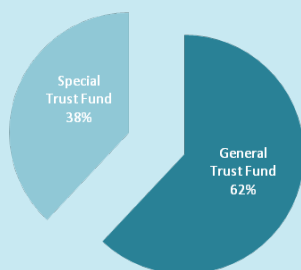


Budget of Stockholm Convention for the biennium 2010-2011

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| General Trust Fund | \$11,677,850 |
| Special Trust Fund | \$7,164,200 |
| Total | \$18,842,050 |



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

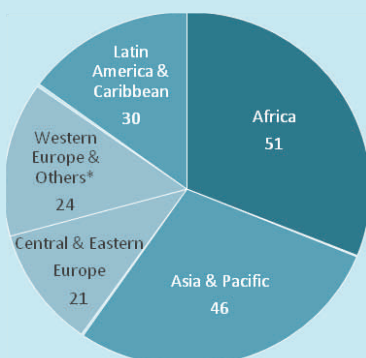
Top Five Donors to the General Trust Fund during 2010

| | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| Switzerland | \$1,873,536 |
| Japan | \$879,598 |
| Germany | \$489,984 |
| UK | \$379,442 |
| France | \$359,961 |
| TOTAL | \$3,982,521 |

Top Five Donors to the Voluntary Trust Fund during 2010

| | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| Norway | \$687,857 |
| USA | \$400,000 |
| Sweden | \$207,519 |
| Netherlands | \$204,200 |
| Germany | \$102,917 |
| TOTAL | \$1,602,493 |

Number of Parties per region



Total : 172 Parties as of 1 March 2011

Stockholm Convention Factsheet



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 sign the treaty
- ◆ **17 May 2004** - Entry into force of the Convention
- ◆ **May 2009** - COP4 : Amendments to the Convention to add 9 new POPs
- ◆ **26 August 2010** - Entry into force of the amendments on new POPs

What are the POPs covered under the Convention?

The first 12 compounds covered under the Convention are Aldrin, Chlordane, DDT, Dieldrin, Endrin, Heptachlor, Hexachlorobenzene, Mirex, Polychlorinated Biphenyls, Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins, Polychlorinated dibenzofurans, and Toxaphene.

The 9 new POPs added to the Convention are Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane, Beta hexachlorocyclohexane, Chlordecone, Commercial octabromodiphenyl ether (hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether), Commercial pentabromodiphenyl ether (tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether), Hexabromobiphenyl, Lindane, Pentachlorobenzene, Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride (PFOS-F).

Areas of focus of the Convention

1. Intentional POPs

◆ 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.

◆ 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.

2. 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.

3. Consideration of future POPs candidates

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

4. 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 principal entity entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism. Established under the Convention.

5. 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.

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

Conference of plenipotentiaries

Stockholm, 21-22 May 2001

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

Fourth meeting
Geneva, Switzerland, May 2009

Simultaneous extraordinary meetings of the Conferences of the Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions
Bali, Indonesia, 22-24 February 2010

Fifth meeting
Geneva, Switzerland, April 2011

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30 March 2011

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
- ◆ Potentially disrupting immune and reproductive systems and even diminishing intelligence

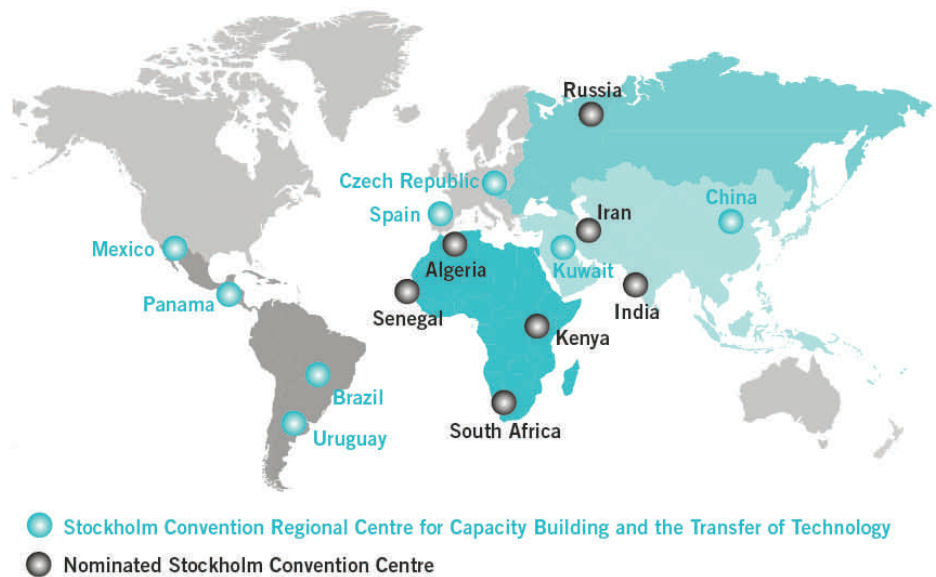
Regional Centres

There are 8 Stockholm Convention regional and sub-regional centres for capacity-building and the transfer of technology, located in:

- ◆ Sao Paulo, Brazil
- ◆ Beijing, China
- ◆ Brno, Czech Republic
- ◆ Kuwait City, Kuwait
- ◆ Mexico City, Mexico
- ◆ Panama City, Panama
- ◆ Barcelona, Spain
- ◆ Montevideo, Uruguay

There are 7 Nominated Stockholm Convention Centres located in:

- ◆ Algiers, Algeria
- ◆ Nagpur, India
- ◆ Teheran, Islamic Republic of Iran
- ◆ Nairobi, Kenya
- ◆ Moscow, Russian Federation
- ◆ Dakar, Senegal
- ◆ Pretoria, South Africa



Partners

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

- ◆ Basel Convention
- ◆ Rotterdam Convention
- ◆ Global Environment Facility
- ◆ United Nations Environment Programme
- ◆ Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals
- ◆ Non-Governmental Organizations
- ◆ United Nations Institute for Training and Research

