

QUESTIONNAIRE ON NEW CHEMICALS

Country	Is your country currently using or producing any of the new chemicals, thus is affected by the amendments of the Convention?	Will your country apply for any specific exemption under the Convention?	Are you aware of the opt out procedure for amendments under the Stockholm Convention?	Are you well-informed about the implications of the inclusion of the nine new POPs in the Stockholm Convention?	Do you think your country would need further training and information on this issue?	How do you think the Secretariat can assist in your country?	What can Regional Centres do to facilitate your country to meet requirements for new POPs?	What kind of information would be useful for your country to be included in training workshops?	Are you aware of the existing financial assistance mechanisms for the activities related with New POPs?	Did your country send to the Secretariat relevant information on the new chemicals prior to their inclusion into the Convention?	Which is the major constrain that you expect your country to find when implementing the new obligations under the Convention?
Tunisia	At the moment is not possible to verify if new POPs are being used or not	No	No	Yes	Yes. Training on new inventories, revision of the NIP, awareness,, communication and diffusion of the information.	1. Reserve a total of finance for applying for the process of the preparation of the NIP, the revision (revision of inventories) 2. Send experts to attend to my country for training, the implementation of projects for sound management of new POPs	1. Training to the relevant groups (government, agencies, ministries, etc.) 2. Provide experts with short trainings and assist with the preparation of the inventories, of the NIP. 3. Encourage the promotion and diffusion of the information	Method for the preparation of the inventory and the evaluation of health and environmental risks.	A bit	No	If the country doesn't find substitutes.

Senegal	It does not exist so accurate information at the moment	No		Yes. Regarding the revision and update of the NIP	Yes, especially with the elements of training, identification of the Working Groups (training of the national experts or consultants, training of the dangers, awareness)	1. Technical assistance 2. Financial assistance 3. Revision of the work carried out for the revision of the NIP	Technical assistance Technical works for the reinforcement of the implementation of the Convention	I think that at the moment there are no elements to highlight. But could be information on the application of the POSTERIOR directives for the elaboration of the NIP. Punctual needs could be identified (I referred to this in the seminar)	GEF There can exist others but not clarified	No	Our previous experience stumbled with deficits of technical and financial means in the framework of the elaboration of the NIP. Technical and financial assistance is needed.
Morocco	I don't have accurate information regarding the use of the new POPs at a national level	No	Yes	Yes	Yes. We need more information about the new POPs for its identification at a national level, know their uses etc.	Provide with technical and financial assistance for the recruitment of more experts for the identification of new POPs	Provide with technical assistance for the organization of training workshops like this for being more familiarised with new POPs	1. Field of use of new POPs 2. How to detect and analyse the new POPs	I am aware that the GEF, within the framework of the action plan for 2010, has the provision for financing de updating of the NIPs in developing countries but I will ask for further necessary information	It was elaborated a risk profile for the lindane	Identification of new POPs Financing for Updating of the NIP

Turkey	Yes. New chemicals have not been produced in Turkey but we have data for using in some certain industries	No	Yes	Yes	Yes. We need technical and also financial assistance but first we need training on new chemicals. We have to inform industry and other institutions. These nine new POPs are totally very new in our society	The secretariat can organise training programme. They prepare many guidance documents but sometimes are difficult to understand and follow instructions. The secretariat should repeat trainings.	Regional centre can provide technical support. They can assist my country to raise public awareness and also monitoring activities.	Raising public awareness Monitoring studies Managing stocks Reducing unintentional releases of new POPs Alternatives of these new POPs Socio economic effects	Yes, I am and this workshop was very useful in order to understand possible existing financial assistance and how can we use them	Unfortunately , it wasn't send because of lack of information about the current situation on new POPs in our country	In my opinion financial issues can be the major problem. There is another problem inadequate staff in the ministry.
Djibouti	No. Use: To be verified (develop an inventory) Production: no	No		Yes	Yes. Training in the field of identification of new POPs (inventories, sources, etc.)	Technical assistance: training (expertise), elaboration of documents, etc.	Information exchange Approval of common projects (regionals)	Methodologies : Inventories of sources of new POPs Directives for the developments of inventories of new POPs	Yes	No	Application of the implementation of a legislative and regulatory framework
UNEP DGEF			Yes	Yes	Yes. Countries need training, in my view.	1. Training 2. Updating guidance 3. Negotiating with GEF Secretariat easy access to update NIPs (if it is not the case)	1. Training 2. Innovative ideas, examples 3. Synergies with other projects, initiatives.	1. More detail in convention obligations 2. More focused working groups 3. More examples Identify sources of co-finance	Yes, mainly GEF		1. Defining the scope of inventories and action plans. 2. Possible conflict with companies using new POPs (producers, cell phone computers)

Guinea	I don't know. A survey is needed to answer this question.	No	No. But during the workshop, the issue has been explained	Yes. The relevant information provided by Parties and observers has given much information.	Yes. Training of experts, updating the legislation, support the reinforcement of the laboratory capacity.	Give Parties the means to identify the presence of new POPs, reinforce the laboratory capacity and establish a poison control centre.	Assist countries of the region to make effective the sound management of new POPs	1. Tools of information such as documents in French, as the translation of the summary about new POPs 2. Exchange of information before the workshop in order to take into account the needs of the participants during the presentation of the Secretariat	Not before the workshop	No	The accessibility to all the regions of the country, specially in the forestry part of Guinea depending on the raining season and if the settlement of the roads is completed.
Mali	Yes. There was not sufficient research in the items but some consistent information was achieved from the use of the new POPs, especially in the informal sector. It is desirable that our	No.	No. It is positive to count with the information so it will be useful when needed.	Yes. During the 4th Conference of the Parties held in Geneva from 4 to 8 May 2009, the annexes A, B and C were amended by the inclusion of the new Pops.	Yes. We should train people in the identification of new POPs and development of inventories. We should also raise awareness in people and actor about the dangers related with the new POPs	1. Information, reinforcement of the capacity. 2. Technical and financial assistance. 3. The support at financial institutions in the financing of research. It is absolutely necessary to have financial resources for to start adequately the activities.	Technical assistance (training, application of best available techniques and best practices)	Identification and management of new POPs	Yes, for example the GEF and the implementing agencies, but the mechanism seems very heavy. For example, there are many projects training during long time and then the	No	The lack of financial resources. We have the need of financial resources to proceed in the development of the inventories (preliminary) and start with the update of the NIP.

	capacities are strengthen in order to conduct the research.								beginning does not arrive in the estimated time. A easier mechanism should be established		
Cameroon	Yes. The chlordecone is prohibited. Isomers alpha and beta of lindane are used in pharmaceutical products. No actual information about other new POPs.	Yes. Pending on more precise information, ask for an exemption for the use of isomers alpha and beta for public health.	We are in the process of developing the NIP, we did not think yet about the opt out.	Yes. But the identification and quantification is a problem for us.	Yes. In the organization of a practical training for the identification and estimation of the new POPs	In assisting with technical assistance in implementing efficiently the NIP	In giving all the available information	The most efficient implication of the OMG in the elaboration of the inventories	No	No	
Mauritania	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Technical and financial assistance. Permanent assistance since the circuit is completed.	Assist in the identification and management of new POPs	1. How to identify the new POPs 2. Techniques and procedures	No		1. Institutionalidad 2. Techniques 3. Financing

Tchad	No. In a fraudulent way, yes.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes. 1. Specially regarding the harmful effects 2. Transfer of technology	1. Training 2. Support the staff 3. Exchange of information	Support the country	1. The adverse effects of POPs 2. Management 3. Legislation		No	1. Transfer of technology 2. Equipment 3. Awareness raising
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