



## Statistics for the SDGs - global indicators



12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment   The indicator assumes a value 1, when country is a signatory of international multilatera environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals, that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement.    Unit	Name of the indicator	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement
Wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment  The indicator assumes a value 1, when country is a signatory of international multilatera environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals, that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement.  Unit  { 0, 1 }  Available dimensions  Poland is a part to the following international environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals:  • The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), signed in 2001 and effective from May 2004 (signed by the President of Poland 30 September 2008, effective from 21 January 2009)  • Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) to the Geneva Convention (not yet ratified)  • The Minamata Convention on Mercury, signed in Kumamoto and adopted in 2013 (Poland has signed the Convention on 24 September 2014 in New York. The Convention is not yet in force because of the ongoing ratification procedures)  • The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardou Wastes and Their Disposal, done at Basel on 22 March 1989 (until 2010 ratified by 170 States, including Poland - 10 January 1992)  • The Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade), adopted in Rotterdam on 10 September 1998 (the Convention entered into force on 24 February 2004, and Poland has acceded to it on September 14, 2005)  the Ministry of Climate and Environment / Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protectio / the Ministry of Health  Annual data since 2010.	Sustainable Development Goal	Goal 12. Responsible consumption and production
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/ the Ministry of Health  Data availability  Annual data since 2010.	Methodological explanations	<ul> <li>waste and other chemicals:</li> <li>The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), signed in 2001 and effective from May 2004 (signed by the President of Poland 30 September 2008, effective from 21 January 2009)</li> <li>Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) to the Geneva Convention (not yet ratified)</li> <li>The Minamata Convention on Mercury, signed in Kumamoto and adopted in 2013 (Poland has signed the Convention on 24 September 2014 in New York. The Convention is not yet in force because of the ongoing ratification procedures)</li> <li>The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, done at Basel on 22 March 1989 (until 2010 ratified by 170 States, including Poland - 10 January 1992)</li> <li>The Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade), adopted in Rotterdam on 10 September 1998 (the Convention entered into force on 24</li> </ul>
	Data source	the Ministry of Climate and Environment / Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection / the Ministry of Health
Notes	Data availability	Annual data since 2010.
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