

REPORT OF THE WORKSHOP



Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia Regional Workshop on the Establishment of Legal Limits on Lead in Paint

19-20 May 2016

Chişinău, Republic of Moldova



UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

Programme des Nations Unies pour l'environnement Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente

Программа Организации Объединенных Наций по окружающей среде برنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة

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Background and context

Lead is a cumulative toxicant particularly hazardous to young children and pregnant women. Currently there is no safe level of lead established. Lead in paint is a major route of lead exposure, particularly for children. Lead paint is still widely available in developing countries, and the estimated economic cost associated with childhood lead exposure in low- and middle-income countries amounts to 1.2 % of world GDP in 2011.¹

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has been engaged in action to address the environmental and health risks posed by lead, focusing to date on the phasing out lead in fuels and paints. UNEP, in cooperation with the World Health Organization (WHO), supports the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paints (Lead Paint Alliance), a global partnership aiming at phasing out the use of lead in paint by 2020.

In response to the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) Resolution 1/5 Chemicals and Waste VI on lead and cadmium (June 2014) "...requests the United Nations Environment Programme, in coordination with the World Health Organization, to continue to build capacity on lead paint through possible regional workshops", a successful sub-regional workshop on the Establishment of Legal Limits on Lead in Paint and GEF UNEP/IPEN Regional Lead Paint Elimination Project in Africa Workshop took place in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on December 2-4, 2015, at the United Nations Conference Centre. Government officials and stakeholders from fifteen (15) African countries agreed to adopt a lead limit for all paints of 90 parts per million and to cooperate to phase out the use of lead in paint by 2020.

While the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) of the European Union implemented in the 31 Member States provides general restrictions on lead in paint, a number of non-REACH countries in the Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia region does not always have established legal limits on lead in paint.

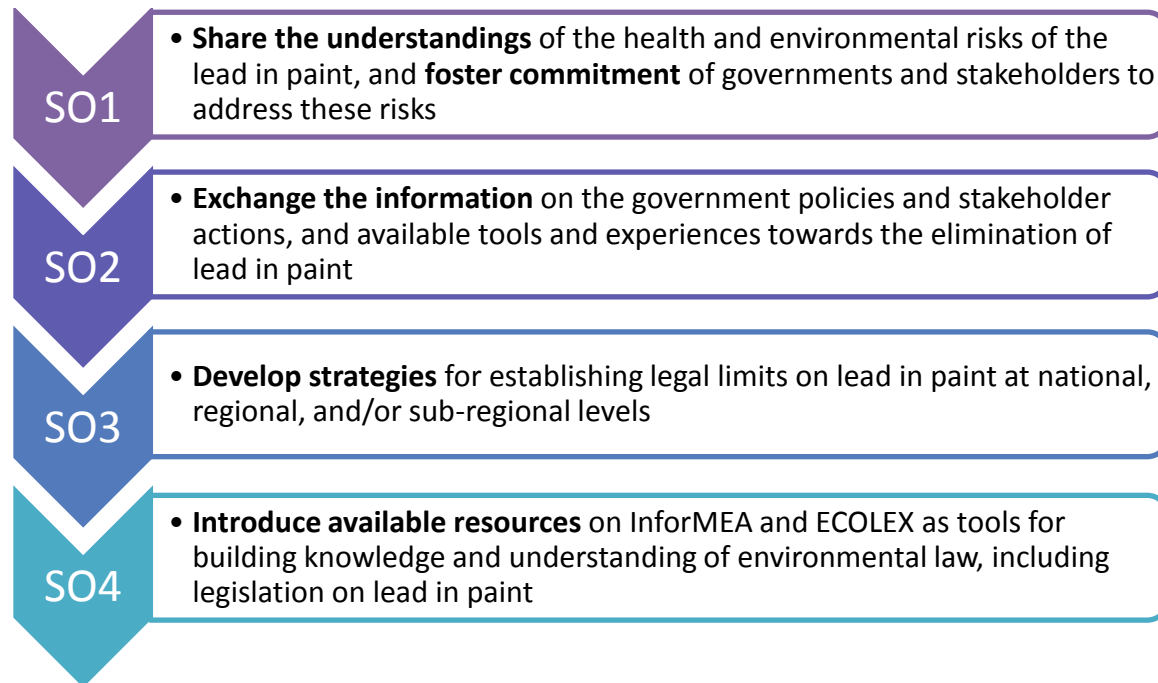
Goal and Objectives of the Workshop

The overall goal of the workshop was to advance understanding, commitment, and action towards the elimination of lead in paint by 2020.

¹ Attina, Teresa M., and Leonardo Trasande. "Economic costs of childhood lead exposure in low-and middle-income countries." *Environmental Health Perspectives* (Online) 121.9 (2013): 1097.



Specific objectives of the workshop were the following:



Organization and development of the workshop

Hosts & Organizers

The workshop was co-hosted by the Government of the Republic of Moldova and UNEP.

This workshop was organized through cooperation among the following partners:

- UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics/Chemicals and Waste Branch and Regional Office for Europe
- International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Participants

The workshop was targeting representatives of countries of the Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia region, as well as relevant stakeholders and partners in the region

Participants included:

- Government officials and experts from Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Montenegro, Moldova, Serbia, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, and representatives of the United States of America and the European Union.



- Intergovernmental organizations: Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- Non-governmental organizations: health and environmental organizations
- Paint industry and trade associations
- Lead Paint Alliance Advisory Group members

The workshop was well attended and gathered 49 participants. The list of participants is available on the workshop website (see section Annexes).

Methodology & programme

The workshop duration was **TWO DAYS** and consisted of an **introductory part, three sessions, and an evaluation exercise**, moderated and followed by discussions and working groups convened by UNEP. During **Session I**, the current situation on lead in paint issues, including the Lead Paint Alliance regulatory toolkit, was presented and discussed. **Session II** was dedicated to the description of the regulatory toolkit modules. At the end of Session II, the country representatives were given the opportunity to provide an overview of the current status of lead paint issues in their respective countries, in terms of legislation, lead levels in paint, and actions taken to address these issues. In **Session III** the potential national implementation strategies and the next steps were discussed during breakout sessions. The discussions were summarized and the workshop was **evaluated** in the final session.

Day 1

Introductory presentations

Opening remarks were given by UNEP, Ministry of Environment and National Public Health Centre of the Republic of Moldova that warmly welcomed the presence of a wide range of stakeholders at the workshop, including ministries, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations including public health and environmental interest groups, academia and representatives of local paint producers and distributors.

On behalf of the host country, the Government of the Republic of Moldova, the meeting was opened by **Mr. Valeriu Munteanu, Minister of Environment of the Republic of Moldova**. In his address, Mr. Munteanu warmly welcomed the participants of the workshop, the representatives of the diplomatic corps and partners from IGOs. Furthermore, the Minister emphasized that chemicals management is increasingly becoming more important in the political arena of the EECCA region, thus welcoming the efforts of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint towards the phasing out of lead in paint by 2020. The Minister stressed that the Government of the Republic of Moldova expressed its commitment to promote the political and regulatory frameworks in the area of chemicals management, in line with the provisions of the



international policy framework and the MEAs to which the country is a party. He noted that the regional workshop represents an opportunity to discuss and agree on future actions and strategies for developing legally-binding legislation, regulations and standards for lead in paint and he further expressed his confidence that its outcomes will foster the development of the relevant national secondary legislation.

Mr. Iurie Pînzaru, Director of the National Public Health Center of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Moldova continued the opening remarks by welcoming the workshop participants and presenting his gratitude for the organisation of the event. In his address, Mr. Pinzaru emphasized that according to WHO official statistics, 25% of the global population morbidity is determined by chemicals. Human exposure to lead is estimated to 143 000 deaths every year which counts for 0.6% of the total global diseases. Since 2015, the National Public Health Center is a partner of Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint and the UNEP/WHO Advisory Group and participates in the meetings and debates through the online platforms and international lead poisoning prevention week.

Ms. Barbara Ruis, Legal Officer, UNEP Regional Office for Europe opened the meeting on behalf of UNEP. She underlined the importance of eliminating the practice of adding lead to paint and of setting legal limits. She spoke of the effectiveness to address lead in paint limits within the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) and encouraged participants to learn from the lessons of the Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles (PCFV) which had been instrumental in removing lead from petrol. In addition she mentioned that the present event responded to UNEA's Resolution 1/5 Chemicals and Waste VI on lead and cadmium (June 2014) and to UNEP and WHO continued efforts to build awareness and capacity on lead paint issues through different activities. She finally expressed appreciation to the Government of the Republic of Moldova for their willingness to host the workshop and the Environmental Pollution Prevention Office (EPPO) for its technical and logistical support.

The agenda of Day 1 continued with different thematic sessions.

Session I: Overview

- a) Objectives of the Workshop;
- b) Overview of the Lead Paint Alliance;
- c) Overview of the Lead Paint Alliance Regulatory Toolkit²

Session 1 Presentations were provided by UNEP and included the following topics: Objectives and perspectives of the workshop and agenda; Overview of goals, current status and accomplishments of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint, with emphasis on short term actions stated for 2015-2017 for prevention of children's exposure to paints containing lead and minimization of occupational exposures to lead paint; General description of the Lead Paint Alliance Regulatory Toolkit, which was designed to provide information to government officials

² <http://www.unep.org/chemicalsandwaste/noleadinpaint/toolkit>



and to all interested stakeholders who are interested in establishing legal limits for lead in paints in their countries.

Session II: Presentation of the Toolkit Modules

- a) Lead in Paint: Health, Environment, and Economic Impacts;
- b) Guidance on Building Blocks for a Legal Framework and Global/Regional Status of Lead in Paint;
- c) Summarised Existing Case Studies in the Toolkit;
- d) Case Studies from the Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia Countries³

***Session 2** Presentations included: Description of Toolkit specific modules contents and potential use; Overview of the case studies and their relevance to the region's situation; Presentations of the individual case studies from the participating countries, provided by the workshop participants.*

The complete overview of the individual countries' presentations is available at UNEP's Lead Paint Alliance website.⁴

Session III: Potential National Implementation Strategies and Next Steps

- a) Group Discussion of Potential National Implementation Strategies for Application of the Toolkit to Establish Lead Paint Laws;
- b) Group Reporting;
- c) Wrap Up Discussion and Workshop Evaluation.

***Session 3** was moderated by UNEP in the format of two separate group discussions (Russian-speaking and English-speaking) followed by presentations of the group reports.*

³ Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kyrgyz Republic, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova (Republic of), Montenegro, Serbia (Republic of), and Tajikistan (Republic of)

⁴ <http://www.unep.org/chemicalsandwaste/LeadandCadmium/LeadPaintAlliance/MeetingsandEvents/CentralandEasternEuropeandCentralAsiaRegion/tabid/1061061/Default.aspx#>



Discussion questions Day 1:

The workshop participants were invited to answer the following questions:

Understanding the Problem

- Levels of lead in paint/blood/environment in your country(ies)?
- Level of awareness of the dangers of lead in your country(ies)?

Identifying the market

- Is paint manufactured/imported/exported in (to) your country?
- Are there regional/international market(s)?
- Are additives, compounds, pigments imported/exported/sold in your country?
- What size are the companies? SME or large companies?

Findings and outcomes Day 1 Group discussions:

All the participating countries noted the lack of **specific and clear standards or limit values for the content of lead in paint**. The EU-oriented countries are guided by the European Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) and the Regulation for Classification, Labelling and Packaging (CLP), while Eurasian countries are guided by the draft Technical Regulation on the Safety of paints of the Eurasian Economic Commission⁵.

There are also inconsistencies within the existing regulations (REACH, CLP Regulation and draft Technical Regulation on the Safety of Paints of the Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC)) with regard to lead content in paint. It should also be noted that the countries with legally binding limits on lead in paint are using different lead content limits. In addition, the calculation basis may differ (dry matter or content in mixture or total or soluble) and the lead content may be associated with naturally occurring lead in source mineral pigments or with lead contamination in the production process.

In the European Union, the use of lead in indoor decorative paints is completely prohibited through the REACH Regulation. The draft Technical Regulation of the Eurasian Economic Commission specifically prohibits the use of such chemicals as lead, mercury, arsenic, chromium, cadmium and their compounds in decorative indoor paints. The draft Technical Regulation does not specifically provide any quantitative limits for acceptable lead

⁵ The Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC) consists of Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and the Russian Federation. The draft Technical Regulation no. 230 of 15 October 2013



concentrations in decorative paints. Another paragraph in the draft Technical Regulation however states that paints (all paints, no specification is made) must not contain driers containing metals or other chemicals belonging to hazard class 1 in quantities greater than 0.5% (5,000 ppm) dry residue. In addition, another paragraph states that lead-containing pigments should not contain chemical hazard class 1 in quantities greater than 15% (150,000 ppm) dry residue. It is also noted that evaluation of the presence of lead containing pigments is conducted through analysis of the formulation of paints.

The workshop participants noted that the lack of quantitative limits for lead levels in decorative paints complicates monitoring processes. The problem is of particular relevance to countries that clearly lack necessary laboratory capacity and funds to maintain regular monitoring of lead levels in paints in order to support the EEC Technical Regulation requirements for decorative paints, which are similar to those of the EU. However products in the EU countries are regularly monitored to check compliance with REACH requirements. The majority of participants of the workshop supported the adoption of 90 p.p.m. standard to substantially simplify international trade and guarantee prevention of deliberate addition of lead compounds to indoor decorative paints.

Taking into account the issues mentioned above, it is necessary to set a **clear and unique standard as lack of quantitative limits for lead levels in paints** complicates the monitoring and compliance processes. During the discussions, it was noted that the adoption of such standard will take some time and required consultation with governments and industry representatives. The adoption of a standard will be a huge step towards the complete elimination of lead in paint. However, at the initial stage the standard would help in the monitoring and compliance with the legislation in the countries of the region, and will allow manufacturers of paint to gradually adapt to the new requirements. In addition, it is important to have consensus/mutual agreement in the region on the limits to simplify and properly follow the import/export of certain products containing lead in the region.

The group discussions as well highlighted the importance of **awareness raising** on lead in paint within the region. It was noted that participation in the Lead Paint Alliance and activities such as the Lead Paint Alliance's International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week of Action would facilitate the development of appropriate regulations and encourage governments to take actions towards lead elimination from paints and the countries were encouraged to become partners to the Lead Paint Alliance.

Awareness raising of the decision-makers is necessary, i.e. to find a proper approach to convince the decision-makers on the need to establish legal limits in paint, to adjust occupational safety guidelines and documentary of the exposure scenarios.

In addition countries emphasized the **lack of laboratory capacities** to conduct regular testing of lead paint or to conduct bio-monitoring programmes. In this regard, the countries need to take



measures to increase the capacity of laboratories and train the personnel to carry out qualitative monitoring. **Financial constraints** were also mentioned as a key challenge for the developments in the respective field.

The workshop participants also highlighted the importance of **enforcement of existing regulations**. A participant noted that a technical regulation on lead in paint of 2013 was available in his country, but poor enforcement resulted in high level of lead in paint on the national market. Regular sampling and analyzing of lead content in paints would help governments better understand the situation at the national level and develop proper control measures. Data on lead content in paints could become a valuable tool aimed at raising stakeholder awareness and analyzing of the effectiveness of the regulations already in place. Data on lead in paint is also needed for the work with paint manufactures, pigment and paint importers and retailers. Workshop participants noted that the majority of paints in their countries are imported from Ukraine, Russia, EU and elsewhere. Strong national and regional regulations are needed to protect local markets from leaded paints.

With regard to **market issues**, the region's market contains both local and foreign paint brands. However, it was noted that the final responsibility for lead content in paints should lay with the paint manufacturer or distributor. There is **limited control on imports** and paints are not being additionally tested before being imported. The importing companies often do not fully declare the chemical composition of paints and it is difficult to monitor the import of lead-containing paint. In this regard, it was suggested to follow/check lead pigment by the national customs administration through a permit system. **Sanctions** could also be introduced for poor regulation of lead content in paint.

Presence of lead in the product should be stated on the **label**. However, the countries noted that there is a need for a transition period. Voluntary certification should also be considered as a useful tool. In this regard, the EU Ecolabel scheme could serve as an effective tool.

One of the problems mentioned by the EECCA countries is the procurement procedures applied by public institutions (schools, medical institutions) when purchasing paints, which requires purchasing the cheapest good, which, in case of paints, may contain lead.

Taking Action Part 1: Establishment lead paint laws

In most of the countries, relevant legal and regulatory frameworks are missing and existing norms and standards are outdated. The legislation in some countries needs enforcement, including for the lead in paint.



The **Taking Action Part 1** proposed the participants to answer the following questions:

- Key elements for the establishment/enforcement of lead paint regulations
- Country needs for establishment of legislation e.g development of legislative proposals and institutional arrangements
- Existence or possibility of regional standards
- Existence or possibility incentives for industry compliance
- Effective dates of legislation and/or regulation (Context of achievement of the 2020 goal)
- Suggested mechanism for compliance / consequences of non-compliance
- Additional controls on lead paint, such as labeling, certification
- Are periodic reviews the effectiveness of the regulation needed?

Day 2

Session II: Presentation of the Toolkit Modules (Continuation)

- a) Welcome / Highlights from the First Day / Purpose of the Second Day;
- b) Alternatives to Lead in Paint;
- c) Engaging SMEs and Paint Manufacturers;
- d) Analytical Methods and Quality Assurance Strategies for Blood Lead Testing;
- e) Sampling and Testing Paint;
- f) Raising Awareness;
- g) InforMEA Session.

Session II (continuation) consisted of thematic presentations delivered by UNEP, IPEN, WHO and US-EPA; special presentation of the major Moldovan paint manufactory company, Q & A sessions, examples of various case studies and participants' feedback. It also comprised a ceremony for awarding certificates for those participants benefiting of the InforMEA session e-learning courses on major chemicals and waste treaties.

Session III: Potential National Implementation Strategies and Next Steps (Continuation)

- a) Group Discussion of Potential National Implementation Strategies for Application of the Toolkit to Establish Lead Paint Laws
- b) Group Reporting;



- c) Workshop Outcomes;
- d) Next Steps and future Lead Paint Alliance's work.

Discussion questions Day 2:

Taking Action Part 1: Establishment lead paint laws (continuation)

Participating countries identified short, medium and long term actions and next steps forward to be taken in response to the following topics:

- Next steps forward in your country/region, including working with Governments, industry and other stakeholders.
- Challenges and lessons learnt from the CEE and Central Asia perspective e.g. most critical aspect of rule of law in the field of the environment and health related to establishing regulations/legislation to control lead in paint from your personal, national, regional and stakeholder perspective
- Monitor and report results at the country level: results chain and key milestones at the national level which would demonstrative that progress towards the desired end goal is made.

Short term action

- Review the current legislation, analysis of the international relevant legislation
- Awareness raising activities
- Setting clear roles and responsibilities of all the stakeholders (Government, business, NGO; civil society)
- Establishing dedicated trade /producers /importers /distributors associations
- Identifying incentives for industries to reduce or eliminate lead in paint or in pigments
- Biomonitoring and its results if available could be used for raising awareness

Medium term action

- Introduction of bans and restrictions as soon as possible
- To appoint the reference limits value, definitions, set standards for the region
- To develop a guidelines for enforcement of the legal acts, limit values

Long term action

- Enforcement of the existing legislation
- Permanent raising awareness



Taking Action Part 2: Raising Awareness

The Taking Action Part 2 proposed the participants to answer the following questions:

- What is the level of awareness in your country?
- Are you considering participating in Lead Paint Alliance's Week of Action? Could this facilitate action to develop laws, e.g., facilitate an announcement by the government to take action?
- Are you considering joining the Alliance?
- Which stakeholders need to be engaged in your country?

Most of the participating country representatives reported that the level of awareness among the professionals is higher compared to the general public. In some cases, the paint importers/distributors are not aware about the lead content.

All countries confirmed the need for awareness raising with all relevant stakeholders, first and foremost, with the governments and industry. Information materials should be available on the websites of the ministries. It is necessary to establish a dialogue with the industry and to attract industry representatives in the Lead Paint Alliance members. This would facilitate the development of appropriate regulations and encourage governments to take actions towards lead elimination from paints.

It was also suggested to include chemical issues, including sources of lead poisoning and lead health effects into school curriculums.

All participants agreed that it is very important to consider joining the Lead Paint Alliance and to continue the organization of the International lead poisoning prevention week of action. In particular, the role of the Republic of Moldova in the Alliance as a representative of the region was emphasized.

The relevant stakeholders that need to be involved are Importers/Exporters, producers, NGOs, Governmental institutions. Coordination between all stakeholders would be the most acceptable approach.



Role of the regional organizations in promoting further action to establish legal limits on lead in paint

Participants of the workshop revealed the need to fully cooperate and engage the existing funding and assistance instruments of the main international organizations in order to strengthen the promotion of the issues discussed at the workshop.

UNEP

- Use funding opportunities of the Special Programme on Chemicals and Waste to support institutional strengthening at the national level in the area of chemicals and waste management, in particular lead in paint;
- Link to Used Lead Acid Batteries issues;
- Participation in technical expert meetings;
- Technical assistance for countries in the region in setting the limits on lead in paint in line with relevant existing regulations;
- Continue to update the toolkit accordingly based on experience in the workshops;
- Continue work on using InforMEA as a good way of including some modeling laws in many countries that might be useful for Government.

GEF

- Continuation of existing and development of new GEF projects in the area of chemicals and waste management, including on lead in paint.

WHO

- Continue working with UNEP and other partners on issues related to lead in paint.

Evaluation

In order to receive the participants' feedback on the workshop and to improve the future activities on lead elimination from paint, UNEP asked participants to fill out the on-line confidential questionnaire. Results of the evaluation exercise are available on the website of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Paint.⁶

Conclusions & closing remarks

The participants of the workshop agreed to continue further discussions regarding quantitative limits for lead levels in paints to better protect human health and the environment, to facilitate monitoring processes, to simplify international trade and guarantee prevention of deliberate addition of lead compounds to paints, to increase communication and raise awareness on the

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<http://www.unep.org/chemicalsandwaste/LeadandCadmium/LeadPaintAlliance/MeetingsandEvents/CentralandEasternEuropeandCentralAsiaRegion/tabid/1061061/Default.aspx#>



health effects and the need to set limits for lead in paint, as well as to initiate national and regional actions on phasing out lead in paint.

Furthermore, participants acknowledged the need to organize national and regional workshops and support related activities regularly, to be able to track the progress made by the Lead Paint Alliance and the countries to phase out lead paint.

UNEP presented a summary of the outcomes and next steps of the Lead Paint Alliance activities, emphasizing UNEP's commitment to continue to work with countries in the regions on lead in paint issues. UNEP will continue to participate in relevant technical (sub)regional meetings and workshops related to the elimination of the use of lead in paint, as well as the sound management of used lead acid batteries. Furthermore, UNEP will continue to update and improve the Toolkit for Establishing Laws to Control the Use of Lead in Paint based on experience for the countries and regions and support countries to establish appropriate legislative and regulatory frameworks to eliminate lead in paint. Other tools, such as InforMEA and ECOLEX can be further utilized for building knowledge and understanding of environmental law, including legislation on lead in paint. UNEP stands ready to assist countries to apply for funding for their relevant activities towards the elimination of lead in paint through the GEF and the Special Programme and other potential donors. Close cooperation with current and future partners of the Lead Paint Alliance is of crucial importance to achieve the 2020 goal that all countries will have legally binding lead paint restrictions.

UNEP invited WHO for some final closing remarks. **WHO** underlined the major public health concern of exposure to lead-based paints and the need to minimize occupational exposures to lead paint. Engagement of the health sector is crucial in order to identify and implement effective interventions to eliminate lead in paint. Furthermore, the International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week of Action is an important initiative to raise awareness about lead poisoning, it highlights efforts around the world to prevent lead poisoning and urges further action to eliminate lead paint. The Week of Action will take place in October 2016 and all are invited to get involved in the Week's events. Finally, a remark was made about the need to build and strengthen capacities in laboratories for monitoring of the lead levels in paint in order to support relevant laws and regulations.

EPPO mentioned that the workshop results would be presented by the member of official Moldovan delegation at a side event on Lead in Paint during the second meeting of UNEA in Nairobi on May 23, 2016. The side event aims to increase awareness of the risk of lead in paint on human health and the environment, and enhance the global efforts to phase out lead in paint by 2020.

Following the listing of the major workshop outcomes and the customary exchange of courtesies, EPPO and UNEP declared the meeting closed at 5 p.m. on 20 May, 2016.

Annexes

Special internet link dedicated to the workshop has been created and is available on UNEP's



web page and has benefited of access prior, during and after the workshop. The participants were able to download all the presentations using the drop box.

The workshop **concept note, Agenda, List of Participants and all presentations** can be found on the workshop web page:

<http://www.unep.org/chemicalsandwaste/LeadandCadmium/LeadPaintAlliance/MeetingsandEvents/CentralandEasternEuropeandCentralAsiaRegion/tabid/1061061/Default.aspx#>

Press & media coverage

Press release

UNEP and partners have prepared and widely disseminated the press release (English, Romanian and Russian versions), available on the workshop web page:

<http://www.unep.org/chemicalsandwaste/LeadandCadmium/LeadPaintAlliance/MeetingsandEvents/CentralandEasternEuropeandCentralAsiaRegion/tabid/1061061/Default.aspx>

Press conference

A press briefing was organized on 19 May, 2016 in order to present the project objectives and the current situation with the regulating of lead in paint in the Republic of Moldova. The press event was attended by Mr. Valeriu Munteanu, Minister of Environment, Mr. Iurie Pinzaru, Director of National Public Health Center, Mrs. Barbara Ruis, UNEP, Mrs. Tatiana Tugui, EPPO, Ministry of Environment. The press briefing outcomes can be found on ministry web page:

<http://mediu.gov.md/index.php/serviciul-de-presa/noutati/2458-in-atenia-mass-media-2016-05-18-07-00-13>

Press coverage

The workshop received wide attention of the local press. Several interviews were given to the TV and radio channels by representatives of the Government of the Republic of Moldova (Environment and Health). A special TV programme on lead in paint issues for the public was broadcasted with participation of Mrs. Elena Zubcov (EcoTox) and Mrs. Olga Speranskaya (EcoAccord/IPEN). The press coverage can be found through the following links:

Publika TV

http://www.publika.md/vopselele-cu-plumb-ar-putea-fi-interzise-riscurile-la-care-iti-supui-familia-atunci-cand-le-folosesti_2629931.html

Timpul newsletter

<http://m.timpul.md/articol/la-chisinau-s-a-intrunit-un-forum-international-pentru-reglementarea-plumbului-in-vopsea-92813.html>



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Moldpress news agency

<http://www.moldpres.md/news/2016/05/19/16003970>

EcoFM radio

<http://ecofm.md/index.php/component/k2/item/224-intre-da-si-nu-25-05-2016>

Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Moldova

<http://mediu.gov.md/index.php/serviciul-de-pres/noutati/2460-statele-din-europa-centrala-si-de-est-si-cele-din-asia-centrala-adopta-noi-masuri-pentru-a-elimina-un-pericol-ascuns-plumbul-din-vopsea>

Environmental Pollution Prevention Office

<http://eppo.md/index.php/en/events/all-events/166-unesco-guides-countries-to-stamp-out-lead-in-paint>