Report from Sweden on the monitoring of the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 on persistent organic pollutants (POPs Regulation)

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Introduction and background

Persistent organic pollutants (POPs) are organic substances that persist in the environment, accumulate in living organisms and pose a risk to our health and the environment. They can be transported by air, water or migratory species across international borders, reaching regions where they have never been produced or used. International agreements for the risk management of POPs have been established as no region can manage the risks posed by these substances alone.

POPs are regulated worldwide by the UNECE Protocol on POPs ("the Protocol"), adopted in 1998 in Aarhus as part of the Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP) and by the Stockholm Convention on POPs, adopted in 2001 and entered into force in 2004 ("the Convention").

The Protocol and the Convention are implemented in the European Union by the Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 on persistent organic pollutants (the POPs Regulation) which repealed the original Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 on POPs. The POPs Regulation aims to protect human health and the environment with specific control measures that:

- prohibit or severely restrict the production, placing on the market and use of POPs;
- minimise the environmental release of POPs that are formed as industrial by-products;
- make sure that stockpiles of restricted POPs are safely managed; and
- ensure the environmentally sound disposal of waste consisting of, or contaminated by POPs.

POPs are listed in three Annexes to the Regulation (Annex I – banned, Annex II – restricted, Annex III – unintentionally released POPs).

POP subject to waste management provisions set out in Article 7 are listed in Annex IV.
List of substances subject to the POPs Regulation

For more information for the Stockholm Convention and the UNECE Protocol on POPs, see the following links:

Stockholm Convention on POPs

The 1998 Aarhus Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

Scope and period of time covered by the national reports

Article 13 of the POPs Regulation covers the reporting requirements for Member States and the European Chemicals Agency. The Member States are required to draw up and publish a report containing information specified in its Article 13(1) and give the Commission and ECHA access to the information contained in it. The information contained in this report has been compiled by ECHA on the basis of the information provided by the Member State to ECHA in accordance of Article 8(g) of the POPs Regulation. The report has been published by ECHA in its webpage with the agreement of the Member State Competent Authority on POPs.

The information contained in the national reports pertains the period from 2019 onwards. However, some Member States might have included information from previous years in their national reports for completeness. The national reports are updated annually, as far as new information becomes available to the Member States, or at least every three years.

Information from previous years is reported in accordance with the Article 12 of the Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 and is available in the following Synthesis Reports:

The first synthesis report for the period 2004-2006	Annex I	Annex II
The second synthesis report for the period 2007-2009		
Summary of the third synthesis report for the period 2010-2012	Part I	Part II

Section 1. Control of manufacturing, placing on the market and use of POPs

In accordance with Article 3 of the POPs Regulation, the manufacturing, placing on the market and use of substances listed in Annex I to the POPs Regulation is prohibited, while substances listed in Annex II are subject to restriction. Currently no substances are listed in Annex II.

Specific exemptions to the prohibition on manufacturing, placing on the market and use for certain substances are specified in the relevant entries of Annex I. In addition, as specified in Article 4(1), the manufacturing, placing on the market and use of substances listed in Annex I and II and use is permitted: (a) for use for laboratory-scale research or as a reference standard; (b) when the substance is present as an unintentional trace contaminant, as specified in the relevant entries of Annex I or II, in substances, mixtures or articles.

In accordance with Article 4(2), for a substance added to Annex I or II after 15 July 2019, Article 3 shall not apply for a six-month period if that substance is present in articles produced before or on the date that this Regulation becomes applicable to that substance. Article 3 shall not apply in the case of a substance being present in articles already in use before or on the date that this Regulation or Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 on persistent organic pollutants became applicable to that substance, whichever date came first.

Table 1. List of substances included in Annex I to the POPs Regulation.

Substance/group of substances (Link to substance infocard page)	Uses	Specific exemptions for the manufacturing, placing on the market and use
Aldrin	Pesticide	No
Alkanes C10-C13, chloro (short-chain chlorinated paraffins) (SCCPs)	Industrial chemical	No
Bis(pentabromophenyl) ether (decabromodiphenyl ether; decaBDE)	Industrial chemical	Yes. See Annex I to the POPs Regulation
Chlordane	Pesticide	No
Chlordecone	Pesticide	No
DDT (1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis(4-chlorophenyl)ethane)	Pesticide	No
Dicofol	Pesticide	No
Dieldrin	Pesticide	No
Endosulfan and its isomers	Pesticide	No
Endrin	Pesticide	No
Heptabromodiphenyl ether	Industrial chemical	Yes. See Annex I to the POPs Regulation
Heptachlor	Pesticide	No
Hexabromo-1,1'-biphenyl	Industrial chemical	No
Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD)	Industrial chemical	No
Hexabromodiphenyl ether	Industrial chemical	Yes. See Annex I to the POPs Regulation
Hexachlorobenzene	Industrial chemical and pesticide	No

Substance/group of substances (Link to substance infocard page)	Uses	Specific exemptions for the manufacturing, placing on the market and use
Hexachlorobuta-1,3-diene	Industrial chemical and pesticide	No
Hexachlorocyclohexanes, including lindane	Pesticide	No
Mirex	Pesticide	No
Pentabromodiphenyl ether	Industrial chemical	Yes. See Annex I to the POPs Regulation
Pentachlorobenzene	Industrial chemical and pesticide	No
Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters	Pesticide	No
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and its derivatives (PFOS) C8F17SO2X, (X = OH, Metal salt (O-M+), halide, amide, and other derivatives including polymers)	Industrial chemical and pesticide	Yes. See Annex I to the POPs Regulation
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and PFOA-related substances	Industrial chemical	Yes. See Annex I to the POPs Regulation
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)	Industrial chemical	No
Polychlorinated naphthalenes	Industrial chemical	No
Tetrabromodiphenyl ether	Industrial chemical	Yes. See Annex I to the POPs Regulation
Toxaphene	Industrial chemical	No

Section 1.1. Manufacturing and placing on the market of substances listed in Annex I and II of POPs Regulation

The table below contains information provided by Sweden concerning the production, import and/or placing on the market of substances listed in Annex I or II to the POPs Regulation in Sweden.

Table 2. Data on the production, import and/or placing on the market in Sweden of substances listed in Annex I or II to the POPs Regulation.

					Quantities (tonnes)			
Substance name or group of substances	**Substance name (when part of a group)**	**EC number**	**CAS number**	**Year**	**Manuf-actured**	**Imported**	**Placed on the market**	**Additional information**
Alkanes C10-C13, chloro (short-chain chlorinated paraffins) (SCCPs)		287-476-5	85535-84-8	2020	0	<1	<1	In this case the amount given under import was in fact traded into Sweden from within the EU
Hexachlorobenzene		204-273-9	118-74-1	2020		<1	<1	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and PFOA-related compounds				2020	0	<1	<1	In this case the amount given under import was in fact traded into Sweden from within the EU

Section 1.2 Quantities manufactured and placed on the market per specific use

Additional information about the uses of the substances reported in the previous section. The provision of this information is considered as optional.

Table 3. Information on tonnage per use.

					Quantities (tonnes)			
Substance name or Group of Substances	**Substance name (when part of a group)**	**CAS number**	**Year**	**Use description**	**Manufactured**	**Imported**	**Placed on the market**	**Additional information**
Alkanes C10-C13, chloro (short-chain chlorinated paraffins) (SCCPs)		85535-84-8	2020	Laboratory scale research or reference standard	0	<1	<1	(please note, other use and CAS number) In lubricating products and cooling agents brought in to Sweden from within the EU. The CAS no. provided was 61788-76-9.
		85535-84-8	2020	Laboratory scale research or reference standard	0	<1	<1	(please note, other use and CAS number) Softeners and surface active agents brought in to Sweden from within the EU.
Hexachlorobenzene		118-74-1	2020	Laboratory scale research or reference standard	0	<1	<1	Traces of the substance only in colouring agents brought in to Sweden from within the EU
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and PFOA-related compounds			2020	Laboratory scale research or reference standard	0	<1	<1	Very low content in plant protection agents brought in to Sweden from within the EU.

Section 2. Stockpiles notified in accordance with Article 5(2)

In accordance with Article 5(2) of Regulation (EU) No 2019/1021, the holder of a stockpile greater than 50 kg, consisting of or containing any substance listed in Annex I or II, and the use of which is permitted shall provide the competent authority of the Member State in which the stockpile is established with information concerning the nature and size of that stockpile. Such information shall be provided within 12 months of the date that this Regulation or Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 became applicable to that substance, whichever date came first for the holder, and of relevant amendments to Annex I or II and annually thereafter until the deadline specified in Annex I or II for the restricted use.

The POPs Regulation defines 'Stockpile' as substances, mixtures or articles accumulated by the holder that consist of or contain any substance listed in Annex I or II.

Table 4. Number of stockpile notifications.

Substance/ Group of substances	Year of notification	Stockpile type	Number of Notified Stockpiles	Total quantity of the stockpiles(tonnes)*
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and PFOA-related compounds	2021	mixture	1	144

* The total quantity of the stockpile for mixtures and articles is calculated as the sum of the total weight of the mixtures or articles consisting of or containing the substance. The total quantity of the POP substances is not provided in this table as the concentration of the substance in the articles or mixtures may not always be reported.

Section 3. Releases to the environment of unintentionally produced POPs

In line with the Protocol and the Convention, releases of POPs which are unintentional by-products of industrial and other anthropogenic thermal processes (e.g. residential combustion) should be identified and reduced as soon as possible, with the ultimate aim of eliminating the emissions, where feasible.

As set out in Article 6 of the POPs Regulation, the Member States draw up and maintain inventories for the substances listed in Annex III (see below) released into air, water and land, in accordance with their obligations under the Convention and the Protocol. Member States report on their action plans for reducing emissions of unintentionally formed POPs in their national implementation plans (see section 8).

ANNEX III - List of substances subject to release reduction provisions

Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans (PCDD/PCDF)
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)
Hexachlorobenzene (HCB) (CAS No 118-74-1)
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)
Pentachlorobenzene (CAS No 608-93-5)
Hexachlorobutadiene (CAS No 87-68-3)
Polychlorinated naphthalenes (CAS No 70776-03-3 and others)

The reporting obligations for releases of unintentionally produced POPs is, in addition to the POPs Regulation, governed by other international, EU and national policy frameworks. Consequently, Member States and the industry sector report data on releases to various institutions, and the data is published in different databases and websites.

In the sections below, it is described which releases are reported where, and by whom and links are provided to the relevant data and reports.

The information on releases provided by the Member States to ECHA, and included in their national reports, does not include inventories which are reported in accordance with the Protocol and/or the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR) in publicly available databases (see below for more detail).

Estimates on releases to air reported by Sweden under the Protocol.

The European Union and its Member States report estimates of PCDD/PCDF, PCB, HCB and PAHs released to air to the European Environmental Agency (EEA) and the European Monitoring and Evaluation Programme - Centre on Emission Inventories and Projection (EMEP-CEIP) in accordance with the obligations under the Protocol.

Emission time trends in Europe of HCB, PCB, PCDD/PCDF and PAHs to air can be found as interactive graphs and tables in the EEA webpage below:

https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/indicators/eea32-persistent-organic-pollutant-pop-emissions-1/assessment-10

"Persistent organic pollutants emissions in Europe" is an EEA indicator. The EEA publishes information about emission reduction of POPs to air in the EU, as well as in individual Member States, which can be accessed here:

http://www.eea.europa.eu/ims/persistent-organic-pollutant-emissions-in-europe

Emission data for Sweden displayed as a time trend for the substances below can also be found from the respective links to the EMEP-CEIP Data viewer.

PCCD/PCDF *PAHs* *PCBs* *HCB*

Additional reports, as well as information on the review process of emission inventories under LRTAP Convention can be found in the CEIP webpage (https://www.ceip.at/).

The annual emission data reported by the Member States and the EU under the Protocol (Inventory fIles NFR), as well as the informative inventory reports (IIRs) can be downloaded from the EMEP-CEIP webpage (see annual submissions at the top of the page to view the overview table). The IRRs provide detailed information about the reported data, including explanations of pollutant trends and key sources of emission. In addition to POPs, emission data on other air pollutants covered by the different Protocols to the CLRTAP, such as heavy metals, nitrogen oxides and sulphur oxides, are also reported

https://www.ceip.at/status-of-reporting-and-review-results

The database (mdb file) of annual emission data for the EU Member States can also be downloaded from the EEA webpage:

https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/national-emissions-reported-to-the-convention-on-long-range-transboundary-air-pollution-lrtap-convention-15

The EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook provides guidance on estimating emissions of POPs and other air pollutants from both anthropogenic and natural emission sources and is designed to facilitate reporting of comparable and consistent air pollutant emissions inventory data.

https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/emep-eea-guidebook-2019

Estimates on releases to air reported by Sweden under the Convention

The Member States report data on unintentional releases to air water and land to the Convention. In order to assist the preparation of the inventories on releases, the Convention has developed The Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Releases of Dioxins, Furans and Other Unintentional POPs. The data on emissions reported to the Convention can be accessed through the Convention Reporting Dashboard and the national report database.

http://ers.pops.int/eRSodataReports2/ReportSC_DashBoard.html

http://chm.pops.int/Countries/Reporting/NationalReports/tabid/3668/Default.aspx

Additional information on emissions of POPs reported by industrial facilities under the E-PRTR

The Regulation (EC) No 166/2006 on the establishment of a European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (the E-PRTR Regulation) has established a publicly accessible electronic database containing key environmental data from industrial facilities in Europe. The European Industrial Emissions Portal provides easily accessible data on emissions reported under the E-PRTR. The portal replaced the E-PRTR website in June 2021.

https://industry.eea.europa.eu/

All Annex III POPs are covered by the E-PRTR, for a list of pollutants with their description, characteristics and reporting thresholds visit the Pollutants page of the European Industrial Emissions Portal. The legal reporting requirements are defined in the Regulation (EC) No 166/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 January 2006 concerning the establishment of a European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register and amending Council Directives 91/689/EEC and 96/61/EC.

Additional data on on emissions of POPs:

No further data on emission of substances listed in Annex III to the POPs Regulation is available in Sweden.

Section 4. Monitoring data on POPs available in IPCHEM

The CA on POPs from Sweden has not indicated in their report whether environmental monitoring data on substances listed in Part A of Annex III of the POPs regulation has been made available in IPCHEM. Nevertheless, data collections covering POPs in Sweden might be available in the platform. Further information can be found in:

https://ipchem.jrc.ec.europa.eu

Section 5. Art. 7(4)(b)(iv) notifications on the derogation for waste treatment

In accordance with Article 7(2) of the POPs Regulation, notwithstanding Council Directive 96/59/EC on the disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls (PCB/PCT), waste consisting of, containing or contaminated by any substance listed in Annex IV to the POPs Regulation shall be disposed of or recovered, without undue delay and in accordance with Part 1 of Annex V to the POPs Regulation, in such a way as to ensure that the POP content is destroyed or irreversibly transformed so that the remaining waste and releases do not exhibit the characteristics of POPs.

As specified in Article 7(4), by way of derogation from the second paragraph of Article 7, a Member State or the competent authority designated by that Member State may, in exceptional cases, allow wastes listed in Part 2 of Annex V containing or contaminated by a substance listed in Annex IV up to concentration limits specified in Part 2 of Annex V to be otherwise dealt with in accordance with a method listed in Part 2 of Annex V, provided that the following conditions are fulfilled.

(i) the holder concerned has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the competent authority of the Member State concerned that decontamination of the waste in relation to substances listed in Annex IV was not feasible, and that destruction or irreversible transformation of the POP content, performed in accordance with best environmental practice or best available techniques, does not represent the environmentally preferable option and the competent authority has subsequently authorised the alternative operation;

(ii) the holder concerned has provided information on the POP content of the waste to the competent authority;

(iii) the operation is in accordance with relevant Union legislation and with the conditions laid down in relevant additional measures referred to in paragraph 5;

(iv) the Member State concerned has informed the other Member States, the Agency and the Commission of its authorisation and the justification for it.

The table below contains information on the authorisations granted by Sweden on the derogation for the treatment of waste containing or contaminated by a substance listed in Annex IV. The notifications on the derogation of waste treatment are published in Appendix C

Table 5. Information notified by Sweden to ECHA in accordance with Art. 7(4)(b)(iv).

Substance or group of substances	Substance name (when part of a group)	EC number	CAS number	Date of permission	Waste name
Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans (PCDD/PCDF)		-	-	10/12/2020	Soil and substances containing dangerous substances

Section 6. Enforcement - controls, infringements and enforcement measures

In order to ensure transparency, impartiality and consistency at the level of enforcement activities, Member States should lay down rules on penalties applicable to infringements of the POPs Regulation and ensure that they are implemented. Those penalties should be effective, proportionate and dissuasive, since non-compliance can result in damage to human health and to the environment.

The Member States are responsible for the enforcement of the POPs Regulation. In this section, the number of official controls carried out by Sweden in which the POPs regulation was covered, the number of cases of non compliance and enforcement measures are presented. The information on numbers of controls was reported by the Member States in their reports submitted under Art 13(1) of the POPs Regulation. The template for reporting the information on controls was agreed with the Forum for Exchange of Information on Enforcement.

Controls are understood as inspections or investigations or monitoring, or other enforcement measures carried out by enforcement authorities. Therefore, the number of controls takes into account the total number of enforcement related activities carried out by Sweden. Controls can relate to products (substances, articles, mixtures) in case of controlling some requirements (for instance restrictions on the manufacturing, placing on the market and use) and to duty holders in case of controlling other requirements (e.g. stockpiles).

Table 6. Number of official controls carried out by Sweden in which the POPs regulation was covered and the number cases of non-compliance.

Year	Total number of controls in which the POPs Regulation was covered and/or enforced	Number of official controls which addressed the following requirements:			Number of cases of non-compliance found for each of the following requirements (out of the total number of controls which addressed each requirement)		
		Manufacturing, placing on the market and use (Art. 3)	Stockpiles (Art. 5)	Waste management (Art. 7)	Manufacturing, placing on the market and use (Art. 3)	Stockpiles (Art. 5)	Waste management (Art. 7)
2019	352	352			25		
2020	338	338			20		

Note: The summed number of controls addressing the specific duties listed on the table does not have to equal the total number of controls for that year as there may also be controls of other duties under the POPs Regulation and overlap of provisions controlled within one interaction (inspection, desktop assessment etc.).
Data from the controls from the year preceding the publication of the report might be updated as new information becomes available to Sweden.

Table 7. Number of official controls in Sweden which resulted in no measures or enforcement actions.

Year	No measures	Verbal advice	Written advice	Public announce-ment	Admin. measures /orders	Withdrawal/recall of products from the market, confiscation or seizure, ban of sale/use, destruction of non-compliant products or waste	Fines	Suspension or revocation of business license	Impriso nment	Other legal enforcement action
2019	307	5	20		20					
2020	307	9	11		11					5

Data from the controls in the year preceding the publication of the report might be updated as new information becomes available to the Member States.

Section 7. Sites contaminated with POPs

The Member States can optionally include in this section information concerning sites contaminated with POPs located in their country. Sweden has taken measures to identify sites contaminated by POPs. Information on the identified contaminated sites is included in table 8.

Table 8. Sites contaminated with POPs in Sweden.

Brief description of the site	POPs in the site	Management strategy developed for the site	Further information in the NIP
In 2021 approximately 85 000 sites were identified to be potentially contaminated with a wide spectrum of contaminants, including POPs. Some 1200 sites are in the highest risk class. Where liable operators or landowners can be idenfified, the authorities are trying to enfore the necessary action. Grants are in such cases not available. In 2021, 3159 sites in the two highest risk classes have been partly or completely remediated. At 163 sites PCB is of major concern and 23 ot these are under ongoing remediation and 37 have been remediated.			Report No 6794: https://www.naturvardsverket.se/contentassets/aa62cc2ca0834a289e6791d47934b602/978-91-620-6794-6.pdf Report No 6943: https://www.naturvardsverket.se/om-oss/publikationer/6900/swedish-national-implementation-plan-for-the-stockholm-convention-on-persistent-organic-pollutants/

Section 8. National implementation plans

The national implementation plan (NIP) and its subsequent updates are prepared by the EU and its Member States in accordance with its obligations under the Stockholm Convention. The NIPs are publicly available in the Convention webpage:

http://chm.pops.int/Implementation/NationalImplementationPlans/NIPTransmission/tabid/253/Default.aspx

Table 9. Status of the initial NIP from Sweden and its subsequent updates.

	Status	Mechanisms for public participation during the development of the NIP
Initial NIP	Transmitted to the SC	Yes
Update addressing COP 4 amendments	Transmitted to the SC	Yes
Update addressing COP 5 amendments	Transmitted to the SC	Yes
Update addressing COP 6 amendments	Transmitted to the SC	Yes
Update addressing COP 7 amendments	Transmitted to the SC	yes
Update addressing COP 8 amendments	Transmitted to the SC	Yes
Update addressing COP 9 amendments	Transmitted to the SC	

Section 9. Provision of technical and financial assistance

In accordance with Articles 12 and 13 of the Convention, the Commission and the Member States shall cooperate in providing appropriate and timely technical and financial assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to assist them, upon request and within available resources and taking into account their particular needs, to develop and strengthen their capacity to fully implement their obligations under the Convention. Such support may also be channeled through Regional Centres, as identified under the Convention, non-governmental organisations or the European Chemicals Agency.

The task of regional and subregional centres (SCRCs) established by the Stockholm Convention is to provide technical assistance and to promote the transfer of technology to developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition relating to the implementation of their obligations under the Convention. Information on their work plans and activity reports is available in the Convention website.

http://chm.pops.int/Partners/RegionalCentres/Overview/tabid/425/Default.aspx

Additional financial/technical assistance to third countries is also provided through multilateral channels such as the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), the Stockholm Convention Trust funds, Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) Quick Start Programme, or the UN Special Programme. The financial contribution of the MS to the different instruments, as well as information about the projects founded is publicly available on the following websites:

• The GEF Projects database. Focal area: Chemicals and Waste. The GEF provides funding to assist developing countries in meeting the objectives of international environmental conventions. The GEF serves as a "financial mechanism" to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/database?f%5B0%5D=focal_areas%3A2206

• The SAICM Quick Start Programme Projects:

http://www.saicm.org/QuickStartProgramme/Projects/tabid/5470/language/en-US/Default.aspx

• The UN Special (chemical and waste) programme projects database:

https://www.unenvironment.org/explore-topics/chemicals-waste/what-we-do/special-programme/special-programme-projects-database

The Member States can optionally include in this section further information on the provision of financial and technical assistance to third countries.

Table 10. Information on the technical and/or financial assistance provided by Sweden.

Type of assistance	Description of the assistance	Recipient country(ies) or regions	Period
A plan for a pilot project on reduction of mercury emissions from a coal combustion plan in Chelyabinsk has been drafted and start-up is being prepared for.			
Bilateral assistance	Sweden run bilateral projects to support low- and middle-income countries in the development of chemicals legislation.	Albania, Serbia, Zambia	
Bilateral assistance	The Swedish government has a specific fund for bilateral cooperation with strategic countries in the field of environment and climate. Within this programme the Swedish EPA runs bilateral activities with inter alia Brazil, China, India, Russia, South Africa and the US focusing on capacity building of the public environmental management, environmental law, climate and air, green economy and sustainable consumption and production, environmental information and management of hazardous waste		
Contribution to Global Environmental Facility (GEF)			
Contribution to Stockholm Convention Regional Centres			
Contribution to the Trust Fund for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants			
Contribution to the UNEP Special programme			

Type of assistance	Description of the assistance	Recipient country(ies) or regions	Period
Guidance material, website and helpdesk	UNEP has elaborated guidance[1] to support countries that are on their way to introduce or update their legislation, that Sweden has supported. The Swedish Chemicals Agency has developed a series of guidance material and a webguide related to legislation and the needed institutional capacity for chemicals control. In connection to that, the Agency have a helpdesk to support colleagues from other countries that are working with updating or establishing chemicals control legislation . https://www.kemi.se/en/international-cooperation/support-for-development-of-national-chemicals-control [1] Development of Legal and Institutional Infrastructures for Sound Management of Chemicals and Measures for Recovering Costs of National Administration (LIRA-Guidance 2015). LIRA Guidance | UNEP - UN Environment Programme Complementing material from 2018 Guidance on chemicals control contributing to national progress and safety | UNEP - UN Environment Programme	Global	
Regional assistance	Since 2007 the Swedish Chemicals Agency, KemI, holds international training programmes in the area of chemicals safety. To date 498 participiants from 46 countries.	Africa, Central/Eastern Europé, Asia and Latinamerica	

Type of assistance	Description of the assistance	Recipient country(ies) or regions	Period
Sweden has been engaged in Arctic Council work directed towards Stockholm Convention substances mainly within two of its working groups, Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP) and Arctic Contaminants Action Programme (ACAP). The contaminants-related activities of AMAP, including those addressing human health, support activities under a number of international processes including the Stockholm Convention. AMAP data and information on temporal trends of POPs in air, biota and human media were provided for use in the WEOG (Western Europe and Others Group) regional component of the Stockholm Convention evaluation of global POPs monitoring data. Information on the presence of chemicals of emerging Arctic concern from monitoring/screening studies as well as data regarding their chemical properties has also been provided for use in reviews of new chemicals under consideration for listing under the Convention. ACAP ´s mission is to contribute to the efforts to reduce environmental risks and prevent pollution of the Arctic environment through pilot projects			

Section 10. Information exchange measures and awareness programmes

In accordance with Article 11(2) of the POPs Regulation, the Commission, the European Chemicals Agency and the Member States, as appropriate, shall promote and facilitate with regard to POPs:

(a) awareness programmes, including relating to their health and environmental effects and their alternatives and on the reduction or elimination of their manufacture, use and release, especially for:
(i) policy- and decision-makers;
(ii) particularly vulnerable groups;
(b) the provision of public information;
(c) training, including workers, scientists, educators and technical and managerial personnel.

The Member States can optionally report on their information exchange activities under this section.

Table 11. Information exchange activities carried out by Sweden.

General description of the measure	Type of measure	Webpage (copy the URLs in your browser)	Period
The consumers get information about hazardous chemicals via labelling and if necessary supplementing information which the producers and importers have to present when marketing chemicals.			
The websites of the Swedish Chemicals agency (KemI) and the Swedish EPA are continuously updated to provide relevant information on activities in the area of chemicals management and significant data on chemicals in both Swedish and English. KemI regularly produce information, both on its website and in leaflet form and as news letters, about the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders, e.g. manufacturers and importers, downstream users and regional and local supervisory authorities, with regard to sound management of chemicals. POPs management is an integral part of national chemicals management.			

Appendix A. Stockpile notifications

Information about the specific stockpile notifications received by Sweden is included in this section.

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and PFOA-related compounds

Code assigned to the stockpile for the report	SE0000000001
Date of Notification	15/06/2021
Substance or Group of Substances	Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and PFOA-related compounds
Substance member of a group	
EC number	
CAS number	
Stockpile type	mixture
Description of the mixture (optional)	Fire fighting foam
Total mass of the stockpile (tonnes)	144
Concentration of the POP in the mixture or article (mg/kg)	8.4
Quantity of the Substance (tonnes)	0.0012096
Management Measures in place	The stockpile is located at 4 different places in Sweden: Malmö; Göteborg; Stockholm; Sundsvall. The foam is stored in IBC-containers (1 m3 plastic containers) which are placed indoors in warehouses. They are only used in case of rescue operation in case of cistern fire.
Intended use / article description	Stockpiles of fire-fighting foam contanining PFOA for liquid fuel vapour suppression and liquid fuel fire (Class B fires) already installed in systems
Additional information	

Appendix B. Releases to the environment of unintentionally produced POPs - additional data

No further data on emission of substances listed in Annex III to the POPs Regulation is available in Sweden.

Appendix C. Art. 7(4)(b)(iv) notifications

Information about the specific authorisations for waste treatment derogation granted by Sweden.

Authorisation identification number	NV-03423-20
Name of the competent authority	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Address of the competent authority	SE 106 48 Stockholm; SWEDEN
Date	10/12/2020
Authorisation holder (company name)	Fortum Waste Solutions AB
Authorisation holder address	Norrtorp 112; SE 692 85 Kumla; SWEDEN
Summary of justification of preferability of the management	No available or feasible method to destroy or convert the POP content in the waste by chemical or physical methods has been identified. The presence of mercury in the waste restricted the possibilities of thermal destruction options. To ensure the waste was disposed of without undue delay and in an environmental sound manner, without risking mercury emissions to the atmosphere high temperature incineration has not been considered the best environmental option in this specific situation. A morer detailed description can be found in the notifications to the EU Commission and ECHA.
Website address or other reference where to find more information on the authorisation and the justification of the exemption, if available:	EU Commision was notified 10/12/2020 ; ECHA was notified 14/12/2020
Six digit code as laid down in Commission Decision 2000/532/EC as amended	170503.0
Waste name as laid down in Decision 2000/532/EC as amended	Soil and substances containing dangerous substances
Approved amount in tonnes	1,000
Name in accordance with the substance name laid down in Annex IV	Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans (PCDD/PCDF)
Substance name (when part of a group)	
CAS number	-
Concentration of the substance in the waste	30 µg/kg
Pre-treatment method (if needed)	Separation of larger material, e.g. stones. Packing of waste in lined drums.
Name of final storage site	K+S Mineral and Agriculture GmbH Untertage-Deponie, Herfa-Neurode
Address of final storage site	Werk werra, Herfagrund, D-36266