

## Annex I

### Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting

- SC-8/1: Exemptions
- SC-8/2: DDT
- SC-8/3: Polychlorinated biphenyls
- SC-8/4: Evaluation and review of brominated diphenyl ethers pursuant to paragraph 2 of parts IV and V of Annex A to the Stockholm Convention
- SC-8/5: Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride
- SC-8/6: Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Releases of Dioxins, Furans and Other Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants and guidelines and guidance on best available techniques and best environmental practices
- SC-8/7: Measures to reduce or eliminate releases from wastes
- SC-8/8: Implementation plans
- SC-8/9: Operation of the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee
- SC-8/10: Listing of decabromodiphenyl ether (commercial mixture, c-decaBDE)
- SC-8/11: Listing of short-chain chlorinated paraffins
- SC-8/12: Listing of hexachlorobutadiene
- SC-8/13: Review of information related to specific exemptions for decabromodiphenyl ether
- SC-8/14: Review of information related to specific exemptions for short-chain chlorinated paraffins
- SC-8/15: Technical assistance
- SC-8/16: Financial mechanism
- SC-8/17: Reporting pursuant to Article 15 of the Stockholm Convention
- SC-8/18: Effectiveness evaluation
- SC-8/19: Global monitoring plan for effectiveness evaluation
- SC-8/20: International cooperation and coordination
- SC-8/21: Enhancing cooperation and coordination among the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions
- SC-8/22: Clearing-house mechanism for information exchange
- SC-8/23: Mainstreaming gender
- SC-8/24: Synergies in preventing and combating illegal traffic and trade in hazardous chemicals and wastes
- SC-8/25: From science to action
- SC-8/26: Draft memorandum of understanding between the United Nations Environment Programme and the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
- SC-8/27: Programme of work and budget for the Stockholm Convention for the biennium 2018-2019

## SC-8/1: Exemptions

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Noting* the priority areas for action recognized in decision SC-8/18 on effectiveness evaluation as they relate to Article 4 of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and relevant parts of Annexes A and B to the Convention,

1. *Encourages* Parties to continue to assess in a timely manner the need for exemptions, in particular after the adoption of decisions by the Conference of the Parties to amend Annex A or Annex B to the Convention;

2. *Reminds* Parties that may wish to register specific exemptions, acceptable purposes, chemicals occurring as constituents of articles, or the production and use of chemicals as closed-system site-limited intermediates that are currently available to so notify the Secretariat using the relevant forms;<sup>1</sup>

3. *Requests* the Secretariat to continue to maintain and update the forms, registers and related information as appropriate so as to ensure that information is easily accessible to Parties and other stakeholders;

4. *Requests* the Secretariat to continue to assist Parties in their efforts to implement the provisions of the Convention related to specific exemptions and acceptable purposes.

ADVANCE

---

<sup>1</sup> As set out in annex III to the report of the Conference of the Parties on the work of its second meeting (UNEP/POPS/COP.2/30) and the annexes to its decisions SC-1/23, SC-1/25, SC-5/8 and SC-6/2.

**SC-8/2: DDT**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Noting* the priority areas for action recognized in decision SC-8/18 on effectiveness evaluation as they relate to DDT,

1. *Takes note* of the report by the DDT expert group on the assessment of the continued need for DDT for disease vector control, including the conclusions and recommendations set forth therein;<sup>2</sup>
2. *Concludes* that countries that rely on indoor residual spraying for disease vector control may need DDT for that purpose in specific settings where locally safe, effective and affordable alternatives are still lacking for a sustainable transition away from DDT;
3. *Notes* the necessity of providing technical, financial and other assistance to developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition for a transition away from reliance on DDT for disease vector control, with due priority accorded to:
  - (a) Reporting on DDT by Parties to enable adequate assessment under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, including in particular the mechanism for reporting on use, import and export and stockpiles of DDT and use of other chemicals for indoor residual spraying;
  - (b) Ensuring adequate national capacity for research, resistance monitoring and implementation for pilot testing and scaling up of existing alternatives to DDT, as well as ensuring the long-term sustainability of vector control programmes;
4. *Urges* Parties to seek guidance from the World Health Organization before considering DDT for the control of vectors of arboviruses;
5. *Decides* to evaluate at its ninth meeting the continued need for DDT for disease vector control on the basis of the available scientific, technical, environmental and economic information, including that provided by the DDT expert group, with the objective of accelerating the identification and development of locally appropriate, cost-effective and safe alternatives;
6. *Requests* the Secretariat to continue to support the process set out in annex I to decision SC-3/2 and to assist Parties to promote locally safe, effective and affordable alternatives for a sustainable transition away from DDT;
7. *Takes note of:*
  - (a) The report by the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation of the road map for the development of alternatives to DDT<sup>3</sup> and invites the United Nations Environment Programme to continue to lead the implementation of the road map, in consultation with the World Health Organization, the DDT expert group, the Global Alliance for the Development and Deployment of Products, Methods and Strategies as Alternatives to DDT for Disease Vector Control and the Secretariat, and to report on progress in the implementation of the road map to the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting;
  - (b) The report by the United Nations Environment Programme on progress in the implementation of the Global Alliance for the Development and Deployment of Products, Methods and Strategies as Alternatives to DDT for Disease Vector Control<sup>4</sup> and invites the United Nations Environment Programme to report on progress in the implementation of the activities of the Global Alliance towards achieving its goals to the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting;
  - (c) The information reported by the World Health Organization on the use of DDT and DDT alternatives in disease vector control<sup>5</sup> and welcomes the existing collaboration with the World Health Organization and invites its continued collaboration in the process for the reporting on and assessment and evaluation of the continued need for DDT for disease vector control referred to in paragraph 6 above and in any other manner that may support the Conference of the Parties in future evaluations of the continued need for DDT for disease vector control and in promoting suitable alternatives to DDT for disease vector control;

<sup>2</sup> UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/6, annex I; UNEP/POPS/COP.8/5, annex.

<sup>3</sup> UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/8.

<sup>4</sup> UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/9.

<sup>5</sup> UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/7.

8. *Requests* the Secretariat to continue to participate in the activities of the Global Alliance;

9. *Invites* Parties and others to continue to provide technical and financial resources to support the implementation of the activities of the Global Alliance, including the activities set out in the road map.

ADVANCE

## SC-8/3: Polychlorinated biphenyls

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Noting* the priority areas for action recognized in decision SC-8/18 on effectiveness evaluation as they relate to polychlorinated biphenyls,

1. *Takes note* of the consolidated assessment of efforts to eliminate polychlorinated biphenyls<sup>6</sup> developed by the Chemicals and Waste Branch of the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics of the United Nations Environment Programme, in cooperation with the Secretariat and in consultation with the advisory committee of the Polychlorinated Biphenyls Elimination Network, and the report on the activities of the Network<sup>7</sup> prepared by the Chemicals and Waste Branch;
2. *Invites* the Chemicals and Waste Branch to provide information on the activities of the Polychlorinated Biphenyls Elimination Network to the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting;
3. *Encourages* Parties to step up their efforts, inter alia by developing and implementing rigorous plans for the environmentally sound management of polychlorinated biphenyls throughout their life cycles, including their elimination and destruction, to meet the goals of the Stockholm Convention to eliminate the use of polychlorinated biphenyls in equipment by 2025 and to achieve the environmentally sound management as waste of liquids containing polychlorinated biphenyls and equipment contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls having a content above 0.005 per cent no later than 2028;
4. *Encourages* Parties to endeavour to identify, as soon as possible, open applications such as cable sheaths, cured caulk and painted objects containing more than 0.005 per cent polychlorinated biphenyls and to manage them in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 of the Convention and requests the Secretariat, subject to the availability of resources, to consolidate the existing guidance on this issue;
5. *Invites* Parties and others in a position to do so to support developing countries and countries with economies in transition in their efforts to meet their outstanding needs to manage polychlorinated biphenyls, including in open applications, in an environmentally sound manner;
6. *Decides* to undertake, at its ninth meeting, a review of progress towards the elimination of polychlorinated biphenyls in accordance with paragraph (h) of part II of Annex A to the Convention;
7. *Encourages* Parties to provide information on progress in eliminating polychlorinated biphenyls in their fourth national reports submitted pursuant to Article 15 of the Convention by 31 August 2018, in accordance with paragraph (g) of part II of Annex A to the Convention, as decided in decision SC-8/17 on reporting pursuant to Article 15 of the Stockholm Convention;
8. *Decides* to establish a small intersessional working group, working by electronic means and, subject to the availability of funding, through a face-to-face meeting, to prepare a report on progress towards the elimination of polychlorinated biphenyls for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting and requests the Secretariat to support the group;
9. *Invites* Parties to consider serving as lead country in the preparation of the report referred to in paragraph 8 above and to inform the Secretariat accordingly by 30 June 2017;
10. *Invites* Parties and others to nominate experts to participate in the small intersessional working group established in paragraph 8 above and to inform the Secretariat of their nominations by 30 June 2017;
11. *Invites* the lead country, or, if there is no lead country, requests the Secretariat, in consultation with the small intersessional working group and subject to the availability of resources, to prepare the report referred to in paragraph 8 above on the basis of the fourth national reports that are required to be submitted by Parties pursuant to Article 15 and any other pertinent information, including the consolidated assessment referred to in paragraph 1 above, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting to assist it in the review to be conducted in accordance with paragraph (h) of Part II of Annex A;

---

<sup>6</sup> UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/10.

<sup>7</sup> UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/11.

12. *Requests* the Secretariat, subject to the availability of resources, to continue to participate in the activities of the Polychlorinated Biphenyls Elimination Network and to assist Parties in their efforts in respect of the plans referred to in paragraph 3 above, including by developing guidance and a roadmap for the implementation of such plans;
13. *Invites* Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, research institutions, industry bodies and other stakeholders to provide technical and financial support for the work of the Polychlorinated Biphenyls Elimination Network;
14. *Highlights* the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition for technical assistance, financial support and technology transfer to manage polychlorinated biphenyls in an environmentally sound manner.

ADVANCE

## SC-8/4: Evaluation and review of brominated diphenyl ethers pursuant to paragraph 2 of parts IV and V of Annex A to the Stockholm Convention

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Noting* the priority areas for action recognized in decision SC-8/18 on effectiveness evaluation as they relate to the elimination of brominated diphenyl ethers<sup>8</sup> contained in articles,

*Recalling* that, pursuant to paragraph 6 of Article 3 of the Stockholm Convention, any Party that has a specific exemption in accordance with Annex A to the Convention shall take appropriate measures to ensure that any production or use under such exemption is carried out in a manner that prevents or minimizes human exposure and release into the environment,

1. *Takes note* of the report by the Secretariat for the evaluation and review of brominated diphenyl ethers;<sup>9</sup>

2. *Notes* from the report referred to in paragraph 1 above that brominated diphenyl ethers have been detected in a range of articles in use, including plastic toys that are not subject to flammability requirements, which suggests that their presence is unintentional and possibly a consequence of the recycling of plastics containing brominated diphenyl ethers;

3. *Also notes* that a number of Parties are still registered for specific exemptions for brominated diphenyl ethers;

4. *Urges, recalling* decision SC-5/5, Parties and other relevant stakeholders to implement where appropriate, taking into account national circumstances, the recommendations set out in the annex to decision POPRC-6/2 on the elimination from the waste stream of brominated diphenyl ethers and to provide information on progress in doing so to the Conference of the Parties in order to facilitate the evaluation and review of progress in eliminating brominated diphenyl ethers through the process referred to in paragraph 8 below;

5. *Urges* Parties to take determined steps to ensure that brominated diphenyl ethers are not introduced into articles in which their presence would pose a risk of human exposure, in particular consumer products such as children's toys;

6. *Urges* Parties that have made use of the specific exemptions described in parts IV and V of Annex A to the Convention to accelerate efforts to prevent the export of articles that contain or may contain brominated diphenyl ethers and of articles manufactured from recycled materials that contain brominated diphenyl ethers and levels or concentrations of brominated diphenyl ethers exceeding those permitted for the sale, use, import or manufacture of those articles within their territories, in accordance with their obligations under Annex A;

7. *Urges* Parties to strengthen measures for the environmentally sound management of wastes, including products and articles upon becoming wastes, containing or contaminated with brominated diphenyl ethers in accordance with their obligations under Article 6 of the Stockholm Convention and under the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, taking into consideration the updated guidance on best available techniques and best environmental practices for the recycling and waste disposal of articles containing polybrominated diphenyl ethers listed under the Stockholm Convention,<sup>10</sup> the general technical guidelines on the environmentally sound management of wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with persistent organic pollutants<sup>11</sup> and the technical guidelines on the environmentally sound management of wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether or tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether;<sup>12</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether and tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether, listed in Annex A to the Convention in 2009.

<sup>9</sup> UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/12.

<sup>10</sup> Available at: <http://chm.pops.int/Implementation/NIPs/Guidance/GuidanceonBATBEPfortherecyclingofPBDEs/tabid/3172/Default.aspx>.

<sup>11</sup> UNEP/CHW.13/6/Add.1/Rev.1.

<sup>12</sup> UNEP/CHW.12/5/Add.6/Rev.1.

8. *Decides* to undertake an evaluation of progress that Parties have made towards eliminating brominated diphenyl ethers contained in articles and a review of the continued need for specific exemptions for those chemicals at its tenth meeting, pursuant to paragraph 2 of parts IV and V of Annex A to the Convention and in accordance with the process set out in the annex to decision SC-6/3 and the schedule set out in the annex to the present decision;

9. *Encourages* Parties to collect information on the types and quantities of brominated diphenyl ethers in articles in use and in the waste and recycling stream and on measures taken to ensure their environmentally sound management pursuant to Article 6 of the Convention and, where appropriate, parts IV and V of Annex A to the Convention and to make that information available to the Secretariat;

10. *Requests* the Secretariat:

(a) To continue to support the process set out in the annex to decision SC-6/3;

(b) To undertake, subject to the availability of resources, activities to support Parties in collecting the information required for the process set out in the annex to decision SC-6/3 and in implementing measures to facilitate the elimination of brominated diphenyl ethers contained in articles;

(c) To report to the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting on activities undertaken pursuant to paragraphs 10 (a) and 10 (b) above, including recommendations on any modifications to the process or format for consideration and possible adoption by the Conference of the Parties.

#### **Annex to decision SC-8/4**

#### **Schedule for the evaluation and review of brominated diphenyl ethers pursuant to paragraph 2 of parts IV and V of Annex A to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Timing</b>
Parties submit information on brominated diphenyl ethers.	December 2019
The Secretariat prepares a draft report on the evaluation and review of brominated diphenyl ethers and transmits it to the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee.	September 2020
The Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee provides comments on the draft report on the evaluation and review of brominated diphenyl ethers.	October 2020
The Secretariat finalizes the report on the evaluation for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting.	October 2020
Evaluation by the Conference of the Parties in accordance with paragraph 2 of parts IV and V of Annex A to the Convention.	April 2021



## SC-8/5: Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Noting* the priority areas for action recognized in decision SC-8/18 on effectiveness evaluation as they relate to perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride,

*Recalling* paragraph 7 of decision SC-7/5, by which it decided to undertake the further 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 Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants at its ninth meeting,

1. *Welcomes* the consolidated guidance on alternatives to perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and its related chemicals<sup>13</sup> developed by the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee;
2. *Takes note of* the options for possible action by the Conference of the Parties should it conclude that there is no continued need for the various acceptable purposes for perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride listed in Annex B to the Convention;<sup>14</sup>
3. *Also takes note of* the information related to the interpretation and application of Article 4 of the Convention transmitted by Parties;<sup>15</sup>
4. *Invites* Parties and others to submit to the Secretariat, by 15 February 2018, the following information for use by the Secretariat in preparing its next report on the evaluation of perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride in accordance with paragraph 6 of the annex to decision SC-6/4 and by the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee in its future updating of the guidance on alternatives to perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and its related chemicals:
  - (a) Information on the production and use of sulfluramid;
  - (b) Information on local monitoring of releases of perfluorooctane sulfonic acid from the use of sulfluramid;
  - (c) Information on research on and the development of safe alternatives to perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride as stipulated in paragraph 4 (c) of part III of Annex B to the Convention;
5. *Encourages* the regional centres and others to provide support to Parties to improve their technical and legal capacity for the sound management of perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride and the introduction of alternatives;
6. *Requests* the Secretariat:
  - (a) To continue to support the process set out in the annex to decision SC-6/4, in accordance with the revised schedule set out in the annex to decision SC-7/5, and to support Parties, subject to the availability of resources, in collecting the information required for the process;
  - (b) To further promote the exchange of information, including information provided by Parties and others, on alternatives to perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride and their related chemicals;
  - (c) To provide support to Parties, in particular developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition, subject to the availability of resources, to build their capacity to identify and collect information on perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride, to strengthen their legislation and regulations on the management of those chemicals throughout their life cycles and to introduce safer, effective and affordable alternatives to those chemicals.

<sup>13</sup> UNEP/POPS/POPRC.12/INF/15/Rev.1.

<sup>14</sup> UNEP/POPS/COP.8/8, paras. 10–15.

<sup>15</sup> UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/13.

## SC-8/6: Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Releases of Dioxins, Furans and Other Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants and guidelines and guidance on best available techniques and best environmental practices

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Noting* the priority areas for action recognized in decision SC-8/18 on effectiveness evaluation as they relate to Article 5 on measures to reduce or eliminate releases from unintentional production,

1. *Takes note* of the nominations to the joint Toolkit and best available techniques and best environmental practices expert roster<sup>16</sup> and the reports of the expert meetings on the Toolkit and best available techniques and best environmental practices;<sup>17</sup>

2. *Welcomes* the updated guidance on best available techniques and best environmental practices for the use of perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and related chemicals listed under the Stockholm Convention,<sup>18</sup> the updated guidance on best available techniques and best environmental practices for the recycling and waste disposal of articles containing polybrominated diphenyl ethers listed under the Stockholm Convention<sup>19</sup> and the draft guidance on best available techniques and best environmental practices for the production and use of hexabromocyclododecane listed with specific exemptions under the Stockholm Convention;<sup>20</sup>

3. *Also welcomes* the conclusions and recommendations of the experts on the Toolkit and on best available techniques and best environmental practices;<sup>21</sup>

4. *Adopts* the workplan for the review and updating of the Toolkit and the guidelines and guidance on best available techniques and best environmental practices set out in annex I to the present decision and the terms of reference for the review and updating of guidelines and guidance to address releases from unintentional production and best available techniques and best environmental practices for the chemicals listed in Annexes A, B and/or C to the Stockholm Convention as set out in annex II to the present decision;

5. *Requests* the experts on the Toolkit and on best available techniques and best environmental practices to continue the work on the ongoing review and updating of the Toolkit and on the guidelines and guidance in accordance with the workplan and the terms of reference referred to in paragraph 4 above;

6. *Requests* the Secretariat, subject to the availability of resources, to continue to support the experts in the work referred to in paragraph 5 above and to continue to implement awareness-raising and technical assistance activities to promote the Toolkit and the guidelines and guidance;

7. *Invites* Parties and others to participate actively in the review and updating of the Toolkit, guidelines and guidance and to submit relevant information to the Secretariat for consideration by the experts in accordance with the workplan and the terms of reference referred to in paragraph 4 above;

8. *Also invites* Parties and others to confirm the availability of the current experts in the joint Toolkit and best available techniques and best environmental practices expert roster and to nominate new experts with expertise related to the persistent organic pollutants listed in Annex A, B or C to the Convention to the joint roster;

9. *Encourages* Parties to use the Toolkit, taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the experts on the Toolkit and on best available techniques and best environmental practices, when developing source inventories and release estimates under Article 5 of the Convention; to report the estimated releases under Article 15 of the Convention according to the

<sup>16</sup> UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/14.

<sup>17</sup> UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/15.

<sup>18</sup> <http://chm.pops.int/Implementation/BATandBEP/Guidance/Overview/tabid/5121/Default.aspx>.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

<sup>20</sup> UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/16.

<sup>21</sup> UNEP/POPS/COP.8/9, annex I.

source categories identified in Annex C; and to maintain up to date their action plans to minimize and ultimately eliminate releases of unintentionally produced persistent organic pollutants;

10. *Also encourages* Parties to consider the data quality guidance in the Toolkit and implement quality assurance and quality control as part of the development and updating of the source inventories and release estimates under Article 5 of the Convention;

11. *Further encourages* Parties to use the guidelines and guidance on best available techniques and best environmental practices, taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the experts on the Toolkit and on best available techniques and best environmental practices, when implementing action plans and other measures to minimize and ultimately eliminate releases of persistent organic pollutants listed in Annexes A, B and/or C to the Convention and to share their experiences in using the guidelines and guidance, such as in the form of case studies, by means of the Stockholm Convention clearing-house mechanism.

## **Annex I to decision SC-8/6**

### **Workplan for the ongoing review and update of the Toolkit and the guidelines and guidance on best available techniques (BAT) and best environmental practices (BEP)**

#### **A. Areas of work**

##### **1. Toolkit**

1. Collect and evaluate new information relevant to the identification and quantification of releases of unintentional persistent organic pollutants, including those listed in the Convention since 2009, i.e., pentachlorobenzene and polychlorinated naphthalenes,<sup>22</sup> for eventual additional inclusion of emission factors in the Toolkit and provision of practical guidance to Parties on how to address these chemicals in their inventories pursuant to Article 5.

2. Collect and evaluate information relevant to the identification and quantification of releases of unintentional persistent organic pollutants that would be listed at the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, i.e., hexachlorobutadiene.

##### **2. Guidelines and guidance on BAT and BEP**

##### **(a) Guidance on BAT and BEP relevant to the persistent organic pollutants listed in Annex A or B**

3. Continue to collect and evaluate relevant new information on BAT and BEP for perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride, polybrominated diphenyl ethers<sup>23</sup> and hexabromocyclododecane, made available by Parties and others, including on available chemical and/or non-chemical alternatives as identified by the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee, for eventual further updating of the relevant guidance documents.

4. Collect and evaluate information relevant to BAT and BEP for pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters and hexachlorobutadiene listed in Annex A to the Convention for developing relevant guidance.

5. Collect and evaluate information relevant to BAT and BEP for the chemicals listed in Annex A to the Convention at the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and assess the need for updating and/or developing additional guidance for those chemicals.

##### **(b) Guidelines on BAT and BEP relevant to the persistent organic pollutants listed in Annex C**

6. Continue to collect and evaluate new information on key sources of unintentional persistent organic pollutants as identified by Parties and the Toolkit experts, recently updated BATreference

<sup>22</sup> Polychlorinated naphthalenes, including dichlorinated naphthalenes, trichlorinated naphthalenes, tetrachlorinated naphthalenes, pentachlorinated naphthalenes, hexachlorinated naphthalenes, heptachlorinated naphthalenes and octachlorinated naphthalene.

<sup>23</sup> Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether (commercial pentabromodiphenyl ether) and hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether (commercial octabromodiphenyl ether).

documents, national documents on BAT and BEP, and other sources of information, and supplement and update the guidelines as appropriate.

7. Continue to collect and evaluate new information on available alternative techniques and practices and on the use of substitute or modified materials, products and processes and supplement and update the guidelines as appropriate.

8. Collect and evaluate information on BAT and BEP for sources of releases of the chemicals that were listed in Annex C to the Convention at the seventh and eighth meetings of the Conference of the Parties, assess the applicability of the existing guidance for those chemicals and supplement and update the guidelines as appropriate.

(c) **Sites contaminated by persistent organic pollutants**

9. Collect and evaluate information relevant to the identification and management of sites contaminated by persistent organic pollutants for developing relevant guidance.

**B. Timelines**

<i>Deadline</i>	<i>Activity</i>
February 2017	Task teams and leads are confirmed and/or newly identified from the joint expert roster for the areas of work included in the workplan
May 2017	Secretariat invites information submission from Parties and others on the work areas specified in the workplan
Continue throughout the biennium	Collection and compilation of information from Parties and others for consideration and evaluation by the experts at their annual meeting(s)
August 2017	Secretariat compiles information submitted by Parties and others to that date and sends the compilation to task teams and leads by 14 August 2017  Task teams assess the information and develop proposals for updating existing guidance and/or developing additional guidance for the areas of work included in the workplan:
September 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Task team leads send the draft proposals to the Secretariat by 11 September 2017</li> <li>Secretariat sends the proposals for review by the Toolkit and BAT and BEP experts by 15 September 2017</li> </ul>
October/November 2017	Joint meeting of the Toolkit and BAT and BEP experts to consider revisions and/or additional guidance according to the proposals by task teams  Task teams prepare draft updated guidance and/or draft new guidance on the basis of the evaluation of the information made available and the comments by the Toolkit and BAT and BEP experts at their 2017 meeting
June–July 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Task team leads send drafts to the Secretariat by 25 June 2018</li> <li>Secretariat makes available the drafts on the Stockholm Convention website by 29 June 2018 for comments by the experts and by Parties and others prior to 31 July 2018</li> </ul>
August 2018	Secretariat compiles additional information submitted by that date and comments from the experts and from Parties and others and sends the compilation to task teams and leads by 5 August 2018  Task teams revise the draft updated and/or new guidance on the basis of the comments received and additional information collected
September 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Task team leads send the drafts to the Secretariat by 24 September 2018</li> <li>Secretariat makes the drafts available on the Stockholm Convention website by 28 September 2018 for comment by the experts and by Parties and others prior to 19 October 2018</li> </ul>

<i>Deadline</i>	<i>Activity</i>
October/November 2018	Joint meeting of the Toolkit and BAT and BEP experts to finalize drafts, develop conclusions and recommendations and a workplan for the next biennium for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting
January 2019	Task teams finalize the draft guidance and task team leads send the final and/or interim drafts to the Secretariat by 15 January 2019
May 2019	Ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties

## **Annex II to decision SC-8/6**

### **Terms of reference for the review and update of guidelines and guidance to address releases from unintentional production and best available techniques and best environmental practices for the chemicals listed in Annexes A, B and/or C to the Stockholm Convention**

#### **I. Introduction**

1. By decisions SC-7/7 on the Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Releases of Dioxins, Furans and Other Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants and SC-7/8 on the guidelines on best available techniques and provisional guidance on best environmental practices, the Conference of the Parties recognized that the listing of new substances in Annexes A, B and/or C to the Convention would trigger the need to further update existing guidance and/or develop new guidance to support Parties in implementing new obligations and requested the experts on best available techniques (BAT) and best environmental practices (BEP) and on the Toolkit to collaborate and develop joint terms of reference for synergistically considering aspects relevant to releases from unintentional production and BAT and BEP for the chemicals listed in Annexes A, B and/or C to the Convention.
2. Elements of the joint terms of reference were discussed and agreed upon at the expert meetings on BAT and BEP and the Toolkit held in Bratislava, Slovakia, from 29 September to 1 October 2015 and from 25 to 27 October 2016. The terms of reference describe the scope of the review and update process; the general and specific tasks to be performed in the process; the stakeholders to be involved; and the frequency with which the activities and tasks are to be performed.

#### **II. Scope**

3. Acknowledging the importance of collaboration and information exchange between the experts serving under the various technical and scientific processes under the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions with a view to synergistically addressing cross-cutting issues, in addition to source inventories and release estimates from unintentional production, BAT and BEP relevant to all chemicals listed in the annexes to the Convention are considered as they relate to:
  - (a) Production of restricted persistent organic pollutants for acceptable purposes as defined in the Convention;
  - (b) Use of persistent organic pollutants for acceptable purposes and pursuant to specific exemptions as defined in the Convention;
  - (c) Recycling of articles containing persistent organic pollutants pursuant to specific exemptions as defined in the Convention;
  - (d) Destruction of persistent organic pollutants and aspects of BAT and BEP relevant to waste management under the Stockholm Convention;
  - (e) Identification and management of sites contaminated with persistent organic pollutants;

(f) Other technical assessment work relevant to releases from unintentional production and BAT and BEP for the chemicals listed in the Convention as requested by the Conference of the Parties and/or other technical and scientific bodies under the Convention.

## A. General tasks

4. Considerable time, effort and funds have been invested in the development of existing guidelines and guidance. These guidelines and guidelines have been, and continue to be, useful and informative, and do not require major revision. The focus of the work is therefore on necessary updates and the addition of relevant new information triggered by the listing of new substances in Annexes A, B and/or C to the Convention.
5. The general tasks to be undertaken in the review and updating process are:
  - (a) Evaluating the implications of the newly listed persistent organic pollutants and assessing the need for developing new guidance to address these chemicals;
  - (b) Providing information on available alternatives, including home-grown alternatives, and on the use of substitute or modified materials, products and processes and evaluating emerging technologies and improvements to existing technologies;
  - (c) Exchanging relevant information and harmonizing activities with the work of other technical and scientific bodies under the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions such as the appropriate bodies of the Basel Convention on waste-related aspects and the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee on alternatives to these chemicals;
  - (d) Optimizing synergies with other efforts, such as those to combat mercury and to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions through BAT and BEP;
  - (e) Conducting other technical assessment work as requested by the Conference of the Parties and/or other technical and scientific bodies under the Conventions;
  - (f) Reporting to the Conference of the Parties.
6. The procedures for identifying detailed tasks and activities, to be undertaken as priorities over a set period of time, are outlined below.

## B. Stakeholders

7. The existing joint Toolkit and BAT and BEP expert roster will be used.
8. Experts that have served or are serving in the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee will be consulted and involved in the review and updating process as appropriate.
9. Basel Convention experts will be involved in the work related to wastes as appropriate.
10. All experts nominated by Parties and others and included in the joint Toolkit and BAT and BEP expert roster will be involved in the review and updating process, at least by electronic means.
11. The joint roster will remain open at all times for further nominations.
12. Between 25 and 30 nominated experts selected from the roster may be invited by the Secretariat to participate in expert meetings. Participants will be selected taking into account the type of expertise needed at the meetings, in addition to regional and gender balance.
13. Up to five additional experts may be invited to provide specific expertise related to the particular topics to be discussed, if such expertise is not available among the experts included in the roster.

## C. Procedures, activities and specific tasks

14. The review and updating process is driven by Parties and organized and facilitated by the Secretariat. Expert panels focusing on a specific source category or task could be established, led by Parties volunteering to do so.
15. Parties and others will be invited to generate relevant data and information to assist in the review and updating process, and to provide that information to the Secretariat.
16. Such data and information will be gathered and summarized regularly by the Secretariat and provided for the experts' consideration.

17. The experts should perform the following tasks and activities, among others:
- (a) Develop a detailed workplan and timetable for the review and updating process;
  - (b) Set up the necessary organizational structure (such as expert panels);
  - (c) Identify existing gaps, agree on priorities and propose activities for improvement, taking into account any feedback received from Parties and others based on their experience in using the guidelines and guidance;
  - (d) Define preliminary outlines for developing new guidelines and guidance as appropriate;
  - (e) Collect and evaluate relevant data and information within the scope of the review and updating process;
  - (f) Validate data and information according to agreed data quality criteria<sup>24</sup> and draft revised or new texts;
  - (g) Assess training and capacity-building needs of Parties to relevant to their efforts to identify and manage their sources of persistent organic pollutants;
  - (h) Take into account, in relation to wastes-related matters, the technical guidelines on persistent organic pollutants wastes adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention;
  - (i) Take into account, in relation to alternatives to persistent organic pollutants, the assessment and guidance developed by the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee;
  - (j) Exchange any relevant information with other technical or scientific bodies under the Conventions;
  - (k) Respond to inquiries from Parties on technical aspects to facilitate understanding of the guidelines and guidance.
18. Expert meetings will be organized to facilitate the implementation of the activities and tasks outlined above.
19. The guidelines and guidance, as revised or developed by the expert panels, will be circulated to all experts for review and comment before being made available through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention. Parties and others will be invited to review and provide comments.
20. The following activities will be further promoted:
- (a) Sharing and exchanging of information via the clearing-house mechanism;
  - (b) Initiatives for data generation and collection, including case studies;
  - (c) Joint activities and projects between developed and developing countries and South-South cooperation;
  - (d) Synergies between activities related to releases from unintentional production and BAT and BEP;
  - (e) Awareness-raising.

#### **D. Periodicity**

21. As new chemicals are listed in the Convention, the guidelines and guidance should be considered as a living document and the process for their review and update should be continuous.
22. Expert meetings should be organized as needed, with at least one meeting taking place every two years. Work should, however, continue intersessionally by electronic means, organized by the expert panel leaders and facilitated by the Secretariat.

---

<sup>24</sup> Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Releases of Dioxins, Furans and Other Unintentional POPs, annex 8: Data Quality. [http://toolkit.pops.int/Publish/Annexes/A\\_08\\_Annex08.html](http://toolkit.pops.int/Publish/Annexes/A_08_Annex08.html).

## SC-8/7: Measures to reduce or eliminate releases from wastes

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Noting* the priority areas for action recognized in decision SC-8/18 on effectiveness evaluation as they relate to measures to reduce or eliminate releases from stockpiles and wastes,

1. *Welcomes* with appreciation decision BC-13/4 on technical guidelines on persistent organic pollutants, by which the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, at its thirteenth meeting, adopted updated general technical guidelines on the environmentally sound management of wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with persistent organic pollutants<sup>25</sup> and other technical guidelines specific to persistent organic pollutants listed in that decision;

2. *Notes* that the updated general technical guidelines adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention at its thirteenth meeting:

- (a) Establish provisional definitions for low persistent organic pollutant content;<sup>26</sup>
- (b) Establish a provisional definition for levels of destruction and irreversible transformation;<sup>27</sup>
- (c) Determine methods considered to constitute environmentally sound disposal;<sup>28</sup>

3. *Reminds* Parties to take into account the above-mentioned technical guidelines when implementing their obligations under paragraph 1 of Article 6 of the Convention;

4. *Encourages* the introduction and demonstration in developing countries and countries with economies in transition of cost-effective methods selected from those listed in section IV.G of the updated general technical guidelines;

5. *Requests* the Secretariat, subject to the availability of resources, to undertake capacity-building and training activities to support Parties in meeting their obligations under paragraph 1 of Article 6 of the Convention, taking into account the above-mentioned technical guidelines;

6. *Invites* the appropriate bodies of the Basel Convention, with regard to the chemicals newly listed in Annexes A and C to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants by decisions SC-8/10, SC-8/11 and SC-8/12:

- (a) To establish for those chemicals the levels of destruction and irreversible transformation necessary to ensure that the characteristics of persistent organic pollutants, as specified in paragraph 1 of Annex D to the Stockholm Convention, are not exhibited;
- (b) To determine what they consider to be the methods that constitute environmentally sound disposal under paragraph 1 (d) (ii) of Article 6 of the Stockholm Convention;
- (c) To work to establish, as appropriate, the concentration levels in order to define for those chemicals the low persistent organic pollutant content referred to in paragraph 1 (d) (ii) of Article 6 of the Convention;
- (d) To further update, if need be, the general technical guidelines on the environmentally sound management of wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with persistent organic pollutants and to update or develop new specific technical guidelines under the Basel Convention;

7. *Encourages* Parties to accelerate their efforts to ensure the sound management of persistent organic pollutant stockpiles and wastes, including their further identification, and to prepare plans of action that prioritize the environmentally sound disposal of wastes;

<sup>25</sup> UNEP/CHW.13/6/Add.1/Rev.1.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*, sect. III.A.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, sect. III.B.

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*, sect. IV.G.



8. *Encourages* Parties and others to improve the availability of data to determine the amounts of specific persistent organic pollutant contained in wastes that have been destroyed or irreversibly transformed, taking into account the recommendation set out in paragraph 102 of the executive summary of the report on the effectiveness evaluation of the Convention.<sup>29</sup>

ADVANCE

---

<sup>29</sup> UNEP/POPS/COP.8/22/Add.1.

## SC-8/8: Implementation plans

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Noting* the priority areas for action recognized in decision SC-8/18 on effectiveness evaluation as they relate to implementation plans,

1. *Welcomes* the additional implementation plans transmitted by Parties pursuant to Article 7 of the Stockholm Convention, including revised and updated plans;<sup>30</sup>
2. *Takes note* of the deadlines for the transmission of revised and updated implementation plans;<sup>31</sup>
3. *Urges* those Parties that have not transmitted their implementation plans within the deadlines to transmit them as soon as possible;
4. *Takes note* of the following guidance documents:<sup>32</sup>
  - (a) Guidance on developing a national implementation plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants;
  - (b) Guidance on preparing inventories of perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and related chemicals listed under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants;
  - (c) Guidance on preparing inventories of polybrominated diphenyl ethers listed under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants;
  - (d) Guidance on socio-economic assessment for national implementation plan development and implementation under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants;
  - (e) Guidance on the calculation of action plan costs for specific persistent organic pollutants;
  - (f) Guidance on the control of the import and export of persistent organic pollutants;
  - (g) Guidance on the labelling of products or articles that contain persistent organic pollutants – initial considerations;
  - (h) Guidance on the sampling, screening and analysis of persistent organic pollutants in products and articles;
  - (i) Guidance on preparing inventories of hexabromocyclododecane;
  - (j) Draft guidance on preparing inventories of hexachlorobutadiene;<sup>33</sup>
  - (k) Draft guidance on preparing inventories of polychlorinated naphthalenes;<sup>34</sup>
  - (l) Draft guidance on preparing inventories of pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters and on identifying alternatives for the phase-out of those chemicals;<sup>35</sup>
5. *Encourages* Parties to use the guidance referred to in paragraphs 4 (a)–(c) above, as appropriate, when developing, reviewing and updating their national implementation plans;
6. *Invites* Parties and others to provide comments to the Secretariat on the guidance documents listed in paragraph 4 above by 30 June 2018, including based on their experience in using the guidance documents and on how to improve their usefulness;
7. *Invites* the appropriate bodies of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal to review the waste-related aspects of the guidance documents listed in paragraphs 4 (j)–(l) above and to forward the outcome of their review to the Secretariat no later than one week after the eleventh meeting of the Open-ended Working Group

<sup>30</sup> See UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/17/Rev.1.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>32</sup> The draft guidance documents listed in paragraphs 4 (a)–(i) are available at <http://chm.pops.int/Implementation/NIPs/Guidance/tabid/2882/Default.aspx>.

<sup>33</sup> UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/18.

<sup>34</sup> UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/19.

<sup>35</sup> UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/20.

for its consideration in the updating of the guidance in line with the request set out in paragraph 8 (a) below;

8. *Requests* the Secretariat:

(a) To continue, subject to the availability of resources, to update the guidance documents listed in paragraph 4 above, as appropriate, on the basis of the comments received from Parties and others, including from Basel Convention bodies as referred to in paragraphs 6 and 7 above;

(b) To undertake, subject to the availability of resources, capacity-building and training activities to support Parties in order to facilitate the development, review and updating of national implementation plans, taking into account the guidance documents listed in paragraphs 4 (a)–(c) above;

(c) To develop, as necessary and subject to the availability of resources, new guidance on preparing inventories of the persistent organic pollutants listed by the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting in decisions SC-8/10 and SC-8/11;

(d) To continue to identify any additional guidance that might be required to assist Parties in the development, review and updating of national implementation plans;

(e) To develop, subject to the availability of resources, an electronic template for the quantitative information included in national implementation plans in a harmonized manner with the reporting under Article 15 of the Convention;

9. *Also requests* the Secretariat, in consultation with the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee and the experts on best available techniques and best environmental practices, taking into account comments from Parties and others, and subject to the availability of resources, to develop draft guidance documents on alternatives for the phase-out of the chemicals listed by the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting in decisions SC-8/10 and SC-8/11 for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting;

10. *Requests* Parties to identify diversified, accessible, predictable and sustainable financial resources as required by the Convention to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition in updating their national implementation plans under Article 7 of the Convention.

## SC-8/9: Operation of the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Noting* the priority areas for action recognized in decision SC-8/18 on effectiveness evaluation as they relate to the listing of chemicals in Annexes A, B and/or C to the Convention,

1. *Welcomes* the reports of the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee on the work of its eleventh and twelfth meetings<sup>36</sup> and the documents forwarded by the Committee to the Conference of the Parties;<sup>37</sup>
2. *Appoints* the 14 designated experts with terms of office commencing on 5 May 2016 to serve as members of the Committee and notes that one vacancy arising during the intersessional period has been filled;<sup>38</sup>
3. *Also appoints* the 17 designated experts listed in the annex to the present decision to serve as members of the Committee with terms of office commencing on 5 May 2018;<sup>39</sup>
4. *Encourages* Parties and observers to submit the information specified in Annexes E and F to the Convention and to review and provide to the Committee, through the Secretariat in a timely manner, technical comments on draft risk profiles and draft risk management evaluations to support the development of sound recommendations to the Conference of the Parties and supporting documents on the listing of chemicals in Annexes A, B and/or C to the Convention and in doing so, when relevant, to involve experts working at the national level on the Basel Convention on the Control of the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal;
5. *Invites* the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention to consider enhancing the involvement of experts working under the Basel Convention in the work of the Committee;
6. *Invites* the Committee to strengthen the involvement of experts working under the Basel Convention in its work to facilitate its receipt of improved information on waste and disposal issues;
7. *Requests* the Secretariat to facilitate the involvement of experts as referred to in paragraph 6 above;
8. *Encourages* Parties and observers to undertake, within their capabilities, appropriate research, development, monitoring and cooperation pertaining to alternatives to persistent organic pollutants and candidate persistent organic pollutants in accordance with Article 11 of the Convention;
9. *Requests* the Secretariat to continue, subject to the availability of resources, to assist the Committee in collecting information on persistent organic pollutants in products as necessary for its review of chemicals and to provide Parties with guidance on labelling for the chemicals listed in Annexes A and B and to collaborate, as appropriate, with relevant international efforts such as the Chemicals in Products project of the United Nations Environment Programme;
10. *Also requests* the Secretariat to continue, subject to the availability of resources, to undertake activities to support Parties and others to participate effectively in the work of the Committee, as listed in paragraph 1 of decision POPRC-12/7, and to report on the results of those activities to the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting.

<sup>36</sup> UNEP/POPS/POPRC.11/10 and Add.1-2; UNEP/POPS/POPRC.12/11 and Add.1-5.

<sup>37</sup> UNEP/POPS/POPRC.12/INF/9/Rev.1; UNEP/POPS/POPRC.12/INF/12/Rev.1; UNEP/POPS/POPRC.12/INF/15/Rev.1.

<sup>38</sup> See UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/60.

<sup>39</sup> The curricula vitae of these experts are set out in document UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/65.

## **Annex to decision SC-8/9**

### **Experts designated by Parties and appointed as members of the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee with terms of office commencing on 5 May 2018**

#### **African States**

Mr. Sam Adu-Kumi (Ghana)  
Ms. Mantoa Makoena Clementina Sekota (Lesotho)  
Ms. Amal Lemsoui (Morocco)  
Mr. Nadjo N'Ladon (Togo)

#### **Asia-Pacific States**

Mr. Manoj Kumar Gangeya (India)  
Mr. Amir Nasser Ahmadi (Islamic Republic of Iran)  
Mr. Zaigham Abbas (Pakistan)  
Mr. Anas Ali Saeed Al-Nadhari (Yemen)

#### **Central and Eastern European States**

Ms. Tamara Kukharchyk (Belarus)  
Ms. Svitlana Sukhorebra (Ukraine)

#### **Latin American and Caribbean States**

Mr. Luis G. Romero Esquivel (Costa Rica)  
Ms. Vilma Morales Quillama (Peru)  
Ms. Victorine Augustine Pinas (Suriname)

#### **Western European and other States**

Ms. Ingrid Hauzenberger (Austria)  
Mr. Jean-François Ferry (Canada)  
Ms. Rikke Donchil Holmberg (Denmark)  
Mr. Peter Dawson (New Zealand)

## SC-8/10: Listing of decabromodiphenyl ether (commercial mixture, c-decaBDE)

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Having considered* the risk profile, the risk management evaluation and the addendum to the risk management evaluation for decabromodiphenyl ether (commercial mixture, c-decaBDE) as transmitted by the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee,<sup>40</sup>

*Taking note* of the recommendation by the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee that decabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-209) of c-decaBDE be listed in Annex A to the Convention with specific exemptions,<sup>41</sup>

1. *Decides* to amend part I of Annex A to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants to list decabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-209) present in commercial decabromodiphenyl ether therein, with specific exemptions for the production and use of commercial decabromodiphenyl ether, by inserting the following rows:

<i>Chemical</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Specific exemption</i>
Decabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-209) present in commercial decabromodiphenyl ether (CAS No: 1163-19-5)	Production	As allowed for the Parties listed in the Register
	Use	In accordance with Part IX of this Annex: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parts for use in vehicles specified in paragraph 2 of Part IX of this Annex</li> <li>• Aircraft for which type approval has been applied for before December 2018 and has been received before December 2022 and spare parts for those aircraft</li> <li>• Textile products that require anti-flammable characteristics, excluding clothing and toys</li> <li>• Additives in plastic housings and parts used for heating home appliances, irons, fans, immersion heaters that contain or are in direct contact with electrical parts or are required to comply with fire retardancy standards, at concentrations lower than 10 per cent by weight of the part</li> <li>• Polyurethane foam for building insulation</li> </ul>

2. *Also decides* to insert a new part IX in Annex A, as follows:

### **Part IX**

#### **Decabromodiphenyl ether**

1. The production and use of decabromodiphenyl ether shall be eliminated except for Parties that have notified the Secretariat of their intention to produce and/or use it in accordance with Article 4.

2. Specific exemptions for parts for use in vehicles may be available for the production and use of commercial decabromodiphenyl ether limited to the following:

(a) Parts for use in legacy vehicles, defined as vehicles that have ceased mass production, and with such parts falling into one or more of the following categories:

- (i) Powertrain and under-hood applications such as battery mass wires, battery interconnection wires, mobile air-conditioning (MAC) pipes, powertrains, exhaust manifold bushings, under-hood insulation, wiring and harness under hood (engine wiring, etc.), speed sensors, hoses, fan modules and knock sensors;
- (ii) Fuel system applications such as fuel hoses, fuel tanks and fuel tanks under body;

<sup>40</sup> UNEP/POPS/POPRC.10/10/Add.2; UNEP/POPS/POPRC.11/10/Add.1; UNEP/POPS/POPRC.12/11/Add.4.

<sup>41</sup> UNEP/POPS/COP.8/13.

- (iii) Pyrotechnical devices and applications affected by pyrotechnical devices such as air bag ignition cables, seat covers/fabrics (only if airbag relevant) and airbags (front and side);
  - (iv) Suspension and interior applications such as trim components, acoustic material and seat belts;
- (b) Parts in vehicles specified in paragraphs 2 (a) (i)–(iv) above and those falling into one or more of the following categories:
- (i) Reinforced plastics (instrument panels and interior trim);
  - (ii) Under the hood or dash (terminal/fuse blocks, higher-amperage wires and cable jacketing (spark plug wires));
  - (iii) Electric and electronic equipment (battery cases and battery trays, engine control electrical connectors, components of radio disks, navigation satellite systems, global positioning systems and computer systems);
  - (iv) Fabric such as rear decks, upholstery, headliners, automobile seats, head rests, sun visors, trim panels, carpets.

3. The specific exemptions for parts specified in paragraph 2 (a) above shall expire at the end of the service life of legacy vehicles or in 2036, whichever comes earlier.

4. The specific exemptions for parts specified in paragraph 2 (b) above shall expire at the end of the service life of vehicles or in 2036, whichever comes earlier.

5. The specific exemptions for spare parts for aircraft for which type approval has been applied for before December 2018 and has been received before December 2022 shall expire at the end of the service life of those aircraft.

## SC-8/11: Listing of short-chain chlorinated paraffins

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Having considered* the risk profile and the risk management evaluation for short-chain chlorinated paraffins as transmitted by the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee,<sup>42</sup>

*Taking note* of the recommendation by the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee that short-chain chlorinated paraffins be listed in Annex A to the Convention with controls to limit the presence of short-chain chlorinated paraffins in other chlorinated paraffin mixtures, with or without specific exemptions,<sup>43</sup>

1. *Decides* to amend part I of Annex A to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants to list short-chain chlorinated paraffins therein, with specific exemptions, by inserting the following rows:

<i>Chemical</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Specific exemption</i>
Short-chain chlorinated paraffins (Alkanes, C <sub>10-13</sub> , chloro) <sup>+</sup> : straight-chain chlorinated hydrocarbons with chain lengths ranging from C <sub>10</sub> to C <sub>13</sub> and a content of chlorine greater than 48 per cent by weight  For example, the substances with the following CAS numbers may contain short-chain chlorinated paraffins: CAS No. 85535-84-8 CAS No. 68920-70-7 CAS No. 71011-12-6 CAS No. 85536-22-7 CAS No. 85681-73-8 CAS No. 108171-26-2	Production	As allowed for the Parties listed in the Register
	Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additives in the production of transmission belts in the natural and synthetic rubber industry</li> <li>• Spare parts for rubber conveyor belts in the mining and forestry industries</li> <li>• Leather industry, in particular fatliquoring in leather</li> <li>• Lubricant additives, in particular for automobile engines, electric generators, wind power facilities, drilling in oil and gas exploration and petroleum refining to produce diesel oil</li> <li>• Tubes for outdoor decoration bulbs</li> <li>• Waterproofing and fire-retardant paints</li> <li>• Adhesives</li> <li>• Metal processing</li> <li>• Secondary plasticizers in flexible polyvinyl chloride, except in toys and children's products</li> </ul>

2. *Also decides* to insert a new note (vii) in part I of Annex A, as follows:

- (vii) Note (i) does not apply to quantities of any chemical that has a plus sign (“+”) following its name in the “Chemical” column in Part I of this Annex that occurs in mixtures at concentrations greater than or equal to 1 per cent by weight.

<sup>42</sup> UNEP/POPS/POPRC.11/10/Add.2 and UNEP/POPS/POPRC.12/11/Add.3.

<sup>43</sup> UNEP/POPS/COP.8/14.



## SC-8/12: Listing of hexachlorobutadiene

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Having considered* the risk profile and the risk management evaluation for hexachlorobutadiene, as well as the evaluation of new information in relation to listing hexachlorobutadiene in Annex C to the Convention, as transmitted by the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee,<sup>44</sup>

*Taking note* of the recommendation by the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee that hexachlorobutadiene be listed in Annex C to the Convention and the conclusion of the evaluation of new information on unintentional production of hexachlorobutadiene,<sup>45</sup>

*Decides* to amend part I of Annex C to the Convention to list hexachlorobutadiene therein by inserting “Hexachlorobutadiene (CAS No: 87-68-3)” in the “Chemical” table of the Annex and by inserting “hexachlorobutadiene” in the first paragraph of parts II and III of the Annex.

ADVANCE

---

<sup>44</sup> UNEP/POPS/POPRC.8/16/Add.2; UNEP/POPS/POPRC.9/13/Add.2; UNEP/POPS/POPRC.12/11/Add.5.

<sup>45</sup> UNEP/POPS/COP.8/15.

## SC-8/13: Review of information related to specific exemptions for decabromodiphenyl ether

### *The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Invites* each Party listed in the register of specific exemptions for decabromodiphenyl ether listed in Annex A to the Stockholm Convention to report to the Secretariat, by December 2019, justifying its need for the registration of that exemption;
2. *Invites* each Party listed in the register of specific exemptions for decabromodiphenyl ether listed in Annex A to the Convention, as well as observers, to provide to the Secretariat, by December 2019, information on the following:
  - (a) Production;
  - (b) Uses;
  - (c) Efficacy and efficiency of possible control measures;
  - (d) Information on the availability, suitability and implementation of alternatives;
  - (e) Status of control and monitoring capacity;
  - (f) Any national or regional control actions taken;
3. *Invites* all Parties to provide to the Secretariat, by December 2019, information on progress made in building the capacity of countries to transfer safely to reliance on alternatives to decabromodiphenyl ether;
4. *Requests* the Secretariat to compile the information provided in accordance with paragraphs 1–3 above and to make it available to the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee by January 2020;
5. *Requests* the Committee, subject to the availability of resources, to analyse the information referred to in paragraph 4 above and any other pertinent and credible information available and to prepare a report, including any recommendations, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties;
6. *Decides*, if any request is received from a Party for an extension of an exemption in the register in accordance with paragraph 1 of the review process set out in the annex to decision SC-3/3, to take into account the report and the recommendations referred to in paragraph 5 above when undertaking its review of entries in the register of specific exemptions for decabromodiphenyl ether.

## SC-8/14: Review of information related to specific exemptions for short-chain chlorinated paraffins

### *The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Invites* each Party listed in the register of specific exemptions for short-chain chlorinated paraffins listed in Annex A to the Stockholm Convention to report to the Secretariat, by December 2019, justifying its need for the registration of that exemption;
2. *Invites* each Party listed in the register of specific exemptions for short-chain chlorinated paraffins listed in Annex A to the Convention, as well as observers, to provide to the Secretariat, by December 2019, information on the following:
  - (a) Production;
  - (b) Uses;
  - (c) Efficacy and efficiency of possible control measures;
  - (d) Information on the availability, suitability and implementation of alternatives;
  - (e) Status of control and monitoring capacity;
  - (f) Any national or regional control actions taken;
3. *Invites* all Parties to provide to the Secretariat, by December 2019, information on progress made in building the capacity of countries to transfer safely to reliance on alternatives to short-chain chlorinated paraffins;
4. *Requests* the Secretariat to compile the information provided in accordance with paragraphs 1–3 above and to make it available to the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee by January 2020;
5. *Requests* the Committee, subject to the availability of resources, to analyse the information referred to in paragraph 4 above and any other pertinent and credible information available and to prepare a report, including any recommendations, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties;
6. *Decides*, if any request is received from a Party for an extension of an exemption in the register in accordance with paragraph 1 of the review process set out in the annex to decision SC-3/3, to take into account the report and the recommendations referred to in paragraph 5 above when undertaking its review of entries in the register of specific exemptions for short-chain chlorinated paraffins.

## SC-8/15: Technical assistance

*The Conference of the Parties,*

### I

#### Technical assistance

*Noting* the priority areas for action recognized in decision SC-8/18 on effectiveness evaluation as they relate to technical assistance and the recommendations contained in the report on the overall review of the synergies arrangements,<sup>46</sup>

1. *Requests* the Secretariat to continue to collect, through the database established for that purpose, information on the technical assistance and capacity-building needs of developing-country Parties and Parties with economies in transition;

2. *Welcomes* the technical assistance plan for the implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions for the period 2018–2021<sup>47</sup> and requests the Secretariat, subject to the availability of resources, to implement it in cooperation with relevant actors striving to attract the programming capacity and financial resources of relevant international organizations;

3. *Encourages* Parties, regional centres and others:

(a) To make financial or in-kind contributions to facilitate the availability of capacity-development materials and activities in appropriate official regional languages;

(b) To undertake capacity-building activities in official local languages, as appropriate;

4. *Requests* the Secretariat in collaboration with other international organizations to explore additional ways of facilitating North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation in its technical assistance plan referred to in paragraph 2 above;

5. *Emphasizes* the role of the regional centres, as set out in the provisions of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, as well as the regional, subregional and country offices of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Environment Programme and other participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals, in delivering, upon request, technical assistance at the regional level for the implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions and in facilitating technology transfer to eligible Parties;

6. *Welcomes* the United Nations Environment Assembly resolution highlighting the role of the regional centres of the Basel and Stockholm conventions in assisting the regions in the implementation of the two conventions and in other relevant work relating to the multilateral environmental agreements in the chemicals and waste cluster in the countries they serve;<sup>48</sup>

7. *Requests* the Secretariat to prepare a report for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its next meeting on the implementation of the technical assistance plan for the period 2018–2021, including, as appropriate, adjustments to the plan;

<sup>46</sup> UNEP/CHW.13/INF/43-UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/INF/29-UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/46.

<sup>47</sup> UNEP/CHW.13/INF/36-UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/INF/26-UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/25.

<sup>48</sup> See United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 2/7 on the sound management of chemicals and waste.

## II

### Stockholm Convention regional and subregional centres for capacity-building and the transfer of technology

8. *Takes note of:*
- (a) The workplans for the period from 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2019<sup>49</sup> and activity reports for the period from 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2016<sup>50</sup> submitted by the Stockholm Convention regional and subregional centres;
  - (b) The reports on activities submitted by the regional and subregional centres;<sup>51</sup>
  - (c) The report on the activities of the Basel Convention regional and coordinating centres and the Stockholm Convention regional and subregional centres<sup>52</sup>;
9. *Requests* the Stockholm Convention regional and subregional centres to submit to the Secretariat for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting:
- (a) Their workplans for the period from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2023 by 30 September 2019;
  - (b) Their activity reports for the period from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2018 by 31 December 2018;
10. *Requests* the Secretariat to prepare a report on the activities of the Stockholm Convention regional and subregional centres, including on technology transfer, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting;
11. *Takes note* of the information provided by the Secretariat pertaining to the nomination and endorsement of regional centres;<sup>53</sup>
12. *Encourages* interested regional and subregional centres to work, under the Convention, on the impact of plastic waste, marine plastic litter, microplastics and measures for prevention and environmentally sound management and requests the Secretariat to reflect any such work in the report that prepares pursuant to paragraph 10 above;
13. *Invites* Parties, observers and financial institutions in a position to do so to provide financial support to enable Stockholm Convention regional and subregional centres to implement their workplans with the aim of supporting Parties in their efforts to meet their obligations under the Convention;
14. *Encourages* Parties, observers and financial institutions to enhance communication with the Stockholm Convention regional and subregional centres;

## III

### Secretariat report

15. *Requests* the Secretariat to report to the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting on the implementation of the present decision.

<sup>49</sup> Available at <http://chm.pops.int/Partners/RegionalCentres/Workplans/tabid/482/Default.aspx>.

<sup>50</sup> Available at <http://chm.pops.int/Partners/RegionalCentres/ActivitiesReports/tabid/4112/Default.aspx>.

<sup>51</sup> See UNEP/CHW.13/INF/29/Rev.1-UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/26/Rev.1.

<sup>52</sup> UNEP/CHW.13/INF/29/Rev.1-UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/26/Rev.1.

<sup>53</sup> See UNEP/POPS/COP.8/16/Rev.1.

## SC-8/16: Financial mechanism

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* Articles 13 and 14 of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants,

*Recognizing* the urgent need for financial resources for developing countries for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention and the considerable gap between that need and the financial resources provided by the principal entity entrusted with the operations of the financial mechanism of the Convention under the current financial arrangements,

*Recognizing* future discussions with a view to continuing to strengthen the effectiveness of the financial mechanism of the Convention,

1. *Requests* the principal entity entrusted with the financial mechanism of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, taking into account the specific deadlines set forth in the Convention, to consider in its programming of areas of work for the period 2018–2022 the following priority areas:

- (a) Development and deployment of products, methods and strategies as alternatives to persistent organic pollutants;
- (b) Restriction of DDT production and use to disease vector control in accordance with World Health Organization recommendations and guidelines on the use of DDT in cases where locally safe, effective and affordable alternatives are not available to a Party to the Stockholm Convention;
- (c) Elimination of the use of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in equipment by 2025;
- (d) Environmentally sound waste management of liquids containing PCBs and equipment contaminated with PCBs having a PCB content above 0.005 per cent, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 and part II of Annex A to the Convention, as soon as possible and no later than 2028;
- (e) Introduction and use of best available techniques and best environmental practices to minimize and ultimately eliminate releases of unintentionally produced persistent organic pollutants;
- (f) Development and strengthening of national legislation and regulations for meeting obligations with regard to persistent organic pollutants listed in the annexes to the Convention;
- (g) Review and updating of national implementation plans, including as appropriate their initial development;

2. *Encourages* the Global Environment Facility to continue to support the focal area of chemicals and waste and if appropriate its work on integrated programming as a means of harnessing opportunities for synergy in implementing the Stockholm Convention and contributing to the global efforts to attain the chemicals-and-waste-related Sustainable Development Goals with adequate and sustainable financial resources, taking into account the national priorities of developing countries;

3. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to consider improving its access modalities, including enabling the participation of a number of additional agencies from developing countries;

4. *Encourages* the Global Environment Facility and its partners to support recipient countries in their efforts to identify and mobilize co-financing for its projects related to the implementation of the Stockholm Convention, including through public private partnerships, as well as applying co-financing arrangements in ways that improve access and do not create barriers or increase costs for recipient countries seeking access to Global Environment Facility funds;

5. *Takes note* of the projected shortfall of resources from the sixth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility due to exchange rate movements and the decision of the Council of the Global Environment Facility on item 6 of the agenda for its fifty-first meeting;

6. *Notes* the crucial role of the Global Environment Facility in the mobilization of resources at the domestic level and in support of the effective implementation of the Stockholm Convention and requests the Global Environment Facility to continue its efforts to minimize the potential consequences of the projected shortfall referred to in paragraph 5 above for its support to developing countries aiming to fulfil the relevant programming directions of the sixth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility and with a view to maintaining the level of support to Global Environment Facility recipient countries;

7. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to consider exploring measures to mitigate possible risks, including currency risks, in order to avoid potential negative impacts on future replenishment periods for the provision of financial resources for all Global Environment Facility recipient countries, taking fully into account the obligations under the Stockholm Convention;
8. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility, as appropriate, to ensure that its policies and procedures related to the consideration and review of funding proposals be duly followed in an efficient and transparent manner;
9. *Takes note* of the following non-exhaustive list of elements of guidance from the Stockholm Convention to the Facility that also address relevant priorities of the Basel Convention on the Control of the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal and the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade:
- (a) Environmentally sound management of waste consisting of, containing or contaminated with persistent organic pollutants;
  - (b) Minimization of waste with a view to reducing or eliminating releases from unintentionally produced persistent organic pollutants;
  - (c) Development or strengthening of national legal and regulatory frameworks for meeting obligations regarding persistent organic pollutants listed under the Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions as well as persistent organic pollutant wastes as covered by the Basel Convention;
10. *Requests* the Secretariat:
- (a) To prepare, on the basis of the document developed by the Secretariat pursuant to paragraph 7 (a) of decision SC-6/20,<sup>54</sup> a complete set of guidance to the financial mechanism of the Convention by consolidating the guidance set out in decision SC-7/21 and paragraphs 1–8 of the present decision;
  - (b) To make the complete set of guidance available on the Convention website;
  - (c) To update the complete set of guidance after the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;
11. *Welcomes* the report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention;<sup>55</sup>
12. *Welcomes* the report on the fourth review of the financial mechanism;<sup>56</sup>
13. *Requests* the Secretariat to prepare, on the basis of the terms of reference for the fourth review of the financial mechanism set out in the annex to decision SC-7/20, draft terms of reference for the fifth review of the financial mechanism for consideration and possible adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting;
14. *Takes note* of the report by the Secretariat on the assessment of funding needs of Parties that are developing countries or countries with economies in transition to implement the provisions of the Convention over the period 2018–2022;<sup>57</sup>
15. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility, during the negotiations on the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, to consider the needs assessment report referred to in paragraph 14 above and the non-exhaustive list referred to in paragraph 9 above;
16. *Takes note* of the low level of responses to the online questionnaire, prepared by the Secretariat in response to paragraph 6 of decision SC-7/18, directed to developed country Parties, other Parties and other sources, including relevant funding institutions and the private sector, asking them to provide further information about how they could provide support for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention;

<sup>54</sup> Available at <http://chm.pops.int/Portals/0/download.aspx?d=UNEP-POPS-FM-GUID-Guidance-04062013.En.pdf>.

<sup>55</sup> UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/28; UNEP/POPS/COP.8/18, annex I.

<sup>56</sup> UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/30; UNEP/POPS/COP.8/18, annex II.

<sup>57</sup> UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/32.

17. *Urges* developed country Parties, in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 13 of the Convention, to provide the Secretariat, by 30 September 2018, with information on ways in which they can provide support, including new and additional financial resources, for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in relation to specific key areas identified in the needs assessment report referred to in paragraph 14 above, including information on access to such support;

18. *Invites* other Parties, in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 13 of the Convention, to provide the Secretariat, by 30 September 2018, with information on ways in which they can provide support, including financial resources, in accordance with their capabilities, for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in relation to specific key areas identified in the needs assessment report referred to in paragraph 14 above, including information on access to such support;

19. *Invites* other sources, including relevant funding institutions and the private sector, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 13 of the Convention, to provide the Secretariat, by 30 September 2018, with information on ways in which they can contribute to the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in relation to specific key areas identified in the needs assessment report referred to in paragraph 14 above, including information on access to such contributions;

20. *Requests* the Secretariat to prepare, on the basis of the information provided pursuant to paragraphs 17–19 above, a report on the availability of financial resources additional to those provided through the Global Environment Facility and ways and means of mobilizing and channelling such additional resources in support of the objectives of the Convention, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting;

21. *Also requests* the Secretariat to prepare draft terms of reference for the assessment of funding needs for Parties that are developing countries or countries with economies in transition to implement the Stockholm Convention over the period 2022–2026, on the basis of the terms of reference set forth in the annex to decision SC-7/18 and taking into consideration the observations and recommendations made by Parties in their assessment of the needs assessment report referred to in paragraph 14 above and the methodology used in preparing it for consideration and possible adoption at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

22. *Further requests* the Secretariat to transmit to the Global Environment Facility for its consideration the consolidated guidance referred to in paragraph 10 above, the report on the fourth review of the financial mechanism referred to in paragraph 12 above and the report on the assessment of funding needs over the period 2018–2022 referred to in paragraph 14 above and invites the Global Environment Facility to indicate, in its next regular report to the Conference of the Parties, how the above guidance and reports have been reflected in the outcomes of the negotiations on the seventh replenishment of the Facility;

23. *Welcomes* the ongoing collaboration between the secretariats of the Global Environment Facility and the Stockholm Convention and encourages the two secretariats to further enhance effective inter-secretariat cooperation in accordance with the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention and the Council of the Global Environment Facility;

24. *Requests* the Secretariat, in consultation with the secretariat of the Global Environment Facility, to prepare a report on the implementation of the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility with regard to cooperation between the secretariats and reciprocal representation, including follow-up actions, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting.



## SC-8/17: Reporting pursuant to Article 15 of the Stockholm Convention

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Noting* the priority areas for action recognized in decision SC-8/18 on effectiveness evaluation as they relate to Article 15 on reporting,

1. *Takes note* of the progress made by the Secretariat in further improving the electronic reporting system;
2. *Encourages* Parties to use the electronic reporting system when submitting their fourth national reports pursuant to Article 15 of the Convention, which, in accordance with decision SC-7/23, are to be submitted to the Secretariat by 31 August 2018 for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting;
3. *Also encourages* Parties to step up their efforts to collect quantitative data on chemicals listed in the annexes to the Convention, to make use of the existing guidance documents on preparing inventories of chemicals listed in the Convention and to report the data collected in their fourth national reports;
4. *Urges* Parties to submit national reports, complete and on time, in order to facilitate the evaluation of the effectiveness of the Convention pursuant to Article 16 and other processes that rely on national reporting data;
5. *Takes note* of the users' manual for the electronic reporting system available on the Convention website;<sup>58</sup>
6. *Takes note* of the revised strategy<sup>59</sup> to increase the rate of submission of national reports by Parties pursuant to Article 15 and invites Parties and requests the Secretariat to implement, where appropriate, the recommendations contained therein;
7. *Decides* to establish a small intersessional working group, operating by electronic means, to develop a manual for completing the updated format for national reporting under Article 15, aimed at clarifying what is sought in each question and table of the format;
8. *Invites* Parties to nominate experts to participate in the small intersessional working group and to inform the Secretariat of their nominations by 31 July 2017;
9. *Also invites* Parties to consider serving as lead country for the development of the manual referred to in paragraph 7 above and to inform the Secretariat of their willingness to do so by 31 July 2017;
10. *Requests* the Secretariat to support the work of the small intersessional working group;
11. *Requests* the lead country or, if no lead country is identified, the Secretariat, in consultation with the small intersessional working group, and subject to the availability of resources, to develop the manual referred to in paragraph 7 above;
12. *Requests* the Secretariat, subject to the availability of resources:
  - (a) To update the electronic reporting system to include chemicals listed in Annexes A, B and/or C to the Convention by decisions SC-8/10, SC-8/11 and SC-8/12, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting;
  - (b) To further improve the electronic reporting system in time for it to be used for the submission of the fourth report pursuant to Article 15;
  - (c) To provide feedback to Parties regarding the submission of their national reports, with a view to improving the quality of the reported data and information;
  - (d) To continue to undertake capacity-building and training activities to support Parties, in particular developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition, in submitting their national reports pursuant to Article 15, in cooperation with the Stockholm Convention regional centres or other partners.

<sup>58</sup> <http://chm.pops.int/Countries/Reporting/Guidance/tabid/3670/Default.aspx>.

<sup>59</sup> UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/37.

## SC-8/18: Effectiveness evaluation of the Stockholm Convention

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Mindful* of the purpose of the effectiveness evaluation, namely, to assess whether the Convention has succeeded in achieving its objective of protecting human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants,

*Recognizing* that conclusions and recommendations by the effectiveness evaluation committee as to the effectiveness of specific measures of the Convention to achieve its objective have an impact on all elements of the Convention and are useful in informing the relevant processes and mechanisms under the Convention,

*Mindful* that the priority areas for action identified by the effectiveness evaluation committee, as recognized in paragraphs 3 and 5 (a)–(l) below, as well as all other recommendations of the committee, are addressed by the decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting,

1. *Welcomes* the report on the effectiveness evaluation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants pursuant to Article 16,<sup>60</sup> including the conclusions and recommendations of the effectiveness evaluation committee,<sup>61</sup> and the report on the framework for effectiveness evaluation;<sup>62</sup>

2. *Acknowledges* that, as confirmed by the effectiveness evaluation committee in its evaluation, the Convention provides an effective and dynamic framework for addressing the production, use, release, import, export and disposal of persistent organic pollutants globally, but that inadequate implementation is the key issue identified in the evaluation;

3. *Notes* that the mechanisms and processes required by the Convention to support Parties in meeting their obligations have all been put in place, except for procedures and mechanisms on compliance pursuant to Article 17;

4. *Encourages* Parties to step up their efforts to achieve full implementation of the Convention and, to that end, to give priority to developing or strengthening and enforcing national legislation and regulations implementing the Convention that are appropriate for both industrial chemicals and pesticides;

5. *Takes note* of the following priority areas for action to address implementation challenges identified by the effectiveness evaluation committee:

(a) Sustained and long-term implementation of the global monitoring plan for effectiveness evaluation and continued support for research, monitoring, risk evaluation, data sharing and modelling;

(b) Enhanced efforts by Parties to update their national implementation plans, including national inventories, and the development or revision of regulatory frameworks and national legislation with a view to specifically addressing their obligations in respect of the chemicals listed under the Convention;

(c) Urgent implementation of legal and administrative measures to meet the obligations under the Stockholm Convention related to 2025 and 2028 for the elimination and environmentally sound management of polychlorinated biphenyls throughout their life cycles;

(d) Promotion of sustainable integrated vector management in order to reduce the use of DDT while supporting the strengthening of the capacity of Parties still relying on DDT to commence a sustainable transition away from DDT;

(e) Identification, collection and provision through the appropriate reporting mechanisms of quantitative information on articles containing brominated diphenyl ethers and on perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride and the introduction of safer and affordable alternatives where applicable;

<sup>60</sup> UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/40.

<sup>61</sup> UNEP/POPS/COP.8/22/Add.1.

<sup>62</sup> UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/41.

- (f) Development and updating of source inventories and release estimates under Article 5 of the Convention and provision of relevant information as part of national reports under Article 15 while ensuring quality control, consistency and comparability in respect of data reported over time;
- (g) Acceleration of efforts to ensure the sound management of stockpiles and wastes in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 of the Convention and prioritization of their sound disposal;
- (h) Registering for needed specific exemptions by States upon becoming Parties to the Convention or on becoming bound by its amendments;
- (i) Adequate and timely submission of the information specified in Annex E and Annex F to the Convention in response to requests for input from the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee;
- (j) Timely and accurate completion of national reports under Article 15 of the Convention;
- (k) Strengthening of technical assistance activities for the priority areas identified by the effectiveness evaluation committee;<sup>63</sup>
- (l) Sustainable financing to continue to support and enhance the implementation of the Convention in the long term;

6. *Notes* that the framework for effectiveness evaluation provided a good basis for conducting the first evaluation cycle and requests the Secretariat to revise the framework in the light of the report of the effectiveness evaluation committee<sup>64</sup> for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting.

---

<sup>63</sup> UNEP/POPS/COP8/22/Add.1.

<sup>64</sup> UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/41.

## SC-8/19: Global monitoring plan for effectiveness evaluation

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Noting* the priority areas for action recognized in decision SC-8/18 on effectiveness evaluation as they relate to the global monitoring plan,

1. *Takes note* of the report on the meetings of the global coordination group;<sup>65</sup>
2. *Welcomes* the second global monitoring report<sup>66</sup> and the conclusions and recommendations of the global coordination group in the executive summary of that report;<sup>67</sup>
3. *Adopts* the revised terms of reference and mandate of the regional organization groups and the global coordination group set out in the annex to the present decision;
4. *Requests* the regional organization groups and the global coordination group to continue to implement the global monitoring plan according to the revised terms of reference and mandate referred to in paragraph 3 above, taking into account the conclusions and recommendations referred to in paragraph 2 above;
5. *Requests* the Secretariat, subject to the availability of resources:
  - (a) To continue to support the work of the regional organization groups and the global coordination group in the implementation of the third phase of the global monitoring plan;
  - (b) To continue to support training and capacity-building activities to assist Parties, in particular developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition, in implementing the global monitoring plan for subsequent effectiveness evaluations and to work with partners and other relevant organizations to undertake implementation activities;
6. *Encourages* Parties to consider the conclusions and recommendations referred to in paragraph 2 above and to engage actively in the implementation of the global monitoring plan and the effectiveness evaluation, in particular:
  - (a) To continue to monitor the core media of air and human breast milk or human blood and, for those Parties in a position to do so, to initiate monitoring of perfluorooctane sulfonate in surface water in support of future evaluations, and to share the resulting monitoring data through their respective regional organization groups;
  - (b) To support the further development and long-term implementation of the global monitoring plan if in a position to do so.

### Annex to decision SC-8/19

#### Revised terms of reference and mandate of the regional organization groups and the global coordination group referred to in the annex to decision SC-4/31

##### A. Regional organization groups

1. Regional organization groups were established in the five United Nations regions by decision SC-3/19. The main objective of the regional organization groups is to define and implement the strategy for regional information gathering, including facilitating capacity-enhancement activities, and to produce the regional monitoring reports.

##### 1. Membership

2. The terms of membership are as follows:

(a) Members are appointed for a minimum six-year period beginning after the Conference of the Parties has considered the report of an evaluation and ending after the results of the following evaluation are considered by the Conference;

<sup>65</sup> See UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/39.

<sup>66</sup> UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/38.

<sup>67</sup> UNEP/POPS/COP.8/21/Add.1.

- (b) To maintain continuity, members may renew their terms for subsequent evaluations;
- (c) If a member steps down, Parties from the region in question should nominate a new member with expertise in monitoring and data evaluation, submitting the nomination to the Secretariat through the Bureau members from their region.

## 2. Tasks

3. The tasks of each regional organization group will be guided by the recommendations put forward in the report of the co-chairs of the coordination group<sup>68</sup> and will include, among other things:

- (a) Coordinating and overseeing the implementation of the regional monitoring plan, taking into account the work already achieved;
- (b) Identifying where existing suitable monitoring data are and are not available;
- (c) Promoting and updating as necessary the regional strategy for implementation of the global monitoring plan;
- (d) Promoting and helping to maintain regional, subregional and interregional monitoring networks and extending them as necessary to improve geographic coverage;
- (e) Coordinating with Parties involved in sampling and analytical arrangements;
- (f) Ensuring compliance with protocols for quality assurance and quality control, noting the examples described in the guidance on the global monitoring plan for persistent organic pollutants for sample collection and analytical methodologies, for data archiving and accessibility and for trend analysis methodologies to ensure quality and allow comparability of data;
- (g) Ensuring and improving internal consistency of the methods and comparability of the data within a particular programme over time;
- (h) Maintaining the interaction with other regional organization groups and the Secretariat, as appropriate;
- (i) Identifying further capacity-enhancement needs in its region;
- (j) Assisting, for the purpose of filling gaps, in the preparation of project proposals, including through strategic partnerships;
- (k) Preparing a summary of experiences in implementing the duties assigned in subparagraphs (h) and (j) above for transmission to the coordination group via the Secretariat;
- (l) Preparing regional reports including, where appropriate, information from Antarctica;
- (m) Encouraging transparency of communication and information dissemination within and between regions, noting the need for stakeholder involvement;
- (n) Nominating for each evaluation cycle three of its members to serve in the global coordination group.

## B. Global coordination group

4. The main objective of the global coordination group is to assist the Secretariat in coordinating and overseeing the implementation of the global monitoring plan and to produce the global monitoring report.

5. The global coordination group will comprise three members from each region, nominated by the respective regional organization groups, and will meet at least twice during the evaluation period to perform the following tasks:

- (a) Assisting the Secretariat in coordinating and overseeing the implementation of the global monitoring plan, taking into account the work already undertaken;
- (b) Assessing regional work with the aim of achieving consistency between regions;
- (c) Identifying impediments to the implementation of the global monitoring plan and actions to tackle them;

---

<sup>68</sup> UNEP/POPS/COP.4/31, annex.

- (d) Updating the guidance on the global monitoring plan for persistent organic pollutants in the light of the listing of new chemicals in the annexes to the Convention, with the assistance of invited experts, as necessary;
- (e) Establishing a coordinated cross-regional approach to analysing and assessing data on regional and global environmental transport, considering current international efforts;<sup>69</sup>
- (f) Nominating one of its members to serve on the effectiveness evaluation committee;
- (g) Promoting:
  - (i) Experience-sharing within and between regions;
  - (ii) Capacity-enhancement to fill gaps in coverage for the core media where possible;
  - (iii) Comparability between air monitoring programmes in support of modelling and assessment of the global long-range transport of persistent organic pollutants;
  - (iv) Awareness of the results of the global monitoring plan;
- (h) Reporting on the results of the global monitoring plan by means of a global monitoring report,<sup>70</sup> including:
  - (i) Compilation of the results from the regional monitoring reports;
  - (ii) Evaluation and assessment of changes in persistent organic pollutant levels over time;
  - (iii) Assessment of long-range transport and the effect of variable climate and meteorology on observed trends for persistent organic pollutants;
- (i) Evaluating the global monitoring plan and developing recommendations for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at the end of each evaluation phase and reporting on the following matters:
  - (i) Role, membership and activities of the regional organization groups and the coordination group in support of subsequent effectiveness evaluations;
  - (ii) Media;
  - (iii) Need for further updating of the global monitoring plan, the implementation plan and the guidance on the global monitoring plan for persistent organic pollutants as the Convention itself evolves;
  - (iv) Need for further capacity enhancement of Parties on a regional basis;
  - (v) Any other issues relevant for the implementation of further evaluations.

### C. Schedule

6. Monitoring data gathered through the global monitoring plan are compiled and analysed every six years in the regional monitoring reports and the global monitoring report. The global monitoring report is developed on the basis of the regional monitoring reports and constitutes one of the major sources of information for the effectiveness evaluation under Article 16 of the Stockholm Convention.
7. While activities under the global monitoring plan are ongoing throughout the six-year evaluation cycles, effectiveness evaluations are conducted during the last two years of the evaluation cycles.
8. The global monitoring report is made available to the effectiveness evaluation committee by 31 January of the year preceding the meeting of the Conference of the Parties at which the effectiveness evaluation is to be completed. It is submitted for consideration by the Conference of the Parties two years after the submission of the regional reports, at the same meeting at which the Conference of the Parties is to consider the effectiveness evaluation report.

<sup>69</sup> For example, the Task Force on Hemispheric Transport of Air Pollution of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution or any other body studying global transport of persistent organic pollutants.

<sup>70</sup> UNEP/POPS/COP.4/31, annex.

## SC-8/20: International cooperation and coordination

### *The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Takes note* of the report by the Secretariat on international cooperation and coordination;<sup>71</sup> the note by the Secretariat on integrating chemicals and waste management into the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals;<sup>72</sup> and the information provided by the secretariat of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management on the Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and wastes beyond 2020;<sup>73</sup>
2. *Welcomes* the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes the sound management of chemicals and wastes as an essential and integral cross-cutting element of sustainable development;
3. *Emphasizes* the important contributions 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 supporting the Parties to those conventions in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the achievement of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets;
4. *Takes note* of the methodology for the collection of data relevant to the indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals and requests the Secretariat to continue to cooperate with the United Nations Environment Programme and the secretariats of other chemicals and wastes-related multilateral environmental agreements to ensure a coordinated approach to the implementation of the methodology;
5. *Requests* the Secretariat to make available to the United Nations Environment Programme information relevant to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development submitted to it by Parties, as a contribution to the overall follow-up and review by the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development;
6. *Also requests* the Secretariat to continue to cooperate with the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Statistics Division and other relevant organizations in the development of methodologies for indicators relevant to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions;<sup>74</sup>
7. *Further requests* the Secretariat, subject to the availability of resources, to assist Parties, upon request, in their efforts to integrate relevant elements of the conventions into their national plans and strategies for sustainable development, and, as appropriate, legislation;
8. *Welcomes* the adoption of relevant resolutions by the United Nations Environment Assembly at its second session, invites the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to take into account the work of the conventions in the implementation of those resolutions, and requests the Executive Secretary of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions to cooperate with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme in the implementation of those resolutions;
9. *Welcomes* the resolutions adopted at the fourth session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management, including in particular the endorsement of the overall orientation and guidance for achieving the 2020 goal, and the resolution to launch an intersessional process on the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020, and requests the Secretariat to continue to cooperate with the secretariat of the Strategic Approach in this respect and to participate in and provide relevant input to the Strategic Approach intersessional process on the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020;

<sup>71</sup> UNEP/CHW.13/INF/38-UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/INF/27-UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/44.

<sup>72</sup> UNEP/CHW.13/INF/39-UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/INF/28-UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/45.

<sup>73</sup> UNEP/CHW.13/INF/54-UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/INF/42-UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/58.

<sup>74</sup> In accordance with the decisions of the United Nations Statistical Commission.

10. *Requests* the Secretariat to continue to enhance cooperation and coordination with the interim secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury and the secretariat of the Strategic Approach in areas of relevance to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, as well as with the international organizations and the activities listed in the report by the Secretariat on international cooperation and coordination;<sup>75</sup>

11. *Also requests* the Secretariat to report on the implementation of the present decision to the Conference of the Parties at its next meeting.

ADVANCE

---

<sup>75</sup> UNEP/CHW.13/INF/38-UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/INF/27-UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/44.



## SC-8/21: Enhancing cooperation and coordination among the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Mindful* of the legal autonomy of, respectively, 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,

*Reaffirming* that actions taken to enhance coordination and cooperation should be aimed at strengthening the implementation of the three conventions at the national, regional and global levels, promoting coherent policy guidance and enhancing efficiency in the provision of support to Parties with a view to reducing their administrative burden and maximizing the effective and efficient use of resources at all levels, taking into account national-level activities, circumstances and priorities, as appropriate,

*Mindful* that several of the follow-up actions to the recommendations presented in the reports on the reviews called for in decisions BC-12/20, RC-7/10 and SC-7/28<sup>76</sup> are addressed in decisions adopted by the conferences of the Parties at their 2017 meetings,

1. *Welcomes* the report on the further review of the synergies arrangements;<sup>77</sup>
2. *Also welcomes* the report on the review of the matrix-based management approach and organization<sup>78</sup> undertaken by the Executive Director in consultation with the Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;
3. *Further welcomes* the report on the review of the proposals to enhance synergies arrangements set out in the note by the Secretariat on the organization and operation of the part of the Rotterdam Convention Secretariat hosted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;<sup>79</sup>
4. *Requests* the Secretariat to continue to seek opportunities for enhanced coordination and cooperation among the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions in order to ensure policy coherence and enhance efficiency with a view to reducing the administrative burden and maximizing the effective and efficient use of resources at all levels;
5. *Invites* Parties to submit to the Secretariat, by 30 June 2018, suggestions for possible further action to enhance cooperation and coordination among the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions and requests the Secretariat to inform the Conference of the Parties about the specific suggestions received in the documents to be considered under each relevant agenda item for its next meeting;
6. *Requests* the Secretariat to include information on progress achieved in enhancing cooperation and coordination in its reports on the implementation of relevant decisions.

<sup>76</sup> UNEP/CHW.13/22/Add.1-UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/21/Add.1-UNEP/POPS/COP.8/25/Add.1.

<sup>77</sup> UNEP/CHW.13/INF/43-UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/INF/29-UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/46, annex.

<sup>78</sup> UNEP/CHW.13/INF/44-UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/INF/30-UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/47, annex.

<sup>79</sup> UNEP/CHW.13/INF/45-UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/INF/31-UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/48, annex.

## SC-8/22: Clearing-house mechanism for information exchange

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Noting* the priority areas for action recognized in decision SC-8/18 on effectiveness evaluation as they relate to Article 9 of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, on information exchange,

1. *Welcomes* the progress made in the implementation of the joint clearing-house mechanism;
2. *Welcomes* the work of the Secretariat in revising the draft joint clearing-house mechanism strategy<sup>80</sup> and in preparing a draft workplan for the implementation of the joint clearing-house mechanism for the biennium 2018–2019;<sup>81</sup>
  3. *Requests* the Secretariat, subject to the availability of resources:
    - (a) To start the work to implement the strategy of the joint clearing-house mechanism<sup>82</sup> in a gradual and cost-effective manner;
    - (b) To implement the activities of the workplan for the biennium 2018–2019 in accordance with the programme of work and budget for the Convention for the biennium;
  4. *Also requests* the Secretariat:
    - (a) To ensure that activities undertaken in the development of the clearing-house mechanism are cost-effective, proportionate and balanced and in line with the capacity and resources of the Secretariat;
    - (b) To prioritize recurring activities, in particular in respect of maintenance;
    - (c) To implement activities in-house whenever possible and to resort to the use of consultants only in justifiable cases;
    - (d) To link with other relevant existing mechanisms and sources of information without duplicating their content;
    - (e) Where possible, to participate in meetings through electronic means and to use translations already available in the six official United Nations languages;
5. *Further requests* the Secretariat to continue to enhance cooperation and coordination activities with existing partners in the area of information exchange, to explore possible cooperative activities with new partners as appropriate and to ensure complementarity and avoid duplication with existing and future activities, tools and mechanisms;
6. *Invites* Parties and others to participate, as appropriate, in the development of the strategy and in relevant activities of the workplan in accordance with the present decision;
7. *Requests* the Secretariat to keep the strategy under regular review in order to take into account lessons learned and relevant developments with regard to matters such as the multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder discussions on the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020.

<sup>80</sup> UNEP/CHW.13/INF/47-UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/INF/33-UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/50.

<sup>81</sup> UNEP/CHW.13/INF/48-UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/INF/39-UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/43.

<sup>82</sup> UNEP/CHW.13/INF/47-UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/INF/33-UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/50.

## SC-8/23: Mainstreaming gender

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* Sustainable Development Goal 5 on gender equality, adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015 in its resolution 70/1, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”,

*Recalling also* United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 2/5 of 27 May 2016, entitled “Delivering on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, which, among other things, stresses the importance of respecting, protecting and promoting gender equality in delivering the environmental dimension of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

1. *Welcomes* the Gender Action Plan of the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions and the report on the implementation of the Gender Action Plan<sup>83</sup> and requests the Secretariat to continue its efforts in respect of gender mainstreaming in its activities, projects and programmes;

2. *Recognizes* that, notwithstanding the efforts of Parties and the Secretariat to promote gender equality, efforts are still needed to ensure that women and men from all Parties are equally involved in the implementation of the three conventions and are represented in their bodies and processes and thus inform and participate in decision-making on gender-responsive hazardous chemicals and wastes policies;

3. *Requests* the Secretariat:

(a) In accordance with decisions BC-12/25, RC-7/15 and SC-7/33, to continue to report on the implementation of the Gender Action Plan to the conferences of the Parties at their meetings in 2019 and at subsequent meetings;

(b) To update, for consideration by the conferences of the Parties at their next meetings, the Gender Action Plan for mainstreaming gender considerations in the programme of work with indicators for monitoring progress so as to enable the conferences of the Parties to follow up on the plan’s implementation.

---

<sup>83</sup> UNEP/CHW.13/INF/46-UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/INF/32-UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/49, annex.

## SC-8/24: Synergies in preventing and combating illegal traffic and trade in hazardous chemicals and wastes

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Noting* the priority areas for action recognized in decision SC-8/18 on effectiveness evaluation as they relate to strengthening legislation and regulations for the implementation and enforcement of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants,

*Mindful* of decision BC-13/10 on national legislation, notifications, enforcement of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal and efforts to combat illegal traffic under the Convention,

1. *Welcomes* the analysis of possible synergies in preventing and combating illegal traffic and trade in hazardous chemicals and wastes, building on lessons learned under the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal;<sup>84</sup>
2. *Emphasizes* the importance of the effective implementation of the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, in particular Articles 11 and 12, for preventing and combating illegal trade in hazardous chemicals;
3. *Underlines* the importance of adequate legal and institutional frameworks at the national level in preventing and combating illegal traffic and trade in hazardous chemicals and wastes under the Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention and the Stockholm Convention;
4. *Emphasizes* the need to ensure complementary and consistency and to avoid duplication of the work on illegal traffic and trade under the conventions with similar work by the United Nations Environment Programme and other relevant organizations;
5. *Urges* Parties to strengthen action under the conventions, including cooperation with other Parties, to combat illegal traffic and trade in hazardous chemicals and wastes;
6. *Emphasizes* the importance of the information provided by Parties to the Secretariat under each convention on the measures that they have adopted in order to implement the convention and requests the Secretariat to make the information relevant to illegal traffic and trade, if not identified as confidential by Parties involved, available on the website of the convention, without duplicating related requests under the other conventions;
7. *Encourages* Parties to two or more of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions:
  - (a) To establish, where they do not yet exist, coordinating mechanisms at the national level with a view to facilitating the exchange of information among relevant authorities responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the provisions of the conventions aimed at controlling the export and import of the chemicals and wastes covered under the conventions, other relevant institutions and the private sector;
  - (b) To review, through those coordinating mechanisms, the lessons learned under each convention that could benefit the implementation and enforcement of the others and, as appropriate, to adjust their legal and institutional frameworks accordingly;
8. *Invites* Parties to share with other Parties, through the Secretariat, while avoiding duplication:
  - (a) Their experiences pursuant to paragraph 7 above;
  - (b) Information on cases of illegal trade in hazardous chemicals and wastes;
9. *Invites* the member organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals, the Basel Convention and Stockholm Convention regional centres, the International Criminal Police Organization, the World Customs Organization, the secretariat of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and relevant global and regional enforcement networks to provide the Conference of the Parties, through the Secretariat, with information on their activities aimed at preventing and combating illegal traffic and trade in hazardous

<sup>84</sup> UNEP/CHW.13/INF/49-UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/INF/34-UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/51.

chemicals and wastes as well as lessons learned from those activities for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its next meeting;

10. *Requests* the Secretariat:

(a) To seek, subject to the availability of resources, comments from Parties and others on further areas, including areas common to two or three of the conventions, in which legal clarity could be improved as a means of preventing and combating illegal traffic and trade in hazardous chemicals and wastes and, based on those comments, to prepare a report, including recommendations, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its next meeting;

(b) To support Parties, upon request and within available resources, on matters pertaining to the implementation and enforcement of the provisions of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions aimed at controlling the export and import of chemicals and wastes covered under the three conventions, including on the development and updating of national legislation or other measures;

(c) To develop examples of the integration of the provisions of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions into national legal frameworks and to organize training activities, subject to the availability of resources and in collaboration with partners, to assist Parties, particularly developing-country Parties and Parties with economies in transition, in the development of national legislation and other measures to implement and enforce the provisions of the conventions aimed at controlling the export and import of chemicals and wastes covered under the conventions;

(d) To report on the implementation of the present decision to the Conference of the Parties at its next meeting.

ADVANCED

## SC-8/25: From science to action

### *The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Emphasizes* that, through its subsidiary bodies, expert groups and other related mechanisms, including with other partners, the necessary processes are in place to ensure science-based work and decision-making under the Basel Convention on the Control of the Transboundary Movement 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 and welcomes their work in that regard;
2. *Emphasizes* the importance of, and the need to enhance, the interaction between scientists, policymakers and other actors in the policy process to promote the exchange, development and joint construction of knowledge with the aim of achieving more informed decision-making for reaching the objectives of the conventions;
3. *Encourages* Parties and other stakeholders to initiate action to promote science-based decision-making and action in the implementation of the conventions at the national level;
4. *Takes note* of the Secretariat's draft road map for further engaging Parties and other stakeholders in informed dialogue for enhanced science-based action in the implementation of the conventions;<sup>85</sup>
5. *Requests* the Secretariat, subject to the availability of resources, and in collaboration with regional centres, as appropriate, to undertake capacity-building and training activities to support Parties in science-based decision-making and action in the implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions;
6. *Welcomes* the progress made to date and requests the Secretariat, by 30 September 2017, to further revise the draft road map with a focus on moving from multilateral dialogue to action at the national and regional levels while avoiding duplication and inconsistencies with existing mechanisms and taking into account the views expressed by Parties during the 2017 meetings of the conferences of the Parties to the three conventions;
7. *Invites* Parties and others to submit comments on the further revised road map by 28 February 2018;
8. *Invites* Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions to nominate through their bureau representatives up to four experts per United Nations region, by 30 June 2017, to assist the Secretariat in further revising the draft road map, working through electronic means, and requests the Secretariat to prepare a final draft, with a focus on enhancing science-based action at the national and regional levels, in particular with regard to section 4.2 and appendix 1 of the current draft road map,<sup>86</sup> for consideration by the conferences of the Parties to the three conventions at their next meetings;
9. *Requests* the Secretariat to cooperate and coordinate with the United Nations Environment Programme and other relevant organizations, scientific bodies and stakeholders to strengthen the science-policy interface and to report to the conferences of the Parties at their meetings in 2019 on the implementation of the present decision.

<sup>85</sup> UNEP/CHW.13/INF/50-UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/INF/35-UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/52, annex I.

<sup>86</sup> Ibid.

## SC-8/26: Draft memorandum of understanding between the United Nations Environment Programme and the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Noting* the legal autonomy of the Conference of the Parties and noting that the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the conferences of the Parties to the Basel Convention on the 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 have equal decision-making authority within their respective mandates,

1. *Recalls* its request in decision SC-7/32 for the preparation by the Secretariat of a draft memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention and the Executive Director of UNEP concerning the provision of secretariat functions for the Convention by UNEP and notes with concern that no draft has been submitted for consideration and possible adoption by the Conference of the Parties in 2017;
2. *Reiterates* its request in decision SC-7/32 for the preparation by the Secretariat of a draft memorandum of understanding for consideration and possible adoption at its next meeting;
3. *Takes note* of United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 2/18 on the relationship between UNEP and multilateral environmental agreements and of the progress report prepared by the Executive Director of UNEP;<sup>87</sup>
4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions to engage actively in the work of the Executive Director, in consultation with the secretariats of other UNEP-administered multilateral environmental agreements, to develop a flexible draft template of options for the provision of secretariat services in an appropriate form, taking into account the UNEP delegation of authority policy and framework for the management and administration of multilateral environmental agreement secretariats and the draft memorandums of understanding between the conferences of the Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions and the Executive Director;<sup>88</sup>
5. *Decides* that if the work of UNEP under paragraph 4 above is not finalized in time for the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties it should not delay consideration of the draft memorandum of understanding;
6. *Decides* to include the draft memorandum of understanding as an item on the provisional agenda of the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in accordance with rule 10 (b) of the rules of procedure.

---

<sup>87</sup> UNEP/CHW.13/INF/56-UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/INF/46-UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/59.

<sup>88</sup> UNEP/CHW.12/25, annex; UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.7/19, annex; UNEP/POPS/COP.7/9, annex.

## SC-8/27: Programme of work and budget for the Stockholm Convention for the biennium 2018–2019

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Taking note* of the financial reports on the Stockholm Convention trust funds for 2016 and estimated expenditures for 2017 from the Trust Fund for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Stockholm Convention Trust Fund),<sup>89</sup>

### I

#### Trust Fund for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

1. *Approves* the programme budget for the Stockholm Convention for the biennium 2018–2019 of 11,582,220 United States dollars for the purposes set out in table 1 of the present decision;
2. *Authorizes* the Executive Secretary of the Stockholm Convention to make commitments in an amount up to the approved operational budget, drawing upon available cash resources;
3. *Decides* to increase the working capital reserve from 13 per cent of the annual average of the biennial operational budgets for 2018–2019 to 15 per cent in accordance with the Office of Internal Oversight Services audit recommendation;<sup>90</sup>
4. *Welcomes* the continued contribution of 4 million Swiss francs by Switzerland to the Secretariat for the biennium to offset planned expenditures and notes that 2 million Swiss francs, equivalent to 2,008,032 United States dollars,<sup>91</sup> will be allocated as a contribution to the Stockholm Convention Trust Fund and will include Switzerland's assessed contribution and that the remainder will be allocated to the Stockholm Convention voluntary Special Trust Fund;
5. *Adopts* the indicative scale of assessments for the apportionment of expenses for the biennium 2018–2019 set out in table 2 of the present decision and authorizes the Executive Secretary, consistent with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, to adjust the scale to include all Parties for which the Convention enters into force before 1 January 2018 for 2018 and before 1 January 2019 for 2019;
6. *Recalls* that contributions to the Stockholm Convention Trust Fund are expected by or on 1 January of the year for which those contributions have been budgeted, requests Parties to pay their contributions promptly, encourages Parties in a position to do so to pay their contributions by 16 October 2017 for the calendar year 2018 and by 16 October 2018 for the calendar year 2019 and requests the Secretariat to notify Parties of the amounts of their contributions as early as possible in the year preceding the year in which they are due;
7. *Notes with concern* that a number of Parties have not paid their contributions to the Stockholm Convention Trust Fund for 2016 and prior years, contrary to the provisions of paragraph 3 (a) of rule 5 of the financial rules;
8. *Urges* Parties to pay their contributions promptly by or on 1 January of the year to which the contributions apply and requests the Secretariat to present information on the state of play<sup>92</sup> regarding arrears and their consequences at regional meetings;

<sup>89</sup> UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF/55/Rev.2.

<sup>90</sup> Office of Internal Oversight Services, Internal Audit Division, Report 2014/024, available at <https://oios.un.org/page/download/id/120>.

<sup>91</sup> The host country contribution of Switzerland to the General Trust Fund of 2,000,000 Swiss francs for 2018–2019 is equivalent to 2,008,032 United States dollars using the United Nations 1 May 2017 operational exchange rate, according to which 1 United States dollar equals 0.996 Swiss francs.

<sup>92</sup> For the present decision, "state of play" consists of the current status of arrears, difficulties with paying assessed contributions due to restrictions that go beyond national jurisdiction, and the status of any payment plans agreed on with the Secretariat.



9. *Recalls* paragraph 10 of decision SC-7/33 and decides to continue the practice that, with regard to contributions due from 1 January 2005 onwards, no representative of any Party whose contributions are in arrears for two or more years shall be eligible to become a member of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties or a member of any subsidiary body of the Conference of the Parties, provided, however, that this shall not apply to Parties that are least developed countries or small island developing States or to any Party that has agreed on and is respecting a schedule of payments in accordance with the financial rules;

10. *Also recalls* paragraph 11 of decision SC-7/33 and decides to continue the practice that no representative of any Party whose contributions are in arrears for four or more years and that has not agreed on or is not respecting a schedule of payments implemented in accordance with paragraph 3 (d) of rule 5 of the financial rules shall be eligible to receive financial support for attendance at intersessional workshops or other informal meetings, as arrears that have been outstanding for more than four years must be treated as 100 per cent doubtful debts under the International Public Sector Accounting Standards;

11. *Takes note* of the efforts of the Executive Secretary and the President of the Conference of the Parties, who through a jointly signed letter invited the ministers of foreign affairs of Parties with contributions in arrears to take timely action to rectify those arrears, requests that this practice continue and thanks those Parties that have responded in a positive manner by paying their outstanding contributions;

12. *Also takes note* of the indicative staffing table for the Secretariat for the biennium 2018–2019 used for costing purposes to set the overall budget, which is set out in table 3 of the present decision;

13. *Authorizes*, on an exceptional basis, the Executive Secretary, as a last resort, to draw additional funds, not exceeding 100,000 United States dollars, from the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions' three general trust funds' net balances to cover any shortfall from the approved staffing envelope for the biennium 2018–2019 should the annual increase applied to real staff costs and used to determine the staffing envelope not be adequate, provided that the balances are not reduced below the working capital reserve, except in the case of the Stockholm Convention, where the working capital reserve can temporarily be used for this purpose;

14. *Authorizes* the Executive Secretary to continue to determine the staffing levels, numbers and structure of the Secretariat in a flexible manner, provided that he remains within the overall cost of the staff numbers set out in table 3 of the present decision for the biennium 2018–2019 as recommended by the Office of Internal Oversight Services in its audit report;

15. *Invites* the Executive Secretary to continue cooperating on programmatic matters with the interim secretariat to the Minamata Convention and provide any secretariat support that may be requested and is fully funded by the Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention;

16. *Requests* the Secretariat to ensure the full utilization of the programme support costs available to it in 2018–2019 and, where possible, to offset those costs against the administrative components of the approved budget;

## II

### **Stockholm Convention voluntary Special Trust Fund**

17. *Takes note* of the funding estimates included in table 1 of the present decision for activities under the Convention to be financed from the Stockholm Convention voluntary Special Trust Fund in the amount of 4,797,645 United States dollars for the biennium 2018–2019;

18. *Notes* that the voluntary Special Trust Fund requirement presented in the budget represents the Secretariat's best efforts to be realistic and reflects priorities agreed upon by all Parties and urges Parties and invites non-Parties and others to make voluntary contributions to the voluntary Special Trust Fund so as to encourage contributions from donors;

19. *Invites* Switzerland to include in its contribution to the voluntary Special Trust Fund support for, among other things, the participation of developing country Parties, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, and Parties with economies in transition in meetings of the Convention and joint activities between the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions;

20. *Urges* Parties, and invites others in a position to do so, to contribute urgently to the voluntary Special Trust Fund with a view to ensuring the full and effective participation of developing-country Parties, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States,

and Parties with economies in transition in the meetings of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies;

### III

#### Preparations for the next biennium

21. *Decides* that the two trust funds for the Convention shall be continued until 31 December 2019 and requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to extend them for the biennium 2018–2019, subject to the approval of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme;

22. *Takes note* of the efforts since 2012 to enhance efficiency in the use of financial and human resources in the joint secretariat and encourages the Executive Secretary to continue such efforts in the future work of the Secretariat;

23. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare a budget for the biennium 2020–2021 for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting, explaining the key principles, assumptions and programmatic strategy on which it is based and presenting expenditures for the 2020-2021 period in a programmatic format;

24. *Notes* the need to facilitate priority-setting by providing Parties with timely information on the financial consequences of various options and, to that end, requests the Executive Secretary to include in the proposed operational budget for the biennium 2020–2021 two alternative funding scenarios that take account of any efficiencies identified as a result of paragraph 22 above and are based on:

(a) The Executive Secretary's assessment of the required changes in the operational budget, which should not exceed a 5 per cent increase over the 2018–2019 level in nominal terms, to finance all proposals before the Conference of the Parties that have budgetary implications;

(b) Maintaining the operational budget at the 2018–2019 level in nominal terms;

25. *Requests* the Executive Secretary at the ninth ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties to provide, where relevant, cost estimates for actions that have budgetary implications that are not foreseen in the draft programme of work but are included in proposed draft decisions before the adoption of those decisions by the Conference of the Parties;

26. *Stresses* the need to ensure that the proposal for the 2020–2021 voluntary Special Trust Fund requirement presented in the budget is realistic and represents the agreed priorities of all Parties so as to encourage voluntary contributions from donors;

27. *Requests* the Secretariat to identify elements of programmatic cooperation with other organizations of the chemicals and wastes cluster for the programme of work for 2018–2019 in line with decision SC-8/20 on international cooperation and coordination.

**Table 1: Programme budget, reserves and financing for the 2018–2019 biennium (United States dollars)**

*Programme budget*

	<i>General trust fund</i>			<i>Voluntary trust fund</i>		
	<i>Basel</i>	<i>Rotterdam</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>Basel</i>	<i>Rotterdam</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>
1 Fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention	557 575			1 014 871		
2 Ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Rotterdam Convention		557 575			1 014 871	
3 Ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention			557 575			1 014 871
4 Eleventh meeting of the Basel Convention Open-ended Working Group	347 982			669 512		
5 Fourteenth and fifteenth meetings of the Rotterdam Convention Chemical Review Committee and orientation workshop for members of the Chemical Review Committee		517 208			89 535	
6 Fourteenth and fifteenth meetings of the Stockholm Convention Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee			952 962			111 552
7 Meeting of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention and joint meeting of the bureaux to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions	50 900					
8 Meeting of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention and joint meeting of the bureaux to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions		30 200				
9 Meeting of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties to the Rotterdam Convention and joint meeting of the bureaux to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions			44 000			
10 Thirteenth meeting of the Basel Convention Implementation and Compliance Committee	35 000			30 280		
12 Support for the work of and coordination between the scientific bodies of the conventions				40 000	40 000	40 000
13 Technical assistance and capacity development programme of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions <sup>1</sup>				516 000	636 500	637 500
14 Training and capacity development activities under the Basel Convention				1 000 000		
15 Training and capacity development activities under the Rotterdam Convention					1 000 000	
16 Training and capacity development activities under the Stockholm Convention						1 000 000
18 Partnerships for technical assistance				566 600	278 800	39 600
19 Coordination of and support for the Basel and Stockholm convention regional centres and cooperation and coordination between regional centres	44 150		44 150	300 000		300 000
20 Scientific support for Parties to the Basel Convention	275 000		20 000	235 000		
21 Scientific support for Parties to the Rotterdam Convention		60 000			130 000	
22 Scientific support for Parties to the Stockholm Convention			135 000			372 000
23 Effectiveness evaluation and the global monitoring plan			60 000			398 000
24 National reporting	42 500		70 000	107 500		20 000

	<i>General trust fund</i>			<i>Voluntary trust fund</i>		
	<i>Basel</i>	<i>Rotterdam</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>	<i>Basel</i>	<i>Rotterdam</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>
25 Clearing-house mechanism for information exchange, including the prior informed consent database and the Rotterdam Convention website in English, French and Spanish	42 705	92 792	42 703	83 334	83 330	83 336
26 Publications	33 400	33 200	33 400			
27 Joint communication, outreach and public awareness	10 000	10 000	10 000			
28 Executive direction and management	122 300	225 427	204 868			
29 International cooperation and coordination, including partnerships						
30 Financial resources and mechanisms	12 000	12 000	12 000			
32 Legal and policy specific to the Basel Convention				402 500		
33 Joint legal and policy activities under the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions; national legislation, illegal traffic and trade, and enforcement under the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions				20 000		
34 Coordination and provision of support to Parties in follow-up to the country-led initiative on environmentally sound management and further legal clarity				677 500		
35 Office maintenance and services	364 080	212 040	364 080			
36 Joint information technology services	100 000	80 000	100 000			
Staff costs	6 488 841	5 460 797	7 599 014	228 845	228 845	228 845
Total (excluding programme support costs)	8 526 433	7 291 239	10 249 752	5 891 942	3 501 881	4 245 704
Programme support costs	1 108 436	947 861	1 332 468	765 952	455 244	551 941
Total (including programme support costs)	9 634 869	8 239 100	11 582 220	6 657 894	3 957 125	4 797 645
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>29 456 189</b>		<b>15 412 664</b>		

<sup>1</sup>The impact assessment of the implementation of the technical assistance plan shall be funded as a priority using unearmarked contributions to the voluntary trust funds of the conventions.

*Reserves*

	<i>Basel</i>	<i>Rotterdam</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>
2018–2019 approved budget from the general trust fund	9 634 869	8 239 100	11 582 220
<b>Working capital reserve</b>			
Current level	705 363	611 008	748 847
Required level	722 615	617 933	868 666
Approved changes to the working capital reserve	17 252	6 924	119 820
<b>Rotterdam Convention special contingency reserve</b>			
Current Level	0	292 540	0
Approved changes to the Rotterdam Convention special contingency reserve	0	0	0
<b>Total required for the approved budget and changes to reserves</b>	<b>9 652 121</b>	<b>8 246 025</b>	<b>11 702 039</b>

*Financing*

	<i>Basel</i>	<i>Rotterdam</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>
Funded from the trust fund balance	0	0	0
Funded from the Rotterdam Convention special contingency reserve	0	0	0
Funded from the host country contributions of Switzerland <sup>1,2</sup>	0	651 466	1 934 389
Funded from the host country contributions of Italy <sup>1</sup>	0	1 302 932	0
Funded from assessed contributions of Parties	9 652 121	6 291 627	9 767 650

<sup>1</sup> The host country contribution for the Rotterdam Convention was pledged in Euros and converted to United States dollars using the United Nations operational rate of exchange of 1 United States dollar = 0.921 euros on 1 May 2017.

<sup>2</sup> The host country contribution for the Stockholm Convention was pledged in Swiss francs and converted into United States dollars using the United Nations operational rate of exchange of 1 United States dollar = 0.996 Swiss francs on 1 May 2017.

**Table 2: Assessed contributions apportioned to Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions for the 2018–2019 biennium (United States dollars)**

	United Nations Secretariat scale		Basel Convention (BCL)			Rotterdam Convention (ROL)			Stockholm Convention (SCL)		
	Party	United Nations scale		BC adjusted scale, per cent	Average annual contribution for biennium		RC adjusted scale, per cent	Average annual contribution for biennium		SC adjusted scale, per cent	Average annual contribution for biennium
	Remarks	(1)		(2)	(4)		(3)	(4)		(3)	(4)
	-	Per cent	No.	Per cent	United States dollars	No.	Per cent	United States dollars	No.	Per cent	United States dollars
1	Afghanistan	0.006	1	0.008	362	1	0.010	315	1	0.010	488
2	Albania	0.008	2	0.010	483	2	0.010	315	2	0.010	488
3	Algeria	0.161	3	0.201	9 717	-	n.a.	n.a.	3	0.213	10 400
4	Andorra	0.006	4	0.008	362	-	n.a.	n.a.	4	n.a.	n.a.
5	Angola	0.010	5	0.010	483	-	n.a.	n.a.	-	0.010	488
6	Antigua and Barbuda	0.002	6	0.003	121	3	0.010	315	5	0.010	488
7	Argentina	0.892	7	1.115	53 834	4	1.131	35 595	6	1.180	57 623
8	Armenia	0.006	8	0.008	362	5	0.010	315	7	0.010	488
9	Australia	2.337	9	2.923	141 043	6	2.964	93 256	8	3.091	150 969
10	Austria	0.720	10	0.900	43 454	7	0.913	28 731	9	0.952	46 511
11	Azerbaijan	0.060	11	0.075	3 621	-	n.a.	n.a.	10	0.079	3 876
12	Bahamas	0.014	12	0.018	845	-	n.a.	n.a.	11	0.019	904
13	Bahrain	0.044	13	0.055	2 655	8	0.056	1 756	12	0.058	2 842
14	Bangladesh	0.010	14	0.010	483	-	n.a.	n.a.	13	0.010	488
15	Barbados	0.007	15	0.009	422	-	n.a.	n.a.	14	0.010	488
16	Belarus	0.056	16	0.070	3 380	-	n.a.	n.a.	15	0.074	3 618
17	Belgium	0.885	17	1.107	53 412	9	1.123	35 315	16	1.171	57 170
18	Belize	0.001	18	0.001	60	10	0.010	315	17	0.010	488
19	Benin	0.003	19	0.004	181	11	0.010	315	18	0.010	488
20	Bhutan	0.001	20	0.001	60	-	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.
21	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.012	21	0.015	724	12	0.000	0	19	0.016	775
22	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.013	22	0.016	785	13	0.016	519	20	0.017	840
23	Botswana	0.014	23	0.018	845	14	0.018	559	21	0.019	904
24	Brazil	3.823	24	4.781	230 726	15	4.849	152 554	22	5.057	246 963
25	Brunei Darussalam	0.029	25	0.036	1 750	-	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.
26	Bulgaria	0.045	26	0.056	2 716	16	0.057	1 796	23	0.060	2 907
27	Burkina Faso	0.004	27	0.005	241	17	0.010	315	24	0.010	488
28	Burundi	0.001	28	0.001	60	18	0.010	315	25	0.010	488
29	Cabo Verde	0.001	29	0.001	60	19	0.010	315	26	0.010	488
30	Cambodia	0.004	30	0.005	241	20	0.010	315	27	0.010	488
31	Cameroon	0.010	31	0.013	604	21	0.013	399	28	0.013	646
32	Canada	2.921	32	3.653	176 288	22	3.705	116 561	29	3.864	188 695
33	Central African Republic	0.001	33	0.001	60	-	n.a.	n.a.	30	0.010	488
34	Chad	0.005	34	0.006	302	23	0.010	315	31	0.010	488
35	Chile	0.399	35	0.499	24 080	24	0.506	15 922	32	0.528	25 775
36	China	7.921	36	9.906	478 049	25	10.048	316 082	33	10.477	511 691
37	Colombia	0.322	37	0.403	19 433	26	0.408	12 849	34	0.426	20 801
38	Comoros	0.001	38	0.001	60	-	n.a.	n.a.	35	0.010	488
39	Congo	0.006	39	0.008	362	27	0.010	315	36	0.010	488
40	Cook Islands	0.001	40	0.001	60	28	0.010	315	37	0.010	488
41	Costa Rica	0.047	41	0.059	2 837	29	0.060	1 876	38	0.062	3 036
42	Côte d'Ivoire	0.009	42	0.011	543	30	0.011	359	39	0.010	488
43	Croatia	0.099	43	0.124	5 975	31	0.126	3 951	40	0.131	6 395
44	Cuba	0.065	44	0.081	3 923	32	0.082	2 594	41	0.086	4 199
45	Cyprus	0.043	45	0.054	2 595	33	0.055	1 716	42	0.057	2 778
46	Czechia	0.344	46	0.430	20 761	34	0.436	13 727	43	0.455	22 222
47	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.005	47	0.006	302	35	0.010	315	44	0.010	488
48	Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.008	48	0.010	483	36	0.010	315	45	0.010	488
49	Denmark	0.584	49	0.730	35 246	37	0.741	23 304	46	0.772	37 726
50	Djibouti	0.001	50	0.001	60	38	0.010	315	47	0.010	488
51	Dominica	0.001	51	0.001	60	39	0.010	315	48	0.010	488
52	Dominican Republic	0.046	52	0.058	2 776	40	0.058	1 836	49	0.061	2 972

		<i>United Nations Secretariat scale</i>		<i>Basel Convention (BCL)</i>			<i>Rotterdam Convention (ROL)</i>			<i>Stockholm Convention (SCL)</i>		
	<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations scale</i>		<i>BC adjusted scale, per cent</i>	<i>Average annual contribution for biennium</i>		<i>RC adjusted scale, per cent</i>	<i>Average annual contribution for biennium</i>		<i>SC adjusted scale, per cent</i>	<i>Average annual contribution for biennium</i>	
	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>(1)</i>		<i>(2)</i>	<i>(4)</i>		<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>		<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	
	-	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>United States dollars</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>United States dollars</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>United States dollars</i>	
53	Ecuador	0.067	53	0.084	4 044	41	0.085	2 674	50	0.089	4 328	
54	Egypt	0.152	54	0.190	9 174	-	n.a.	n.a.	51	0.201	9 819	
55	El Salvador	0.014	55	0.018	845	42	0.018	559	52	0.019	904	
56	Equatorial Guinea	0.010	56	0.010	483	43	0.010	315	-	n.a.	n.a.	
57	Eritrea	0.001	57	0.001	60	44	0.010	315	53	0.010	488	
58	Estonia	0.038	58	0.048	2 293	45	0.048	1 516	54	0.050	2 455	
59	Ethiopia	0.010	59	0.010	483	46	0.010	315	55	0.010	488	
60	European Union	2.500	60	2.500	120 652	47	2.500	78 645	56	2.500	122 096	
61	Fiji	0.003		n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	57	0.010	488	
62	Finland	0.456	61	0.570	27 521	48	0.578	18 196	58	0.603	29 457	
63	France	4.859	62	6.076	293 251	49	6.164	193 895	59	6.427	313 888	
64	Gabon	0.017	63	0.021	1 026	50	0.022	678	60	0.022	1 098	
65	Gambia	0.001	64	0.001	60	51	0.010	315	61	0.010	488	
66	Georgia	0.008	65	0.010	483	52	0.010	315	62	0.010	488	
67	Germany	6.389	66	7.990	385 589	53	8.104	254 949	63	8.451	412 725	
68	Ghana	0.016	67	0.020	966	54	0.020	638	64	0.021	1 034	
69	Greece	0.471	68	0.589	28 426	55	0.597	18 795	65	0.623	30 426	
70	Guatemala	0.028	69	0.035	1 690	56	0.036	1 117	66	0.037	1 809	
71	Guinea	0.002	70	0.003	121	57	0.010	315	67	0.010	488	
72	Guinea-Bissau	0.001	71	0.001	60	58	0.010	315	68	0.010	488	
73	Guyana	0.002	72	0.003	121	59	0.010	315	69	0.010	488	
74	Honduras	0.008	73	0.010	483	60	0.010	315	70	0.010	488	
75	Hungary	0.161	74	0.201	9 717	61	0.204	6 425	71	0.213	10 400	
76	Iceland	0.023	75	0.029	1 388	-	n.a.	n.a.	72	0.030	1 486	
77	India	0.737	76	0.922	44 479	62	0.935	29 410	73	0.975	47 610	
78	Indonesia	0.504	77	0.630	30 417	63	0.639	20 112	74	0.667	32 558	
79	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.471	78	0.589	28 426	64	0.597	18 795	75	0.623	30 426	
80	Iraq	0.129	79	0.161	7 785	-	n.a.	n.a.	76	0.171	8 333	
81	Ireland	0.335	80	0.419	20 218	65	0.425	13 368	77	0.443	21 641	
82	Israel	0.430	81	0.538	25 951	66	0.545	17 159	-	n.a.	n.a.	
83	Italy	3.748	82	4.687	226 200	67	4.754	149 562	-	n.a.	n.a.	
84	Jamaica	0.009	83	0.011	543	68	0.011	359	78	0.010	488	
85	Japan	9.680	84	12.105	584 208	69	12.279	386 274	79	12.804	625 321	
86	Jordan	0.020	85	0.025	1 207	70	0.025	798	80	0.026	1 292	
87	Kazakhstan	0.191	86	0.239	11 527	71	0.242	7 622	81	0.253	12 338	
88	Kenya	0.018	87	0.023	1 086	72	0.023	718	82	0.024	1 163	
89	Kiribati	0.001	88	0.001	60	-	n.a.	n.a.	83	0.010	488	
90	Kuwait	0.285	89	0.356	17 200	73	0.362	11 373	84	0.377	18 411	
91	Kyrgyzstan	0.002	90	0.003	121	74	0.010	315	85	0.010	488	
92	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.003	91	0.004	181	75	0.010	315	86	0.010	488	
93	Latvia	0.050	92	0.063	3 018	76	0.063	1 995	87	0.066	3 230	
94	Lebanon	0.046	93	0.058	2 776	77	0.058	1 836	88	0.061	2 972	
95	Lesotho	0.001	94	0.001	60	78	0.010	315	89	0.010	488	
96	Liberia	0.001	95	0.001	60	79	0.010	315	90	0.010	488	
97	Libya	0.125	96	0.156	7 544	80	0.159	4 988	91	0.165	8 075	
98	Liechtenstein	0.007	97	0.009	422	81	0.010	315	92	0.010	488	
99	Lithuania	0.072	98	0.090	4 345	82	0.091	2 873	93	0.095	4 651	
100	Luxembourg	0.064	99	0.080	3 863	83	0.081	2 554	94	0.085	4 134	
101	Madagascar	0.003	100	0.004	181	84	0.010	315	95	0.010	488	
102	Malawi	0.002	101	0.003	121	85	0.010	315	96	0.010	488	
103	Malaysia	0.322	102	0.403	19 433	86	0.408	12 849	-	n.a.	n.a.	
104	Maldives	0.002	103	0.003	121	87	0.010	315	97	0.010	488	
105	Mali	0.003	104	0.004	181	88	0.010	315	98	0.010	488	
106	Malta	0.016	105	0.020	966	89	0.020	638	99	0.021	1 034	
107	Marshall Islands	0.001	106	0.001	60	90	0.010	315	100	0.010	488	
108	Mauritania	0.002	107	0.003	121	91	0.010	315	101	0.010	488	
109	Mauritius	0.012	108	0.015	724	92	0.015	479	102	0.016	775	

	<i>United Nations Secretariat scale</i>		<i>Basel Convention (BCL)</i>			<i>Rotterdam Convention (ROL)</i>			<i>Stockholm Convention (SCL)</i>		
	<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations scale</i>		<i>BC adjusted scale, per cent</i>	<i>Average annual contribution for biennium</i>		<i>RC adjusted scale, per cent</i>	<i>Average annual contribution for biennium</i>		<i>SC adjusted scale, per cent</i>	<i>Average annual contribution for biennium</i>
	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>(1)</i>		<i>(2)</i>	<i>(4)</i>		<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>		<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>
	-	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>United States dollars</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>United States dollars</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>United States dollars</i>
110	Mexico	1.435	109	1.795	86 605	93	1.820	57 263	103	1.898	92 700
111	Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.001	110	0.001	60	-	n.a.	n.a.	104	0.010	488
112	Monaco	0.010	111	0.013	604	-	n.a.	n.a.	105	0.013	646
113	Mongolia	0.005	112	0.006	302	94	0.010	315	106	0.010	488
114	Montenegro	0.004	113	0.005	241	95	0.010	315	107	0.010	488
115	Morocco	0.054	114	0.068	3 259	96	0.068	2 155	108	0.071	3 488
116	Mozambique	0.004	115	0.005	241	97	0.010	315	109	0.010	488
117	Myanmar	0.010	116	0.010	483	-	n.a.	n.a.	110	0.010	488
118	Namibia	0.010	117	0.013	604	98	0.519	16 334	111	0.013	646
119	Nauru	0.001	118	0.001	60	-	n.a.	n.a.	112	0.010	488
120	Nepal	0.006	119	0.008	362	99	0.010	315	113	0.010	488
121	Netherlands	1.482	120	1.853	89 442	100	1.880	59 138	114	1.960	95 736
122	New Zealand	0.268	121	0.335	16 174	101	0.340	10 694	115	0.354	17 313
123	Nicaragua	0.004	122	0.005	241	102	0.010	315	116	0.010	488
124	Niger	0.002	123	0.003	121	103	0.010	315	117	0.010	488
125	Nigeria	0.209	124	0.261	12 614	104	0.265	8 340	118	0.276	13 501
126	Niue	0.001		n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	119	0.010	488
127	Norway	0.849	125	1.062	51 239	105	1.077	33 879	120	1.123	54 845
128	Oman	0.113	126	0.141	6 820	106	0.143	4 509	121	0.149	7 300
129	Pakistan	0.093	127	0.116	5 613	107	0.118	3 711	122	0.123	6 008
130	Palau	0.001	128	0.001	60	-	n.a.	n.a.	123	0.010	488
131	Panama	0.034	129	0.043	2 052	108	0.043	1 357	124	0.045	2 196
132	Papua New Guinea	0.004	130	0.005	241	-	n.a.	n.a.	125	0.010	488
133	Paraguay	0.014	131	0.018	845	109	0.018	559	126	0.019	924
134	Peru	0.136	132	0.170	8 208	110	0.173	5 427	127	0.180	8 786
135	Philippines	0.165	133	0.206	9 958	111	0.209	6 584	128	0.218	10 659
136	Poland	0.841	134	1.052	50 756	112	1.067	33 560	129	1.112	54 328
137	Portugal	0.392	135	0.490	23 658	113	0.497	15 643	130	0.519	25 323
138	Qatar	0.269	136	0.336	16 235	114	0.341	10 734	131	0.356	17 377
139	Republic of Korea	2.039	137	2.550	123 058	115	2.586	81 365	132	2.697	131 718
140	Republic of Moldova	0.004	138	0.005	241	116	0.010	315	133	0.010	488
141	Romania	0.184	139	0.230	11 105	117	0.233	7 342	134	0.243	11 886
142	Russian Federation	3.088	140	3.862	186 367	118	3.917	123 225	135	4.085	199 483
143	Rwanda	0.002	141	0.003	121	119	0.010	315	136	0.010	488
144	Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.001	142	0.001	60	120	0.010	315	137	0.010	488
145	Saint Lucia	0.001	143	0.001	60	-	n.a.	n.a.	138	0.010	488
146	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	144	0.001	60	121	0.010	315	139	0.010	488
147	Samoa	0.001	145	0.001	60	122	0.010	315	140	0.010	488
148	Sao Tome and Principe	0.001	146	0.001	60	123	0.010	315	141	0.010	488
149	Saudi Arabia	1.146	147	1.433	69 163	124	1.454	45 730	142	1.516	74 031
150	Senegal	0.005	148	0.006	302	125	0.010	315	143	0.010	488
151	Serbia	0.032	149	0.040	1 931	126	0.041	1 277	144	0.042	2 067
152	Seychelles	0.001	150	0.001	60	-	n.a.		145	0.010	488
153	Sierra Leone	0.001	151	0.001	60	127	0.010	315	146	0.010	488
154	Singapore	0.447	152	0.559	26 977	128	0.567	17 837	147	0.591	28 876
155	Slovakia	0.160	153	0.200	9 656	129	0.203	6 385	148	0.212	10 336
156	Slovenia	0.084	154	0.105	5 070	130	0.107	3 352	149	0.111	5 426
157	Solomon Islands	0.001		n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	150	0.010	488
158	Somalia	0.001	155	0.001	60	131	0.010	315	151	0.010	488
159	South Africa	0.364	156	0.455	21 968	132	0.462	14 525	152	0.481	23 514
160	Spain	2.443	157	3.055	147 440	133	3.099	97 486	153	3.231	157 816
161	Sri Lanka	0.031	158	0.039	1 871	134	0.039	1 237	154	0.041	2 003
162	State of Palestine	0.001	159	0.001	60	-	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.
163	Sudan	0.010	160	0.010	483	135	0.010	315	155	0.010	488
164	Suriname	0.006	161	0.008	362	136	0.010	315	156	0.010	488
165	Swaziland	0.002	162	0.003	121	137	0.010	315	157	0.010	488
166	Sweden	0.956	163	1.196	57 697	138	1.213	38 149	158	1.265	61 757



	United Nations Secretariat scale		Basel Convention (BCL)			Rotterdam Convention (ROL)			Stockholm Convention (SCL)		
	Party	United Nations scale		BC adjusted scale, per cent	Average annual contribution for biennium		RC adjusted scale, per cent	Average annual contribution for biennium		SC adjusted scale, per cent	Average annual contribution for biennium
	Remarks	(1)		(2)	(4)		(3)	(4)		(3)	(4)
	-	Per cent	No.	Per cent	United States dollars	No.	Per cent	United States dollars	No.	Per cent	United States dollars
167	Switzerland	1.140	164	1.426	68 801	139	1.446	45 491	159	1.508	73 643
168	Syrian Arab Republic	0.024	165	0.030	1 448	140	0.030	958	160	0.032	1 550
169	Tajikistan	0.004	166	0.005	241	-	n.a.	n.a.	161	0.010	488
170	Thailand	0.291	167	0.364	17 562	141	0.369	11 612	162	0.385	18 798
171	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.007	168	0.009	422	142	0.010	315	163	0.010	488
172	Togo	0.001	169	0.001	60	143	0.010	315	164	0.010	488
173	Tonga	0.001	170	0.001	60	144	0.010	315	165	0.010	488
174	Trinidad and Tobago	0.034	171	0.043	2 052	145	0.043	1 357	166	0.045	2 196
175	Tunisia	0.028	172	0.035	1 690	146	0.036	1 117	167	0.037	1 809
176	Turkey	1.018	173	1.273	61 438	-	n.a.	n.a.	168	1.347	65 762
177	Turkmenistan	0.026	174	0.033	1 569	-	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.
178	Tuvalu	0.001		n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	169	0.010	488
179	Uganda	0.009	175	0.010	483	147	0.010	315	170	0.010	488
180	Ukraine	0.103	176	0.129	6 216	148	0.131	4 110	171	0.136	6 654
181	United Arab Emirates	0.604	177	0.755	36 453	149	0.766	24 102	172	0.799	39 018
182	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4.463	178	5.581	269 351	150	5.661	178 093	173	5.903	288 307
183	United Republic of Tanzania	0.010	179	0.010	483	151	0.010	315	174	0.010	488
184	Uruguay	0.079	180	0.099	4 768	152	0.100	3 152	175	0.104	5 103
185	Uzbekistan	0.023	181	0.029	1 388	-	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.
186	Vanuatu	0.001		n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	176	0.010	488
187	Venezuela	0.571	182	0.714	34 461	153	0.724	22 785	177	0.755	36 886
188	Viet Nam	0.058	183	0.073	3 500	154	0.074	2 314	178	0.077	3 747
189	Yemen	0.010	184	0.010	483	155	0.010	315	179	0.010	488
190	Zambia	0.007	185	0.009	422	156	0.010	315	180	0.010	488
191	Zimbabwe	0.004	186	0.005	241	157	0.010	315	181	0.010	488
	<b>Total (annual)</b>	<b>80.490</b>		<b>100.000</b>	<b>4 826 060</b>		<b>100.000</b>	<b>3 145 813</b>		<b>100.000</b>	<b>4 883 825</b>
	<b>Total (biennium)</b>				<b>9 652 121</b>			<b>6 291 627</b>			<b>9 767 650</b>

## Remarks:

(1) United Nations scale of assessment per General Assembly resolution 70/245, adopted at the seventieth session of the General Assembly for the years 2016, 2017 and 2018 on 23 December 2015.

(2) Per Rule 5, paragraph 1 (a), of the financial rules of the Basel Convention, contributions made each year by Parties should be based on an indicative scale based on the United Nations scale approved by the General Assembly and should be adjusted to ensure that (i) no Party contributes less than 0.001 per cent of the total, (ii) no one contribution exceeds 22 per cent of the total and (iii) no contribution from a least developed country Party exceeds 0.01 per cent of the total.

(3) Per Rule 5, paragraph 1 (a), of the financial rules of the Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, contributions made each year by Parties should be based on an indicative scale based on the United Nations scale approved by the General Assembly and should be adjusted to ensure that (i) no Party contributes less than 0.01 per cent of the total, (ii) no one contribution exceeds 22 per cent of the total and (iii) no contribution from a least developed country Party exceeds 0.01 per cent of the total.

(4) This is the annual contribution to be paid by the Parties both in 2018 and 2019. It is the same for both years and is based on the total required funds for the biennium and the average requirement for the year.

**Table 3: Indicative staffing table for the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions for the biennium 2018–2019***Posts funded from the general trust funds (used for costing purposes only)*

Staff category and level	Approved 2016–2017 Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions				Total proposed 2018–2019 Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions			
	Core funded	In-kind by FAO	UNEP programme support costs	Total	Core funded	In-kind by FAO	UNEP programme support costs	Total
<u>A. Professional category</u>								
D-2 level	1.00	0.25	–	<b>1.25</b>	1.00	0.25	–	<b>1.25</b>
D-1 level	1.00	–	–	<b>1.00</b>	1.00	–	–	<b>1.00</b>
P-5 level	7.50	–	–	<b>7.50</b>	7.00	–	–	<b>7.00</b>
P-4 level	8.00	–	2.00	<b>10.00</b>	7.00	–	2.00	<b>9.00</b>
P-3 level	17.50	1.00	–	<b>18.50</b>	16.00	1.00	–	<b>17.00</b>
P-2 level	2.00	–	–	<b>2.00</b>	2.00	–	–	<b>2.00</b>
<i>Subtotal A</i>	<i>37.00</i>	<i>1.25</i>	<i>2.00</i>	<b><i>40.25</i></b>	<i>34.00</i>	<i>1.25</i>	<i>2.00</i>	<b><i>37.25</i></b>
<u>B. General Service category</u>								
GS	13.00	1.25	6.00	<b>20.25</b>	12.00	1.25	6.00	<b>19.25</b>
<i>Subtotal B</i>	<i>13.00</i>	<i>1.25</i>	<i>6.00</i>	<b><i>20.25</i></b>	<i>12.00</i>	<i>1.25</i>	<i>6.00</i>	<b><i>19.25</i></b>
<b>TOTAL (A+B)</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>8.00</b>	<b>60.50</b>	<b>46.00</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>8.00</b>	<b>56.50</b>
<b>Remarks</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>		<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	

Remarks:

(1) Post funded by assessed contributions.

(2) Provided by FAO as an in-kind contribution in its capacity as part of the Rotterdam Convention Secretariat.

(3) Funded by the programme support cost of 13 per cent accrued from both assessed (core) and voluntary contributions; includes finance, administration and logistics staff.

*Posts funded from voluntary special and technical cooperation trust funds (used for costing purposes only)*

Staff category and level	Approved 2016–2017 Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions	Total proposed 2018–2019 Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions
<u>A. Professional category</u>		
D-2 level	–	–
D-1 level	–	–
P-5 level	–	–
P-4 level	1.00	
P-3 level	5.25	1.00
P-2 level	–	–
<i>Subtotal A</i>	6.25	1.00
<u>B. General Service category</u>		
GS	4.00	1.00
<i>Subtotal B</i>	4.00	1.00
<b>TOTAL (A+B)</b>	<b>10.25</b>	<b>2.00</b>
<b>Remarks</b>		<b>(1)</b>

Remarks:

(1) Voluntarily-funded staff will be recruited only if funds are available.

*Projected salary costs for Geneva for the biennium 2018–2019 (United States dollars)*

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2018–2019
<b>A. Professional category</b>					
D-2	332 988	339 648	346 441	353 370	699 811
D-1	332 988	339 648	346 441	353 370	699 811
P-5	295 207	301 111	307 133	313 276	620 409
P-4	224 791	229 287	233 873	238 550	472 423
P-3	183 774	187 449	191 198	195 022	386 221
P-2	144 919	147 817	150 773	153 789	304 562
<b>B. General Service category</b>					
GS	131 318	133 945	136 623	139 356	275 979
<b>C. Other direct personnel costs</b>					
Retirement and replacement recruitment costs					351 115
ASHI costs	116 000	117 624	119 271	120 941	240 211
<b>Remarks</b>	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3), (4)

Remarks:

(1) Average actual salary costs including staff entitlement of BRS Geneva staff for 2016 was used as basis to project future salary costs.

(2) Staff costs for 2017, 2018 and 2019 were estimated by using the actual costs of 2016 with an increase of 2 per cent per annum to cover for salary step increase, inflation, exchange rate fluctuations and unexpected adverse movements in salary costs.

(3) The projected actual salary costs for the biennium exclude the estimated retirement and recruitment costs of a total of USD 351,115 for 4 staff members for staff due to retire and their replacements. The retirement/recruitment costs are an integral part of the staffing costs and have been added separately.

(4) After service health insurance (ASHI) is a new staff-related cost that is 3 per cent of the net base salary of every staff member and is mandatory in the United Nations Secretariat as at 1 January 2017. These costs were not yet mandatory in 2016 and thus are included separately.

*Projected salary costs for Rome for the biennium 2018–2019 (United States dollars)*

Staff category and level		2016	2017	2018	2019	2018–2019
<b>A.</b>	<b>Professional category</b>					
	P-5	220 381	224 788	229 284	233 870	463 154
	P-4	228 301	232 867	237 524	242 274	479 798
	P-3	185 452	189 161	192 944	196 803	389 747
	P-2	136 869	139 607	142 399	145 247	287 645
<b>B.</b>	<b>General Service category</b>					
	GS	94 042	95 923	97 842	99 799	197 640
<b>C.</b>	<b>Other direct personnel costs</b>					
	ASHI costs	22 000	22 308	22 620	22 937	45 557
	<b>Remarks</b>	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2), (3)

Remarks:

(1) Average actual salary costs including staff entitlements and improved cost recovery uplift (ICRU) in respect of Rome staff for 2016 was used as a basis to project future salary costs.

(2) Staff costs for 2017, 2018 and 2019 were estimated by using the actual costs of 2016 increased by 2 per cent per annum. No retirement or recruitment costs were included in the estimates.

(3) After service health insurance (ASHI) is a new staff-related cost that is 3 per cent of the net base salary of every staff member and is mandatory in the United Nations Secretariat as at 1 January 2017. These costs were not yet mandatory in 2016 and thus are included separately.

## Annex II

### Report of the high-level segment of the 2017 meetings of the conferences of the Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions

1. The high-level segment of the meetings of the Conferences of the Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions took place on the afternoon of Thursday, 4 May 2017, and the morning of Friday, 5 May 2017, focusing on the theme “A future detoxified: sound management of chemicals and waste”. The segment comprised a ceremony to mark recent ratifications of the Basel Convention Ban Amendment; introductory statements by the members of a high-level panel; twelve simultaneous ministerial roundtable discussions; and a presentation and discussion of the key messages emerging from the roundtable discussions.

#### I. Opening of the high-level segment

2. Following a performance of traditional Swiss music, Ms. Corinne Momal-Vanian, Director of the Division of Conference Management at the United Nations Office at Geneva, welcomed the participants to the high-level segment.

3. Opening remarks were made by Mr. Marc Chardonnes (Switzerland), Chair of the high-level segment of the 2017 meetings of the conferences of the Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions; Mr. Sam Adu-Kumi (Ghana), President of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention, speaking also on behalf of the presidents of the Conferences of the Parties to the Basel and Rotterdam conventions; Mr. Erik Solheim, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); Ms. Naoko Ishii, Chief Executive Officer and Chair of the Global Environment Facility (GEF); and Ms. Maria Helena Semedo, Deputy Director-General for Climate and Natural Resources of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Ms. Kate Gilmore, United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights, then delivered a keynote speech.

4. In his opening remarks, Mr. Chardonnes welcomed the participants, extending particular greetings to the Executive Director of UNEP, the executive secretaries of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions and the presidents of the Conferences of the Parties to the three conventions. The national and international focus on the Sustainable Development Goals, he said, was contributing to the mainstreaming of sustainable chemicals and waste management in development, environmental and economic plans, and the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, together with the Minamata Convention on Mercury, constituted the cornerstones of an environmental governance structure. He urged countries to ratify the Minamata Convention. While congratulating the Parties on the listing of several chemicals in the Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions at the current meeting, he said that the conventions must either be amended or complemented by additional instruments to ensure the sound management of chemicals and waste throughout their lifecycles. He called on Parties to be ambitious and to collaborate to enhance the effectiveness of the three conventions, saying that the cost of failing to do so was too high.

5. Highlighting the improvement in cooperation and coordination among the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, he said that it must continue to counter fragmentation and ensure that the conventions could face the challenges of a globalized world with innovative technology. Highlighting the need for adequate means to meet the challenges, he welcomed the increased funding for chemicals and waste management in the most recent GEF replenishment. He called on Governments to lead by example, including by acting as convenors and enablers, and he stressed the importance of multi-stakeholder partnerships such as the Mobile Phone Partnership Initiative and the Partnership for Action on Computing Equipment under the Basel Convention, in finding and implementing solutions to specific problems. As important as it was to respond immediately to pressing issues, however, he also underscored the need to think strategically about long-term objectives and to adopt the policies required to achieve them.

6. Mr. Adu-Kumi, in his welcoming remarks, said that the high-level segment provided an opportunity to reflect not only on the intensive work conducted during the 2017 meetings but also on the links between that work and the many broader environmental and sustainable development issues facing humanity. In that context, the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions demonstrated synergy at its best and exemplified the beauty of unity and diversity. The theme of the meetings, “A future detoxified: sound management of chemicals and waste”, had captured imaginations and brought home the message that combined efforts and a common cross-cutting approach were key to achieving

that aim. The full commitment of all stakeholders, especially those at the highest level, was thus crucial to driving forward the global agenda on chemicals and waste.

7. Mr. Solheim said that it was gratifying that so many from around the world had gathered for the 2017 meetings of the conferences of the Parties, as they were doing in increasing numbers at other events to address global problems and improve lives. Indeed, the positive results achieved through the 2017 meetings showed that there was no limit to what could be accomplished by coordinating efforts toward a common goal, as already amply demonstrated by such successes as the implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, the signing and imminent entry into force of the Minamata Convention on Mercury and the eradication and control of such diseases as poliomyelitis, measles and smallpox. The next great ambition of achieving a pollution-free world was likewise achievable by setting the tone and direction for the global efforts and decisive national actions that it would require. But achieving that goal would also require a fair world in which developed countries provided technical assistance to others in pursuit of shared objectives, with Governments, civil society and the private sector all playing their parts. Chemicals undoubtedly provided enormous benefits to the world but their proper control was critical, particularly in what was a rapidly changing scientific environment. It was only by working together to find solutions to such issues that humanity would fully reap those benefits.

8. Ms. Ishii began by highlighting how much the international situation had changed over the preceding two years with the adoption of milestone international agreements and a shift towards action and implementation of the sustainability agenda. The chemicals and waste agenda was emerging as the catalyst for sound economic and social systems, she said, but was tied to key economic systems and needed to be addressed systematically. With global pollution worsening at alarming rates and the continued use of toxic chemicals putting unsustainable pressure on the global environment, business as usual could not continue. With a rising world population and a growing middle class, production and consumption patterns had to be transformed; cities, industries and the food system had to be transformed to embrace supply chain interventions, innovative waste management approaches and alternatives to harmful chemicals. Economic sectors such as manufacturing, building and agriculture were highly dependent on chemicals, but also presented opportunities to reduce chemicals and waste through innovative approaches such as green chemistry and the circular economy and opportunities for synergies in climate action, responsible consumption, life on land and other areas covered by the Sustainable Development Goals. Noting that the seventh replenishment of the GEF trust fund would be informed by the outcome of the current meetings, she called for urgent work to bring about transformation through political leadership, coalitions for change and innovation. She closed her remarks by expressing the commitment of GEF to working with all Parties on the journey towards a future detoxified.

9. Ms. Semedo opened her remarks by saying that although access to food was the most basic human right, nearly 800 million people, most living in rural areas, still suffered from hunger. The world's poor and hungry were the most vulnerable to the adverse effects of harmful pesticides and chemicals and waste. Growth in the agriculture sector remained one of most cost-effective means for developing countries to reduce poverty and end food insecurity, but sustainable agriculture must also contribute to detoxifying the air, water and soil. As an example of the work of FAO towards that end, she drew attention to the International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management, developed jointly with the World Health Organization to help avert the negative consequences of pesticide misuse, including the decline in the populations of birds, insects and other pollinators vital to food production. She also noted efforts by FAO, in partnership with UNEP, to prevent the accumulation of microplastics in the marine environment, a growing concern for fisheries. Overall, FAO was committed to exploring innovative solutions, supporting dialogue, sharing information and enabling policies for sustainable agriculture, and promoted ecosystem approaches to achieve its aims. The farming, fishery and forestry sectors had demonstrated their ability to work together to share knowledge and expertise in finding innovative approaches to developing more effective, efficient and resilient production systems, but robust government structures, strong institutions, ministerial collaboration and international cooperation were required for countries to benefit more fully from global instruments such as the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions. While good progress had been made in putting together mechanisms, frameworks and instruments at the national, regional and global levels, greater political will was needed to take advantage of them.

10. In her keynote speech, Ms. Gilmore likened the relationship between the sound management of chemicals and waste and the protection of human rights to a long-term marriage in which commitment had not always been strong, illustrating the point with the mercury poisoning in Minamata, Japan, that had given rise to the adoption of the Minamata Convention, the first recognized case of which had involved a child. Children were particularly vulnerable to the effects of toxic chemicals, but in what could be termed a silent pandemic the consequences might not manifest for

many years. Almost every country had ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which, in Article 24, required States Parties to ensure adequate food and clean drinking water for children, taking into consideration the dangers and risks of environmental pollution. The story of the Minamata mercury poisoning demonstrated many issues with regard to the relationship between chemicals and waste management and human rights, including the power of community engagement to provide early warning; the rights of individuals and communities to receive information; the danger of stigmatization of and discrimination against the victims of toxic poisoning; the hindering of a prompt and effective response; the ability of large corporations to obstruct investigations into their malpractice, instil fear into their employees and neglect the rights of victims; and the harm that could result when the State sided with business over its citizens.

11. Humans were central to the inviolable, intricate relationship between biodiversity, species protection, environmental sustainability and human habitat, which broke down if humans were disconnected or disempowered. People had to be at the centre of the story, as they were the planet's greatest natural resource. Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights asserted the right of everyone to share in scientific advancement and its benefits. Interference with that right for political or commercial purposes was a betrayal of human rights. Legal obligations must empower the State to oblige accountability from those whose resources and activities had the potential to cause great harm, even in the context of manufacture that could create great benefit. If it abandoned those responsibilities, it was derogating from its responsibilities as a State. Collateral damage to people and their rights in the pursuit of prosperity should not be allowed. Freedom of information was a fundamental human rights obligation, and a fundamental responsibility of the State. In conclusion, she said that the chemicals and human rights sectors should be partners in using the various measures at their disposal, including international agreements and instruments, and national legislation and political responsibility, to ensure commitment to human rights within the development nexus.

## II. Roundtable discussions

12. Following the opening of the high-level segment ministers, deputy ministers and ambassadors engaged in 12 simultaneous roundtable discussions on the theme of the session: "A future detoxified: Sound management of chemicals and waste". Each roundtable was served by a high-level moderator from the United Nations Secretariat or other United Nations body. A number of resource persons also participated in the roundtable discussions. The composition of the roundtables is set out in appendix I to the present report.

13. For the purposes of the ministerial roundtable discussions the theme was subdivided into three sub-themes:

- (a) Opportunities for a detoxified future in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals;
- (b) Opportunities for strengthened implementation through partnerships;
- (c) Opportunities for reducing waste and pollution while enabling economic and social prosperity.

14. Following the roundtable discussions, Mr. Tim Kasten, Deputy Director of the Economy Division of the United Nations Environment Programme, presented a compilation of the messages emerging therefrom.

15. The members of a ministerial panel –representing the roundtable discussions – then reacted to the messages, with other participants from the discussions adding their views. The panel members were Ms. Arlette Sombo-Dibele, Minister of Environment, Sustainable Development, Water, Forests, and Hunting and Fishing (Central African Republic); Ms. Rosalie Matondo, Minister of Forest Economy, Sustainable Development and Environment (Congo); Mr. Khaled M. Fahmy, Minister of Environment (Egypt); Mr. Sydney A. Samuels, Minister of Environment and Natural Resources (Guatemala); Mr. Noel Holder, Minister of Agriculture (Guyana); Ms. Carole Dieschbourg, Minister of Sustainable Development and Infrastructure (Luxembourg); Mr. Etienne Didier Dogley, Minister of Environment, Energy and Climate Change (Seychelles); Mr. Singappuli Premajayantha, Minister of Environment and Renewable Energy (Sri Lanka) and Ms. O.C.Z. Muchinguri, Minister of Environment, Water and Climate (Zimbabwe).

16. In their reactions and comments, the panel members and other participants in the roundtable discussions referred to some of the key issues identified as priorities across the three themes of the high-level segment, with many highlighting the role of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions in promoting implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and in turn the

achievement of social and economic prosperity. In that context, numerous speakers mentioned the importance of synergies and of harmonizing national development plans with the Sustainable Development Goals, including as a way of facilitating the vital task of monitoring implementation. Several emphasized chemical and waste management as a priority for all, with another saying that immediate action to reduce pollution from chemical waste would be much less costly than dealing in the future with the consequences of inaction. Several speakers said that there was a need for robust legislation and regulations to control chemical and other wastes and imports of hazardous substances.

17. Several speakers said that institutional capacity-building was vital to ensuring the enforcement of relevant laws and regulations, particularly in developing countries, which should also receive training and guidance designed to promote implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions. Many said that it was important to share knowledge, experiences and solutions to that end, including through scientific research and technology transfer. One speaker said that information and data must be transparent and readily available at all stages, including with regard to the life cycle of all products. In the interest of an integrated approach, numerous speakers emphasized the vital need for broad cooperation and partnership at the national, regional and global levels among all stakeholders, including Governments, ministries, civil society, academia, industry and business, with one saying that care must be taken to avoid any duplication of efforts.

18. Various speakers also spoke of awareness-raising and education among the public, consumers and manufacturers as matters for attention. One said that financial assistance should be provided for that purpose and others said that simple language should be used to communicate the messages of the three conventions to the public. Other issues highlighted by speakers included a need to focus on the “3Rs” (reduce, reuse, recycle); waste management training for operators; innovative mechanisms for financing waste treatment centres; plastics and marine litter; price incentives to promote waste reduction; and, notably, the provision of financial assistance for building the capacities of small island developing States, other developing countries and least developed countries in the sound management of chemicals and waste. One said that the circular economy had its benefits but that care must be taken to ensure that recycled products did not contain toxins.

19. Speakers also said that there was a need for high-level commitment, political will, political coherence and a long-term strategic vision and framework for chemicals and waste management, with the last said to be a cross-cutting issue that called for strong institutional structures. Others placed emphasis on gender in policymaking, ethical policymaking and corruption. One speaker highlighted the problem of the dumping of used vehicles and equipment and another called for measures to stop occupying authorities from dumping chemical wastes and building chemical production facilities in the territories that they occupied.

20. The moderator then opened the floor for general discussion and comments, with responses from the panellists.

21. In the ensuing discussion many representatives spoke of a need for cooperation and coordination between all stakeholders at all levels. One panellist said that the fact that a number of countries did not produce toxic chemicals but still used them, for example in the case of fertilizers and pesticides to increase food security, was itself an argument for cooperation, including between chemical producers and end users. Another panellist spoke of a need for cooperation among entities at the national level, for example between different ministries, to facilitate coherent national action. She also said that the concept of a circular economy implied the need for all stakeholders to work together at the regional level in order to share best practices and identify opportunities and benefits, while maintaining connectivity with issues at the global and national levels.

22. Several representatives spoke of the scale of the challenge of managing chemicals and wastes in a sound and sustainable manner. One representative said that least developed countries were particularly vulnerable because they lacked the necessary infrastructure; the question was how to articulate action at the global, regional and national levels to provide effective solutions to the problems facing those countries. In response, a panellist said that the common agreement on waste management of the Central African Economic and Monetary Community served as an example of how cross-border alignment of regulatory measures could facilitate the management of wastes at the regional or subregional level. Another panellist said that controlling cross-border trade in hazardous substances was more difficult when there were disparities in the relevant regulations of neighbouring countries. One representative said that regional centres had a role to play in sharing good regulatory and policy practices among the countries of their regions. Another representative expressed concern at the lack of progress made in dealing with certain hazardous chemicals at successive meetings of the conferences of the Parties to the Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions. Another representative said



that it was important to promote awareness-raising and education, including in schools and the media, in order to disseminate the messages of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions.

23. Several representatives spoke of the importance of gender in the sound management of chemicals and wastes. One panellist said that insufficient attention was given to the exposure and vulnerability of women in the mining sector, for example when fetching contaminated water. Another panellist said that it was important to build the capacity of women and raise awareness of gender issues so that more women filled positions of responsibility. Another panellist said that the matter of gender should be strongly institutionalized, for example in national constitutions or through the establishment of gender commissions and clear gender-inclusive policies. Another panellist said that there was a tendency to focus on the vulnerability of women rather than on the strong roles they played in many sections of society. Another panellist said that gender concerned not only the role of women but also the interaction of both sexes, including with regard to their roles at the household and community levels, for example in the area of hazardous waste management in the home. Another panellist said that as gender equality was one of the Sustainable Development Goals (Goal 5) the gender dimension should be included in chemicals and waste management planning given the indivisibility of all the Sustainable Development Goals.

24. Several participants said that developing countries would need financial, technical and other assistance to realize their goals with regard to the sound management of chemicals and waste. One panellist said that there was a danger of funding bias, whereby donors funded larger, more regionally prominent countries or blocs of countries rather than States that were smaller but just as in need. Another panellist said that fiscal measures could be utilized to ensure that funds were levied for environment-related programmes and to support capacity-building and awareness raising. One panellist said that efforts should be made to streamline the often cumbersome processes by which international financing was made available and to provide training to countries in the design of bankable projects, while another panellist highlighted the difficulties that developing countries often faced in aligning their project needs with donor requirements. Another panellist drew attention to the relationship between financial resources and compliance, stating that while there was general political will for compliance with the objectives of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, funding mechanisms were often inadequate to generate the necessary financing. Another panellist said that policy coherence was important to facilitate financing and that there was a need for donor and recipient countries to agree on such matters as the polluter pays principle, climate neutrality and waste reduction.

25. Following the discussion the moderator thanked the panellists and other participants for their contributions to what she said was a rich and interesting discussion.

26. At the conclusion of the interactive discussion, Mr. Rolph Payet, Executive Secretary of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, presented a consolidation of the key messages that emerged from the roundtable discussions, which summarized the outcomes of the high-level segment. The key messages are set out in appendix II to the present report.

### **III. Closure of the high-level segment**

27. Closing the high-level segment, Mr. Chardonens said that the valuable ideas and global perspectives that had informed the discussions and the resulting key messages demonstrated the strength of the multilateral approach and the importance of concerted action to address challenges in an efficient and effective manner. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provided a unique opportunity for the mainstreaming of the chemical and waste agenda, to which end he encouraged all stakeholders to continue what he described as sterling work towards the goal of protecting human health and the environment.

## Appendix I

### Composition of roundtables

#### Roundtable 1

Moderator: Mr. Steven Stone (United Nations Environment Program)

Ms. Jeanne Josette Acacha Akoha (Benin)  
 Mr. Batio Bassière (Burkina Faso)  
 Mr. Serge Karonkano (Burundi)  
 Mr. Gilberto Correia Carvalho Silva (Cabo Verde)  
 Mr. Pierre Hele (Cameroon)  
 Ms. Rosalie Matondo (Congo)  
 Mr. Patrick Mayombe-Mumbyoko (Democratic Republic of Congo)  
 Ms. Aya Thiam Diallo (Mali)

#### Roundtable 2

Moderator: Ms. Katharina Kummer (World Health Organization)

Mr. Apolinário Jorge Correia (Angola)  
 Ms. Arlette Sombo-Dibele (Central African Republic)  
 Ms. Anne Désirée Ouloto (Cote d'Ivoire)  
 Ms. Chantal Abengdang Mebaley (Gabon)  
 Mr. Antonio Serifo Embalo (Guinea-Bissau)  
 Ms. Benedicte Johanita Ndahimananjara (Madagascar)  
 Mr. Almoustapha Garba (Niger)

#### Roundtable 3

Moderator: Mr. Achim Halpaap (United Nations Environment Program)

Ms. Khomoatsana Tau (Lesotho)  
 Mr. Samura M.W. Kamara (Sierra Leone)  
 Ms. Barbara Thomson (South Africa)  
 Mr. Christopher Gamedze (Swaziland)  
 Mr. Sam Cheptoris (Uganda)  
 Mr. Lloyd Mulenga Kaziya (Zambia)  
 Ms. O.C.Z. Muchinguri (Zimbabwe)

#### Roundtable 4

Moderator: Ms. Monika Linn (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe)

Mr. Kare Chawicha Debessa (Ethiopia)  
 Mr. Kwabena Frimpong-Boateng (Ghana)  
 Mr. Abdulla Ziyad (Maldives)  
 Mr. Ibrahim Usman Jibril (Nigeria)  
 Mr. Etienne Didier Dogley (Seychelles)

#### Roundtable 5

Moderator: Mr. Habib N. El-Habr (United Nations Environment Program)

Mr. Abdul Wali Modaqiq (Afghanistan)  
 Mr. Mohamed Bindaina (Bahrain)  
 Mr. Khaled Mohamed Fahmy Abdelall (Egypt)  
 Ms. Saja Majali (Jordan)  
 Ms. Adalah (State of Palestine)  
 Mr. Mustafa Osman Ismail Elamin (Sudan)  
 Mr. Per Ångquist (Sweden)  
 Mr. Mehmet Ceylan (Turkey)  
 Mr. Thani bin Ahmed Al Zeyoudi (United Arab Emirates)

### **Roundtable 6**

Moderator: Mr. Andrey Vasilyev (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe)

Mr. Ado Lõhmus (Estonia)  
 Mr. Gani Sadibekov (Kazakhstan)  
 Mr. Mindaugas Gudas (Lithuania)  
 Ms. Carole Dieschbourg (Luxembourg)  
 Mr. Marek Haliniak (Poland)  
 Mr. Sergey Kraevoy (Russian Federation)  
 Ms. Stana Bozovic (Serbia)  
 Mr. Marc Henri Bruno Chardonnens (Switzerland)

### **Roundtable 7**

Moderator: Mr. Stephan Sicars (United Nations Industrial Development Organization)

Mr. Abdullah Al Islam Jakob (Bangladesh)  
 Mr. Gigla Agulashvili (Georgia)  
 Mr. Noel Holder (Guyana)  
 Ms. Bounkham Vorachit (Lao People's Democratic Republic)  
 Mr. Ohn Winn (Myanmar)  
 Mr. Jay Dev Joshi (Nepal)  
 Ms. Mykola Kuzyo (Ukraine)

### **Roundtable 8**

Moderator: Ms. María Neira (World Health Organization)

Mr. Javier Ureta Sáenz Peña (Argentina)  
 Ms. Cynthia Silva Maturana (Bolivia)  
 Mr. Jair Tannus Junior (Brazil)  
 Ms. Irene Cañas (Costa Rica)  
 Mr. Walter Francisco García Cedeño (Ecuador)  
 Mr. Santiago Francisco Engonga Osono (Equatorial Guinea)  
 Mr. Sydney Alexander Samuels Milson (Guatemala)  
 Mr. Carlos Pineda Fasquelle (Honduras)  
 Mr. Edgardo Alberto Villalobos Jaen (Panama)  
 Mr. Marcos Gabriel Alegre Chang (Peru)  
 Mr. Jesus Castillo (Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of)

### **Roundtable 9**

Moderator: Mr. Nikhil Seth (United Nations Institute for Training and Research)

Mr. Omar Figueroa (Belize)  
 Mr. Ty Sokhun (Cambodia)  
 Mr. Ajay Narayan Jha (India)  
 Ms. Tuti Hendrawati Mintarsih (Indonesia)  
 Mr. Shigemoto Kajihara (Japan)  
 Mr. Joseph Caruana (Malta)  
 Mr. Singappuli Achchige Don Susil (Sri Lanka)  
 Mr. Surasak Karnjanarat (Thailand)  
 Mr. Siaosi Sovaleni (Tonga)

### **Roundtable 10**

Moderator: Mr. Cosmas L. Zavazava (International Telecommunication Union)

Mr. Yury Ambrazevich (Belarus)  
 Ms. Beatriz Londoño Soto (Colombia)  
 Mr. Tae Song Han (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)  
 Ms. Kadra Ahmed Hassan (Djibouti)  
 Mr. Wayne McCook (Jamaica)  
 Mr. Israhyananda Dhalladoo (Mauritius)

**Roundtable 11**

Moderator: Ms. Maria Luisa Silva (United Nations Development Programme)

Ms. Lucija Ljubic Lepine (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

Ms. Sundus Al-Bayraqdar (Iraq )

Mr. Janis Karklinš (Latvia)

Mr. Ernest Makawa (Malawi)

Mr. Robert Dufter Salama (Malawi)

Ms. Amatlain Elizabeth Kabua (Marshall Islands)

Mr. Milorad Scepanovic (Montenegro)

**Roundtable 12**

Moderator: Mr. Tim Kasten (United Nations Environment Program)

Mr. Abdulla Nasser Al Rahbi (Oman)

Mr. Farukh Akhter Amil (Pakistan)

Mr. Ahmad Al-Sada (Qatar)

Mr. Kyong-Lim Choi (Republic of Korea)

Ms. Elena Dumitru (Romania)

Mr. François Xavier Ngarambe (Rwanda)

Mr. Yackoley Kokou Johnson (Togo)

Mr. Chi Dung Duong (Viet Nam)

Mr. Ali Mohamed Saeed Majawar (Yemen)

**Resource persons**

Ms. Maria Helena Semedo (Food and Agriculture Organization)

Mr. Ross Bartley (Bureau of International Recycling)

Mr. David Azoulay (Center for International Environmental Law)

Mr. Klaus Kunz (CropLife International)

Ms. Pamela Miller (International POPs Elimination Network)

Ms. Meriel Watts (Pesticide Action Network Asia Pacific)

Ms. Sascha Gabizon (Women Engage for a Common Future International)

## Appendix II

### Key messages emerging from the high-level segment of the conferences of the Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions

#### Overall messages

1. With the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals the political momentum for a detoxified planet has increased. This opportunity must be seized.
2. There can be no sustainable development without a commitment to a pollution-free planet, and that requires the sound management of chemicals and waste.
3. The key to a detoxified future is to take action now, including through the implementation by all Parties of all the provisions of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, which should be translated into national legislation, policy and actions.

#### On opportunities for a detoxified future in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

4. The sound management of chemicals and wastes is central to achieving the three dimensions of sustainable development and should be dealt with as a priority in a mutually supportive way to achieve the 2030 goals. It is also central to addressing poverty, food security, access to water, human rights and gender issues, particularly for women, children and vulnerable populations, and is linked to addressing climate change and the protection of biodiversity. With the obvious link between the Sustainable Development Goals and the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, and the many cross-sectoral aspects of that link, the chemicals and wastes related Sustainable Development Goals cannot be achieved unless the conventions are implemented effectively.
5. The 2030 Agenda provides a unique opportunity for mainstreaming chemicals and waste related issues into national sustainable development plans and for the development of business cases for the sound management of chemicals and wastes. Institutional frameworks at all levels and policy coherence across all sectors must be strengthened. This requires strong political will, cooperation and community and end-user awareness, as well as partnerships at all levels.
6. Furthermore, the 2030 Agenda provides specific targets that support commitment to the sound management of chemicals and wastes in order to protect human health and environment. The importance of increasing efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals through a focus on poverty reduction strategies recognizing that the poor are the most affected by pollution, including through the extensive use of chemicals in agriculture, is clear.
7. There is a need for greater commitment by industry to prevent the pollution of streams and other water bodies that are depended upon by communities, especially those in abject poverty. Industry must play a more proactive role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.
8. Different levels of development and differing country capacities to address the challenges of chemicals and waste management must be recognized, particularly in small island developing States, least developed countries and vulnerable populations that have limited capacity or access to information necessary to deal with environmental challenges.

#### On opportunities for strengthened implementation through partnerships

9. Increased cooperation and coordination is needed at the national, regional and global levels to implement the Conventions effectively. Partnerships have a central role and civil society, business, industry and private sector investment must be fully engaged.
10. Partnerships have proved to be useful tools in the implementation of the chemicals and waste agendas and should be further encouraged. Multi-stakeholder partnerships, including those involving the private sector, should be strengthened to promote new technologies, win-win partnerships and innovation in support of the implementation of the conventions.

11. Partnerships must be established with all sectors and stakeholders, including with local communities and municipal entities. A bottom-up approach is essential because citizens are the key driver for action. Regional networks can assist in monitoring and managing cross border issues and civil society groups can help Governments monitor the environment.
12. The Basel and Stockholm convention regional centres are uniquely positioned to deliver synergistically on chemicals and wastes by engaging in capacity-building and catalysing the transfer of technology for the sound management of chemicals and waste at the national level.
13. Availability of, and access to, adequate financial resources are fundamental to ensuring the restoration of our oceans and landscapes from chemical pollution and for the adequate implementation of the chemicals and wastes agenda within the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals.

### **On opportunities for reducing waste and pollution while enabling economic and social prosperity**

14. Although there has been much progress, further efforts through the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions are needed to achieve the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycles and to prevent or minimize significant adverse effects of hazardous wastes on human health and the environment.
15. Commitment to, and the conscientious implementation of, the chemicals and wastes conventions contributes to the achievement of the environmentally sound management of chemicals and the reduction of illegal traffic in waste and cross-border pollution, thus facilitating economic and social prosperity.
16. Raising awareness of the interlinkages between the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions and issues such as air pollution, plastic pollution and marine litter increases the visibility of chemicals and wastes issues in a consistent manner to stakeholders, the media and schools, thereby enhancing the conventions' contributions to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and the protection of human health and the environment.
17. Adequate technology transfer is essential to address sustainable development in fields such as agriculture, recycling, household and medical waste management, as are training and capacity-building in the management of chemicals and waste throughout their lifecycles. Legislation and control techniques should be in place in all sectors; currently there is limited enforcement even where relevant regulations exist.
18. Lack of financial resources, as well as limited institutional capacity, are legitimate concerns that require attention. Further scientific research is also needed in developing countries along with associated funding, including for national coordinating units, laboratories and strengthening research institutes to enhance their ability to develop new technologies for chemicals and wastes management, to establish baseline data, to develop viable alternatives, to promote science-based decisions and to enhance monitoring capacity and database management skills needed to monitor progress in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and related targets.
19. Mechanisms such as economic and policy incentives and disincentives should be established to implement the polluter pays principle, taking into consideration the specific situation of each country.
20. Formalization of the informal recycling sector is fundamental to the creation of decent jobs and the reduction of legal and occupational risks and environmental impacts. There is a large potential for recycling to have positive economic impacts in developing countries. Related activities must be facilitated by strong regulatory frameworks and technical expertise to ensure that wastes destined for use as resources do not have an adverse impact on human health and the environment.
21. Concepts such as the circular economy and the green economy provide opportunities for developing countries to reduce waste and pollution while enabling economic and social prosperity; they do, however, require behavioural and cultural adaptations.
22. Industry should be encouraged to develop chemicals and products based upon green and sustainable chemistry principles taking into account the precautionary principle, in particular in the case where persistence, bioaccumulation and long range transport are of concern, in order to prevent further damage to human health and the environment.

## Annex III

### Revised template for the certification for exports to a non-Party pursuant to paragraph 2 (b) (iii) of Article 3

**ANNUAL CERTIFICATION OF INTENDED USE AND COMMITMENT FOR THE EXPORT OF CHEMICALS LISTED IN ANNEXES A OR B TO THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION ON PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS**

1. Pursuant to paragraph 2 (b) (iii) of Article 3 of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, each Party shall take measures to ensure that “a chemical listed in Annex A for which any production or use specific exemption is in effect or a chemical listed in Annex B for which any production or use specific exemption or acceptable purpose is in effect, taking into account any relevant provisions in existing international prior informed consent instruments, is exported only” to, among others, “a State not Party to this Convention which has provided an annual certification to the exporting Party.”
2. Such certification shall specify the intended use of the chemical and include a statement that, with respect to that chemical, the importing State is committed to:
  - (a) Protect human health and the environment by taking the necessary measures to minimize or prevent releases;
  - (b) Comply with the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 6; and
  - (c) Comply, where appropriate, with the provisions of paragraph 2 of Part II of Annex B.

The certification shall also include any appropriate supporting documentation such as legislation, regulatory instruments or administrative or policy guidelines.
3. The exporting Party receiving a certification from a State not Party to this Convention shall transmit the certification to the Secretariat within sixty days of receipt.
4. Pursuant to paragraph 2 (d) of Article 3, for the purpose of paragraph 2, the term “State not Party to this Convention” shall include, with respect to a particular chemical, a State or regional economic integration organization that has not agreed to be bound by the Convention with respect to that chemical.

#### SECTION I: IDENTIFICATION OF THE EXPORTING PARTY

1. Name and address of the authority of the exporting Party	
Institution	
Address	
Name of the contact point	
Telephone	
Fax	
E-mail	
Signature	
Date when the certification was received (DD/MM/YYYY)	

#### SECTION II: IDENTIFICATION OF THE IMPORTING STATE

1. Name and address of the authority of the importing State	
Institution	
Address	
Name of the contact point	
Telephone	
Fax	
E-mail	
Signature	
Date (DD/MM/YYYY)	

**SECTION III: IDENTIFICATION OF THE IMPORTED CHEMICAL**

<b>Name and CAS No. of the imported chemical*</b>	Name of the chemical
	CAS No.
*If the chemical is imported in the form of a preparation, please provide the name of the preparation, the name of the chemical and the concentration as a percentage (%)	Name of the preparation
	Name of the chemical
	Concentration of the chemical in the preparation (%)
*If the chemical is imported in the form of a related substance, please specify the name of the chemical and its CAS No.	Name of the chemical
	CAS No.

**SECTION IV: INTENDED USE OF THE CHEMICAL**

<b>Intended use</b>	
(1) Is the imported chemical intended to be used for any specific exemption or acceptable purpose in effect under the Stockholm Convention? <sup>93</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
(2) If yes, please specify the intended use of the imported chemical  <i>For additional information on the specific exemptions or acceptable purposes in effect under the Convention, please consult:</i>  <i>The Register of Specific Exemptions at:</i> <a href="http://chm.pops.int/Implementation/Exemptions/RegisterofSpecificExemptions/tabid/1133/Default.aspx">http://chm.pops.int/Implementation/Exemptions/RegisterofSpecificExemptions/tabid/1133/Default.aspx</a>  <i>The Acceptable Purpose Registers at:</i> <a href="http://chm.pops.int/Implementation/Exemptions/AcceptablePurposesDDT/tabid/456/Default.aspx">http://chm.pops.int/Implementation/Exemptions/AcceptablePurposesDDT/tabid/456/Default.aspx</a> and: <a href="http://chm.pops.int/Implementation/Exemptions/AcceptablePurposesPFOSandPFOSF/tabid/794/Default.aspx">http://chm.pops.int/Implementation/Exemptions/AcceptablePurposesPFOSandPFOSF/tabid/794/Default.aspx</a>	

**SECTION V: COMMITMENT**

<b>1. Commitment to protect human health and the environment by taking the necessary measures to minimize or prevent releases</b>	
(1) Does your country commit itself to taking the necessary measures to minimize or prevent releases of the imported chemical in order to protect human health and the environment?	
(2) Please describe the measures to be taken and provide any appropriate supporting documentation such as legislation, regulatory instruments or administrative or policy guidelines.	
<b>2. Commitment to comply with the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 6 of the Convention</b>	
(1) Does your country commit itself to complying with the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 6 of the Convention regarding the imported chemical?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
(2) Please provide information on the current status of the following and provide any appropriate supporting documentation such as legislation, regulatory instruments or administrative or policy guidelines:	

<sup>93</sup> If the chemical is imported for the purpose of environmentally sound disposal, Article 6 of the Convention applies, in particular subparagraph 1 (d) which requires that wastes consisting of or containing persistent organic pollutants not be transported across international boundaries without taking into account relevant international rules, standards and guidelines.



<b>2. Commitment to comply with the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 6 of the Convention</b>	
(a) Development of appropriate strategies for identifying (i) stockpiles consisting of or containing the chemical; and (ii) products and articles in use and wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with the chemical	
(b) Identification of stockpiles consisting of or containing the chemical, to the extent practicable, on the basis of the strategies referred to in (a) above	
(c) Management of stockpiles, as appropriate, in a safe, efficient and environmentally sound manner	
(d) Taking of appropriate measures so that wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with the chemical, including products and articles upon becoming wastes, are:	
(i) Handled, collected, transported and stored in an environmentally sound manner	
(ii) Disposed of in such a way that their persistent organic pollutant content is destroyed or irreversibly transformed so that the wastes do not exhibit the characteristics of persistent organic pollutants or otherwise disposed of in an environmentally sound manner when destruction or irreversible transformation does not represent the environmentally preferable option or the persistent organic pollutant content is low, taking into account international rules, standards and guidelines, including those that may be developed pursuant to paragraph 2 of Article 6 of the Convention, and relevant global and regional regimes governing the management of hazardous wastes	
(iii) Not permitted to be subjected to disposal operations that may lead to recovery, recycling, reclamation, direct reuse or alternative uses of persistent organic pollutants	
(iv) Not transported across international boundaries without taking into account relevant international rules, standards and guidelines	
(e) Development of appropriate strategies for identifying sites contaminated by the chemicals	

<b>3. Commitment to comply, where appropriate, with the provisions of paragraph 2 of Part II of Annex B</b>	
(1) If the imported chemical is DDT, does your country commit itself to restricting the production and use of DDT for disease vector control in accordance with the World Health Organization recommendations and guidelines on the use of DDT and when locally safe, effective and affordable alternatives are not available in your country?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
(2) Where appropriate, please provide any supporting documentation such as legislation, regulatory instruments or administrative or policy guidelines.	