

**Stockholm Convention
on Persistent Organic
Pollutants****Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee****Fourteenth meeting**

Rome, 17–21 September 2018

**Report of the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee
on the work of its fourteenth meeting****I. Opening of the meeting**

1. The fourteenth meeting of the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee was held at the headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, from 17 to 21 September 2018.
2. The Chair, Ms. Estefania Moreira (Brazil), declared the meeting open at 9.45 a.m. on Monday, 17 September 2018. Welcoming the members of the Committee and observers, she invited Mr. Rolph Payet, Executive Secretary of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, to deliver opening remarks.
3. In his remarks, Mr. Payet said that the scientific work under the Stockholm Convention had triggered and further catalysed persistent organic pollutant research activities worldwide, and had enabled increased awareness and knowledge of those chemicals and their presence in humans and the environment. Expressing appreciation for the highly scientific and technical contributions of the members of the Committee, he said that the Convention was one of the most dynamic global environment treaties, as new chemicals were continuously being added to the list of persistent organic pollutants in its annexes. The complexity and challenges associated with the evaluation of polyfluorinated chemicals under consideration required careful review of the relevant information in order to provide the Conference of the Parties with a solid basis for decision-making.
4. While scientific monitoring data collected by the global monitoring plan confirmed decreasing trends in concentrations of most legacy persistent organic pollutants over time, and of several of the newly listed chemicals, with real gains for human health and the environment, sustained efforts were needed to tackle global pollution and contamination. The global relevance and timeliness of the Committee's work was underlined by the themes selected for the third and fourth sessions of the United Nations Environment Assembly, on combating pollution and on sustainable consumption and production, respectively. In conclusion, he expressed his confidence that the transparent, inclusive, balanced, precautionary and science-based approach to decision-making adopted by the Committee over the years would continue at the current meeting.

II. Organizational matters

A. Adoption of the agenda

5. The Committee adopted the agenda set out below on the basis of the provisional agenda (UNEP/POPS/POPRC.14/1):

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
 - (b) Organization of work.
3. Rotation of the membership.
4. Technical work:
 - (a) Consideration of a draft risk profile on perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (CAS No: 355-46-4, PFHxS), its salts and PFHxS-related compounds;
 - (b) Consideration of a recommendation to the Conference of the Parties on pentadecafluorooctanoic acid (CAS No: 335-67-1, PFOA, perfluorooctanoic acid), its salts and PFOA-related compounds;
 - (c) Process for the evaluation of perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride pursuant to paragraphs 5 and 6 of part III of Annex B to the Convention.
5. Report on activities for effective participation in the work of the Committee.
6. Workplan for the intersessional period between the fourteenth and fifteenth meetings of the Committee.
7. Venue and date of the fifteenth meeting of the Committee.
8. Other matters.
9. Adoption of the report.
10. Closure of the meeting.

B. Organization of work

6. The Committee agreed to conduct the meeting in accordance with the scenario note prepared by the Chair (UNEP/POPS/POPRC.14/INF/1) and the proposed schedule set out in document UNEP/POPS/POPRC.14/INF/2, subject to adjustment as necessary. The Committee also agreed to conduct its work in plenary session and to establish contact, drafting and friends of the chair groups as necessary. In considering the matters on its agenda the Committee had before it the documents listed in the annotations to the agenda (UNEP/POPS/POPRC.14/1/Add.1/Rev.1) and the list of pre-session documents by agenda item (UNEP/POPS/POPRC.14/INF/12/Rev.1).

C. Attendance

7. The meeting was attended by the following Committee members: Mr. Sylvain Bintein (Austria), Ms. Tamara Kukharchyk (Belarus), Ms. Estefania Gastaldello Moreira (Brazil), Mr. Jean-François Ferry (Canada), Mr. Jianxin Hu (China), Mr. Luis G. Romero Esquivel (Costa Rica), Ms. Rikke Donchil Holmberg (Denmark), Ms. Thabile Ndlovu (Eswatini), Mr. Sam Adu-Kumi (Ghana), Mr. Manoj Kumar Gangeya (India), Mr. Agus Haryono (Indonesia), Mr. Amir Nasser Ahmadi (Islamic Republic of Iran), Ms. Helen Jacobs (Jamaica), Mr. Mineo Takatsuki (Japan), Ms. Caroline Njoki Wamai (Kenya), Ms. Mantoa Sekota (Lesotho), Ms. Ingrid Hauzenberger (Luxembourg), Mr. Adama Tolofoudye (Mali), Ms. Amal Lemsioui (Morocco), Mr. Rameshwar Adhikari (Nepal), Mr. Martien Janssen (Netherlands), Mr. Peter Dawson (New Zealand), Ms. Vilma Morales Quillama (Peru), Ms. Anna Graczyk (Poland), Ms. Victorine Augustine Pinas (Suriname), Mr. Andreas Buser (Switzerland), Mr. Nadjo N'ladon (Togo), Mr. Youssef Zidi (Tunisia), Ms. Svitlana Sukhorebra (Ukraine).

8. The members of the Committee from Pakistan and Yemen were unable to attend.

9. The following States and regional economic integration organizations were represented as observers: Australia, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Croatia, Czechia, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Norway, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea,

Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

10. The United Nations Environment Programme was represented as an observer. Non-governmental organizations were also represented as observers. The names of those organizations are included in the list of participants (UNEP/POPS/POPRC.14/INF/14).

III. Rotation of the membership

11. Introducing the item, the representative of the Secretariat drew attention to the information provided in document UNEP/POPS/POPRC.14/INF/3 on the newly appointed members of the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee and forthcoming rotation of the membership in May 2020. The Conference of the Parties, by decision SC-8/9, had appointed the 14 experts who had been designated by Parties to serve as members of the Committee with terms of office from 5 May 2016 to 4 May 2020, together with 17 new experts to serve with terms of office from 5 May 2018 to 4 May 2022. Following the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the Governments of Austria, Luxembourg and Pakistan had informed the Secretariat of the replacement of the experts they had designated to serve as members of the Committee. The curricula vitae of those replacement experts, a summary on the rotation of the membership and the contact information of the current and newly appointed members were set out in the document before the Committee. At its thirteenth meeting, the Committee had elected Ms. Sukhorebra (Ukraine) to serve as Vice-Chair of the Committee with a term of office commencing on 5 May 2018. Finally, he said that the terms of office of the remaining 14 members would expire on 4 May 2020. Pursuant to paragraph 2 of the terms of reference of the Committee, the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting would need to appoint new members to fill those forthcoming vacancies on the Committee with a term of office running from 5 May 2020 to 4 May 2024.

12. The Committee took note of the information presented.

IV. Technical work

A. Consideration of a draft risk profile on perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (CAS No: 355-46-4, PFHxS), its salts and PFHxS-related compounds

13. In considering the sub-item, the Committee had before it a note by the Secretariat on the draft risk profile for perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (CAS No: 355-46-4, PFHxS), its salts and PFHxS-related compounds (UNEP/POPS/POPRC.14/2); and notes by the Secretariat containing additional information on those substances (UNEP/POPS/POPRC.14/INF/4) and a compilation of comments and responses relating to the draft risk profile (UNEP/POPS/POPRC.14/INF/5).

14. Introducing the sub-item, the representative of the Secretariat recalled that by decision POPRC-13/3 the Committee had established an intersessional working group to further review the proposal to list PFHxS, its salts and PFHxS-related compounds in Annexes A, B and/or C to the Stockholm Convention, and to prepare a draft risk profile pertaining to the chemical in accordance with Annex E to the Convention. The draft risk profile prepared by the intersessional working group, along with additional information and comments, were set out in the documents before the Committee.

15. Mr. Dawson, chair of the intersessional working group, gave a presentation on the work of the group in developing the draft risk profile.

16. In the ensuing discussion, several members remarked on the size and complexity of the task undertaken by the intersessional working group, and there was agreement that the draft risk profile provided a sound basis for further discussion of the matter by the Committee. One member said that further consideration needed to be given to several issues, including clear definition of which chemicals, with their specific names, might be considered for further control; uncertainty regarding analytical methods used in studies of long-range transport; and ensuring that supportive data, in particular production data, were up to date and accurate. Another member agreed that additional information was needed on the complex matter of PFHxS-related compounds.

17. One member said that the greater occurrence of the chemicals in the environment than the reported levels of production indicated the possibility of there being unidentified major sources of emission, which needed to be identified for the risk management evaluation phase. Further discussion was also needed on the use of the read-across approach to compare data on PFHxS with those on other per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), in order to ensure consistency and to fill data gaps, for example on toxicity. Another member said that it would be instructive to obtain further information on the main sources of release of the chemical into the environment; and on the accumulation in humans

of different ages, to shed light on the long half-life of PFHxS in humans compared to PFOS and PFOA; and the implications for control of the concentration levels found for PFHxS in products and articles.

18. One member said that experimental evidence from studies on PFHxS, supported by equivalent studies on PFOA and PFOS, indicated adverse effects on human health. The European Human Biomonitoring Initiative aimed to provide better evidence of the exposure of citizens to those and other chemicals, and the possible health effects. Another member said that while there had not been a long history of research into PFHxS, its salts and PFHxS-related compounds, experimental studies, including those on the combined effects of chemicals (including PFHxS), indicated a clear risk to human health.

19. The Committee established a contact group, chaired by Mr. Dawson, to further revise the draft risk profile on PFHxS, its salts and PFHxS-related compounds and to prepare a draft decision, taking into account the discussions in plenary.

20. Subsequently, the Committee adopted decision POPRC-14/1, by which it adopted the risk profile for perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), its salts and PFHxS-related compounds, and decided to establish an intersessional working group to prepare a risk management evaluation that included an analysis of possible control measures for perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), its salts and PFHxS-related compounds in accordance with Annex F to the Convention. The decision is set out in annex I to the present report and the risk profile is set out in document UNEP/POPS/POPRC.14/6/Add.1.

B. Consideration of a recommendation to the Conference of the Parties on pentadecafluorooctanoic acid (CAS No: 335-67-1, PFOA, perfluorooctanoic acid), its salts and PFOA-related compounds

21. In considering the sub-item, the Committee had before it a note by the Secretariat on further assessment of information on pentadecafluorooctanoic acid (CAS No: 335-67-1, PFOA, perfluorooctanoic acid), its salts and PFOA-related compounds (UNEP/POPS/POPRC.14/3), as well as comments and responses relating to the draft assessment of information on PFOA, its salts and PFOA-related compounds (UNEP/POPS/POPRC.14/INF/7). It also had before it a note by the Secretariat containing information on note (ii) of part I of Annex A to the Convention and the scope of the reference to stockpiles in accordance with Article 6 of the Stockholm Convention (UNEP/POPS/POPRC.14/INF/6).

22. Introducing the sub-item, the representative of the Secretariat recalled that by decision POPRC-13/2, the Committee had recommended to the Conference of the Parties that it consider listing PFOA, its salts and PFOA-related compounds in Annex A or B to the Convention with specific exemptions as described in paragraph 2 of that decision. In the same decision, it had also invited Parties and observers to provide additional information to assist the Committee in defining specific exemptions for the production and use of the chemicals in a number of specified applications; in further evaluating the chemicals' unintentional formation and release; and in further evaluating the chemical identity of PFOA-related compounds. It had also established an intersessional working group to assess the additional information provided by Parties and observers.

23. As use in fire-fighting foams was one of the most complicated applications for which it had sought additional information, the Committee agreed to hear presentations by a fire-fighting foam expert panel, including an invited expert, who would provide the perspective of producers, users and regulators, as well as information on alternatives.

24. Mr. Adhikari, chair of the intersessional working group, first presented the outcome of the group's work. The Committee then heard presentations by: Mr. John Olav Ottesen of the European Committee of the Manufacturers of Fire Protection Equipment and Fire Fighting Vehicles presented the producer's perspective; Mr. Niall Ramsden from LASTFIRE, a consortium of international oil companies developing best practice in storage tank fire hazard management, provided the user's viewpoint; Mr. Kalle Kivelä of the European Chemicals Agency spoke from the regulator's standpoint; and Mr. Roger Klein of the John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York, provided an overview of alternatives. Following the presentations, the panel responded to questions from members.

25. In the ensuing discussion, several members spoke about the complications surrounding PFOA and the difficulty of gathering complete information on its applications. One said that there were so many sectors involved in using the substance that it would be difficult to compile all its uses, and another said that although the intersessional work and presentations at the current meeting had

answered many questions, information was still lacking on many of the applications and on the exemptions that would be needed. Even in the case of fire-fighting foams, where members had access to good information and the manufacturers and end users had made strong arguments for an exemption, the consequences of using the foams merited discussion, as an exemption would result in large amounts being released into the environment. A third member said that acquiring full evidence for all PFOA-related compounds might not be possible, but as alternatives were available, the Committee should take a holistic view of the chemical and aim for no exemptions, leave no room for manipulation by chemists and restrict even unintentional releases.

26. A few members mentioned the importance of providing the best possible advice to the Conference of the Parties based on the information the Committee had before it. One said that in doing so, the members should aim to maximize the management of risk by choosing control measures that would achieve the greatest reduction in PFOA use globally. Another stressed the need for the Committee to be as consistent as possible in deciding whether uses required an exemption.

27. One member provided new estimates of PFOA levels in the environment in Europe, saying that they should be taken into account in the discussion on listing the chemical in Annex C.

28. The Committee established a contact group, chaired by Mr. Ferry, to further revise the draft assessment of the information on PFOA, its salts and PFOA-related compounds, and to prepare a draft decision, taking into account the discussions in plenary.

29. Subsequently, the chair of the contact group reported back on the group's work and introduced a revised draft assessment for adoption as an addendum to the risk management evaluation on PFOA, its salts and PFOA-related compounds. He also introduced a draft decision on the matter, which combined elements of decision POPRC-13/2 and new text.

30. The representative of the Secretariat drew attention to the footnote in the draft decision, which was aimed at harmonizing the name used for the chemical in work being done under both the Stockholm Convention and the Rotterdam Convention.

31. During the discussion on the matter, all those who spoke expressed support for the proposed decision, describing it as a good compromise arrived at through lengthy discussion. One member said that it was particularly important to quickly limit or prohibit the use of fire-fighting foams containing PFOA compounds for training purposes, and another observed that the issue of fire-fighting foams was cross-cutting and the approach used for PFOA would be applicable to future discussions on other chemicals. One member proposed that the footnote relating to the name of the chemical in the draft decision also be included in the proposed addendum to the risk management evaluation.

32. One member, while supporting the decision text, said that a five-year exemption for replacing all fire-fighting foams might prove insufficient, as all associated equipment might need to be replaced. Another said, however, that the proposed staged phase-out of PFOA and PFOA-related fire-fighting foams was realistic and easily achievable.

33. One member informed the Committee that with respect to fire-fighting foams, Japan intended to submit a notification of articles in use before or on the date of entry into force, in accordance with note (ii) to Annex A, should PFOA, its salts and PFOA-related compounds be listed therein.

34. The Committee then adopted decision POPRC-14/2, by which it adopted the addendum to the risk management evaluation for PFOA, its salts and PFOA-related compounds as orally amended; decided to recommend to the Conference of the Parties that it consider listing PFOA, its salts and PFOA-related compounds in Annex A to the Convention with specific exemptions; and recommended to the Conference of the Parties that it consider encouraging Parties not to replace fire-fighting foam that contained or might contain PFOA, its salts and PFOA-related compounds with short-chain per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances due to their persistence and mobility, as well as their potential negative environmental, human health and socioeconomic impacts. The decision is set out in annex I to the present report and the addendum to the risk management evaluation is set out in document UNEP/POPS/POPRC.14/6/Add.2.

C. Process for the evaluation of perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride pursuant to paragraphs 5 and 6 of part III of Annex B to the Convention

35. In considering the sub-item, the Committee had before it a note by the Secretariat on the process for the evaluation of perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride (PFOSF) pursuant to paragraphs 5 and 6 of part III of Annex B to the Stockholm Convention (UNEP/POPS/POPRC.14/4), a note by the Secretariat on a draft report on the assessment

of alternatives to PFOS, its salts and PFOSF (UNEP/POPS/POPRC.14/INF/8) and an addendum thereto (UNEP/POPS/POPRC.14/INF/8/Add.1), as well as a note by the Secretariat on the draft report on the evaluation of PFOS, its salts and PFOSF (UNEP/POPS/POPRC.14/INF/9).

36. Introducing the sub-item, the representative of the Secretariat recalled that under paragraph 5 of part III of Annex B to the Convention, the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention was required to evaluate the continued need for PFOS, its salts and PFOSF for the various acceptable purposes and specific exemptions listed in Annex B on the basis of available scientific, technical, environmental and economic information. For its part, paragraph 6 of part III of Annex B required that the evaluation take place no later than in 2015 and every four years thereafter, in conjunction with a regular meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

37. She further recalled that the Conference of the Parties, by its decision SC-6/4, had adopted a process for the evaluation of PFOS, its salts and PFOSF, and had subsequently revised, through its decision SC-7/5, the schedule for the evaluation process and decided to undertake the next evaluation of PFOS, its salts and PFOSF at its ninth meeting.

38. Accordingly, by its decision POPRC-13/4, the Committee had established an intersessional working group to undertake the activities in the process set out in the annex to decision SC-6/4 and agreed to work in accordance with the terms of reference set out in the annex to document UNEP/POPS/POPRC.13/INF/9. In its decision POPRC-13/2, the Committee had further decided to address how to proceed with sulfluramid within the process for the evaluation of PFOS, its salts and PFOSF, while noting that there was evidence that sulfluramid degraded to PFOA and that sulfluramid was included in the risk profile on PFOS, its salts and PFOSF.

39. In line with the above-mentioned decisions, the intersessional working group had prepared a draft report on the assessment of alternatives to PFOS, its salts and PFOSF (UNEP/POPS/POPRC.14/INF/8, annex). Following the release of the draft report, the chair of the group, Mr. Janssen, had revised four sections of chapter 3 and prepared additional draft text to be inserted in the executive summary and chapter 2, as well as new appendices 3 and 4. The additional and revised draft text was set out in the annex to document UNEP/POPS/POPRC.14/INF/8/Add.1.

40. The Secretariat had prepared a draft report on the evaluation of PFOS, its salts and PFOSF (UNEP/POPS/POPRC.14/INF/9, annex), and would revise and finalize the report for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting on the basis of the discussion at the current meeting and any additional submissions from Parties. The proposed action by the Committee on the sub-item was contained in the note by the Secretariat (UNEP/POPS/POPRC.14/4).

41. Mr. Janssen presented the draft report on the assessment of alternatives to PFOS, its salts and PFOSF (UNEP/POPS/POPRC.14/INF/8, annex) and the proposed changes to the draft report (UNEP/POPS/POPRC.14/INF/8/Add.1, annex).

42. In the ensuing discussion, members expressed appreciation to the intersessional working group and its chair for the draft report, which they said was encouraging in that it showed that alternative products or processes existed for most of the uses of PFOS, its salts and PFOSF.

43. Concern was expressed that, as was shown in the report, a full assessment of alternatives to PFOS, its salts and PFOSF was still hampered by confidential business information, and the suggestion was made that when screening potential alternatives to PFOS, its salts and PFOSF used as pesticides, the Committee could rely on information provided in the most comprehensive pesticide assessments conducted by the European Union.

44. With regard to the draft report, one member suggested that for the screening assessment of permethrin and cyfluthrin the outcome of the assessment of alternatives to endosulfan conducted by the Committee at its eighth meeting should be considered.

45. Responding to questions from members, Mr. Janssen clarified that the choice of alternatives depended on their function, rather than their chemical composition, so while in the case of fire-fighting foams alternative substances tended to be fluorinated and structurally similar to PFOS, when it came to pesticide uses chemicals with very different structures could serve the same purpose. In the case of hydraulic fluids, it was unclear whether alternatives to PFOS, its salts and PFOSF contained fluorinated substances because the full list of ingredients of such products was considered confidential business information and was not provided in the product material safety data sheets.

46. One member expressed support for further narrowing the acceptable purposes for PFOS, its salts and PFOSF, and sought clarification regarding the process that the Committee and the Conference of the Parties had to follow to eliminate or modify certain acceptable purposes set out in Annex B to the Convention.
47. The representative of the Secretariat invited the Committee to take note of document UNEP/POPS/COP.8/8, in which the Secretariat provided information on the possible actions that could be taken by the Conference of the Parties, should the Conference of the Parties conclude that there was no continued need for the various acceptable purposes for PFOS, its salts and PFOSF.
48. The Committee established a contact group, chaired by Mr. Janssen, to further revise the draft report and to prepare a draft decision on PFOS, its salts and PFOSF based on an initial text to be prepared by the Secretariat, taking into account the discussions in plenary.
49. Subsequently, the Committee adopted decision POPRC-14/3, in which it decided, among other things, to submit the report on the assessment of alternatives to PFOS, its salts and PFOSF to the Conference of the Parties for consideration at its ninth meeting; to request the Secretariat to finalize its report on the evaluation of information on PFOS, its salts and PFOSF on the basis of comments and suggestions provided by the Committee and to submit it to the Conference of the Parties for consideration at its ninth meeting; to recommend that the Conference of the Parties consider amending Annex B to the Stockholm Convention taking into account the recommendations set out in the annex to the decision; and to recommend that the Conference of the Parties encourage the Parties that were using sulfluramid as insect bait for the control of leaf-cutting ants to register an acceptable purpose by notifying the Secretariat in accordance with Annex B to the Convention. The decision is set out in annex I to the present report.
50. One member, requesting that his statement be reflected in the present report, said that while he had supported the adoption of the decision in the light of the precautionary principle and in a spirit of compromise, cost-effective and environmentally sound alternatives to PFOS were not available for all uses and, when it came to the use of PFOS in fire-fighting foam, there was a need to strike a balance between the possible environmental benefits obtained from phasing out such use on the one hand and the benefits of saving lives and property on the other.

V. Report on activities for effective participation in the work of the Committee

51. The representative of the Secretariat introduced a report on activities for effective participation in the work of the Committee (UNEP/POPS/POPRC.14/INF/10), outlining the capacity-building and training activities carried out and planned since the previous meeting of the Committee. She drew special attention to a joint regional workshop for the Central and Eastern European region that had been held in Brno, Czechia, from 6 to 8 February 2018, to enhance the effective participation of Parties to the Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions in the work of the Chemical Review Committee of the Rotterdam Convention and the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee of the Stockholm Convention, with financial support provided by the European Union, Germany and Norway. She drew attention to awareness-raising materials on newly listed POPs developed by the Secretariat, including recordings of webinars conducted, which were available on the website of the Stockholm Convention. She stressed that, subject to the availability of resources, the Secretariat was planning to organize similar joint regional workshops in other regions during the biennium 2018–2019.
52. In the ensuing discussion, members expressed appreciation to the Secretariat for the activities conducted and said that enhancing the effective participation of members and others in the work of the Committee was critical to enhancing the effectiveness of the Stockholm Convention by ensuring that the deliberations of the Conference of the Parties had a strong scientific basis. As for potential future activities, support was expressed for the planned joint regional workshops, and one member suggested that thematic workshops on specific chemicals or issues would be very useful in helping the Parties to acquire the necessary technical and scientific knowledge ahead of relevant meetings.
53. The Secretariat took note of the suggestions and the Committee took note of the information presented.

VI. Workplan for the intersessional period between the fourteenth and fifteenth meetings of the Committee

54. In its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it a note by the Secretariat on a draft workplan for the intersessional period between the fourteenth and fifteenth meetings of the Committee (UNEP/POPS/POPRC.14/5). The representative of the Secretariat introduced the item, outlining the information in the note, following which the Committee adopted the workplan without amendment.

55. In accordance with paragraph 29 of the annex to decision SC-1/7, the Committee established an intersessional working group to carry forward the work necessary to implement its decision.

56. The composition of the intersessional working group is set out in annex II to the present report, and the workplan is set out in annex III.

VII. Venue and date of the fifteenth meeting of the Committee

57. The Committee decided that its fifteenth meeting would be scheduled to be held at the headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Rome from 30 September to 4 October 2019, back to back with the fifteenth meeting of the Chemical Review Committee of the Rotterdam Convention. It was further understood that the Chair, in consultation with the Vice-Chair and the Secretariat, might adjust the meeting arrangements to accord with the work requirements.

VIII. Other matters

A. Suggestions for improving the ways of presenting information in risk profile and risk management evaluation documents

58. In considering the sub-item, the Committee had before it a note by the Secretariat on outlines for risk profiles and risk management evaluations (UNEP/POPS/POPRC.13/INF/11), which had been presented to the Committee at its thirteenth meeting but the discussion of which had been deferred to the current meeting.

59. Introducing the sub-item, the representative of the Secretariat noted that, when drafting risk profiles and risk management evaluations, intersessional working groups had been using the risk profile outline agreed upon by the Committee at its first meeting and the risk management evaluation outline agreed upon by the Committee at its third meeting, which covered the information required under, respectively, Annex E and Annex F to the Stockholm Convention. In line with the two outlines, which were reproduced in document UNEP/POPS/POPRC.13/INF/11, intersessional working groups had done their utmost to limit the length of the risk profiles and risk management evaluations while providing all the information made available to the Committee on specific chemicals, for instance by using tables, figures and information documents. At the current meeting, the Committee was invited to discuss possible ways of further improving the presentation of the information contained in risk profiles and risk management evaluations in order to meet the needs of the Conference of the Parties while ensuring conformity with the requirements of the above-mentioned outlines.

60. In the ensuing discussion, members made a number of suggestions for improving risk profiles and risk management evaluations, taking into account the past experience of intersessional working groups. Proposals presented by members included the examination, in risk management evaluations dealing with several related substances, of the information available on such substances by use or by application; the specification in risk profiles of the most reliable scientific data that had been compiled and which supported the Committee's conclusions; the inclusion in risk profiles of examples to substantiate the Committee's statements only in cases where there was uncertainty or dissenting views on such statements; and the careful consideration of alternatives in risk management evaluations to ensure that potential alternatives did not exhibit persistent organic pollutant characteristics.

61. A few members stressed the need to explore ways of incorporating information related to developing countries in risk profiles and risk management evaluations to ensure that the scope of such documents was truly global. One member expressed support for the proposal made by the representative of an observer that, when the Committee made a recommendation to list a chemical and its "related compounds" in the Stockholm Convention, the Secretariat produce and share with the Parties, for instance through the Convention website, an indicative list of chemicals that might be considered "related compounds".

62. With regard to the drafting process for risk profiles and risk management evaluations, one member stressed the importance of presenting all the information on specific chemicals to be considered at Committee meetings during the intersessional period in order to enable members and observers to analyse such information prior to meetings.

63. While one member stressed the importance of ensuring the quality of scientific data used in risk profiles, another said that there was no need for the Committee to re-evaluate data that had already been validated by regulatory agencies. One member suggested that the main topics discussed by the Committee should be listed together with corresponding information on how they had been or were to be addressed, which would be a helpful document for delegates attending meetings of the Conference of the Parties who had not followed the discussions of the Committee. Another member highlighted the need for more information on the chemicals being listed, such as a fact sheet for each chemical outlining the salient details.

64. In response to a query from a member on whether the recommendations presented at the current meeting could be taken on board by the intersessional working group established at the meeting, the Chair replied that the group might find it useful to examine information on related chemicals by use or by application in preparing the draft risk management evaluation.

B. From science to action

65. Introducing the item, the representative of the Secretariat said that updates to the work on “From science to action”, including revisions to the draft road map for science to action, were presented in document UNEP/POPS/POPRC.14/INF/11. The goal of the road map was to strengthen the science–policy interface by engaging Parties and others in informed dialogue for enhanced science-based action in the implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions at the national and regional levels.

66. During the ensuing discussion, several members emphasized the importance of ensuring that policy formulation on chemicals was properly informed by scientific knowledge. One member, supported by others, noted the imbalance between developed and developing countries with regard to the generation of information, the accessibility of data, and the technical capacity and human resources to process the data. In that regard, knowledge sharing to fill information gaps was necessary. He added that gaps at the country level also needed to be addressed, including between researchers working in isolation, and between scientists and policymakers. Another member said that greater efforts should be made to ensure conformity in the methods applied when gathering, processing and presenting data to ensure comparability of data sets. Another member said that the road map would help in emphasizing the responsibility and accountability of national authorities in supporting science-related activities.

67. The Committee took note of the information provided.

C. Preparations for the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties

68. The representative of the Secretariat provided information on the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention, which would be held back to back with the next meetings of the conferences of the Parties to the Basel and Rotterdam conventions, in Geneva, from 29 April to 10 May 2019. As decided by the conferences of the Parties in 2017, the 2019 meetings would not include a high-level segment. Within available resources, regional preparatory meetings for the conferences of the Parties would be held in March 2019.

69. The Committee took note of the information provided.

IX. Adoption of the report

70. The Committee adopted the present report on the basis of the draft report (UNEP/POPS/POPRC.14/L.1) on the understanding that the finalization of the report would be entrusted to the Rapporteur, working in consultation with the Secretariat.

X. Closure of the meeting

71. Following the customary exchange of courtesies, the meeting was declared closed at 4.15 p.m. on Friday, 21 September 2018.

Annex I

Decisions adopted by the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee at its fourteenth meeting

POPRC-14/1: Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), its salts and PFHxS-related compounds

POPRC-14/2: Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) its salts and PFOA-related compounds

POPRC-14/3: Evaluation of perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride (PFOSF) pursuant to paragraphs 5 and 6 of part III of Annex B to the Stockholm Convention

POPRC-14/1: Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), its salts and PFHxS-related compounds

The Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee,

Having completed an evaluation of the proposal by Norway to list perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), its salts and PFHxS-related compounds, defined as any substance that contains the chemical moiety C₆F₁₃SO₂- as one of its structural elements and that potentially degrades to PFHxS, in Annexes A, B and/or C to the Stockholm Convention and having decided at its thirteenth meeting, in its decision POPRC-13/3, that the proposal meets the criteria set out in Annex D to the Convention,

Having also completed the risk profile for perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), its salts and PFHxS-related compounds in accordance with paragraph 6 of Article 8 of the Convention,

1. *Adopts* the risk profile for perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), its salts and PFHxS-related compounds;¹
2. *Decides*, in accordance with paragraph 7 (a) of Article 8 of the Convention, that perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), its salts and PFHxS-related compounds are likely as a result of their long-range environmental transport to lead to significant adverse human health and environmental effects such that global action is warranted;
3. *Also decides*, in accordance with paragraph 7 (a) of Article 8 of the Convention and paragraph 29 of the annex to decision SC-1/7 of the Conference of the Parties, to establish an intersessional working group to prepare a risk management evaluation that includes an analysis of possible control measures for perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), its salts and PFHxS-related compounds in accordance with Annex F to the Convention;
4. *Invites*, in accordance with paragraph 7 (a) of Article 8 of the Convention, Parties and observers to submit to the Secretariat the information specified in Annex F by 26 November 2018.

POPRC-14/2: Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and PFOA-related compounds

The Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee,

Recalling its decision POPRC-13/2, by which it recommended to the Conference of the Parties that it consider listing perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and PFOA-related compounds² in Annex A or B to the Convention with specific exemptions as specified in paragraph 2 (a)–(c) of that decision;

Having assessed the information provided in accordance with paragraphs 3 to 5 of decision POPRC-13/2,³

Recognizing that a transition to the use of short-chain per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) for dispersive applications such as fire-fighting foams is not a suitable option from an environmental and human health point of view and that some time may be needed for a transition to alternatives without PFASs,

1. *Adopts* the addendum to the risk management evaluation for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and PFOA-related compounds;⁴
2. *Decides*, in accordance with paragraph 9 of Article 8 of the Convention, to recommend to the Conference of the Parties that it consider listing perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and PFOA-related compounds in Annex A to the Convention with specific exemptions for the following:

¹ UNEP/POPS/POPRC.14/6/Add.1.

² The titles of decisions POPRC-12/2 and POPRC-13/2 refer to “pentadecafluorooctanoic acid (CAS No: 335-67-1, PFOA, perfluorooctanoic acid), its salts and PFOA-related compounds”, consistent with the proposal for the listing of the chemicals submitted by the European Union (UNEP/POPS/POPRC.11/5). During the intersessional period, however, the chemicals that are the subject of these decisions were referred to as “perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and PFOA-related compounds”. Both terms designate the same group of chemicals, but the phrase “perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and PFOA-related compounds” is more consistent with other references to these chemicals. As noted above, the Committee has used the latter name in the present decision. The latter name will therefore be used henceforth to refer to the chemicals covered by decisions POPRC-12/2 and POPRC-13/2 in documents prepared under the auspices of the Stockholm Convention.

³ UNEP/POPS/POPRC.14/3.

⁴ UNEP/POPS/POPRC.14/6/Add.2.

- (a) For five years from the date of entry into force of the amendment in accordance with Article 4:
- (i) Manufacture of semiconductors or related electronic devices:
 - a. Equipment or fabrication plant-related infrastructure containing fluoropolymers and/or fluoroelastomers with PFOA residues;
 - b. Legacy equipment or legacy fabrication plant-related infrastructure: maintenance;
 - c. Photo-lithography or etch processes;
 - (ii) Photographic coatings applied to films;
 - (iii) Textiles for oil and water repellency for the protection of workers from dangerous liquids that comprise risks to their health and safety;
 - (iv) Invasive and implantable medical devices;
 - (v) Fire-fighting foam for liquid fuel vapour suppression and liquid fuel fires (Class B fires) already in installed systems, including both mobile and fixed systems, taking due account of the possible related control measures specified in the annex to the present decision;
- (b) For ten years from the date of entry into force of the amendment for manufacture of semiconductors or related electronic devices: refurbishment parts containing fluoropolymers and/or fluoroelastomers with PFOA residues for legacy equipment or legacy refurbishment parts;
- (c) For use of perfluorooctyl iodide, production of perfluorooctyl bromide for the purpose of producing pharmaceutical products with a review of continued need for exemptions. The specific exemption should expire in any case at the latest in 2036;

3. *Recommends* to the Conference of the Parties that it consider encouraging Parties not to replace fire-fighting foam that contains or may contain PFOA, its salts and PFOA-related compounds with short-chain PFASs due to their persistency and mobility as well as potential negative environmental, human health and socioeconomic impacts.

Annex to decision POPRC-14/2

Possible related control measures for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and PFOA-related compounds

Part [X]

PFOA, its salts and PFOA-related compounds

1. The use of PFOA, its salts and PFOA-related compounds shall be eliminated except for Parties that have notified the Secretariat of their intention to use them in accordance with Article 4.
2. Each Party that has registered for an exemption pursuant to Article 4 for the use of PFOA, its salts and PFOA-related compounds for fire-fighting foam shall:
 - (a) Notwithstanding paragraph 2 of Article 3, ensure that fire-fighting foam that contains or may contain PFOA, its salts and PFOA-related compounds shall not be exported or imported except for the purpose of environmentally sound disposal as set forth in paragraph 1 (d) of Article 6;
 - (b) Not use fire-fighting foam that contains or may contain PFOA, its salts and PFOA-related compounds for training or testing purposes;
 - (c) By the end of 2022, restrict uses of fire-fighting foam that contains or may contain PFOA, its salts and PFOA-related compounds to sites where all releases can be contained. Containment measures, such as bunds and ponds, shall be controlled, impervious and not allow firewater, wastewater, run-off and other wastes to be released to the environment (e.g., to soils, groundwater, waterways and storm water);
 - (d) Ensure that all firewater, wastewater, run-off, foam and other wastes are managed in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6;
 - (e) Make determined efforts designed to lead to the environmentally sound management of fire-fighting foam stockpiles and wastes that contain or may contain PFOA, its salts and PFOA-related compounds, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6, as soon as possible.

POPRC-14/3: Evaluation of perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride (PFOSF) pursuant to paragraphs 5 and 6 of part III of Annex B to the Stockholm Convention

The Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee,

Recalling decision SC-6/4, by which the Conference of the Parties adopted a process, set out in the annex to that decision, for the evaluation of perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride (PFOSF) pursuant to paragraphs 5 and 6 of part III of Annex B to the Stockholm Convention,

Having completed the second assessment of alternatives to PFOS, its salts and PFOSF in accordance with paragraph 3 of decision SC-6/4⁵ and having reviewed the draft report of the Secretariat on the evaluation of information on PFOS, its salts and PFOSF⁶ in accordance with the terms of reference for the assessment,⁷

1. *Decides* to submit the report on the assessment of alternatives to PFOS, its salts and PFOSF⁸ to the Conference of the Parties for consideration at its ninth meeting;
2. *Requests* the Secretariat to finalize its report on the evaluation of information on PFOS, its salts and PFOSF⁹ on the basis of comments and suggestions provided by the Committee taking into account the discussions at the fourteenth meeting of the Committee and to submit it to the Conference of the Parties for consideration at its ninth meeting;
3. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties consider amending Annex B to the Convention taking into account the recommendations set out in the annex to the present decision;
4. *Also recommends* that the Conference of the Parties encourage Parties that are using sulfluramid as insect bait for the control of leaf-cutting ants from *Atta* spp. and *Acromyrmex* spp. to register for an acceptable purpose by notifying the Secretariat in accordance with Annex B to the Convention;
5. *Requests* the Secretariat to revise, by 31 October 2018, the report on the assessment of alternatives to PFOS, its salts and PFOSF set out in the respective annexes to documents UNEP/POPS/POPRC.14/INF/8 and UNEP/POPS/POPRC.14/INF/8/Add.1, taking into account the discussions at the fourteenth meeting;
6. *Invites* Parties and observers to provide, by 30 November 2018, comments on the revised report;
7. *Requests* the Secretariat to further revise the report on the assessment of alternatives to PFOS, its salts and PFOSF, taking into account the comments received in accordance with paragraph 6 above for submission to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Annex to decision POPRC-14/3

Recommendations on the continued need for perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride (PFOSF) for various the various acceptable purposes and specific exemptions

A. Acceptable purposes

(a) Photo-imaging:

Based on the assessment of the use of alternatives to perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride (PFOSF) for photographic coatings applied to film, paper and printing plates, the Committee recommends that the acceptable purpose for the use of PFOS, its salts and PFOSF for photo-imaging no longer be available under the Convention.

⁵ UNEP/POPS/POPRC.14/INF/8, UNEP/POPS/POPRC.14/INF/8/Add.1.

⁶ UNEP/POPS/POPRC.14/INF/9.

⁷ UNEP/POPS/POPRC.13/INF/9.

⁸ UNEP/POPS/POPRC.14/INF/13.

⁹ UNEP/POPS/POPRC.14/INF/9.

(b) Photo-resist and anti-reflective coatings for semiconductors; etching agent for compound semiconductors and ceramic filters:

Based on the steadily declining use of PFOS, its salts and PFOSF for semiconductors (photo-resist and anti-reflective coatings for semiconductors; etching agent for compound semiconductors and ceramic filters) and the commercial availability of alternatives, the Committee recommends that the acceptable purpose for the use of PFOS, its salts and PFOSF for photo-resist and anti-reflective coatings for semiconductors and as etching agent for compound semiconductors and ceramic filters no longer be available under the Convention.

(c) Aviation hydraulic fluids:

Based on the assessment and the availability of alternatives and the withdrawal of a number of Parties from the register of acceptable purposes, the Committee recommends that the acceptable purpose for the use of PFOS, its salts and PFOSF for aviation hydraulic fluids no longer be available under the Convention.

(d) Metal plating (hard metal plating) only in closed-loop systems:

Based on the availability of alternatives to PFOS, its salts and PFOSF for metal plating (hard metal plating) only in closed-loop systems and their assessment, and the fact that some Parties have indicated that the use of PFOS is either declining or has been completely phased out, while others have indicated a continued need for the use of PFOS, the Committee recommends that the use of PFOS, its salts and PFOSF for metal plating (hard metal plating) only in closed-loop systems be amended from an acceptable purpose to a specific exemption.

(e) Certain medical devices (such as ethylene tetrafluoroethylene copolymer (ETFE) layers and radio-opaque ETFE production, in vitro diagnostic medical devices, and CCD colour filters):

Based on its assessment, the Committee concluded that alternatives to the use of PFOS, its salts and PFOSF for certain medical devices are available and therefore recommends that the use of PFOS, its salts and PFOSF for certain medical devices (such as ethylene tetrafluoroethylene copolymer (ETFE) layers and radio-opaque ETFE production, in vitro diagnostic medical devices, and CCD colour filters) no longer be available under the Convention.

(f) Fire-fighting foam:

The assessment indicated that alternatives to PFOS-based fire-fighting foam are readily available in many countries and have been demonstrated to be technically feasible and economically viable but some have potentially negative environmental and health impacts. On that basis, the Committee recommends that the acceptable purposes for the production and use of PFOS, its salts and PFOSF for fire-fighting foam be amended to a specific exemption for the use of fire-fighting foam for liquid fuel vapour suppression and liquid fuel fires (Class B fires) already in installed systems, including both mobile and fixed systems, and with the same conditions specified in paragraphs 2 (a)–(e) of the annex to decision POPRC-14/2 on perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and PFOA-related compounds;

The Committee recognized that a transition to the use of short-chain per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) for dispersive applications such as fire-fighting foam is not a suitable option from an environmental and human health point of view and that some time may be needed for a transition to alternatives without PFASs.

(g) Insect bait for control of leaf-cutting ants from *Atta* spp. and *Acromyrmex* spp.:

The assessment of the use of alternatives to PFOS, its salts and PFOSF showed dissenting views on the need to use sulfluramid for combating leaf-cutting ants, the availability of alternatives, and the technical and economic feasibility and operational effectiveness of those alternatives;

The Committee discussed both the lack of clarity in the text of Annex B listing PFOS, its salts and PFOSF (as sulfluramid is not explicitly mentioned in the use entry) and the current widespread use of sulfluramid. Based on those discussions, the Committee suggests including “sulfluramid (CAS No: 4151-50-2)” in the entry for the listed acceptable purpose and specifying that the current acceptable purpose is meant for agricultural use only;

The Committee therefore recommends that the acceptable purpose be maintained and that the text of the use entry in the Annex be clarified as follows: “Insect baits with sulfluramid (CAS No: 4151-50-2) as an active ingredient for control of leaf-cutting ants from *Atta* spp. and *Acromyrmex* spp. for agricultural use only”;

The Committee encourages additional research and development of alternatives and, where alternatives are available, that they be used;

The Committee further encourages Parties to consider monitoring activities for sulfluramid, PFOS and other relevant degradation products in the different environmental compartments (soil, groundwater, surface water) of the application sites.

B. Specific exemptions

(a) Photo masks in the semiconductor and liquid crystal display (LCD) industries:

These industries have largely phased out the use of PFOS, its salts and PFOSF from this use. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the specific exemption for the use of PFOS, its salts and PFOSF for photo masks in the semiconductor and liquid crystal display (LCD) industries no longer be available under the Convention.

(b) Metal plating (hard metal plating); metal plating (decorative metal plating):

For metal plating (hard metal plating); metal plating (decorative plating), it is noted that for a number of Parties the notification has expired or been withdrawn. While there is uncertainty over the potential for conversion of Cr(VI) to Cr(III), based on the availability of viable alternatives, and the use of Cr(III) techniques in the case of decorative plating, the Committee recommends that the specific exemptions for the use of PFOS its salts and PFOSF for metal plating (hard metal plating) and metal plating (decorative metal plating) no longer be available under the Convention.

(c) Electric and electronic parts for some colour printers and colour copy machines:

PFOS, its salts and PFOSF for these uses has been largely phased out. This indicates that alternatives to PFOS are available and widely used. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the specific exemption for the use of PFOS, its salts and PFOSF for electric and electronic parts for some colour printers and colour copy machines no longer be available under the Convention.

(d) Insecticides for control of red imported fire ants and termites:

A range of chemical and non-chemical alternatives have been identified and it is indicated that these are widely available and technically feasible. These alternatives have been widely used. The Committee recommends that the specific exemption for the use of PFOS, its salts and PFOSF for insecticides for the control of red imported fire ants and termites no longer be available under the Convention.

(e) Chemically driven oil production:

The assessment showed that alternatives are widely available. Given the use of alternatives to PFOS, its salts and PFOSF in most oil-producing areas, the Committee recommends that the specific exemption for the use of PFOS, its salts and PFOSF for chemically driven oil production no longer be available under the Convention.

Annex II

Composition of an intersessional working group (2018–2019)

Working group on perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), its salts and PFHxS-related compounds

Committee members

Mr. Sylvain Bintein (Austria)
Ms. Tamara Kukharchyk (Belarus)
Ms. Estefania Moreira (Brazil)
Mr. Jean-François Ferry (Canada)
Ms. Rikke Holmberg (Denmark) (**Drafter**)
Ms. Thabile Ndlovu (Eswatini)
Mr. Sam Adu-Kumi (Ghana)
Mr. Manoj Gangeya (India)
Mr. Amir Nasser Ahmadi (Iran (Islamic Republic of))
Ms. Helen Jacobs (Jamaica)
Mr. Mineo Takatsuki (Japan)
Ms. Caroline Njoki Wamai (Kenya)
Ms. Mantoa Sekota (Lesotho)
Ms. Ingrid Hauzenberger (Luxemburg)
Mr. Rameshwar Adhikari (Nepal)
Mr. Martien Janssen (Netherlands)
Mr. Peter Dawson (New Zealand) (**Chair**)
Ms. Anna Graczyk (Poland)
Ms. Victorine Augustine Pinas (Suriname)
Mr. Andreas Buser (Switzerland)
Mr. Nadjo N'Ladon (Togo)
Mr. Youssef Zidi (Tunisia)
Ms. Svitlana Sukhorebra (Ukraine)

Observers

Ms. Cynthia Bainbridge (Canada)
Ms. Mingyu Qin (China)
Mr. Zhiyuan Ren (China)
Mr. Yangzhao Sun (China)
Mr. Mario Vujić (Croatia)
Mr. Pavel Čupr (Czechia)
Ms. Valentina Bertato (European Union)
Mr. Alexander Potrykus (European Union)
Mr. Timo Seppälä (Finland)
Ms. Sandrine Andres (France)

Ms. Caren Rauert (Germany)
Ms. Ajeng Arum Sari (Indonesia)
Mr. Kotaro Akiyama (Japan)
Mr. Tomoya Fukuda (Japan)
Ms. Nagako Hiki (Japan)
Ms. Hiroko Ichihara (Japan)
Mr. Akihiko Ikegawa (Japan)
Mr. Ryosuke Nabeoka (Japan)
Mr. Noriyasu Nagai (Japan)
Mr. Yasuyuki Suzuki (Japan)
Ms. Trine Celius (Norway)
Mr. Bjørn Munro Jenssen (Norway)
Ms. Christel Moræus Olsen (Norway)
Ms. Young Hee Kim (Republic of Korea)
Mr. Pavel Shirokov (Russian Federation)
Mr. Ivan Djurickovic (Serbia)
Ms. Noluzuko Gwayi (South Africa)
Ms. Maria Delvin (Sweden)
Mr. Ian Doyle (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Ms. Karissa Taylor Kovner (United States of America)
Ms. Laura Nazef (United States of America)
Ms. Pamela Miller (Alaska Community Action on Toxics)
Mr. Ronald Bock (FluoroCouncil)
Mr. Kevin Cockshott (FluoroCouncil)
Mr. Richard F. Holt (FluoroCouncil)
Mr. Takayuki Nakamura (FluoroCouncil)
Ms. Satoko Nakane (FluoroCouncil)
Ms. Makiko Yada (FluoroCouncil)
Mr. Eddy Michiels (Imaging and Printing Association Europe)
Mr. Zhanyun Wang (International Panel on Chemical Pollution)
Mr. Thierry Bluteau (International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN))
Ms. Sara Brosché (International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN))
Mr. Joseph DiGangi (International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN))
Mr. Nigel Holmes (International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN))
Ms. Eva Krüemmel (Inuit Circumpolar Council)
Ms. Juliana Berti (Leaf-Cutting Ant Baits Industries Association (ABRAISCA))
Mr. Edson Dias da Silva (Leaf-Cutting Ant Baits Industries Association (ABRAISCA))
Mr. Luiz Eugenio Pedro de Freitas (Leaf-Cutting Ant Baits Industries Association (ABRAISCA))
Mr. Luiz Carlos Forti (Leaf-Cutting Ant Baits Industries Association (ABRAISCA))
Mr. Ricardo Edson Merino (Leaf-Cutting Ant Baits Industries Association (ABRAISCA))

Annex III

Workplan for the preparation of a risk management evaluation during the intersessional period between the fourteenth and fifteenth meetings of the Committee

<i>Scheduled date</i>	<i>Interval between activities (weeks)</i>	<i>Activity (for each chemical under review)</i>
21 September 2018	–	The Committee establishes an intersessional working group
28 September 2018	1	The Secretariat requests Parties and observers to provide the information specified in Annex F for a risk management evaluation
26 November 2018	8	Parties and observers submit the information specified in Annex F for a risk management evaluation to the Secretariat
14 January 2019	7	The working group chair and the drafter complete the first draft
28 January 2019	2	The members of the working group submit comments on the first draft to the chair and the drafter
11 February 2019	2	The working group chair and the drafter finish their review of the comments from the working group and complete the second draft and a compilation of responses to those comments
18 February 2019	1	The Secretariat distributes the second draft to Parties and observers for comments
1 April 2019	6	Parties and observers submit their comments to the Secretariat
6 May 2019	5	The working group chair and the drafter review the comments from Parties and observers and complete the third draft and a compilation of responses to those comments
13 May 2019	1	The Secretariat sends the third draft to the working group
29 May 2019	2	The members of the working group submit their final comments on the third draft to the chair and the drafter
12 June 2019	2	The working group chair and the drafter review the final comments and complete the fourth (final) draft and a compilation of responses to those comments
17 June 2019	<1	The Secretariat sends the final draft to the Division of Conference Services, United Nations Office at Nairobi, for editing and translation
12 August 2019	8	The Division of Conference Services completes the editing and translation of the final draft
19 August 2019	1	The Secretariat distributes the final draft in the six official languages of the United Nations
30 September – 4 October 2019	6	Fifteenth meeting of the Committee