

Experiences from other international processes; Basel and Stockholm convention

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Launching of Cement Industry Sector Partnership under
the UNEP Global Mercury Partnership.
18-19 June 2013, Geneva, Switzerland

UN chemicals and waste conventions

Chemicals contribute to many advantages to today's world; however their use can also pose risks to human health and the environment. To reduce this harmful global impact, three conventions have been established that regulate chemicals and hazardous waste at global level; the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm convention.

Origin of the UN chemicals and waste conventions

- Movements of hazardous wastes from industrialised to industrialising countries for ‘treatment’ or ‘disposal’.
- Hazardous waste disposal costs in industrialised countries were high, regulations becoming stricter.
- Disposal costs in developing economies were low, few regulations, low standards.
- No legal framework to control ‘dumping’.
- Lack of awareness and lack of technical knowledge.

Rotterdam Convention

Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade currently regulates information about the export/import of 43 hazardous chemicals listed in the Convention's Annex III, 32 of which are pesticides (including 4 severely hazardous pesticide formulations) and 11 of which are industrial chemicals.

The Convention was adopted in 1998 and entered into force in 2004. It currently has 152 Parties.

Stockholm Convention

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants currently regulates 22 toxic substances that are persistent, travel long distances, bio-accumulate in organisms and are toxic.

The Convention was adopted in 2001 and entered into force in 2004. It currently has 179 Parties.



World Health Organization



United Nations
Environment Programme

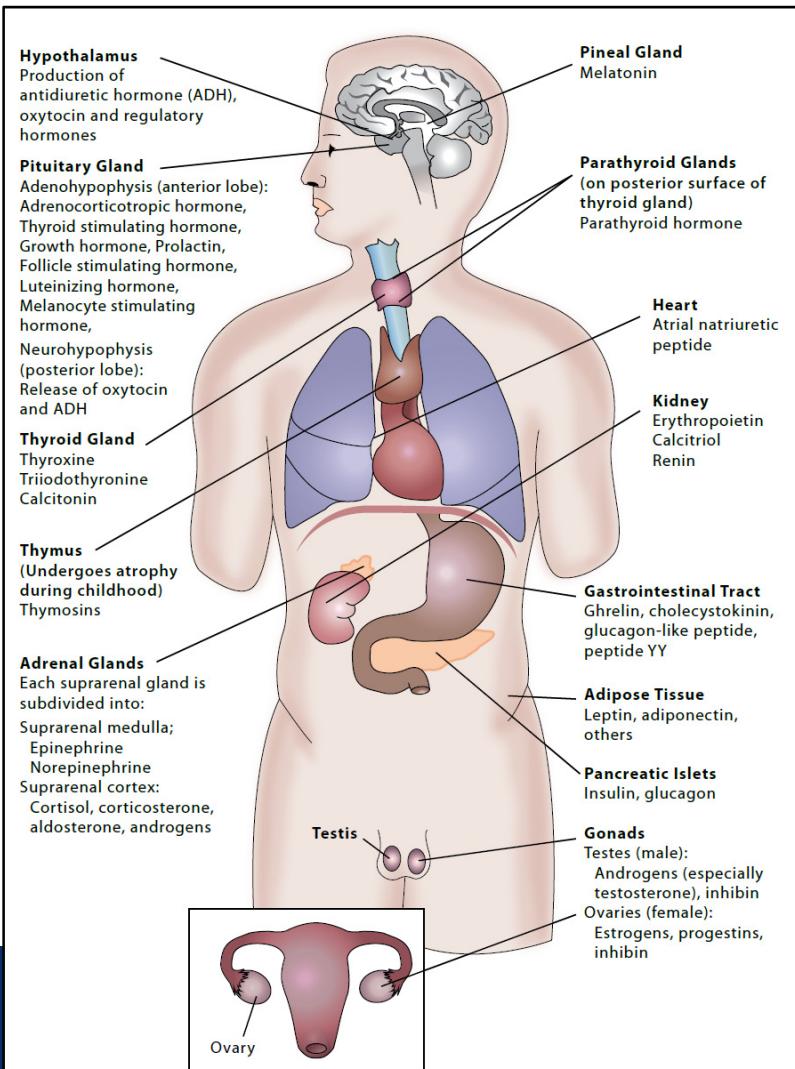
State of the Science of Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals - 2012

Edited by
Åke Bergman, Jerrold J. Heindel, Susan Jobling,
Karen A. Kidd and R. Thomas Zoeller



INTER-ORGANIZATION PROGRAMME FOR THE SOUND MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS
A cooperative agreement among FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, WHO, World Bank and OECD

Endocrine disrupting
chemicals have probably
worse impacts than earlier
anticipated....



Objectives of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

“elimination or restriction of production and use of all intentionally produced POPs, disposal of stockpiles and wastes, and the continuing minimization and, where feasible, ultimate elimination of releases of unintentionally produced POPs such as dioxins and furans”

Basel Convention

tion on the Control of Transboundary of Hazardous Wastes and their regulates the export/import of hazardous waste containing hazardous chemicals.

tion was adopted in 1989 and entered 1992. It currently has 180 Parties.



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