|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| C:\Users\UNITAR-CWM75Z5362\Desktop\CWM Docs\CWM\UNITAR_Logo_Blue-png.png |  |  | **Short-GEF logo colored NOTAG transparent** | UNEP_logo |  |

**Global Project on the Implementation of Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTR) as a tool for Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP) reporting, dissemination and awareness raising for Belarus, Cambodia, Ecuador, Kazakhstan, Moldova and Peru**

**First Steering Committee Meeting and Inception Workshop**

**Madrid, 26-28 November 2015**

**Obligations under the MEAs addressed by PRTRs**

1. This GEF funded project has been designed to assist countries to comply with a number of obligations under the Stockholm Convention. Additionally, in November 2013 the Minamata Convention text was adopted. The Minamata Convention includes a number of articles where PRTRs can be used.

**Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants**

1. The Stockholm Convention (SC) on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) requires Parties to exchange information (Article 9), facilitate public information, awareness and education (Article 10), to report to the Secretariat (Article 15) and periodically update implementation plans (Article 7) and Article 11 encourages Parties to undertake appropriate monitoring pertaining to POPs.
2. Article 10 of the SC explicitly acknowledges the value of Pollutant Release and Transfers Registers (PRTRs) for the collection and dissemination of information on estimates of the annual quantities of the chemicals listed in Annex A, B or C that are released of disposed of.

**Minamata Convention on Mercury**

1. The Minamata Convention on mercury requires Parties to exchange information (Article 17), promote public information, awareness and eduction (Article 18), promote research, development and monitoring (Article 19), update Implementation Plans (Article 20), and prepare reports to the Secretariat (Article 21).
2. Article 18 of the Minamata Convention explicitly mentions the development of mechanisms, such as pollutant release and transfer registers where applicable, for the collection and dissemination of information on mercury.
3. Table 1 indicates the Articles that can be addressed by using PRTRs on both the Stockholm and MInamata Conventions.

**Kiev Protocol on PRTRs**

1. The Protocol is the first legally binding international instrument on pollutant release and transfer registers. Its objective is "to enhance public access to information through the establishment of coherent, nationwide pollutant release and transfer registers (PRTRs)."
2. Although regulating information on pollution, rather than pollution directly, the Protocol is expected to exert a significant downward pressure on levels of pollution, as no company will want to be identified as among the biggest polluters.
3. All States can participate in the Protocol, including those which not ratified the Aarhus Convention and those which are not members of the Economic Commission for Europe. It is by design an 'open' global protocol.
4. The Protocol became international law binding its Parties on 8 October 2009. The first session of the Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol was held on 20-22 April 2010 in Geneva, Switzerland, the second session on 3-4 July 2014 in Maastricht, Netherlands. Table 2 shows the SC Chemicals listed in the PRTR Kiev Protocol.

Table 1: PRTRs as a tool to address Chemicals related Conventions

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Convention requirement** | **Chemical-related Convention** |
| **Stockholm Convention** | **Minamata Convention** |
| **Exchange information:**PRTRs can make information available to any stakeholder and within the country, region and beyond | Article 9 | Article 17 |
| **Facilitate public information:** awareness and educationPRTRs in explicitly mentioned as a mechanism to facilitate access to information | Article 10 | Article 18 |
| **Promote research, development and monitoring**PRTRs are considered as monitoring tools on chemicals releases and transfer. PRTR information can be used for research purposes | Article 11 | Article 19 |
| **Update National Implementation Plans**Updating national inventories through PRTRs can assist to update National Implementation Plans  | Article 7 | Article 20 |
| **Report to the Secretariat**National reporting on emissions and releases of POPs and mercury can be achieved through PRTRs | Article 15 | Article 21 |

Table 2: List of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and List of Chemicals in Kiev Protocol

**Initial List of Persistent Organic Pollutants**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Annex in SC** | **Name** | **CAS Number** | **Exemptions** | **Kiev Protocol List** |
| A. Elimination | Aldrin | 309-00-2 | **Production** none**Use** as a local [ectoparasiticide](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ectoparasiticide) and insecticide | **x** |
| A. Elimination | Chlordane | 57-74-9 | **Production** by registered parties**Use** as a local ectoparasiticide, insecticide, termiticide (including in buildings, dams and roads) and as an additive in plywood adhesives | **x** |
| A. Elimination | Dieldrin | 60-57-1 | **Production** none**Use** in agricultural operations | **x** |
| A. Elimination | [Endrin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Endrin) | 72-20-8 | None | **x** |
| A. Elimination | [Heptachlor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heptachlor) | 76-44-8 | **Production** none**Use** as a termiticide (including in the structure of houses and underground), for organic treatment and in underground cable boxes |  |
| A. Elimination | [Hexachlorobenzene](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hexachlorobenzene) | 118-74-1 | **Production** by registered parties**Use** as a chemical intermediate and a solvent for pesticides | **x** |
| A. Elimination | [Mirex](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mirex) | 2385-85-5 | **Production** by registered parties**Use** as a termiticide | **x** |
| A. Elimination | [Toxaphene](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toxaphene) | 8001-35-2 | None | **x** |
| A. Elimination | [Polychlorinated biphenyls](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polychlorinated_biphenyls) (PCBs) | various | **Production** none**Use** in accordance with part II of Annex A | **x** |
| B. Restriction | [DDT](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DDT) | 50-29-3 | Disease vector control in accordance with Part II of Annex BProduction and use as an intermediate in the production of dicofol and other compounds | **x** |
| C. Unintentional Production | [Polychlorinated dibenzo-*p*-dioxins](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polychlorinated_dibenzodioxins) ("dioxins") and [polychlorinated dibenzofurans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polychlorinated_dibenzofurans) | various |   | **x** |
| C. Unintentional Production | [Polychlorinated biphenyls](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polychlorinated_biphenyls) (PCBs) | various |   | **x** |
| C. Unintentional Production | [Hexachlorobenzene](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hexachlorobenzene) | 118-74-1 |   | **x** |

**Added by the Fourth Conference of Parties, May 2009**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Annex in SC** | **Name** | **CAS Number** | **Exemptions** | **Kiev Protocol List** |
| A. Elimination | [α-Hexachlorocyclohexane](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane) | 319-84-6 | None |  |
| A. Elimination | [β-Hexachlorocyclohexane](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beta-hexachlorocyclohexane) | 319-85-7 | None |  |
| A. Elimination | [Chlordecone](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chlordecone) | 143-50-0 | None | **x** |
| A. Elimination | [Hexabromobiphenyl](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hexabromobiphenyl) | 36355-01-8 | None | **x** |
| A. Elimination | [Hexabromodiphenyl ether](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hexabromodiphenyl_ether)and [heptabromodiphenyl ether](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heptabromodiphenyl_ether) | various | **Production** none**Use** recycling and reuse of articles containing these compounds | **x** |
| A. Elimination | [Lindane](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lindane) ([gamma-hexachlorocyclohexane](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gamma-hexachlorocyclohexane) ) | 58-89-9 | **Production** none**Use** Human health pharmaceutical for control of head lice and scabies as second line treatment | **x** |
| A. Elimination & C. Unintentional Production | [Pentachlorobenzene](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pentachlorobenzene) | 608-93-5 | None | **x** |
| A. Elimination | [Tetrabromodiphenyl ether](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tetrabromodiphenyl_ether)and [pentabromodiphenyl ether](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pentabromodiphenyl_ether) | various | **Production** none**Use** recycling and reuse of articles containing these compounds |  |
| B. Restriction | [Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perfluorooctanesulfonic_acid) (PFOS), its [salts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salt_%28chemistry%29) and [perfluorooctanesulfonyl fluoride](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perfluorooctanesulfonyl_fluoride) (PFOSF) | various | **Production** for permitted uses**Use** various uses specified in part III of Annex B |  |

**Added by the Fifth Conference of Parties, May 2011**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Annex in SC** | **Name** | **CAS Number** | **Exemptions** | **Kiev Protocol List** |
| A. Elimination | Endosulfan | 115-29-7959-98-833213-65-9 | **Production** As allowed for the parties listed in the Register of specific exemptions**Use** Crop-pest complexes as listed in accordance with the provisions of part VI of Annex A. | **x** |

**Added by the Sixth Conference of Parties, April–May 2013**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Annex in SC** | **Name** | **CAS Number** | **Exemptions** | **Kiev Protocol List** |
| A. Elimination | [Hexabromocyclododecane](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hexabromocyclododecane) | 25637-99-43194-55-6134237-50-6134237-51-7134237-52-8 | **Production** As allowed for the parties listed in the Register in accordance with the provisions of Part VII of this Annex**Use** Expanded polystyrene and extruded polystyrene in buildings in accordance with the provisions of Part VII of this Annex. |  |