



**United Nations  
Environment  
Programme**

Distr.: General  
29 November 2004

Original: English

**Conference of the Parties of the Stockholm  
Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants**

**First meeting**

Punta del Este, Uruguay, 2–6 May 2005

Item 6 (a) (ii) of the provisional agenda\*

**Matters for consideration or action by the Conference  
of the Parties: measures to reduce or eliminate release  
from intentional production and use: specific  
exemptions and related issues**

**Exempted use needs and possible case studies\*\***

**Note by the Secretariat**

1. Article 4 of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants states: “Any State may, on becoming a Party, by means of a notification in writing to the Secretariat, register for one or more types of specific exemptions listed in Annex A or Annex B”.
2. At its seventh session, the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for an Internationally Legally Binding Instrument for Implementing International Action on Certain Persistent Organic Pollutants, in its decision INC-7/4 on exempted use, among other things, recognized that some exempted uses pose unique challenges that will take time and innovation to overcome, and encouraged Parties with specific exemptions to take early steps to exchange information, seek technical assistance where appropriate, and, by sharing information, avoid duplication of effort.
3. In paragraph 4 of decision INC-7/4, the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee requested “...that the Secretariat, where possible, identify needs and possible case studies on exempted uses utilizing appropriate mechanisms.”

\* UNEP/POPS/COP.1/1.

\*\* Stockholm Convention, Article 4 and Annexes A and B; Report of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on the work of its seventh session (UNEP/POPS/INC.7/28), annex I, decision INC-7/4.

4. As of 15 November 2004, only two Parties had registered for one or more specific exemptions listed in Annex A or Annex B, pursuant to Article 4 of the Stockholm Convention. One Party registered a specific exemption to use chlordane as a termiticide in buildings and dams and the other Party registered a specific exemption to use mirex as a termiticide. These two registrations could be identified for possible case studies on exempted uses.

**Possible action by the Conference of the Parties**

5. The Conference of the Parties may wish to consider possible future action on this matter.

---