


Basic information	
<b>2003/0118(CNS)</b>  CNS - Consultation procedure Decision	Procedure completed
Stockholm Convention (2001) on Persistent Organic Pollutants  See also Decision 259/2004/EC <a href="#">2003/0117(CNS)</a> See also Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 <a href="#">2003/0119(COD)</a>  <b>Subject</b>  3.70.02 Atmospheric pollution, motor vehicle pollution 3.70.09 Transfrontier pollution	

Key players			
European Parliament	<b>Committee responsible</b>		<b>Rapporteur</b>
	<div>ENVI</div> Environment, Public Health, Consumer Policy		FRAHM Pernille (GUE /NGL)
	<b>Committee for opinion</b>		<b>Rapporteur for opinion</b>
	<div>JURI</div> Legal Affairs and Internal Market		ZIMERAY François (PSE)
	<div>ITRE</div> Industry, External Trade, Research, Energy		
Council of the European Union	<b>Council configuration</b>	<b>Meetings</b>	<b>Date</b>
	Environment	2610	2004-10-14
European Commission	<b>Commission DG</b>	<b>Commissioner</b>	
	Environment		

Key events			
Date	Event	Reference	Summary
12/06/2003	Legislative proposal published	COM(2003)0331 	Summary
01/09/2003	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
04/11/2003	Vote in committee		Summary

04/11/2003	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading	<a href="#">A5-0371/2003</a>	
20/11/2003	Decision by Parliament	<a href="#">T5-0515/2003</a>	<a href="#">Summary</a>
14/10/2004	Act adopted by Council after consultation of Parliament		
14/10/2004	End of procedure in Parliament		
31/07/2006	Final act published in Official Journal		



Technical information	
Procedure reference	2003/0118(CNS)
Procedure type	CNS - Consultation procedure
Procedure subtype	International agreement
Legislative instrument	Decision
Amendments and repeals	See also Decision 259/2004/EC <a href="#">2003/0117(CNS)</a> See also Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 <a href="#">2003/0119(COD)</a>
Legal basis	EC Treaty (after Amsterdam) EC 095-p1 EC Treaty (after Amsterdam) EC 300-p2/3-a1 EC Treaty (after Amsterdam) EC 175-p1
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	ENVI/5/19710

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		<a href="#">A5-0371/2003</a>	04/11/2003	
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		<a href="#">T5-0515/2003</a> OJ C 087 07.04.2004, p. 0409-0495 E	20/11/2003	<a href="#">Summary</a>

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Legislative proposal	<a href="#">COM(2003)0331</a> 	12/06/2003	<a href="#">Summary</a>
Commission document (COM)	<a href="#">COM(2016)0154</a> 	17/03/2016	

Other institutions and bodies

Institution/body	Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
EESC	Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report	<a href="#">CES1391/2003</a> <a href="#">OJ C 032 05.02.2004, p. 0045-0048</a>	29/10/2003	

Additional information		
Source	Document	Date
European Commission	EUR-Lex	

Final act	
<a href="#">Decision 2006/0507</a> <a href="#">OJ L 209 31.07.2006, p. 0001-0029</a>	<a href="#">Summary</a>

## Stockholm Convention (2001) on Persistent Organic Pollutants

2003/0118(CNS) - 12/06/2003 - Legislative proposal

**PURPOSE :** to conclude, on behalf of the European Community, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants. **CONTENT :** the promotion of measures at international level to deal with environmental problems is one of the objectives of the Community's policy on the environment, in accordance with Article 174 of the Treaty. The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants was adopted and signed by the Community and Member States in Stockholm on 22 May 2001. The Convention provides a framework, based on the precautionary principle, for elimination of production, use, import and export of the initial twelve priority Persistent Organic Pollutants, their safe handling and disposal and elimination or reduction of releases of certain unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants. In addition, the Convention lays down the rules for the listing of new chemicals in the Convention. The overall objective of the Convention is to protect human health and the environment from POPs. Specific reference is made to a precautionary approach as set forth in Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. Most importantly, this principle is made operational in Article 8, which lays down the rules for including additional chemicals in the Convention. The nine intentionally produced chemicals currently listed in Annex A of the Convention (aldrin, chlordane, dieldrin, endrin, hexachlorobenzene, heptachlor, mirex, toxaphene and PCBs) are subject to a ban on production and use except where there are generic or specific exemptions. In addition, the production and use of DDT, a pesticide still used in many developing countries for malaria and other disease vector control, is severely restricted, as set out in Annex B of the Convention. As required by the terms of the Convention, the Community has annexed to the draft Decision a declaration of the extent of its competence in respect of the matters governed by the Convention. While the provisions of the Convention concern environmental protection, certain provisions on the control of intentional production and use of chemicals, are also relevant to the functioning of the internal market. Consequently, the legal bases of the draft decision are Articles 175(1) and 95(1) as the legal basis, in conjunction with Article 300. The Convention foresees that Parties submit proposals to the Secretariat of the Convention for listing additional substances in Annexes A, B or C. As these proposals may affect relevant Community legislation and as it is necessary to ensure that proposals are justified and have sufficient support in the Community, only joint proposals by the Community and the Member States may be submitted to the Secretariat. Furthermore, when an amendment of Annex A, B or C of the Convention has been adopted, the Commission must decide on its implementation in the framework of the Regulation on persistent organic pollutants and amending Directives 79/117/EEC and 96/59/EC. (See COD/2003/0119). If this amendment is not implemented within one year from the date of communication by the depositary of the adoption of the amendment, and to avoid situations of non-compliance, the Commission must notify the non-acceptance of the amendment in accordance with Article 22(3)(b) of the Convention.

## Stockholm Convention (2001) on Persistent Organic Pollutants

2003/0118(CNS) - 20/11/2003 - Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading

The European Parliament adopted a resolution drafted by Pernille FRAHM (EUL/NGL, DK) and made a few amendments to the proposal. (Please see the document dated 04/11/03.)

## Stockholm Convention (2001) on Persistent Organic Pollutants

2003/0118(CNS) - 14/10/2004 - Final act

**PURPOSE:** to conclude, on behalf of the EU, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

**LEGISLATIVE ACT:** Council Decision.

**CONTENT:** in approving this Act, the Community approves its participation on the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

To recall, the Convention was approved in May 2001 and provides a framework, based on the precautionary principle, for eliminating the production, use, import and export of 12 priority Persistent Organic Pollutants. It also makes provision for their safe handling, disposal and the elimination or reduction of their unintentional release. Further, the Convention lays down the rules for the listing of new chemicals in the Convention.

In view of the fact that the Convention is fully in line with the Community's policy on promoting measures, at an international level, to deal with regional and worldwide environmental problems, the Community has approved this Council Decision.