

MEDITERRANEAN

Study on the implementation and synergies among

Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions
and the Strategic Approach to International
Chemicals Management (SAICM)
within the

Barcelona Convention signatories

production



Regional Activity Centre for Cleaner Production (CP/RAC)
Mediterranean Action Plan



Regional Activity Centre
for Cleaner Production



UNEP



STOCKHOLM
CONVENTION



Generalitat de Catalunya
Government of Catalonia
**Department of the Environment
and Housing**



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1. Introduction

The Barcelona Convention

In 1975, 16 Mediterranean countries and the European Community adopted the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), the first-ever Regional Seas Programme under UNEP's umbrella. In 1976 these Parties adopted the **Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution (Barcelona Convention)**

In 1995, the Contracting Parties were 22 (Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, European Commission, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey).



The Convention's main objectives are:

- to assess and control marine pollution
- to ensure sustainable management of natural marine and coastal resources;
- to integrate the environment in social and economic development;
- to protect the marine environment and coastal zones through prevention and reduction of pollution, and as far as possible, elimination of pollution, whether land or sea-based;
- to protect the natural and cultural heritage;

- to strengthen solidarity among Mediterranean coastal States;
- to contribute to improvement of the quality of life.

The Convention has 7 protocols addressing specific aspects of Mediterranean environmental conservation: Dumping Protocol (from ships and aircraft), Prevention and Emergency Protocol (pollution from ships and emergency situations), Land-based Sources and Activities Protocol, Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity Protocol, Offshore Protocol (pollution from exploration and exploitation), Hazardous Wastes Protocol and the Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM).

The **Regional Activity Centre for Cleaner Production (CP/RAC)** is one of the six Regional Activity Centres (RAC) of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) for the Barcelona Convention, and the Spanish Ministry of Environment and the Government of Catalonia sponsors it. The main objective of CP/RAC is the promotion and dissemination of pollution prevention and reduction at source in the industrial, agricultural and tourism sectors in the Barcelona Convention countries.

As part of its activities in Sound Chemicals Management, the CP/RAC has recently been nominated as Subregional and Regional Centre of the Stockholm Convention for capacity building and technology transfer in the Mediterranean region.

In this context, this report is the contribution of the MAP to the II International Conference on Chemicals Management for the SAICM (Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management) implementation, aimed at enhancing cooperation and coordination of the Barcelona Convention countries relating to Stockholm, Basel, Rotterdam Conventions and SAICM.

2. International framework

2.1 Stockholm Convention

The Stockholm Convention, under the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), focuses on the reduction and elimination of the Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). These substances meet such characteristics of persistence, lipid solubility, toxicity and volatility that their geographical distribution and accumulation present serious health risks. The Convention aims to protect citizens and its environment from the effects of POPs.

The Stockholm Convention was adopted in 2001 and entered into force in 2004. It is a legally binding international instrument that requires Parties to take measures to eliminate or reduce the release of POPs into the environment.

In particular, Parties shall:

- Prohibit the intentional production and use of chemicals included in Annex A of the Convention:
 - Aldrin
 - Chlordane
 - Dieldrin
 - Endrin
 - Heptachlor
 - Hexachlorobenzene
 - Mirex
 - Toxaphene
 - Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)

- Restrict the intentional production and use of chemicals included in Annex B for the acceptable purposes or specific exemption:
 - DDT (1, 1, 1-trichloro-2, 2-bis (4-chlorophenyl) ethane)

- Take measures to reduce unintended releases derived from anthropogenic sources of chemicals listed in Annex C:
 - Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans (PCDD/PCDF)
 - Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)
 - Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)

- Develop appropriate strategies for identifying and managing in a safe, efficient and environmentally sound manner stockpiles and wastes containing chemicals listed in Annex A and Annex B.

Parties or countries that have ratified the Convention have two years from the date of entry into force, to develop National Implementation Plans (NIPs) to enable them to fulfil the obligations of accession to the Convention.

- As well as the measures aimed at the elimination or reduction of the releases of POPs into the environment, the Convention establishes requirements with respect to the mechanisms that Parties shall undertake to achieve the main objectives, e.g.: information exchange, public information, awareness and education, research, development and monitoring, technical assistance and financial resources.
- The Convention also requires Parties, to report to the Conference of the Parties on the measures it has taken to implement the provisions of the Convention and on the effectiveness of such measures in meeting the objectives of the Convention. At its first meeting the Conference of the Parties adopted a format for reporting and decided that the first report should be submitted by 31 December 2006, and that subsequent reports should be submitted by Parties every four years thereafter.
- The Convention also considers provisions aimed at include new chemicals with features equivalent to those of POPs. The POPs Review Committee is a subsidiary body to the Stockholm Convention established for reviewing chemicals proposed for listing in Annex A, B, and/or C.

Currently, chemicals under review process by POPs Review Committee for their inclusion in Annexes A, B or C are the following:

- Short chained chlorinated paraffins
- Endosulfan
- Hexabromobiphenyl

2.2 Rotterdam Convention

The objectives of the Convention are to promote shared responsibility and cooperative efforts among Parties in the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals in order to protect human health and the environment from potential harm; and to contribute to the environmentally sound use of those hazardous chemicals, by facilitating information exchange about their characteristics, by providing for a national decision-making process on their import and export and by disseminating these decisions to Parties.

The Rotterdam Convention was adopted on 10 September 1998 by a Conference of Plenipotentiaries in Rotterdam, and entered into force on February 24, 2004. The Convention creates legally binding obligations for the implementation of the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure.

The Convention 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. This procedure is a mechanism to officially receive and

disseminate the decisions of the importing Parties as to whether they wish to receive future shipments of chemicals listed in Annex III of the Convention and to ensure compliance with these decisions by exporting Parties.

There are 39 chemicals listed in Annex III of the Convention and subject to the PIC procedure, including 24 pesticides, 4 severely hazardous pesticide formulations and 11 industrial chemicals. Many more chemicals are expected to be added in the future. The Conference of the Parties decides on the inclusion of new chemicals.

Once a chemical is included in Annex III, a "decision guidance document" (DGD) containing information concerning the chemical and the regulatory decisions to ban or severely restrict the chemical for health or environmental reasons, is circulated to all Parties.

Parties have nine months to prepare a response concerning the future import of the chemical. The response can consist of either a final decision (to allow import of the chemical, not to allow import, or to allow import subject to specified conditions) or an interim response. Decisions by an importing country must be trade neutral (i.e., apply equally to domestic production for domestic use as well as to imports from any source).

The import decisions are circulated and exporting country Parties are obligated under the Convention to take appropriate measure to ensure that exporters within its jurisdiction comply with the decisions.

2.3 Basel Convention

The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal is the most comprehensive global environmental agreement on hazardous and other wastes. Its aim is to protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects of the generation, management, transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous and other wastes. The Basel Convention was adopted in 1989 and entered into force on May 5, 1992.

First, the Basel Convention regulates the transboundary movements of hazardous and other waste by applying the "Prior Informed Consent" (shipments without consent are illegal). Shipments to and from non-Parties are illegal unless there is a special agreement. Each Party is required to introduce appropriate national or domestic legislation to prevent and punish illegal traffic in hazardous and other wastes. Illegal traffic is criminal.

Second, the Convention obliges its Parties to ensure that hazardous and other wastes are managed and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner (ESM). To this end, Parties are expected to minimize the quantities that are moved across borders, to treat and dispose of wastes as close as possible to their place of generation and to prevent or minimize the generation of wastes at source. Strong controls have to be applied from the moment of generation of a hazardous waste to its storage, transport, treatment, reuse, recycling, recovery and final disposal.

In this regard, the Parties to the Convention must report annually information and data about the implementation of the Convention through their respective focal points.

2.4 Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)

The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) was adopted by the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM) on 6 February 2006 in Dubai (United Arab Emirates); SAICM is a policy framework to foster the sound management of chemicals.

SAICM was developed by a multi-stakeholder and multi-sectorial. Preparatory Committee and supports the achievement of the goal agreed at the 2002 Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development of ensuring that, by the year 2020, chemicals are produced and used in ways that minimize significant adverse impacts on the environment and human health.

SAICM consists of three basic texts:

- The **Dubai Declaration** expresses the commitment of ministers, heads of delegation and representatives of civil society and the private sector to the SAICM.
- The **Global Strategic Policy** sets out the scope of SAICM, the needs to be addressed and the objectives for risk reduction, knowledge and information, governance, capacity building and technical cooperation and illegal international traffic.
- The **Global Action Plan** proposes work areas and activities for implementing the Strategic Approach grouped under five main themes:
 - A. Risk reduction
 - B. Knowledge and information
 - C. Governance
 - D. Capacity-building and technical cooperation
 - E. Illegal international traffic

2.5 Coordination and cooperation

Conventions and international strategies described above have clear similarities in terms of their general scopes. Whether approaches to certain hazardous chemicals such as the persistent organic pollutants (POPs) or at certain stages of their life cycle such as waste transboundary movements, all of them point to one main objective: the sustainable management of chemicals, from production, classification, transport to waste management. Thus, all the proposed measures contribute to this purpose in different extends, therefore it is strongly recommended that actions to implement the various agreements are properly coordinated in order to take advantage of synergies and avoid duplication of efforts by countries, facilitating the compliance with all of them.

For this reason, the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions have adopted decisions through which it was agreed to establish an ad hoc joint working group (the "AHJWG") to prepare joint recommendations for greater cooperation and coordination between the three conventions and for submission to the respective Conference of the Parties.

This working group has already produced a series of recommendations aimed at enhancing cooperation and coordination in the common areas of the three conventions, including:

1. Protection of human health and the environment from the harmful impacts or adverse effects of hazardous chemicals and wastes;
2. Prevention of accidents and emergency response in case of accidents;
3. Combating illegal traffic and trade in hazardous chemicals and wastes;
4. Information generation and access;
5. Technology transfer and transfer of know-how;
6. Preparation of national positions for meetings of the Conferences of the Parties and other bodies of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions;
7. Development cooperation;

3. Methodology

To achieve the abovementioned objectives, the following methodology has been adopted.

1. **Collection of information:** In order to obtain the required information to elaborate this study, a questionnaire (see Annex I) has been developed and sent to the National Focal Points in MAP countries¹. National Focal Points have been asked to distribute the questionnaire to competent government representatives in order to complete the different areas of information included in the questionnaire.

From the 22 countries comprised within the scope of this study, only 12 National Focal Points have submitted the completed questionnaire: Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Israel, Lebanon, Libya, Monaco, Montenegro, Serbia, Syria and Turkey.

Besides the questionnaire, information has been collected from National Implementation Plans (NIPs) and/or national reports submitted to the Secretariat of Stockholm Convention and other reporting related with Basel, Rotterdam conventions and SAICM (in particular, the temporary questionnaire for ICCM-II). These sources have been especially considered in those countries that have not responded the questionnaire; a summary of main sources consulted by country is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Sources of information by country for the development of the present study.

Country	Sources of information				
	Questionnaire	NIP	Stockholm Convention reporting	Basel Convention reporting	Temporary questionnaire ICCM-II
Albania		X			X
Algeria		X		X	
Bosnia Herzegovina				X	
Croatia	X		X	X	
Cyprus	X	X	X	X	X
Egypt	X	X			X
European Community		X	X		X
France	X	X	X		
Greece					X
Israel	X				
Italy				X	
Lebanon	X	X			

¹ The scope of the study includes Serbia despite the fact that does not belong to the Barcelona Convention, due to its specific interest in participating, and the CP/RAC, as nominated Subregional and Regional Centre of the Stockholm Convention for capacity building and technology transfer in the Mediterranean region, has the obligation to promote the transfer of knowledge among Mediterranean and European countries.

Country	Sources of information				
	Questionnaire	NIP	Stockholm Convention reporting	Basel Convention reporting	Temporary questionnaire ICCM-II
Libya	X				
Malta					
Monaco	X	X		X	
Montenegro	X				
Morocco		X		X	
Serbia ¹	X			X	
Slovenia			X	X	
Spain		X			
Syria	X				
Tunisia		X		X	
Turkey	X			X	

2. Analysis and integration of information. All the information collected through the different methods detailed above has been processed, analysed, and aggregated results have been generated for the whole Mediterranean Region.

3. Identification of key issues in the Mediterranean Region. The analysis of the present situation on the implementation of Stockholm Convention and current difficulties and synergies with other international agreements enables the assessment of further developments in the region.

4. Status of the implementation of Stockholm Convention within the Barcelona Convention signatories

According to the website of the Stockholm Convention, six Mediterranean countries have not ratified the Convention at March 2009; they are Bosnia Herzegovina, Israel, Italy, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey. On the other hand, six Mediterranean countries have recognised not to have a nominated National Focal Point, these are Albania, Algeria, Greece, Malta, Montenegro and Tunisia.

The status and data of ratification of Stockholm Convention by Mediterranean countries, as well as the existence of a nominated National Focal Point and the submission of the National Implementation Plan (NIP) according to the Secretariat of the Convention are shown in Table 2.

In order to clarify the table provided, it should be explained that most multilateral treaties contain a clause providing that a State may express its consent to be bound by the instrument by signature subject to **ratification**. In such a situation, signature alone will not be enough to bind the State, but must be followed up by the deposit of an instrument of ratification with the depositary of the treaty. **Approval** means basically the same that ratification, but is less formal and might be preferred by some countries that might have constitutional difficulties with the term ratification. In case no signature has been submitted whilst the treaty was open for it, the process of signing and ratification is combined into one act of **accession**.

According to the Stockholm reporting and the questionnaire, respectively, the National Implementation Plans from Slovenia and Syria are completed; however, as they had not been officially submitted to the Secretariat when this report was finished, they do not appear in Table 2.

Table 2. Status of ratification of Stockholm Convention in Mediterranean countries.

Country	Signature	Ratified	Approval	Accession	NIP	Stockholm Convention reporting	Nominated National Focal Point
Albania	2001	2004			2007		Yes ²
Algeria	2001	2006			2007		Yes ³
Bosnia Herzegovina	2001						Yes
Croatia	2001	2007			2009 ⁴	2008	Yes
Cyprus				2005	2007	2007	Yes
Egypt	2002	2003			2006		Yes
European Community	2001		2004		2007	2006	Yes

² Source: NIP

³ Source: NIP

⁴ Source: Written communication

Country	Signature	Ratified	Approval	Accession	NIP	Stockholm Convention reporting	Nominated National Focal Point
France	2001		2004		2007	2007	Yes
Greece	2001	2006					-
Israel	2001						Yes
Italy	2001						Yes
Lebanon	2001	2003			2006		Yes
Libya				2005			Yes
Malta	2001						-
Monaco	2001	2004			2006		Yes ⁵
Montenegro	2006						-
Morocco	2001	2004			2006		Yes
Serbia	2002						Yes
Slovenia	2001	2004			⁶	2007	Yes
Spain	2001	2004			2007		Yes
Syria	2002	2005			⁷		Yes
Tunisia	2001	2004			2007		-
Turkey	2001				⁸		Yes

4.1 National Implementation Plans (NIPs)

According to the information gathered, 14 MAP countries plus the European Commission have been identified to have their **National Implementation Plans (NIPs)** approved pursuant to Article 7 of the Stockholm Convention (Albania, Algeria, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Lebanon, Monaco, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Turkey⁸ and Tunisia). Libya is the only MAP country which has reported not to have elaborated its NIP and 4 countries have reported either to have their NIPs under development (Israel, Montenegro and Serbia) or are supposed to be developing their NIPs as they have ratified Stockholm Convention but have exceeded the deadline for transmission of the National Implementation Plan (Greece).

No information regarding the status of development of NIPs has been collected from Bosnia Herzegovina, Italy and Malta.

⁵ Source: questionnaire

⁶ Not officially submitted (March 2009)

⁷ Not officially submitted (March 2009)

⁸ Turkey has completed its NIP but has not ratified yet the Convention

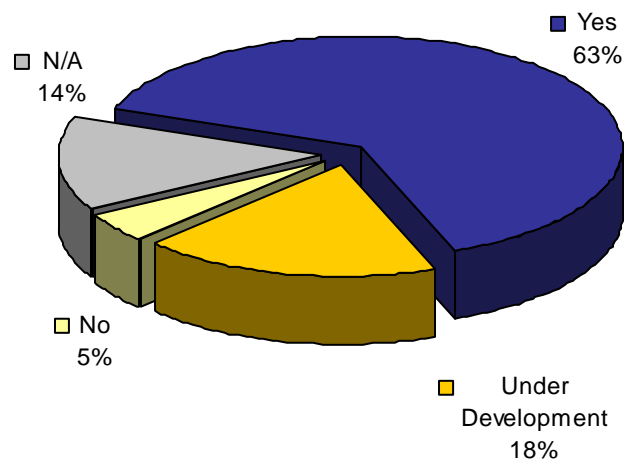


Figure 1. Status of development of NIPs in the Mediterranean countries.

According to available information, six Mediterranean countries have reported to have encountered **difficulties in the development of their NIPs**. In particular:

Country	Difficulties
<u>Egypt</u>	- Not specified.

Country	Difficulties
<u>Lebanon</u>	- Lack of data.
<u>Libya</u>	- Lack of capacity building.
<u>Montenegro</u>	- Lack of technical assistance regarding collection of the PCB and elimination of the stockpiles formed in such a manner. - Lack of technical assistance for the adequate response to unintentional emission of certain POPs substances.
<u>Morocco</u>	- No laboratory in Morocco having specific equipment for dioxins and furans analysis. - Limited economic resources.
<u>Syria</u>	- Administration obstacles.

As for **financial assistance from GEF**, twelve countries have reported to have received such resources, most of them considered as developing countries: Albania, Algeria, Croatia, Egypt, Lebanon, Montenegro, Morocco, Serbia, Slovenia, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey. It should be highlighted that **Libya** is the only developing MAP country that has reported not to have received financial assistance from GEF for the development of the NIP.

4.2 Legal framework on POPs

Except for Albania, that, according to its NIP, do not have any legal measures to deal with POPs, and Morocco, that is currently developing their legislation, the rest of MAP countries considered in this study have approved **legal measures to deal with POPs**. No information has been obtained on this matter from the following countries: Bosnia Herzegovina, Greece, Italy, Malta and Serbia.

In particular, all the countries that have submitted the questionnaire have reported to have taken legal administrative measures to eliminate the import, export, production and use of chemicals listed in Annex A or B of the Stockholm Convention text.

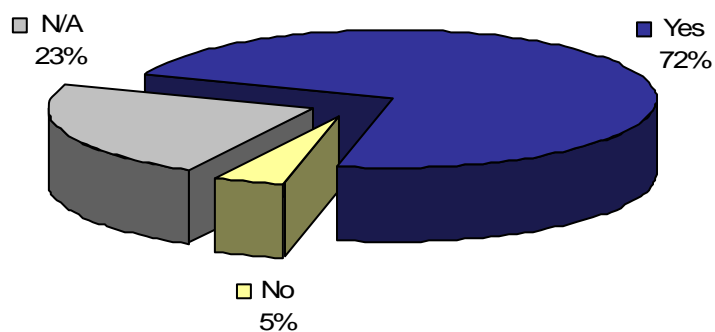


Figure 2. Availability of legal measures on POPs

Regarding the chemicals listed in Annex A, most of the countries that have submitted the questionnaire, had banned them during the 70's or the 80's, or even some of them never authorised the use of some of the pesticides. It can be emphasized, for being slightly late in developing the legislation, the cases of Egypt (1996), Israel (1994), Lebanon (1998) and the European Union (2004). It can also be remarked that Croatia and Turkey, despite having approved legislation on pesticides during the 70's and the 80's, did not develop specific regulation on PCBs until 1996 (Turkey) and 2008 (Croatia).

Analyzing the situation regarding the case of DDT, listed in annex B of the Convention, all the countries which sent information, except Montenegro that has not reported about it, have banned its import, export, production and/or use. The first country in approving legislation against the use of DDT was Croatia, in 1972, followed by Cyprus in 1976. The rest of the countries developed their regulations during the 80's or the beginning of the 90's, being Lebanon the last one in prohibiting its use, in 1998.

It is peculiar the case of the Principality of Monaco, which forms a customs union with France, and as a result, the import or export of POPs banned in France is also banned in Monaco. Furthermore,

there is no agricultural activity in the national territory of Monaco, so the only pesticides used are for maintenance of parks and public or private gardens.

As for the European Community, all the requirements of the Stockholm Convention regarding chemicals included in Annex A, B and C were incorporated into the European legislation by the Regulation (EC) 850/2004.

Considering the case of the PCBs, the legal framework is slightly less developed. Among the 22 countries considered for this study, only 14 (Albania, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Israel, Lebanon, Libya, Principality of Monaco, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey) have confirmed to have **specific regulation on PCBs**, Morocco, has it under development, and no information was provided by the rest of countries.

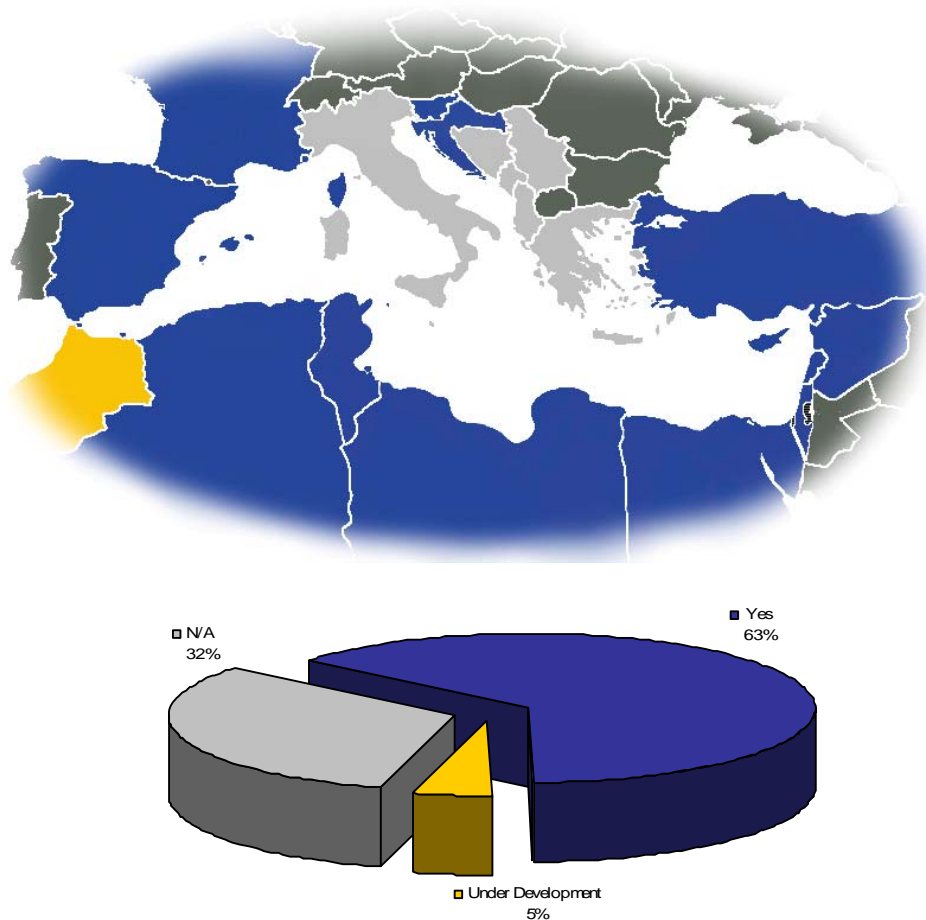


Figure 3. Availability of legal measures on PCBs

This fact has been confirmed by the 12 countries which have submitted the questionnaire, since as it has been mentioned before in this document, there has been a delay in the development of a legal framework in PCBs, even in those countries that had approved regulations concerning POPs as a group in the early 80's.

4.3 Measures to reduce unintentional production of chemicals listed in Annex C

The information available on the **measures to reduce unintentional production of POPs listed in Annex C** is very limited. From the 22 countries considered, there is information available only for 13 of them: Algeria, Croatia, Cyprus, Israel, Lebanon, Monaco, Spain, Syria and Turkey have reported to have such type of measures implemented; Slovenia was in the process of implementation when this study was carried out; and France, Libya and Morocco affirm either through the questionnaire or the National Implementation Plans not to have any kind of measure in this sense.

In the case of France, although they responded not to have measures, they mention that actions in this sense are conducted via the regulations on classified installations for environmental protection, and that the identification of sources of unintentional POPs are carried out through the calculation of emission factors. Morocco has not sent the questionnaire filled in, so the information available has been extracted from the NIP, and although it is not specifically stated that they do not have measures to reduce unintentional production, they do mention in different paragraphs that one of the first objectives they should accomplish is to develop those type of measures. Finally, in the questionnaire sent by the Libyan Focal Point, it is reported that measures to reduce unintentional production of POPs have not been implemented because of lack of legal environmental policies, and technical capability.



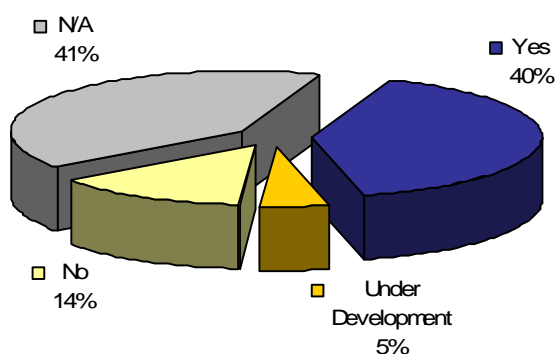


Figure 4. Availability measures to reduce unintentional production of chemicals listed in Annex C of the Stockholm Convention text.

On the other hand, Croatia, Cyprus, Israel and Lebanon have provided information on which kind of measures have been applied:

Country	Measures
<u>Croatia</u>	Regulation of emission limit values for pollutants from stationary sources (dioxins and furans), developed in 2007
<u>Cyprus</u>	Action Plan developed in 2007 as a part of the National Implementation Plan, through which the major emission sources of POPs releases were identified and evaluated
<u>Israel</u>	Dioxins/Furans Inventory for 2002 and 2005 using UNEP Toolkit on a voluntary basis as the convention has not been ratified yet
<u>Lebanon</u>	National project funded by the Canadian POPs Trust Fund and managed by the World Bank and implemented by the Lebanese Ministry of Environment aimed at capacity building, elimination of PCBs and remediation of PCB-contaminated sites, and a regional project funded by the Global Environment Facility and managed by the United Nations Development Program and implemented by the Ministry of Environment aimed at "Demonstrating and Promoting Best Techniques and Practices for Reducing Health-Care Waste to Avoid Environmental Releases of Dioxins and Mercury", both approved during 2008.

Furthermore, the **European Community** has reported the existence of several instruments in Community legislation that have an impact, either directly or indirectly, on the reduction of releases of these substances. The main release control measures are set out in Directive 96/61/EC concerning integrated pollution prevention and control (the IPPC Directive), which covers the major industrial stationary sources of by-product POPs. The European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (Regulation (EC) No 166/2006) includes all of the unintentionally produced POPs (PCDD/F, PCB, HCB and PAH) and releases to land and off-site transfers of waste. In the medium

to long term, reporting of releases from diffuse sources such as road traffic or domestic heating will also be included.

4.4 Data on production, import, export, stockpiles and unintentional emissions of POPs

4.4.1 Production, import and export of POPs

Quantitative data on the production, import and export of POPs is scarce in the Mediterranean area. From the 22 countries considered for this study, 10 countries deny the production, import and export of POPs (figure 5); no numeric information is available either in the questionnaire, in the NIPs documents, or in the Stockholm Convention reporting, from the rest of countries. Only Spain, in its NIP document, declared the production of 66 kg/year of DDT as waste originated as intermediary in the production of Dicofol, but the production of this substance ceased completely in 2006, according to the Ministry of Environment. In the case of Morocco, they state that there are public organisms like the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Health or the Agricultural Department that import or/and export pesticides but, on the contrary, they report that POPs are not manufactured and are prohibited to import since 1984. For the purpose of this study, it has been considered that they do not produce, import or export POPs, since it can be assumed that the public organisms referred above imported those chemicals before they were banned.

The data about import / export of POPs for France do not take into account that France allows the import of PCBs for its sound destruction.

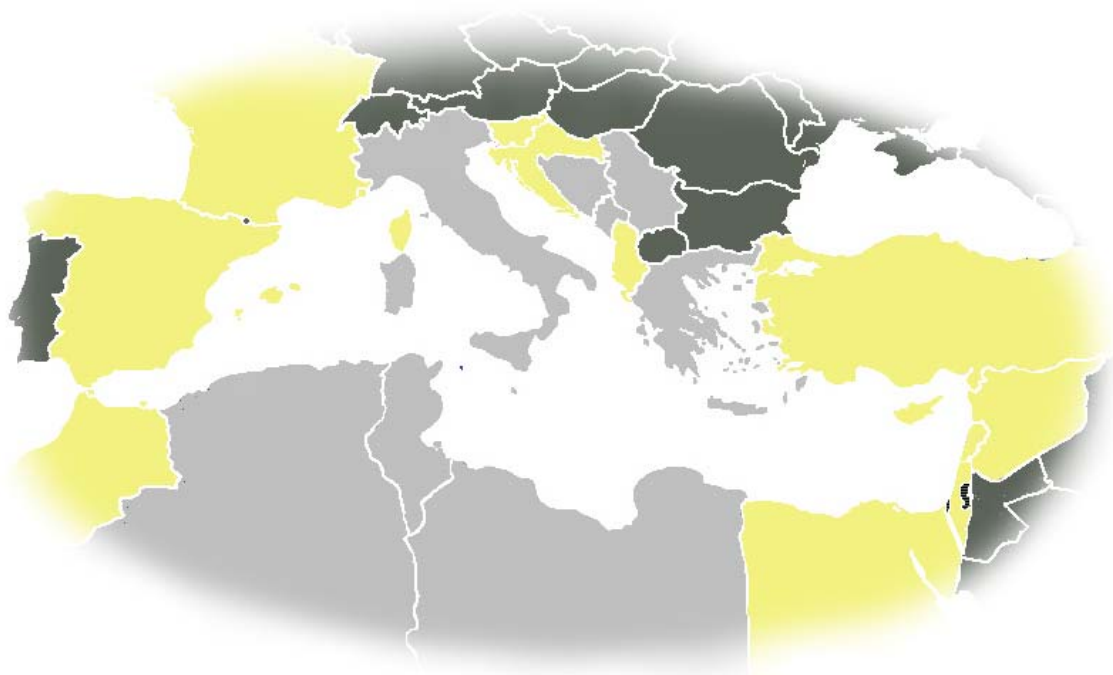


Figure 5. Countries declaring production, import and/or export of POPs

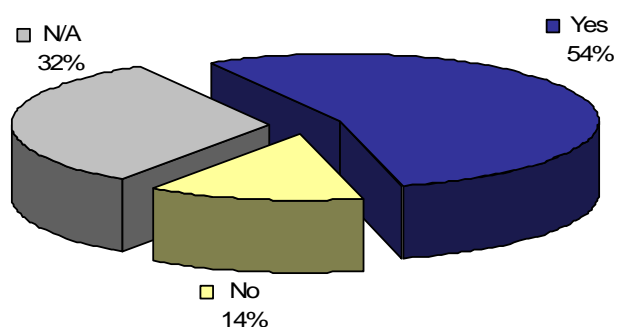


Figure 6. Availability of data on production, import and/or export of POPs

4.4.2 Stockpiles of POPs

When considering the POPs pesticides stockpiles, the information provided by the Mediterranean countries is uneven. Relevant data has only been collected from 6 countries (Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Slovenia, Syria and Tunisia) and since the information is not homogeneous enough to compare among them, the available information has been compiled in Table 3.

Table 3. Information on POPs stockpiles

Country	Pesticides	Units	Year	Observations
Algeria	197.3	Tonnes	2003	Stockpile, of which 191 tonnes are of DDT
	1,731	Tonnes	2003	Stockpile, considering all types of pesticides, not only POPs
	145	Sites	N/A	Contaminated locations, mainly with DDT
Egypt	2.2	Tonnes	NA	Stockpile, DDT
	2,083	Tonnes	NA	Stockpile, DDT 50%
	1,187	Tonnes	NA	Stockpile, DDT Lindane
	557	Litres	NA	Stockpile, Toxaphene
	214	KG	NA	Stockpile, DDT 50% wettable ⁹
	284.6	KG	NA	Stockpile, DDT pure
	975	KG	NA	Stockpile, DDT colloidal
214	KG	NA	Stockpile, DDT york 50% ¹⁰	
Morocco	39.2	Tonnes	2006	Stockpile, mainly DDT
	98	Tonnes	N/A	Stockpile, HCH
	17	Tonnes	N/A	Stockpile, HCH bait
Slovenia	1	KG	N/A	Stockpile, Dieldrin
	68.45	KG	N/A	Stockpile, DDT

⁹ DDT presentation form that does not dissolve in contact with water, but forms an emulsion.

¹⁰ Data as it has been provided in the questionnaire response. No information found of what type of compound is DDT york 50%.

Country	Pesticides	Units	Year	Observations
	10	KG	N/A	Stockpile, Endrin
Syria	1.8	KG	N/A	Stockpile, DDT
Tunisia	1,240	Tonnes	2006	Stockpile, of which 40 tonnes are of DDT

In this context, the **Africa Stockpiles Programme**¹¹, initiative created by the Pesticide Action Network (PAN) and WWF in 2000 with the aim to address the accumulation of obsolete pesticide stockpiles across the African continent, has included in its first programme two Mediterranean countries: Morocco and Tunisia.

According to the latest available report (July 2007-June 2008), after a national communication strategy to raise awareness of obsolete pesticides in **Morocco**, 79 sites have been entered in the Pesticide Stock Management System and it is very likely that more sites will be identified and inventoried as a result of the communication efforts.

As for **Tunisia**, the inventory has been completed and 204 sites have been identified (for a total of 1240 tons). In February 2007, through a FAO led activity, 40 tons of DDT from the Menzel Bourguiba hospital were safeguarded.

Within the scope of the **European Community**, the NIP has estimated that there are stocks containing 5370 tonnes of obsolete pesticides in the Member States, mainly in the new Member States; however, this amount has been probably underestimated as National Implementation Plans and hazardous waste management plans are still being developed.

4.4.3 Unintentional emissions of POPs

To facilitate implementation of Article 5, a harmonized framework for elaboration of comparable **release inventories of Annex C chemicals**, and for detailed state-of-the-art guidelines on best available techniques and guidance on best environmental practices was initiated by UNEP Chemicals and is being currently updated by the Convention. The **Standardized Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Dioxin and Furan Releases (Toolkit)** provides this harmonized framework for elaboration of comparable release inventories of Annex C chemicals.

Regarding the availability of such quantitative data, there are 12 countries with information available (Albania, Algeria, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Israel, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey). For the other 11 countries, information was not available because they have not included it in the questionnaires or in the NIP documents.

At the European level, although there are different sources of information on Annex C emissions, there is no a single, recent and coherent inventory of current and projected releases covering all Annex C substances, all EU countries and all sources.

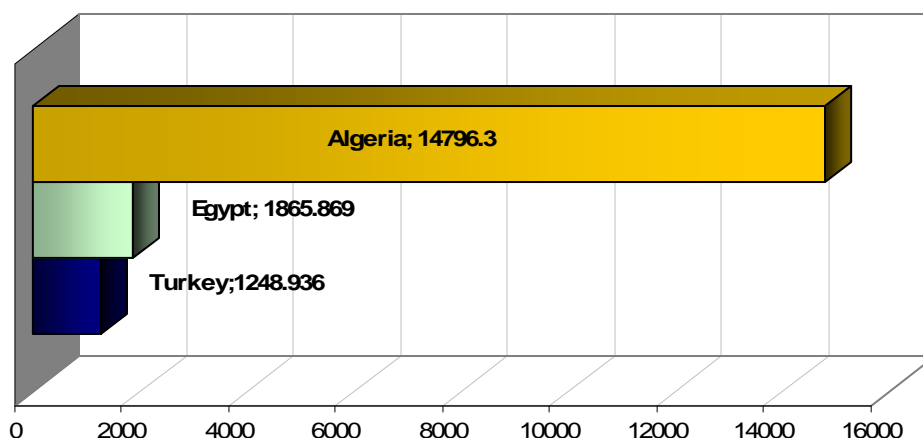
¹¹ <http://www.africastockpiles.net>

However, not all the countries provided information according to the abovementioned Toolkit; moreover, available data belongs to different years depending on the countries considered. Roughly, the MAP countries have inventoried unintentional emissions since year 2000, but most of the data available proceeds from 2004, 2005 or 2006.

The units used to quantify these emissions are the **Toxic Equivalents**, or **TEQs**, which are used to report the toxicity-weighted masses of mixtures of PCDD/Fs. The TEQ method of dioxin reporting offers toxicity information about the mixture as each PCDD/Fs compound is assigned a Toxic Equivalency Factor, or TEF.

Although the Toolkit classifies emissions into air, water, land, waste and products, to facilitate the understanding, this study data have classified emissions into air, water, and the other compartments have been grouped in one category.

As for the **emissions to air**, three countries (Algeria, Egypt and Turkey) declared emitting considerably higher quantities than the others did, and for the purpose of comparability, the information has been divided into two different charts. **Algeria** is, by far, the country with **highest emission levels, with 14,796.25 g TEQ** (probably in 2003, but not confirmed), followed by **Egypt**, with 1,865.869 g TEQ (probably in 2004, but not confirmed) and **Turkey** (1,248.936 g TEQ). On the other side, the country with fewer emissions declared is Cyprus, with 5.13 g TEQ in 2005.



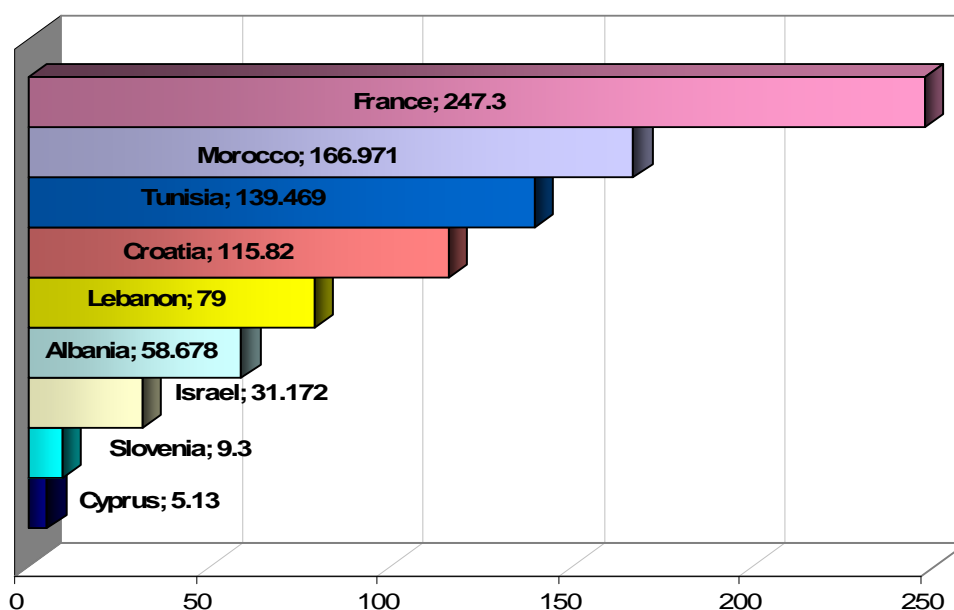


Figure 5. Emissions to air of dioxins and furans (gTEQ/year). Please, notice the different scale in both charts.

Regarding the **emissions to water**, **Israel is the country which have declared highest emissions (120.433 g TEQ in 2005)**, followed by **Albania (57.529 g TEQ in 2004)**. The other countries that have provided information range from the 0.098 g TEQ in Egypt, to the 3.295 g TEQ declared by Morocco in 2003.

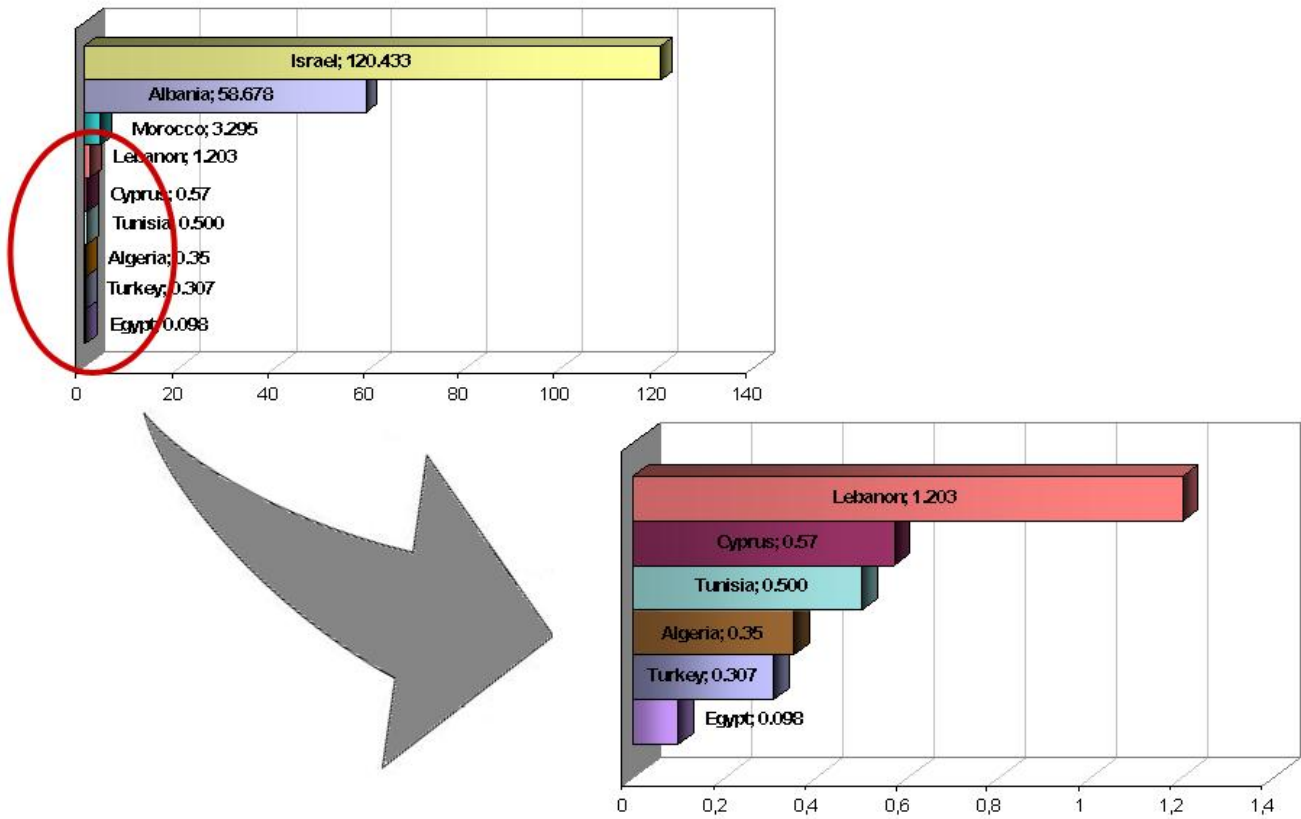


Figure 6. Emissions to water of dioxins and furans (gTEQ/year)

Finally, the other compartments considered by the Toolkit have been grouped in one category that includes emissions to land, waste, product and ashes. **Algeria reports highest emissions (7846.02 g TEQ, year not provided)**, followed by Egypt (1002.745 g TEQ, probably in 2004) and Turkey (912.865 g TEQ in 2006).

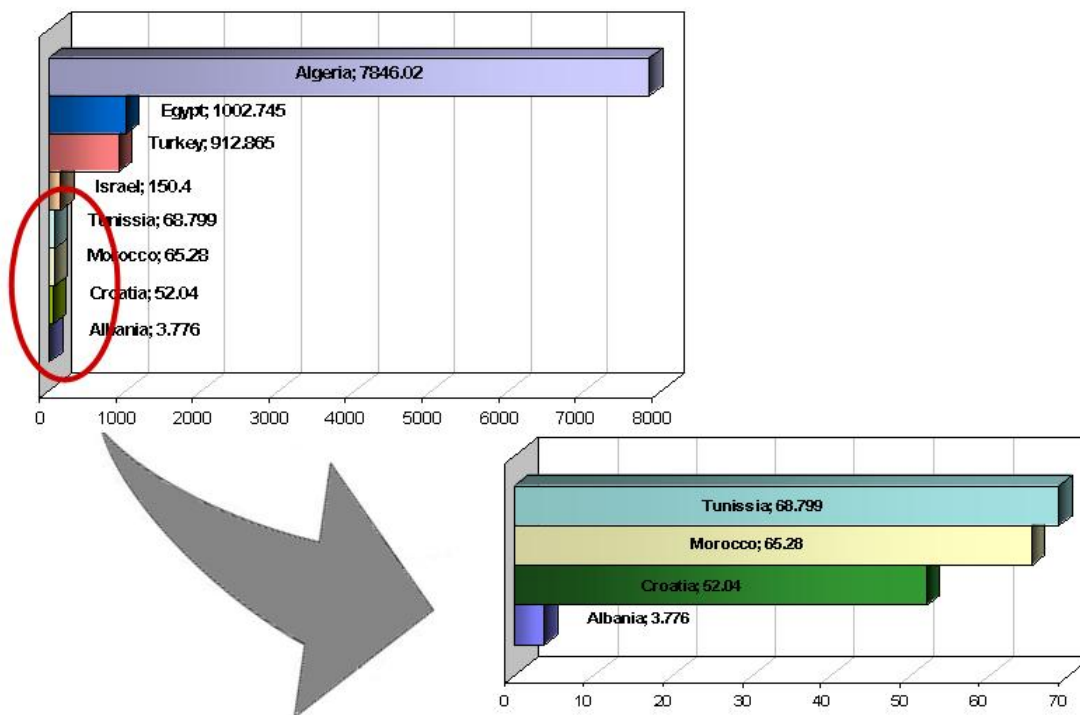


Figure 7. Emissions to land, residue, product and ashes of dioxins and furans (gTEQ/year).

4.5 PCBs management

The Stockholm Convention text, in its Annex A, Part II, specifies that **by the year 2025 all Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) should have been eliminated from equipment** like transformers, capacitors and any other receptacles containing such liquid stocks. Pursuant to that objective, each Party shall make determined efforts to identify, label and remove from use equipment containing PCBs in different quantities.

In order to obtain as much information as possible on the progress of identification and elimination, specific questions were included in the questionnaires sent to the Parties. In general, it seems that most of the countries have developed strategies to identify PCBs stockpiles and contaminated sites, as well as legal measures on PCB waste management, but when reaching the level of quantitative data, few countries provide information.

From the 22 countries considered in this report, 13 countries (Albania, Algeria, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Lebanon, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey) affirm having **strategies for identifying PCB stockpiles and for identifying contaminated sites** (the Principality of Monaco, reports that this question is not applicable in its territory). Seven countries have not provided information, and Israel and Libya are the only countries reporting not to have any kind of measure to identify PCB stockpiles.

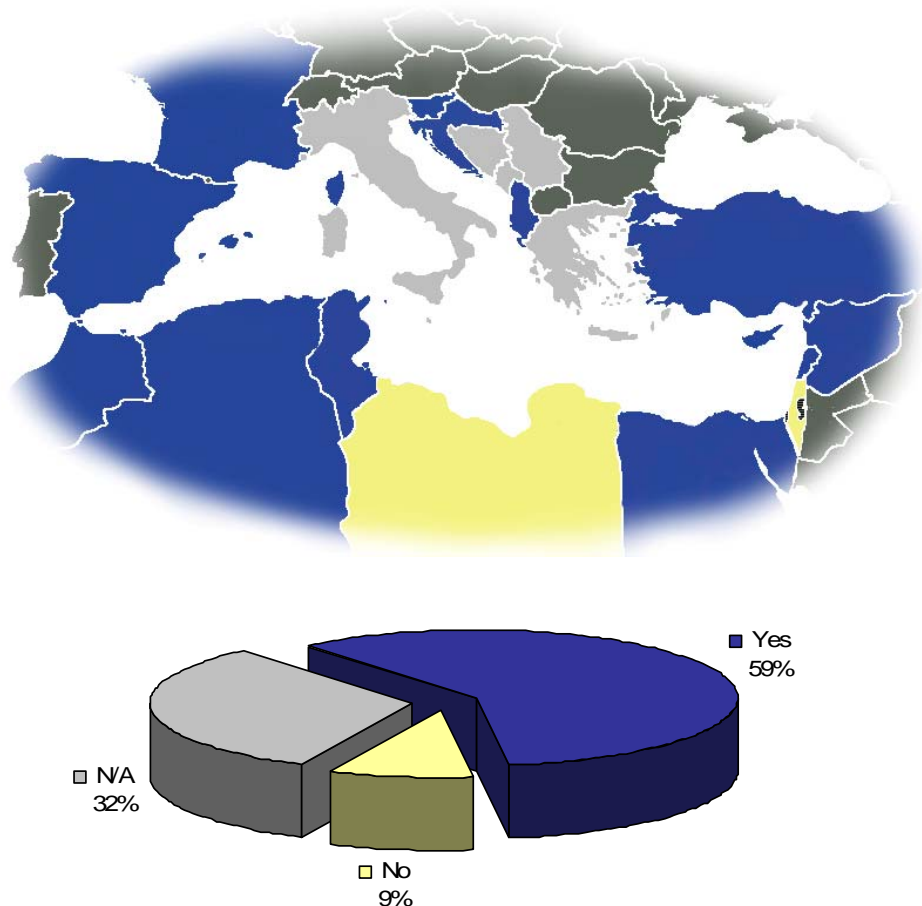


Figure 8. Countries with strategies for identifying PCB stockpiles

From these 14 countries, all of them reported to have **legislative or/and administrative measures on PCBs**, with the exception of Albania, whose NIP document states that "so far there is not specific legislation regarding to PCB-s and no PCB-s monitoring system in place".

Considering the status of the **PCBs inventories**, 13 countries reported to have them completed: Algeria, Albania, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey. Besides, some of them clarify their current situation as follows:

Table 4. Detailed information on PCB-inventories.

Country	Comments on PCBs inventory
Cyprus	Information provided on waste containing PCB, not about equipment.
Egypt	A pilot project to survey PCBs was carried out, especially in the capacitors and condensers but they look for to continue the surveying.
Libya	A primary inventory was accomplished in 2004-2005 but it is considered inaccurate.
Syria	Preliminary data available, but the work has to be completed.

Croatia is the only MAP country informing that the PCBs inventory is under development; and no information was obtained from the rest of countries.

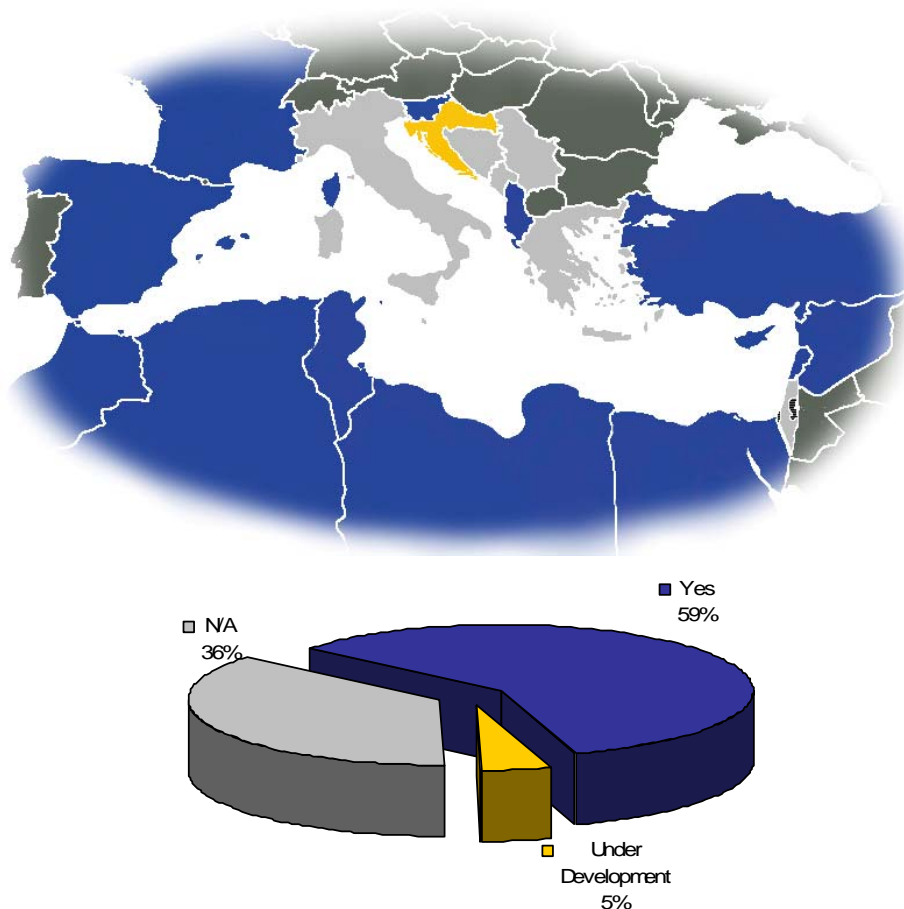


Figure 9. Development status of PCBs Inventory.

The existence of **contaminated sites by PCBs** in MAP countries is also a key issue to take into account since those locations need from a remediation or confinement project. However, the information provided by the Parties is not very detailed; seven Mediterranean countries have confirmed the existence of polluted locations (Albania, Algeria, Cyprus, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain and Syria). On the other hand, only three countries (Lebanon, Principality of Monaco and Turkey) stated not to have any contaminated sites by PCBs.

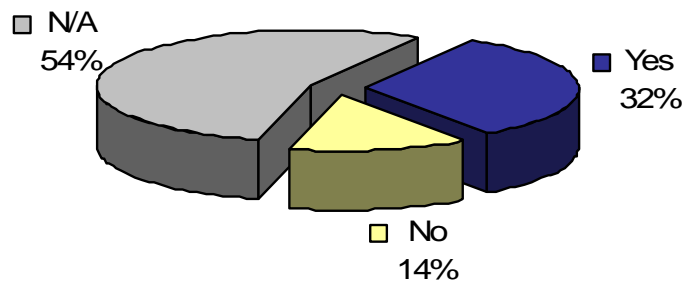
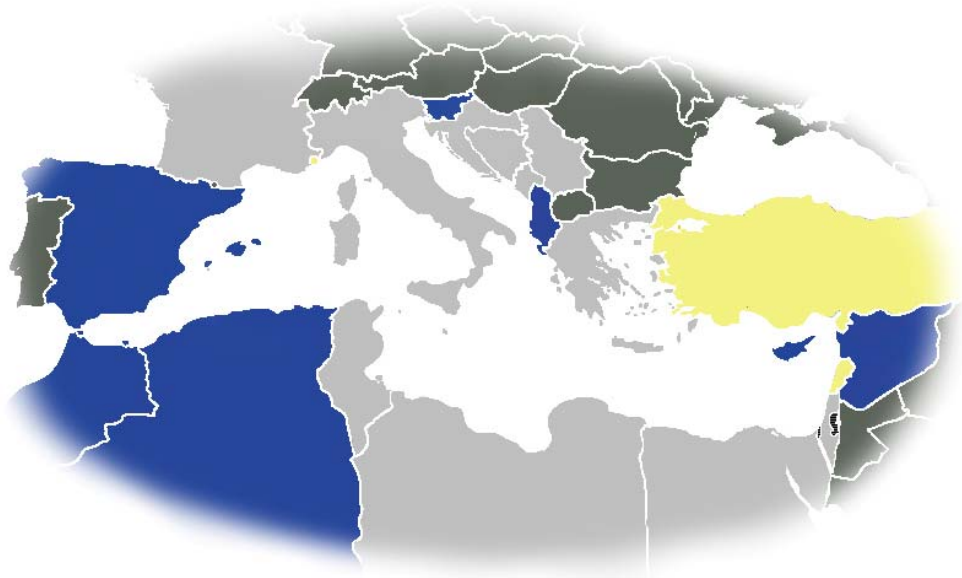


Figure 10. PCB contaminated locations

Detailed information on identified PCB-polluted sites is provided below:

Table 5. Detailed information on PCB-polluted sites.

Country	PCB-polluted sites
Albania	<p>Potential contaminated sites listed by the NIP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elbasan: former coke manufacturing plant with about 2500 m³ contaminated soil. - Dures, Bisht-Palla: former chemical depot - Vlora: former Soda-PVC plant - Durres-Porto Romano: former chemical factory - Elbasan, Fushe Arres, Lac: former wood processing area - Lushnje: former PVC factory - Shkoder-Bajze: 200 tons of expired pesticides are stored. <p>Urban dumpsites are also considered hotspots as geological and hydrogeological studies show that there are situated in wrong places, are of outdated technologies and are badly managed</p>
Cyprus	<p>In 1986, a quantity of transformer fluids (Askarel) was disposed of in an uncontrolled manner in the area of Kato Polemidia in Limassol. The Geological Survey Department arranged for the burial of the contaminated soil in specially constructed leak – proof cells which were also fenced. The quantities of contaminated soil in the two cells are estimated at 30000 cubic meters and the contamination from PCBs varies from several mg/kg to a few hundreds of mg/kg. The total quantity of PCBs in the soil is estimated between 50 and 100 tonnes.</p>
Spain	<p>According to the NIP, three locations are known (in the Basque Country, in the Sabiñanigo Reservoir and in Flix), but all of them are reported to be decontaminated or in process of decontamination.</p>
Syria	<p>Contaminated locations were not specified, but they informed that the pollution might occur specially in the location of the transformers maintenance.</p>

In order to fulfil the requirement of having all equipment containing PCBs eliminated by 2025, Parties are recommended to develop a **specific plan for phase-out and disposal of PCBs**. Information on this subject was provided by half of the countries scoped by this study. From those that have responded, seven of them affirmed having it developed (Egypt, France, Lebanon, Principality of Monaco, Slovenia, Spain and Syria); Albania and Libya stated not to have such a plan; and Morocco and Croatia have it currently under development.

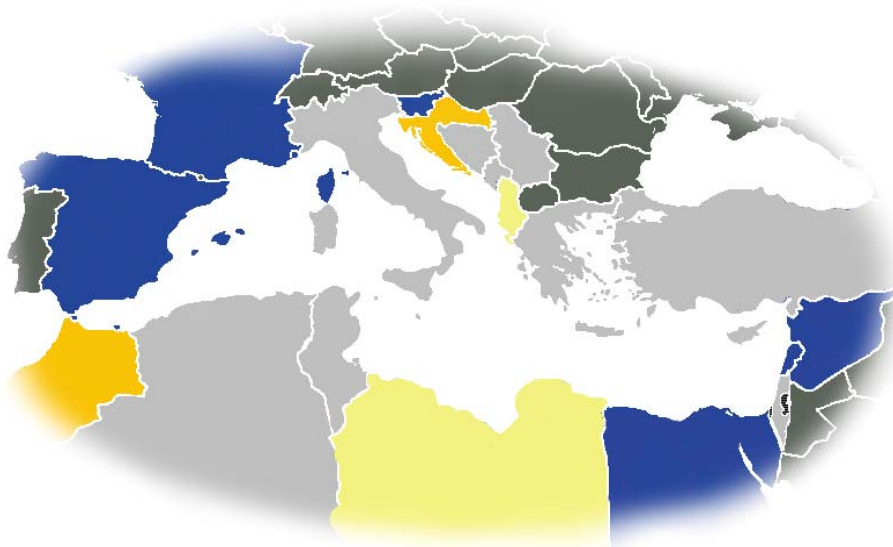


Figure 11. Existence of a plan for phase-out and disposal of PCBs

Regarding the **production, import or export of PCBs**, it should be remarked that there are 9 countries without information available and 11 countries that affirm not having produced, imported or exported PCB. From the two countries left, Croatia reported 167 tonnes of imported PCBs in the period 1996-2001, but nothing later, and Slovenia informed about having exported 167 tonnes to France and Germany in the Stockholm Report submitted in 2007. On the other hand, Israel has provided data on destruction of PCBs containing waste from 1999 to 2009.

With the intention of giving a broad idea of the amounts of PCB stockpiles existing in the MAP countries, collected data has been compiled in Table 6.

Table 6. Information on PCBs stockpiles

Country	Quantity	Units	Condition	Year
Albania	11,858	items	appliances	2002
Algeria	6,699	items	appliances	N/A
Croatia	57.68	kg	transformers	N/A
	33.75	kg	capacitors	N/A
	1,000	kg	stockpile	N/A
Egypt	3,666	items	condensers	2004
	26	items	transformers	2004
France	545,610	items	appliances	2003
Lebanon	1,600	items	transformers	2000
	42	N/A ¹²	oil with PCB	N/A
Morocco	200	tonnes	appliances	2005
	3,500	tonnes	oil with PCB	2005
Slovenia	375	tonnes	appliances	2006
Spain	51,291	tonnes	appliances	2004

¹² The information available in the NIP document is not clear since it gives the same number in different paragraphs with different units (kg and tonnes).

Country	Quantity	Units	Condition	Year
Tunisia	5,447	tonnes	appliances	2005
	1,376	tonnes	dielectrics	2005

4.6 Public information, awareness and education

According to Article 10 of the Stockholm Convention text, each Party shall promote measures in pursuance of **raising the awareness and knowledge on POPs in the society**, by covering policy and decision makers, public, workers, scientists, educators, technical and managerial personnel and especially the least educated. The member countries shall also ensure that public has access to the available information and develop mechanisms for the collection and dissemination of information on estimations of the annual quantities of the chemicals listed in Annex A, B or C that are released or disposed of.

The information collected through the questionnaires and obtained from the NIP documents indicates that only two countries (Libya and the Principality of Monaco) of the 22 considered for this report affirm not having any kind of measures to promote the public information and awareness. From those that report having them, only Albania indicates what kind of measures, being mainly agreements with NGOs.

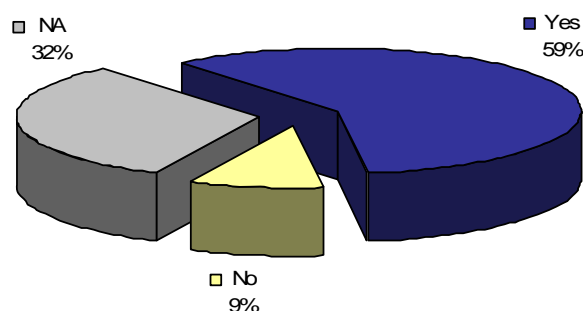


Figure 12. Existence of measures on public information, awareness and education

4.7 Research, development and monitoring

Article 12 of the Convention encourages the Parties to undertake appropriate **research, development, monitoring and cooperation concerning persistent organic pollutants**, as well as their alternatives and any other chemicals that could be candidates to POP. These studies should include the sources and releases, presence in humans and the environment, effects, socio-economic impacts, etc, and should address both national and international programmes, networks

and organisations, with special interest in strengthening the capabilities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

According to the information available, the state of development of such measures in the MAP countries is exactly the same as in the previous section, being Libya and the Principality of Monaco the only countries that affirm not having measures pursuant to this objective.

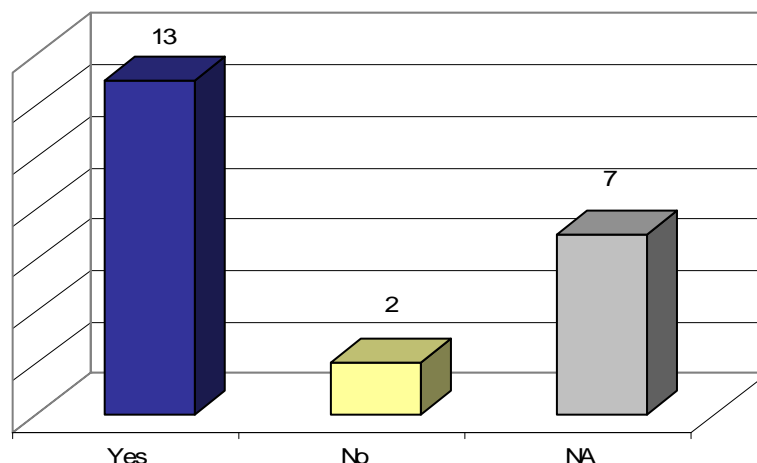


Figure 13. Existence of measures on research, development and monitoring

In order to delimitate the areas in which the measures have been focused on, the Parties were asked to specify among different categories of those mentioned in Article 12. The information obtained has been compiled in Table 7, to provide a broad idea of the areas with higher interest, and promote those that are not being developed.

Table 7. Information on research related areas

Country	Related areas on research
Croatia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sources and releases into the environment. ▪ Presence, levels and trends in humans and the environment. ▪ Effects on human health and the environment. ▪ Release reduction and/or elimination. ▪ Harmonized methodologies for making inventories of generating sources and analytical techniques for the measurement of releases.
Cyprus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sources and releases into the environment. ▪ Presence, levels and trends in humans and the environment. ▪ Release reduction and/or elimination. ▪ Harmonized methodologies for making inventories of generating sources and analytical techniques for the measurement of releases.
European Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research activities on health impacts of POPs. ▪ Human health and wildlife effects of chemicals and POPs. ▪ Projects on endocrine disrupters, covering topics on risk assessment, human health and environmental effects as well as technology development. ▪ Monitoring of insecticide resistance and mapping of malaria vectors in South East Asia.
Egypt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sources and releases to the environment: Surveys of the chemicals listed in annex A and B and collect this quantity in save storage area for disposal
Israel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research for the identification of toxics released from plastic waste burning

Country	Related areas on research
Lebanon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sources and releases into the environment ▪ Presence, levels and trends in humans and the environment
Syria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sources and releases into the environment ▪ Presence, levels and trends in humans and the environment
Turkey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sources and releases into the environment ▪ Presence, levels and trends in humans and the environment ▪ Environmental transport, fate and transformation ▪ Effects on human health and the environment ▪ Release reduction and/or elimination <p><u>In addition:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To develop institutional and research capacity to manage POPs ▪ To identify appropriate laboratories to monitor all POPs activities ▪ To upgrade three laboratories capable of analyzing Annexes A, B and C chemicals ▪ To undertake proper management of data ▪ To establish mechanism for quality assurance and control of monitoring activities

4.8 Financial resources

In compliance with Article 13 of the Stockholm Convention, the Parties shall provide **financial support and incentives** in respect of national activities that are intended to achieve the objective of the Convention within its national plans, priorities and programmes. Furthermore, the developed country Parties are encouraged to provide financial resources to enable developing countries, and countries with economies in transition to meet the requirements of the Convention. The text emphasises that the extent to which developing countries will effectively implement their commitments under the Convention will depend on the effective implementation by developed country parties of their commitments relating to financial resources, technical assistance and technology transfer.

As it has been already mentioned in chapter 4.1, twelve MAP countries have reported to have received **financial assistance from GEF for the development of their NIPs**: Albania, Algeria, Croatia, Egypt, Lebanon, Montenegro, Morocco, Serbia, Slovenia, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey. **Libya** is the only developing MAP country that has reported not to have received financial assistance from GEF.

On the other hand, nine countries have reported to have developed strategies to allocate financial resources to projects on POPs (Croatia, Cyprus, France, Lebanon, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey); however, most of them, except for the European Commission, have not detailed the institutions or the fields of assistance. Three countries have responded not having such measures (Egypt, Libya and Monaco) and no information is available for the rest of countries.

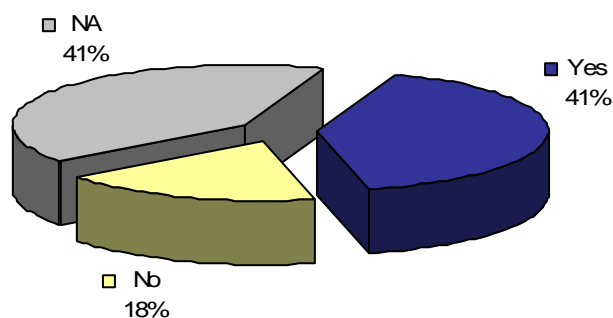


Figure 14. Allocation of financial resources

Detailed information on financial institutions and fields of assistance is scarce; the only available information is shown in Table 8:

Table 8. Information on financial resources.

Country	Financial resources
Cyprus	General incentives are provided by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism for the installation of air pollution abatement equipment as a general measure for the reduction of air pollution.
France	The Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial (FFEM) is participating in projects carried out in Mali and Tunisia.
Spain	As an objective in the National Implementation Plan, 1M€/year during the period 2007-2009 will be allocated to measures related to POPs.
European Commission	<p>The Commission has provided significant resources to enable developing countries to undertake chemicals and waste management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to POPs related projects requested by international organisations such as UNITAR (United Nations Institute for Training and Research) and the Africa Stockpiles Programme. - The Thematic Programme for Environment and the sustainable management of Natural Resources, including energy (ENRTP), which includes an allocation of some € 15 million for the period 2007 - 2010 to tackle chemicals, wastes and sustainable consumption and production. - Cotonou Convention for projects in the African, Caribbean and Pacific regions (including a first contribution of 3 million EUR to the SAICM Quick Start Programme (QSP) Trust Fund). - QSP Trust Fund projects in all target countries, it will also support the Secretariat and outreach on SAICM by the NGOs.

The European Commission is not a country Party and is thus not directly obliged by Article 13.2 to provide financial resources for incremental costs to developing countries and countries with economies in transition. In any case, since the GEF (Global Environment Facility) can only receive contributions from States, the Community is unable to contribute to the financial mechanism of the Stockholm Convention.

4.9 Proposals of new chemicals

The Stockholm Convention lists Persistent Organic Pollutants of concern in its Annexes A, B and C. However, any Party may submit **a proposal to the Secretariat for listing new chemicals in convention annexes**, provided the fulfilment of the relevant requirements established in Annex D and Annex E of the convention. The **Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee (POPRC)** is the subsidiary body that reviews proposals submitted by Parties.

Information on this subject was required through the questionnaire and collected from different reporting. In this sense, the **European Commission** has been identified to actively promote and support action to identify further POP candidate substances, together with the Member States.

So far, 12 new substances have been proposed to be added in the Stockholm Convention and/or the UNECE Protocol on POPs and they are thus currently subject to technical review under these agreements. These substances can be broadly divided in two groups, namely those which are or have still recently been produced and widely used in the EU and those which are not known to have been produced or used within the EU for decades, if ever.

The first group consists of commercial pentabromodiphenyl ether (c-pentaBDE), commercial octabromodiphenyl ether (c-octaBDE), Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS), short-chained chlorinated paraffins (SCCPs) and lindane.

The other group of emerging POPs consists currently of chlordecone and hexabromobiphenyl (HBB) both already listed in the UNECE Protocol on POPs and proposed by the EU to be listed in the Stockholm Convention, pentachlorobenzene was proposed by the EU in 2006 to be listed in the Stockholm Convention and in the UNECE Protocol on POPs, and finally hexachlorobutadiene and polychlorinated naphthalenes. The two last mentioned have been proposed to be listed by the EU in the UNECE Protocol on POPs but not in the Stockholm Convention.

Additional substances (e.g., Endosulfan, Dicofol, Trifluralin, pentachlorophenol) that may exhibit POP characteristics and which may warrant regional or global action are currently under discussion in the EU. In addition, further information is being gathered on some industrial chemicals, e.g. perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA).

Among Parties, **Croatia** is the only country that informed about having sent some chemicals for evaluation of risk profile although they were not specified.

4.10 Contributions to the regional seminar

Mediterranean countries were also asked for experiences in the implementation of Stockholm Convention valuable for the regional seminar. However, only **Syria** provided valuable experiences regarding the elaboration of the **inventory of POPs** and the **repackaging and safe storage of pesticide stockpiles**.

5. Status of the implementation of Basel Convention within the Barcelona Convention signatories

The Basel Convention, on the control of the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and their disposal came into force in 1992, being the oldest convention of the four considered for this report. This is probably the reason explaining that its implementation is more advanced than the others, as it can be seen in the Table 9 provided below. The information has been obtained from the questionnaires or from the periodic National Reportings to the Secretariat of the Convention.

All countries belonging to the Mediterranean Action Plan and Serbia, have ratified the convention and have nominated a Focal Point.

Table 9. Status of the implementation of Basel Convention.

COUNTRY	Party? (Ratified)	Focal Point nominated	Restrictions on Transboundary Movement of Wastes?	Control Procedure of the Transboundary Movement of Waste?
Albania	✓ (29.06.99)	✓	-	-
Algeria	✓ (15.09.98)	✓	✓	✓
Bosnia	✓ (16.03.01)	✓	✗(1)	-
Croatia (*)	✓ (09.05.94)	✓	✓	✓
Cyprus (*)	✓ (09.05.94)	✓	✓	✓
Egypt (*)	✓ (08.01.93)	✓	-	-
European Community	✓ (07.02.94)	✓	-	-
France (*)	✓ (07.01.91)	✓	✓(2)	✓
Greece	✓ (04.08.94)	✓	✓	-
Israel (*)	✓ (04.12.94)	✓	✓(3)	-
Italy	✓ (07.02.94)	✓	✓(3)	-
Lebanon (*)	✓ (21.12.94)	✓	✗(4)	✓
Libya (*)	✓ (12.07.01)	✓	✗(5)	✓
Malta	✓ (19.06.00)	✓	-	-
Monaco (*)	✓ (31.08.92)	✓	✗(6)	UD
Montenegro (*)	✓ (23.10.06)	✓	✓	✓
Morocco	✓ (28.12.95)	✓	✓	✓
Serbia(*)	✓ (18.04.00)	✓	✓	✓
Slovenia	✓ (07.10.93)	✓	-	-
Spain	✓ (07.02.94)	✓	-	-
Syria (*)	✓ (22.01.92)	✓	✓	✓
Tunisia	✓ (11.10.95)	✓	✓	✓

COUNTRY	Party? (Ratified)	Focal Point nominated	Restrictions on Transboundary Movement of Wastes?	Control Procedure of the Transboundary Movement of Waste?
Turkey (*)	✓ (22.06.94)	✓	✓	✓

(*) Countries that have sent the questionnaire

✘ No restrictions on transboundary movements of wastes

(1) Restriction exists only for waste import for final disposal

(2) France allows the export of waste for final disposal to some countries only, in accordance with EU Regulation 259/93, and has no restrictions on the export for recovery other than the amendment to the Basel Convention (Decision III/1)

(3) Israel and Italy report not to have restrictions for transit of waste

(4) Lebanon reports to have restrictions only for the transit of waste, but mentions regulations on this subject such de MOE decision 71/1-1996 and Laws 444/2002 and 64/1998 (on transit of waste)

(5) Restrictions only for import for recovery and final disposal.

(6) Due to Custom Agreement with France, transboundary movements of wastes and their final disposal and recovery are controlled by French and European Union policies.

Regarding the **transboundary movement of waste**, the majority of the countries with information available have implemented measures to restrict it. The exceptions are France, Lebanon, Libya and Monaco, that in the questionnaire responded negatively to that question. The cases of France and Monaco are especially remarkable; however, in this sense, the **European Commission** reported to have incorporated provisions of the Basel Convention on shipments of waste were reported by into European legislation since July 2007. This legislation emphasises better enforcement and makes inspections and bi- or multilateral co-operation against illegal waste shipments mandatory for Member States.

Bosnia reports to have restriction only when dealing with import for final disposal, and **Israel** and **Italy** have restriction for import and export but not for transit of wastes through the country.

When asking about the existence of a **control procedure** for the transboundary movement of waste, the Parties with information available have established procedures pursuant to this objective, and most of them use the Notification and Movement document forms of the Basel Convention.

In particular, **Israel** has also submitted a list of institutions (e.g. governmental bodies, universities, research centres etc.) to contact for technical assistance and training; technical and scientific know-how, and for advice and expertise on Basel Convention. Most of them can provide assistance on management of hazardous wastes and other wastes and environmentally sound technologies. The only institution with capabilities in all the fields of assistance is the Hazardous Materials Division (MOE).

6. Status of the implementation of Rotterdam Convention within the Barcelona Convention signatories

Rotterdam Convention entered into force on 24 February 2004. From the 22 countries considered, 11 are Party of the Convention. Israel, Tunisia and Turkey have signed it, but the ratification was pending when this report was done.

A summary of the implementation status can be seen in Table 10,

Table 10. Status of the implementation of Rotterdam Convention.

COUNTRY	Party? (Ratified)	Official Contact Point	Regulatory decisions of chemicals contained in Annex III	Mechanisms to control chemical imports and exports?	Recommendation of new chemicals for Annex III
Albania	✗	✓	-	-	-
Algeria	✗	✓	-	-	-
Bosnia	✓ (16.03.07)	✓	-	-	-
Croatia (*)	✓ (16.11.07)	✓	✓	✓	✗
Cyprus (*)	✓ (17.12.04)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Egypt (*)	✗	✓	-	-	-
European Community	✓ (20.12.02)	✓	-	-	-
France (*)	✓ (17.02.04)	✓	✓	✓	✗
Greece	✓ (23.12.03)	✓	-	-	-
Israel (*)	✗ (1)	✓	✓	✓	✗
Italy	✓ (27.08.02)	✓	-	-	-
Lebanon (*)	✓ (13.11.06)	✓	(4)	✓	✗
Libya (*)	✓ (09.07.02)	✓	✗	✓	✗
Malta	✗	✓	-	-	-
Monaco (*)	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
Montenegro (*)	✗	✓	-	-	-
Morocco	✗	✓	-	-	-
Serbia(*)	✗	✓	UD	UD	✗
Slovenia	✓ (17.11.99)	✓	-	-	-
Spain	✓ (02.03.04)	✓	-	-	-
Syria (*)	✓ (24.09.03)	✓	✓	✓	✗
Tunisia	✗ (2)	✓	-	-	-
Turkey (*)	✗ (3)	✓	✓	(5)	✗

COUNTRY	Party? (Ratified)	Official Contact Point	Regulatory decisions of chemicals contained in Annex III	Mechanisms to control chemical imports and exports?	Recommendation of new chemicals for Annex III
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(*) Countries that have submitted the questionnaire

- (1) Signature date: 20.05.99, not ratified
 - (2) Signature date: 11.09.98, not ratified
 - (3) Signature date: 11.09.98, not ratified
 - (4) Not all the regulatory decisions implemented
 - (5) Mechanisms available only for import
- UD: under development

All MAP countries have nominated an **Official Contact Point**, whether they are Party to the Convention or not, according to the questionnaires and the Convention web site.

Regarding the compliance with the **regulatory decisions of chemicals** contained in Annex III, most of the States that have ratified the international agreement fulfil those requirements. The exceptions are Libya (explaining that it has not been done because the lack of a Plan to follow the Convention's requirements), Lebanon, that has not implemented all the regulatory decisions, and no information was obtained from Slovenia and Spain.

All the countries that are Parties to the Convention and have sent the questionnaire and Israel that is not a Party, have reported to have **mechanisms to control the import and export of chemicals**, with the exception of Serbia, that has them under development. However, when asking about the recommendation of new chemicals for Annex III, only Cyprus responds affirmatively.

On the other hand, the **European Community** has reported to be implementing Rotterdam Convention through Community legislation that in many respects goes beyond the Convention obligations. The export notification and prior informed consent procedures are applied to a much wider group of chemicals than those listed in the Convention. The Commission also reported to be actively contributing to the work of the Chemical Review Committee and the listing of further chemicals in the Rotterdam Convention in order to ensure that the Convention meets its objectives.

In general, looking at the information available from the Parties of the Convention that have ratified it and completed the questionnaires and Israel (which has not ratified it) seems that the implementation of the Convention is in an advanced status, although it is true that the data available could not be representative of the reality from other MAP countries.

7. Status of the implementation of SAICM within the Barcelona Convention signatories

Implementation of SAICM is currently in an incipient stage. Next May 2009, the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM-II) will undertake the first periodic review of SAICM implementation and the arrangements for periodic reporting by stakeholders. As preparatory works for the information of the ICCM-II, the secretariat has developed **questionnaires for stakeholders** (governments and organizations) **to report on their SAICM implementation activities** by 30 November 2008. So far, only temporary questionnaires for the European Commission, Albania, Cyprus, Greece and Egypt are available.

On the other hand, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (**UNITAR**) has undertaken a **National Profile Support Programme** to provide guidance, training, and technical support to assist countries in assessing their relevant legal, institutional, administrative, and technical infrastructures for the sound management of chemicals.

According to information collected, only 9 Mediterranean countries have their **National Profiles** prepared: Albania, Algeria, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Israel, Slovenia and Syria. From these, only 4 countries have commenced the elaboration of the **National Implementation Plan on SAICM**: Croatia, Cyprus, Israel and Syria. In addition, Spain has its National Profile elaborated since 2008 but it has not been published in SAICM website yet.

A summary of the status of implementation of SAICM can be observed in Table 11.

Table 11. Status of implementation of SAICM in Mediterranean countries.

COUNTRY	National Profile	Focal Point	Temporary questionnaire ICCM-II	National implementation plan commenced?
Albania	2006	Yes	Yes	No
Algeria	2006	Yes	-	-
Bosnia Herzegovina	-	-	-	-
Croatia	1997 ⁽¹⁾	Yes	-	Yes
Cyprus	2000/2007 ⁽¹⁾	Yes	Yes	Yes
Egypt	1999	Yes	Yes	-
European Commission		Yes	Yes	No
France	2000	Yes	-	No
Greece	-	Yes	Yes	-
Israel	1998	Yes	-	Yes
Italy	In preparation	Yes	-	-
Lebanon	-	No ⁽²⁾	-	No
Libya	In preparation	Yes ⁽²⁾	-	No
Malta	In preparation (with CP/RAC and UNITAR)	-	-	-

COUNTRY	National Profile	Focal Point	Temporary questionnaire ICCM-II	National implementation plan commenced?
Monaco	-	Yes	-	No
Montenegro	-	-	-	-
Morocco	In preparation	Yes	-	-
Serbia	In preparation	Yes	-	Yes
Slovenia	1997	Yes	-	-
Spain	2008 ⁽³⁾	-	-	-
Syria	2002/updating ⁽¹⁾	Yes	-	Yes
Tunisia	In preparation	Yes	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	No

(1) Not available for download

(2) According to questionnaire

(3) Not published in SAICM website

Due to its incipient stage of implementation, little information has been gathered from the questionnaires regarding programmes or activities undertaken by Governments in line with SAICM implementation.

Risk reduction, governance, knowledge and information, capacity-building and technical cooperation seem to be the activities first being undertaken by Mediterranean countries.

It should be highlighted the particular case of **Croatia** that reported to be already working on a **National Strategy for Chemical Safety** and the project “Strengthening Legal Framework and Institutional Infrastructure for Protection from Dangerous Chemicals” which is orientated on capacity-building and technical cooperation. **Israel** has reported programmes and activities related with work areas set out in the SAICM Global Plan of Action, which will aid Israel to implement SAICM decisions. Moreover, **Serbia** has submitted the worksheets where capacities, stakeholders, strengths, gaps, and level of priority of some of the activities in relation to relevant work areas and categories of objectives of the SAICM Global Plan of Action have been assessed.

On the other hand, the European Commission has launched the new **EU Chemicals Legislation REACH** (Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals) which will help to deliver on a number of objectives and elements of SAICM such as improving the availability of data for chemicals, improving risk assessment and risk management of chemicals, encouraging the use of suitable alternatives to chemicals of very high concern, promoting industry participation and responsibility, and promoting capacity building and awareness of chemicals management for all actors involved.

In addition, the European Commission has Regulations, programmes or strategies developed or under development addressing some of the SAICM objectives, e.g.:

- Introduction of criteria of the **Globally Harmonised System on Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)**;

- Ban of all exports of metallic **mercury**, certain mercury compounds and mixtures and safe storage of metallic mercury;
- Approval of active substances (at Community level) and products (at Member State level) before placing on the market of agricultural and non-agricultural **pesticides** based on comprehensive data provided by the industry and on thorough scientific risk-assessment;
- Examination of the risks associated with existing active substances that may be authorised for use in **biocidal** products;
- Promotion of **waste prevention** and the establishment of Best Available Techniques for industrial processes.

8. Synergies among Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions and SAICM

As it has already been mentioned along this document, conventions of Stockholm, Basel and Rotterdam and SAICM present similarities in terms of their main objectives and scope. In this sense, the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions have adopted decisions through which it was agreed to establish an **ad hoc joint working group (the "AHJWG") to prepare joint recommendations for greater cooperation and coordination between the three conventions** and for submission to the respective Conference of the Parties.

A specific section of the questionnaire was prepared to determine the level of coordination identified among the Conventions, and information was collected from 10 of the 22 MAP countries.

When asked if **mechanisms for coordination** in the activities to implement the **Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions and SAICM** and the preparation for convention meeting exist at a national level, seven countries responded affirmatively (Croatia, Cyprus, France, Israel, Principality of Monaco, Syria and Turkey). Serbia, in particular, reported to have identified areas of cooperation through the SAICM enabling project and to have designed a department responsible for coordinating activities among new projects. On the other hand, Lebanon and Libya assure not having such type of mechanisms.

The **European Commission** has also identified synergies between different multilateral environmental agreements and reported the need for exploring and strengthening technical and financial synergies between the different Conventions. For example, the objectives of the **Community Implementation Plan for POPs** and the implementation of the **EU thematic strategy on waste** clearly contribute to fulfilling a number of objectives of SAICM. Other measures need from a close cooperation with the Basel Convention, for example, the **establishment of low concentration limits for POPs in waste**, levels of destruction and irreversible transformation and the determination of methods that constitute environmental sound disposal.

All of the countries that admitted such coordination mechanisms reported **close cooperation and coordination** when implementing the three conventions with respect to the following aspects:

- Protection of human health and the environment;
- Combating illegal traffic and trade in hazardous chemicals and wastes;
- Information generation and access;
- Preparation of national positions for meetings of the Conference of the Parties.

Some aspects were identified, by at least one country, with certain **lack of coordination and cooperation**, are the following:

- Technology transfer and transfer of know-how;
- Development cooperation;
- Information generation and access;
- Prevention of accidents and emergency response.

In order to obtain detailed information on the adopted mechanisms, closed questions were included within the questionnaire regarding:

1. Measures in national development plans and strategies to ensure coherence among conventions.
2. Coordination between donors to ensure consistent and non-duplicate assistance to Parties.
3. Coherent technical assistance on chemicals and waste management among regional centres under all three conventions.
4. Consideration on common websites and documentation centres.

Results obtained related to the above questions are presented below, with the following colour code:

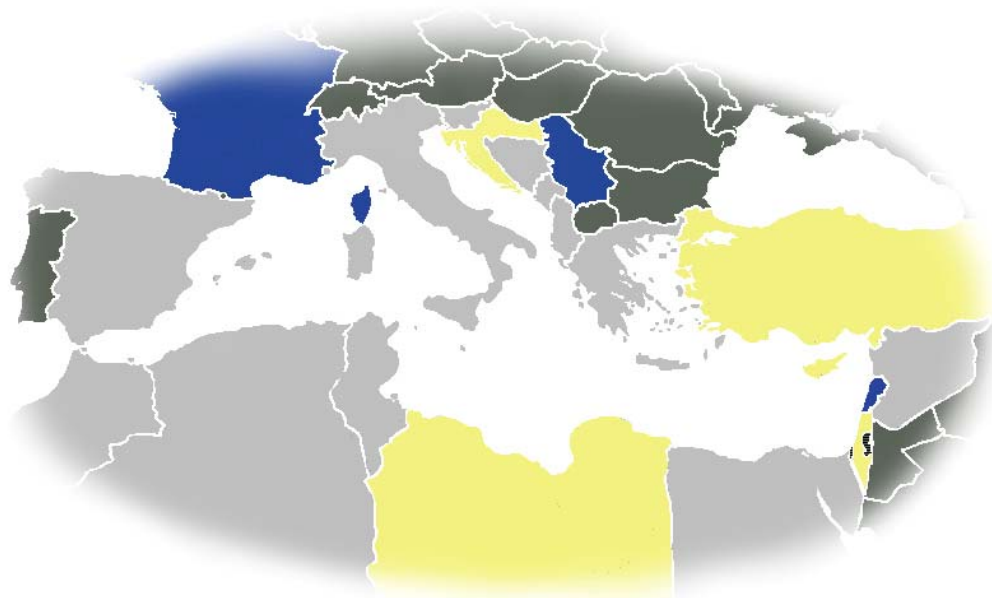
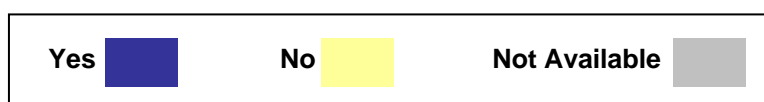


Figure 15. Existence of measures to ensure coherence in national priority setting incorporated in national development plans and strategies

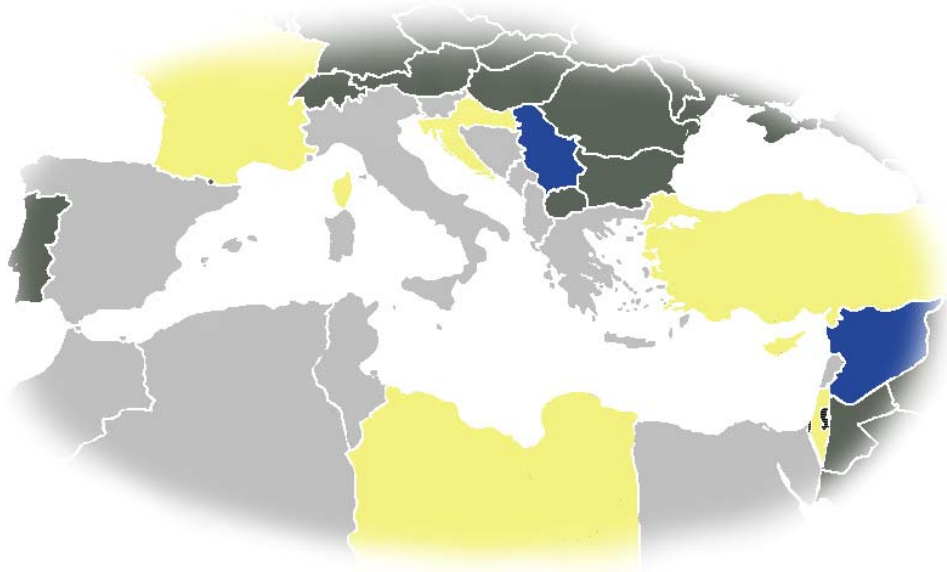


Figure 16. Existence of measures to promote coordination among bilateral and multilateral donors to ensure consistent and non-duplicative assistance to Parties in the implementation of the Conventions.



Figure 17. Coherent technical assistance on chemicals and waste management among regional centres under all three conventions, bearing in mind existing and ongoing work of other multilateral environmental agreements and institutions.



Figure 18. Consideration on the establishment of common websites and documentation centres at the national and regional levels, containing information relevant to the three Conventions.

9. Conclusions

Main conclusions extracted from the development of the present study are as follows:

- The present study has been primarily based on the **information obtained through the questionnaires** sent to the National Focal Points; however, with the aim to complete and contrast this information, deeper research has been developed through the National Implementation Plans and other available national reportings and sources of information. After the review of these secondary information sources, there are still some countries presenting a **complete lack of information regarding the implementation of the Stockholm Convention**, they are **Bosnia & Herzegovina, Greece, Italy and Malta**. As described below, some of them have not ratified the convention at the time of elaboration of the present study.
- According to the website of the Stockholm Convention, six Mediterranean countries have not ratified the Convention, i.e.: **Bosnia & Herzegovina, Israel, Italy, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey**.
- The level of implementation of the Stockholm Convention in the Mediterranean region varies between the countries considered as developed and developing ones. As expected, the **developed countries** have allocated bigger efforts to the implementation and enforcement of the Convention, while **developing countries** have in most cases initiated the implementation process often with external economic and technical assistance.
- 63% of MAP signatoires (14) have been identified to have their **National Implementation Plans (NIPs)** completed pursuant to Article 7 of the Stockholm Convention (Albania, Algeria, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, European Community, France, Lebanon, Monaco, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Turkey and Tunisia). Four countries have their NIPs under development (Israel, Montenegro and Serbia) or are supposed being developing it (Greece).
- According to available information, some Mediterranean countries have reported to have encountered **difficulties in the development of their NIPs**. In particular, they have faced lack of data, lack of technical assistance, lack of capacity building, limited economic resources and administration obstacles.
- Most Mediterranean developing countries have reported to have received **financial assistance from GEF** with the exception of **Libya**.
- The area in which Mediterranean countries are more advanced is the development of an appropriate legal framework to tackle POPs management in an environmentally sound manner. More than 70% of Mediterranean countries (16) have reported to have taken **legal administrative measures to eliminate the import, export, production and use of chemicals listed in Annex A or B of the Stockholm Convention**.
- Considering **PCBs legal framework**, it appears to be slightly less developed; since only 63% of MAP countries (14) have confirmed to have specific regulation on PCBs, with most of them having implemented strategies to identify PCBs stockpiles and contaminated sites.

- **Measures to reduce unintentional releases of POPs** seem to be even less developed in the Mediterranean region as only nine countries have reported to have implemented such measures. In this context, serious difficulties have been identified when intending to obtain complete and coherent data among Mediterranean countries.
- **Quantitative data on the production, import and export of POPs is scarce in the Mediterranean area:** only 10 countries have denied the production, import and export of POPs and only Spain, which declared in its NIP the production of 66 kg/year of DDT as an intermediary waste originated by the production of Dicofol, stated that the production of this substance ceased completely in 2006.
- Relevant information on **POPs stockpiles and contaminated sites** have only been collected from **Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Slovenia, Syria and Tunisia**, which have mostly declared pesticide stockpiles and contaminated locations. The country that declares having more POPs is Algeria, with 1,930 tonnes, followed by Tunisia, with 1,240 tonnes and Morocco (154 tonnes). Due to the current development of some NIP and initiatives such as the Africa Stockpile Programme, it is likely that more pesticide stockpiles and contaminated sites are identified in the near future.
- Most of the countries provide information on **unintentional emissions of PCDD and PCDF** in different years obtained using the UNEP Toolkit for the Identification and Quantification of Dioxins.
- Countries belonging to the **European Community** or in accession process have reported considerably **lesser quantities of dioxin and furan emissions** than the rest due to the implementation of European regulations on industrial activities and waste incineration, which already deal with the reduction of unintentional POP emissions.
- **Major emissions** have been identified for **air and waste/ashes compartments** followed by water. There are 3 countries reporting relevant emissions of dioxins and furans to **air: Algeria** (14,796.25 gTEQ in 2003¹³), **Egypt** (1,865.87 gTEQ in 2004¹⁴) and **Turkey** (1,248.94 gTEQ, in 2006). Regarding dioxin and furan emissions to waste, land, product and ashes, **Algeria** reports again highest emissions (7846.02 g TEQ, year not provided), followed by **Egypt** (1002.745 g TEQ, probably in 2004) and **Turkey** (912.865 g TEQ in 2006). Considering global emissions to all the compartments included in the UNEP Toolkit (air, water, land, product and residue), it is again **Algeria the country with higher emissions**, with 22,642.62 gTEQ in 2003⁹.
- Nearly half of the countries reported to have developed **strategies to allocate financial resources to projects on POPs** although most of them have not detailed the institutions or the fields of assistance. Only Cyprus, France and Spain have provided some related information as well as the European Community.

¹³ Deduced year 2003 from information available on NIP, but it was not provided.

¹⁴ Deduced year 2004 from information available on NIP, but it was not provided.

- The **European Community** has actively promote and support action to identify **further POP candidate substances**, together with the Member States. So far, 12 new substances have been proposed to be added in the Stockholm Convention and/or the UNECE Protocol on POPs and they are thus currently subject to technical review under these agreements.
- All parties belonging to the Mediterranean Action Plan and Serbia have ratified the **Basel Convention**. Most of them reported to have already implemented measures to **restrict transboundary movement of waste**.
- **From the 22 countries considered, only a half are Parties of the Rotterdam Convention**. Most of them comply with all the regulatory decisions of chemicals contained in Annex III with the exception of Libya and Lebanon.
- **Implementation of SAICM is still in an incipient stage worldwide**. Few temporary questionnaires for the information of the ICCM-II on SAICM implementation activities have been submitted to the secretariat (European Commission, Albania, Cyprus, Greece and Egypt). Besides, according to the UNITAR website and the questionnaire, only 9 Mediterranean countries have their **National Profiles** prepared: Albania, Algeria, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Israel, Slovenia and Syria. Furthermore, only 4 of them have commenced the elaboration of the **National Implementation Plan** on SAICM, they are Croatia, Cyprus, Israel and Syria.
- **Risk reduction, governance, knowledge and information, capacity-building and technical cooperation** seem to be the activities first being undertaken by Mediterranean countries with a view to implement SAICM.
- A very important aspect to analyze with this report is the level of coordination among the Stockholm, Rotterdam and Basel Convention, and the SAICM. Only 8 of the 22 countries within the scope of this study, sent information on this subject, which could be a first indicator showing that the **level of coordination among Conventions** is not as developed as it should. The findings reveal that 6 out of 8 countries affirm having mechanisms for coordination with respect to the following aspects:
 - Protection of human health and the environment;
 - Combating illegal traffic and trade in hazardous chemicals and wastes;
 - Information generation and access;
 - Preparation of national positions for meetings of the Conference of the Parties.

Aspects mostly identified with certain **lack of coordination and cooperation** are:

- Technology transfer and transfer of know-how;
- Development cooperation;
- Information generation and access;
- Prevention of accidents and emergency response.

- Few countries (7) responded affirmatively when asking specific questions about the **adoption of coordination mechanisms** such as the existence of measures in the national development plans to ensure coherence, coordination between donors, coherent technical assistance on chemicals and waste management among regional centres or the common websites and documentation centres.

10. Proposals and Future challenges

The following challenges have been identified regarding the implementation of the **Stockholm Convention**:

- The completion of those NIPs currently under development and the elaboration of the NIP for Libya are considered priority issues to address in the near future with respect to the implementation of Stockholm Convention in the Mediterranean region.
- However, as well as the completion of the NIPs and the development of the related legal frameworks, greatest efforts are needed in technical assistance and capacity building, especially in Mediterranean developing countries, to ensure that NIPs, whether developed or under development, are properly enforced and periodically monitored, updated and reviewed.
- Currently, major issues of concern regarding Stockholm convention in the Mediterranean region are data gaps on the identification of POP stockpiles, PCB inventories, contaminated sites and the quantification of unintentional emissions. Due to the development and completion of NIPs, it is likely that new amounts arise, which will require further efforts and measures to deal with them.
- An environmentally sound management for POP pesticide stockpiles (most of them containing DDT) mostly identified in Southern countries need to be ensured. Moreover, more pesticide stockpiles are likely to be identified due to the Africa Stockpiles Programme currently under development in Morocco. Moreover, Libya is the only country within the Southern region which has not commenced its NIP and whose pesticides stockpiles are still unknown.
- Inventoried dioxin and furan emissions have been mainly allocated to air and waste/ashes compartments. However, waste is thought to be the dominant pathway for releases to the environment, so it is likely that a relevant but unknown amount of dioxins and furans are present in waste in the Mediterranean region.
- According to the available information, Mediterranean countries with major contributions to unintentional emissions are Algeria, Egypt and Turkey. For the particular cases of Algeria and Egypt, they are Parties of the Convention and have their NIPs developed, which means that although the efforts have been already made, measures to reduce unintentional emissions are still required among developing Mediterranean countries.
- Although PCBs inventories are considered to be quite developed among Mediterranean countries, most of them need to be finished and updated to guarantee the subsequent sound management of the identified equipments and/or sites.
- Most developing countries within the Mediterranean region have received financial assistance for the implementation of the Stockholm convention, in particular regarding the elaboration of NIP, the identification of POP stockpiles, the development of PCB inventories and the elaboration of dioxin and furan inventories. However, it has been detected the need from major

clarity on the institutions, organisms and means of financial assistance from developed countries to developing countries.

- Main areas of further research and development identified by the European Community and confirmed by the findings of the present study are the following:
 - To find sustainable and affordable alternatives for DDT.
 - To enable effective actions to be taken to protect human health and the environment,
 - Better data and knowledge concerning formation, release, dispersion, cycling, exposure pathways and hazardousness. Such data will also help to set clear priorities among measures.
 - Reducing costs of analyses and improving methods for on-line measurements with the aim of increasing knowledge about unintentionally formed POPs.
 - The development of cheaper analyses with a view to attaining more and better measurement data as a basis for identifying sources and keeping track of releases from primary, secondary and diffuse sources.
 - In order to be able to assess emissions from primary sources, more use needs to be made of continuous sampling methods. This kind of sampling also needs to be further developed. With continuous sampling, it is possible, in addition, to monitor how and to what extent process variations affect the formation of POPs. This information will allow us to take preventive measures to decrease the formation.
 - Other areas of interest are research on the formation of unintentionally formed POPs in all thermal processes, including small-scale combustion; the development of tools to predict environmental hazards; and the development of methods of analysing new and existing POPs.
 - To develop a better understanding of mechanisms for bioaccumulation for non-lipophilic substances e.g. perfluorinated substances and of the effects of potential POPs candidates with insufficient data.

Regarding the **Basel Convention**, the following findings could be remarked:

- Although most of the MAP countries have mechanisms to restrict the transboundary movement of waste and hazardous waste, there are still some countries reporting not to have them for import, export or transit. In order to control waste movements at international level, it is important that as many countries as possible have these kind of restrictions, and keep a strict control of any movement of waste from or into their territory.
- The implementation of the Basel convention is in an advanced stage, most of the countries have implemented measures to reduce the generation and the transboundary movement of waste. However, a comparative study to analyze in depth the adopted measures and their effectiveness

among different countries is recommended, as it will serve as a guideline for those countries starting to work towards waste and hazardous waste prevention.

- Although the control of transboundary movements of waste is an essential tool, the Parties to the Convention would have to go further. What is needed is a shift from a reactive attitude, looking at the problems and trying to find a solution, to a more preventive approach. In order to avoid final disposal problems, the Parties should minimize the use of hazardous substances when manufacturing the products, which is in line with SAICM objectives, in what would be a life cycle approach in the implementation of the Basel Convention. This way, the introduction of new products without a proper disposal strategy would be minimal, and the necessity for end of pipe solutions will be drastically reduced.

When considering the development of implementation of **Rotterdam Convention**, it could be mentioned that:

- Implementation process is quite advanced in most of the countries, especially among the developed ones, while in the developing countries and countries with economies in transition, bigger efforts will have to be made in order to facilitate the accomplishment of their obligations under the Convention.
- Several MAP countries have not ratified the text of the convention yet, so the international community will have to stress the importance of the compliance with the regulations on transboundary movements of chemicals. In addition to the fact that the Convention has entered into force a short time ago, one of the reasons for the smaller success of the Rotterdam Convention, compared for instance to the Basel Convention, could be the non-obligation of submitting a periodic reporting notifying the status of development. It could be an interesting option to assess whether a periodic reporting would lead to the improvement of the implementation process.
- The Rotterdam Convention is an essential part of the international toolkit for protecting human health and the natural environment from the harmful effects of hazardous chemicals and pesticides. A very important challenge that Rotterdam Convention faces is ensuring that all countries have the technical and financial capacity to implement the Convention's procedures. This support is essential for raising awareness, promoting compliance, encouraging ratification and building a broad-based membership for the Convention. Once this objective has been fulfilled, it would be useful to develop ways of measuring the Convention's effectiveness over the time in order to track its progress.

Regarding **SAICM** implementation and chemicals management in general:

- Main challenges for Mediterranean developing countries when managing chemicals are to face inadequate enforcement of regulations; lack of capabilities to control and assess the potential toxicity of chemicals used throughout the country; lack of capacity building (from operators to managerial staff); lack of coordination among competent authorities and lack of reliable information sources.
- In the global context of the three conventions and SAICM, it is a key concern that results obtained from research activities undertaken by developed countries, e.g. the European

Community, are collected and disseminated properly to enable developing countries to benefit from them.

- In particular, findings derived from the enforcement of the **EU Chemicals Legislation REACH** (Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals) shall improve the availability of data on risk assessment and risk management of chemicals; encourage the use of suitable alternatives to chemicals of very high concern; promote industry participation and responsibility; and promote capacity building and awareness among stakeholders.

Finally, some of the aspects identified with certain **lack of coordination and cooperation**, are the following:

- Most of the MAP countries report to have measures to ensure the coordination among conventions, but few countries have implemented measures to ensure coherent technical assistance among regional centres or to promote the coordination between donors to ensure consistent and non-duplicate assistance. Therefore, technical aid should be provided in how to promote coordination among conventions at this level. It is very important for the success on the implementation of the international conventions to unify efforts as much as possible, so technical and/or financial assistance should be provided to those countries that have not developed proper coordination measures.

From the information provided in the questionnaires, three critical areas have been detected that have room for improvement:

- **Technology transfer and the transfer of know how.** Developing countries and countries with economies in transition face special challenges in meeting their obligations under Multilateral Environmental Agreements. Even with the best intentions, these countries can still fall short of full compliance and enforcement, due to insufficient financial resources, lack of scientific or technical knowledge, an underdeveloped legal and enforcement infrastructure and related problems. Capacity building and technology transfer are critical tools without which developing countries and transitional economies will remain disadvantaged and unable to reap the environmental, social and economic benefits offered by full compliance with MEAs. It should also be mentioned that some of the countries that affirm not having received technical assistance, report not to have required it. Parties to multilateral agreements should consider requesting their respective secretariats to coordinate their capacity-building and technology transfer initiatives or undertake joint activities where there are crosscutting issues for cost-effectiveness and to avoid duplication of efforts.
- Another of the issues less developed in the coordination among conventions is the **information generation and access**. It is essential to promote the transfer of the information from developed to developing countries, and grant the free access to anyone interested. In addition, it is important to develop mechanisms aimed at ensuring transparency in the research and development programmes carried out within the country by qualified organisms, in order to facilitate future studies and to avoid duplication.
- It is also remarkable that another area in which the MAP countries report to have a weakness is **prevention of accidents and emergency response**. The chemicals and wastes regulated under the Stockholm, Rotterdam and Basel Conventions and SAICM have the potential to be











very dangerous for the environment and for the human health. For this reason, any country producing, importing, exporting or having stockpiles of any of the products mentioned in the annexes of the conventions should have developed appropriate mechanisms to react in a critical situation, and what is even more important, the strategies to avoid reaching that situation through proper prevention measures.









Annex: Detailed information by country (only available for countries who submitted the questionnaire)

CROATIA

Question		Yes	No	UD	NA	Remarks
S T O K C H O L M	Country is Party of the Convention	☺				
	National Focal Point has been nominated	☺				
	National Implementation Plan developed			✓		Final draft of the National Plan was adopted in December 2008 and sent to the Secretariat of the Convention on March 2009
	Difficulties in the development of the Implementation Plan		☺			
	Financial assistance from GEF to develop the NIP (for developing countries)	☺				The National Implementation Plan (NIP) for implementation of the Stockholm Convention in the Republic of Croatia is developed within the framework of the project "Enabling Activities to Facilitate Early Action on the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in the Republic of Croatia" (UNIDO project GF/CRO/02/007). The Project is financed by GEF (Global Environmental Facility) in co-operation with UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development Organisation) as the implementation agency.
	NIP transmitted to the Conference of the Parties	☺				
	Difficulties in the implementation of the National Plan				—	Croatia did not produce and use pesticides or DDT. PCB/PCT is used in equipment in closed systems (capacitors and transformers). In 2008 Ordinance on the management of polychlorinated biphenils and polychlorinated terphenils (OG No. 105/08) was adopted. The owners of the equipment are obliged to eliminate them for use, which can cause them a significant financial investment.

Measures to eliminate the import, export, production and/or use of chemicals listed in Annex A of the Convention	😊				
Measures to restrict the import, export, production and/or use of chemicals listed in Annex B of the Convention	😊				
Has your country registered for an exemption (Article 4)		😊			
Measures to identify, characterize and address the release of chemicals listed in Annex C	😊				In Regulation of emission limit values for pollutants from stationary sources (OG 21/07) ELV for dioxin and furan. In National Implementation Plan priority measures for those chemicals.
Difficulties in the implementation of such measures		😊			National Implementation Plan is approved.
Evaluation of the current and projected releases derived from anthropogenic sources of chemicals listed in Annex C	😊				
Strategies for identifying stockpiles of chemicals listed in Annex A or B	😊				
Strategies for identifying products and articles in use and wastes containing chemicals listed in Annex A, B or C	😊				It is defined within the NIP, and it will be developed in the period after submitting the NIP to the CoP. In mentioned MEPPPC project, PCB/PCT Inventory will identify products and articles in use and wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with PCB/PCT.
Legislative or/and administrative measures to manage stockpiles in a safe efficient and environmentally sound manner	😊				
Legislative or/and administrative measures on the management of wastes containing a chemical listed in Annex A, B or C	😊				
Strategies for identifying sites contaminated by chemicals listed in Annex A, B or C of the Convention	😊				

Production, import and/or export of chemicals listed in Annex A and B					There is no production, import, export and use of POPs pesticides, which is in line with the current legislation, in Croatia. Chlordane was banned in 1971, aldrin, dieldrin and DDT in 1972, HCB in 1980, toxaphene in 1982. The last banned POPs pesticide was endrin, which was withdrawn from use in 1989. Mirex has never been permitted for commercial use in Croatia.
Has your country submitted a report* on DDT uses			✓		Croatia does not use DDT
Existence of information exchange mechanisms					
National focal point for the exchange of information designated					Solveg Kovač, Head of Section for Air Protection, Ministry for Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction, Republike Austrije 14, 10 000 Zagreb, Croatia
Measures on public information, awareness and education					
Measures on research, development and monitoring					
Contribution to international programmes or networks, such as the Global Monitoring Plan			✓		
Measures to provide technical assistance to another Contracting Party to the Convention					
Technical assistance received					During the development of the NIP Croatia has received technical assistance from UNIDO experts (Inventory development, priority settings, action plans preparation).
Measures to provide financial support and incentives to activities intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention					
Are those measures in accordance with the NIP?					It is planned within the state and regional budget and also, through scientific programmes and international projects.
Measures to provide financial resources for enabling developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to meet the requirements of the Convention					Considering that Stockholm Convention entered into force in April 2007 in the Republic of Croatia and that the National Implementation Plan will be sent to Stockholm Convention's Secretariat by the end of April 2009 it has not been assumed to allocate financial resources for that purpose.

Provided financial resources to assist developing country Parties and/or Parties with economies in transition in the implementation of the Convention through other bilateral, regional and multilateral sources or channels					Considering that Stockholm Convention entered into force in April 2007 in the Republic of Croatia and that the National Implementation Plan will be sent to Stockholm Convention's Secretariat by the end of April 2009 it has not been assumed to allocate financial resources for that purpose.
Has your country submitted any review proposal to the Convention for listing new chemicals					For evaluation of risk profile for some chemicals to put on the Annexes of the Convention.
Strategies for identifying stockpiles containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs			✓		Project started in November 2008.
Strategies for identifying products and articles in use and wastes containing or contaminated with greater than 50 ppm PCB			✓		Project started in November 2008.
Legislative or administrative measures to ensure articles containing PCBs are managed properly					Ordinance on PCB/PCT management (OG 105/08), adopted in September 2008.
Strategies for identifying sites contaminated with PCBs					
Measures to manage stockpiles containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs in a safe and environmentally sound manner					
Measures to identify and label all equipment in use containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs					Inventory under development
Measures to identify all wastes liable to contain greater than 50 ppm PCBs (transformer oils in drums or reservoirs)					
Have all depositories for equipment and wastes containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs been identified, labelled and secured?			✓		Identification of depositories for equipment and wastes containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs is in progress.
Are all identified wastes containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs stored in leak-proof containers?					PCB/PCT Inventory is no yet completed, but according to Waste act (OG 170/04, 111/06, 60/08) and Ordinance on waste management (OG 23/07, 111/07), all liquid waste must

					be stored in leak-proof containers.
Existence of buildings and/or soil contaminated by leakage of equipment and/or waste containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs				—	
Plan for the management, phase-out and disposal of PCBs			✓		Croatia is in the developmental stages of a specific plan for the management, phase-out and disposal of PCBs.
Difficulties with the implementation of the plan for management, phase-out and disposal of PCBs	☹				Problem with identifying equipment containing PCB/PCT. Firms do not cooperate as they supposed to. MEPPPC ¹ started a project (Inventory of PCB/PCT) in November 2008.
Measures implemented of those mentioned in Annex A, Part II, subparagraph (b) of the Stockholm Convention		☹			None of the measures mentioned instituted.
Production of PCBs prior to entrance into force of the Stockholm Convention		😊			
Import/export for disposal of equipment or articles containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs	☹				167164.35 kg of PCB, PCT, PBB in the period 1996-2001
Stockpiles of POPs	☹				
Unintentional emissions of POPs	☹				

R O T	Country is Party of the Convention	😊				Ratified 16/11/2007
	Designated National Authority (DNA) has been nominated	😊				
	What does the National Authority work in?					Health

¹ Ministry of Environmental Protection Physical Planning and Construction





T E R M I N A L	Interministerial or inter-institutional coordination agreements put in place	😊				Coordination between Ministry of Health and Social Welfare responsible for industrial chemicals and Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development responsible for pesticides.
	Regulatory decisions of chemicals included in Annex III and subject to the PIC procedure have been approved	😊				
	Regulatory decisions notified to the Secretariat	😊				
	Existence of mechanisms to control imports and exports of chemicals	😊				
	Mechanisms to communicate the import responses contained in the PIC Circular to potential exporters		😞			Exporters have not been identified
	Access to information on human and environmental poisoning incidents involving pesticides	😊				
	Recommendation of new chemicals for Annex III has been made		😞			Croatia has become a member party to the Rotterdam Convention recently.


B A S E L	Country is Party of the Convention	😊				Ratified 09/05/1994
	Focal Point and Competent Authority has been nominated	😊				
	Existence of national definition of waste	😊				
	Existence of national definition of hazardous waste	😊				
	Has de amendment to the Basel Convention been	😊				

	implemented in your country?				
	Existence of restrictions on the Transboundary Movement of Wastes	😊			Restrictions on export, import and transit for recovery and final disposal.
	Notification and Movement document forms of the Basel Convention used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of wastes	😊			
	Border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of wastes established	😊			
	Measures taken for the reduction and elimination of the generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes				Croatia has taken measures at different levels, such as: national strategies and policies, legislation and regulations, economic instruments and measures taken directly by industries or waste generators.
	Measures taken for the reduction of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes				Measures have been taken as a part of national strategies and plans, and as part of the legal framework.

S A I C M	National profile have been prepared	😊			Submitted in 2006
	Focal Point has been nominated	😊			
	Interministerial or inter-institutional coordination arrangements have been put in place	😊			Interministerial committee for the National Strategy for Chemical Safety (labour, agriculture, environment, health) where SAICM objectives are integrated.
	Meetings of national stakeholders have been convened	😊			
	Work on preparing a national SAICM implementation plan commenced	😊			Strategic goals are identified and set in the National Chemical Safety Strategy for the achievement of rational, efficient and dynamic system of chemical safety which will be

					based on inter-sectorial collaboration and coordination. The goals are set on present situation analysis and assessment of the chemical safety situation in Croatia.
Indicate, for each of the five categories of objectives set out in the SAICM Overarching Policy Strategy, which programmes, projects or activities have been undertaken by your Government					<u>Governance</u> . Coordination between sectors (environment, labour, agriculture, health) – working on the National Strategy for Chemical Safety. <u>Capacity-building and technical cooperation</u> . 2 year IPA project (EU instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance) is approved by European Commission for the project “Strengthening Legal Framework and Institutional Infrastructure for Protection from Dangerous Chemicals” which is orientated on capacity-building and technical cooperation.
Actions taken so far					None

C O O R D I N A	Existence of mechanisms for coordination among conventions					
	Measures in national development plans and strategies to ensure coherence among conventions and to facilitate the provision of aid by donors					
	Coordination between donors to ensure consistent and non-duplicate assistance to Parties in their implementation of the Conventions					
	Coherent technical assistance on chemicals and waste management among regional centres under all three					

T I O N	conventions and SAICM					
	Consideration on having common websites and documentation centres					





CYPRUS

CYPRUS					
Question	Yes	No	UD	NA	Remarks
S Country is Party of the Convention	☺				
T National Focal Point has been nominated	☺				
O National Implementation Plan developed	☺				
K Difficulties in the development of the Implementation Plan		☺			
C Financial assistance from GEF to develop the NIP (for developing countries)				—	
H NIP transmitted to the Conference of the Parties	☺				
O Difficulties in the implementation of the National Plan		☺			
L Measures to eliminate the import, export, production and/or use of chemicals listed in Annex A of the Convention	☺				
M Measures to restrict the import, export, production and/or use of chemicals listed in Annex B of the Convention	☺				
Has your country registered for an exemption (Article 4)		☺			
Measures to identify, characterize and address the release of chemicals listed in Annex C	☺				Cyprus has developed an Action Plan as a part of the National Implementation Plan, submitted on 16.10.2007, through which the major emission sources of POPs releases were identified and evaluated.
Difficulties in the implementation of such measures		☺			

Evaluation of the current and projected releases derived from anthropogenic sources of chemicals listed in Annex C	☺				
Strategies for identifying stockpiles of chemicals listed in Annex A or B	☺				
Strategies for identifying products and articles in use and wastes containing chemicals listed in Annex A, B or C	☺				
Legislative or/and administrative measures to manage stockpiles in a safe efficient and environmentally sound manner	☺				
Legislative or/and administrative measures on the management of wastes containing a chemical listed in Annex A, B or C	☺				
Strategies for identifying sites contaminated by chemicals listed in Annex A, B or C of the Convention	☺				
Production, import and/or export of chemicals listed in Annex A and B		☺			As mentioned in Cyprus's National Implementation Plan (NIP), the Department of Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment enforces legislation that concerns the registration, import, production, quality, use and generally the marketing of plant protection products and biocides, all of which are listed in Annexes A and B of the Stockholm Convention. This legislation is harmonized with the relative EU legislation. As a result of the application of the above legislation, the placing on the market and the use of these substances has been prohibited. Even before the adoption of

the European Acquis, from the decade of the 1980s, specific plant protection products that were available on the market in Cyprus were withdrawn after a decision of the Pesticides Authorization Board while certain others, that are also listed in Annex A of the Stockholm Convention, have never been introduced into the market.

				Government of Cyprus imposed a ban in 1987 on the import of PCB-containing equipment.
Has your country submitted a report* on DDT uses		✓		Cyprus does not use DDT
Existence of information exchange mechanisms	😊			The information exchange mechanism is established through the European Commission
National focal point for the exchange of information designated	😊			
Measures on public information, awareness and education	😊			
Measures on research, development and monitoring	😊			Focus areas: Sources and releases into the environment; Presence, levels and trends in humans and the environment; Release reduction and/or elimination; Harmonized methodologies for making inventories of generating sources and analytical techniques for the measurement of releases.
Contribution to international programmes or networks, such as the Global Monitoring Plan	😊			As mentioned in the NIP (pages 16-17 and 29), Cyprus participates in a number of European and International Conventions, Committees, Programmes and Networks.
Measures to provide technical assistance to another Contracting Party to the Convention		😞		
Technical assistance received		😞		Cyprus is a developed country
Measures to provide financial support and incentives to activities intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention	😊			
Are those measures in accordance with the NIP?	😊			General incentives are provided by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism for the installation of air pollution abatement equipment as a general measure for the reduction of air pollution.
Measures to provide financial resources for enabling developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to meet the requirements of the Convention		😞		Support is provided through the European Union of which Cyprus is a member state
Provided financial resources to assist developing		😞		Support is provided through the European Union of which Cyprus is a member state

country Parties and/or Parties with economies in transition in the implementation of the Convention through other bilateral, regional and multilateral sources or channels					
Has your country submitted any review proposal to the Convention for listing new chemicals					
Strategies for identifying stockpiles containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs					But not as part of the NIP. As mentioned in the NIP (pages 20 and 34), Cyprus's strategy for identifying stockpiles consisting of or containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs is developed as a part of the implementation of national legislation, which is fully harmonized with the Directive 96/59/EC on the disposal of PCBs. The destruction of PCBs should take place in a licensed facility in a European Union Member State. The process of the shipment of PCBs to the facilities for destruction falls under the scope of the Management of Solid and Hazardous Waste Laws of 2002 and 2006.
Strategies for identifying products and articles in use and wastes containing or contaminated with greater than 50 ppm PCB					As mentioned in the NIP (pages 20 and 26), Cyprus developed a strategy for identifying products and articles in use and wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with greater than 50 ppm PCBs as a part of a study carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment through the Geological Survey Department. The above study focused on the identification of possible holders of equipment that may contain PCBs both in governmental and private organizations. A summary of the results of this investigation was submitted to the European Commission. In addition, within the framework of its environmental policy, the Electricity Authority of Cyprus carried out an investigation between 1989 and 1995 regarding the content of PCBs in all electrical equipment under its possession. As a result of this investigation 565 transformers were located and decontaminated (a total of 107 tones of fluid). Furthermore, for the import of transformers, a chemical analysis certificate is required by an approved laboratory, ensuring that the oil of the transformers is free from PCBs
Legislative or administrative measures to ensure articles containing PCBs are managed properly					

Strategies for identifying sites contaminated with PCBs	😊				
Measures to manage stockpiles containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs in a safe and environmentally sound manner	😊				
Measures to identify and label all equipment in use containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs				—	
Measures to identify all wastes liable to contain greater than 50 ppm PCBs (transformer oils in drums or reservoirs)	😊				
Have all depositories for equipment and wastes containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs been identified, labelled and secured?				—	
Are all identified wastes containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs stored in leak-proof containers?				—	
Existence of buildings and/or soil contaminated by leakage of equipment and/or waste containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs		☹️			In 1986, a quantity of transformer fluids (Askarel) was disposed of in an uncontrolled manner in the area of Kato Polemidia in Limassol. The Geological Survey Department arranged for the burial of the contaminated soil in specially constructed leak – proof cells which were also fenced. The quantities of contaminated soil in the two cells are estimated at 30000 cubic meters and the contamination from PCBs varies from several mg/kg to a few hundreds of mg/kg. The total quantity of PCBs in the soil is estimated between 50 and 100 tonnes.
Plan for the management, phase-out and disposal of PCBs				—	
Difficulties with the implementation of the plan for management, phase-out and disposal of PCBs				—	
Measures implemented of those mentioned in Annex A, Part II, subparagraph (b) of the Stockholm Convention				—	
Production of PCBs prior to entrance into force of the	😊				

	Stockholm Convention				
	Import/export for disposal of equipment or articles containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs				—
	Stockpiles of POPs				—
	Unintentional emissions of POPs	☹️			

R O T E R D A M	Country is Party of the Convention	😊			
	Designated National Authority (DNA) has been nominated	😊			
	What does the National Authority work in?				Environment, labour
	Interministerial or inter-institutional coordination agreements put in place	😊			
	Regulatory decisions of chemicals included in Annex III and subject to the PIC procedure have been approved	😊			
	Regulatory decisions notified to the Secretariat	😊			
	Existence of mechanisms to control imports and exports of chemicals	😊			
	Mechanisms to communicate the import responses contained in the PIC Circular to potential exporters	😊			
	Access to information on human and environmental poisoning incidents involving pesticides	😊			
Recommendation of new chemicals for Annex III has been made	😊				

B A S E L	Country is Party of the Convention	😊				
	Focal Point and Competent Authority has been nominated	😊				
	Existence of national definition of waste	😊				
	Existence of national definition of hazardous waste	😊				
	Has de amendment to the Basel Convention been implemented in your country?	😊				
	Existence of restrictions on the Transboundary Movement of Wastes	😊				Only those foreseen in the Basel Convention and the Regulation 1013/2006/EC as well as relevant amendments and legislation.
	Notification and Movement document forms of the Basel Convention used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of wastes		😞			Documents provided by Regulation 1013/2006/EC and relevant amendments and legislation
	Border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of wastes established	😊				
	Measures taken for the reduction and elimination of the generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes	😊				Information campaign on the provisions of the legislation
Measures taken for the reduction of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes	😊				A National Centre of Hazardous Waste Treatment is promoted according the National Waste Management strategy	

S	National profile has been prepared	😊				
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A I C M	Focal Point has been nominated	☺				
	Interministerial or inter-institutional coordination arrangements have been put in place	☺				
	Meetings of national stakeholders have been convened		☹			
	Work on preparing a national SAICM implementation plan commenced	☺				A national plan for the implementation of chemicals legislation and management has been prepared in 2006 and will be revised in 2009.
	Indicate, for each of the five categories of objectives set out in the SAICM Overarching Policy Strategy, which programmes, projects or activities have been undertaken by your Government					Projects undertaken under the following areas: risk reduction, knowledge and information, governance, capacity-building and technical cooperation, illegal international traffic.
Actions taken so far				—		








C O O R D I	Existence of mechanisms for coordination among conventions	☺				
	Measures in national development plans and strategies to ensure coherence among conventions and to facilitate the provision of aid by donors		☹			
	Coordination between donors to ensure consistent and non-duplicate assistance to Parties in their		☹			






N A T I O N	implementation of the Conventions					
	Coherent technical assistance on chemicals and waste management among regional centres under all three conventions and SAICM	😊				
	Consideration on having common websites and documentation centres	😊				

FRANCE

	Question	Yes	No	UD	NA	Remarks
S T O K C H O L M	Country is Party of the Convention	☺				
	National Focal Point has been nominated	☺				
	National Implementation Plan developed	☺				
	Difficulties in the development of the Implementation Plan				—	
	Financial assistance from GEF to develop the NIP (for developing countries)					France is a developed country.
	NIP transmitted to the Conference of the Parties	☺				
	Difficulties in the implementation of the National Plan		☺			
	Measures to eliminate the import, export, production and/or use of chemicals listed in Annex A of the Convention	☺				
	Measures to restrict the import, export, production and/or use of chemicals listed in Annex B of the Convention	☺				
	Has your country registered for an exemption (Article 4)		☺			
	Measures to identify, characterize and address the release of chemicals listed in Annex C		☹			Actions to reduce or eliminate emissions are unintentionally conducted via regulations on classified installations for environmental protection. Actions to identify the sources of unintentional POPs are carried out via the calculation of emission factors. One challenge is to identify potential sources and actions. CITEPA conducts an inventory of emissions of

unintentional POPs are carried out via the calculation of emission factors. One challenge is to identify potential sources and actions. CITEPA conducts an inventory of emissions of

					pollutants in France including dioxins and furans, PCBs and HCB.
Difficulties in the implementation of such measures					
Evaluation of the current and projected releases derived from anthropogenic sources of chemicals listed in Annex C					No assessment of future emissions, only an emission inventory to air. Emissions to water, by the facilities classified are subject to a declaration for HCB beyond a certain threshold. Emissions to water by incineration plants of household waste are subject to a declaration for dioxins.
Strategies for identifying stockpiles of chemicals listed in Annex A or B					France has developed rules to identify waste containing these substances (CF Decree No. 2002-540 of 18 April 2002) and monitor their disposal (CF Decree No. 2005-635 of 30 May 2005). These wastes are codified as "dangerous." Plans of elimination are drawn in each region (CF Decree no. 96-1009 of 18 November 1996 amended). For PCBs, a national plan has been prepared (ministerial order of 26 February 2003).
Strategies for identifying products and articles in use and wastes containing chemicals listed in Annex A, B or C					France has developed rules to identify waste containing these substances (CF Decree No. 2002-540 of 18 April 2002) and monitor their disposal (CF Decree No. 2005-635 of 30 May 2005). These wastes are codified as "dangerous." Plans of elimination are drawn in each region (CF Decree no. 96-1009 of 18 November 1996 amended). For PCBs, a national plan has been prepared (ministerial order of 26 February 2003).
Legislative or/and administrative measures to manage stockpiles in a safe efficient and environmentally sound manner					
Legislative or/and administrative measures on the management of wastes containing a chemical listed in Annex A, B or C					France has the obligation to respect the European regulation no 850/2004 of 29 April 2004. France has developed rules for identifying waste containing these substances (CF decree no. 2002-540 of 18 April 2002) and monitoring their disposal (CF Decree no. 2005-635 of 30 may 2005).
Strategies for identifying sites contaminated by chemicals listed in Annex A, B or C of the Convention					France has developed regulation to identify sites polluted (CF 34-1 a 34-5 articles of decree no. 77-1133 21 September 1977 as amended).
Production, import and/or export of chemicals listed in Annex A and B	*				* France allows import of POPs for its sound destruction
Has your country submitted a report on DDT uses		✓			France does not use DDT

Existence of information exchange mechanisms					Information exchange mechanisms are carried out through the European Community.
National focal point for the exchange of information designated					<i>Jean-Louis MAURER, Ministère des Affaires étrangères Direction des Affaires économiques et financières. Sous-direction de l'environnement, 37 quai d'Orsay75007 Paris Xavier CAPILLA, Ministère de l'Ecologie et du développement durable. Direction de la prévention des pollutions et des risques. Sous-direction des produits et des déchets Bureau des substances et préparations chimiques, 20 avenue de Ségur75302 Paris 07 SP</i>
Measures on public information, awareness and education					
Measures on research, development and monitoring					
Contribution to international programmes or networks, such as the Global Monitoring Plan				—	
Measures to provide technical assistance to another Contracting Party to the Convention					
Technical assistance received		✓			France is a developed country.
Measures to provide financial support and incentives to activities intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention		✓			Measures provided through the European Community.
Are those measures in accordance with the NIP?					
Measures to provide financial resources for enabling developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to meet the requirements of the Convention		✓			Measures provided through the European Community.
Provided financial resources to assist developing country Parties and/or Parties with economies in transition in the implementation of the Convention through other bilateral, regional and multilateral sources or channels		✓			Measures provided through the European Community.









Has your country submitted any review proposal to the Convention for listing new chemicals		✓			Proposals through the European Community.
Strategies for identifying stockpiles containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs	😊				But previous to the implementation of the NIP.
Strategies for identifying products and articles in use and wastes containing or contaminated with greater than 50 ppm PCB	😊				But previous to the implementation of the NIP.
Legislative or administrative measures to ensure articles containing PCBs are managed properly	😊				
Strategies for identifying sites contaminated with PCBs	😊				
Measures to manage stockpiles containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs in a safe and environmentally sound manner	😊				
Measures to identify and label all equipment in use containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs	😊				Inventory completed in 2003.
Measures to identify all wastes liable to contain greater than 50 ppm PCBs (transformer oils in drums or reservoirs)	😊				
Have all depositories for equipment and wastes containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs been identified, labelled and secured?	😊				More information available on: http://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/Plan-national-d-elimination-des.html
Are all identified wastes containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs stored in leak-proof containers?	😊				More information available on: http://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/Plan-national-d-elimination-des.html
Existence of buildings and/or soil contaminated by leakage of equipment and/or waste containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs				—	
Plan for the management, phase-out and disposal of	😊				Not developed as a part of the NIP.





R	PCBs				
	Difficulties with the implementation of the plan for management, phase-out and disposal of PCBs		😊		
	Measures implemented of those mentioned in Annex A, Part II, subparagraph (b) of the Stockholm Convention				The activities of deposition of components, equipment and materials used impregnated or new and used products are subject to: - either to leave by reference to the 1180-section 2 of the nomenclature of classified installations where the quantity of products is greater than or equal to 1000 litres. - Either the statement by reference to section 1180-2b of the nomenclature of classified installations when the quantity of products is greater than or equal to 100 litres but less than 1000 litres. The operators of these activities must therefore comply with technical requirements to prevent pollution and risks for facilities and subject to approval after a procedure including requiring a public inquiry.
	Production of PCBs prior to entrance into force of the Stockholm Convention	😞			Until 1980.
	Import/export for disposal of equipment or articles containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs				—
	Stockpiles of POPs				—
	Unintentional emissions of POPs	😞			


O	Country is Party of the Convention	😊			
	Designated National Authority (DNA) has been nominated	😊			



T T E R D A M	What does the National Authority work in?					Environment
	Interministerial or inter-institutional coordination agreements put in place	😊				
	Regulatory decisions of chemicals included in Annex III and subject to the PIC procedure have been approved	😊				
	Regulatory decisions notified to the Secretariat	😊				
	Existence of mechanisms to control imports and exports of chemicals	😊				
	Mechanisms to communicate the import responses contained in the PIC Circular to potential exporters	😊				
	Access to information on human and environmental poisoning incidents involving pesticides	😊				
	Recommendation of new chemicals for Annex III has been made		✓			Recommendations through the European Community.

B A	Country is Party of the Convention	😊				
	Focal Point and Competent Authority has been nominated	😊				

S E L	Existence of national definition of waste					
	Existence of national definition of hazardous waste					
	Has de amendment to the Basel Convention been implemented in your country?					
	Existence of restrictions on the Transboundary Movement of Wastes					
	Notification and Movement document forms of the Basel Convention used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of wastes					As a competent authority of transit, France accepts the Basel Convention form. But the competent authorities of import and export (104) usually ask for a European Community form and this can cause some problems.
	Border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of wastes established					
	Measures taken for the reduction and elimination of the generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes					Measures taken on national strategies/policies, legislation, regulation and guidelines, economic instruments/initiatives and measures taken by industries/waste generators.
	Measures taken for the reduction of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes					Measures taken on national strategies/policies and legislation, regulations and guidelines.






S A I C	National profile has been prepared					
	Focal Point has been nominated					
	Interministerial or inter-institutional coordination arrangements have been put in place					
	Meetings of national stakeholders have been convened					

M	Work on preparing a national SAICM implementation plan commenced					
	Indicate, for each of the five categories of objectives set out in the SAICM Overarching Policy Strategy, which programmes, projects or activities have been undertaken by your Government					Risk reduction: application of the European Directives (REACH, biocides, etc); Capacity-Building and Cooperation: Contribution of 50,000 € to quick-start program (QSP)
	Actions taken so far				—	










C O O R D	Existence of mechanisms for coordination among conventions					
	Measures in national development plans and strategies to ensure coherence among conventions and to facilitate the provision of aid by donors					Consistency with national priorities ensured through a National Health Environment Plan.





D I N A T I O N	Coordination between donors to ensure consistent and non-duplicate assistance to Parties in their implementation of the Conventions		☹			
	Coherent technical assistance on chemicals and waste management among regional centres under all three conventions and SAICM		☹			Nevertheless, France is strongly in favour of the establishment of synergies between the three conventions and hopes that the regional centres can play an important role in this regard.
	Consideration on having common websites and documentation centres		☹			




ISRAEL








ISRAEL					
Question	Yes	No	UD	NA	Remarks
S Country is Party of the Convention					
T National Focal Point has been nominated					Dr Gilly Zimand – Director, Business Licensing Division
O National Implementation Plan developed			✓		Israel is preparing Terms of Reference for a tender to develop an Implementation Plan
K Difficulties in the development of the Implementation Plan				—	
C Financial assistance from GEF to develop the NIP (for developing countries)				—	Not relevant
H NIP transmitted to the Conference of the Parties				—	Not relevant
O Difficulties in the implementation of the National Plan				—	Not relevant
L Measures to eliminate the import, export, production and/or use of chemicals listed in Annex A of the Convention					Yes, Regulations is force control chemicals trade and use: 1. Plant Protection Regulations on Import and Sale of Chemical Preparations, 1994. 2. Hazardous Substances Regulations (Registration of Formulations for the Control of Pests to Man), 1994
M Measures to restrict the import, export, production and/or use of chemicals listed in Annex B of the Convention				—	These chemicals are not registered in Israel
Has your country registered for an exemption (Article 4)					
Measures to identify, characterize and address the release of chemicals listed in Annex C					The Ministry of Environmental Protection (MoEP) has performed an Dioxins/Furans Inventory in Israel for 2002 and 2005 (Using UNEP Toolkit), on a voluntary basis. Israel is preparing its ratification of Stockholm Convention.



Difficulties in the implementation of such measures				—	
Evaluation of the current and projected releases derived from anthropogenic sources of chemicals listed in Annex C	😊				The Ministry of Environmental Protection (MoEP) has performed an Dioxins/Furans Inventory in Israel for 2002 and 2005 (Using UNEP Toolkit), on a voluntary basis. Israel is preparing its ratification of Stockholm Convention.
Strategies for identifying stockpiles of chemicals listed in Annex A or B				—	No indications of the existence of relevant stockpiles have been identified to date.
Strategies for identifying products and articles in use and wastes containing chemicals listed in Annex A, B or C		😞			
Legislative or/and administrative measures to manage stockpiles in a safe efficient and environmentally sound manner				—	No indications of the existence of relevant stockpiles have been identified to date.
Legislative or/and administrative measures on the management of wastes containing a chemical listed in Annex A, B or C	😊				The Business Licensing Regulations (disposal of Hazardous Waste) 1990 (not specific)
Strategies for identifying sites contaminated by chemicals listed in Annex A, B or C of the Convention		😞			
Production, import and/or export of chemicals listed in Annex A and B		😊			Israel does not have any production, export or import registrations of the chemicals listed in annex A and B
Has your country submitted a report* on DDT uses		😞			However, there are limitations on its use, as described: During the years 1998 – 2000, DDT (20%) sales were permitted for the control of sand flies only. From the year 1999, the registration permit, allowed the sale of DDT (5%) to control sand flies only. In 2005, DDT was banned and till now, not registered. During the years 1998 – 2005, the sales were transacted by a registered company obligated to manage a sale record and to sell only to Local Councils and to the Army. The pest control was carried out by licensed personnel only.
Existence of information exchange mechanisms		😞			No, Israel has not yet ratified the convention and has not yet established a National Implementation Plan.





National focal point for the exchange of information designated					
Measures on public information, awareness and education					Israel has implemented environmental guidance programs for farmers and educational systems.
Measures on research, development and monitoring					Israel undertook in 2003 a research for the identification of toxics released from plastic waste burning (research no. 304). Also, the Ministry of Health performs drinking water tests in wells.
Contribution to international programmes or networks, such as the Global Monitoring Plan					
Measures to provide technical assistance to another Contracting Party to the Convention					
Technical assistance received		✓			Israel has not requested any technical assistance.
Measures to provide financial support and incentives to activities intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention					
Are those measures in accordance with the NIP?					
Measures to provide financial resources for enabling developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to meet the requirements of the Convention					
Provided financial resources to assist developing country Parties and/or Parties with economies in transition in the implementation of the Convention through other bilateral, regional and multilateral sources or channels					
Has your country submitted any review proposal to the Convention for listing new chemicals					
Strategies for identifying stockpiles containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs				—	The Israel Electric Corporation stopped the use of batteries containing PCBs.

Strategies for identifying products and articles in use and wastes containing or contaminated with greater than 50 ppm PCB					
Legislative or administrative measures to ensure articles containing PCBs are managed properly				—	
Strategies for identifying sites contaminated with PCBs					
Measures to manage stockpiles containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs in a safe and environmentally sound manner					
Measures to identify and label all equipment in use containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs				—	
Measures to identify all wastes liable to contain greater than 50 ppm PCBs (transformer oils in drums or reservoirs)				—	
Have all depositories for equipment and wastes containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs been identified, labelled and secured?				—	
Are all identified wastes containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs stored in leak-proof containers?				—	
Existence of buildings and/or soil contaminated by leakage of equipment and/or waste containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs				—	
Plan for the management, phase-out and disposal of PCBs				—	
Difficulties with the implementation of the plan for management, phase-out and disposal of PCBs				—	
Measures implemented of those mentioned in Annex A, Part II, subparagraph (b) of the Stockholm Convention					The Israeli Electric Corporation eliminated all PCBs - containing equipment 20 years ago. Therefore there is no equipment containing PCBs near populated areas.

	Production of PCBs prior to entrance into force of the Stockholm Convention					Israel does not have any notification of PCBs production.
	Import/export for disposal of equipment or articles containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs					Import of oil and transformers containing PCBs for incineration in 1999, 2001 and 2009.
	Stockpiles of POPs				—	
	Unintentional emissions of POPs					

R O T T E R D A M	Country is Party of the Convention					
	Designated National Authority (DNA) has been nominated					1. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development – Plant Protection and Inspection Services 2. Ministry on Environmental Protection - Hazardous Substances
	What does the National Authority work in?					Agriculture, environment.
	Interministerial or inter-institutional coordination agreements put in place					
	Regulatory decisions of chemicals included in Annex III and subject to the PIC procedure have been approved					1. Hazardous Substances Regulations (Registration of Formulations for the Control of Pests to Man), 1994 2. Licensing of Businesses Regulations (Hazardous Industrial Plants), 1993 3. Plant Protection Regulations on Import and Sale of Chemical Preparations, 1994.
	Regulatory decisions notified to the Secretariat					Israel has not yet ratified the Convention
	Existence of mechanisms to control imports and exports of chemicals					Chemical imports and exports are governed by Hazardous Materials permits issued to holders of these substances. Customs authorities recently instituted improved computerised controls.
Mechanisms to communicate the import responses contained in the PIC Circular to potential exporters						

	Access to information on human and environmental poisoning incidents involving pesticides					Treatment of poison in cases of chemical emergency is essential in any public health system. The Ministry of Health operates a National Poison Information Centre which is located in Haifa's Rambam Medical Centre. A wide range of medical information related to the diagnosis and treatment of poisoning and chemical exposure during pregnancy is compiled and stored in the Centre. The computerized system facilitates assessment of the toxicological morbidity in Israel. The Centre operates a laboratory that performs tests for diagnosing and monitoring poisonings as well as drug monitoring and occupational tests.
	Recommendation of new chemicals for Annex III has been made					


B A S E L	Country is Party of the Convention					
	Focal Point and Competent Authority has been nominated	✓				Existence of a Focal Point, but not a Designated Competent Authority.
	Existence of national definition of waste					
	Existence of national definition of hazardous waste					A substance of any type containing a hazardous substance as defined by the law, which is disposed of or is destined for disposal, or which has to be disposed of by the order of the Minister. The law referred to above is the Hazardous Substances Law 1993. The Hazardous Substances Law defines hazardous substances as "harmful chemicals" or "poisons" which are specified in the annexes to the Law. The Hazardous Substances Law came into force in 1993, and the Hazardous Substances Regulations (Import and Export of Hazardous Substances Waste), which address transboundary movement, came into force in 1994.
	Has de amendment to the Basel Convention been implemented in your country?					The amendment has not been ratified but is being implemented in practice.

	Existence of restrictions on the Transboundary Movement of Wastes	☺				
	Notification and Movement document forms of the Basel Convention used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of wastes	☺				
	Border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of wastes established	☺				
	Measures taken for the reduction and elimination of the generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes	☺				Measures taken on the following areas: national strategies/policies, legislation, regulations and guidelines, and economic instruments/initiatives.
	Measures taken for the reduction of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes	☺				Measures taken on the following areas: national strategies/policies and legislation, regulations and guidelines.

S A I C M	National profile has been prepared	☺				
	Focal Point has been nominated	☺				Ms Michal Bar Tov, Head of Hazardous Substances Division, Ministry of Environmental Protection
	Interministerial or inter-institutional coordination arrangements have been put in place		☹			Israel is planning to create an inter-ministerial programme by mid 2009.
	Meetings of national stakeholders have been convened		☹			
	Work on preparing a national SAICM implementation plan commenced	☺				The National Focal Point has pointed out the gaps in Israel chemical management. The MoEP is in the process of establishing an Intergovernmental committee. We are preparing a draft action plan for discussion by the various stakeholders. This will form the basis of the Israeli SAICM Implementation Plan

<p>Indicate, for each of the five categories of objectives set out in the SAICM Overarching Policy Strategy, which programmes, projects or activities have been undertaken by your Government</p>				<p>—</p>	
<p>Actions taken so far</p>					<p>Assessment of national chemicals management to identify gaps and prioritize actions</p> <p>Human health protection</p> <p><u>Children and chemical safety:</u> Occupational health and safety</p> <p><u>Implementation of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS):</u></p> <p>Highly toxic pesticides risk management and reduction</p> <p>Pesticide programmes – Bans, Revocations and Restriction Programme of pesticides to man.</p> <p>Reduced health and environmental risks of pesticides</p> <p><u>Cleaner production:</u></p> <p>Remediation of contaminated sites</p> <p>Lead in gasoline</p> <p>Sound agricultural practices</p> <p>Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances (PBTs); very persistent and very bioaccumulative substances; chemicals that are carcinogens or mutagens or that adversely affect, inter alia, the reproductive, endocrine, immune or nervous systems; persistent organic pollutants (POPs)</p> <p><u>Mercury and other chemicals of global concern; chemicals produced or used in high volumes; chemicals subject to wide dispersive uses; and other chemicals of concern at the national level</u></p> <p>Risk assessment, management and communication</p>

					<p>Waste management (and minimization)</p> <p>Formulation of prevention and response measures to mitigate environmental and health impacts of emergencies involving chemicals</p> <p><u>Life cycle:</u></p> <p>Pollutant release and transfer register (PRTRs) creation of national and international registers</p> <p>Education and training (public awareness)</p> <p><u>Implementation of integrated national programmes for the sound management of chemicals at the national level in a flexible manner:</u></p> <p>International agreements</p> <p><u>Social and economic considerations:</u></p> <p>Legal, policy and institutional aspects</p> <p>Liability and compensation</p> <p><u>Stock-taking on progress:</u></p> <p>Protected areas</p> <p>Prevention of illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous goods</p> <p>Trade and environment</p> <p><u>Civil society and public interest non-governmental organization (NGO) participation:</u></p> <p>Capacity-building to support national actions</p>
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C	Existence of mechanisms for coordination among conventions				Although Israel has not yet ratified the Rotterdam and the Stockholm conventions, the focal points of all conventions and SAICM work in close cooperation, in the MoEP
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O R D I N A T I O N	Measures in national development plans and strategies to ensure coherence among conventions and to facilitate the provision of aid by donors		☹			
	Coordination between donors to ensure consistent and non-duplicate assistance to Parties in their implementation of the Conventions		☹			
	Coherent technical assistance on chemicals and waste management among regional centres under all three conventions and SAICM		☹			
	Consideration on having common websites and documentation centres		☹			

LEBANON

	Question	Yes	No	UD	NA	Remarks
S T O K C H O L M	Country is Party of the Convention	☺				
	National Focal Point has been nominated	☺				
	National Implementation Plan developed	☺				
	Difficulties in the development of the Implementation Plan	☺				Mainly lack of data
	Financial assistance from GEF to develop the NIP (for developing countries)	☺				UNEP
	NIP transmitted to the Conference of the Parties	☺				Submitted to the Secretariat on 17/05/06.
	Difficulties in the implementation of the National Plan	☺				Lack of resources
	Measures to eliminate the import, export, production and/or use of chemicals listed in Annex A of the Convention	☺				
	Measures to restrict the import, export, production and/or use of chemicals listed in Annex B of the Convention	☺				
	Has your country registered for an exemption (Article 4)		☺			
Measures to identify, characterize and address the release of chemicals listed in Annex C	☺					

1. National project funded by the Canadian POPs Trust Fund and managed by the World Bank and Implemented by the Lebanese Ministry of Environment aimed at Capacity Building, Elimination of PCBs & Remediation of PCB-Contaminated Sites in Lebanon: Grant Approval Decree number 580 dated 23/10/2008

					2. Regional project funded by the Global Environment Facility and managed by the United Nations Development Program and implemented by the Ministry of Environment aimed at “Demonstrating and Promoting Best Techniques and Practices for Reducing Health-Care Waste to Avoid Environmental Releases of Dioxins and Mercury”: Grant Approval Decree number 676 dated 7/11/2008
Difficulties in the implementation of such measures				—	The action plan will be implemented during year 2009.
Evaluation of the current and projected releases derived from anthropogenic sources of chemicals listed in Annex C	😊				
Strategies for identifying stockpiles of chemicals listed in Annex A or B	😊				As a part of the NIP development process
Strategies for identifying products and articles in use and wastes containing chemicals listed in Annex A, B or C	😊				As a part of the NIP development process
Legislative or/and administrative measures to manage stockpiles in a safe efficient and environmentally sound manner		✓			No stockpiles have been identified.
Legislative or/and administrative measures on the management of wastes containing a chemical listed in Annex A, B or C			✓		Project in preparation to finalise the removal of 25 tonnes of PCB containing equipments.
Strategies for identifying sites contaminated by chemicals listed in Annex A, B or C of the Convention	😊				
Production, import and/or export of chemicals listed in Annex A and B		😊			Since 1998, chemicals listed in Annex A and B of the convention were blacklisted.
Has your country submitted a report* on DDT uses		✓			Lebanon does not use DDT.
Existence of information exchange mechanisms	😊				
National focal point for the exchange of information	😊				

designated					
Measures on public information, awareness and education	😊				
Measures on research, development and monitoring	😊				Focused on: Sources and releases into the environment, Presence, levels and trends in humans and the environment.
Contribution to international programmes or networks, such as the Global Monitoring Plan		😞			
Measures to provide technical assistance to another Contracting Party to the Convention		😞			
Technical assistance received	😊				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National project funded by the Canadian POPs Trust Fund and managed by the World Bank and Implemented by the Lebanese Ministry of Environment aimed at Capacity Building, Elimination of PCBs & Remediation of PCB-Contaminated Sites in Lebanon: Grant Approval Decree number 580 dated 23/10/2008 • Regional project funded by the Global Environment Facility and managed by the United Nations Development Program and implemented by the Ministry of Environment aimed at “Demonstrating and Promoting Best Techniques and Practices for Reducing Health-Care Waste to Avoid Environmental Releases of Dioxins and Mercury”: Grant Approval Decree number 676 dated 7/11/2008
Measures to provide financial support and incentives to activities intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention	😊				
Are those measures in accordance with the NIP?	😊				
Measures to provide financial resources for enabling developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to meet the requirements of the Convention		✓			Lebanon is a developing country.
Provided financial resources to assist developing country Parties and/or Parties with economies in transition in the implementation of the Convention		✓			Lebanon is a developing country.

through other bilateral, regional and multilateral sources or channels					
Has your country submitted any review proposal to the Convention for listing new chemicals		☹			
Strategies for identifying stockpiles containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs	☺				
Strategies for identifying products and articles in use and wastes containing or contaminated with greater than 50 ppm PCB	☺				
Legislative or administrative measures to ensure articles containing PCBs are managed properly	☺				
Strategies for identifying sites contaminated with PCBs	☺				
Measures to manage stockpiles containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs in a safe and environmentally sound manner	☺				
Measures to identify and label all equipment in use containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs	☺				Inventory completed in 2005.
Measures to identify all wastes liable to contain greater than 50 ppm PCBs (transformer oils in drums or reservoirs)	☺				
Have all depositories for equipment and wastes containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs been identified, labelled and secured?		☹			
Are all identified wastes containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs stored in leak-proof containers?		☹			
Existence of buildings and/or soil contaminated by leakage of equipment and/or waste containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs		☺			

	Plan for the management, phase-out and disposal of PCBs	😊				
	Difficulties with the implementation of the plan for management, phase-out and disposal of PCBs	😞				Disposal technologies are not available in the country, and are expensive.
	Measures implemented of those mentioned in Annex A, Part II, subparagraph (b) of the Stockholm Convention		😞			None
	Production of PCBs prior to entrance into force of the Stockholm Convention		😊			
	Import/export for disposal of equipment or articles containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs		😊			
	Stockpiles of POPs		😞			
	Unintentional emissions of POPs		😞			

R O T T E	Country is Party of the Convention	😊				
	Designated National Authority (DNA) has been nominated	😊				
	What does the National Authority work in?					Agriculture, environment.
	Interministerial or inter-institutional coordination agreements put in place	😊				
	Regulatory decisions of chemicals included in Annex III and subject to the PIC procedure have been approved	✓				But not all of them.





R D A M	Regulatory decisions notified to the Secretariat	😊				
	Existence of mechanisms to control imports and exports of chemicals	😊				
	Mechanisms to communicate the import responses contained in the PIC Circular to potential exporters		✓			Lebanon does not produce any chemical listed in the annex (PIC).
	Access to information on human and environmental poisoning incidents involving pesticides	😊				
	Recommendation of new chemicals for Annex III has been made		☹️			

B A S E L	Country is Party of the Convention	😊				
	Focal Point and Competent Authority has been nominated	😊				
	Existence of national definition of waste		☹️			Adapted as per Basel Convention.
	Existence of national definition of hazardous waste		☹️			
	Has de amendment to the Basel Convention been implemented in your country?		☹️			
	Existence of restrictions on the Transboundary Movement of Wastes	✓				4 additional conditions by MOE decision 71/1-1996. Restrictions for import of hazardous wastes (prohibited), and on transit of hazardous wastes (Law 444/2002 and law 64/1988). No restriction on the export of hazardous wastes for recovery.

	Notification and Movement document forms of the Basel Convention used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of wastes	☺				
	Border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of wastes established	☺				
	Measures taken for the reduction and elimination of the generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes	☺				Decree 8006/2002 and amendments (Healthcare waste management)
	Measures taken for the reduction of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes	☺				Decree 8006/2002 and amendments (Healthcare waste management)

S A I C M	National profile has been prepared		☹			
	Focal Point has been nominated		☹			
	Interministerial or inter-institutional coordination arrangements have been put in place		☹			
	Meetings of national stakeholders have been convened		☹			
	Work on preparing a national SAICM implementation plan commenced		☹			
	Indicate, for each of the five categories of objectives					—

C O O R D I N A T	set out in the SAICM Overarching Policy Strategy, which programmes, projects or activities have been undertaken by your Government					
	Actions taken so far				—	

C O O R D I N A T	Existence of mechanisms for coordination among conventions					
	Measures in national development plans and strategies to ensure coherence among conventions and to facilitate the provision of aid by donors					
	Coordination between donors to ensure consistent and non-duplicate assistance to Parties in their implementation of the Conventions					
	Coherent technical assistance on chemicals and waste management among regional centres under all three conventions and SAICM					

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Consideration on having common websites and documentation centres



LIBYA

LIBYA					
Question	Yes	No	UD	NA	Remarks
S Country is Party of the Convention	☺				
T National Focal Point has been nominated	☺				
O National Implementation Plan developed		☹			Lack of qualified skills to prepare the Action Plan.
K Difficulties in the development of the Implementation Plan	☹				Lack of capacity building.
C Financial assistance from GEF to develop the NIP (for developing countries)		☹			Because there is not action plan.
H NIP transmitted to the Conference of the Parties		☹			No action plan developed
O Difficulties in the implementation of the National Plan					
L Measures to eliminate the import, export, production and/or use of chemicals listed in Annex A of the Convention	☺				All chemicals listed in Annex A are not imported or used because they are not registered in Libya.
M Measures to restrict the import, export, production and/or use of chemicals listed in Annex B of the Convention	☺				Drop DDT from registered list in 1984.
Has your country registered for an exemption (Article 4)		☺			
Measures to identify, characterize and address the release of chemicals listed in Annex C		☹			Because lack of legal , environmental policies and Technical Capacity.
Difficulties in the implementation of such measures				—	




Evaluation of the current and projected releases derived from anthropogenic sources of chemicals listed in Annex C				—	
Strategies for identifying stockpiles of chemicals listed in Annex A or B	😊				Yes, but not as part of a NIP. In 2002 was established committee for identifying stockpiles of the PCBs.
Strategies for identifying products and articles in use and wastes containing chemicals listed in Annex A, B or C		😞			Because there is not Action Plan.
Legislative or/and administrative measures to manage stockpiles in a safe efficient and environmentally sound manner		😞			Because there are technical, administrative and financial constrains.
Legislative or/and administrative measures on the management of wastes containing a chemical listed in Annex A, B or C		😞			Because there are technical, administrative and financial constrains.
Strategies for identifying sites contaminated by chemicals listed in Annex A, B or C of the Convention		😞			Because of lack of capacity building.
Production, import and/or export of chemicals listed in Annex A and B				—	
Has your country submitted a report* on DDT uses		✓			Libya does not use DDT.
Existence of information exchange mechanisms		😞			Lack of plan for establishing an information exchange mechanisms.
National focal point for the exchange of information designated		😞			Because there is no plan to implement the articles of the Convention.
Measures on public information, awareness and education		😞			Because there is no programmes for raising the public awareness.
Measures on research, development and monitoring		😞			Because of lack of technical and financial capabilities, and lack of instrumentation.
Contribution to international programmes or networks, such as the Global Monitoring Plan				—	






Measures to provide technical assistance to another Contracting Party to the Convention					
Technical assistance received					Since there is no action plan, Libya has not requested any technical assistance.
Measures to provide financial support and incentives to activities intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention					
Are those measures in accordance with the NIP?				—	
Measures to provide financial resources for enabling developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to meet the requirements of the Convention		✓			Libya is a developing country.
Provided financial resources to assist developing country Parties and/or Parties with economies in transition in the implementation of the Convention through other bilateral, regional and multilateral sources or channels		✓			Libya is a developing country.
Has your country submitted any review proposal to the Convention for listing new chemicals					
Strategies for identifying stockpiles containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs	✓				There was a primary inaccurate inventory in 2004-2005.
Strategies for identifying products and articles in use and wastes containing or contaminated with greater than 50 ppm PCB					
Legislative or administrative measures to ensure articles containing PCBs are managed properly					
Strategies for identifying sites contaminated with PCBs					
Measures to manage stockpiles containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs in a safe and environmentally sound					

manner					
Measures to identify and label all equipment in use containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs		☹			
Measures to identify all wastes liable to contain greater than 50 ppm PCBs (transformer oils in drums or reservoirs)		☹			
Have all depositories for equipment and wastes containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs been identified, labelled and secured?		☹			
Are all identified wastes containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs stored in leak-proof containers?		☹			
Existence of buildings and/or soil contaminated by leakage of equipment and/or waste containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs				—	
Plan for the management, phase-out and disposal of PCBs				—	
Difficulties with the implementation of the plan for management, phase-out and disposal of PCBs				—	
Measures implemented of those mentioned in Annex A, Part II, subparagraph (b) of the Stockholm Convention		☹			None
Production of PCBs prior to entrance into force of the Stockholm Convention		☺			
Import/export for disposal of equipment or articles containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs		☺			
Stockpiles of POPs				—	
Unintentional emissions of POPs				—	

R O T T E R D A M	Country is Party of the Convention	😊				
	Designated National Authority (DNA) has been nominated	😊				
	What does the National Authority work in?					Environment
	Interministerial or inter-institutional coordination agreements put in place		😞			
	Regulatory decisions of chemicals included in Annex III and subject to the PIC procedure have been approved		😞			Lack of plan to follow up the Convention.
	Regulatory decisions notified to the Secretariat				—	
	Existence of mechanisms to control imports and exports of chemicals	😊				
	Mechanisms to communicate the import responses contained in the PIC Circular to potential exporters	😊				
	Access to information on human and environmental poisoning incidents involving pesticides		😞			Lack of programmes for recording the incidents.
	Recommendation of new chemicals for Annex III has been made		😞			Lack of experiences.

B A S E	Country is Party of the Convention	😊				
	Focal Point and Competent Authority has been nominated	😊				
	Existence of national definition of waste		😞			
	Existence of national definition of hazardous waste		😞			

L	Has the amendment to the Basel Convention been implemented in your country?					
	Existence of restrictions on the Transboundary Movement of Wastes	✓				There are restrictions on the import of hazardous wastes and other wastes for disposal, and for recovery.
	Notification and Movement document forms of the Basel Convention used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of wastes					
	Border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of wastes established					
	Measures taken for the reduction and elimination of the generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes				—	
	Measures taken for the reduction of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes				—	

S A I C M	National profile has been prepared			✓		
	Focal Point has been nominated					
	Interministerial or inter-institutional coordination arrangements have been put in place					
	Meetings of national stakeholders have been convened					
	Work on preparing a national SAICM implementation plan commenced					
	Indicate, for each of the five categories of objectives set out in the SAICM Overarching Policy Strategy,					None. There is no action plan.

C O O R D I N A T	which programmes, projects or activities have been undertaken by your Government					
	Actions taken so far					None

C O O R D I N A T	Existence of mechanisms for coordination among conventions		☹			
	Measures in national development plans and strategies to ensure coherence among conventions and to facilitate the provision of aid by donors		☹			
	Coordination between donors to ensure consistent and non-duplicate assistance to Parties in their implementation of the Conventions		☹			
	Coherent technical assistance on chemicals and waste management among regional centres under all three conventions and SAICM		☹			

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Consideration on having common websites and documentation centres



PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO

Question		Yes	No	UD	NA	Remarks
S T O K C H O L M	Country is Party of the Convention	☺				
	National Focal Point has been nominated	☺				
	National Implementation Plan developed	☺				
	Difficulties in the development of the Implementation Plan		☺			
	Financial assistance from GEF to develop the NIP (for developing countries)				—	Monaco is a developed country.
	NIP transmitted to the Conference of the Parties	☺				Transmitted on December 12 th , 2006
	Difficulties in the implementation of the National Plan		☺			
	Measures to eliminate the import, export, production and/or use of chemicals listed in Annex A of the Convention	☺				There is no production or intentional use of these substances on the territory of the Principality of Monaco (the articles in use containing PCBs are exempt Industries in the territory of the Principality of Monaco do not produce POPs. Furthermore, the Principality of Monaco and the French formed a customs union. As a result, there can be no export or import of POPs banned in France. Finally, it should be noted that there is not agricultural activity in the Principality of Monaco. Actually, the pesticides can be used on national territory are only for maintenance of parks and pleasure gardens, public or private.
Measures to restrict the import, export, production and/or use of chemicals listed in Annex B of the Convention				—	Not applicable in Monaco.	

Has your country registered for an exemption (Article 4)				—	Not applicable in Monaco.
Measures to identify, characterize and address the release of chemicals listed in Annex C	😊				
Difficulties in the implementation of such measures		😊			
Evaluation of the current and projected releases derived from anthropogenic sources of chemicals listed in Annex C	😊				
Strategies for identifying stockpiles of chemicals listed in Annex A or B	😊				
Strategies for identifying products and articles in use and wastes containing chemicals listed in Annex A, B or C	😊				
Legislative or/and administrative measures to manage stockpiles in a safe efficient and environmentally sound manner	😊				
Legislative or/and administrative measures on the management of wastes containing a chemical listed in Annex A, B or C	😊				
Strategies for identifying sites contaminated by chemicals listed in Annex A, B or C of the Convention				—	Not applicable in Monaco.
Production, import and/or export of chemicals listed in Annex A and B		😊			
Has your country submitted a report* on DDT uses		✓			Monaco does not use DDT.
Existence of information exchange mechanisms		😞			The Principality of Monaco has not undertaken to date campaign information, awareness and public education with regard to POPs.

The elimination of these pollutants is mainly by the regulation. In contrast to other areas such as the fight against excess waste, the abuse of drinking water or contributing to air

					pollution by an inappropriate personal conduct, for which awareness actions were undertaken Monaco, the contribution of the public to reduce emissions of POPs could be limited (it should be noted that the incentive to limit the production of waste recycled by residents has reduced emissions of some POPs during the incineration of such waste).
National focal point for the exchange of information designated		☹			See above.
Measures on public information, awareness and education		☹			See above.
Measures on research, development and monitoring		☹			The Principality of Monaco does not have a university or private research works in these areas. However, monitoring of emissions of dioxins and furans is in place at the incineration plant and a program of measurement and modelling of the release of these substances in the environment has been conducted during the years 2005, 2006 , 2007 and 2008.
Contribution to international programmes or networks, such as the Global Monitoring Plan				—	
Measures to provide technical assistance to another Contracting Party to the Convention		☹			
Technical assistance received		✓			Monaco is a developed country.
Measures to provide financial support and incentives to activities intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention				—	In Monaco, the Royal government which holds the functions of budgets as required and subject to a favourable vote by the National Council
Are those measures in accordance with the NIP?				—	
Measures to provide financial resources for enabling developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to meet the requirements of the Convention		☹			
Provided financial resources to assist developing country Parties and/or Parties with economies in transition in the implementation of the Convention		☹			




through other bilateral, regional and multilateral sources or channels					
Has your country submitted any review proposal to the Convention for listing new chemicals		☹️			
Strategies for identifying stockpiles containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs	😊				
Strategies for identifying products and articles in use and wastes containing or contaminated with greater than 50 ppm PCB	😊				
Legislative or administrative measures to ensure articles containing PCBs are managed properly	😊				
Strategies for identifying sites contaminated with PCBs				—	Not applicable in Monaco.
Measures to manage stockpiles containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs in a safe and environmentally sound manner	😊				
Measures to identify and label all equipment in use containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs				—	The equipment containing PCBs has been removed and treated.
Measures to identify all wastes liable to contain greater than 50 ppm PCBs (transformer oils in drums or reservoirs)				—	The equipment containing PCBs has been removed and treated.
Have all depositories for equipment and wastes containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs been identified, labelled and secured?				—	The equipment containing PCBs has been removed and treated.
Are all identified wastes containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs stored in leak-proof containers?				—	The equipment containing PCBs has been removed and treated.
Existence of buildings and/or soil contaminated by leakage of equipment and/or waste containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs		😊			




	Plan for the management, phase-out and disposal of PCBs	☺				
	Difficulties with the implementation of the plan for management, phase-out and disposal of PCBs		☺			
	Measures implemented of those mentioned in Annex A, Part II, subparagraph (b) of the Stockholm Convention	☺				
	Production of PCBs prior to entrance into force of the Stockholm Convention		☺			
	Import/export for disposal of equipment or articles containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs		☺			
	Stockpiles of POPs	☹				
	Unintentional emissions of POPs	☹				



R O	Country is Party of the Convention		☹			Convention neither signed not ratified.
	Designated National Authority (DNA) has been nominated		☹			Convention neither signed not ratified.



T T E R D A M	What does the National Authority work in?				—	
	Interministerial or inter-institutional coordination agreements put in place		☹			Convention neither signed not ratified.
	Regulatory decisions of chemicals included in Annex III and subject to the PIC procedure have been approved		☹			Convention neither signed not ratified.
	Regulatory decisions notified to the Secretariat		☹			Convention neither signed not ratified.
	Existence of mechanisms to control imports and exports of chemicals		☹			Convention neither signed not ratified.
	Mechanisms to communicate the import responses contained in the PIC Circular to potential exporters		☹			Convention neither signed not ratified.
	Access to information on human and environmental poisoning incidents involving pesticides		☹			Convention neither signed not ratified.
	Recommendation of new chemicals for Annex III has been made		☹			Convention neither signed not ratified.



B A S E	Country is Party of the Convention	☺			—	
	Focal Point and Competent Authority has been nominated	☺				
	Existence of national definition of waste			✓		
	Existence of national definition of hazardous waste			✓		

L	Has de amendment to the Basel Convention been implemented in your country?					
	Existence of restrictions on the Transboundary Movement of Wastes					
	Notification and Movement document forms of the Basel Convention used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of wastes			✓		
	Border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of wastes established					
	Measures taken for the reduction and elimination of the generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes				—	
	Measures taken for the reduction of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes				—	

S A I	National profile has been prepared					
	Focal Point has been nominated					
	Interministerial or inter-institutional coordination arrangements have been put in place					

C M	Meetings of national stakeholders have been convened					
	Work on preparing a national SAICM implementation plan commenced					
	Indicate, for each of the five categories of objectives set out in the SAICM Overarching Policy Strategy, which programmes, projects or activities have been undertaken by your Government					—
	Actions taken so far					—

C O O R D I N A T I O N A L	Existence of mechanisms for coordination among conventions					
	Measures in national development plans and strategies to ensure coherence among conventions and to facilitate the provision of aid by donors					
	Coordination between donors to ensure consistent and non-duplicate assistance to Parties in their implementation of the Conventions					—

N A T I O N	Coherent technical assistance on chemicals and waste management among regional centres under all three conventions and SAICM					
	Consideration on having common websites and documentation centres					

MONTENEGRO

MONTENEGRO					
Question	Yes	No	UD	NA	Remarks
S T O K C H O L M	Country is Party of the Convention		☹		
	National Focal Point has been nominated				—
	National Implementation Plan developed			✓	
	Difficulties in the development of the Implementation Plan	☹			
	Financial assistance from GEF to develop the NIP (for developing countries)	😊			
					<p>The NIP for Stockholm Convention is under development. This process is at final stage. It is expected to have NIP approved by the Government of Montenegro until middle of 2009. NIP will provide all relevant information, including assessments of the existing stockpiles for each of POPs substances which existence is registered in Montenegro, as well as the Action Plans that contain related measures for their storage and phasing out. Once NIP is approved all relevant information can be proceeded on. Since certain numbers of related information are missing, data requested in this Questionnaire can not be forwarded.</p> <p>According to the information collected up to the now, it can be said that technical assistance will be necessary regarding collection of the PCB and elimination of the stockpiles formed in such a manner. Unintentional emission of the certain POPs substances is also among highest priorities for which Montenegro will need technical assistance in order to provide the adequate response.</p> <p>The GEF allocated about 150 000 USD for development of the NIP Montenegro, from the total allocation to Serbia and Montenegro in the amount of 499 000 USD. After getting independence, and successful preparation of the First draft of NIP, GEF allocated the additional amount of 50 000 USD.</p> <p>In Montenegro UNEP is Implementing agency for this project (David Piper acts as the Coordinator for project activities in Montenegro). Centre for ecotoxicological researches is the responsible national institution that acts as the Unit for Project realization</p>

NIP transmitted to the Conference of the Parties			✓		The plan is to inform next COP meeting to be held in spring 2009 about state of the art regarding development of the NIP for Stockholm Convention, if final document is not finished until the meeting. Otherwise in the phase of preparation of participation of the Delegation of the Government of Montenegro at the forthcoming COP meeting, the document will be submitted to the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention in a due time.
Difficulties in the implementation of the National Plan	😊				The certain number of the difficulties have been identified for each of the POPs substances which existence in Montenegro has been identified. They are mainly linked to the technical capacity building to deal with chemical management, including application of the SAICM, as well as to provide realization of the measures for POPs substances final phasing out and elimination in the manners that are identified in the NIP .
Measures to eliminate the import, export, production and/or use of chemicals listed in Annex A of the Convention	😊				
Measures to restrict the import, export, production and/or use of chemicals listed in Annex B of the Convention				—	
Has your country registered for an exemption (Article 4)				—	
Measures to identify, characterize and address the release of chemicals listed in Annex C				—	
Difficulties in the implementation of such measures				—	
Evaluation of the current and projected releases derived from anthropogenic sources of chemicals listed in Annex C				—	
Strategies for identifying stockpiles of chemicals listed in Annex A or B				—	
Strategies for identifying products and articles in use and wastes containing chemicals listed in Annex A, B or C				—	

Legislative or/and administrative measures to manage stockpiles in a safe efficient and environmentally sound manner				—	
Legislative or/and administrative measures on the management of wastes containing a chemical listed in Annex A, B or C				—	
Strategies for identifying sites contaminated by chemicals listed in Annex A, B or C of the Convention				—	
Production, import and/or export of chemicals listed in Annex A and B				—	
Has your country submitted a report* on DDT uses				—	
Existence of information exchange mechanisms				—	
National focal point for the exchange of information designated				—	
Measures on public information, awareness and education				—	
Measures on research, development and monitoring				—	
Contribution to international programmes or networks, such as the Global Monitoring Plan				—	
Measures to provide technical assistance to another Contracting Party to the Convention				—	
Technical assistance received				—	
Measures to provide financial support and incentives to activities intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention				—	
Are those measures in accordance with the NIP?				—	

Measures to provide financial resources for enabling developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to meet the requirements of the Convention				—	
Provided financial resources to assist developing country Parties and/or Parties with economies in transition in the implementation of the Convention through other bilateral, regional and multilateral sources or channels				—	
Has your country submitted any review proposal to the Convention for listing new chemicals				—	
Strategies for identifying stockpiles containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs				—	
Strategies for identifying products and articles in use and wastes containing or contaminated with greater than 50 ppm PCB				—	
Legislative or administrative measures to ensure articles containing PCBs are managed properly				—	
Strategies for identifying sites contaminated with PCBs				—	
Measures to manage stockpiles containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs in a safe and environmentally sound manner				—	
Measures to identify and label all equipment in use containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs				—	
Measures to identify all wastes liable to contain greater than 50 ppm PCBs (transformer oils in drums or reservoirs)				—	
Have all depositories for equipment and wastes containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs been identified,				—	

	labelled and secured?				
	Are all identified wastes containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs stored in leak-proof containers?			—	
	Existence of buildings and/or soil contaminated by leakage of equipment and/or waste containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs			—	
	Plan for the management, phase-out and disposal of PCBs			—	
	Difficulties with the implementation of the plan for management, phase-out and disposal of PCBs			—	
	Measures implemented of those mentioned in Annex A, Part II, subparagraph (b) of the Stockholm Convention			—	
	Production of PCBs prior to entrance into force of the Stockholm Convention			—	
	Import/export for disposal of equipment or articles containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs			—	
	Stockpiles of POPs			—	
	Unintentional emissions of POPs			—	

R	Country is Party of the Convention				—
O	Designated National Authority (DNA) has been nominated				—

T T E R D A M	What does the National Authority work in?				—	
	Interministerial or inter-institutional coordination agreements put in place				—	
	Regulatory decisions of chemicals included in Annex III and subject to the PIC procedure have been approved				—	
	Regulatory decisions notified to the Secretariat				—	
	Existence of mechanisms to control imports and exports of chemicals				—	
	Mechanisms to communicate the import responses contained in the PIC Circular to potential exporters				—	
	Access to information on human and environmental poisoning incidents involving pesticides				—	
	Recommendation of new chemicals for Annex III has been made				—	

B A S E L	Country is Party of the Convention	☺				
	Focal Point and Competent Authority has been nominated	☺				
	Existence of national definition of waste	☺				
	Existence of national definition of hazardous waste	☺				
	Has the amendment to the Basel Convention been implemented in your country?	☺				FR Yugoslavia has ratified the amendment to the Basel Convention (Decision III/1) as integral part of the Basel Convention (ratification instrument 22.11.2002). Montenegro succeeded to the Ban Amendment on 23 October 2006.

	Existence of restrictions on the Transboundary Movement of Wastes	😊				
	Notification and Movement document forms of the Basel Convention used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of wastes	😊				
	Border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of wastes established	😊				
	Measures taken for the reduction and elimination of the generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes	😊				Measures taken at the level of national strategies/policies.
	Measures taken for the reduction of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes				—	

S A I C M	National profile has been prepared		😞			
	Focal Point has been nominated				—	
	Interministerial or inter-institutional coordination arrangements have been put in place				—	
	Meetings of national stakeholders have been convened				—	
	Work on preparing a national SAICM implementation plan commenced				—	
	Indicate, for each of the five categories of objectives				—	

	set out in the SAICM Overarching Policy Strategy, which programmes, projects or activities have been undertaken by your Government					
	Actions taken so far				—	

C O O R D I N A T	Existence of mechanisms for coordination among conventions				—	
	Measures in national development plans and strategies to ensure coherence among conventions and to facilitate the provision of aid by donors				—	
	Coordination between donors to ensure consistent and non-duplicate assistance to Parties in their implementation of the Conventions				—	
	Coherent technical assistance on chemicals and waste management among regional centres under all three conventions and SAICM				—	

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Consideration on having common websites and documentation centres

—







SERBIA


SERBIA					
Question	Yes	No	UD	NA	Remarks
S Country is Party of the Convention		☹			
T National Focal Point has been nominated				—	
O National Implementation Plan developed				—	
K Difficulties in the development of the Implementation Plan				—	
C Financial assistance from GEF to develop the NIP (for developing countries)				—	
H NIP transmitted to the Conference of the Parties				—	
O Difficulties in the implementation of the National Plan				—	
L Measures to eliminate the import, export, production and/or use of chemicals listed in Annex A of the Convention				—	
M Measures to restrict the import, export, production and/or use of chemicals listed in Annex B of the Convention				—	
Has your country registered for an exemption (Article 4)				—	
Measures to identify, characterize and address the release of chemicals listed in Annex C				—	
Difficulties in the implementation of such measures				—	

Evaluation of the current and projected releases derived from anthropogenic sources of chemicals listed in Annex C				—	
Strategies for identifying stockpiles of chemicals listed in Annex A or B				—	
Strategies for identifying products and articles in use and wastes containing chemicals listed in Annex A, B or C				—	
Legislative or/and administrative measures to manage stockpiles in a safe efficient and environmentally sound manner				—	
Legislative or/and administrative measures on the management of wastes containing a chemical listed in Annex A, B or C				—	
Strategies for identifying sites contaminated by chemicals listed in Annex A, B or C of the Convention				—	
Production, import and/or export of chemicals listed in Annex A and B				—	
Has your country submitted a report* on DDT uses				—	
Existence of information exchange mechanisms				—	
National focal point for the exchange of information designated				—	
Measures on public information, awareness and education				—	
Measures on research, development and monitoring				—	
Contribution to international programmes or networks, such as the Global Monitoring Plan				—	

Measures to provide technical assistance to another Contracting Party to the Convention				—	
Technical assistance received				—	
Measures to provide financial support and incentives to activities intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention				—	
Are those measures in accordance with the NIP?				—	
Measures to provide financial resources for enabling developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to meet the requirements of the Convention				—	
Provided financial resources to assist developing country Parties and/or Parties with economies in transition in the implementation of the Convention through other bilateral, regional and multilateral sources or channels				—	
Has your country submitted any review proposal to the Convention for listing new chemicals				—	
Strategies for identifying stockpiles containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs				—	
Strategies for identifying products and articles in use and wastes containing or contaminated with greater than 50 ppm PCB				—	
Legislative or administrative measures to ensure articles containing PCBs are managed properly				—	
Strategies for identifying sites contaminated with PCBs				—	
Measures to manage stockpiles containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs in a safe and environmentally sound				—	

manner					
Measures to identify and label all equipment in use containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs				—	
Measures to identify all wastes liable to contain greater than 50 ppm PCBs (transformer oils in drums or reservoirs)				—	
Have all depositories for equipment and wastes containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs been identified, labelled and secured?				—	
Are all identified wastes containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs stored in leak-proof containers?				—	
Existence of buildings and/or soil contaminated by leakage of equipment and/or waste containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs				—	
Plan for the management, phase-out and disposal of PCBs				—	
Difficulties with the implementation of the plan for management, phase-out and disposal of PCBs				—	
Measures implemented of those mentioned in Annex A, Part II, subparagraph (b) of the Stockholm Convention				—	
Production of PCBs prior to entrance into force of the Stockholm Convention				—	
Import/export for disposal of equipment or articles containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs				—	
Stockpiles of POPs				—	
Unintentional emissions of POPs				—	

R O T T E R D A M	Country is Party of the Convention					
	Designated National Authority (DNA) has been nominated					
	What does the National Authority work in?					Environment
	Interministerial or inter-institutional coordination agreements put in place					
	Regulatory decisions of chemicals included in Annex III and subject to the PIC procedure have been approved					For a number of chemicals listed in Annex III of the Convention in existing legislation are already decisions on the placing on the market (including import) of chemicals and for other chemicals, decision will be adopted within the new law on chemicals, plant protection products and biocidal products as well as corresponding subsidiary legislation.
	Regulatory decisions notified to the Secretariat					The Secretariat shall be notified upon adoption of the Bill on Chemicals and the Law on Ratification of Rotterdam Convention
	Existence of mechanisms to control imports and exports of chemicals	✓				There is a control of chemical imports and exports but this control is not in line with obligation from Rotterdam convention. It will be adopted together with new law on chemicals adoption and adoption of law for RC ratification.
	Mechanisms to communicate the import responses contained in the PIC Circular to potential exporters				✓	The mechanism is under the development procedure. It will be adopted together with new law on chemicals adoption and adoption of law for RC ratification.
	Access to information on human and environmental poisoning incidents involving pesticides		✓			Some data exist but not systematically collected and analyzed.
Recommendation of new chemicals for Annex III has been made					Serbia is not Party to the Convention. Also there are not so many activities related to risk assessment in the country we are mostly rely on EU risk assessments and risk managements (e.g. restriction).	





B	Country is Party of the Convention			✓	—	
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A S E L	Focal Point and Competent Authority has been nominated	☺			Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning of Republic Serbia Dertment for Waste Management, Omladinskih brigade 1, str. 11070 Novi Beograd. Adviser in Department for Waste Management penka.nikolovski@ekoplan.gov.rs
	Existence of national definition of waste	☺			The definition of waste and hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements are given in the Rule on Import, Export and Transit of Wastes (1999). There are two National lists of wastes with national label/code, harmonized with BC annexes and EU / OECD lists, with a few additions. These are (i) List of Hazardous wastes, and (ii) List of non-hazardous wastes (not exhibiting hazardous characteristics). The wastes from both lists are subject to transboundary movement permission and control
	Existence of national definition of hazardous waste	☺			In Parliament procedure are Law on Waste Management and Law on Packaging and Packaging waste. Under preparation is approximately twenty draft regulations regarding waste management (including waste streams), packaging and packaging waste will be according definition in EU Directives. In this moment The definition of waste and hazardous waste used for the purpose of transponder movements are given in the Rule on Import, Export and Transit of Wastes (1999). There are two National lists of wastes with national label/code, harmonized with BC annexes and EU / OECD lists, with a few additions. These are (i) List of Hazardous wastes, and (ii) List of non-hazardous wastes (not exhibiting hazardous characteristics). The wastes from both lists are subject to transboundary movement permission and control.
	Has de amendment to the Basel Convention been implemented in your country?	☺			Republic of Serbia has ratified the amendment to the Basel Convention (Decision III/1) as integral part of the Basel Convention (ratification instruments 22.11.2002).
	Existence of restrictions on the Transboundary Movement of Wastes	☺			
	Notification and Movement document forms of the Basel Convention used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of wastes	☺			

	Border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of wastes established	😊			
	Measures taken for the reduction and elimination of the generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes	😊			Measures taken at the level of national strategies/policies: National Strategy for Wastes on Republic of Serbia level is adopted in 2003. National Strategy is basic document providing conditions for the rational and sustainable republic waste management. In the following phase, the Strategy has to be supported by several implementation plans for collecting, transport, treatment and disposal of controlled waste. The strategy covers waste management legal framework, policy analyses, waste management options, strategies, priority activities and instruments.
	Measures taken for the reduction of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes	😊			Measures taken at the level of national strategies/policies: National Strategy for Wastes on Republic of Serbia level is adopted in 2003. National Strategy is basic document providing conditions for the rational and sustainable republic waste management. In the following phase, the Strategy has to be supported by several implementation plans for collecting, transport, treatment and disposal of controlled waste. The strategy covers waste management legal framework, policy analyses, waste management options, strategies, priority activities and instruments.

S A I C M	National profile has been prepared			✓	
	Focal Point has been nominated	😊			
	Interministerial or inter-institutional coordination arrangements have been put in place				—
	Meetings of national stakeholders have been convened				—
	Work on preparing a national SAICM implementation	😊			

C O O R D I N A T	plan commenced					
	Indicate, for each of the five categories of objectives set out in the SAICM Overarching Policy Strategy, which programmes, projects or activities have been undertaken by your Government					—
	Actions taken so far					—




C O O R D I N A T	Existence of mechanisms for coordination among conventions					
	Measures in national development plans and strategies to ensure coherence among conventions and to facilitate the provision of aid by donors					
	Coordination between donors to ensure consistent and non-duplicate assistance to Parties in their implementation of the Conventions					
	Coherent technical assistance on chemicals and waste management among regional centres under all three conventions and SAICM					

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SYRIA

		Yes	No	UD	NA	Remarks
S T O K C H O L M	Country is Party of the Convention	☺				
	National Focal Point has been nominated	☺				
	National Implementation Plan developed	☺				
	Difficulties in the development of the Implementation Plan	☹				Some Administration obstacles (inside and outside).
	Financial assistance from GEF to develop the NIP (for developing countries)	☺				GEF, UNEP
	NIP transmitted to the Conference of the Parties		☹			Syria affirms that it would submit it under January 2009.
	Difficulties in the implementation of the National Plan				—	
	Measures to eliminate the import, export, production and/or use of chemicals listed in Annex A of the Convention	☺				They are prohibited.
	Measures to restrict the import, export, production and/or use of chemicals listed in Annex B of the Convention	☺				They are prohibited.
	Has your country registered for an exemption (Article 4)		✓			
Measures to identify, characterize and address the release of chemicals listed in Annex C	☺				Developed as part of the implementation called for in Article 7 of the Convention.	
Difficulties in the implementation of such measures				—		

Evaluation of the current and projected releases derived from anthropogenic sources of chemicals listed in Annex C		☹️			
Strategies for identifying stockpiles of chemicals listed in Annex A or B	😊				As a part of the National Implementation Plan development process.
Strategies for identifying products and articles in use and wastes containing chemicals listed in Annex A, B or C	😊				As a part of the National Implementation Plan development process.
Legislative or/and administrative measures to manage stockpiles in a safe efficient and environmentally sound manner	😊				
Legislative or/and administrative measures on the management of wastes containing a chemical listed in Annex A, B or C	😊				
Strategies for identifying sites contaminated by chemicals listed in Annex A, B or C of the Convention		☹️			
Production, import and/or export of chemicals listed in Annex A and B		😊			
Has your country submitted a report* on DDT uses		✓			Syria does not use DDT.
Existence of information exchange mechanisms	😊				
National focal point for the exchange of information designated	😊				
Measures on public information, awareness and education	😊				
Measures on research, development and monitoring	😊				In the following area: sources and releases into the environment, and presence, levels and trends in humans and the environment.
Contribution to international programmes or networks, such as the Global Monitoring Plan	😊				WHO for Human milk

Measures to provide technical assistance to another Contracting Party to the Convention					
Technical assistance received					
Measures to provide financial support and incentives to activities intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention					
Are those measures in accordance with the NIP?					
Measures to provide financial resources for enabling developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to meet the requirements of the Convention		✓			Syria is a developing country.
Provided financial resources to assist developing country Parties and/or Parties with economies in transition in the implementation of the Convention through other bilateral, regional and multilateral sources or channels		✓			Syria is a developing country.
Has your country submitted any review proposal to the Convention for listing new chemicals					
Strategies for identifying stockpiles containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs					As a part of the NIP.
Strategies for identifying products and articles in use and wastes containing or contaminated with greater than 50 ppm PCB					As a part of the NIP.
Legislative or administrative measures to ensure articles containing PCBs are managed properly					
Strategies for identifying sites contaminated with PCBs					
Measures to manage stockpiles containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs in a safe and environmentally sound					

manner					
Measures to identify and label all equipment in use containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs	😊				But work has to be completed.
Measures to identify all wastes liable to contain greater than 50 ppm PCBs (transformer oils in drums or reservoirs)		😞			
Have all depositories for equipment and wastes containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs been identified, labelled and secured?		😞			
Are all identified wastes containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs stored in leak-proof containers?		😞			
Existence of buildings and/or soil contaminated by leakage of equipment and/or waste containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs	😞				Especially in the location of the transformers maintenance.
Plan for the management, phase-out and disposal of PCBs	😊				Developed as a part of the National Implementation Plan.
Difficulties with the implementation of the plan for management, phase-out and disposal of PCBs				—	
Measures implemented of those mentioned in Annex A, Part II, subparagraph (b) of the Stockholm Convention				—	
Production of PCBs prior to entrance into force of the Stockholm Convention	😊				
Import/export for disposal of equipment or articles containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs				—	
Stockpiles of POPs				—	
Unintentional emissions of POPs				—	

R O T E R D A M	Country is Party of the Convention	😊				
	Designated National Authority (DNA) has been nominated	😊				
	What does the National Authority work in?				—	
	Interministerial or inter-institutional coordination agreements put in place	😊				
	Regulatory decisions of chemicals included in Annex III and subject to the PIC procedure have been approved	😊				
	Regulatory decisions notified to the Secretariat	😊				
	Existence of mechanisms to control imports and exports of chemicals	😊				
	Mechanisms to communicate the import responses contained in the PIC Circular to potential exporters	😊				But needs to be improved.
	Access to information on human and environmental poisoning incidents involving pesticides	😊				There is cooperation with the national poisoning centre.
	Recommendation of new chemicals for Annex III has been made		😞			

B A S	Country is Party of the Convention	😊				
	Focal Point and Competent Authority has been nominated	😊				
	Existence of national definition of waste				—	

E L	Existence of national definition of hazardous waste	😊				
	Has de amendment to the Basel Convention been implemented in your country?	😊				
	Existence of restrictions on the Transboundary Movement of Wastes	😊				
	Notification and Movement document forms of the Basel Convention used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of wastes	😊				
	Border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of wastes established				—	
	Measures taken for the reduction and elimination of the generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes	😊				Measures taken at the level of National strategies/policies, legislation, regulations and guidelines, and measures taken by industries/waste generators.
	Measures taken for the reduction of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes	😊				Measures taken at the level of National strategies/policies, legislation, regulations and guidelines, and measures taken by industries/waste generators.

S A I	National profile has been prepared			✓		
	Focal Point has been nominated	😊				
	Interministerial or inter-institutional coordination	😊				












C M	arrangements have been put in place				
	Meetings of national stakeholders have been convened	😊			
	Work on preparing a national SAICM implementation plan commenced	😊			Syria prepares a national plan with support from SAICM & UNITAR.
	Indicate, for each of the five categories of objectives set out in the SAICM Overarching Policy Strategy, which programmes, projects or activities have been undertaken by your Government	😊			Syria reports to have taken projects or activities in the following areas: risk reduction, knowledge and information, governance, capacity-building and technical cooperation, and illegal international traffic. However, actual programmes are not specified in the questionnaire.
	Actions taken so far				—

C O O R	Existence of mechanisms for coordination among conventions	😊			
	Measures in national development plans and strategies to ensure coherence among conventions and to facilitate the provision of aid by donors				—

D I N A T I O N	Coordination between donors to ensure consistent and non-duplicate assistance to Parties in their implementation of the Conventions				—	
	Coherent technical assistance on chemicals and waste management among regional centres under all three conventions and SAICM	😊				
	Consideration on having common websites and documentation centres		😞			


TURKEY



	Question	Yes	No	UD	NA	Remarks
S T O K C H O L M	Country is Party of the Convention		☹			
	National Focal Point has been nominated	☺				
	National Implementation Plan developed	☺				
	Difficulties in the development of the Implementation Plan		☺			
	Financial assistance from GEF to develop the NIP (for developing countries)	☺				Implemented by UNIDO.
	NIP transmitted to the Conference of the Parties		☹			Turkey has to complete the ratification process before transmitting it.
	Difficulties in the implementation of the National Plan		☺			
	Measures to eliminate the import, export, production and/or use of chemicals listed in Annex A of the Convention	☺				
	Measures to restrict the import, export, production and/or use of chemicals listed in Annex B of the Convention	☺				
	Has your country registered for an exemption (Article 4)		✓			
	Measures to identify, characterize and address the release of chemicals listed in Annex C	☺				Developed as a part of the National Implementation Plan.
	Difficulties in the implementation of such measures	☹				Turkey needs financial ant technical support for implementation of these plans.

Evaluation of the current and projected releases derived from anthropogenic sources of chemicals listed in Annex C					Turkey needs to carry out further studies of the evaluation of the current and projected releases derived from anthropogenic sources of the chemicals listed in Annex C.
Strategies for identifying stockpiles of chemicals listed in Annex A or B					
Strategies for identifying products and articles in use and wastes containing chemicals listed in Annex A, B or C					
Legislative or/and administrative measures to manage stockpiles in a safe efficient and environmentally sound manner					As a candidate country to access EU, my country prepared and published a By-Law on Control of Polychlorinated biphenyls and Polychlorinated terphenyls (Date:27/12/2007) This by-law regulates inventory, interim storage, handling, disposal and decontamination of polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls and its wastes.
Legislative or/and administrative measures on the management of wastes containing a chemical listed in Annex A, B or C					As a candidate country to access EU, my country prepared and published a By-Law on Control of Polychlorinated biphenyls and Polychlorinated terphenyls (Date:27/12/2007) This by-law regulates inventory, interim storage, handling, disposal and decontamination of polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls and its wastes.
Strategies for identifying sites contaminated by chemicals listed in Annex A, B or C of the Convention					
Production, import and/or export of chemicals listed in Annex A and B					
Has your country submitted a report* on DDT uses				—	
Existence of information exchange mechanisms					Turkey's National Implementation Plan includes a specific part due to information exchange, but its implementation has not been started.
National focal point for the exchange of information designated					
Measures on public information, awareness and education					
Measures on research, development and monitoring					In the following areas: Sources and releases into the environment; Presence, levels and

				trends in humans and the environment; Environmental transport, fate and transformation; Effects on human health and the environment. In addition to these measures Turkey has planned various activities in the research, development and monitoring needs of the country, such us: to develop institutional and research capacity to manage POPs; to identify appropriate laboratories to monitor all POPs activities; to upgrade three laboratories capable of analyzing Annexes A, B and C chemicals; to undertake proper management of data; to establish mechanism for quality assurance and control of monitoring activities.
Contribution to international programmes or networks, such as the Global Monitoring Plan		☹		
Measures to provide technical assistance to another Contracting Party to the Convention	😊			
Technical assistance received		☹		After the implementation of the NIP, Turkey will be needing this kind of assistance.
Measures to provide financial support and incentives to activities intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention	😊			
Are those measures in accordance with the NIP?	😊			
Measures to provide financial resources for enabling developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to meet the requirements of the Convention		✓		Turkey is a developing country.
Provided financial resources to assist developing country Parties and/or Parties with economies in transition in the implementation of the Convention through other bilateral, regional and multilateral sources or channels		✓		Turkey is a developing country.
Has your country submitted any review proposal to the Convention for listing new chemicals		☹		








Strategies for identifying stockpiles containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs	☺				
Strategies for identifying products and articles in use and wastes containing or contaminated with greater than 50 ppm PCB	☺				
Legislative or administrative measures to ensure articles containing PCBs are managed properly	☺				
Strategies for identifying sites contaminated with PCBs	☺				
Measures to manage stockpiles containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs in a safe and environmentally sound manner	☺				
Measures to identify and label all equipment in use containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs	☺				According to By-Law on Control of Polychlorinated biphenyls and Polychlorinated terphenyls owner of PCBs or PCB containing equipment have to notify amount of PCB via the notification form in Annex
Measures to identify all wastes liable to contain greater than 50 ppm PCBs (transformer oils in drums or reservoirs)			✓		It will be clear in the second half of 2009.
Have all depositories for equipment and wastes containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs been identified, labelled and secured?		☹			
Are all identified wastes containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs stored in leak-proof containers?		☹			
Existence of buildings and/or soil contaminated by leakage of equipment and/or waste containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs		☺			
Plan for the management, phase-out and disposal of PCBs				—	
Difficulties with the implementation of the plan for				—	





R O	management, phase-out and disposal of PCBs					
	Measures implemented of those mentioned in Annex A, Part II, subparagraph (b) of the Stockholm Convention				—	
	Production of PCBs prior to entrance into force of the Stockholm Convention					
	Import/export for disposal of equipment or articles containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs				—	
	Stockpiles of POPs				—	
	Unintentional emissions of POPs					


R O	Country is Party of the Convention					
	Designated National Authority (DNA) has been					





T T E R D A M	nominated					
	What does the National Authority work in?					Agriculture, environment, health.
	Interministerial or inter-institutional coordination agreements put in place	😊				
	Regulatory decisions of chemicals included in Annex III and subject to the PIC procedure have been approved	😊				
	Regulatory decisions notified to the Secretariat		✓			Only pesticide and pesticide formulations have been informed to FAO.
	Existence of mechanisms to control imports and exports of chemicals		✓			Only for import.
	Mechanisms to communicate the import responses contained in the PIC Circular to potential exporters		☹️			
	Access to information on human and environmental poisoning incidents involving pesticides	😊				
Recommendation of new chemicals for Annex III has been made		☹️				

B A S	Country is Party of the Convention	😊				
	Focal Point and Competent Authority has been nominated	😊				
	Existence of national definition of waste	😊				

E L	Existence of national definition of hazardous waste					
	Has de amendment to the Basel Convention been implemented in your country?					
	Existence of restrictions on the Transboundary Movement of Wastes					
	Notification and Movement document forms of the Basel Convention used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of wastes					
	Border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of wastes established					
	Measures taken for the reduction and elimination of the generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes					Information on the following areas: national strategies/policies, legislation, regulations and guidelines, economic instruments/initiatives, measures taken by industry/waster generators.
	Measures taken for the reduction of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes					Information on the following areas: national strategies/policies, legislation, regulations and guidelines, economic instruments/initiatives, measures taken by industry/waster generators.

S A I C	National profile has been prepared					
	Focal Point has been nominated					
	Interministerial or inter-institutional coordination arrangements have been put in place					
	Meetings of national stakeholders have been convened					

M	Work on preparing a national SAICM implementation plan commenced					
	Indicate, for each of the five categories of objectives set out in the SAICM Overarching Policy Strategy, which programmes, projects or activities have been undertaken by your Government				—	
	Actions taken so far					A By-law on Restriction of Production, Marketing and Use of Certain Hazardous Substances, Preparations and Articles” was published on 26 December 2008. This By-law includes restrictions on asbestos, PCT, PCB, PBB.

C O O R D I N A T I O N A L	Existence of mechanisms for coordination among conventions					
	Measures in national development plans and strategies to ensure coherence among conventions and to facilitate the provision of aid by donors					
	Coordination between donors to ensure consistent and non-duplicate assistance to Parties in their implementation of the Conventions					
	Coherent technical assistance on chemicals and waste management among regional centres under all three conventions and SAICM					

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Consideration on having common websites and documentation centres



Turkey has websites and documentation centres relevant to three conventions at national level on chemicals and wastes. For wastes and industrial chemicals Ministry of Environment and Forestry and for pesticides Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs has websites.



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