

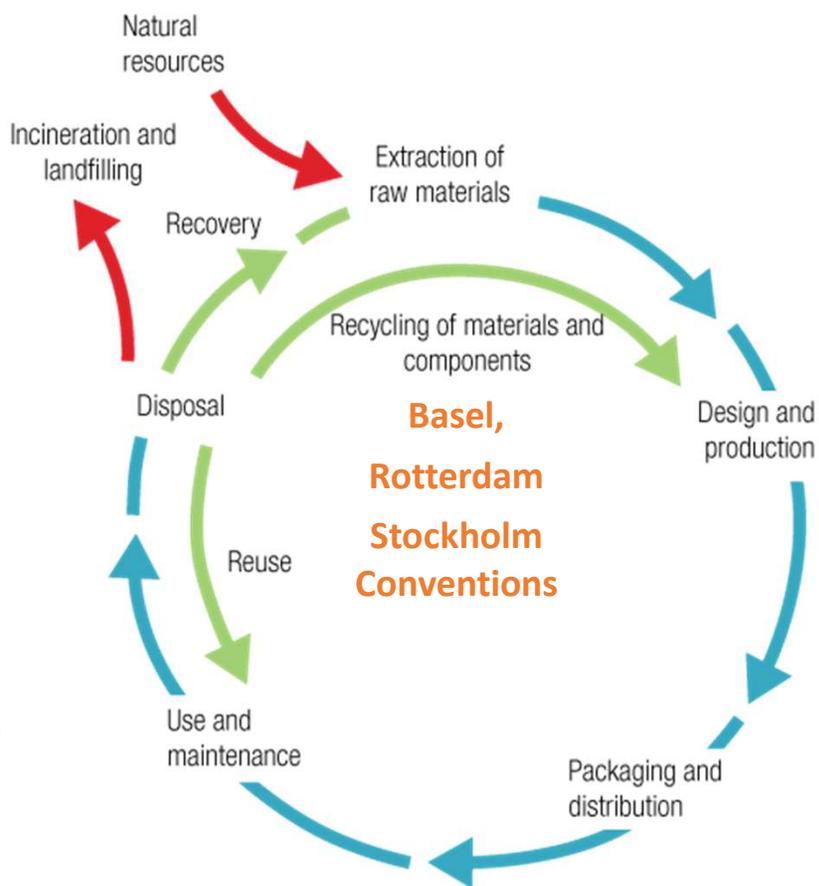
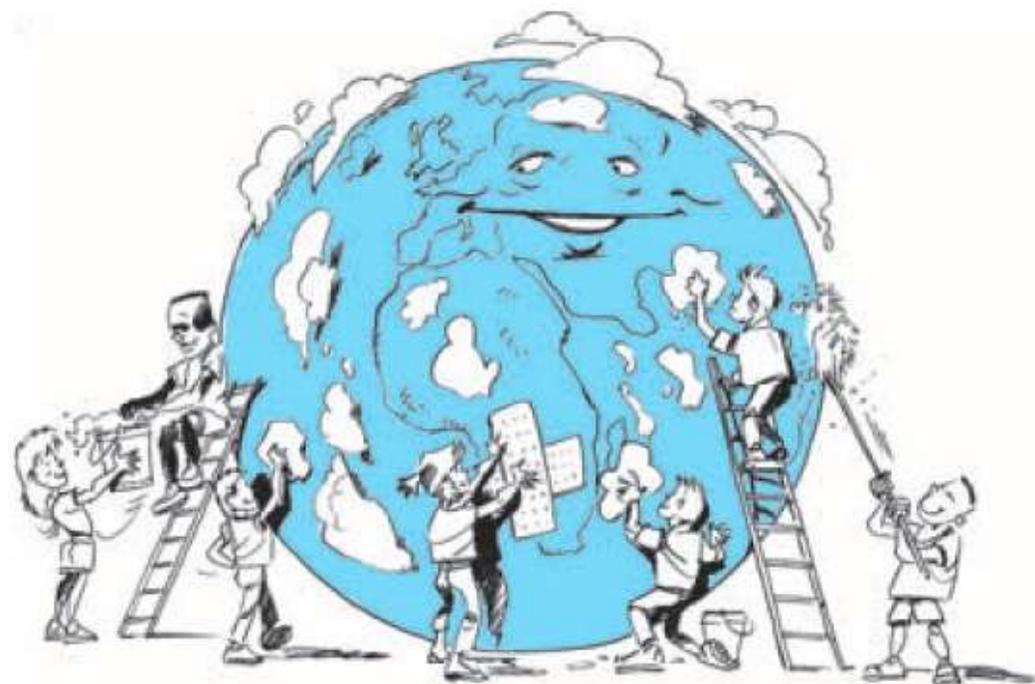
Consultation workshop on Biodiversity related and Rio Conventions on the post -2020 Global Biodiversity Framework



The Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions and their contribution to the sound management of chemicals and wastes

Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions

A Framework for Life Cycle Management: The Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions



A Framework for Life Cycle Management

- **Scope:** Hazardous wastes and other wastes
- **Key provisions:**
 - Minimization of generation
 - Promotion of **environmentally sound management**
 - Conditions and procedure for controlling transboundary movements

Basel Convention



- **Scope:** banned or severely restricted chemicals and SHPFs (annex III)
- **Key provisions:**
 - **Prior Informed Consent procedure for export/import** (annex III)
 - **Exchange of information** on a broad range of potentially hazardous chemicals

Rotterdam Convention



- **Scope:** POPs
- **Key provisions:**
 - **Elimination** (POPs in annex A)
 - **Restriction** (POPs in annex B)
 - **Reduction or elimination** (unintentionally produced POPs in annex C)

Stockholm Convention

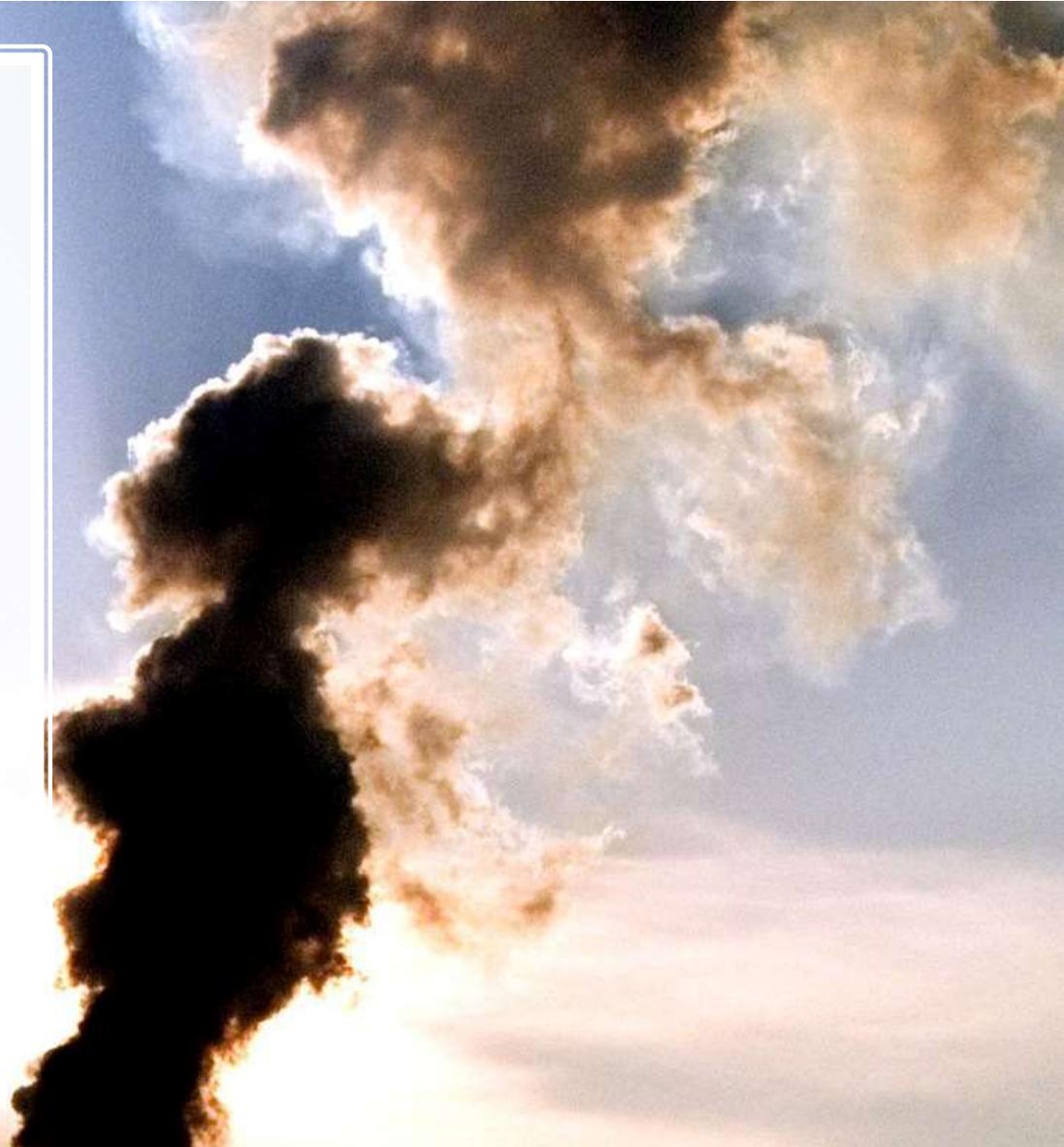


The Basel Convention Strategic Framework

- Vision:
“to protect human health and the environment by controlling transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes and by ensuring and strengthening the environmentally sound management of such wastes as a contribution to promoting sustainable livelihoods and attaining the Millennium Development Goals.”
- Structure:
 - Goal 1: Effective implementation of parties’ **obligations** on transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes.
 - Goal 2: Strengthening the **environmentally sound management of hazardous and other wastes**.
 - Goal 3: Promoting the implementation of the environmentally sound management of hazardous and other wastes as an essential **contribution to the attainment of sustainable livelihood**, the Millennium Development Goals and the protection of human health and the environment.

Effectiveness evaluation under the Stockholm Convention

- The evaluation and conclusions and recommendations on the effectiveness of the Convention pertain to all of the Articles of the Convention
- Three main information sources are identified in Article 16: GMP, national reports pursuant to Article 15, and non-compliance information; Supplemented by other relevant scientific, environmental, technical and economic information available;
- Every six years
- **Overall outcomes**
 - The Convention provides an effective and dynamic framework to regulate POPs throughout their lifecycle;
 - However, inadequate implementation is the key issue identified in the evaluation;
 - Mechanisms and processes required by the Convention to support Parties in meeting their obligations have all been put in place, with the exception of compliance procedures;
 - For legacy POPs, concentrations measured in air and humans have declined; for newly listed POPs, concentrations are beginning to show decreases although in a few instances, increasing and/or stable levels are observed.
- **Recommendations**
 - Specific recommendations are referred to and given effect under relevant thematic documents and proposed actions



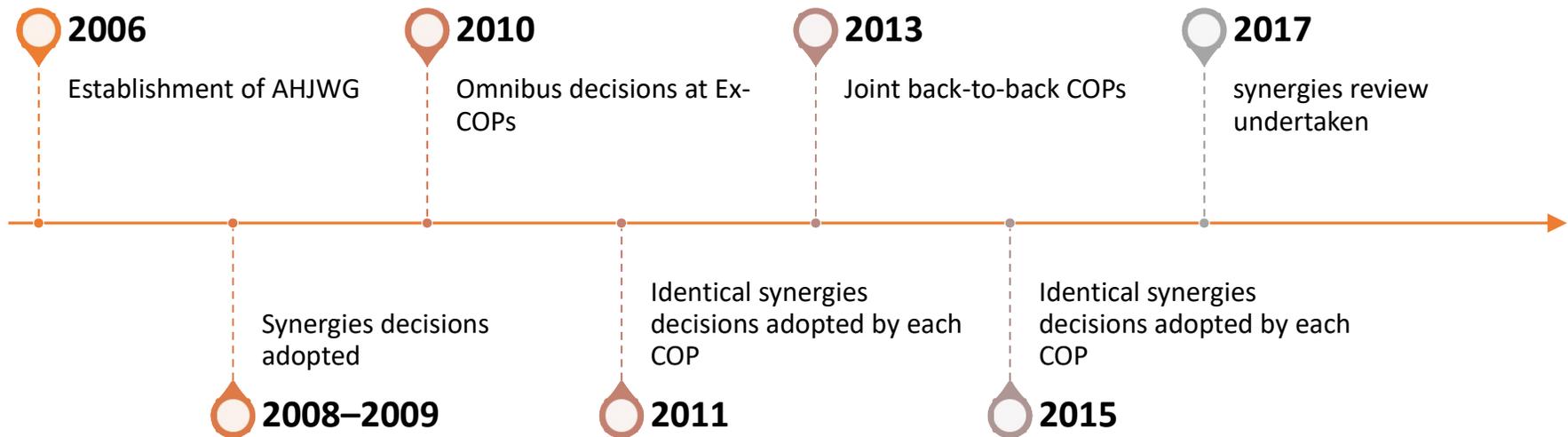


Time-bound targets under the Stockholm Convention

- **2022** if it has the capacity to do so, but **no later than 2025**, restrict uses of fire-fighting foam that contains or may contain PFOA, its salts and PFOA-related compounds to sites where all releases can be contained
- **2025** Elimination of the use of PCB in equipment (eg. Transformers, capacitors or other receptacles containing liquid stocks)
- **2028** Achieving the environmentally sound management of liquids containing PCB and equipment contaminated with PCB
- **2030** Elimination of hexa- and heptabromodiphenyl ether (expiration of the specific exemption); tetra- and pentabromodiphenyl ether (expiration of the specific exemption)
- **2036** Decabromodiphenyl ether: Expiration of specific exemption for parts for use in legacy vehicles defined as vehicles that have ceased mass production and for parts in vehicles as specified in the convention.



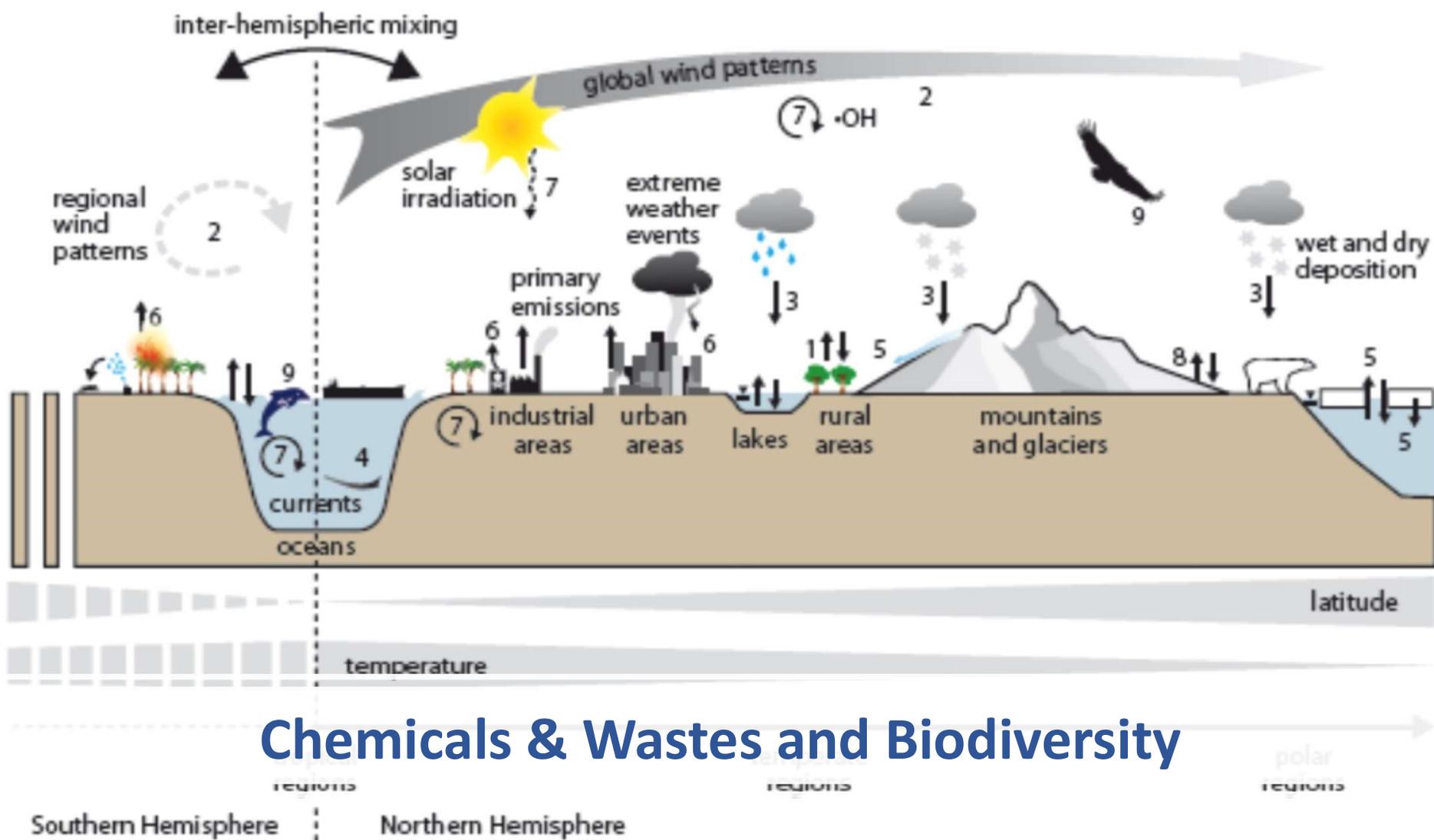
Synergies Process under the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions





Chemicals and wastes are essential for the implementation of goals on **poverty reduction, health, gender, water, cities, oceans, food and sustainable consumption and production**





Chemicals & Wastes and Biodiversity



Key messages for the Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework

- Promotion of synergies
- Promoting integrated and multi-sector approach for the MEAs implementation
- Raise awareness on the interlinkages between the chemicals & Wastes and Biodiversity
- Increasing political visibility

A person wearing a bright yellow raincoat is holding a clear plastic bag. Inside the bag is a globe of the Earth. The background is a pile of brown soil and various pieces of trash, including plastic bottles and other debris, suggesting a polluted environment. A large, semi-transparent white circle is overlaid on the left side of the image, containing text and social media information.

**Thank you for your
attention!**

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