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PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN ENVIRONMENT: INVENTORY PROCEDURES AND MANAGEMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION

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Abstract

Present time is marked with growing attention to environmental issues of persistent organic pollutants (POPs). POPs are defined as compounds with high toxicity, persistence in environment, ability to migration in food chains and high bioaccumulation potential.

Most recent international agreement for POPs is the Stockholm Convention. The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants was adopted in May 2001 with the objective of protecting human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants. Parties to the Stockholm Convention are required to develop National Implementation Plan (NIP) to demonstrate how the obligations of the convention will be implemented.

The paper considers methodology for POPs inventory and results of implementing the Stockholm Convention in Romania and in other country from Central and Eastern European area.

Keywords: persistent organic pollutants, Stockholm Convention, National Implementation Plan, inventory, obsolete pesticides

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