

出國報告(出國類別：開會)

參加聯合國巴塞爾、鹿特丹及斯德哥
爾摩三公約大會-斯德哥爾摩公約第
七次締約國大會

服務機關：行政院環境保護署

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摘要

「聯合國斯德哥爾摩公約第 7 次持久性有機污染物締約國大會(7th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention, COP7)於 2015 年 5 月 4 日至 5 月 15 日於瑞士日內瓦國際會議中心 International Conference Centre Geneva (CICG)舉行。本次會議達成多項決議，摘述如下：

- 一、決議通過將氯化萘(Chlorinated Naphthalene, 指 2~8 個氯原子)納入公約附件 A，並對生產作為產製氟化萘，包括八氟萘之中間原料及使用於氟化萘，包括八氟萘之生產給予特定豁免，亦列入附件 C 進行列管。
- 二、決議通過將五氯酚及其鹽類和酯類納入公約附件 A 進行列管，並對生產以及使用於電線杆和橫臂的五氯酚及其鹽類和酯類給予特定豁免。
- 三、決議通過將六氯-1,3-丁二烯列入公約附件 A 列管，不享有特定豁免。
- 四、由於全氟辛烷磺酸(Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, PFOS)特定豁免登記於 2015 年 8 月 26 日屆滿，因沒有任何締約方就地毯、皮革和服裝、紡織品和家居裝飾用品、紙和包裝、塗料和塗料添加劑，以及橡膠和塑膠向秘書處進行全氟辛烷磺酸、其鹽類和全氟辛基磺醯氟的生產和使用登記特定豁免，因此大會根據公約第 4 條第 9 款規定，決議通過未來將不再對締約方提供上述相關用途的”新”登記。
- 五、需注意到印度於 2014 年 3 月 10 日向秘書處提交特定豁免通知，說明印度在今後 10 年(至 2024 年 5 月 15 日)仍需繼續使用滴滴涕(4,4-Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane, DDT)作為產製大克蠊之中間原料及使用於生產大克蠊。
- 六、針對 DDT 繼續使用於病媒控制可接受用途，大會通過只有在當地無法獲得安全、有效且價廉的替代品情況下，才能將 DDT 用於室內滯留噴灑作業，以控制病媒。

未來將此次會議結論整合於我國「國家實施計畫(National Implementation Plan, NIP)」跨部會相關會議，提供相關部會研析接軌國際公約之管制措施，並做為本署未來相關施政之參考。

目錄

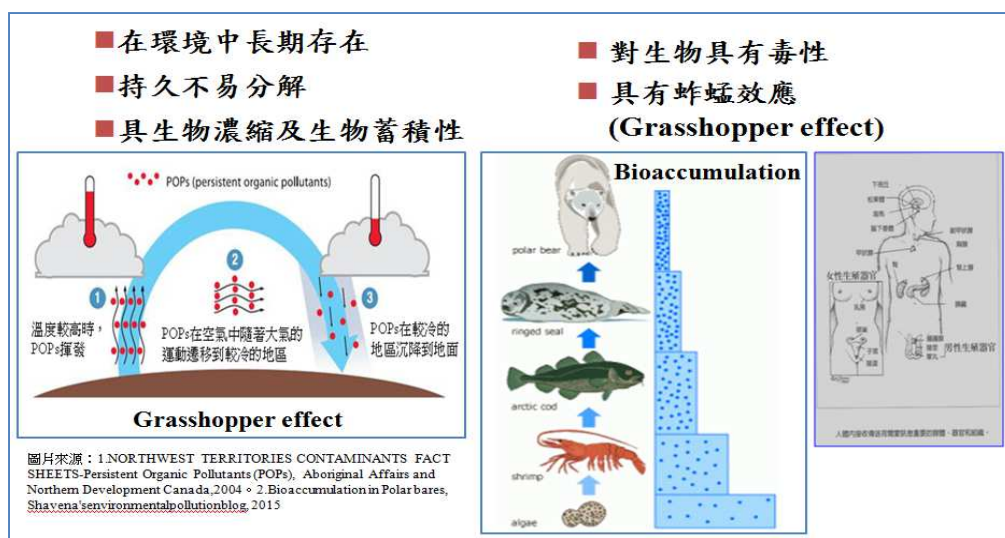
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壹、目的

持久性有機污染物(Persistent Organic Pollutants, POPs)具有慢性毒性及生物累積性，在環境中難以分解，可藉由不同環境介質跨國境長程傳輸等特性，如圖 1。聯合國於 1995 年為呼籲全球應針對持久性有機污染物採取一些必要的行動，開始研擬相關管制措施，於是有斯德哥爾摩公約，並且於 2004 年 5 月 17 日正式生效。截至 2015 年 6 月止共有 179 個締約國及組織。斯德哥爾摩公約自第三次締約國會議起，每 2 年召開締約國大會，研商持久性有機污染物各項管制及管理措施，今年為第七次締約國大會。

雖然我國非公約締約國，惟國際環保公約會議中做成的相關決議，將可能對我國經濟及國際貿易造成影響，我國亦積極克盡地球村成員責任，遵循公約法規，進行相關持久性有機污染物管制及調查。截至 2014 年底止，我國將斯德哥爾摩公約規定中 23 種持久性有機污染物(斯德哥爾摩公約列管 23 種物質及其管制規定詳表 1)全數納入國內法規管制，藉由本次參與會議，將國際上管制 POPs 之趨勢，納入毒性化學物質管制策略之重要參考，此外亦可瞭解國際未來之管理趨勢，供國內相關部會施政管理之參考。

我國透過跨部會整合已達斯德哥爾摩公約要求撰寫完成國家實施計畫(NIP)，透過參與此會議可與世界各國分享我國執行持久性有機污染物之努力與成果，使世界各國更能瞭解我國致力於環境保護之成果。



圖片來源：1.NORTHWEST TERRITORIES CONTAMINANTS FACT SHEETS-Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada,2004。2.Bioaccumulation in Polar bares, Shavena'senviromentalpollutionblog, 2015

圖 1 持久性有機污染物特性

表 1 截至 2014 年底止，斯德哥爾摩公約列管 POPs 規定

| 分類 | 有意產生或使用化學物質 | | 無意產生或使用化學物質 |
|-------------|--|---|--------------------------------|
| | 附件 A (需消除，必須禁止或採取必要的法律或行政手段消除) | 附件 B (需限制，必須採取措施，依照可接受用途或特定豁免嚴格限制) | 附件 C (需減少，必須採取措施減少化學品的無意排放) |
| 首批 2005 | 阿特靈、可氯丹、地特靈、安特靈、飛佈達、六氯苯、滅蟻樂、毒殺芬、多氯聯苯 ¹ | 滴滴涕 ⁴ | 戴奧辛、呋喃、多氯聯苯 ¹ 、六氯苯 |
| 第二批 2009 | α -六氯環己烷、 β -六氯環己烷、靈丹 ⁷ 、十氯酮、六溴聯苯 六溴二苯醚和七溴二苯醚 ² 、四溴二苯醚和五溴二苯醚 ² 、五氯苯 | 全氟辛烷磺酸及其鹽類 ⁵ 、全氟辛烷磺醯氟 ⁶ | 五氯苯 |
| 第三批 2011 | 安殺番 ³ | | |
| 第四批 2013 | 六溴環十二烷 ⁸ | | |

註：1.列附件 A 之多氯聯苯，係指使用中含多氯聯苯設備，如變壓器、容器或含有液體存積量的其他容器等，由於無法立即禁止使用，因此規定於 2025 年前在符合不洩漏之條件下，允許繼續使用含多氯聯苯之設備，2028 年前全面銷毀；而列附件 C 之多氯聯苯，係指無意產生多氯聯苯物質，如廢棄物焚燒、掩埋場焚燒。

2.仍准許其回收用途，並允許使用和最終處理利用含有或可能含有六溴二苯醚和七溴二苯醚、四溴二苯醚和五溴二苯醚的回收材料所生產之物品(如泡沫或塑膠產品)，但條件係回收和最終處理應採無害環境方式進行，不能為再利用而回收四溴二苯醚~七溴二苯醚。

3.安殺番含工業級安殺番、 α -、 β -安殺番及安殺番硫酸鹽。其中，工業級安殺番為 α -及 β -安殺番以 2:1~7:3 比例混合而成。公約針對部分特定作物(包括棉花、咖啡、茶葉、煙草、豆角、番茄、洋蔥、土豆、蘋果、芒果、水稻、小麥、辣椒、玉米、黃麻等)之蟲害給予生產及使用豁免。

4.因涉及部分國家仍用於病媒控制，故允許防疫使用。

5.鹽類項目包括：全氟辛烷磺酸鉀、全氟辛烷磺酸鋰、全氟辛烷磺酸鈹、全氟辛烷磺酸二乙醇鈹、全氟辛烷磺酸四乙基鈹、全氟辛烷磺酸二癸二甲基鈹。

6.全氟辛烷磺酸及其鹽類和全氟辛烷磺醯氟可使用在「可接受用途」與「例外豁免」。「可接受用途」包括：照相顯影、滅火泡沫、撲滅切葉蟻餌劑、半導體光阻劑和防反射塗層、化合物半導體蝕刻劑和陶瓷過濾器、航空液壓油、只用於閉環系統之金屬電鍍(硬金屬電鍍)、某些醫療設備(如乙烯四氟乙炔共聚物(ETFE)層和無線電不透明 ETFE 之生產、體外診斷醫療設備和 CCD 顏色過濾器)；而「例外豁免」包括：金屬電鍍、皮革和服飾、紡織品和室內裝飾、造紙和包裝，與橡膠及塑膠、半導體和液晶顯示器行業所用之光罩、某些彩色印機和彩色複印機的電氣和電子元件、用於控制紅火蟻和白蟻殺蟲劑、利用化學品生產石油、地毯、塗料和塗料添加劑。

7.靈丹可豁免作為人類健康藥物來控制頭蝨及治療疥瘡。

8.六溴環十二烷：針對建築物中的發泡聚苯乙烯(EPS)及壓出發泡成型聚苯乙烯(XPS)的生產與使用提供特定豁免。

貳、過程

一、行程

| 日期 | 地點 | 行程說明 |
|----------------|-------------------|---|
| 5月1日- 5月2日 | 臺北→英國倫敦 →瑞士日內瓦 | 搭機、轉機、前往瑞士日內瓦(在英國倫敦轉機) |
| 5月3日 | 瑞士日內瓦 | 辦理報到 |
| 5月4日- 5月8日 | 瑞士日內瓦 | 出席聯合國斯德哥爾摩公約第7次持久性有機污染物締約國大會(COP 7) 開會地點：瑞士日內瓦國際會議中心 International Conference Centre Geneva (CICG) |
| 5月9日- 5月10日 | 瑞士日內瓦→英國 倫敦→臺北 | 搭機、轉機、返回臺灣 |

二、主要議程

此次大會延續 2013 年辦理模式，整併包含巴塞爾(Basel Convention, BC)、鹿特丹(Rotterdam Convention, RC)和斯德哥爾摩(Stockholm Convention, SC)等三大化學品公約共同召開，並將三公約共同議題併入三公約共同會議(Joint sessions of the meetings of the conferences of the parties, JS)議程。環保署規劃參與持久性有機污染物相關之斯德哥爾摩公約時間主要於 2015 年 5 月 4 日至 5 月 8 日。三公約會議期程日期如下圖，而有關斯德哥爾摩公約第七次締約國大會議程主要為 5 月 5 日至 5 月 8 日，如附錄一：

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 第一週 | 2015 | 週一 5/4 | 週二 5/5 | 週三 5/6 | 週四 5/7 | 週五 5/8 | 週六 5/9 | 週日 5/10 |
| | 上午 | JS | JS | SC | SC | BC | BC | |
| | 下午 | JS | SC | SC | SC | SC | BC | |
| 第二週 | 2015 | 週一 5/11 | 週二 5/12 | 週三 5/13 | 週四 5/14 | 週五 5/15 | | |
| | 上午 | BC | RC | RC | RC | JS | | |
| | 下午 | BC | BC | RC | RC | JS | | |

- 註：1. Basel Convention Conference of the Parties(BC COP)巴塞爾公約締約國大會
2. Rotterdam Convention Conference of the Parties(RC COP)鹿特丹公約締約國大會

3.Stockholm Convention Conference of the Parties(SC COP)斯德哥爾摩公約締約國大會

4.Joint sessions of the meetings of the conferences of the parties (JS)三公約共同會議

詳細議程

1. 會議開幕。
2. 通過議程。
3. 組織事項：
 - (a) 選舉主席團成員；
 - (b) 安排工作；
 - (c) 關於締約方大會第七次會議與會代表全權證書的報告。
4. 締約方大會的議事規則。
5. 與執行《公約》有關的事項：
 - (a) 旨在減少或消除源自有意生產和使用的釋放的措施：
 - (i) 豁免問題；
 - (ii) 滴滴涕；
 - (iii) 多氯聯苯；
 - (iv) 多溴二苯醚和全氟辛烷磺酸、其鹽類及全氟辛基磺醯氟；
 - (v) 評估是否有必要繼續應用第 3 條第 2 款第(b)項規定的程序；
 - (b) 旨在減少或消除源自無意生產的釋放的措施；
 - (c) 旨在減少或消除源自廢棄物的釋放的措施；
 - (d) 實施計畫；
 - (e) 將化學品列入《公約》附件 A、B 或 C；
 - (f) 技術援助；
 - (g) 財政資源及機制；
 - (h) 依照第 15 條提交報告；
 - (i) 成效評估；
 - (j) 不遵守情事；
 - (k) 國際合作與協調。
6. 工作方案和預算。

7. 締約方大會第八次會議的地點和日期。
8. 其他事項。
9. 通過報告。
10. 會議閉幕。

參、會議結論重點

一、決議通過將氯化萘(Chlorinated Naphthalene, 指 2~8 個氯原子) 納入公約附件 A(須禁止或消除), 並對生產作為產製氟化萘 (Polyfluorinated Naphthalenes), 包括八氟萘 (Octafluoronaphthalene)之中間原料及使用於氟化萘, 包括八氟萘之生產給予特定豁免, 亦列入附件 C(減少或消除無意排放) 進行列管。將針對公約條文附件 A 第一部分做出修正如表 2。

表 2 氯化萘新增列入公約附件 A 第一部分之表格內容

| 化學品 | 活動 | 特定豁免 |
|------------------------------------|----|--|
| 氯化萘, 包括二氯萘、三氯萘、四氯萘、五氯萘、六氯萘、七氯萘和八氯萘 | 生產 | 產製氟化萘(Polyfluorinated Naphthalenes), 包括八氟萘 (Octafluoronaphthalene)之中間原料(Intermediates) |
| | 使用 | 生產氟化萘, 包括八氟萘 |

二、決議通過將五氯酚及其鹽類和酯類(Pentachlorophenol, its salts and esters)納入公約附件 A 進行列管, 並對生產以及使用於電線杆和橫臂的五氯酚及其鹽類和酯類給予特定豁免。將針對公約條文附件 A 第一部分做出修正, 如表 3, 決定在公約附件 A 第一部分插入一條新注解(vi), 內容如表 4, 並決定在公約附件 A 中加入一個新增的第八部分, 內容如表 5。

表 3 五氯酚及其鹽類和酯類新增列入公約附件 A 第一部分之內容

| 化學品 | 活動 | 特定豁免 |
|----------------|----|--------------------------------|
| 五氯酚及其鹽類 和酯類 | 生產 | 依照本附件第八部分的規定，限於登記簿中所列締約方被允許的豁免 |
| | 使用 | 依照本附件第八部分的規定，五氯酚用於電線杆和橫臂 |

表 4 針對五氯酚及其鹽類和酯類於公約附件 A 第一部分新增一條新注解

(vi)五氯酚(化學文摘社編號：87-86-5)、五氯酚鈉(化學文摘社編號：131-52-2 和 27735-64-4(作為一水化物))、月桂酸五氯苯酯(化學文摘社編號：3772-94-9)和五氯苯甲醚(化學文摘社編號：1825-21-4)已被評估並確認為持久性有機污染物。

表 5 針對五氯酚及其鹽類和酯類在公約附件 A 中新增第八部分內容

第八部分
五氯酚及其鹽類和酯類

每個根據第 4 條對五氯酚用於木質電線杆和橫臂的生產和使用進行特定豁免登記的締約方，應當採取必要措施，確保含有五氯酚的電線杆和橫臂在其整個生命週期內，能夠透過使用標籤或其他方式而易於識別。用五氯酚處理過的物品不應再用於豁免用途以外的其他目的。

三、決議通過將六氯-1,3-丁二烯(Hexachlorobutadiene)列入公約附件 A 列管，不享有特定豁免；然而有關將六氯-1,3-丁二烯列入附件 C，則請持久性有機污染物審查委員會(Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee, POPRC)持續評估，並向 COP8 提出建議再討論。將針對公約條文附件 A 第一部分做出修正如表 6。

表 6 六氯-1,3-丁二烯新增列入公約附件 A 第一部分之表格內容

| 化學品 | 活動 | 特定豁免 |
|-------------------------|----|------|
| 六氯丁二烯(化學文摘社編號: 87-68-3) | 生產 | 無 |
| | 使用 | 無 |

四、全氟辛烷磺酸及其鹽類和全氟辛烷磺酸醯氟(Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride, PFOS)可接受用途及特定豁免評估：

(一)可接受用途部分：通知秘書處締約國可能還是需要繼續生產和/或使用 PFOS 於公約附件 B 所列之可接受用途。

(二)特定豁免評估：由於 PFOS 特定豁免登記於 2015 年 8 月 26 日屆滿，因沒有任何締約國就地毯、皮革和服裝、紡織品和家居裝飾用品、紙和包裝、塗料和塗料添加劑，以及橡膠和塑膠向秘書處進行全氟辛烷磺酸、其鹽類和全氟辛基磺醯氟的生產和使用登記特定豁免，因此大會根據公約第 4 條第 9 款規定，決議通過未來將不再對締約國提供上述相關用途的”新”登記。

(三)基於 PFOS 替代品評估報告及相關資料評估報告目前還需要進一步資料來彌補缺口，故大會：

1. 鼓勵各締約國在其能力範圍內，促進研究和開發 PFOS 安全替代品，並邀請各締約國在為 COP9 展開評估工作的蒐集資料過程中，提交關於此類研究和開發的資料。
2. 請秘書處進一步促進關於 PFOS 替代品及其相關化學品的資訊交流活動，以蒐集並提交評估 PFOS 所需的資料。
3. 大會通過秘書處有關公約針對 PFOS 進行評估的時間表如表 7 所示。表示下次將於 COP9 再進行 PFOS 評估。

表 7 公約針對全氟辛烷磺酸及其鹽類及全氟辛烷磺醯氟進行評估的時間表

| 活動 | 時間 |
|---|-------------|
| 持久性有機污染物審查委員會以附件 B 第三部分第 5(c)段所述的資料為基礎，為全氟辛烷磺酸、其鹽類和全氟辛基磺醯氟替代品評估工作制定工作大綱。 | 2017 年，10 月 |
| 秘書處請各締約國提交關於全氟辛烷磺酸、其鹽類和全氟辛基磺醯氟替代品的資料。 | 2017 年，11 月 |
| 提交全氟辛烷磺酸、其鹽類和全氟辛基磺醯氟替代品的資料的截止日期。 | 2018 年，2 月 |
| 秘書處就全氟辛烷磺酸、其鹽類和全氟辛基磺醯氟替代品相關資料評估編制初步報告，並提交至持久性有機污染物審查委員會。 | 2018 年，6 月 |
| 各締約國在按第 15 條要求進行彙報的過程中提交關於全氟辛烷磺酸的資料，並提交附件 B 第三部分第 5(d)段規定的其他資料。 | 2018 年，8 月 |
| 秘書處編制一份全氟辛烷磺酸、其鹽類和全氟辛基磺醯氟評估報告草案，並提交至持久性有機污染物審查委員會。 | 2018 年，9 月 |
| 持久性有機污染物審查委員會完成全氟辛烷磺酸、其鹽類和全氟辛基磺醯氟替代品評估報告，供締約國大會審議，並就全氟辛烷磺酸、其鹽類和全氟辛基磺醯氟評估報告草案提供評論意見。 | 2018 年，10 月 |
| 秘書處定稿全氟辛烷磺酸、其鹽類和全氟辛基磺醯氟評估報告供締約國大會審議。 | 2019 年，2 月 |
| 締約國大會(COP9)進行評估。 | 2019 年，5 月 |

五、對於滴滴涕(4,4-Dichlorodiphenyl-trichloroethane, DDT)之特定豁免及繼續使用於病媒控制可接受用途評估：

- (一)針對 DDT 之特定豁免：公約豁免生產 DDT 作為產製大克蠊之中間原料及使用於生產大克蠊。印度於 2014 年 3 月 10 日向秘書處提交通知，說明印度在今後 10 年(至 2024 年 5 月 15 日)仍需繼續使用該

項豁免項目。

(二)針對 DDT 繼續使用於病媒控制可接受用途：印度、南非和史瓦濟蘭表示他們會繼續有針對性地使用 DDT，直到有可用之安全和可行的替代辦法。大會通過以下決議：

1. 只有在當地無法獲得安全、有效且價廉的替代品情況下，才能將 DDT 用於室內滯留噴灑作業，以控制病媒。
2. 有必要向發展中國家、落後國家、小島嶼發展中國家及經濟轉型國家提供技術、財政和其他援助，幫助其過渡到不依賴 DDT 控制病媒的階段。
3. 決定依據現有可得的科學、技術、環境和經濟資料，繼續在 COP8 對 DDT 用於病媒控制的必要性進行評估，以儘快查明並開發適合當地情況且具有成本效益的安全替代品。

六、鼓勵締約方在推廣靈丹的替代品時可參考靈丹及替代品用於頭蝨和疥瘡治療的專家諮詢報告，摘要如表 8。

表 8 靈丹及其替代品用於頭蝨和疥瘡治療的專家諮詢結論摘要

- 靈丹被繼續使用的若干原因與各國的特定情況有關。目前靈丹主要在發展中國家使用
- 疥瘡和頭蝨是全球面臨的問題，在可預見的將來將繼續如此；
- 在某些國家，靈丹繼續用於頭蝨和疥瘡治療這兩種病症；
- 治療這兩種病症的更安全和更有效的替代品如氯菊酯已成為常用藥品；
- 在某些國家繼續使用靈丹的主要原因是，缺乏對不良作用和毒性的瞭解、靈丹價格低廉以及無法獲得替代品；
- 一些國家成功地採取了禁止和限制靈丹用於治療頭蝨和疥瘡的監督管理行動，讓靈丹的使用明顯減少；
- 各國之間交流監管和其他行動的資訊可說明其他國家減少並最終停止使用靈丹；

七、目前公約針對已列管四溴二苯醚~七溴二苯醚有提供特定豁免。

依據公約規定之特定豁免為：締約方可允許回收含有或可能含有四溴二苯醚至七溴二苯醚的物品，並且可允許使用和最終處理那些利用含有或可能含有四溴二苯醚至七溴二苯醚的回收材料所生產的物品，但條件是(a)回收和最終處理應採取無害環境的方式進行，不得導致為了再利用之目的而回收四溴二苯醚至七溴二苯醚；(b)締約方採取措施，防止出口四溴二苯醚至七溴二苯醚含量超出在該締約方境內出售、使用、進口或加工允許值的物品。為了評估是否需繼續給予四溴二苯醚~七溴二苯醚之特定豁免，締約方大會通過秘書處所提交之供締約方提供多溴二苯醚評估與審查所需資料之格式修正草案，並決定在第八次的締約方大會及此後每隔一次的大會上開始進行多溴二苯醚特定豁免評估與審查。

八、鼓勵締約方積極執行全球監測計畫，特別是繼續監測空氣和母乳或人體血液等核心介質。由於全氟辛烷磺酸具有親水性，因此水是適合監測該物質的核心環境介質，故鼓勵締約方在有條件的情況下啟動地表水中全氟辛烷磺酸的監測。

九、第11次持久性有機污染物審查委員會(POPRC11)將於2015年10月19日至23日於義大利羅馬召開，將審查短鏈氯化石蠟、大克蠟農藥和十溴二苯醚及討論六氯-1,3-丁二烯列入附件C之議題。

十、另COP8會議暫訂於2017年4月23日至5月5日於日內瓦召開。

肆、心得與建議

一、心得

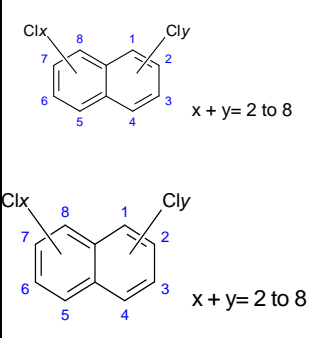
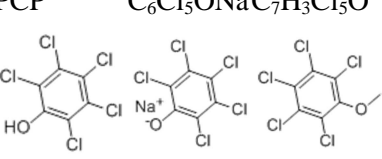
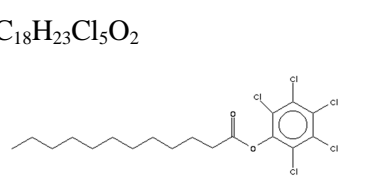
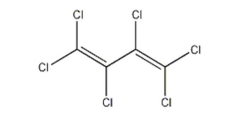
(一)斯德哥爾摩公約列管 POPs 名單已從最初的 12 種增至 26 種化學品(含此次通過之氯化萘、五氯酚及六氯-1,3-丁二烯 3 種物質，有關新增 3 種物質之基本資料詳表 9)。前 23 種國內已透過由本署主導之跨部會斯德哥爾摩公約國家實施計畫推動管制，管制法規包括毒性化學物質管理法、空氣污染防治法、水污染防治法、廢棄物清理法、農藥管理法、食品安全衛生管理法、環境用藥管理法等。由於此次大會新增列管 3 種物質，建議透過本署報院核准之國家實施計畫跨部會機制予以充分告知，使行政部門及產業界能提早因應或進行法規增修訂，促使我國管理符合國際趨勢。

(二)查我國毒性化學物質管理法已禁止運作(包括製造、輸入、販賣及使用)五氯酚及其鹽類，並針對六氯-1,3-丁二烯及氯化萘其中之六氯萘、八氯萘進行運作管理，並規定數項得使用用途。本署建議追隨公約腳步調整六氯-1,3-丁二烯及氯化萘運作用途(如限縮得使用用途範圍、新增禁止運作事項)，並依篩選認定毒性化學物質作業原則評估擴大氯化萘列管種類，以符合公約管理趨勢。

二、建議

鑑於公約列管持久性有機污染物時，國內再據以公告為第 1 類毒性化學物質，常因改善時間不夠，或前期市場調查廠商配合填寫意願偏低。建議朝向先將已於公約審查委員會討論之物質，以跨部會會議，將公約訊息請各部會加強輔導宣導，藉此讓相關廠商提早因應並認真思考開發替代物質。

表 9 斯德哥爾摩公約第 7 次締約國大會(COP7)新增列管物質-氯化萘、五氯酚及其鹽、酯類及六氯-1,3-丁二烯基本資料

| 名稱 | 氯化萘 | 五氯酚及其鹽、酯類 | 六氯-1,3-丁二烯 |
|-------------------|---|---|---|
| 分子式 | $C_{10}H_{8-n}Cl_n(n=2-8)$ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •五氯酚 C_6HCl_5O •五氯酚鈉 C_6Cl_5ONa •五氯酚鈉水合物 $C_6Cl_5Ona \times H_2O$ •五氯苯甲醚 $C_7H_3Cl_5O$ •月桂酸五氯苯酯 $C_{18}H_{23}Cl_5O_2$ | C_4Cl_6 |
| 英文名稱 | Chloronaphthalene (CNs) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Pentachlorophenol (PCP) •Sodium Pentachlorophenate (Na-PCP) •Sodium Pentachlorophenate monohydrate •Pentachloroanisole (PCA) •Pentachlorophenyl laurate(PCPL) | Hexachlorobutadiene (HCBD) |
| 化學文摘社編號 (CAS No.) | 70776-03-3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •CAS. No. 87-86-5 •CAS. No. 131-52-2 •CAS. No. 27735-64-4 •CAS. No. 1825-21-4 •CAS. No. 3772-94-9 | 87-68-3 |
| 分子量 | 二氯萘 197.00、三氯萘 231.50、四氯萘 266.00、五氯萘 300.40、六氯萘 335.00、七氯萘 369.50、八氯萘 404.00 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •266.34 •288.32 •288.32 •280.36 •448.64 | 261 |
| 化學結構式 |  | <p>PCP C_6Cl_5ONa $C_7H_3Cl_5O$</p>  <p>$C_{18}H_{23}Cl_5O_2$</p>  |  |

| 名稱 | 氯化萘 | 五氯酚及其鹽、酯類 | 六氯-1,3-丁二烯 |
|---------|--|--|---|
| 使用用途 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 可用於木材防腐、作為塗料和機油的添加劑，及用於電纜絕緣和電容器中。 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 1930 年代，五氯酚首先作為木材防腐劑投入使用。此後，五氯酚具有多種其他用途(生物殺滅劑、殺蟲劑、消毒劑、枯葉劑、防變色劑、抗微生物劑、木材防腐劑及用於生產月桂酸五氯苯酯)截至 1990 年代，多數國家已停止或限制使用五氯酚。 ❖ 五氯酚鈉的用途與五氯酚類似，並且容易降解為五氯酚。 ❖ 月桂酸五氯苯酯用在紡織品和皮革的防腐處理。 ❖ 五氯苯甲醚是由五氯酚在有氧條件下經過某些微生物的降解轉換形成，並未用作商業化學品或農藥，也未直接有意釋放到環境。 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 可用作彈性物(如橡膠及其他聚合物)之溶劑；變壓器、液壓液或熱傳導液；去除 C4 或更高碳氫化合物之流洗液體。 |
| 釋放途徑 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 使用或製造氯化萘工廠 ❖ 使用氯的高溫工業製程會無意產生氯化萘，在目前氯化萘生產已大幅減少或似已終止情況下，燃燒(主要為廢棄物焚燒)被認為是目前重要的來源，其他如溶劑生產及使用、二級有色金屬(如銅)冶煉、水泥和氧化鎂生產過程及鋁的精煉和焦化過程，亦會無意釋放氯化萘。 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 釋放來源包括五氯酚生產過程，以及用於木材防腐劑、皮革、紙張和紡織品處理、使用及廢棄過程。其他釋放來源包括受污染場地、自然來源(如六氯苯或靈丹之轉化產物)或燃燒過程。 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 使用或製造六氯丁二烯的工廠 ❖ 在生產鎂、氯化碳氫化合物(如三氯乙烯、四氯乙烯和四氯化碳等)及焚燒(如機動車排放、乙炔的焚燒、氯殘留物的焚燒、廢物焚燒)，會無意釋放。 ❖ 有可能從以前廢棄物(如有害廢物或工業設施廢棄物)處置場地釋放。 |
| 國內毒管法管理 | 六氯萘、八氯萘為已列管毒化物。 | 五氯酚、五氯酚鈉為已列管毒化物，禁止製造、輸入、販賣及使用。 | 已列管毒化物。 |

附錄

附錄一：聯合國斯德哥爾摩公約第七次締約國大會議程

附錄二：聯合國三公約大會-斯德哥爾摩公約第七次締約國大會會議
紀錄

附錄三：參加聯合國三公約大會-斯德哥爾摩公約第七次締約國大會
出國報告摘要

附錄一：
聯合國斯德哥爾摩公約第七次締約國大會議程

UNITED
NATIONS



SC

UNEP/POPS/COP.7/1



**Stockholm Convention
on Persistent Organic
Pollutants**

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**Conference of the Parties to the
Stockholm
Convention on Persistent Organic
Pollutants
Seventh meeting**
Geneva, 4–15 May 2015

Provisional agenda

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Election of officers;
 - (b) Organization of work;
 - (c) Report on the credentials of representatives to the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
4. Rules of procedure for the Conference of the Parties.
5. Matters related to the implementation of the Convention:
 - (a) Measures to reduce or eliminate releases from intentional production and use:
 - (i) Exemptions;
 - (ii) DDT;

- (iii) Polychlorinated biphenyls;
 - (iv) Brominated diphenyl ethers and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride;
 - (v) Evaluation of the continued need for the procedure under paragraph 2 (b) of Article 3;
- (b) Measures to reduce or eliminate releases from unintentional production;
 - (c) Measures to reduce or eliminate releases from wastes;
 - (d) Implementation plans;
 - (e) Listing of chemicals in Annex A, B or C to the Convention;
 - (f) Technical assistance;
 - (g) Financial resources and mechanisms;
 - (h) Reporting pursuant to Article 15;
 - (i) Effectiveness evaluation;
 - (j) Non-compliance;
 - (k) International cooperation and coordination.
6. Programme of work and budget.
7. Venue and date of the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
8. Other matters.
9. Adoption of the report.
10. Closure of the meeting.

附錄二：

聯合國三公約大會-斯德哥爾摩公約第七次締約國大會會議紀錄

REPORT OF THE MEETINGS

STOCKHOLM CONVENTION COP7

SC COP7, chaired by Johanna Lissinger Peitz (Sweden), opened on Monday, 4 May, to adopt the agenda and continued on 5-8 May. SC COP7 reopened briefly on 14, 15 and 16 May to adopt outstanding decisions.

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE COP

The Secretariat introduced the documents on this agenda item (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/3) on Tuesday, 5 May. The COP agreed, without discussion, to defer a decision on this to COP8.

MATTERS RELATED TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION

MEASURES TO REDUCE OR ELIMINATE RELEASES FROM INTENTIONAL PRODUCTION AND USE: Exemptions: On Wednesday, 6 May, the Secretariat introduced: the report on specific exemptions and acceptable purposes under the SC (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/4/Rev.1); the notification submitted by India, which included justification of the continuing need for production and use of DDT as a closed-system, site-limited intermediate in the production of dicofol (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/INF/3); and the report of the expert consultation on the review of information on lindane and its alternatives in the treatment of scabies and head lice (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/INF/4).

President Lissinger Peitz invited comments on the expiration of exemptions for production and use of perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride (PFOSF) and India's notification on using DDT as an intermediary in the production of dicofol.

On PFOS-specific exemptions, the EU, the African Group and Norway supported ending specific exemptions for lindane and PFOS. Pesticide Action Network (PAN) urged ending all specific exemptions and acceptable uses of PFOS.

On India's notification, the EU, Norway, the Republic of Korea, the African Group and others noted that Annex B, Part I (iii) states that the COP shall take into account whether the chemical produced using the intermediary displays the POP characteristics outlined in Annex D, and recalled that POPRC10 agreed that dicofol meets these criteria.

India underscored that its submission meets the criteria set out in the convention and that DDT is a cost-effective intermediary that is used in a site-specific, closed system. He further observed that dicofol is still under review by the POPRC and has not yet been listed in the SC.

President Lissinger Peitz proposed establishing a contact group to examine the proposed specific exemptions and acceptable uses and to review the draft decision (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/4/Rev.1). India said the group should not address its request for an exemption. Norway, supported by the EU, said the request should be discussed in the group. President Lissinger Peitz asked India, Norway and the EU to

consult during lunch. In the afternoon, President Lissinger Peitz announced that consultations were ongoing.

On Friday, 8 May, SC COP7 adopted the draft decision.

Final Decision: In its decision (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/4/Rev.1), the COP, *inter alia*:

- agrees to amend paragraph 6 of the review process for entries in the Register of Specific Exemptions to specify that the review process will be open-ended, reviewed and amended as necessary by the COP;
- takes note that there are no longer any parties registered for specific exemptions for the production and use of PFOS, its salts and PFOSF for carpets, leather and apparel, textiles and upholstery, paper and packaging, coatings and coating additives, and rubber and plastics, and no new registrations may be made with respect to them;
- encourages parties to take into consideration the report of the expert consultation on the review of lindane and alternatives in the treatment of head lice and scabies when promoting alternatives to lindane;
- reminds parties that may wish to register for specific exemptions for HBCD and technical endosulfan and its related isomers to notify the Secretariat in accordance with Article 4;
- reminds parties that may wish to register for acceptable purposes, articles in use and closed-system, site-limited intermediates that are currently available to notify the Secretariat using the relevant forms for notification; and
- notes that, on the basis of the notification submitted to the Secretariat by India, the production and use of DDT as a closed-system, site-limited intermediate in the production of dicofol has been extended until 15 May 2024.

DDT: On Wednesday, 6 May, the Secretariat introduced the evaluation of the continued need for DDT for disease vector control and the report of the DDT Expert Group (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/5 and INF/5). UNEP introduced its proposed roadmap for development of alternatives to DDT and the report on the implementation of the Global Alliance for the Development and Deployment of Products, Methods and Strategies as Alternatives to DDT for Disease Vector Control (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/INF/6-7). The World Health Organization (WHO) introduced its document on the continued need for DDT in disease vector control (UNEP/POP/COP.7/INF/8).

Morocco, the African Group, Switzerland, Yemen, Mexico, Viet Nam, CropLife International and Biovision supported the roadmap. Senegal, with Viet Nam, called on the COP to approve financial and technical assistance for implementation of the roadmap.

India, South Africa and Swaziland indicated that they would continue targeted use of DDT until safe and viable alternatives become available. Dominica suggested that integrated vector management programmes can serve as an effective alternative to DDT. Gabon called on WHO to assess the impact of continued use of DDT. An observer from the US expressed concern about the slow pace of development of alternatives. IPEN urged greater emphasis on non-chemical alternatives. PAN stressed involvement of civil society in developing long-term strategies to replace DDT.

The EU supported the draft decision and particularly the emphasis on accelerating the identification and development of locally appropriate, cost-effective and safe alternatives.

The plenary adopted the draft decision suggested in the evaluation.

Final Decision: In the decision (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/5), the COP, *inter alia*:

- concludes that countries that are relying on indoor residual spraying for disease vector control may need DDT in such uses in specific settings where locally safe, effective and affordable alternatives are still lacking for a sustainable transition away from DDT;
- decides to evaluate at COP8 the continued need for DDT for disease vector control on the basis of available scientific, technical, environmental and economic information, including that provided by the DDT expert group, with the objective of accelerating the identification and development of locally appropriate, cost-effective and safe alternatives;
- requests the Secretariat to continue to support the process for the reporting, assessment and evaluation of the continued need for DDT for disease vector control and to assist parties to promote locally safe, effective and affordable alternatives for a sustainable transition away from DDT;
- invites WHO's continued collaboration in the process for reporting on and assessment and evaluation of the continued need for DDT for disease vector control;
- endorses the key elements of the roadmap and invites UNEP to lead its implementation in consultation with WHO, the DDT Expert Group and the Secretariat, and invites UNEP to report on its implementation at COP8;
- invites UNEP to report at COP8 on progress in the implementation of the Global Alliance;
- invites governments, intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations, research institutions, industry bodies and other stakeholders to provide technical and financial resources to support the work of the Global Alliance, including the activities contained in the roadmap.

PCBs: On Wednesday, 6 May, the Secretariat introduced documents on polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), a preliminary assessment of efforts made toward the elimination of PCBs, the PCB Elimination Network's (PEN) efforts (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/27, INF/9-10, INF/36) and a funding request by UNEP Chemicals Branch to address PCBs.

Mexico, with Nepal, Belarus, Moldova, Seychelles and Zambia, supported the draft decision (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/6). Morocco and others lauded the GEF, UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the UN Development Programme (UNDP) for their support.

Venezuela, Yemen and Togo called for additional technical and financial assistance, with Iran noting the GEF has not responded to its funding request. Guinea, with Côte d'Ivoire, recommended additional support for regional centres. Gabon suggested consistent labeling. Macedonia and Liberia called for reliable inventories.

The COP returned to the issue in plenary on Friday, 8 May, adopting a revised decision, reflecting Wednesday's plenary discussion.

Final Decision: In the decision (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/CRP.7), the COP, *inter alia*:

- requests parties to step up their efforts to ensure full and timely submission of their national reports under SC Article 15, including information on progress in eliminating PCBs;

- encourages parties to: intensify efforts to eliminate PCBs; meet the goal of eliminating the use of PCBs in equipment by 2025; and make determined efforts for the environmentally sound waste management of liquids containing PCBs and equipment contaminated with PCBs having a PCB content above 0.005% as soon as possible but no later than 2028;

- requests the Secretariat, subject to the availability of resources, to: consolidate the compilation of information relevant to PCBs from reports provided by parties pursuant to SC Article 15 on reporting, taking into consideration any additional third national reports submitted with information on progress in eliminating PCBs, and any other relevant information; make the assessment report available by 31 January 2016 to the committee to support it in its work, and submit it to COP8; and continue participating in PEN activities;

- invites governments, intergovernmental organizations, NGOs, research institutions, industry bodies and other stakeholders to provide technical and financial resources to support PEN's work; and

- invites UNEP to report on PEN activities at COP8.

BDEs and PFOS, its salts and PFOSF: Brominated Diphenyl Ethers: On Wednesday morning, 6 May, the Secretariat introduced the revised draft format for the submission of information on brominated diphenyl ethers (BDEs) and a decision for its adoption (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/7).

The EU suggested simplifying the format by replacing the requirement to report on BDE content in products with reporting on efforts regarding proper handling of BDE-containing products. Norway proposed deleting tables for provision of information on individual BDEs. Belarus, supported by Kazakhstan, called for technical assistance for conducting BDE assessments. The US warned about the impracticality of screening for individual BDEs in products.

President Lissinger Peitz asked the Secretariat to revise the format, taking into account the suggestions of Norway and the EU, and to revise the draft decision accordingly. On Friday, 8 May, the SC plenary adopted the revised decision.

Final Decision: In its decision (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/CRP.8), the COP, *inter alia*:

- adopts the revised format and decides to use it for the evaluation and review at COP8 and every second ordinary COP thereafter;

- decides to take into account during the COP8 evaluation and review the information provided by parties on their experience in implementing the recommendations set out in decision POPRC-6/2 as well as the report by the Secretariat on the main challenges encountered by parties in implementing the recommendations with respect to BDEs listed in Annex A;

- requests the Secretariat to: continue to support the process set out in decision SC-6/3 to enable the COP to evaluate the progress that parties have made toward the objective of eliminating the BDEs listed in Annex A; review the continued need for the specific exemption for BDEs; and support parties, subject to the availability of resources, in undertaking activities to collect and submit the information required for the process; and

- reminds any party with a need for the specific exemption for BDEs listed in Annex A to register for that exemption via a written notification to the Secretariat.

PFOS, its salts and PFOSF: On Wednesday morning, 6 May, President Lissinger Peitz introduced the item on the evaluation of PFOS and PFOSF. The Secretariat

reported on parties' progress, including on alternatives (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/8 and INF/11).

Ghana, for the African Group, called for a more aggressive schedule for developing alternatives. Yemen reminded parties that PFOS is still in use in the oil industry. The EU underscored that PFOS alternatives are available and indicated that some exemptions will expire. Norway, supported by Switzerland, suggested gradually reducing exemptions and hoped that COP7 would progress on this issue.

IPEN, supported by Greenpeace, noted that little data is available on the toxicity of PFOS alternatives and called for those with data to provide it in order to ensure alternatives are safe.

President Lissinger Peitz suggested, and delegates agreed, to refer these issues to the contact group on listing of chemicals, which met on 6 and 7 May, with a mandate to focus on acceptable uses and alternatives. The contact group discussed, *inter alia*, allowable uses under Annex B and how to remove allowable uses.

On Friday, 8 May, the COP considered the draft decision (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/CRP.19). Canada, supported by Norway, suggested text requesting the Secretariat to encourage information exchange. India underscored the need to continue the allowable purposes for fire-fighting foams and insect baits for leaf-cutting ants and suggested excluding these purposes from the paragraph that encourages parties to withdraw their registration for acceptable purposes for these two purposes. President Lissinger Peitz suggested, and parties agreed, to reconsider this draft decision later in the meeting.

On Thursday, 14 May, delegates returned to the issue. Noting PFOS is used in fire-fighting and defense, India proposed amending the text of the draft decision to include "other than for fire-fighting purposes" when encouraging parties to consider withdrawing their names from the register of acceptable purposes for production and use of PFOS, its salts and PFOSF. The EU opposed this text suggestion. The EU and India were requested to develop compromise text for consideration on Friday.

On Friday, 15 May, India suggested amending text in the draft decision to suggest that the COP take possible actions on PFOS if it concludes "there is no continued need for the various acceptable purposes of PFOS listed in Annex B." The EU confirmed India's statement and underscored the need to use the full name of the chemical. The COP adopted the draft decision, taking into account proposed amendments.

Final Decision: In the decision (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/CRP.19), the COP, *inter alia*:

- welcomes the report on the assessment of alternatives to PFOS, its salts and PFOSF carried out by POPRC and the report by the Secretariat on the evaluation of the information on PFOS, its salts and PFOSF;
- concludes that parties may need to continue to produce and/or use PFOS, its salts and PFOSF for acceptable purposes, as provided in Annex B, and to notify the Secretariat of their intention to produce and/or use them;
- encourages parties to consider, on the basis of information and available alternatives, withdrawing their names from the register of acceptable purposes for production and use of PFOS, its salts and PFOSF;
- decides to amend the schedule of the process for the evaluation of PFOS, its salts and PFOSF and decides to undertake the evaluation at COP9;
- encourages parties that have registered or will register for the production and use of PFOS, its salts and PFOSF for an acceptable purpose by notifying the

Secretariat in accordance with Annex B to the SC to take measures necessary to ensure that articles containing PFOS, its salts and PFOSF that are allowed to be produced and used can be easily identified by labelling or other means throughout their life cycles;

- requests the Secretariat, *inter alia*, to: revise the format for the collection of information on alternatives to the use of PFOS, its salts and PFOSF and related chemicals, taking into account POPRC's recommendation and comments made during COP7, and use it for the evaluation to take place at COP9; continue to enable the COP to undertake the evaluation of PFOS, its salts and PFOSF pursuant to paragraphs 5 and 6 of Part III of Annex B to the SC and to support parties, subject to resources available, to collect and submit information required; promote information exchange on alternatives, and support parties, subject to resources available, in undertaking activities to collect and submit information for the evaluation of PFOS, its salts and PFOSF; and prepare a document providing possible action(s) by the COP if it concludes that there is no continued need for the acceptable purposes for PFOS listed in Annex B for consideration by COP8; and
- invites parties to transmit to the Secretariat on the interpretation and application of SC Article 4, for consideration by COP8 and requests the Secretariat to compile this information and make it available on the SC website.

Evaluation of the continued need for the procedure under paragraph 2(b) of Article 3: The Secretariat introduced the document and draft decision (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/10). The EU called for continued use of the procedure, since not enough information is available to assess its operability for the POPs listed in 2009 and 2011, and suggested returning to a review at COP9. IPEN expressed concern about reported rises in exports and imports of chemicals listed in Annexes A or B for which permitted uses are in effect, and called for continued use of the procedure. The plenary adopted the draft decision.

Final Decision: In its decision (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/10), the COP, *inter alia*:

- concludes that there is a continued need for the procedure under paragraph 2(b) of Article 3;
- decides to address the procedure again at COP9, and requests the Secretariat to prepare a report for COP9 on the effectiveness of the procedure, based on party reports and other relevant information;
- recalls that parties wishing to export chemicals listed in Annex A or B to the Convention to a non-party must transmit to the Secretariat the certification from the importing state, using the certification template adopted for that purpose; and
- requests the Secretariat to undertake awareness-raising activities, subject to the availability of resources, on the procedure and the certification format adopted for export to a non-party.

MEASURES TO REDUCE OR ELIMINATE RELEASES FROM UNINTENTIONAL PRODUCTION: On Thursday, 7 May, the Secretariat introduced items on: the toolkit for identification and quantification of releases of dioxins, furans and other unintentional POPs (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/12); guidelines for BAT and provisional guidance on BEP (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/14); and related documents (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/INF/19-22).

On the toolkit, the SC adopted the decision contained in UNEP/POPS/COP.7/12, pending a review of budgetary implications.

On the BAT/BEP guidance, Canada suggested annexing the workplan contained in the report of the expert meeting (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/INF/19) to the draft decision,

and introduced a CRP (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/CRP.5) suggesting changes to the workplan, including removing duplicative work completed under the BC. Japan, Belarus, the EU and China expressed interest in reviewing the Canadian CRP. The EU suggested adding references to the PFOS waste technical guidelines being developed under the BC.

Belarus outlined how they use the BAT/BEP guidance nationally. IPEN said the guidance is valuable for citizen groups and called for the group to evaluate new information on alternative techniques and practices, and remediation of contaminated sites.

The US suggested simplifying guidance on PFOS and called for more opportunities for observers to comment on the guidance before the BAT/BEP expert group meets.

On Friday, 8 May, following informal consultations to consider Canada's CRP and the EU's suggested changes, SC COP7 adopted the decision (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/CRP.14), pending confirmation of financial accommodation from the budget group.

Final Decision: In its decision (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/CRP.14), the COP, *inter alia*:

- adopts the workplan set out in the annex to the decision;
- requests the Secretariat, subject to available resources, in consultation with BAT/BEP experts, and considering the work on the evaluation of PFOS, its salts and PFOSF, to revise the draft guidance to update the references to work under the BC, in particular the technical guidelines for the ESM of wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with POPs;
- recognizes that listing new substances in Annexes A, B and/or C will trigger the need to further update existing guidance and/or develop new guidance to support parties in implementing new obligations, requiring specific expertise;
- requests BAT/BEP experts to continue work on the ongoing review and updating of the guidelines and guidance, and, in consultation with Toolkit experts, to develop joint ToRs for synergistically considering aspects relevant to releases from unintentional production and BAT/BEP for the chemicals listed in Annexes A, B and/or C;
- requests the Secretariat, subject to available resources, to continue implementing the process for the ongoing review and updating of the guidelines and guidance as referred to in the decision, as well as awareness-raising and technical assistance to promote the guidelines and guidance, and to report on the progress made to COP8;
- invites parties and others to nominate experts with specific expertise in BAT/BEP, in particular those relevant to chemicals listed in the annexes in 2009, 2011, 2013 and 2015 to the joint Toolkit and BAT/BEP expert roster; and
- encourages parties and others to use the guidelines and guidance when applying BAT/BEP in the implementation of action plans and other actions related to the obligations under the SC, and to share their experiences in using the guidelines and guidance, such as in the form of case studies, by means of the SC CHM.

MEASURES TO REDUCE OR ELIMINATE RELEASES FROM WASTES: On Monday, 4 May, the Secretariat introduced the documents (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/15, UNEP/CHW.12/INF/22, UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.7/INF/14, and UNEP/POPS/COP.7/INF/17). The EU proposed minor amendments.

The Secretariat was asked to provide an amended version of the decision for adoption by the BC and the SC, taking into account the EU's proposed amendments.

On Friday, 8 May, SC COP7 considered the draft decision (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/15). Norway asked whether text that invites experts working under the SC to participate in the work to update the TGs on POPs wastes in the BC was incorporated into the decision. President Lissinger Peitz affirmed that the text would be incorporated and said COP7 would return to this decision at a later time.

On Thursday, 14 May, the COP adopted the decision with the minor amendments previously proposed by the EU.

Final Decision: In the decision (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/15), the COP, *inter alia*:

- welcomes the decision on TGs on POPs waste, by which BC COP12 adopted updated general TGs for the ESM of wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with POPs and other TGs specific to POPs listed therein;
- reminds parties to take into account the above-mentioned TGs when implementing their obligations under paragraph 1 of Article 6 (on stockpiles) of the SC;
- encourages the introduction and demonstration in developing countries and countries with economies in transition of cost-effective methods of the general TGs;
- requests the Secretariat, subject to resources available, to undertake capacity building and training to support parties in meeting their obligations on stockpiles, taking the above-mentioned TGs into account; and
- invites the appropriate bodies of the BC, with regard to the chemicals newly listed in Annexes A, B and/or C to the SC on POPs, to, *inter alia*: establish for those chemicals the levels of destruction and irreversible transformation necessary to ensure that the characteristics of POPs, as specified in paragraph 1 of Annex D to the SC (on screening criteria), are not exhibited; determine what they consider to be the methods that constitute environmentally sound disposal; to work to establish, as appropriate, the concentration levels to define for those chemicals the low POPs content; and update, if need be, the general TGs for the ESM of wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with POPs, and to update or develop new specific TGs under the BC.

IMPLEMENTATION PLANS: On Thursday, 7 May, the Secretariat introduced the documents (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/16 and INFs 24-28), including guidance documents on, *inter alia*, the development of National Implementation Plans (NIPs). She highlighted the submission of NIPs from 21 parties: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Kenya, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the UK.

Canada, supported by the EU, introduced a CRP (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/CRP.6) on implementation plans, noting that it contains two annexes on the lists of available guidance to develop, review and update NIPs.

Brazil noted the submission of its updated NIP, highlighting that it includes new POPs listed in 2013.

Many developing countries thanked the GEF and UNIDO for their support in updating and submitting NIPs. The Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, Swaziland, Egypt, Kyrgyzstan, Honduras, Namibia and many others called for technical and financial assistance for implementation of action plans contained in the NIPs. Burkina Faso drew attention to the need for detection apparatus. Panama

highlighted challenges with eliminating PCB stockpiles and Nepal cited national experiences in removing such stockpiles.

Many countries highlighted challenges faced when updating NIPs, particularly in including the POPs listed since 2009. Kazakhstan, Guinea and many others called for technical assistance in adding new POPs to the inventory, with Sri Lanka requesting assistance in including unintentional POPs to the inventory. Guatemala and Antigua and Barbuda drew attention to the need to update institutional and legal frameworks.

Tunisia requested clarification on the number of NIPs to be submitted, given the new POPs listed in 2013. Kenya called for updated guidance on the socio-economic assessment for development and implementation of NIPs. Mexico called for reconsideration of the timelines for submitting NIPs.

Recognizing the various challenges faced by parties, particularly in gathering information, IPEN called for parties to uphold their obligations. Israel, as an observer, stated that it is developing a NIP before ratifying the SC.

President Lissinger Peitz proposed, and parties agreed, to task the Secretariat with revising the draft decision to incorporate the changes suggested by Canada and the EU for consideration by the COP.

On Friday, 8 May, SC COP7 adopted the decision with no amendments.

Final Decision: In the decision (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/CRP.10), the COP, *inter alia*:

- encourages parties that have not transmitted implementation plans within the deadlines to do so as soon as possible;
- takes note of the revised draft versions of the following guidance documents: guidance for developing a NIP for the SC; draft guidance for the inventory of PFOS and related chemicals listed under the SC (2015); and draft guidance for the inventory of PBDE listed under the SC (2015);
- encourages parties to use the revised guidance documents when developing, reviewing and updating their NIPs;
- requests parties and others to provide comments to the Secretariat based on their experience in using the guidance documents to assist parties in developing their NIPs, on how to improve their usefulness, and requests the Secretariat, subject to resources available, to update the guidance documents; and
- requests the Secretariat, subject to resources available, *inter alia*: to undertake capacity building and training to support parties and facilitate NIPs; to develop new guidance on inventorying POPs; to identify at COP8 whether additional guidance might be required to assist parties in developing NIPs; and to submit a progress report on those matters, including revisions of the guidance set out in the annex to the present decision, for consideration at COP8.

LISTING OF CHEMICALS IN ANNEX A, B OR C TO THE CONVENTION: This item was first taken up in plenary on Wednesday, 6 May and subsequently addressed in a contact group, co-chaired by David Kapindula (Zambia) and Björn Hansen (EU), which met 6 and 7 May. SC COP7 agreed to the decision to list hexachlorobutadiene (HCBD) on Friday, 8 May, polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCNs) on Thursday, 14 May and pentachlorophenol (PCP) and its salts and esters with a specific exemption by a vote on Saturday, 16 May.

On Wednesday, the Secretariat introduced the POPRC developments for action by the COP (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/17) and recommendations from the POPRC to list:

chlorinate naphthalenes (CNs) in Annexes A and C (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/18); HCB in Annexes A and C (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/19); PCP and its salts and esters in Annex A (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/20), and the compilation of comments received from parties relating to the listing of chemicals recommended by the POPRC (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/INF/30).

UNEP reported on its cooperation with the WHO and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) on endocrine disrupting chemicals and said that the POPRC could potentially consider information on endocrine disruption during the Annex D review phase, not as a requirement, but along with other information on adverse effects.

The African Group, GRULAC, Belarus, New Zealand, Pakistan, Thailand, Norway, Australia, Canada, the Cook Islands, Serbia and Georgia supported the POPRC's recommendations. India opposed listing any of the chemicals. The Russian Federation opposed listing CNs. The Republic of Korea, the EU and Switzerland preferred no exemptions for PCP. Oman requested a five-year exemption for some uses of HCB. China said it was open to the recommendations but expressed concerns about the benefits of listing CNs and HCB in Annex C and, with Thailand and GRULAC, noted the need for financial and technical assistance to meet obligations arising from new listings.

IPEN supported listing all three chemicals, underscoring the adverse health and environmental effects of PCP, including contamination of soils and groundwater, and called for listing it in Annex A without exemptions. The Inuit Circumpolar Council underscored specific challenges faced by Arctic indigenous peoples.

In plenary, President Lissinger Peitz requested the POPRC to report on developments for action by the COP (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/17), which includes a draft decision to, *inter alia*, appoint new POPRC members and elect the POPRC Chair. POPRC Chair Gastaldello Moreira (Brazil) reported on the POPRC's work on: the commercial mixture of decabromodiphenyl ether (c-decaBDE); dicofol; and short-chained chlorinated paraffins (SCCPs).

Many countries supported the election of the Chair and the decision and documents as presented. Norway did not support the idea of shortening meetings of the POPRC. Canada suggested that the COP, in addition to the Secretariat, encourage parties to submit information relevant to Annexes E and F, underlining the need for information on chemicals currently in use. The EU announced its intention to nominate perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) to the POPRC as a possible POP.

Noting general agreement, President Lissinger Peitz said this decision would be taken later to allow regions to consult on the rotation of POPRC members.

On Friday, 15 May, the COP confirmed Estefânia Gastaldello Moreira (Brazil) as the Chair of the POPRC (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/17).

Final Decision: In the decision (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/17), the COP, *inter alia*:

- appoints 17 designated experts to serve as the POPRC members;
- adopts the list of 14 parties to be invited to nominate Committee members for terms of office commencing on 5 May 2016;
- elects Estefânia Moreira (Brazil) as Chair of POPRC;
- welcomes guidance to assist parties to the RC and the CRC in their work when a chemical under consideration is a POP listed under the SC;

- welcomes guidance on how to assess the possible impact of climate change on the work of the POPRC, the approach to the consideration of climatic interactions with the chemicals proposed for listing in Annexes A, B and/or C to the SC and recommendations developed on the basis of the guidance; and
- requests the Secretariat to continue, subject to resources available, to undertake activities to support parties and others to participate in the work of the Committee and to report the results of those activities to COP8.

HCBD: The contact group discussed HCBD, where one party introduced information regarding measures to control unintentional production that was not available to the POPRC when it took its decision, and expressed concern that the costs and technologies to control unintentional production of HCBD were uncertain. Some developing countries recommended asking the POPRC to consider this new information and did not support listing HCBD in Annex C at this time. Other parties suggested listing HCBD in Annex C and asking for an assessment of the technologies to control unintentional releases of HCBD. The group amended the draft decision to reconsider listing HCBD in Annex C at COP8 and to request the POPRC to do intersessional work on this issue in light of new information related to controlling unintentional releases.

On Friday, 8 May, the COP considered two draft decisions on listing HCBD (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/CRP.17 and 18), which were adopted. Norway, supported by Switzerland, reflected "reluctant acceptance" to list HCBD solely in Annex A and forward further consideration on listing in Annex C to COP8.

Final Decision: Having considered the risk profile and the risk management evaluation for HCBD as transmitted by POPRC, and taking note of the recommendation by the POPRC to list HCBD in Annexes A and C of the SC, in the final decision (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/CRP.17), the COP decides to amend Part I of Annex A of the SC to list HCBD without specific exemptions.

Final Decision: In its decision on listing (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/CRP.18), the COP, *inter alia*:

- requests the POPRC to further evaluate HCBD on the basis of the newly available information in relation to its listing in Annex C;
- invites parties and observers to submit any additional information to the Secretariat that would assist the further evaluation by the POPRC of the unintentional production of HCBD; and
- requests POPRC to make a recommendation to COP8 on listing HCBD in Annex C.

CNs: The contact group discussed CNs and the COP discussed a draft decision on Friday, 8 May, before taking a decision on Thursday, 14 May.

The contact group discussed how to name the chemical, with some participants requesting addition of the CAS numbers for the congeners. The group agreed to list CNs as PCNs in the decision.

On Friday, 8 May, the COP considered listing PCNs (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/CRP.9) in Annexes A and C. Cuba, with Argentina, underscored the need for additional financial and technical assistance for new listings. The Russian Federation said it could not support listing PCNs, citing the importance of some CNs for producing octaCN. Parties agreed to reconsider this later in the meeting.

On Thursday, 14 May, delegates adopted a revised draft decision on listing PCNs, proposed by the Russian Federation.

Final Decision: In the decision (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/CRP.29), the COP, *inter alia*:

- decides to list PCNs in Annex A, including di-, tri-, tetra- penta-, hexa- hepta- and octa-CNs therein, with specific exemptions for production of those chemicals as intermediates in production of polyfluorinated naphthalenes, including octafluoronaphthalene and use of those chemicals for production of polyfluorinated naphthalenes, including octafluoronaphthalene; and
- lists PCNs in Annex C, including di-, tri-, tetra-, penta-, hexa-, hepta-, and octa-CNs therein by inserting "PCNs, including dichlorinated naphthalenes, trichlorinated naphthalenes, tetrachlorinated naphthalenes, pentachlorinated naphthalenes, hexachlorinated naphthalenes, heptachlorinated naphthalenes, octachlorinated naphthalene"

PCP: The contact group discussed listing this chemical on Wednesday, 6-7 May and the plenary considered the issue on 7-8 May and 15-16 May.

In the contact group, one party criticized the POPRC's conclusions and review process and questioned whether PCP meets the criteria for long-range environmental transport. Several observers and parties disagreed with the party, pointing to evidence that PCP is present in the Arctic and other remote regions.

In plenary on 7 May, the plenary heard an intervention, deferred from Wednesday, from the International Indian Treaty Council (IITC) urging the SC to list PCP in Annex A without exemption, and CNs and HCBP in Annexes A and C. IITC underscored the health effects of these chemicals on Indigenous Peoples who are not responsible for their production or use.

In plenary on Friday, 8 May, the Secretariat introduced a draft decision on listing PCP, its salts and esters in Annex A with a specific exemption for utility poles and crossarms (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/CRP.11). India called for deferring the decision to COP8, questioned POPRC's process and conclusions, and underscored the need for "scientific inputs for a fair decision." President Lissinger Peitz suggested this issue be reconsidered later during the meeting.

On Friday, 15 May, President Lissinger Peitz asked if parties were ready to list PCP in the SC. India reiterated its previous objection, asking the COP to reconsider the POPRC's conclusions on PCP. The EU, supported by Australia, Switzerland, Norway and Ghana, on behalf of the African Group, underscored their support for the listing. SC Lissinger Peitz reminded parties of the theme of the COPs, "from science, to action for a safer tomorrow" and suspended the discussion until the evening plenary.

During the evening plenary, President Lissinger Peitz observed that all delegations but one supported listing PCP and said that multiple parties had emphasized that the POPRC's assessment was "sound and science-based." She asked again if parties could adopt the decision.

India reiterated his opposition, saying that his delegation had pointed out the "infirmities" in POPRC's report. He proposed amending the decision to list PCP and its salts and esters in Annex B with an acceptable purpose as a wood preservative in the production of medium-density fiberboard and in impregnated particleboards for a minimum period of ten years.

Wishing to address "both the process and the result," the EU described contact group discussions as a "collective process to gain consensus," and said a last-minute proposal made by one party is "totally unsatisfactory." Supported by Switzerland and Japan, he said that the EU could not accept the proposal to list PCP in Annex B with the proposed allowable use. Ghana, for the African Group, said

that they could not accept the "last-minute proposal." Egypt said that time was required to examine the implications of listing PCP in either Annex A or Annex B.

Observing a lack of consensus on listing PCP, President Lissinger Peitz asked if parties could support deferring a decision on this chemical to COP8.

Switzerland posed "a question to the room" asking if, as per Article 21(3) on voting, parties had exhausted all efforts to reach consensus. He emphasized that parties had made "every possible effort" to reach consensus and expressed disappointment about needing to request a vote "as a last resort."

Ghana, for the African Group, with the EU, Colombia, Norway, the Cook Islands, Argentina, Yemen, Uruguay, Liberia and Senegal expressed support for Switzerland's proposal.

In response to a request for clarification on voting procedures from President Lissinger Peitz, the Secretariat explained that the Article 22 of the SC (procedure for the listing of chemicals) stipulates that the same process should be used for listing new chemicals in the annexes as for making amendments to the Convention, which is laid out in Article 21. The Secretariat stated that Article 21(3) states that parties should make every effort to reach consensus, but if all efforts are exhausted, then a decision can be taken by a three-fourths majority vote of parties present and voting. The Secretariat further explained that the decision to make a decision by a vote first requires a majority vote. President Lissinger Peitz asked if the COP wished to take a vote according to rule 45(2) of the rules of procedure.

The EU raised a point of order to clarify that its vote counts for 26 parties. President Lissinger Peitz asked parties who support a vote to raise their flags, noting that EU Member States should not raise their flags. She then asked for those against a vote, and then those abstaining to raise their flags, in turn.

President Lissinger Peitz reported that 91 parties were in favor of a vote, 1 was against, and 8 abstained. Observing that the majority of parties present and voting agreed to take a vote, she asked those in favor of amending Annex A to list PCP, its salts and esters to raise their flags. She then asked for those against and those abstaining to raise their flags in turn. President Lissinger Peitz reported that 90 parties supported listing PCP in Annex A, 2 were against and 8 abstained.

China asked for clarification on who has the right to vote. India asked if the amendment was matter of procedure or substance, which could have implications for the ability of the COP to take a vote, and whether the EU had the right to vote on behalf of Member States that are not present. Sudan queried whether the votes of parties that have not submitted their credentials were counted and if the documentation for this agenda item was communicated to the COP six months prior to the meeting. The Secretariat clarified that: all parties may vote if they have submitted their credentials and are present; if a party has not submitted its credentials its vote is not counted; the EU can vote on behalf of all its Member States that are parties to the SC on matters within its competency; listing of chemicals is an amendment to the convention governed by Articles 21 and 22 of the SC; and that the documentation for this agenda item was communicated to parties more than six months before the COP.

President Lissinger Peitz then asked the Secretariat to update COP7 decisions on POPs wastes and national reporting to reflect the agreement to list PCP.

China called reaching consensus a "fundamental principle" and cautioned against making voting a customary practice. The Russian Federation, with Guatemala, Egypt and an observer from the US, expressed disappointment that a vote was necessary. Saying he participated in the vote "with a measure of sadness," Antigua

and Barbuda emphasized that countries have an obligation to take a decision and that expressing dissent without giving adequate reasons is "not good enough."

President Lissinger Peitz strongly encouraged parties to work through consensus in the future, emphasizing that collective ownership of decisions is important for efforts to implement the convention.

Final Decision: In its final decision (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/CRP.11), COP7 decides to list PCP and its salts and esters in Annex A with specific exemptions for the production and use of PCP for utility poles and crossarms.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE: This issue was discussed in the joint session of the BRS Conventions COPs on Monday, 4 May and in a joint contact group on technical assistance and financial resources (see page 6). Delegates adopted the decision on Friday, 15 May.

Final Decision: In the final decision on technical assistance (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/CRP.28), the COP, *inter alia*:

- welcomes the development of a database for the collection of information pertaining to the needs of parties for the implementation of the SC, as well as information on available assistance;
- invites developing-country parties and parties with economies in transition to provide information to the Secretariat on their needs in terms of technical assistance and their difficulties in implementing the convention;
- invites developed-country parties and others with the capacity to do so to continue to provide information to the Secretariat on technical assistance to developing-country parties and parties with economies in transition;
- requests the Secretariat to continue to collect information through tailored electronic questionnaires, and also requests the Secretariat to analyze such information and to identify the gaps and barriers regarding technical assistance and to propose recommendations and take action to address those problems;
- welcomes the technical assistance programme, and requests the Secretariat to implement it in cooperation with relevant actors and to take into account its elements when carrying out work to facilitate the delivery of technical assistance and capacity building for the implementation of the conventions, and urges parties and others in a position to do so to provide funding and other resources to support the implementation of the activities contained in the technical assistance programme;
- requests the Secretariat, when implementing the technical assistance programme, to take into account the specific needs for technical assistance resulting from the listing of new chemicals in Annexes A, B or C;
- authorizes the Secretariat to contract independent financial audits of capacity-building and technical assistance projects and other related activities undertaken at the regional and/or national level in the implementation of the conventions;
- emphasizes the key role of the regional centres, as contained in the provisions of the BC and SC, as well as the regional and subregional offices of the FAO, in delivering technical assistance upon request at the regional level regarding the implementation of the technical assistance programme and facilitating technology transfer to eligible parties; and

- requests the Secretariat to, among others, prepare a technical assistance programme for the biennium 2018–2019, taking into account the synergies process as well as the evaluation of the technical assistance programme.

SC regional and subregional centres: This issue was addressed in a joint session on technical assistance of the BRS COPs on Monday, 4 May, and throughout the meeting in a joint contact group on technical assistance and financial resources (see page 6). Delegates adopted the decision on Friday, 15 May.

Final Decision: In the final decision (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/CRP.30), the COP, *inter alia*:

- emphasizes the role of the regional centres in promoting technology transfer relating to the implementation of the SC, and requests them to cooperate and coordinate among themselves on areas of expertise in which they are able to provide assistance;
- calls for sustained efforts to enhance their performance and actions in supporting developing-country parties;
- endorses the SC regional and subregional centres for another four years;
- underlines the need to have an efficient and effective network of centres through regular communication, including meetings of the centres and increased use of other means of communication;
- requests the Secretariat to: prepare a report on the activities of the SC regional and subregional centres for consideration by COP8, including an assessment on how to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the network of centres; and consider possible adjustments to the methodology for evaluating regional centres for consideration at COP8, and invites the centres and parties to provide their views by 30 June 2016;
- decides to evaluate the performance and sustainability of the SC regional and subregional centres and to reconsider their status as regional and subregional centres under the Convention at COP9 and every four years thereafter;
- invites developed-country parties and other parties in accordance with their capabilities to consider ways to strengthen the regional delivery of technical assistance and the promotion of technology transfer under the SC to promote the sound management of chemicals and wastes, sustainable development and the protection of human health and the environment, and further invites them to consider opportunities for effective and efficient cooperation with the regional centres in implementing the regional sound management of chemicals and waste projects;
- takes note of the challenges faced by some centres, and invites parties, as well as other regional centres, to cooperate with and support those regional centres through the exchange of best practices and the provision of technical assistance and the promotion of technology transfer;
- invites parties, observers and others in a position to do so, including industry and the wider private sector as well as relevant financial institutions, to provide financial support to enable SC regional and subregional centres to implement their workplans aimed at supporting parties in implementing their obligations;
- invites all regional and subregional centres undertaking activities on mercury-related issues under the Convention to provide the relevant information, which will be taken into account by the Secretariat for the evaluation, and requests the Secretariat to forward that information to the interim Secretariat of the

Minamata Convention for possible consideration by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Mercury at its seventh session; and

- requests the Secretariat to, *inter alia*: continue to recommend concrete activities on synergies between the BC and SC regional centres and the regional offices of UNEP and FAO and related centres to the COP for possible decision; continue to foster a synergistic approach in its relations with these centres and offices, while recognizing the specificities and mandate of each centre; and continue to organize meetings every two years between the directors of regional centres and the Secretariat and, if possible, to consider additional meetings, subject to the availability of resources.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MECHANISMS: Effectiveness of the implementation of the MoU between the SC COP and the GEF Council: This matter was taken up in the joint session of the BRS COPs on Monday, 4 May, and in a joint contact group on technical assistance and financial resources that met throughout the meeting (see page 5). Delegates adopted the decision on the effectiveness of the implementation of the MoU between the COP and the GEF Council on Friday, 15 May.

Final Decision: In the final decision (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/CRP.32), the COP, *inter alia*:

- welcomes the GEF report to the COP, takes note of the leveraging ratio of 1:3 between the GEF project grant and other resources, and also takes note of the concerns raised by some parties in this regard;
- requests the GEF, in its regular reports, to continue to report on the MoU between the COP and the GEF Council; and
- requests the Secretariat, in consultation with the GEF Secretariat, to prepare a report on the effectiveness of the implementation of the MoU between the COP and the GEF Council, including more details on the follow-up actions, as well as information on the application of the GEF co-financing policy, for consideration by COP8.

Additional Guidance to the Financial Mechanism: This issue was considered in a joint session of the BRS COPs on Monday, 4 May, and in a joint contact group on technical assistance and financial resources throughout the COPs (see page 5).

SC COP7 delegates adopted a decision on this issue on Friday, 15 May.

Final Decision: In the final decision on additional guidance to the GEF (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/CRP.34), the COP, *inter alia*:

- welcomes the establishment of the GEF chemicals and waste focal area, its strategy and the increased funds allocated for chemicals and waste, and encourages the GEF to continue to enhance synergies in its activities, taking into account the co-benefits for the BC, RC and SAICM, while first addressing the needs of the SC;
- notes with concern that there is no increase in GEF6 funding for the SC;
- notes the evolving funding needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to implement the SC and the chemicals and waste agenda, and reaffirms the request to the GEF to respond in this regard;
- requests the Secretariat, in consultation with the GEF Secretariat, to identify possible elements of guidance from the SC to the GEF that also address the relevant BC and SC priorities for consideration by the COP8; and

- requests the GEF to include in its regular reports to the COPs information on the implementation of the guidance set forth in this decision.

Fourth Review of the Financial Mechanism: This issue was discussed in the joint session of the COPs on Monday 4, May, and considered in a joint contact group on technical assistance and financial resources throughout the meeting (see page 5).

In plenary, delegates adopted the decision on the fourth review of the financial mechanism on Friday, 15 May.

Final Decision: In its decision (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/CRP.31), the COP: adopts the ToR for the fourth review of the financial mechanism; and requests the Secretariat to compile information relevant to the fourth review of the financial mechanism and submit it to COP8 for consideration.

The annex to the decision contains the ToR for the fourth review of the financial mechanism, including its objective, methodology, report and performance criteria.

REPORTING PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 15: On 7 May, the Secretariat introduced the documents (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/27 and INF/36), noting the submission of 53 national reports through the electronic reporting system. Several developing countries requested Secretariat support for the timely submission of their national reports through the electronic reporting system, with others noting challenges in reporting, including connectivity issues, and the need for translation.

Tonga, supported by IPEN, called for the compilation and dissemination of information on PCBs and other POPs. Belarus called for the draft decision to include their proposal on improving the reporting system on condensers and transformers. The EU and Canada, supported by IPEN, proposed amending the draft decision to “urge” parties to submit national reports. Canada proposed, among other amendments, to request the Secretariat to refine and implement the draft strategy to implement elements of reporting, and with reference to Secretariat activities on reporting, suggested deleting the phrase “subject to the availability of funding.”

The Secretariat noted the services provided by the IT Helpdesk for parties facing challenges with the electronic reporting system, highlighted the need for the notification of changes in official contact points, and informed delegates of limited resources available to assist parties in their reporting obligations. President Lissinger Peitz proposed that the Secretariat prepare a revised draft decision.

On Friday, 8 May, COP7 adopted the decision without amendment.

Final Decision: In the final decision (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/CRP.15), the COP, *inter alia*:

- takes note with concern of the low levels of reporting, and requests the Secretariat to further refine the draft strategy to enhance reporting under the convention;
- urges parties that have not yet done so to submit their third national reports no later than the extended date of 31 August 2015; and
- requests the Secretariat to, *inter alia*, update the reporting format to include chemicals listed in Annexes A, B and/or C to the SC at COP7; further improve the electronic reporting system in time for it to be used for the submission of the fourth report, taking into account the comments on experiences in using the system; and continue to provide guidance to parties on the use of the electronic reporting system.

EFFECTIVENESS EVALUATION: On Thursday, 7 May, the Secretariat introduced the procedure for the selection of experts to the effectiveness evaluation committee (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/28), the global monitoring plan for effectiveness evaluation (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/29) and reports and guidance on regional and global monitoring (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/INF/37-39), and noted a global human milk survey conducted by UNEP and WHO.

The EU expressed support for regional centres and the global coordination group. Pakistan and China asked how regional experts would be nominated. Referring to the need for additional capacity for regional centres, Mexico and Nepal stated monitoring is difficult when technical and financial resources are scarce. Uruguay suggested improving capacity of national laboratories and outlined efforts to assess POPs in breast milk. Canada supported enhancement of monitoring in regions lacking capacity, and offered minor text changes to the draft decision. China questioned why so few parties have submitted monitoring reports and asked the Secretariat to create a more robust basis for effectiveness evaluation.

Japan noted its study examining the relationship between environmental factors, POPs and children's health. The Cook Islands highlighted the need to monitor POPs in fish. Gabon underscored the need to monitor sectors not initially addressed, such as the oil sector. Antigua and Barbuda cautioned about inconsistencies in data from the Caribbean region. Drawing attention to its progress on POPs monitoring, Kenya suggested more continuous and extensive efforts were needed.

The Island Sustainability Alliance suggested working with Indigenous Peoples on monitoring, noting they often depend on fish and aquatic species as primary food sources.

President Lissinger Peitz observed support for the draft decisions on effectiveness evaluation and suggested their adoption, taking into account Canada's suggested text on global monitoring, pending budgetary accommodations.

Final Decision: In its decision on effectiveness evaluation (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/28), the COP, *inter alia*:

- elects the two representatives from each UN region to serve on the effectiveness evaluation committee until the close of COP8:
- invites the global coordination group of the global monitoring plan and the compliance committee to select one expert from among their respective members to serve on the effectiveness evaluation committee;
- requests the Secretariat to select two internationally recognized experts in the field of effectiveness evaluation to serve on the effectiveness evaluation committee;
- requests the Secretariat to, *inter alia*: establish a roster of experts to provide support to the effectiveness evaluation committee; collect and compile information to serve for effectiveness evaluation according to the framework for effectiveness evaluation, and to prepare a preliminary analysis of the available information; and to support the work of the effectiveness evaluation committee, including the development of the effectiveness evaluation report;
- invites parties to designate experts for inclusion in the roster of experts, noting their area of expertise or specific substance knowledge; and
- emphasizes the need for parties to intensify their efforts to ensure the timely and accurate completion of national reports under Article 15 of the Stockholm Convention.

Final Decision: In its final decision on the global monitoring plan for effectiveness evaluation (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/29), the COP, *inter alia*:

- welcomes the updated guidance on the global monitoring plan and encourages parties to use it and provide comments on their experience in doing so to the Secretariat through the regional organization groups;
- requests the global coordination group to: develop the draft global monitoring report, including an evaluation and assessment of changes in POP concentrations over time, as specified in the effectiveness evaluation framework, and make it available to the effectiveness evaluation committee by January 2016; and finalize the global monitoring report, including conclusions and recommendations, for consideration by COP8;
- requests the Secretariat to: support the global coordination group in developing the reports requested; continue to support the work of the regional organization groups and the global coordination group in the implementation of the third phase of the global monitoring plan and also continue to support training and capacity-building activities to assist countries in implementing the global monitoring plan for subsequent effectiveness evaluations and to work with partners and other relevant organizations to undertake implementation activities; and
- encourages parties to engage actively in the implementation of the global monitoring plan and the effectiveness evaluation and, in particular to: continue to monitor the core media of air and human breast milk or human blood and to initiate monitoring of PFOS in surface water in support of future evaluations; and support the further development and long-term implementation of the global monitoring plan if in a position to do so.

NON-COMPLIANCE: This agenda item (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/30, INF/40) was introduced during the joint session of the COPs on Tuesday, 6 May, in conjunction with consideration of non-compliance under the RC (see page 4).

The SC compliance contact group met on 11, 14 and 15 May, which resulted in an increase in the amount of bracketed text and ultimately the entire text being placed in brackets to indicate that all issues remained outstanding. On Saturday, 16 May, the plenary was presented with the decision drafted by the contact group forwarding the text to COP8 for further discussion, which was adopted.

Final Decision: In its decision (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/CRP.38), the COP, *inter alia*:

- decides to consider further at COP8, for adoption, the procedures and mechanisms on compliance required under Article 17 of the convention, and that it should be placed early on the agenda of COP8;
- invites the Bureau to facilitate intersessional consultations to promote a policy dialogue on outstanding issues with a view to resolving them in a way to facilitate possible adoption by COP8; and
- notes that the entirely bracketed text shall be the basis for further work on the procedures and institutional mechanisms at COP8, bearing in mind all issues remain outstanding.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND COORDINATION: This agenda item was addressed in a joint session of the COPs (see page 5).

PROGRAMME OF WORK AND BUDGET

This agenda item was addressed in the joint session of the COPs on Monday, 4 May, and considered in a budget group that met throughout the meeting. In plenary

on Saturday, 16 May, Budget Group Co-Chair Hernaus announced the SC programme budget for 2016 as US\$5,691,902 and US\$5,828,820 for 2017. Delegates then adopted the programme of work and proposed budget for the biennium 2016-2017.

Final Decision: In its final decision (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/CRP.37), the COP, *inter alia*:

- takes note of the recommendation of Office of Internal Oversight Services to establish a single operational account for staff costs, and in this regard invites the UNEP Executive Director to provide additional information on the practical implications of such a measure as well as on establishing a single joint general trust fund for the BRS Conventions and to make proposals on any required changes to the financial rules, which will inform a decision at the next meetings of the COPs;
- invites the UNEP Executive Director to explore the possibility of establishing a single joint voluntary trust fund for the BRS Conventions and to present proposals to the next meetings of the COPs;
- approves the programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017 of US\$5,691,902 for 2016 and US\$5,828,820 for 2017;
- decides, with regard to contributions due from 1 January 2005 onwards, that no representative of any party whose contributions are in arrears for two or more years shall be eligible to become a member of the COP Bureau or a member of any subsidiary body of the COP; this shall not apply to LDCs, SIDS or parties that have agreed on and are respecting a schedule of payments in accordance with the financial rules; and
- decides that no representative of any party whose contributions are in arrears for four or more years and that has not agreed on or is not respecting a schedule of payments implemented in accordance with the financial rules shall be eligible to receive financial support to attend intersessional workshops and other informal meetings.

OTHER MATTERS

Draft MoU between UNEP and the SC COP: On Tuesday, 5 May, the MoU between the SC and UNEP (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/9) was discussed in the joint session.

On Thursday, 14 May, the Secretariat reintroduced the MoU between UNEP and the SC COP, which was adopted without amendment.

Final Decision: In the decision (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/CRP.12), the COP, *inter alia*:

- welcomes the establishment by the UNEP Executive Director of the task team on the effectiveness of administrative arrangements and programmatic cooperation between the Special Programme and the MEAs for which the Special Programme provides the Secretariat functions;
- requests the Executive Secretary to continue to engage in the task team and inform and consult the Bureaux of the COPs to the BRS Conventions on the task team's work during the intersessional period;
- invites the UNEP Executive Director to keep the Bureaux of the COPs informed when preparing meeting documents for the second session of UNEA on the relationship between the Programme and the BRS Conventions; and
- requests the Executive Secretary to prepare, in consultation with the UNEP Executive Director, and taking into account the outcome of the deliberations of

UNEA at its second session on the relationship between the Programme and MEAs, for consideration and possible adoption at SC COP8, a revised draft MoU between the SC and the Executive Director UNEP concerning the provision of Secretariat functions for the SC by the Special Programme.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

On Friday, 8 May, the Secretariat reviewed the first part of the meeting report (UNEP/POPS/COP.7/L.1), which delegates adopted with minor amendments.

CLOSURE OF THE MEETING

In her closing remarks, SC President Lissinger Peitz highlighted the “bold steps taken” to implement elements of the convention at this COP and stressed the need to work for consensus. She closed the meeting at 3:45 am on Saturday, 16 May.

附錄三：
參加聯合國三公約大會-斯德哥爾摩公約第七次締約國大會
出國報告摘要

出國報告摘要

- 一、 出國計畫名稱：參加聯合國斯德哥爾摩公約第 7 次持久性有機污染物締約方大會
- 二、 出國人：陳副處長淑玲、任毒物檢驗員雁琳
- 三、 出國日期：104 年 5 月 1 日至 104 年 5 月 10 日
- 四、 出國行程與內容概要：

| 日期 | 工作內容概要 |
|------------|--------------------------------|
| 104.5.1~2 | 啟程，搭機前往瑞士日內瓦 |
| 104.5.3 | 前往大會會場-日內瓦國際會議中心辦理報到程序 |
| 104.5.4~8 | 參加聯合國斯德哥爾摩公約第 7 次持久性有機污染物締約方大會 |
| 104.5.9~10 | 返程，搭機返回臺灣 |

- 五、 行程成果評估及心得建議：

(一) 斯德哥爾摩公約第 7 次締約方大會(簡稱 COP7)經過 5 天會議的討論及與會各國代表的協商後，會中達成相關化學品管制共識，我國可透過這些共識評估未來接軌國際公約相關管制作為，內容摘錄如下：

1. 決議通過將氯化萘(Chlorinated Naphthalene，指 2~8 個氯原子)納入公約附件 A(須禁止或消除)，並對生產作為產製氟化萘 (Polyfluorinated Naphthalenes)，包括八氟萘

(Octafluoronaphthalene)之中間原料及使用於氟化萘，包括八氟萘之生產給予特定豁免，亦列入附件 C（減少或消除無意排放）進行列管。

2. 決議通過將五氯酚及其鹽類和酯類(Pentachlorophenol, its salts and esters)納入公約附件 A 進行列管，並對生產以及使用於電線杆和橫臂的五氯酚及其鹽類和酯類給予特定豁免。
3. 決議通過將六氯-1,3-丁二烯(Hexachlorobutadiene)列入公約附件 A 列管，不享有特定豁免；然而有關將六氯-1,3-丁二烯列入附件 C，則請持久性有機污染物審查委員會(POPRC)持續評估，並向 COP8 提出建議再討論。
4. 全氟辛烷磺酸及其鹽類和全氟辛烷磺酸醯氟(Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride, PFOS)可接受用途及特定豁免評估：

(1)可接受用途部分：通知秘書處締約方可能還是需要繼續生產和/或使用 PFOS 於公約附件 B 所列之可接受用途。

(2)特定豁免評估：由於 PFOS 特定豁免登記於西元(下同)2015 年 8 月 26 日屆滿，因沒有任何締約方就地毯、皮革和服裝、紡織品和家居裝飾用品、紙和包裝、塗料和塗料添加劑，以及橡膠和塑膠向秘書處進行全氟辛烷磺酸、其鹽類和全氟辛基磺醯氟的生產和使用登記特定豁免，因此大會根據公約第 4 條第 9 款規定，決議通過未來將不再對締約方提供上述相關用途的“新”登記。

(3)基於 PFOS 替代品評估報告及相關資料評估報告目前還需要進一步資料來彌補缺口，故大會：

- 鼓勵各締約方在其能力範圍內，促進研究和開發 PFOS 安全替代品，並邀請各締約方在為 COP9 展開評估工作的蒐集資料過程中，提交關於此類研究和開發的資料。
- 請秘書處進一步促進關於 PFOS 替代品及其相關化學品的資訊交流活動，以收集並提交評估 PFOS 所需的資料。

- 秘書處表示將於 COP9 再進行 PFOS 評估。

5. 對於滴滴涕(4,4-Dichlorodiphenyl-trichloroethane, DDT)之特定豁免及繼續使用於病媒控制可接受用途評估：

(1)針對 DDT 之特定豁免：公約豁免生產 DDT 作為產製大克蠊之中間原料及使用於生產大克蠊。印度於 2014 年 3 月 10 日向秘書處提交通知，說明印度在今後 10 年（至 2024 年 5 月 15 日）仍需繼續使用該項豁免項目。

(2)針對 DDT 繼續使用於病媒控制可接受用途：印度、南非和史瓦濟蘭表示他們會繼續有針對性地使用 DDT，直到有可用之安全和可行的替代辦法。大會通過以下決議：

- 只有在當地無法獲得安全、有效且價廉的替代品情況下，才能將 DDT 用於室內滯留噴灑作業，以控制病媒。
- 有必要向發展中國家、落後國家、小島嶼發展中國家及經濟轉型國家提供技術、財政和其他援助，幫助其過渡到不依賴 DDT 控制病媒的階段。
- 決定依據現有可得的科學、技術、環境和經濟資料，繼續在 COP8 對 DDT 用於病媒控制的必要性進行評估，以儘快查明並開發適合當地情況且具有成本效益的安全替代品。

6. 第 11 次持久性有機污染物審查委員會(POPRC11)將於 2015 年 10 月 19 至 23 日於義大利羅馬召開，將審查短鏈氯化石蠟、大克蠊農藥和十溴二苯醚，及討論六氯-1,3-丁二烯列入附件 C 之議題。

7. 另 COP8 會議暫訂於 2017 年 4 月 23 日至 5 月 5 日於日內瓦召開。

(二) 建議事項：

1. 斯德哥爾摩公約列管持久性有機污染物(Persistent Organic Pollutants, POPs)名單已從最初的 12 種增至 26 種化學品(含此次通過之氯化萘、五氯酚及六氯-1,3-丁二烯共 3 種物質)。前 23 種國內已透過由本署主政之跨部會斯德哥爾摩公約國家實施計畫推動管制，管制法規包括毒性化學物質管理法、

空氣污染防治法、水污染防治法、廢棄物清理法、農藥管理法、食品安全衛生管理法、環境用藥管理法等。由於此次大會新增列管 3 種物質，建議透過本署報院核准之國家實施計畫跨部會機制予以充分告知，使行政部門及產業界能提早因應或進行法規增修訂，促使我國管理符合國際趨勢。

2. 查我國毒性化學物質管理法已禁止運作(包括製造、輸入、販賣及使用)五氯酚及其鹽類，並針對六氯-1,3-丁二烯及氯化萘其中之六氯萘、八氯萘進行運作管理，並規定數項得使用用途。本署建議依公約列管範圍調整六氯-1,3-丁二烯及氯化萘運作用途(如限縮得使用用途範圍、新增禁止運作事項)，並依篩選認定毒性化學物質作業原則評估檢討氯化萘列管種類，以符合公約管理趨勢。
3. 鑑於公約列管持久性有機污染物時，國內再據以公告為第 1 類毒性化學物質，常因改善時間不夠，或前期市場調查廠商配合填寫意願偏低。建議朝向先將已於公約審查委員會討論之物質，以跨部會會議，將公約訊息請各部會加強輔導宣導，藉此讓相關廠商提早因應並認真思考開發替代物質。