15. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Stockholm, 22 May 2001

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 17 May 2004, in accordance with article 26(1) which reads as follows: "1. This Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification acceptance, approval or accession. 2. For each State or regional economic integration organization that ratifies, accepts or approves this Convention or accedes thereto after the deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit by such State or regional economic integration organization of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. 3. For the purpose of paragraphs 1 and 2, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by member States of that organization".


STATUS: Signatories: 152. Parties: 184.1


In accordance with its article 24, the Convention opened for signature at Stockholm by all States and by regional economic integration organizations on 23 May 2001 at the Stockholm City Conference Centre/Folkets Hus, and at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 24 May 2001 to 22 May 2002.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Signature, Succession to signature(d)</th>
<th>Ratification, Acceptance(AA), Approval(2), Accession(a)</th>
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United Kingdom of
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Ukraine ........................................................
Uganda.........................................................
Turkey..........................................................
Tunisia .........................................................
Trinidad and Tobago ...................................
Tonga...........................................................
Togo............................................................
Thailand....................................................... 
Tajikistan....................................................

Participant
Signature, Succession to signature(d)
Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a)

Tajikistan.................21 May 2002 8 Feb 2007
Thailand....................22 May 2002 31 Jan 2005
Togo.........................23 May 2001 22 Jul 2004
Tonga.........................21 May 2002 23 Oct 2009
Trinidad and Tobago ....
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Turkey.......................23 May 2001 14 Oct 2009
Tuvalu.......................... 19 Jan 2004 a
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United Arab Emirates ....23 May 2001 11 Jul 2002
United Kingdom of
Great Britain and
Northern Ireland......11 Dec 2001 17 Jan 2005
Tajikistan.................21 May 2002 8 Feb 2007
United Arab Emirates ....23 May 2001 11 Jul 2002

United Republic of
Tanzania.....................23 May 2001 30 Apr 2004
United States of
America......................23 May 2001
Uruguay......................23 May 2001 9 Feb 2004
Uzbekistan...................28 Jun 2019 a
Vanuatu.......................21 May 2002 16 Sep 2005
Venezuela (Bolivarian
Republic of).................23 May 2001 19 Apr 2005
Viet Nam....................23 May 2001 22 Jul 2002
Yemen......................... 5 Dec 2001 9 Jan 2004
Zambia.......................23 May 2001 7 Jul 2006
Zimbabwe....................23 May 2001 1 Mar 2012

Declarations
(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations were made upon ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.)

ARGENTINA
In accordance with article 25, paragraph 4 of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the Republic of Argentina declares that any amendment to Annex A, B, or C shall enter into force for Argentina only after it has deposited its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with respect thereto.

AUSTRALIA
"In accordance with article 25 (4) [of the Convention], the Government of Australia declares that any amendment to Annex A, B or C shall enter into force only upon the deposit of Australia's instrument of ratification with respect thereto."

AUSTRIA
"The Republic of Austria declares in accordance with Article 18 paragraph 2 of the Convention that it accepts both of the means of dispute settlement mentioned in paragraph 2 as compulsory in relation to any party accepting an obligation concerning one or both of these means of dispute settlement."

BAHRAIN
1. Arbitration according to the procedures adopted by the Conference of States Parties is the only binding procedure for the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain regarding resolving any dispute on the interpretation or implementation of the Convention.

2. Any amendment to the Convention annexes A, B and C will not be binding to the Kingdom of Bahrain unless it is ratified according to the constitutional rules.

BANGLADESH
"Pursuant to Article 25, paragraph 4, of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, Bangladesh hereby declares that any amendment to Annex A, B or C shall enter into force for Bangladesh only upon the deposit by Bangladesh of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval with respect thereto."

BELGIUM
“This signature engages also the Walloon region, the Flemish region, and the Brussels-Capital region."

BOTSWANA
"... the Republic of Botswana declares pursuant to article 25 (4) that, with respect to it, any amendment to Annex A, B or C shall enter into force for it only after it has deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with respect to such amendment."

CANADA
"Pursuant to Article 25, paragraph 4, of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, Canada hereby declares that any amendment to Annex A, B or C shall enter into force for Canada only upon the deposit by Canada of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval with respect thereto."

CHINA
In accordance with the provisions of article 25, paragraph 4 of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, with respect to the People's Republic of China, any amendment to Annex A, B or C shall enter into force only upon the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with respect thereto.
EL SALVADOR

With respect to the provisions of article 18 of this Convention, the Republic of El Salvador does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 2 of that article in that it does not recognize the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

ESTONIA

"As a Member State of the European Community the Republic of Estonia has transferred its competence to the European Community in fields governed by this Convention and listed in the declaration annexed to the Council Decision of 14 October 2004 concerning the conclusion, on behalf of the European Community, of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2006/507/EC)."

EUROPEAN UNION

"The Community declares that, in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular article 175 thereof, it is competent for entering into international environmental agreements, and for implementing the obligations resulting therefrom, which contribute to the pursuit of the following objectives:

- Preserving, protecting and improving the quality of the environment;
- Protecting human health;
- Prudent and rational utilisation of natural resources;
- Promoting measures at international level to deal with regional or worldwide environmental problems.

Moreover, the Community declares that it has already adopted legal instruments, binding on its Member States, covering matters governed by this Convention, and will submit and update, as appropriate, a list of those legal instruments to the Conference of the Parties in accordance with article 15 (1) of the Convention.

The Community is responsible for the performance of those obligations resulting from the Convention which are covered by Community law in force.

The exercise of Community competence is, by its nature, subject to continuous development."

GUATEMALA

In accordance with article 25, paragraph 4 of the aforementioned Convention, the Government of the Republic of Guatemala declares that any amendment to Annex A, B or C shall enter into force for Guatemala only after it has deposited its instrument of accession or ratification.

INDIA

"Any amendment to Annex A, B or C shall enter into force only upon the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with respect thereto."

LIECHTENSTEIN

"The Principality of Liechtenstein declares in accordance with Article 18 paragraph 2 of the Convention that it accepts both of the means of dispute settlement mentioned in this paragraph as compulsory in relation to any party accepting an obligation concerning one or both of these means of dispute settlement."

MAURITIUS

"Pursuant to Article 25, paragraph 4, of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the Republic of Mauritius declares that any amendments to Annex A, B or C shall enter into force for the Republic of Mauritius only upon the deposit by the Republic of Mauritius of its instrument of Ratification, Acceptance, Approval or Accession with respect thereto."

MICRONESIA (FEDERATED STATES OF)

1. The Federated States of Micronesia declares in accordance with the provisions of article 25, paragraph 4 of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, that any amendment to Annex A, B or C shall enter into force only upon the deposit of the Federated States of Micronesia's instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession thereto.

2. The Federated States of Micronesia declares in accordance with Article 18, paragraph 2 of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants that it accepts both of the means of dispute settlement mentioned in this paragraph as compulsory in relation to any party accepting an obligation concerning one or both of these means of dispute settlement.

NETHERLANDS

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands declares, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 18 of the Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, that it accepts both means of dispute settlement referred to in that paragraph as compulsory in relation to any Party accepting one or both means of dispute settlement."

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Declaraton:

The Republic of Korea, in accordance with Article 25, paragraph 4 of the Convention, declares that, with respect to the Republic of Korea, any amendment to Annex A, B or C shall enter into force only upon the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with respect thereto.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

In accordance with article 18, paragraph 2 of the Convention, the Republic of Moldova accepts both of the means of dispute settlement mentioned in this paragraph as compulsory in relation to any party that accepts the same obligation.

Pursuant to article 25, paragraph 4, of the Convention, any amendment to Annex A, B or C shall enter into force for the Republic of Moldova only upon the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval with respect thereto.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

1. The Russian Federation declares that in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 18 of the Convention, with respect to any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention, it recognizes the means of dispute settlement indicated in subparagraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph 2 of article 18 of the Convention as compulsory in relation to any Party accepting the same obligations;

2. The Russian Federation declares that in accordance with paragraph 4 of article 25 of the Convention any amendment to Annex A, B or C shall enter into force for the Russian Federation only upon the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with respect thereto.

SERBIA

"The Republic of Serbia declares in accordance with Article 18 of the Convention that it accepts both of the means of dispute settlement mentioned in paragraph 2."
SLOVAKIA

"In accordance with article 25, paragraph 4 of the Convention, the Republic of Slovenia herewith declares, that any amendment to Annex A, B or C shall enter into force only upon the deposit of its instrument of ratification with respect thereto."

SPAIN

In the event that the Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants should in any way result in actions related to Gibraltar, Spain wishes to make the following declaration:

1. Gibraltar is a Non-Self-Governing Territory for whose international relations the United Kingdom is responsible and which is subject to a process of decolonization in accordance with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly.

2. The Gibraltar authorities are local in character and exercise an exclusively domestic jurisdiction that originates in and is based on the powers allocated to and conferred on them by the United Kingdom, in accordance with its domestic law and in its capacity as the sovereign State upon which depends the said Non-Self-Governing Territory.

3. Consequently, any involvement by the Gibraltar authorities in the implementation of this Convention shall be understood to take place exclusively within the framework of the domestic jurisdiction of Gibraltar and shall not be considered to affect in any way the content of the two preceding paragraphs.


SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

The ratification of the Syrian Arab Republic to this Convention shall in no way signify the recognition of Israel or entail entry into any dealings with Israel in the context of the provisions of this Convention.

UZBEKISTAN

"In accordance with the Article 25, paragraph 4 of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the Republic of Uzbekistan declares that any amendment to Annex A, B, or C shall enter into force for the Republic of Uzbekistan only after it has deposited its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with respect thereto."

VANUATU

"That in relation to paragraph 4 of Article 25 of the Convention, any amendment to Annex A, B or C shall bind the Republic of Vanuatu only upon its deposit of an instrument of ratification or accession with respect to such amendments."

VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF)

In accordance with article 25, paragraph 4 of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela declares that any amendment to Annex A, B, or C shall enter into force for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela only after it has deposited its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with respect thereto.

Territorial Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Date of receipt of the notification</th>
<th>Territories</th>
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<tbody>
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Notes:

1. For the purpose of entry into force of the Convention, any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by member States of that Organization.

2. The following States, pursuant to Article 25 (4), declared that any amendment to Annex A, B or C shall enter into force only upon the deposit of their instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with respect thereto:

- Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, Canada, China, Guatemala, India, Mauritius, Micronesia, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Vanuatu, Venezuela.
On 23 August 2010, the Government of New Zealand notified the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraphs 3 (b) and 3 (c) and paragraph 4 of article 22 of the Convention, that it is currently unable to accept the amendments to Annexes A, B and C, transmitted by depositary notification C.N.524.2009.TREATIES-4 of 26 August 2009. (C.N.540.2010.TREATIES-6)

Thereafter, on 15 December 2016, the Government of New Zealand notified the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraphs 3 (b) and 4 of article 22 of the Convention, of its withdrawal of this notification of non-acceptance of amendments (see C.N.917.2016.TREATIES-XXVII.15).


On 16 August 2011, the Government of Spain deposited its instrument of acceptance (with declaration) to the Amendments to Annexes A, B and C (C.N.531.2011.TREATIES-4 of 30 August 2011), transmitted by depositary notification C.N.524.2009.TREATIES-4 of 26 August 2009. By depositary notification C.N.825.2014.TREATIES-XXVII-15 of 23 December 2014, the Government of Spain informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the following declaration made upon ratification:

Any amendment to Annex A, B or C shall enter into force for Spain only upon the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with respect thereto.


On 20 November 2013, the Government of Estonia deposited its instrument of approval of the Amendments to Annexes A, B and C (C.N.1020.2013.TREATIES-XXVI-15 of 13 December 2013), transmitted by depositary notification C.N.524.2009.TREATIES-4 of 26 August 2009. By depositary notification C.N.771.2016.TREATIES-XXVII-15 of 19 October 2016, the Government of Estonia informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the following declaration made upon ratification:

"In accordance with Article 25, paragraph 4 of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, any amendment to Annex A, B and C of the Convention shall enter into force for the Republic of Estonia only after the Republic of Estonia has deposited its instrument of approval to the amendment;"

On 26 December 2013, the Government of China deposited its instrument of ratification of Amendments to Annexes A, B and C, transmitted by depositary notification C.N.524.2009.TREATIES-4 of 26 August 2009, with the following declaration:

In accordance with the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China and the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China, the Government of the People’s Republic of China decides that the […] amendments apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China. (C.N.1051.2013.TREATIES-XXVII.15)


3 See End Note 2 above for a list of States which have made a declaration pursuant to article 25 (4).


“In accordance with the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China and the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China, the Government of the People’s Republic of China decides that the […] amendments apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China.”

On 26 December 2013, the Government of China deposited its instrument of accession transmitted by depositary notification C.N.1052.2013.TREATIES-XXVII-15 of 14 January 2014 of an Amendment to Annex A, transmitted by depositary notification C.N.703.2011.TREATIES-8 of 27 October 2011, with the following declaration:

In accordance with the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China and the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China, the Government of the People’s Republic of China decides that the […] amendments apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China.

On 3 December 2013, the Government of Spain deposited its instrument of acceptance transmitted by depositary notification C.N.154.2013.TREATIES-XXVII-15 of 4 December 2013 of an Amendment to Annex A, transmitted by depositary notification C.N.703.2011.TREATIES-8 of 27 October 2011. By depositary notification C.N.825.2014.TREATIES-XXVII-15 of 23 December 2014, the Government of Spain informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the following declaration made upon ratification:

Any amendment to Annex A, B or C shall enter into force for Spain only upon the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with respect thereto.

On 20 November 2013, the Government of Estonia deposited its instrument of approval transmitted by depositary notification C.N.970.2013.TREATIES-XXVII-15 of 26 November 2013 of an Amendment to Annex A, transmitted by depositary notification C.N.703.2011.TREATIES-8 of 27 October 2011. By depositary notification C.N.771.2016.TREATIES-XXVII-15 of 19 October 2016, the Government of Estonia informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the following declaration made upon ratification:

“In accordance with Article 25, paragraph 4 of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, any amendment to Annex A, B and C of the Convention shall enter into force for the Republic of Estonia only after the Republic of Estonia has deposited its instrument of approval to the amendment;”


On 18 February 2016, the Government of Micronesia deposited its instrument of ratification of Amendments to Annexes A, B and C, transmitted by depositary notification C.N.66.2016.TREATIES-XXVII.15 of 18 February 2016 of an


4 See End Note 2 above for a list of States which have made a declaration pursuant to article 25 (4).

On 13 August 2014 the Government of the Republic of Serbia notified the Secretary-General of the following:

“The Republic of Serbia is currently unable to accept the listing of HBCDD in Annex A to the Convention with specific exemptions for production and use in expanded polystyrene and extruded polystyrene in buildings according to Articles 21 and 22 of the Stockholm Convention.

The Republic of Serbia will be able to accept SC-6/13 decision on 21st August 2015.” (C.N.518.2014.TREATIES-XXVII.15)

On 29 August 2014 the Government of New Zealand notified the Secretary-General of the following:

“In accordance with paragraphs 3 b) and 3 c) and paragraph 4 of Article 22 of the Convention, […] New Zealand is currently unable to accept the amendment to Annex A of the Convention in respect of hexabromocyclododecane proposed by decision SC-6/13.

In this regard,[reference is made] to paragraph 3 b) of article 22 of the Convention, which permits New Zealand to withdraw this notification at any time, following which the amendment would enter into force for New Zealand.”

Thereafter, on 15 December 2016, the Government of New Zealand notified the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraphs 3 (b) and 4 of article 22 of the Convention, of its withdrawal of this notification of non-acceptance of the amendment (see C.N.917.2016.TREATIES-XXVII.15).

On 24 November 2014 the European Union notified the Secretary-General of the following:

“The Sixth Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants adopted in May 2013 Decision SC-6/13: Listing of hexabromocyclododecane (hereinafter ‘HBCDD’). The Decision was received by the depositary on 26 November 2013 and will thus take effect for all Parties that have stated to accept the procedures pursuant to Article 22.3 (b) on 26 November 2014.

The European Union (hereinafter ‘the EU”) has already legislative measures in place governing the manufacturing, importation and use of HBCD. These measures have been identified as leading to a temporary legal conflict with the said Decision.

Therefore the EU is hereby informing, pursuant to Article 22.3 (b) of the Convention, and in line with the declaration of competence submitted at the moment of ratification by the EU in accordance with Article 25.3 of the Convention, that the EU is unable to accept Decision SC-6/13 from its entry into force on 26 November 2014 and until 21 August 2015 after which the EU accepts the Decision and will be able to comply.”

On 19 August 2015, the European Union notified the Secretary-General of the following:


On 24 November 2014, pursuant to Article 22.3 (b) of the Convention, the European Union (hereinafter ‘the EU’) notified the depositary of the Stockholm Convention that, due to an ongoing internal legislative process for HBCDD, the EU was “unable to accept Decision SC-6/13 from its entry into force on 26 November 2014 and until 21 August 2015 after which the EU accepts the Decision and will be able to comply”.

Since the submission of that notification to the depositary, the EU has been preparing the measures necessary to be able to comply with Decision SC-6/13. However, due to the timeline of internal administrative adoption processes, those measures implementing the requirements of the Decision will not be in place in the EU by 21 August 2015.

Therefore the EU is informing the depositary, pursuant to Article 22(3)(b) of the Convention, and in line with the declaration of competence submitted at the moment of ratification by the EU in accordance with Article 25.3 of the Convention, that the EU will not be in a position to accept the Decision on 21 August 2015 and will need to extend the EU’s period of non-acceptance of the Decision until such time as the internal administrative processes are finalised. At that point, the EU will inform the depositary that the notification of non-acceptance is withdrawn.”

XXVII.15. ENVIRONMENT 9
Thereafter, on 22 April 2016, the European Union notified the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraphs 3 (b) and 4 of article 22 of the Convention, of its withdrawal of the notification of non-acceptance of the amendment (see C.N.370.2016.TREATIES-XXVII.15).


On 16 November 2015, the Government of the Republic of Serbia notified the Secretary-General of the following:

“On 20 July 2014, the Republic of Serbia notified the Secretary-General as depositary of the Stockholm Convention of the following: “The Republic of Serbia is currently unable to accept the listing of HBCDD in Annex A to the convention with specific exemptions for production and use in expanded polystyrene and extruded polystyrene in buildings according to Articles 21 and 22 of the Stockholm Convention. The Republic of Serbia will be able to accept SC-6/13 decision on 21st August 2015.”

This position of the Republic of Serbia as EU candidate country for membership is in line with position of the European Union.

Since the submission of that notification to the depositary, the EU has been preparing the measures necessary to be able to comply with Decision SC-6/13. However, due to the timeline of internal administrative adoption processes, those measures implementing the requirements of the Decision will not be in place in the EU by 21 August 2015.

With that regard and pursuant to Article 22(3)(b) of the Stockholm Convention, the Republic of Serbia is informing the depositary, that it will not be in a position to accept the Decision on the listing of HBCDD in Annex A to the convention by 21 August 2015 and will need to extend the period of non-acceptance of the Decision for the Republic of Serbia until such time as the internal administrative processes in EU are finalised.

The Republic of Serbia will, upon the adoption of the mentioned measures for implementation of the SC-6/13 decision, inform the depositary that the notification of non-acceptance is withdrawn. The notification will contain the date of acceptance of the amendment.” (C.N.628.2015.TREATIES-XXVII.15)

Thereafter, on 11 July 2017, the Government of the Republic of Serbia notified the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraphs 3 (b) and 4 of article 22 of the Convention, of its withdrawal of the notification of non-acceptance of the amendment to Annex A (see C.N.393.2017.TREATIES-XXVII.15).


On 27 September 2016, the Government of the People’s Republic of China deposited its instrument of ratification and notified the following to the Secretary-General regarding the Amendment to Annex A transmitted by depositary notification C.N.934.2013.TREATIES-XXVII.15 of 26 November 2013:

In accordance with the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China and the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China, the Government of the People’s Republic of China decides that the Amendment applies to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China. (C.N.710.2016.TREATIES-XXVII.15)


5 See End Note 2 above for a list of States which have made a declaration pursuant to article 25 (4).


6 See End Note 2 above for a list of States which have made a declaration pursuant to article 25 (4).

7 With the following:

In accordance with the provisions of article 153 of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China and article 138 of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China, the Government of the People’s Republic of China decides that the Convention shall apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China.

8 By a communication received on 10 February 2012, the Government of Denmark informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the declaration, made upon ratification, regarding the territorial exclusion in respect of the Faroe Islands.

Upon ratification on 17 December 2003, Denmark had notified the Secretary-General of the following: With a territorial exclusion in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland.

9 See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

10 With the following territorial exclusion:

".....consistent with the constitutional status of Tokelau and taking into account the commitment of the Government of New Zealand the development of self-government for Tokelau through an act of self-determination under the Charter of the United Nations, this ratification shall not extend to Tokelau unless and until a Declaration to this effect is lodged by the Government of New Zealand with the Depositary on the basis of appropriate consultation with that territory."

11 “On 20 July 2014, the Republic of Serbia notified the Secretary-General as depositary of the Stockholm Convention of the following: “The Republic of Serbia is currently unable to accept the listing of HBCDD in Annex A to the convention with specific exemptions for production and use in expanded polystyrene and extruded polystyrene in buildings according to Articles 21 and 22 of the Stockholm Convention. The Republic of Serbia will be able to accept SC-6/13 decision on 21st August 2015.”

This position of the Republic of Serbia as EU candidate country for membership is in line with position of the European Union.

Since the submission of that notification to the depositary, the EU has been preparing the measures necessary to be able to comply with Decision SC-6/13. However, due to the timeline of internal administrative adoption processes, those measures implementing the requirements of the Decision will not be in place in the EU by 21 August 2015.

With that regard and pursuant to Article 22(3)(b) of the Stockholm Convention, the Republic of Serbia is informing the depositary, that it will not be in a position to accept the Decision on the listing of HBCDD in Annex A to the convention by 21 August 2015 and will need to extend the period of non-acceptance of the Decision for the Republic of Serbia until such time as the internal administrative processes in EU are finalised.

The Republic of Serbia will, upon the adoption of the mentioned measures for implementation of the SC-6/13 decision, inform the depositary that the notification of non-acceptance is withdrawn. The notification will contain the date of acceptance of the amendment.”

12 By a communication received on 19 October 2016, the Government of Estonia informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the following declaration made upon ratification:

In accordance with Article 25, paragraph 4 of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, any amendment to Annex A, B and C of the Convention shall enter into force for the Republic of Estonia only after the Republic of Estonia has deposited its instrument of approval to the amendment;

13 By a communication received on 10 May 2013, the Government of the Slovak Republic informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the following declaration made upon ratification and deposited its instrument of acceptance to the Amendments to Annexes A, B and C of the Convention:

"Pursuant to article 25, paragraph 4, of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the Slovak Republic hereby declares that any amendment to Annex A, B or C shall enter into force for the Slovak Republic only upon the deposit by the Slovak Republic of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with respect thereto."

14 By a communication received on 23 December 2014, the Government of Spain informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the following declaration made upon ratification:

Any amendment to Annex A, B or C shall enter into force for Spain only upon the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with respect thereto.