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SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainable Development

The World Commission on Environment and Development definition of sustainable development:

"Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

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Sustainability

- All sustainability decisions involve balancing seemingly conflicting needs across what are known as 'The Three Pillars of Sustainability':
  - the betterment of society
  - the environment
  - the economy.

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Sustainability

- Greater priority on the global environment, on energy consumption and on a sustainable future.

- There is increased concern regarding toxic substances, resource depletion and the ecological footprint of human activities.

- Concern about climate change is also growing, which is driving a growing interest in low energy and low carbon economies.

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Sustainability – UN Goals

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1 NO POVERTY

2 ZERO HUNGER

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

5 GENDER EQUALITY

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

13 CLIMATE ACTION

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

15 LIFE ON LAND

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Sustainability

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals

The 2030 Agenda itself consists of 4 sections:

(i) A Political Declaration

(ii) A set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets

(iii) Means of Implementation

(iv) A framework for follow up and review of the Agenda.

The 2030 Agenda integrates in a balanced manner the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental.

Sustainability

- The EU has played an active role throughout the process and is committed to implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs

- The Agenda reflects many of the EU's priorities for sustainable development, as set out in the recent EU Communications and Council Conclusions.

- The first track with the Communication is to join up the SDGs to the European policy framework and current Commission priorities

- A second track will launch reflection work on developing further EU longer term vision and the focus of sectoral policies after 2020

Sustainability

- The European Green Deal is about improving the well-being of people. Making Europe climate-neutral and protecting the natural habitat will be good for people, planet and economy
  - Become climate-neutral by 2050, achieving 50-55% by 2030
  - Help companies become world leaders in clean products and technologies

- The EU is committed to
  - Leading by example, through the European Green Deal.
  - Setting standards for sustainable growth across global value chains.
  - Using diplomacy, trade and development cooperation to advance climate action.
- Investing in a Climate-Neutral and Circular Economy
- Mobilising at least €1 trillion of investments over the course of 10 years

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Sustainability

Responsible Care

- The European Chemical Manufacturers Association (Cefic) consider that Responsible Care plays a significant role in the chemical industry's drive for sustainability

- Cefic members develop and produce innovative products, services and solutions for a growing global population, while striving to conserve the planet's resources and respecting the environment.

- Many Cefic companies use a lifecycle approach to assess environmental burden across the whole life-cycle of their products.

Sustainability

- Cefic published a sustainability charter in 2016, building on the Responsible Care Programme and the 2012 Sustainable Development Vision.

- Cefic outlined that the European chemical industry would:
  - Seek long-term economic success by integrating all aspects of sustainability – economic, environmental and social – into business strategies.
  - Enable transformation in end-market segments: e.g. buildings and infrastructure, transport and mobility, consumer goods, nutrition, health and personal care
  - Promote sound and effective business collaborations over and across entire value chains to advance new solutions.
  - Respond to a society in transition by innovating, designing and offering sustainable products and sound science based solutions.
  - Operate in a safe way, protecting people, the environment and the ecosystems around the world.
  - Provide safe and decent working conditions and high quality jobs.
  - Collaborate with relevant stakeholders to support sustainable development of European societies.

Sustainability

Cefic identified four key areas that are critical for progressing in Sustainable Development

- Enabling the transition to a low carbon economy
- Driving resource efficiency across global value chains and in their operations
- Promoting adoption of Circular Economy principles to prevent waste and to achieve a low carbon economy and enhance resource efficiency
- Preventing harm to humans and the environment throughout the entire life cycle

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Sustainability Goals

icta

2 - Zero hunger

3 - Good health and well-being

6 - Clean water and sanitation

8 - Decent work and economic growth

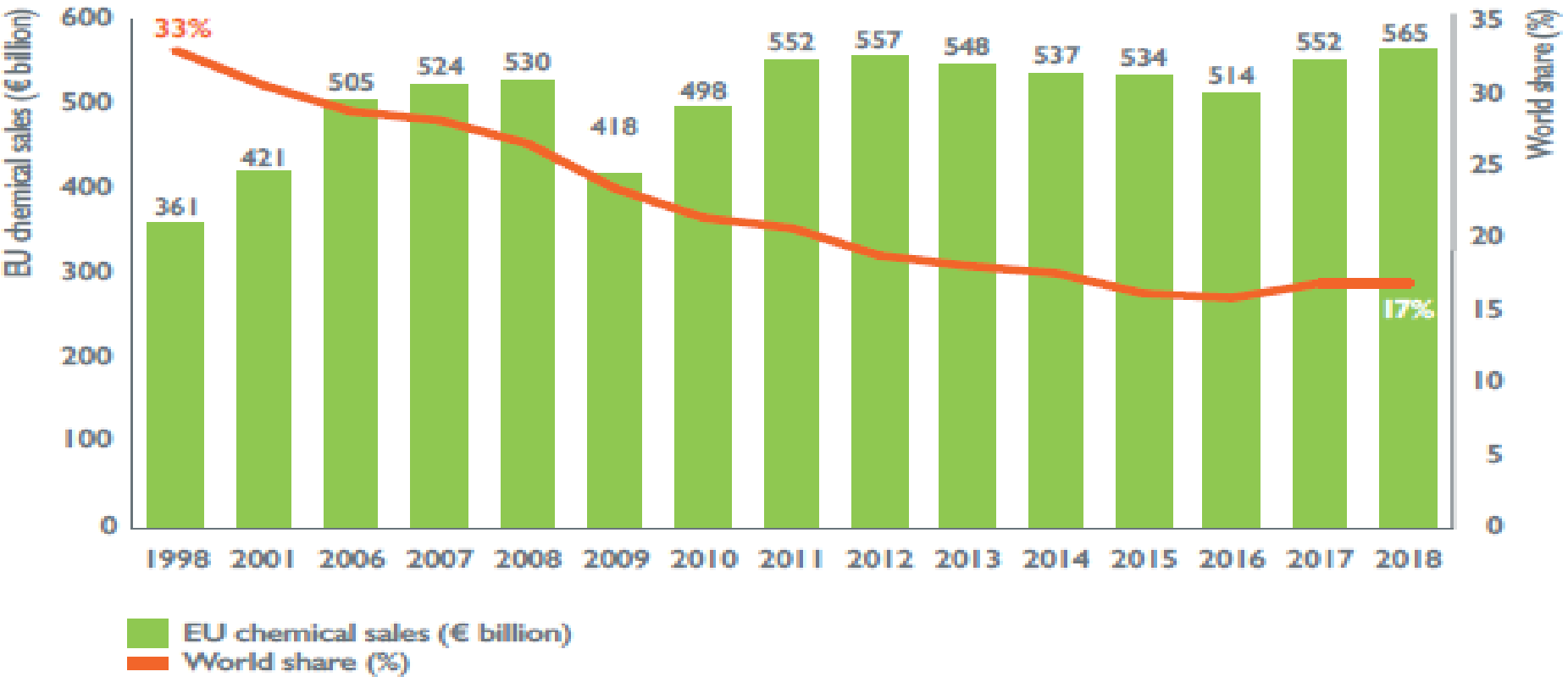12 - Responsible consumption and production

13 - Climate action

17 - Partnership for the goals

https://www.icta-chem.org/goals click on each square for details of each goal

Net Zero – 2050 - UK

- The UK already had a 2050 target - to reduce emissions by 80% - under the Climate Change Act in 2008

- New, much tougher, goal - "net zero" greenhouse gases by 2050

- That means emissions from homes, transport, farming and industry will have to be avoided completely or - in the most difficult examples - offset by planting trees or taking CO_2 out of the atmosphere.

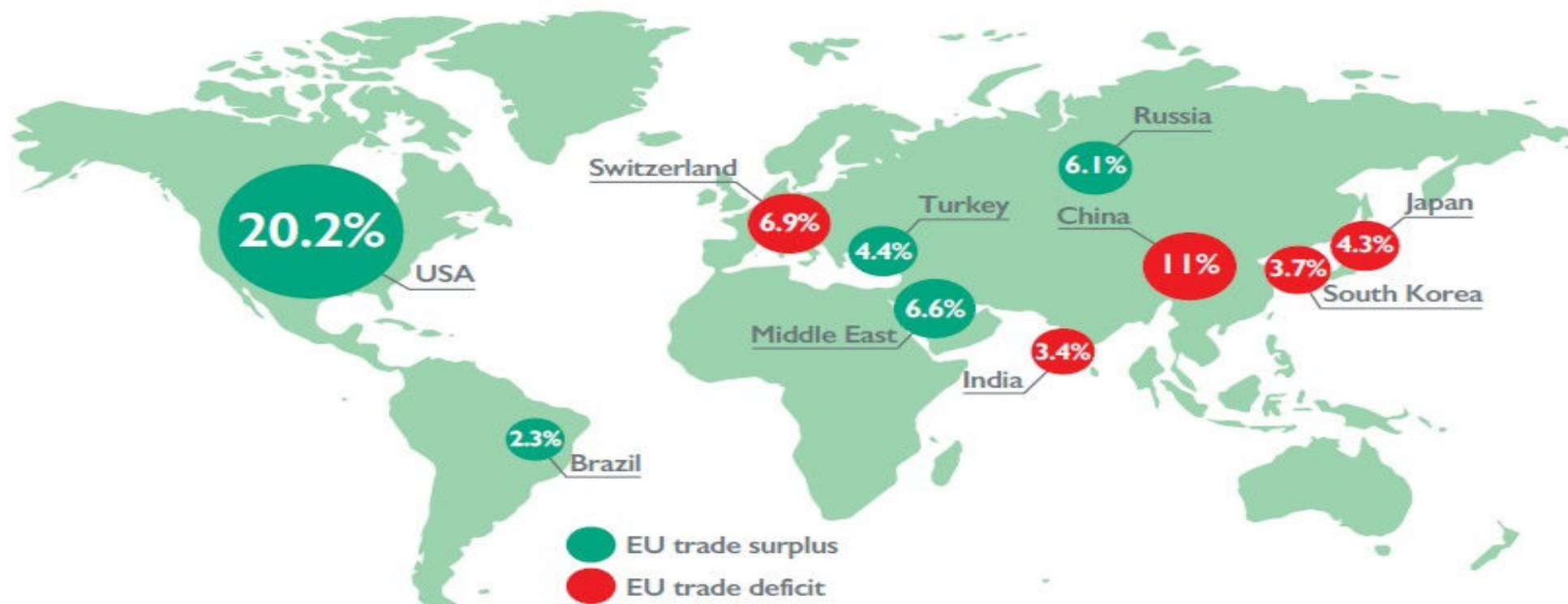- Ban on diesel / petrol / hybrid cars after 2035

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EU share of global chemicals market

EU chemical sales (€ billion) — bar values:
1998: 361; 2001: 421; 2006: 505; 2007: 524; 2008: 530; 2009: 418; 2010: 498; 2011: 552; 2012: 557; 2013: 548; 2014: 537; 2015: 534; 2016: 514; 2017: 552; 2018: 565

World share (%): 33% (1998) → 17% (2018)

- EU chemical sales (€ billion)
- World share (%)

Unless specified, chemical industry excludes pharmaceuticals
Unless specified, EU refers to EU 28

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EU chemicals trade* flows with top partners (2018)

EU trade surplus

EU trade deficit

- USA 20.2%
- Switzerland 6.9%
- Turkey 4.4%
- Russia 6.1%
- China 11%
- Japan 4.3%
- South Korea 3.7%
- Middle East 6.6%
- India 3.4%
- Brazil 2.3%
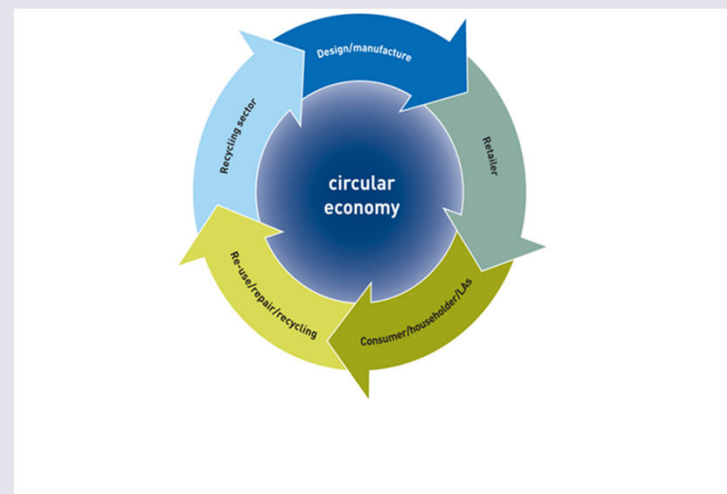
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CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Circular Economy

- A circular economy is an alternative to a traditional linear economy (make, use, dispose)

- Keep resources in use for as long as possible, extract the maximum value from them whilst in use, then recover and regenerate products and materials at the end of each service life.

Circular Economy

January 2018

- An EU Strategy for Plastics in the Circular Economy

- to transform the way plastics and plastics products are designed, produced, used and recycled.

- By 2030, all plastics packaging should be recyclable.

- The Strategy also highlights the need for specific measures, possibly a legislative instrument, to reduce the impact of single-use plastics, particularly in our seas and oceans

Waste & Resources Strategy - UK

- In the 25 Year Environment Plan, the government pledged to leave the environment in a better condition for the next generation.

- A more circular economy will keep resources in use as long as possible, so we extract maximum value from them. We should recover and regenerate products and materials whenever we can, giving them a new lease of life.

Waste & Resources Strategy - UK

Published December 2018

Packaging waste seen as a problem area.

Strategy called for:

- an extended producer responsibility for packaging, ensuring that producers pay the full costs of disposal for packaging they place on the market
- Stimulation of demand for recycled plastic by introducing a tax on plastic packaging with less than 30% recycled plastic

TRANSPORT REGULATORY ISSUES & DIGITAL ECONOMY

Transport Documents

- Defined requirements, often layout and content
- Defined format – paper copies for administration and emergency response
  - Inconsistent with a digital world
  - Digital technologies already used for non hazardous – e.g. parcels
  - Digital technologies already deployed for hazardous – tankers and packaged goods
  - BUT due to current regulation paper and digital solutions running in parallel
- EU policy to convert to digital progressing through multiple working groups

Vehicle Scheduling, Track and Trace

- Technology solutions deployed for years

- Different solutions / no commonality

- EU projects on track and trace

  - Chemicals and live animals

  - Technology trials confirm no one reliable solution

  - Definition of combined technology solutions taking time

  - Emergency Response and Enforcement live access to all movements problematic

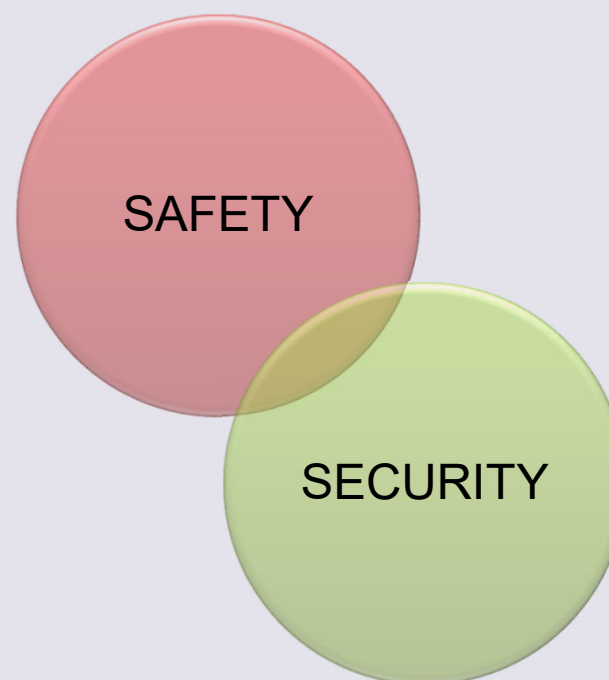   - Database who? Where? Standards? Resilience? Cost!

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

CHEMICAL SAFETY is about protecting people from chemicals, but

CHEMICAL SECURITY is about protecting chemicals from people

SAFETY

SECURITY

Trade Controls

- Long Standing International, Regional, National Control regimes
  - International Chemical Weapons Convention
  - UN, EU and UK Illicit Drugs & Precursors
  - EU and UK Explosives Precursors
- Industry Voluntary Measures
  - *icta*
    - 8 Guiding Principles content
    - RC Security Code
    - Voluntary Agreement on Substances subject to Cointrols

RC 8 Guiding Principles

1. **Legal requirements.**

Conform with all legal regulations and requirements and should operate in accordance with both government and industry codes of practice and guidance associated with their chemical activities.

2. **Management of risk.**

Ensue that their activities do not present an unacceptable level of risk to employees, contractors, customers, the public or the environment.

3. **Policies and documentation.**

Have written documentation, which covers their activities, and ensure that their health, safety, security and environmental policies reflect their commitment to *A Joint Responsible Distribution / Responsible Care Programme* as an integral part of their business strategy.

4. **Provision of information.**

Provide relevant health, safety, security and environmental information on company products and activities to employees, contractors, customers, statutory bodies and the public

5. **Training.**

Ensure that all employees are aware of their commitment and provide the training necessary to enable them to be involved in the achievement of health, safety, security and environmental objectives.
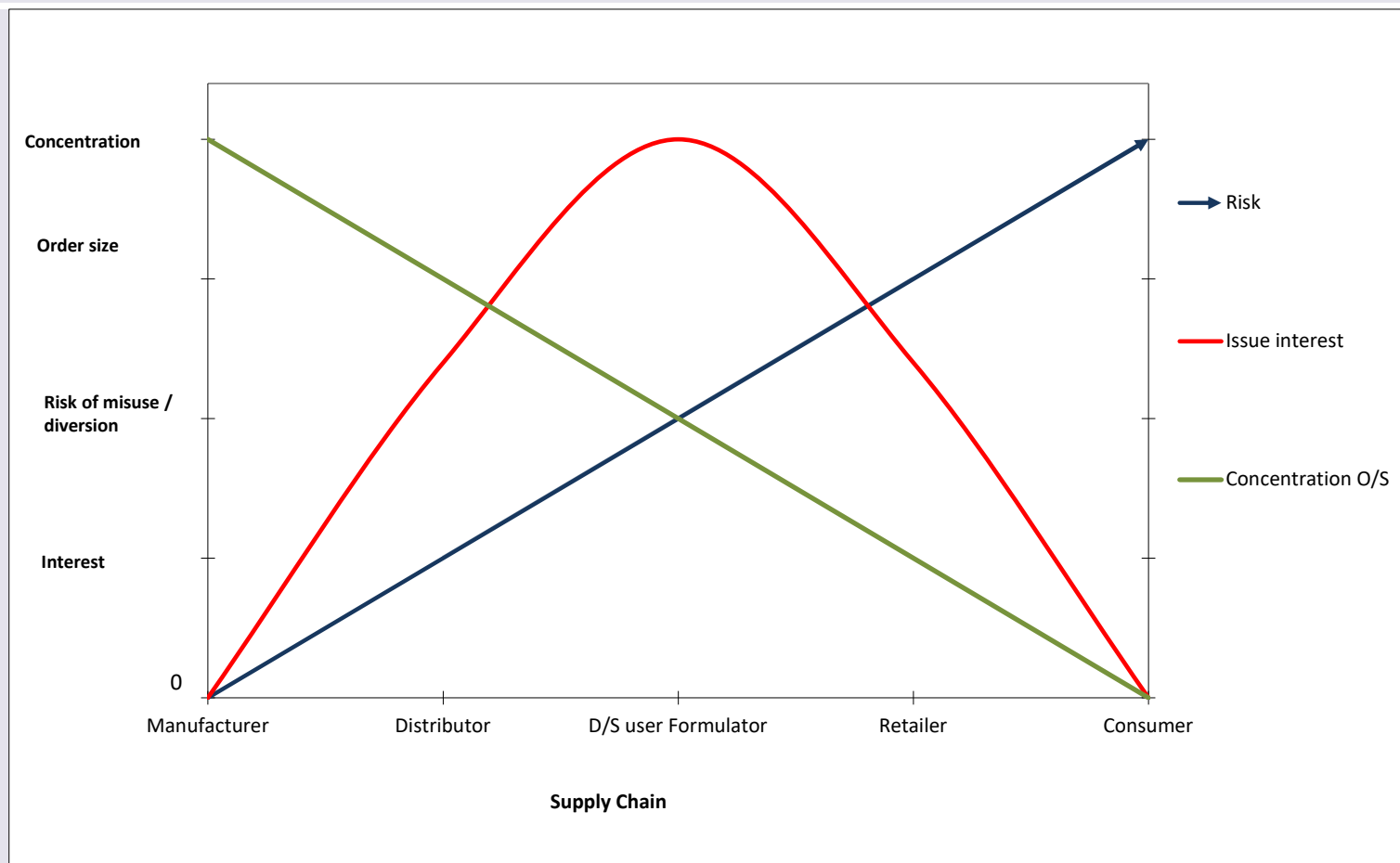
6. **Emergency response.**

Establish and maintain an appropriate emergency response system.

7. **Ongoing improvements.**

Support and participate in those activities that will improve the quality of their own operations and strengthen health, safety, security and environmental consciousness and awareness.

8. **Community interaction.**

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CHEMICAL SUPPLY CHAIN RISK

Security Awareness Raising & Capacity Building

- Historical International Partners
  - US DoS Chemical Security Engagement Programme
  - G7 Global Partnership CBRNE
  - ICCSSE
  - Interpol – ChemEx & CRIMP programmes
  - OPCW – Partner Programme & Annual Meetings
  - UN IDIR – IED & IE precursor proliferation
  - UN ODC – IE and CWC precursors
  - WCO – Programme Global Shield

Awareness Raising & Capacity Building

- FBI/Europol led ChemEx Programme with Competent Authorities
  - Georgia 2013
  - Warsaw 2014
  - Thailand 2014
- FBI/Interpol led CRIMP Programme with Industry
  - Pakistan 2017 & 2019 (M)
  - Algeria 2020
- DoS / CRDF Global led CSP programme with national industry
  - Turkey 2014 & 2019
  - Yemen 2015
  - Iraq 2015 & 2019 (R)
  - Algeria 2016
  - India 2016
  - Pakistan 2017 & 2018
  - Libya & Yemen 2019 (R)
  - Bangladesh 2019
  - Indonesia 2019
  - Jordan & Lebanon 2019
- World Customs Organisation – Programme Global Shield
  - Brussels 2014
  - India 2015

- OPCW – State Parties
  - Netherlands 2014 (x2)
  - Netherlands 2015
  - Doha 2016
  - Netherlands 2017 , 2018 & 2019
- ICCSSE
  - Kielce, Poland 2016
- DHS
  - US Chemical Sector Security Summit, Houston 2017

  (M) = private sector presentation materials used

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Awareness Raising & Capacity Building

■ Scope delivered -

- Responsible Care
  - ICTA 8 Guiding Principles
  - Code of Conduct for Precursors
  - RC Security Code
- Threat & Vulnerability Assessment
  - Sites
  - Transport
- Supply Security
  - Regulations
  - Know Your Customer
  - Guidance – EU Explosives Precursors
  - Table Top Exercises
- Transport security
  - Regulations
  - Guidance
  - Table Top Exercises
- Risk Management Measures
  - Physical Security -including Major Hazard Sites
  - Personnel Security
  - Cyber Security
  - Security Audits
  - Training
  - Incident Response

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Awareness Raising & Capacity Building

- Audience composition
  - Regulators
    - Home Affairs
    - Foreign Affairs
    - CBRNE related Ministries
  - Enforcement
    - Customs
    - Border
    - Police
    - Security Services
  - Industry
    - Manufacturing
    - Distribution/Wholesale
    - Trading
    - Transport
    - Storage
  - Academia
    - Universities
    - Colleges
  - Hybrid combinations of any of the above

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Distributor / Producer Links

- Global Level
  - ICTA / ICCA Memorandum of Understanding on RC
    - New ICTA / ICCA joint working task force

- European Union Level
  - Fecc - member of Cefic
  - Fecc Liaison to Cefic Security Issue Team
  - Fecc member of Cefic Responsible Care SIG
  - Fecc member of Cefic SQAS Executive / T&A Committee/ Distributor Module Steering Committee

- UK Level – replicated in several other countries
  - CBA & CIA joint working on Responsible Care
  - Joint CBA / CIA Code of Conduct on Chemical Precursors (CWC / Drug / Explosives)
  - Complementary RC Security Codes

CBA's UK Partnerships

- Chemical Weapons - National Authority Advisory Committee
- Department for Transport - Industry Advisory Group on Road & Rail Security for Carriage of Dangerous Goods
- Home Office bilateral meetings on
  - Drug Precursors
  - Explosives Precursors

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Obrigado pela sua atenção
Questões?