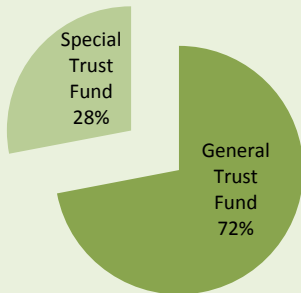


## Budget of Stockholm Convention for the biennium 2008-2009

General Trust Fund	\$10,833,022
Special Trust Fund	4,303,040
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$15,136,062</b>



General trust funds are earmarked contributions while special trust funds are based on voluntary contributions

### Top Five Donors to the General Trust Fund

Switzerland	\$1,580,000
Japan	\$866,052
Germany	\$492,389
UK	\$381,305
France	\$361,729
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,681,475</b>

### Top Five Donors to the Special Trust Fund

Spain	\$929,708
USA	\$684,000
Sweeden	\$647,709
Norway	\$459,916
Netherlands	\$231,810
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,953,143</b>

### Number of Parties per Region

Region	No.
Africa	48
Asia and the Pacific	44
Central & Eastern Europe	19
Latin America & Caribbean	29
Western Europe & others	21
EU (regional economic integration organization)	1

# Stockholm Convention



## What is the Stockholm Convention?

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from highly dangerous, long-lasting chemicals by restricting and ultimately eliminating their production, use, trade, release and storage.

**Mission:** To protect human health and the environment from POPs.

### Key Milestones:

- ❖ **February 1997**-UNEP/GC Decision 19/13C establishes POPs intergovernmental negotiating Committee (INC) to develop a global treaty on POPs
- ❖ **23 May 2001** Conference of plenipotentiaries, 92 countries and EC signed the treaty
- ❖ **17 May 2004** the Convention enters into force
- ❖ **February 2009** the Convention has 162 Parties and 152 signatories

## What are POPs?

POPs are a group of compounds that possess toxic properties, resist degradation, bioaccumulate and are transported through air, water and migratory species, across international boundaries and deposited far from their place of release, where they accumulate in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. The first 12 compounds covered under the Convention are Aldrin, Chlordane, Dieldrin, Endrin, Heptachlor, Hexachlorobenzene, Mirex, Toxaphene, Polychlorinated Biphenyls, DDT, PCDD (Dioxin) and PCDF (Furans).

## Areas of focus

### 1. Consideration of future POPs candidates

Establishes a scientific committee consisting of government designated experts to review new chemicals proposed for addition under the Convention.

### 2. Effectiveness Evaluation and Global Monitoring

Collects national reports and regional monitoring data to facilitate the evaluation of its implementation as an effective tool to protect human health and the environment from POPs.

### 3. Technical Assistance and Financial Mechanism

Facilitates the provision of technical and financial assistance for eligible Parties to assist them in implementing the Convention. The Global Environmental Facility serves as the principle entity entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism.

### 4. Wastes and PCBs

Supports Parties in establishing, implementing and strengthening their national capacities to address POPs contaminated wastes including PCBs. The Convention provides guidance and facilitates the exchange of information on environmentally sound management of wastes, equipments and oils containing PCBs.

### 5. DDT

Evaluates the continued need to use DDT for malaria vector control. The Convention collaborates with other stakeholders to promote the development and deployment of alternatives to DDT.

### 6. Unintentional POPs

Encourages the reduction of the total release of unintentional POPs derived from different anthropogenic activities such as incinerators and open burning through the gradual implementation of best available techniques (BAT) and best environmental practices (BEP) for existing and new sources.

## Stockholm Convention Key Dates

### Intergovernmental negotiations

*First session*  
Montreal, 29 June-3 July 1998

*Second session*  
Nairobi, 25-29 January 1999

*Third session*  
Geneva, 6-11 September 1999

*Fourth session*  
Bonn, 20-25 March 2000

*Fifth session*  
Johannesburg, 4-9 December 2000

*Sixth session*  
Geneva, 17-21 June 2002

*Seventh session*  
Geneva, 14-18 July 2003

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*Conference of plenipotentiaries*  
Stockholm, 21 May 2001

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### Conference of the Parties

*First meeting*  
Punta del Este, Uruguay, 2-6 May 2005

*Second meeting*  
Geneva, 1-5 May 2006

*Third meeting*  
Dakar, 30 April-4 May 2007

*First effectiveness review*  
December 2008

*Fourth meeting*  
scheduled for 4- 8 May 2009, Geneva

**For more information please contact:**  
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sc/factsheet/004

# WWW.POPS.INT



## Environmental and Health Effects of POPs

POPs have contributed to our general well-being like other chemicals. However exposure to them can also cause serious health problems. Health and environmental concerns associated with POPs include:

- Persistence for long periods in the environment
- Travelling long distances and depositing far away from their sources of release
- Accumulating in the fatty tissues of living organisms
- Causing complications like cancer and birth defects
- Triggering adverse effect on the ecosystem and biodiversity
- May disrupt immune and reproductive systems and even diminish intelligence

## Partners

Stockholm Convention collaborates with many partners to meet its objectives, including:

- United Nations Environment Programme
- World Health Organization
- United Nations Institute for Training and Research
- Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals
- Rotterdam Convention
- Basel Convention
- Global Environment Facility
- Non-Governmental organizations
- Research and academic institutions
- The private sector

## Regional Centres (Nominated Stockholm Convention Centres)

There are 12 nominated centres to assist Parties in meeting their obligations under the Convention.

### Africa

- National Centre for Cleaner Technologies Production, Algeria
- BCRC for French African countries, Dakar, Senegal

### Asia and Pacific

- BCRC for Asia and the Pacific, Beijing, China
- BCRC, Tehran, Iran (Islamic Republic of)
- Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research, Kuwait

### Central and Eastern Europe

- RECETOX, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic
- ANO-Centre for International Projects, Moscow, Russia

### Latin America and the Caribbean

- Centro CETESB, Sao Paulo, Brazil
- CENICA-Instituto Nacional de Ecología, Mexico
- CIIMET, University de Panama, Panama
- BCRC for Latin America and the Caribbean, Montevideo, Uruguay

### Western Europe and Others

- CP-RAC,/MAP, UNEP, Barcelona, Spain