- **shall** put in place legislative and/or administrative mechanisms to ensure that **exporters do not export chemicals to importing Parties contrary to their import decisions**
- to **communicate** import responses to stakeholders in the country

Article 12 (Export notifications)

- to send and acknowledge the receipt of export notifications for banned and severely restricted chemicals, including PIC chemicals

Article 13 (Information to accompany exported chemicals)

- applies both to PIC chemicals and those that are banned or severely restricted in the exporting Party.



Parties obligations (6)

Article 14 (Information exchange)

Parties **shall** facilitate:

- exchange of **scientific, technical, economic and legal information** concerning the chemicals within the scope of the Convention, including toxicological, ecotoxicological and safety information
- provision of publicly available information on **domestic regulatory actions** relevant to the objectives of this Convention
- **domestic regulatory actions** that substantially restrict one or more uses of the chemical, as appropriate.

Articles 15-17 (General obligations)


- **shall** establish and strengthen its national infrastructures (registers and databases including safety information for chemicals) and institutions for the effective implementation of this Convention; to encourage initiatives and voluntary agreements with industry to promote chemical safety; technical assistance



Benefits and opportunities to Parties



Benefits and opportunities to Parties

- 
1. Prevents unwanted trade
 2. Early warning system
 3. Informed decision-making
 4. Export notification
 5. Information accompanying export
 6. Network of DNAs
 7. Technical Assistance



1. Prevents unwanted trade- shared responsibility

- PIC procedure is legally binding on Parties
 - Importing Parties have a responsibility to make informed decisions regarding future import of chemicals listed in Annex III
 - Exporting Parties have a responsibility to ensure that exports do not occur contrary to the import decisions of importing Parties
- The RC facilitates international cooperation and information sharing to support policy makers in their assessments of the benefits of chemicals; the risks that they pose to human health and the environment on the basis of scientific data; and of trade in such chemicals



2. Early warning system

PIC Circular provides information on

- list of chemicals and pesticides that are subject to the legally binding PIC Procedure- not a “Black list” but rather a “watch list” of industrial chemicals, pesticides and severely hazardous pesticide formulations, whose use should be carefully considered and whose import needs to be agreed
- notifications of regulatory actions to ban or severely restrict chemicals
- incidents (human poisoning and environmental damage) associated with the use of severely hazardous pesticide formulations



3. Informed decision-making

PIC Procedure

- Decision Guidance Documents provide the basis for a decision making process on future imports of chemicals listed in Annex III

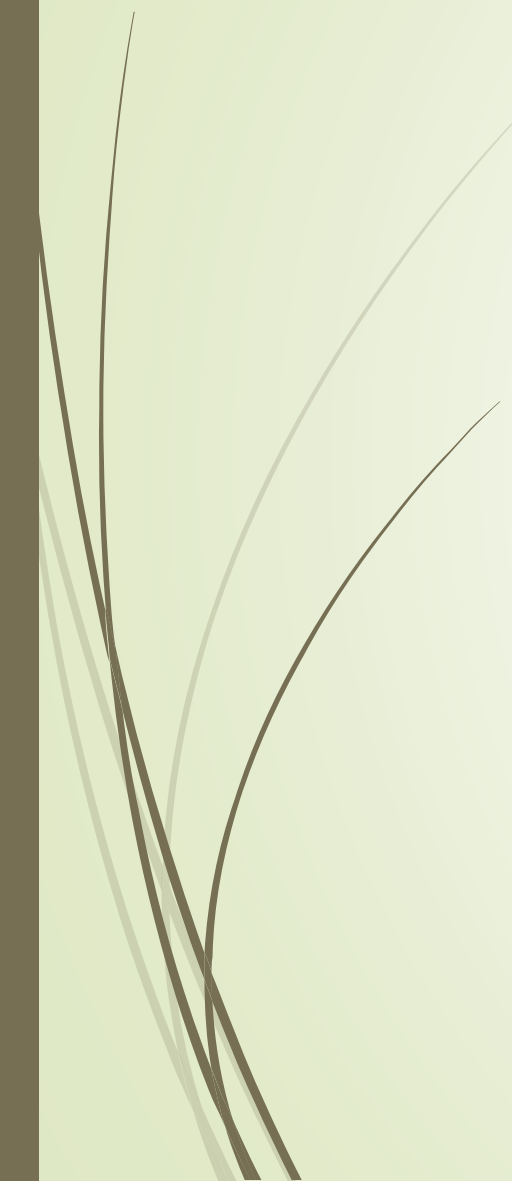
Information exchange

- information available through the PIC Circular as well as directly from other Parties can be used to inform/strengthen national decisions on hazardous chemicals

Enables Parties to have access to information and be alerted to potential risks to health and the environment caused by certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides – this enables them to take any regulatory actions at the national level that they feel may be needed.



4. Export notification

- reminds importing Parties of national regulatory actions in the exporting Party
 - informs importing Parties that the chemical may be in use in the exporting country
 - provides an opportunity to seek further information from the exporting Party
- 

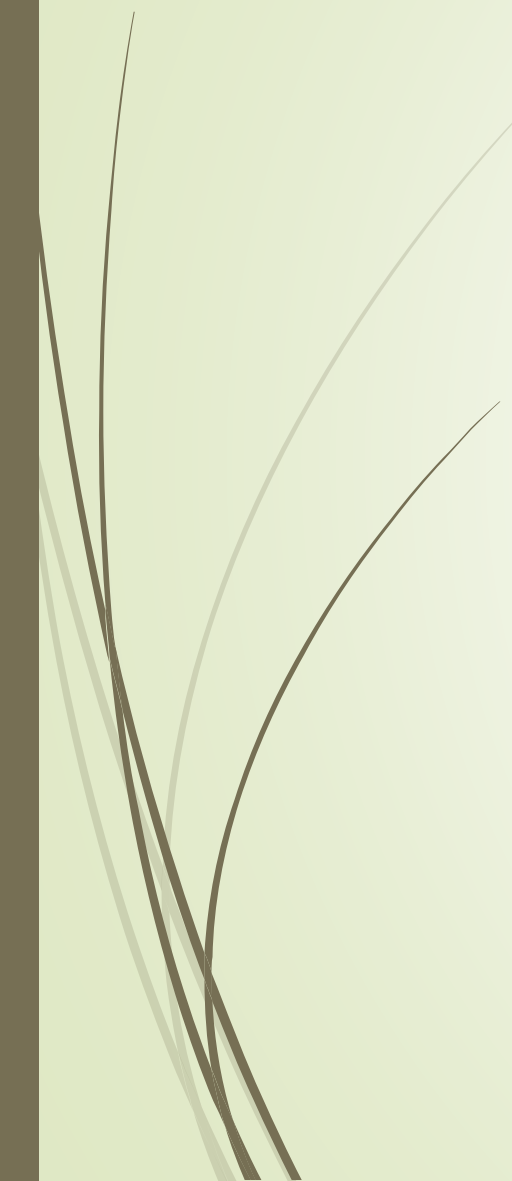


5. Information accompanying export

- Improved labeling and provision of safety data sheets assist importing countries to understand and manage potential risks – consistent with obligations under GHS
- Parties can also benefit from information about the affordable alternatives that may be available.
- HS Codes facilitate tracking PIC chemicals
- stakeholders have access to information on hazardous chemicals and pesticides.
- public education and general knowledge of the safe management of chemicals and pesticides grow over time, thus reducing accidents and illnesses.

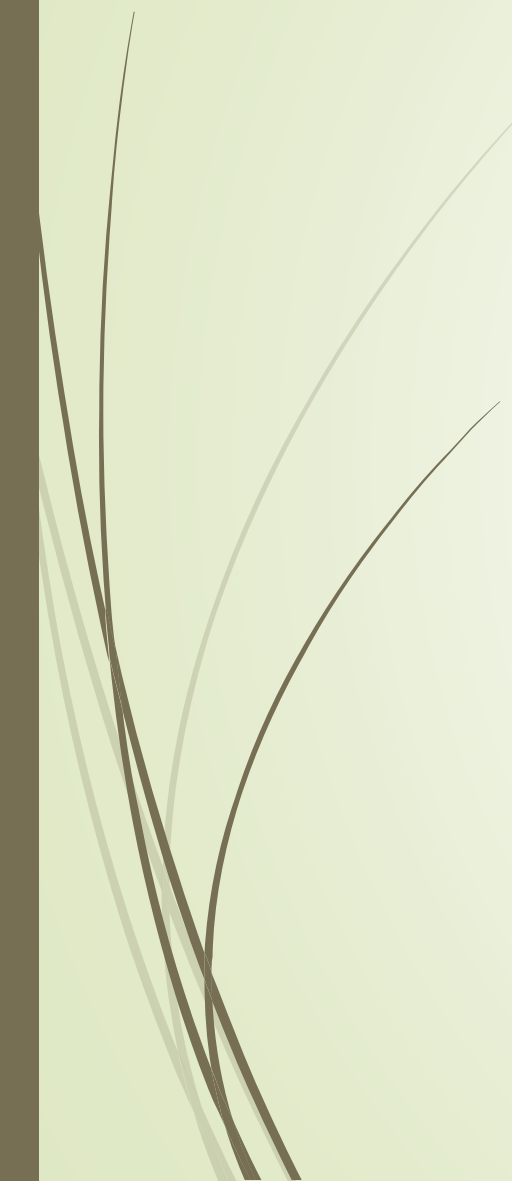


6. Network of DNAs

- Access to DNAs in other countries with similar conditions
 - Opportunities to exchange experience and information in the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention
- 



7. Technical Assistance

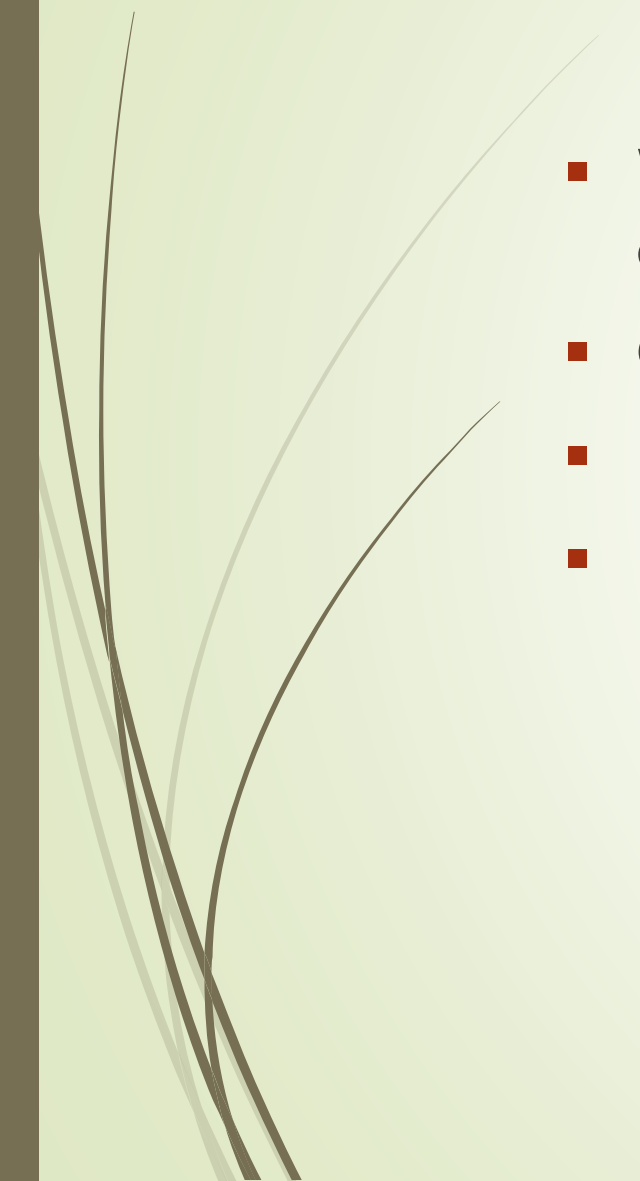
- available to support developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition in building capacity (human resources, policy, legal and institutional frameworks) necessary to safely manage chemicals
 - Parties cooperate in promoting technical assistance to develop the infrastructure and capacity required to implement the Convention
 - Parties with more advanced systems to regulate chemicals provide advice and training to other Parties
- 



Steps towards Ratification



Overview of ratification

- What does ratification, acceptance, approval and accession mean
 - General Steps to become a Party
 - Entry into force - regional status
 - Financial Considerations
- 

Process description

- Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession all refer to the act, whereby a State establishes its consent to be bound by a convention.
- ✓ **Two steps:** first signature, followed by ratification, acceptance or approval,
or once the signature period is closed (and no signature had been registered)
- ✓ **One step:** accession
- Ratification, acceptance, approval and accession all require:
- ✓ The execution of an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval by the Head of State, Head of Government or Minister for Foreign Affairs, expressing the intent of the State to be bound by the Convention, and
- ✓ The deposit of the instrument with the depositary (UN Secretary General)



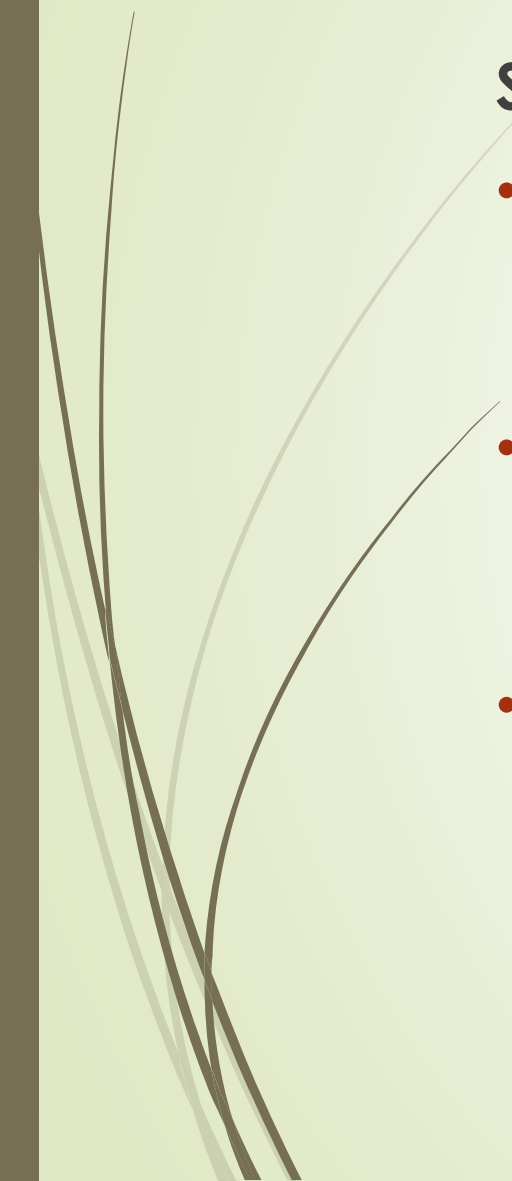
General steps to become a Party (1)

- Governed by national regulations and practices, but a possible approach could be to:
 - ✓ Create an Implementation Committee
 - Involve all stakeholders – Government, Industry, NGOs
 - ✓ Prepare Implementation Strategy
 - Review Convention requirements
 - Review National legislation – identify possible revisions
 - ✓ Become Party to the Convention
 - ✓ Implement the Convention



General steps to become a Party (2)

Step 1. Prepare analyses/collect documentation:

- the lead ministry/authority for the Rotterdam Convention to prepare a cost-benefit analysis of becoming a Party to the Convention
 - to collect and share all relevant documentation with the authorities involved in decision making on chemicals and pesticides.
 - identify any legislative or administrative actions that will be necessary to implement the Convention
- 



General steps to become a Party (3)

Step 2. Contact authority for issuing ratification instruments/identify who would sign:

- Contact the authority responsible for Issuing ratification instruments and identify who would sign (MoFA, MoE, MoH, MoA?)
- The decision or approval would provide the basis for the issuance of an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession for the Convention.

Step 3: Identify/undertake processes that lead to endorsement of ratification/accession:

Identify and undertake processes that lead to endorsement of ratification – accession, e.g. the national authority to indicate the necessary documentation and approving-making processes to be completed before the instrument can be signed



General steps to become a Party (4)

Step 4: Determine if any declarations are needed

- as part of decision-making process, the Government will need to determine whether there is a need to submit declarations with the instrument of ratification / accession.

Step 5: Prepare and sign instrument(s)

- following the completion of the domestic legislative procedures for the approval of the Convention, the instrument of ratification - accession signed by the head of State, head of Government or Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Step 6: Lodge instrument(s) with the depositary

- deposit with the Secretary-General of the UN at Headquarters in New York, deliver to the Treaty Section directly e.g. through the Permanent Mission of the relevant State to the UN in New York.
- the individual who delivers the instrument does not require full powers (by hand, mailed or faxed + original to the Treaty Section).
- Helpful to inform the Rotterdam Convention secretariat in addition.



Contact information for submission of instruments

Treaty Section

Attention:

Office of Legal Affairs

United Nations

First Avenue and 42nd Street

New York, NY 10017

United States of America

Tel.: +(1-212) 963-5047

Fax: +(1-212) 963-3693

E-mail: treaty@un.org

Web site: <http://untreaty.un.org>

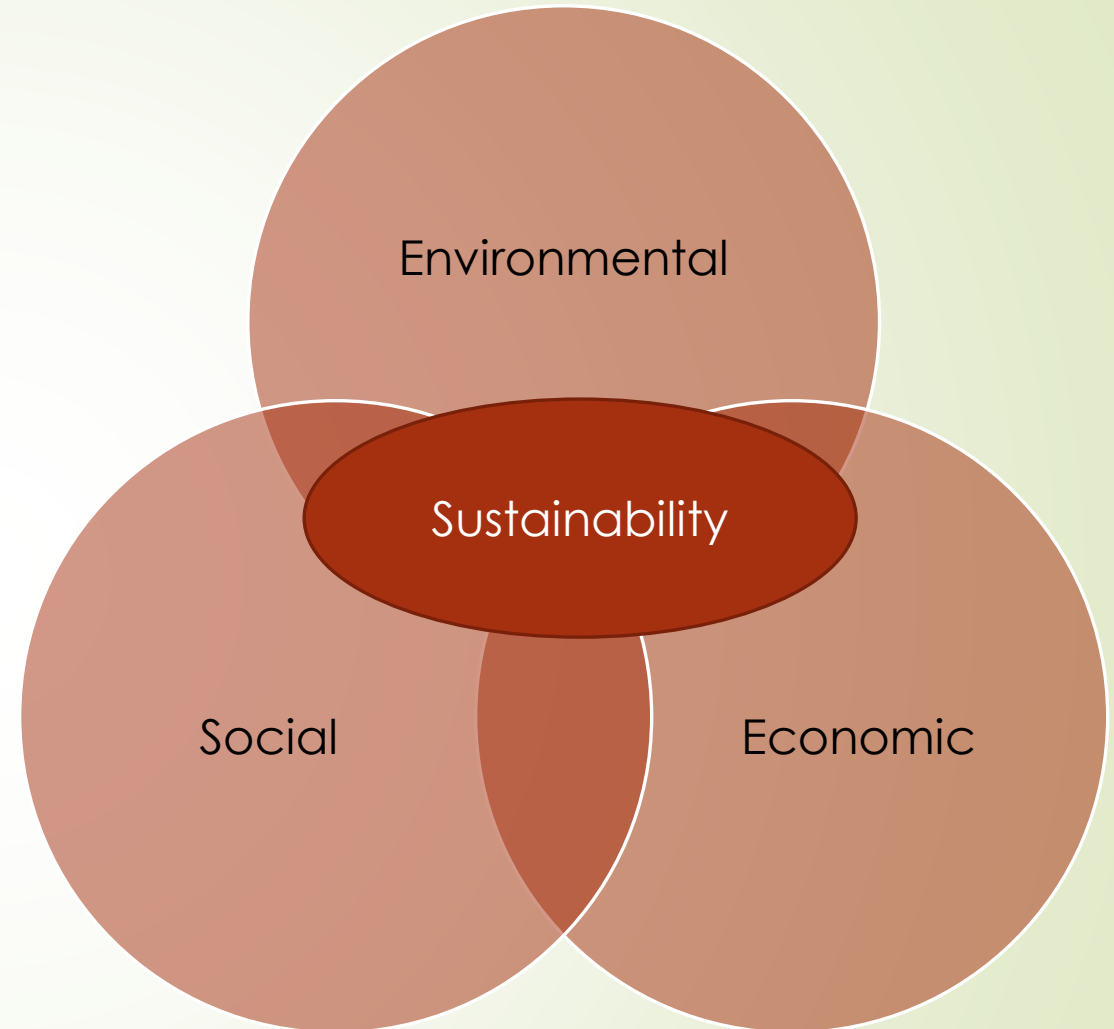




Rotterdam Convention in the Global context

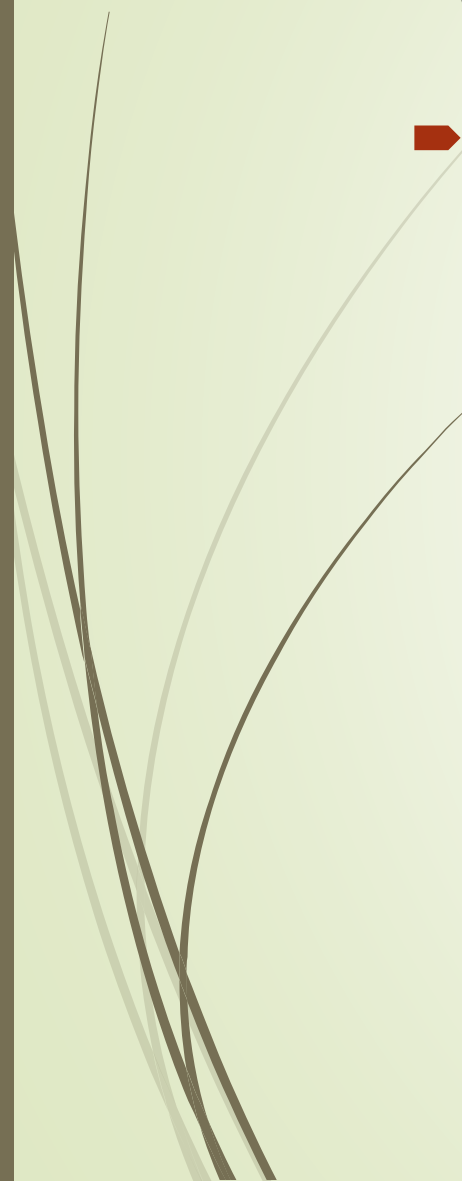
RC in the Global context

- RIO+20 and Sustainable Development Goals and the three pillars of sustainability
- Pesticides represent a risk for human health and for the environment
- Key role of pesticides in crop production intensification
- Social and environmental costs of pesticide use (economic sustainability)





Synergies under the Rotterdam, Stockholm and Basel Conventions

- A framework for **Life Cycle Management**
 - The three conventions together cover elements of “cradle-to-grave” approach
 - Common objective = to protect human health and the environment
 - Most POPs are covered by all three Conventions
 - Many pesticides are subject to the three Conventions
 - As wastes, all chemicals fall under the scope of the Basel Convention
 - ➔ Interlocking scope and coverage
- 



The synergies process

- **Part of the reform of environmental governance: forerunner**
- **Process initiated in 2007: AHJWG with conclusions confirmed by the 3 COPs in 2008/2009**
- **Objectives:**
 - Enhance cooperation and coordination among the three Conventions
 - Strengthen the implementation of the three conventions at the national, regional and global levels
 - Provide coherent policy guidance
 - Enhance efficiency in the provision of support to Parties to the conventions, reducing their administrative burden and maximizing the effective and efficient use of resources at all levels



Synergies process: milestones

➤ **2010 ExCOPS**

- Identical decisions adopted by the three ExCOPs
- Secretariats reform: joint services established on a permanent basis, Joint Executive Secretary to be appointed for the UNEP-administrated part of the BRS
- Secretariat to undertake “joint activities”
- 1st review of the arrangements: two parallel processes (UNEP/FAO and secretariats) on: joint management, joint services and joint activities (i.e. not the actions taken by the Parties)

➤ **2011 COPs:** decision for the UNEP-part of the BRS to have a joint head (as of February 2012)

➤ **Simultaneous 2013 COPs and ExCOPs:** 1st review of the synergies arrangements

➤ **2014 UNEA:** establishment of the Special Programme for BRS, Minamata and SAICM



Synergies process: current status

- **2015 COPs: back-to-back with joint sessions**
 - Adoption of the ToRs for a second review to be undertaken by the 2017 COPs
 - Review of the matrix structure of the UNEP-part of the BRS Secretariat
 - Review of the cooperation with the FAO-part of the RC Secretariat
 - Synergies “plus”: cooperation with Minamata and SAICM



Outcomes of synergies process

- **Coordination at the national level:**
 - **Protection of human health and the environment** from the harmful impacts or adverse effects of hazardous chemicals and wastes;
 - **Prevention of accidents** and **emergency response** in case of accidents;
 - **Combating illegal traffic** and trade in hazardous chemicals and wastes;
 - **Information** generation and access;
 - **Technology transfer** and transfer of know-how;
 - Preparation of **national positions** for meetings of the conferences of the Parties and other bodies of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions;



Outcomes of synergies process

► **Programmatic level:**


- Delivery of joint-activities on technical assistance
- Cooperation on scientific and technical issues
- Coordinated use of Regional Centres
- Increased funding opportunities for three conventions
- Joint information tools/systems (e.g. Clearing House Mechanism)

► **Decision-making:**

- Simultaneous EX-COPs, ordinary COPs held back-to-back and have joint sessions on joint issues


► **Administrative level:**

- Joint managerial functions for UNEP-administered BRS through single Executive Secretary
- Matrix-based Secretariat
- Cost savings



Benefits of synergies

- Increased visibility of three Conventions
- Effective mobilisation of financing and technical assistance for the implementation of the Conventions
- Policy coherence on chemicals and waste issues
- Cost-savings resulting from efficiency in administrative arrangements
- Maximize the effective and efficient use of resources at all levels



Benefits of synergies

- For 2017 COPs, a review of:
 - matrix-based management approach and organization
 - proposals on the organization and operation of the part of the Rotterdam Convention Secretariat hosted by FAO
 - synergies arrangements incl. implementation and impact of (i) joint-activities, (ii) joint managerial functions and overall impact of synergies arrangements
- Independent assessor tasked with work
- Secretariat to develop proposals in response to conclusions and recommendations of review
- Oversight by a Steering Committee: 3 COP Presidents, BRS Executive Secretaries/Deputy, UNEP Office of Operations, UNEP and FAO Evaluation Officers



Support and funding



Support and funding

- The **financial rules** for the Conference of the Parties, its subsidiary bodies and the Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention were adopted by the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties (decision RC-1/4 and amended by the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in decision RC-5/1).
- The **financial rules** provide, among other things, for the development of budgets, the establishment of **trust funds** under the Convention (**a General Trust Fund** and **a Special Trust Fund**), the assessed contributions to be provided by Parties, the management of accounts and audits, etc.
- The **Regular Budget** is derived from **assessed contributions** that provide a minimum guaranteed amount of resources that can be committed for priority activities agreed upon by Members in the Governing Bodies, complemented by **voluntary contributions**.



Support and funding

- **Assessed contributions** made each year by Parties on the basis of an **indicative scale** adopted by consensus by the Conference of the Parties and based on **UN Scale of Assessment** (adopted from time to time by the General Assembly), adjusted so as to ensure that no Party contributes less than 0.01 per cent of the total, that no one contribution exceeds 22 per cent of the total and that no contribution from a least developed-country Party exceeds 0.01 per cent of the total;
- **Convention Scale of Assessment-** COP agrees on the general principles and adopts scales and budget

Main Factors:

- Adjusted to number of Parties
- Agree to Floor and Ceiling
- New Parties



Support and funding


- **Trust Fund (VTF)**- voluntary contributions from countries into the Convention's Voluntary Trust Fund. Activities can be implemented if sufficient resources are received from donors. Resources contributed into the **VTF** consist of earmarked funding, non-earmarked funding and in-kind contributions (through cooperation with other partners such as FAO, SAICM, the Basel and Stockholm Conventions, etc.)
- Countries can also seek support from a range of multilateral and bilateral donors and funding sources to support the objectives of the Rotterdam Convention including, among others, the **UNEP Special Programme on Institutional Strengthening for the Chemicals Cluster, aligning implementation of the RC with the objectives of the GEF, and bilateral donors:**
 - agriculture, food security, good health, decent work, climate change, biodiversity, circular economy and resource efficiency all have strong links to the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention



Reporting obligations




Reporting under the Rotterdam Convention

- **No national reporting requirements** on implementation of the Rotterdam Convention exist (unlike those established under the Basel Convention (Article 13) and the Stockholm Convention (Article 15))
 - Parties to the Rotterdam Convention must **communicate notifications of final regulatory actions (Article 5)** and **import responses (Article 10)** to the Secretariat, while **export notifications** must be sent from the exporting Party to the importing Party (Article 12).
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Reporting under the Rotterdam Convention

- Report incidents of pesticide poisoning caused by Severely Hazardous Pesticide Formulations (Article 6)
 - A standard incident report form has been developed by the Secretariat to facilitate the collection and submission of data on pesticide poisonings.
 - The form can be accessed with this link:
<http://www.pic.int/Procedures/SeverelyHazardousPesticideFormulations/FormsandInstructions/tabid/1192/language/en-US/Default.aspx>
 - SHPF Toolkit has also been developed by the Secretariat to provide guidance on setting up a system for reporting an SHPF under Article 6.
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Thank you!