





**2. Contribution regarding the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent**



All the technical guidelines developed and adopted under the Basel Convention are available at:  
<http://www.basel.int/Implementation/TechnicalMatters/DevelopmentofTechnicalGuidelines/AdoptedTechnicalGuidelines/tabid/2376/Default.aspx>

Updating or development of new technical guidelines are always a priority under the Basel Convention. For instance, at the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel







- take measures to reduce releases of dioxins and other unintentionally produced POPs<sup>3</sup> with the goal of their continuing minimization, and where feasible, ultimate elimination;
- take measures that will reduce or eliminate POPs releases from existing stockpiles or from wastes.

The Convention has set up arrangements under the Global Monitoring Plan (GMP) to generate long-term and comparable monitoring data on POPs concentrations in humans, ambient air and surface water for water-soluble POPs.

Trends of POPs concentrations in humans indirectly indicate possible trends of POPs concentration in the environment, including the marine environment, since humans are on the top of the food chain and at the same time exposed to the overall environment.

Monitoring data on POPs from the first phase global monitoring plan are available through the online GMP data warehouse at: [www.pops-gmp.org](http://www.pops-gmp.org). Data from the second phase global monitoring plan will become accessible further to their approval by the Conference of the Parties in 2015.

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<sup>2</sup> tetra- and pentabromodiphenyl ethers (PBDEs), hexa

