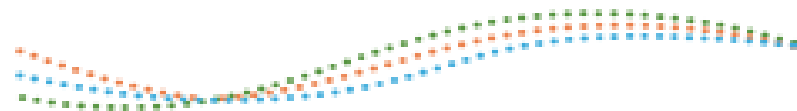


# THE BASEL, ROTTERDAM AND STOCKHOLM CONVENTIONS

**Greater Strength in Sync**



UNEP



BASEL CONVENTION



ROTTERDAM CONVENTION



STOCKHOLM CONVENTION



FAO

# Landmarks of the implementation of synergies

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**2006**

Establishment of  
AHJWG



**22-24 Feb 2010**

«Omnibus  
decisions»  
Ex-COPs at



**28 April-10 May  
2013**

Organization of COPs  
and ExCOPs meetings



**2008-2009**

«Synergies  
decisions»  
adopted

**2011**

Other synergies  
decisions to be  
adopted by  
each COP

# Content of synergies decisions adopted at 2010 ExCOPs and at 2011 COPs

3

- I. **Joint activities**
- II. **Joint managerial functions (Proposal for the organization of the secretariats of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions)**
- III. **Joint services**
- IV. **Synchronization of the budget cycles**
- V. **Joint audits of the accounts of the secretariats**
- VI. **Decisions on review mechanisms and follow up**

**Additional: Outcome of UNEP Executive Director's consultative process on financing options for chemicals and wastes**

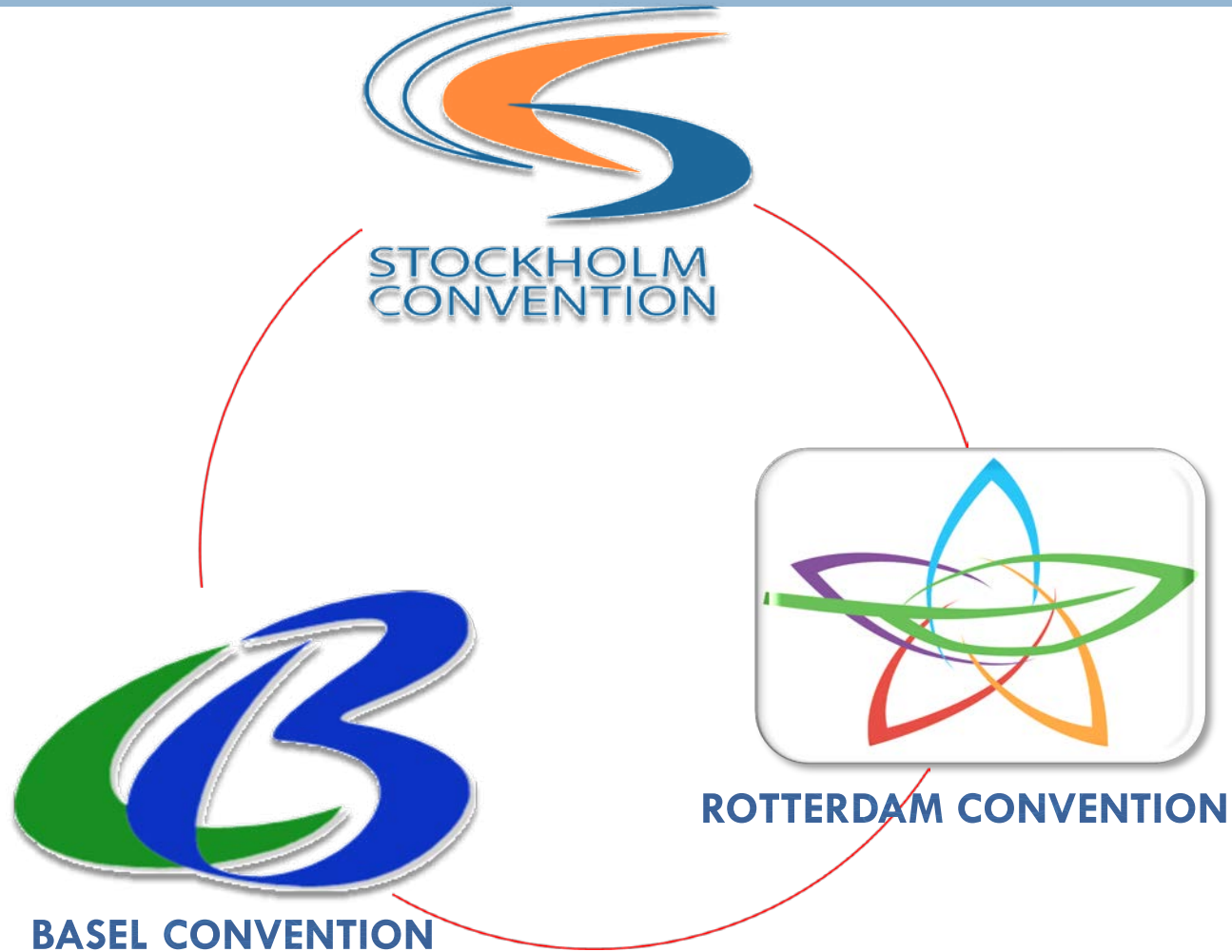
# 2013 COPs and ExCOPs

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- **2013 COPs and ExCOPs will be held from 28 April to 10 May 2013:**
  - 28 April (morning): Opening and ExCOPs session
  - 28 April (afternoon) to 29 April: simultaneous sessions of the ordinary COPs (TA/FM, compliance, reporting, technical matters)
  - 30 April to 2 May: SC COP
  - 3 to 6 May: BC COP
  - Sunday 5 May no official sessions
  - 7 to 9 May: RC COP
  - 9 May (afternoon) to 10 May (morning): HLS
  - 10 May: ExCOPs session and closure

# General overview (1)

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# General overview (2)



Basel Convention



Rotterdam  
Convention



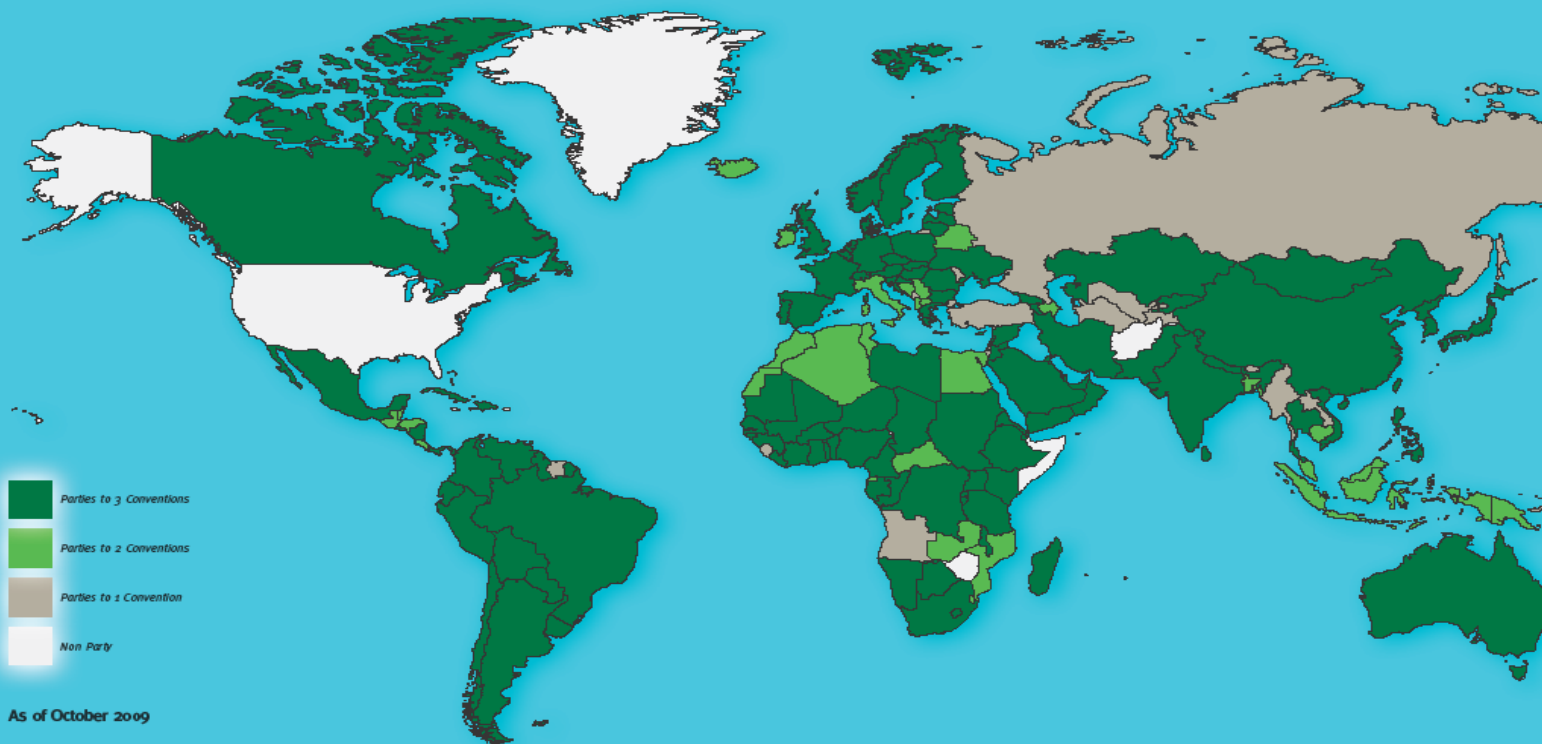
STOCKHOLM  
CONVENTION

Adoption	22 March 1989	10 September 1998	22 May 2001
Entry in to force	5 May 1992	24 February 2004	17 May 2004
Number of Parties to date	179	150	178

# General overview (3)

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## HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS AND WASTES CONVENTIONS *Global Tools - National Action*



Basel Convention 

Rotterdam Convention 

Stockholm Convention

# Scope and coverage (1)

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- **Basel** covers hazardous wastes that are explosive, flammable, reactive, poisonous, infectious, corrosive, toxic or ecotoxic.
- **Rotterdam** covers pesticides and industrial chemicals that have been banned or severely restricted for health or environmental reasons by Parties and which have been notified by Parties for inclusion in the PIC procedure.
- **Stockholm** covers 15 pesticides, and 7 industrial chemicals and by-products.




## Common Link

- Most POPs are covered by all three Conventions.
- Many pesticides are subject to the three Conventions.



# Scope and coverage (2)

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	 Basel Convention	 Rotterdam Convention	 STOCKHOLM CONVENTION
Regulating for chemicals/wastes use (restrictions/bans)	X	X	X
Import/export controls	X	X	X
Evaluation and hazard assessment		X	X
Waste management	X		X
Hazard/risk communication	X	X	X
Replacement/alternatives		X	X
Environmental releases/emission reporting			X
Technical/ financial assistance	X	X	X

# Regulating for chemicals/wastes use

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- ▣ **Basel** requires Party to control their import-export of wastes and to take measures to ensure that generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes within it is reduced to a minimum,
- ▣ **Rotterdam** obliges Parties to notify final regulatory actions for banned or severely restricted chemicals;
- ▣ **Stockholm** Parties must eliminate certain chemicals from production and use. The Convention lays down POPs screening criteria for assessing other chemicals (new POPs);

# Import/export (Basel)

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- **Basel** contains a prior informed consent procedure for the export and import of hazardous and other wastes;
- Strengthened by later decisions to ban export of hazardous wastes from OECD to non OECD countries (ban amendment not in force);
- Strict requirements for transboundary movements – TBM (notification and movement documents);
- TBM not following the appropriate notification and consent procedures constitutes illegal traffic, which is to be considered criminal;
- Party has the right to prohibit the import or to limit/ban the export of hazardous and other wastes;
- TBM between Parties and non-Parties, including transit, not permitted (exception: Article 11 agreements)

# Import/export (**Rotterdam**)

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- **Rotterdam** establishes a compulsory Prior Informed Consent procedure;
- Provides mechanism for Parties to take informed decisions on future import of chemicals assisted by Decision Guidance Documents (DGDs);
- Improves capacity to prevent unwanted imports and avoid future stockpiles of obsolete pesticides;

# Import/export (**Stockholm**)

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- **Stockholm** restricts import/export of POPs
- Allowed if for environmentally sound disposal or for an exempted use that is permitted for the importing Party

# Evaluation and hazard assessment

- **Rotterdam** requires Parties to exchange any scientific, technical, economic, and legal information concerning the chemicals of the convention, incl. toxicological, ecotoxicological and safety information.
- **Stockholm** requires Parties with regulatory and assessment schemes to prevent production and use of new pesticides or new industrial chemicals that exhibit POPs characteristics.

# Waste management (Basel 1)

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- **Basel** underlying objective: Environmentally sound management (“ESM”) of hazardous and other wastes;
- ESM: “taking all practicable steps to ensure that hazardous wastes or other wastes are managed in a manner which will protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects which may result from such wastes” (Art. 2);
- ESM further defined through technical guidelines, for instance on ESM of POPs as wastes;

# Waste management (Basel 2)

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- **Basel** requires each Party:
  - To minimize waste generation and transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes;
  - To ensure availability of disposal facilities for ESM located, to the extent possible, within its own territory;
  - To strictly control transboundary movements and disposal operations (including storage, treatment, reuse, recycling, recovery and final disposal);
  - To prevent pollution from hazardous waste management and, if occurs, minimise the consequences thereof for human health and the environment;



# Waste management (Stockholm)

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- Parties must develop strategies to identify POPs wastes and manage them in an environmentally sound manner.
  - ▣ POPs content of wastes generally to be destroyed or irreversibly transformed;
- Prevent the creation of POPs in waste management practices
  - ▣ Requirement to apply Best Available Techniques (BAT) and Best Environmental Practices (BEP);

# Hazard communication and Replacement

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## □ Hazard communication

- ▣ The three Conventions require Parties to communicate hazard information to the secretariat, other Parties and/or the public;

## □ Replacement

- ▣ **Stockholm** requires information exchange and research on POPs alternatives. It obliges each Party using DDT to develop an action plan, including for implementation of alternative products;

# Environmental releases

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- **Stockholm's** principal articles aim to reduce or eliminate releases of POPs from:
  - Intentional production and use
  - Unintentional production
  - Stockpiles and wastes

# Technical and financial assistance (1)

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- **Basel** Technical Cooperation Trust Fund
  - **Rotterdam** technical assistance programme to address needs identified by Parties
  - **Stockholm** sets up a “financial mechanism”
    - ▣ The GEF, as a principal entity, is entrusted on an interim basis with its operations
- +
- ▣ Bilateral and multilateral financial institutions

# Technical assistance (2)

21

- **Basel** and **Stockholm** provide for regional centres for training and technology transfer
  - ▣ **Basel** Convention regional Centres (14)
  - ▣ **Stockholm** Convention regional and subregional centres for capacity-building and the transfer of technology (15 + 1 Nominated Stockholm Convention Centre)
    - 5 **Basel** Regional Centres also serve as **Stockholm** Convention regional and subregional Centres

# Technical assistance (3)

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- **Rotterdam** works closely with existing regional structures in delivering technical assistance to the Parties:
  - FAO regional and subregional offices
  - UNEP regional offices

# Other institutional issues

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- **COPs:** similar roles, including keeping under continuous review and evaluation the effective implementation of the Convention
- **Technical and scientific bodies:**
  - **SC:** POPs Review Committee;
  - **RC:** Chemical Review Committee;
  - **BC:** Open Ended Working Group;
- **Implementation and compliance/non-compliance mechanisms:**
  - **BC:** Implementation and Compliance Committee since 2002;
  - **RC** and **SC:** Under negotiation
- **Dispute settlement** provisions (**SC, RC, BC**)
- **Secretariats:** Similar roles, including to facilitate assistance to Parties on request

# Synergies success stories

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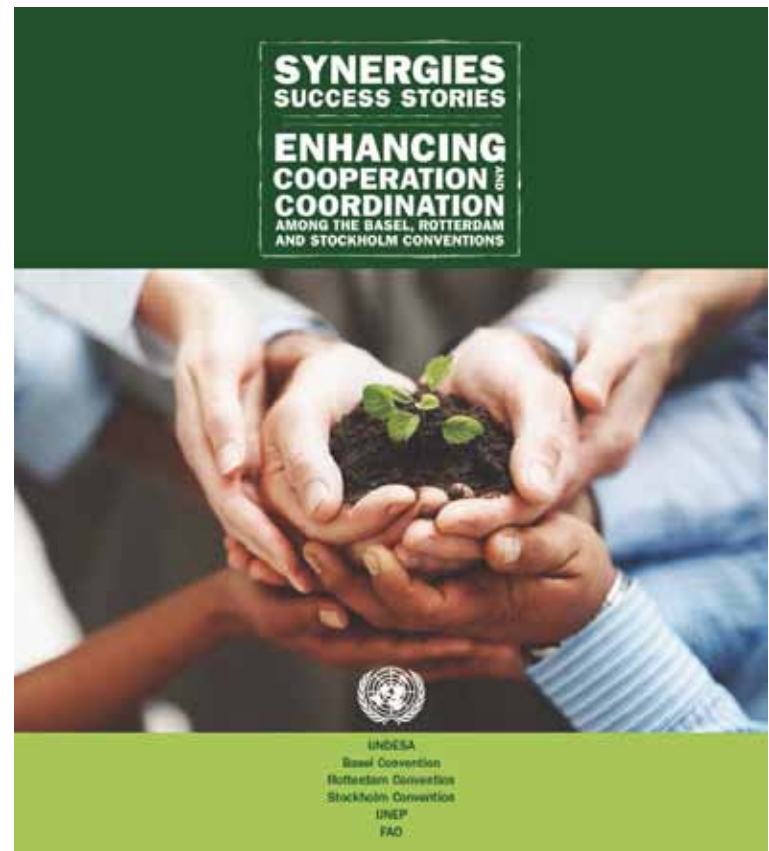
- Linkages in the work done by scientific bodies of the conventions
  - ▣ POPRC and CRC
  - ▣ POPRC and OEWG
- Joint-training programme implemented in 2010-11 on effective participation in the review committee's work: CRC and POPRC
  - ▣ More than 150 participants trained
- Created opportunities for information exchange and chemical management



# Find more about other synergies success stories in the publication:

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- ❑ Synergies Success Stories on Enhancing cooperation and coordination among the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions
- ❑ Published in 2011 and officially launched in SC COP and CSD-19



# Way forward

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- Synergies decisions provide some directions, but many different ways to accomplish it
- Real opportunity for countries especially for financial assistance
- 2013 milestone when the results of the synergies process will be evaluated
- Extension to other MEAs?

# Thank you!!

For further information please visit us at:

[www.basel.int](http://www.basel.int)

[www.pic.int](http://www.pic.int)

[www.pops.int](http://www.pops.int)