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STOCKHOLM CONVENTION

POCKET GUIDE FOR EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION IN THE POPs REVIEW COMMITTEE UNDER THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION

2021

UN environment programme

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The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from POPs by restricting and/or eliminating their production, use, trade, release and/or storage. POPs are chemicals characterized by following properties: persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic, and travel long distances through the environment.

The POPs Review Committee (POPRC) is a subsidiary body to the Convention mandated to review chemicals proposed for inclusion in Annexes A, B and/or C to the Convention. The Committee evaluates whether the proposed chemical satisfies the POPs criteria and makes recommendations to the Conference of the Parties (COP) to consider its listing in Annexes A, B and/or C to the Convention.

To support Parties to fully take part in the process for listing new chemicals, the POPRC developed the **"Handbook for effective participation in the work of the POPs Review Committee"** in 2008. The Handbook is available in English, French and Spanish for download at the Convention's website. You can also request the Secretariat for hard copies to be sent to you.

This **Pocket Guide** is a concise digest of the Handbook. The readers will understand the process for listing new chemicals under the Convention and approaches to collect information at the national level. In case of error, omission, interruption, deletion, defect, alteration of their contents, and any discrepancy between the present booklet, on the one hand, and the text of the Convention and/or the decisions of the POPRC and of the COP, on the other hand, the latter shall prevail.

CONTENTS

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IPCS	International Programme on Chemical Safety
MSDS	Material safety data sheets
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Health
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PRTR	Pollutant Release and Transfer Register

1. THE POPs REVIEW COMMITTEE (POPRC)

The POPRC is a scientific subsidiary body to the Stockholm Convention established in accordance with paragraph 6 of Article 19 for the purpose of reviewing chemicals proposed by Parties for listing in Annexes A, B, and/or C. Article 8 of the Stockholm Convention entails the reviewing process for proposed chemicals. Information requirements for the review are specified in Annexes D, E and F (see Appendix).

1.1 COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

The Committee consist of 31 government-designated members. The members are experts in chemical assessment or management. They are appointed by the COP on the basis of equitable geographical distribution (see Fig. 1), taking into account gender and the need for a balance between different types of expertise. Each regional group agrees on which Parties to nominate an expert. Each member serves on the Committee for a term of four years and for no more than two consecutive terms. One-half of the members rotate off every two years.

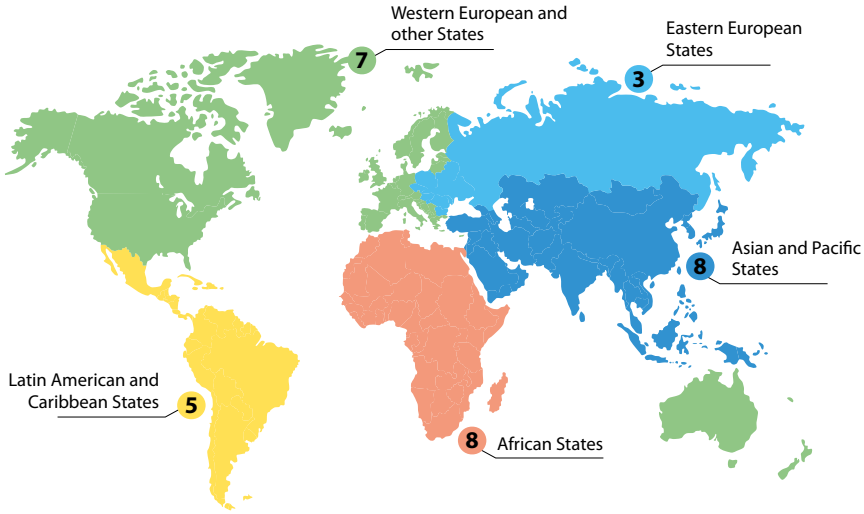


Figure 1: POPRC members according to regions

The Committee can also invite no more than 30 external experts to support its work. Parties may nominate experts for inclusion in the roster maintained by the Secretariat noting their areas of expertise or specific substance knowledge.

1.2 TERMS OF REFERENCE

The terms of reference of the Committee are contained in decision SC-1/7 and were revised in decisions SC-4/20 and SC-5/11. It provides the mandate, membership, invited experts, other participants, conflict of interest, confidentiality of data, officers of the Committee, administrative and procedural matters, workplans, meetings, language, recommendations and reports to the COP, and budget.

All members and invited experts provide their CV and submit a declaration of conflicts of interest in order to ensure the integrity and impartiality of the Committee. The declaration form is contained in decision SC-4/20.

1.3 DECISION MAKING IN THE COMMITTEE

The POPRC aims at decision making by consensus. It has, however, been foreseen in the Convention that the Committee may not always reach consensus. If all efforts at consensus have been exhausted and no consensus can be reached, recommendations to the COP are adopted by a two-thirds majority vote of the members present and voting. The terms of reference also state that any recommendation needs to be accompanied by reasons, as well as dissenting views and relevant supporting documents.

1.4 PARTIES AND OBSERVERS

All participants in the Committee meetings that are not members of the Committee are Observers, including representatives of Parties which are not members of the Committee. Observers play an important role in the Committee's work, as their input into the process, in particular in the development of the risk profile and the risk management evaluation, is crucial.

2. THE CHEMICAL REVIEW PROCESS

2.1 PARTY'S PROPOSAL FOR LISTING A CHEMICAL

Any Party may submit a proposal for listing a chemical in Annexes A, B and C to the Convention. The proposal must contain the information specified in Annex D to the Convention (see Appendix). In developing a proposal, a Party may be assisted by other Parties and/or by the Secretariat.

The proposing Party should, taking into account its capacity, provide supporting information for the Committee to review the proposal. Care should be taken that the information is relevant and of sufficient scientific quality. Scientific data from peer-reviewed journals has the highest priority. The cited information should be publicly available but "grey literature" or peer-reviewed assessments based on primary scientific data produced by national, regional or international organizations may also be used.

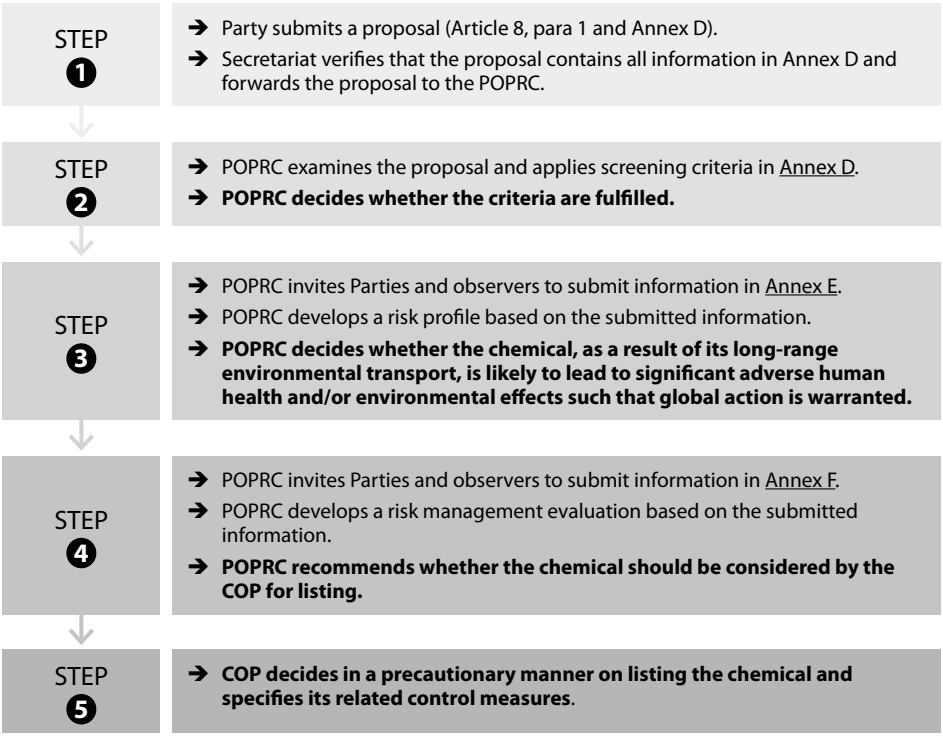
The Party's proposal to list the chemical should be sent to the Secretariat with an accompanying letter which states the Party's wish to list the chemical under the

Convention. In case the proposal documents are longer than 20 pages, a short summary in one of the six official languages of the United Nations, preferably in English, should be provided. The proposal should be submitted at least five months in advance of the meeting to be discussed.

Output of the proposal stage:

➔ A proposal for listing a new chemical is submitted to the Secretariat.

Flow-chart 1: Process for listing a chemical



Verification by the Secretariat

The Secretariat verifies whether the proposal contains all the information specified in Annex D. It should be noted that the Secretariat only checks the presence of the information, while the scientific evaluation is conducted by the Committee as part of the screening phase.

After the verification, the Secretariat forwards the proposal to the Committee and informs the Parties of its receipt.

Output of the verification stage:

➔ The proposal is forwarded to the Committee.

➔ Parties are informed of the submission of the proposal.

2.2 SCREENING BY THE COMMITTEE

The Committee examines the proposal and applies the screening criteria specified in Annex D. The evaluation should be done in a flexible and transparent way, taking all information provided into account in an integrative and balanced manner.

For any additional information to be provided at the meeting, a copy of the full reference documentation should be provided to ensure data acceptability.

If the Committee decides that the screening criteria have been fulfilled, the Secretariat makes the proposal and the evaluation of the Committee available to all Parties and observers and invites them to submit the information specified in Annex E (see Appendix) to prepare a draft risk profile. A form for information submission is available for download at the Convention's website. It is also contained in the appendix of the Handbook.

If the Committee is not satisfied that the criteria have been fulfilled, Parties and observers are informed that the proposal has been set aside.

Output of the screening stage:

➔ The POPRC's decision on whether the chemical fulfils the Annex D criteria.

➔ Invitation to Parties and observers to submit Annex E information.

2.3 DEVELOPING A RISK PROFILE

2.3.1 Information collection at the national level

(1) Establish an ad hoc working group

The risk profile is prepared based on the information provided by Parties and observers. The size of the document is limited to 20 pages.

The requested information may exist in different databases managed by different sectors in a country. You might need to select, analyze or update information in order to make it accessible. In order to effectively collect the national information, Parties may wish to coordinate with relevant stakeholders to identify such information. The body established for the development of the National Implementation Plan of the Convention can serve as an ad hoc working group to support the work foreseen in the POPRC. The group members may be selected from sectors listed below and coordinated by the Executive Unit, which may be designated by the National Focal Point or Official Contact Point of the Convention.

Government sector

- ➔ Ministry of the Environment
  Responsible for information related to chemical risk management, environmental policies and regulations on chemicals, environmental monitoring, stockpiles of obsolete substances, and compliance with international agreements.
- ➔ Ministry of Health and Labor
  Responsible for information related to health risks of chemicals, health policies, regulations on chemicals, monitoring, protection of workers and public from exposure to chemicals, compliance with international treaties.
- ➔ Ministry of Trade or Customs
  Responsible for information related to control over materials and products that are subject to trade and transboundary movement.
- ➔ Ministry of Industry
  Responsible for information related to use and production of chemicals, and inventory of release.
- ➔ Ministry of Economy
  Responsible for information related to evaluation and analysis of the economic impact due to trade control of certain chemicals.
- ➔ Ministry of Agriculture
  Responsible for information related to control over the use of agricultural pesticides, pesticide residues in food.

Industry sector

- ➔ Producers and/or formulators of chemicals, including agrochemicals
- ➔ Manufacturers of chemicals
- ➔ Downstream users of chemicals
- ➔ Distributors and traders
- ➔ Importers and exporters
- ➔ Waste treatment companies

Civil society

- ➔ Civil society organizations for the protection of health and environment
- ➔ Community groups involved in the protection of vulnerable population such as children, women and indigenous people

Academic sector

- ➔ Academic institutions or research centers that carry out research and environmental monitoring of chemicals

(2) Identify Annex E information

The ad hoc working group would collect and provide Annex E information. The challenges and possible approaches for information collection are listed in Table 1. A set of forms designed to keep track on the stakeholders' submissions is contained in the appendix of the Handbook.

The online databases listed below provides access to internationally peer reviewed information on chemicals.

Online database

- ➔ OECD eChemPortal: https://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/
- ➔ NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards: http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg
- ➔ IARC: http://monographs.iarc.fr
- ➔ IPCS INCHEM: http://www.inchem.org
- ➔ AMAP: http://amap.no
- ➔ NLM TOXNET: http://nlm.nih.gov/toxnet/

(3) Fill out the form and submit the information

There is a form for submission of Annex E information. The form and its explanatory notes are available at the Convention's website. All Parties receive the form together with the letter of invitation for information submission. The form should be submitted to the Secretariat by the Official Contact Point or the National Focal Point of the Convention. The information should be filled out clearly and in a concise manner. All information should be duly referenced and reliable enough to support its validity.

2.3.2 Drafting a risk profile

The POPRC establishes an intersessional working group to prepare a draft risk profile and agrees on a workplan at its meeting. A Chair and a drafter are appointed from the Committee members and the meeting participants are invited to join any working groups.

There are three rounds of commenting periods. The first and the third drafts are circulated among the working group members while the second draft is made available for the public review (see Flow-chart 2). The final draft risk profile contains a summary and a conclusion that states whether, in the view of the working group, the chemical is "likely as a result of its long-range environmental transport to lead to significant adverse human health and/or environmental effects such that global action is warranted". The final draft is translated into the six official languages of the United Nations.

Output of the draft risk profile preparation:

- ➔ Draft risk profile is made available for the consideration by the POPRC.

2.3.3 Committee's decision on the risk profile

The POPRC considers the draft risk profile at its meeting and decides on whether the chemical is likely as a result of its long-range environmental transport to lead to significant adverse human health and/or environmental effects such that global action is warranted and the proposal should thus proceed. The Convention explicitly states that lack of full scientific certainty shall not prevent the proposal from proceeding.

If the Committee decides that the proposal should proceed, its decision together with the adopted risk profile is communicated to all Parties and observers with a request to submit information as specified in Annex F (see Appendix) to prepare a draft risk management evaluation. If the Committee decides that the proposal shall not proceed, the risk profile is made available to Parties and observers and the proposal is set aside.

Output of the risk profile decision stage:

- ➔ The POPRC's decision on whether the chemical is likely, as a result of its long-range environmental transport to lead to significant adverse human health and/or environmental effects such that global action is warranted.
- ➔ Adoption of the risk profile.
- ➔ Invitation to Parties and observers to submit Annex F information.

2.4 PREPARATION OF A RISK MANAGEMENT EVALUATION

2.4.1 Information collection at the national level

The risk management evaluation is prepared based on the information collected and submitted by Parties and observers for review by the Committee.

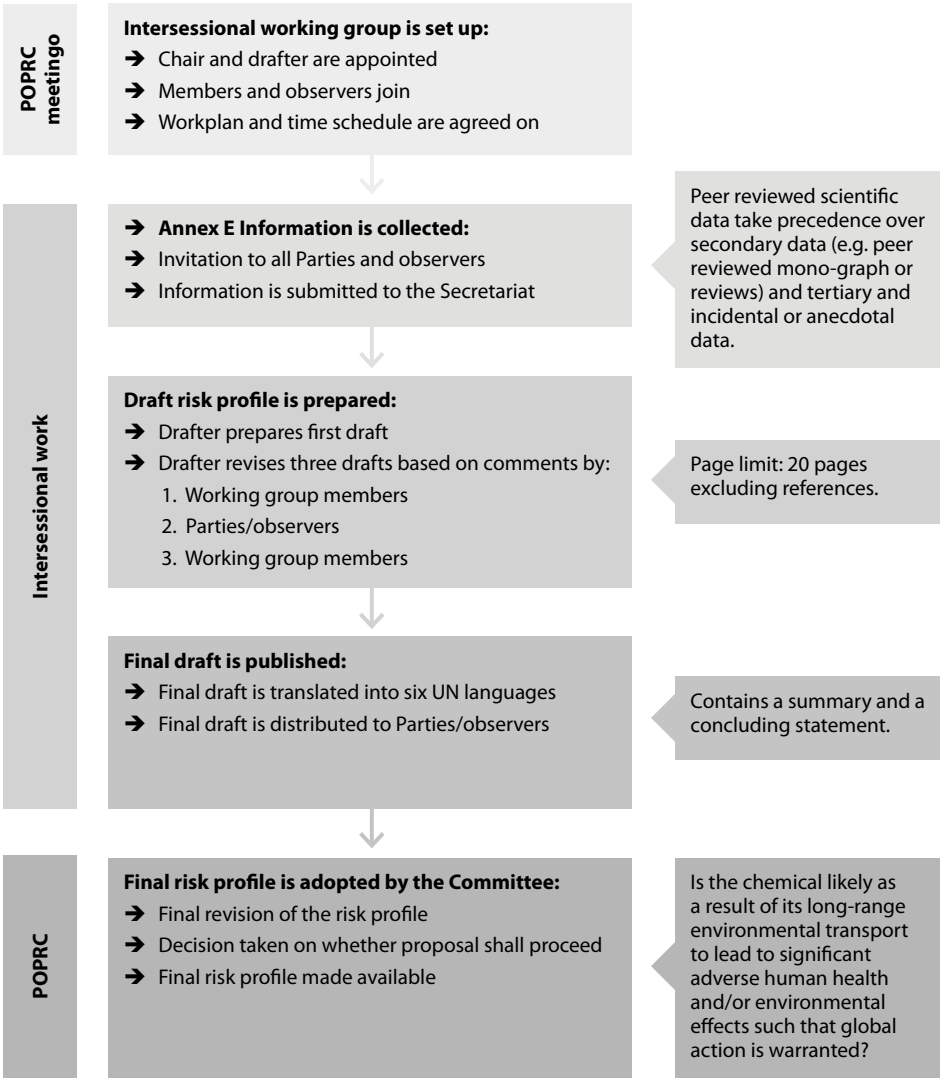
(1) Share opinions of different sectors

Parties and observers are requested to collect and submit the information specified in Annex F. A national ad hoc working group coordinated by the Executive Unit established during the risk profile phase could also undertake Annex F information collection. All stakeholders from the different sectors should share their opinions on the health and environmental benefits and impacts of potential control measures. These concerns should be communicated to the POPRC so that these can be taken into account.

(2) Conduct a national survey

A national survey could be carried out to identify relevant information. Table 2 shows possible contents of a national survey. The Handbook contains a general format that would serve as a guide for developing the specific questionnaire for the chemical. Questions that could verify or supplement the information obtained for Annex E could also be included in the questionnaire.

Flow-chart 2: Risk profile stage



The Executive Unit of the national ad hoc working group should analyze and consider the questionnaires to agree on what information to submit. It should also agree on possible control measures to propose, taking into account the technical and economic feasibilities, as well as the possible need for exemptions regarding a specific use of the chemical.

If restrictions, bans, or voluntary phase-outs of the chemical already exist at the national level, information that supported the control measures such as human health and environmental impacts and information on available alternatives could be included in the submission.

A literature review may provide further information on different types of control measures implemented in other regions, e.g. bans, restrictions, clean-up of contaminated sites, waste disposal, financial incentives or other voluntary initiatives. The working group may include this information in the national survey to investigate whether these measures are applicable.

(3) Fill out the form and submit the information

There is a form for submission of Annex F information. The form and its explanatory notes are available at the Convention's website. All Parties receive the form together with the letter of invitation for information submission. The form should be submitted to the Secretariat by the Official Contact Point or the National Focal Point of the Convention.

Table 1: Challenges and possible approaches for Annex E information collection

Annex E	Challenges	Possible approaches
Production data and uses	Lack of information Limited access to information Economy agencies often group chemicals according to commercial criteria. This makes it difficult to identify the export or import volumes for each chemical Import value not available if claimed as confidential business information.	Establish a priority list of hazardous substances for the government sector to deal with. Establish a registry of priority hazardous substances to determine the volume of use and production and to grasp the environmental and health risks. Request relevant agencies to provide or industry sectors to report on the production and use data. Provide specific customs code for priority hazardous substances and record the imported volume. Implement the provisions established in the Rotterdam Convention.
Releases	Limited information No system to track releases	Establish an inventory for stockpiles of obsolete chemical substances. Implement a national environmental monitoring programme. Request the industry sector to report on releases of priority chemicals. Implement PRTR.

Annex E	Challenges	Possible approaches
Hazard assessment	Limited information No studies conducted Data are not comparable or reliable	Strengthen national research capacity, e.g. analytical capacity.
Environmental fate		
Monitoring data		
Exposure		
National and international risk evaluations		
Status of the chemical under international conventions	Lack of online access to electronic sources	Strengthen institutional capacity and infrastructure to have access to electronic sources of information.

Table 2: Objectives and contents of a national survey

Sections	Objectives	Notes
1) General information	Identify the contact details of the submitter Identify the types of production and use of the chemical and the commercial name of the products and processes containing the chemical.	
2) Possible control measures and their impacts (positive and negative impacts)	Evaluate technical and economic feasibility of the possible control measures. If the technical or economic feasibility is low, identify the possible causes. Determine a suitable control measures for the country and possible exemptions. Identify and assess health and environmental costs and benefits of the control measures. Identify relevant supporting references. Evaluate technical feasibility of the possible control measures for management and disposal of wastes such as obsolete pesticides in stock, and for clean-up of contaminated sites.	Possible control measures include prohibition of use, production, import and export, restriction with exemptions. The socio-economic value of the chemical should be weighed against the risk of continued use. Positive and negative impacts on economic factors, human health and the environment caused by the control measures should be taken into account. Cost and benefit should be analyzed from environmental, health, social, and economic perspectives. A summary of environmental and human health impacts from the risk profile may guide to respond on health and environmental costs and benefits. Take into account both technical and economic feasibility of alternatives. The risks of alternatives should also be considered.

Sections	Objectives	Notes
3) Alternative chemicals or processes	Collect detailed information on the alternative chemicals or processes. Evaluate technical and economic feasibility of the possible control measures. If the technical or economic feasibility is low, identify the possible causes. Collect views and experiences in the use of the alternatives related to efficacy, availability, accessibility, and costs. Identify possible risks that may be caused by the alternatives.	Consider effects related to: Public health, environmental health and occupational health Agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry Biodiversity Economy (impact, costs, and benefits to the local, national or regional economy, the industry sector and agriculture) Movement towards sustainable development (how control measures fit within national sustainable development plans and strategies) Social costs.
4) Access to information and public awareness	Identify available sources of information such as databases, websites, programmes, courses and workshops related to the chemicals and their alternatives.	It is useful to identify data gaps, accessibility and availability of data.
5) Capacity to take control measures and undertake monitoring	Collect information on the legislative framework of the chemicals management, infrastructure to conduct an environmental monitoring or bio-monitoring.	

2.4.2 Drafting a risk management evaluation

The process for the development of a draft risk management evaluation is similar to that for a draft risk profile (see Flow-chart 3). The POPRC establishes an intersessional working group to prepare a draft risk management evaluation and agrees on a workplan at its meeting. A Chair and a drafter are appointed from the Committee members and the meeting participants are invited to join any working groups.

For the risk management evaluation phase, obtaining information from Parties and observers is critical. In order to formulate adequate recommendations to the COP on risk management options, the Committee needs detailed and worldwide information on all production and uses of a chemical from both developed and developing countries. It also needs information on costs and benefits of measures taken, alternatives, and its social and other impacts. Such information is often not available in the open literature but must be obtained from physicians and public health professionals, governments, and from different sectors of industry and society at large. It is therefore important that the request for information reaches as many stakeholders as possible.

The final draft risk management evaluation should contain a summary that describes the possible control measures that were analyzed and the proposed recommendation for listing the chemical in Annexes A, B and/or C to the Convention.

Output of the draft risk management evaluation preparation:

➔ Draft risk management evaluation is made available for the consideration by the POPRC.

2.4.3 Committee's recommendation to the COP

The Committee considers the draft risk management evaluation at its meeting.

Based on the risk profile and the risk management evaluation, the Committee makes a recommendation on whether the chemical should be considered by the COP for listing in Annexes A, B and/or C to the Convention.

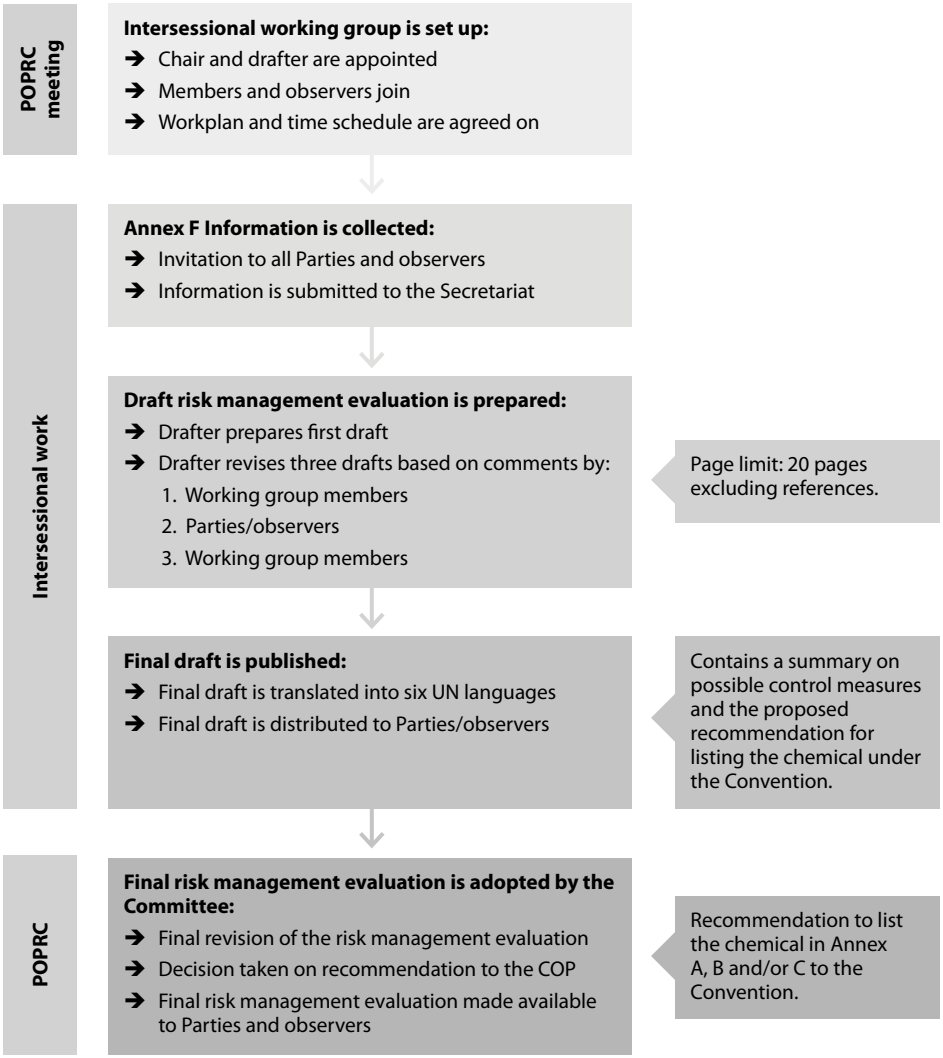
Output of the risk management decision:

➔ The POPRC's decision on recommendation to the Conference of the Parties whether the chemical should be considered for listing in Annex A, B and/or C to the Convention

➔ The recommendation is communicated to all Parties by the Secretariat

➔ The Conference of the Parties consider the recommendation

Flow-chart 3: Risk management evaluation stage



2.5 DECISION BY THE COP

The POPRC's recommendations must be communicated to all Parties six months before the meeting of the COP at which they will be discussed. Parties and observers should consider the implications of listing the chemical by reviewing the health and environmental impacts, the production and use information in consultation with stakeholders and consider the possible need for specific exemptions or acceptable purposes.

The COP shall take due account of the POPRC's recommendations, including any scientific uncertainty in a precautionary manner, when deciding whether to list the chemical in Annexes A, B and/or C, and specify its related control measures. The COP is the ultimate decision-making body on whether to list chemicals.

2.6 APPEALS AGAINST COMMITTEE'S DECISIONS

A Party may resubmit the proposal to the Committee, in case the proposal is set aside at the screening phase. Additional considerations or new data may be added to support the case. If the Committee still decides that in its view the screening criteria are not fulfilled, it may set the proposal aside again. The resubmitting Party then has the possibility to raise the issue at the COP.

If the proposal is set aside during the risk profile phase, a Party may request the COP to instruct the Committee to invite additional information and then reconsider the information for the risk profile. If the Committee again sets the proposal aside, the Party may challenge the decision at the COP. The COP may decide that the proposal shall proceed.

3. AMENDMENTS AND IMPLICATIONS OF LISTING CHEMICALS

Amendments to the Annexes to the Convention enter into force one year after the communication by the depositary of the amendment of the Annexes, except for those Parties that have notified the depositary, in writing, within one year from the date of the communication by the depositary that they are unable to accept it. Furthermore, a Party in its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession can declare that for it any amendment to Annex A, B or C enters into force only when it notifies the depositary of its consent to be bound with respect to that amendment.

Implications of listing new chemicals

- ➔ Implement control measures for each chemical listed in Annex A or B in accordance with Article 3 and 4;
- ➔ Develop and implement action plans for chemicals listed in Annex C in accordance with Article 5;

- ➔ Identify and manage stockpiles of and wastes containing the chemicals in accordance with Article 6;
- ➔ Review and update the National Implementation Plan in accordance with Article 7;
- ➔ Include the new chemicals in the reporting in accordance with Article 15;
- ➔ Include the new chemicals in the programme for the effectiveness evaluation in accordance with Article 16.

APPENDIX

ANNEX A: Parties must take measures to **eliminate** the production and use of the chemicals listed under Annex A. Specific exemptions for use or production are listed in the Annex.

ANNEX B: Parties must take measures to **restrict** the production and use of the chemicals listed under Annex B in light of any applicable acceptable purposes and/or specific exemptions listed in the Annex.

ANNEX C: Parties must take measures to reduce the **unintentional releases** of chemicals listed under Annex C with the goal of continuing minimization and, where feasible, ultimate elimination.

ANNEX D

INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS AND SCREENING CRITERIA

1. A Party submitting a proposal to list a chemical in Annexes A, B and/or C shall identify the chemical in the manner described in subparagraph (a) and provide the information on the chemical, and its transformation products where relevant, relating to the screening criteria set out in subparagraphs (b) to (e):
   a. Chemical identity:
      (i) Names, including trade name or names, commercial name or names and synonyms, Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Registry number, International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) name; and
      (ii) Structure, including specification of isomers, where applicable, and the structure of the chemical class;
   b. Persistence:
      (i) Evidence that the half-life of the chemical in water is greater than two months, or that its half-life in soil is greater than six months, or that its half-life in sediment is greater than six months; or
      (ii) Evidence that the chemical is otherwise sufficiently persistent to justify its consideration within the scope of this Convention;
   c. Bio-accumulation:
      (i) Evidence that the bio-concentration factor or bio-accumulation factor in aquatic species for the chemical is greater than 5,000 or, in the absence of such data, that the log Kow is greater than 5;
      (ii) Evidence that a chemical presents other reasons for concern, such as high bio-accumulation in other species, high toxicity or ecotoxicity; or

(iii) Monitoring data in biota indicating that the bio-accumulation potential of the chemical is sufficient to justify its consideration within the scope of this Convention;.

d. Potential for long-range environmental transport:

(i) Measured levels of the chemical in locations distant from the sources of its release that are of potential concern;

(ii) Monitoring data showing that long-range environmental transport of the chemical, with the potential for transfer to a receiving environment, may have occurred via air, water or migratory species; or

(iii) Environmental fate properties and/or model results that demonstrate that the chemical has a potential for long-range environmental transport through air, water or migratory species, with the potential for transfer to a receiving environment in locations distant from the sources of its release. For a chemical that migrates significantly through the air, its half-life in air should be greater than two days; and

e. Adverse effects:

(i) Evidence of adverse effects to human health or to the environment that justifies consideration of the chemical within the scope of this Convention; or

(ii) Toxicity or ecotoxicity data that indicate the potential for damage to human health or to the environment.

2. The proposing Party shall provide a statement of the reasons for concern including, where possible, a comparison of toxicity or ecotoxicity data with detected or predicted levels of a chemical resulting or anticipated from its long-range environmental transport, and a short statement indicating the need for global control.

3. The proposing Party shall, to the extent possible and taking into account its capabilities, provide additional information to support the review of the proposal referred to in paragraph 6 of Article 8. In developing such a proposal, a Party may draw on technical expertise from any source.

ANNEX E

INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS FOR THE RISK PROFILE

The purpose of the review is to evaluate whether the chemical is likely, as a result of its long-range environmental transport, to lead to significant adverse human health and/or environmental effects, such that global action is warranted. For this purpose, a risk profile shall be developed that further elaborates on, and evaluates, the information referred to in Annex D and includes, as far as possible, the following types of information:

a. Sources, including as appropriate:
   (i) Production data, including quantity and location;
   (ii) Uses; and
   (iii) Releases, such as discharges, losses and emissions;

b. Hazard assessment for the endpoint or endpoints of concern, including a consideration of toxicological interactions involving multiple chemicals;

c. Environmental fate, including data and information on the chemical and physical properties of a chemical as well as its persistence and how they are linked to its environmental transport transfer within and between environmental compartments, degradation and transformation to other chemicals. A determination of the bio-concentration factor or bio-accumulation factor, based on measured values, shall be available, except when monitoring data are judged to meet this need;

d. Monitoring data;

e. Exposure in local areas and, in particular, as a result of long-range environmental transport, and including information regarding bio-availability;

f. National and international risk evaluations, assessments or profiles and labelling information hazard classifications, as available; and

g. Status of the chemical under international conventions.

ANNEX F

INFORMATION ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

An evaluation should be undertaken regarding possible control measures for chemicals under consideration for inclusion in this Convention, encompassing the full range of options, including management and elimination. For this purpose, relevant information should be provided relating to socioeconomic considerations associated with possible control measures to enable a decision to be taken by the Conference of the Parties. Such information should reflect due regard for the differing capabilities and conditions among the Parties and should include consideration of the following indicative list of items:

a. Efficacy and efficiency of possible control measures in meeting risk reduction goals:
   (i) Technical feasibility; and
   (ii) Costs, including environmental and health costs;

b. Alternatives (products and processes):
   (i) Technical feasibility;
   (ii) Costs, including environmental and health costs;
   (iii) Efficacy;
   (iv) Risk;
   (v) Availability; and
   (vi) Accessibility;

c. Positive and/or negative impacts on society of implementing possible control measures:
   (i) Health, including public, environmental and occupational health;
   (ii) Agriculture, including aquaculture and forestry;
   (iii) Biota (biodiversity);
   (iv) Economic aspects;
   (v) Movement towards sustainable development; and
   (vi) Social costs;

d. Waste and disposal implications (in particular, obsolete stocks of pesticides and clean-up of contaminated sites):
   (i) Technical feasibility; and
   (ii) Cost;

e. Access to information and public education;

f. Status of control and monitoring capacity; and

g. Any national or regional control actions taken, including information on alternatives, and other relevant risk management information.

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