



**National Consultation to identify elements of a National Action Plan or strategy for the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)
30 June to 2 July 2010, Pyongyang, DPRK**



THE ROTTERDAM CONVENTION
ON THE PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT PROCEDURE
FOR CERTAIN HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS AND PESTICIDES
IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

SECRETARIAT OF THE ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

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Introduction

The fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP-4) in Decision RC.4/9 adopted a programme on the national and regional delivery of technical assistance for 2009-2011. The technical assistance programme of the Rotterdam Convention is composed of a range of activities that are tailored to the specific needs of individual countries or small groups of countries with a focus on those actions that are deemed necessary for Parties to fully implement the Convention.

A key element to the success of these consultations was the bringing together of a range of stakeholders involved in the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, including Ministries of agriculture, health, environment, industry, commerce, Customs authorities, etc. The consultations provide an opportunity to review in detail the status of implementation of the Convention within a country and, for each of the obligations under the Convention, consider what is to be done, by whom and whether and how things might be improved. They also consider how the work on the Rotterdam Convention might be integrated with ongoing chemicals management activities in a country as well as with relevant regional and global activities such as the Basel and Stockholm Conventions or the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM).

Overall Objective

The main objective was to facilitate a national dialogue among relevant stakeholders on the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention as the basis for identifying the key elements in a national action plan or a strategy for the implementation of the Convention.

A further objective of the meeting was to ensure that participants identified possible synergies among all these chemicals management activities with a view to strengthen the collaborative framework at the national level as a foundation for effective and coordinated action to address national chemicals management and raise the priority for implementation of those programmes.

Approach

In order to ensure the effectiveness of the consultation, the DNA was requested to prepare a brief report on how chemicals were managed in the country, the status of implementation of the Rotterdam Convention and the key challenges being faced. In order help structure the work in the breakout groups the Secretariat developed a set of tables for each of the key elements of the Convention. The tables were intended to serve as a means of capturing the discussions in the breakout groups and assist in defining what was needed to be done, the key players and, where possible, a time line.

Expected Outputs

Expected outcomes of the meeting were:

- a. A clear understanding of the Rotterdam Convention, its objectives, how it operates and national responsibilities.
- b. Review existing mechanisms of inter-ministerial cooperation including the current status of the implementation of other Multilateral Environmental Agreements, including the Basel and Stockholm Conventions and identify possible synergies and opportunities for collaborative/cooperative in the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention.
- c. An overall strategy and elements for a national action plan for the implementation of the Convention based on the following:
 - Understanding the key operational elements of the Convention, definition of the role of DNAs, other relevant Ministries/agencies and industry;
 - Identifying the challenges to the implementation and operation of the Convention; options on how to address these challenges and the lead Ministries/agencies for follow-up;
 - Integration of the Rotterdam Convention with ongoing chemicals management activities;

The summary/introduction prepared by the drafting group, together with the tables completed in the breakout groups, constituted the primary report of the consultation. The report and the associated priorities for action might serve as the basis for a national action plan or strategy for the implementation of the Convention.

Next steps

The meeting report sets out the needs and priorities for action of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the implementation of the Convention. It may also serve for the following purposes:

- i) To facilitate follow up by participating Government Departments and to monitor progress in the implementation of the Convention;
- ii) As reference for future national and sub-regional activities related to the Convention and to chemicals management in a broader sense;
- iii) To assist donors in identifying areas for assistance;
- iv) To contribute to the identification of priorities for action among countries within a region, e.g. to the regional DNA meetings or thematic meetings;
- v) Provide feedback to the Secretariat in developing future technical assistance activities;

Participants of national meetings are eligible for a National Follow-up Seminar to which the reports are a key input.

Meeting flow

Session 1: Introduction to the Rotterdam Convention

The purpose of this session was to introduce the objectives and key provisions of the Rotterdam Convention and the role of the key players in order to ensure a common understanding of a country's responsibilities under the Convention.

Session 2: Status of implementation of the Rotterdam Convention

The purpose of this session was to develop an understanding of the status of implementation of the Rotterdam Convention in DPRK, the extent to which it was integrated with existing chemicals management activities and some of the key challenges being experienced.

Session 3: Review of the key obligations under the Rotterdam Convention

The purpose of this session was to review in detail the key technical obligations under the Convention as outlined below.

Session 3a) Import responses/decisions

The Secretariat provided a general overview of import responses under the PIC procedure, and introduced the documentation available. This included a review of the role and obligations for both importing and exporting countries and a consideration of the issues to be taken into account when taking and enforcing import decisions for chemicals subject to the PIC procedure.

Break out groups worked through a number of guidance questions. They reviewed the national legislative and administrative basis for import decisions, stated what was done and identified what remained to be done in order to set up a process for routinely taking, reporting and enforcing import decisions, including the key players, timelines and priorities for action. The participants were also encouraged to go through the import response section of the e-learning tool, review, evaluate it and give feedback to the Secretariat.

Session 3b) Notifications of final regulatory actions to ban or severely restrict a chemical

The Secretariat made a presentation on the requirements of the Convention regarding the preparation and submission of notifications of final regulatory action and introduced the documentation available.

Breakout groups worked through a number of guidance questions reviewing the national legislative and administrative basis for national decision-making on chemicals, stated what had been done and identified what needed to be done in order to set up processes for routinely reporting national regulatory actions to ban or severely restrict chemicals, including the key players, timelines and priorities for action. The participants were also encouraged to go through the final regulatory action notification section of the e-learning tool, review, evaluate it and give feedback to the Secretariat.

Session 3c) Severely Hazardous Pesticide Formulations (SHPFs)

The Secretariat provided a general overview of the provisions regarding SHPFs and introduced the documentation available. The presentation reviewed the information that should be provided by the DNA regarding pesticide formulations causing problems under conditions of use in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the role of the Secretariat and others in supporting such proposals.

Break out groups worked through a number of guidance questions. They reviewed existing mechanisms available at the national level to collect information on pesticide poisoning incidents and the means by which such information might be made available to the DNAs as a basis for a proposal to the Secretariat. As far as possible they identified what had been done, what needed to be done in order to set up a process for collecting information on pesticide poisoning incidents in South Africa and how this information might be reported to the Secretariat, including the key players, timelines and priorities for action. The participants were also encouraged to go through the severely hazardous pesticide formulations section of the e-learning tool, review, evaluate it and give feedback to the Secretariat.

Session 3d) Export notification and information to accompany exported chemicals

The Secretariat provided a general overview of the provisions regarding export notifications, the information to accompany exported chemicals and introduced the documentation available. The presentation reviewed the role of both exporting and importing countries, highlighting the elements of a national process for the implementation of these obligations.

Since the Democratic People's Republic of Korea does not export any chemicals, the breakout groups focused on the responsibilities of an importing country to request more information and acknowledge receipt of the export notification. The participants were also encouraged to go through the export notification section of the e-learning tool, review, evaluate it and give feedback to the Secretariat.

Session 4: Integration with other regional or international activities on chemicals

The purpose of this session was to identify opportunities to integrate the work of the Rotterdam Convention with ongoing national or sub-regional activities on the implementation of other relevant international agreements on chemicals, e.g. the Stockholm and Basel Conventions and SAICM. The Secretariat made a presentation on the linkages between the Rotterdam, Basel and Stockholm Conventions and highlighted possible opportunities for an integrated approach to implementation at the national level. A brief presentation on the key elements of SAICM was also provided.

The participants, working in one group, completed tables for each of the operational elements and confirm the priorities identified under each area. This was the key output of the meeting and formed the basis for a national action plan or strategy for the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Secretariat outlined the possibility of a national follow-up seminar (after 6 months) to facilitate review and adoption of the report by a broader range of stakeholders than were able to participate in the meeting.

Agenda and timetable

National consultation to identify elements of a National Action Plan or strategy for the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention for DPRK, Potonggang Hotel, Pyongyang, DPRK, 30 June -3 July 2010

Time	Activity	Presenter
DAY 1		
Morning 08:30 -13:00	Introduction of Participants & Secretariat	ALL
	General overview of the Rotterdam Convention	Alex: Secretariat
	<i>DPRK presentation: status of implementation of the Rotterdam Convention and challenges being encountered :(also the integration of implementation activities for RC with existing chemicals management programmes and challenges).</i>	
	Operation of the PIC procedure <i>Highlights:</i> Notifications of regulatory control actions, the importance of submitting notifications for industrial chemicals	Alex Mangwiro: Secretariat
LUNCH 13:00-14.00		
Afternoon 14.00-17.00	<i>Import responses/decisions</i> Import responses and the PIC procedure: role and obligations for both importing and exporting countries.	Alex Mangwiro: Secretariat
	<i>Notifications of final regulatory actions to ban or severely restrict a chemical</i> Requirements of the Convention regarding the preparation and submission of notifications of FRA	Alex Mangwiro: Secretariat
	Guidance to working group and review of the e-learning tool:	

DAY 2		
Morning 9.00-12.30	<i>Severely Hazardous Pesticide Formulations (SHPFs)</i> General overview of the provisions regarding SHPFs	Alex Mangwiro: Secretariat
	The group to review existing mechanisms available at the national level to collect information on pesticide poisoning incidents and the means by which such information might be made available to the DNAs as a basis for a proposal	Alex Mangwiro: Secretariat
	<i>Export notification</i> A general overview of the provisions regarding export notifications	Alex Mangwiro: Secretariat
LUNCH 12.30-14.00		
	Linkages between the Rotterdam, Basel and Stockholm Conventions and highlight possible opportunities for an integrated approach to implementation at the national level.	Alex Mangwiro: Secretariat
	<i>Guidance to the drafting group:</i> In the light of the plenary discussions on MEAs and SAICM, drafting group to review the completed tables for each of the operational elements presented in Sessions 4 to 6, confirm the priorities identified under each area and draw up a “short list” of overall priorities	Alex Mangwiro: Secretariat
	Review the introduction/summary prepared by drafting group including the priorities for action and accompanying tables prepared previously	
Closing		

Executive Summary of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea’s draft National Action Plan or elements of a strategy for the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention:

Introduction

The workshop on the implementation of Rotterdam Convention in DPR Korea was conducted, focusing on the comprehensive understanding of the convention, the gaps in capacity, the challenges for implementation and their solutions.

DPR Korea has approved and ratified the 3 main conventions on chemicals management (Rotterdam, Stockholm and Basel Conventions), and the National Coordination Committee for Environment (NCCE) is the focal point for them.

The National Implementation Plan (NIP) for Stockholm convention was developed and a program for implementing SAICM has been conducted.

DPR Korea is represented at and actively participates in the Conference of the Parties of the conventions.

The workshop was the first one for the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention in DPR Korea.

Current Status of Implementation of the Convention in the country

The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea ratified “Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade” on Feb. 4, 2006, and informed it to the Secretariat, and is carrying out its obligations as a party of the convention since May, 2006. A Designated National Authority (DNA) has been identified and the country is represented at the Conference of the Parties, and keeping in touch with the secretariat.

After signing the convention, the government has prepared the legal foundation for management of pesticides and hazardous chemicals, by legislating or adopting “The Pesticide Management Regulation in DPR Korea” (Dec. 2005), “The Law on Pesticides in DPR Korea” (Aug. 2006), “The Detailed Regulation for Enforcement of the Law on Pesticides” (Dec. 2006) and “The Regulation for Treatment of Toxic Materials” (Jan. 2006), for strengthening the management on pesticides and hazardous chemicals, and pointed clearly the organizations or institutes which are responsible in management of pesticides and hazardous chemicals.

The implementation of obligations of the convention is done under the supervision of NCCE. The Import Responses for 33 pesticides and industrial chemicals have been submitted to the secretariat. No proposal on the Severely Hazard Pesticide Formulation has been suggested. PIC Circulars are regularly received from the secretariat and but the mechanism to distribute it to all relevant stakeholders are not established in good order. DNA is keeping the normal connection with the institutions which participate in management of pesticides and chemicals, and the chemicals in Annex III are under the government control.

Identified Gaps in Capacity to meet the Obligations of the Convention and Challenges:

The main gaps in capacity to meet the obligations of the convention that have been identified are as follows;

- Lack of the establishment and enforcement of regulations on the registration of pesticides and chemicals;
- Low level awareness of stakeholders on national regulations for pesticides and chemicals; some farmers insist on using those chemicals which have been banned;
- Deficiency in capacity for the testing of pesticides and chemicals; lack of technical capacity for the implementation of the Convention;
- Inadequate information exchange mechanisms and activities among agencies both internally and externally; need the establishment of a system for safe management of chemicals; currently there are no systems that link the monitoring and analysis sectors;
- Exporting countries lack of responsibility and respect for the importing Party; some of the labels and safety data sheets and application manuals are not in the official language of the importing Party;
- Chemical industry of DPR of Korea has a history of around 60 years, and thus **still produce HCB, DDT and PCBs; DDT is still used in agriculture;**

Priorities for Action

1. Import Response

- Domestication of the Rotterdam Convention into the national legal and administrative frameworks; Strengthen system for enforcement of the Import Responses among the stakeholders;
- Strengthen the information exchange mechanisms between DNA, ministries and other stakeholders;
- Draft regulations on registration of pesticides and chemicals;

2. Notification of Final Regulatory Actions to ban or severely restrict a chemical

- Strengthen capacity of NCCE to do risk assessments and risk management;

3. Severely hazardous pesticide formulation

- Set up the criteria to propose any pesticide products to a severely hazard pesticide formulation
- Strengthen capacity for risk assessments regarding severely hazardous pesticide formulations; i.e. the collection, integration and analysis of all necessary data at national level;

4. Export Notifications

- Ensure the effective operation of licensing system in export/import of pesticides and chemicals including submitting the export notification and acknowledging to the notification received, to meet the requirements of the convention;
- Strengthen the information exchange system among relevant stakeholders.

5. General Recommendations:

The following general recommendations were made;

- Review all relevant legislations on pesticide and chemicals and prepare necessary regulations to give clear basis of further national decisions on chemicals;

- Strengthen the capacities of institutions for analysis and evaluation of the pesticides and chemicals (i.e. risk assessments), so that decision makers can have the basic data required to facilitate the chemicals review process and risk management;
- Facilitate the use of possible means to raise the public awareness on the management of pesticides and industrial chemicals,
- Consider possible resources to support all activities on chemicals , including existing resources

Recommendations to the Rotterdam Convention Secretariat:

- Provide technical assistance for developing an awareness program for relevant stakeholders, such as Customs, Ministry of Agriculture, Environment, etc
- Explore possibilities of financial assistance through the GEF or other financial mechanisms for building capacity to manage chemicals as a whole – linkages could be made with the Green Customs Initiative, for example, to help with monitoring of imports/exports etc;
- Assist with information on alternatives to the PIC chemicals still in use;

The following ministries and institutions participated in a meeting of stakeholders after the initial training provided by the Rotterdam Convention Secretariat;

- National Coordination Committee for Environment (NCCE)
- State Planning Committee (SPC)
- Ministry of Agriculture (MA)
- Academy of Agricultural Sciences (AAS)
- Ministry of Chemical Industries (MCI)
- Ministry of Land and Environment Protection (MLEP)
- Ministry of Trade (MT)
- Ministry of Public Health (MPH)
- Ministry of Labour (ML)
- Ministry of People Security (MPS)
- General Bureau of Custom (GBC)
- Bureau of Quality Supervision (BQS)

Elements of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's National Action Plan for the implementation of the Convention

Import response

Scope: Import responses for Annex III chemicals

Channel of communication: between Party and Secretariat; within a Party

Current legal infrastructure/ administrative procedure	What has been done?	What needs to be done?	Who is responsible ?	Tim e
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The Pesticide Management Regulation in DPR Korea” (Dec. 2005) • “The Law on Pesticides in DPR Korea” (Aug. 2006) • “The Detailed Regulation for Enforcement of the Law on Pesticides” (Dec. 2006) • “The Regulation for Treatment of Toxic Materials” (Jan. 2006) • The Cabinet’s Ratification No. 382 on Pesticide Quality Control (Dec. 1998) 	Decisions on the import responses for 26 pesticides and 5 industrial chemicals and submission to the secretariat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Make decision on the rest of the pesticides and industrial chemicals; -Establish information exchange systems regarding the PIC procedure and chemicals management in general; -Legislation review and drafting of regulations on registration of pesticides and chemicals; 	DNA, MA, MPH, MCI, ML, MT	
Timely submission of import responses	Nothing currently	Consider the current process for decision making and submission and simplify and clarify it to ensure timeliness	DNA, NCCE	
Information dissemination to stakeholders	Current system not satisfactory;	Strengthen information system to communicate relevant data including PIC circulars, when received	DNA, NCCE	

Challenges;

- Lack of resources (technical and financial) and capacity of institutions;
- Diversity of opinion between Ministries on import responses to be decided;
- Lack of the capacity to do risk assessments at national level;

Notifications of Final Regulatory Actions

Scope: All chemicals that are banned or severely restricted in your country

Channel of communication: between Party and Secretariat

Current legal infrastructures	What has been done?	What needs to be done?	Who is responsible?
“The Pesticide Management Regulation in DPR Korea” (Dec. 2005) “The Law on Pesticides in DPR Korea” (Aug. 2006) “The Detailed Regulation for Enforcement of the Law on Pesticides” (Dec. 2006) “The Regulation for Treatment of Toxic Materials” (Jan. 2006)	Nothing	-Training in risk assessments; and risk management; -Put in place data collection systems; -Develop the criteria to add chemicals into regulated chemicals list. -Evaluation of social concerns on health and environmental impact due to production/use of the chemicals	DNA/NCCE MPH, ML, MLEP, MA, AAS

Challenges:

- Lack of resources (technical and financial) and capacity of institutions;
- Diversity of opinion between Ministries on import responses to be decided;
- Lack of the capacity to do risk assessments at national level;

Proposals for SHPF

Scope: Any pesticide formulation that causes severe health or environmental problems under the conditions of use in your country.

Channel of communication: within a Party; between Party and Secretariat

Available infrastructure for pesticides poisoning report	What has been done?	What could be done in the future?	Who is responsible?
-Labour safety supervision systems; -Environment monitoring	Establishment of a report system for data collection	Strengthen the capacities of institutions to collect, integrate and analyze the data with a view to identify the SHPFs.	MPH, ML, MLEP, MA, MPS Research

systems; -Accident reporting systems; -Pesticide analysis systems by Academy of Agricultural Sciences	on all accidents related to the environment and public health, however, it needs strengthening;	Perform chemical analysis of accident pesticide products; Create a single database for pesticide poisonings;	Institutions NCCE
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Challenges:

- Lack of capacities of institutions to collect, integrate and analyze the data with a view to identify the SHPFs;
- There is no unified accident information management system; Information for human poisoning and environment contamination exists in many different places and different Ministries;
- Lack of well researched information;

Export notification

Scope: chemicals banned or restricted in the exporting party

Channel of communication: between Parties

What has been done?	What needs to be done?	Who is responsible?
Nothing	-Establish Licensing system for import/export of pesticides and chemicals; -Receiver of the export notification hands it over to DNA and quality controllers; -DNA sends letter of acknowledge	DNA, MT, NCCE

Challenges:

- Strengthen the evaluation capacity including chemical analysis of quality control institutions for export notifications to ensure timely acknowledgement.

Recommendations	Responsibility	Timeline
Import responses		
Submit import response for the remaining pesticides and industrial chemicals	DNA	June 2011
Establish information system including all relevant ministries and stakeholders	DNA, NCCE	December 2011
Review the existing legal framework and add necessary provisions	DNA, NCCE	October 2011
Draft the regulations on the registration of pesticides	AAS, NCCE	December 2011
Circulate the PIC circulars to the relevant ministries	DNA	July 2011
Ensure proper training of all stakeholders in the PIC procedure	DNA, NCCE	on going
Strengthen the capacity to collect and evaluate data(risk assessments)	DNA, NCCE	December, 2011
Notification of final regulatory action to ban or severely restrict a chemical		
Use the NCCE to ensure communication amongst all stakeholders	DNA, NCCE	On going
Strengthen the capacity to collect and evaluate data(risk assessments)	DNA, NCCE	December, 2011
Develop criteria to identify chemicals for future notification of regulatory action	DNA, MPH, AAS, NCCE	December, 2011
Establish a mechanism to inform DNA of regulatory action from ministries	DNA, MA, MPH, MPS, NCCE	March, 2012
Severely hazardous pesticide formulation		
Identify all sources of information on human poisoning and environment contamination	DNA, MA, MPH, ML, MLEP, NCCE	September, 2011
Identify sources of historical data on all accidents with pesticide products including their production, transportation and use	DNA, MPS, AAS	March 2012
Develop a single database on poisoning and contamination by pesticide products	DNA, NCCE, MPH, MLEP	December, 2012
Strengthen the capacity of research institutes to analyze pesticide products for identifying hazard pesticide formulation	AAS, NCCE	December, 2012
Export notification		
Consider Licensing system for import/export of pesticides and chemicals and supplement any necessary procedure to ensure the thorough control for export/import	DNA, SPC, MT, NCCE	March –October, 2011
Identify unique HS codes for pesticides and chemicals	DNA, GBC, NCCE	March –October,

		2011
Raise industry awareness to promote compliance	DNA, NCCE	March, 2011 - ongoing
Continue to use and enforce existing labeling and safety data sheet system	DNA, MA, GBC, MT	Ongoing
Strengthen port authorities and quality controller to monitor compliance	DNA, AAS, GBC, MT	July, 2012
Use information in export notifications to ensure protection of worker health and safety	DNA, ML	October 2011 - Ongoing
General		
Develop and start a public awareness program for Rotterdam Convention	DNA, NCCE	April, 2011
Develop a capacity building project for analysis and evaluation of the pesticides and chemicals to prepare of basic data to facilitate the process of the chemicals review	DNA, AAS, NCCE	March, 2011
Organize a follow-up session to track progress in implementing the recommendations of the workshop	DNA, NCCE	June, 2012

Implementation of the Rotterdam Convention in DPR Korea

National Interests on Chemical Management

- 1. Ratification of International Conventions**
- 2. Preparation of Legislative Basis for Management of Pesticides and Hazardous Chemicals**
- 3. Establishment of Working System**

Slide 3

Ratification of International Conventions

- 1. Ratification of the Stockholm Convention**
Aug., 2002 Appoint a Focal Point
- 2. Ratification of Rotterdam Conventions**
Feb., 2004 Designate a National Authority
- 3. Ratification of Basel Conventions**
*****., **** Appoint a Focal Point**

Slide 4

Legislation of Laws and Regulations for Management of Pesticides and Chemicals

Basic Law—"The Law on Environment Protection in DPR Korea"

"The Pesticide Management Regulation in DPR Korea" (Dec. 2005)
"The Law on Pesticides in DPR Korea" (Aug. 2006)
"The Detailed Regulation for Enforcement of the Law on Pesticides" (Dec. 2006)
"The Regulation for Treatment of Toxic Materials" (Jan. 2006)

Agencies	Responsibility
➤ The State Planning Committee	◆ Approval of Plan for Production or Import
➤ The Ministry of Chemical Industry	◆ Production of Pesticides and Chemicals
➤ The Ministry of Agriculture	◆ Safe Use of Pesticides
➤ The Ministry of Land and Environment Protection	◆ Assessment for Environmental Effects of Chemicals
➤ The Ministry of Trade	◆ Export/Import of Chemicals
➤ The Ministry of Public Health	◆ Assessment of Hazards of Chemicals to Human Health

Agencies	Responsibility
➤ The Bureau of Custom	◆ Control of Export/Import of Chemicals banned or restricted
➤ Academy of Agricultural Sciences	◆ Analysis of Pesticides Data and Preparation of Draft Decision Document
➤ The Bureau of Quality Control	◆ Inspecting Quality of Chemicals

Slide 7



Designated National Authority for Implementation of Rotterdam Convention

- ◆ **Keeping touch with the Secretariat**
- ◆ **Organization and Operation of Non-Permanent Review Committee**
- ◆ **Transmitting Decisions and Response relating to further Import to the Secretariat and Related Agencies**

Slide 8



Designated National Authority for Implementation of Rotterdam Convention

- ◆ **Consideration of the Works of Agencies Participating in Chemical Management**
- ◆ **Link between Agencies**
- ◆ **Exchange of Information Focal Points of Other Conventions**
- ◆ **Contact with DNAs or any Responsible Person of Other Party**

Non-Permanent Review Committee

- ◆ Organized once a year
- ◆ Reviewing all Data and Information on Chemicals
- ◆ Considering the Draft Decision Document suggested
- ◆ Making Decision to ban or restrict Pesticides and Hazardous Chemicals

Chemicals which Response Concerning the Further Import were Transmitted

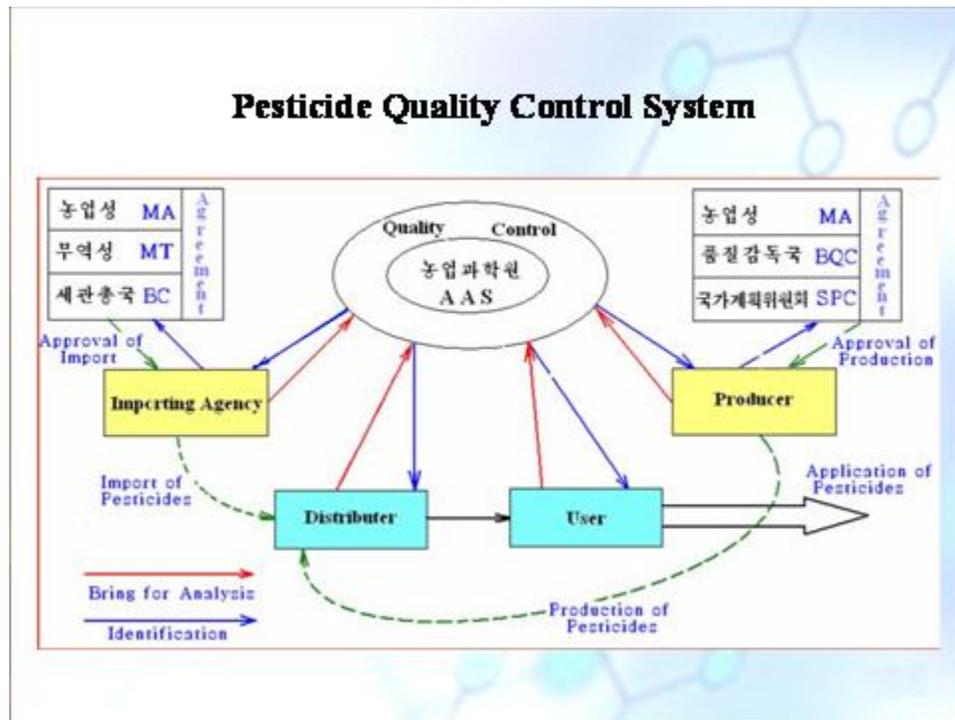
Name of Chemical	Response
2,4,5-T	Final, Ban
Aldrin	Interim, Conditional Import
Binapacryl	Final, Ban
Captafol	Final, Ban
Chlordane	Interim, Conditional Import
Chlordimeform	Interim, Conditional Import
Chlorbenzilate	Final, Ban
DDT	Final, Conditional Import
Dieldrin	Final, Conditional Import
Dinoseb and dinoseb salts	Final, Conditional Import
Dnoc and dnoc salts	Final, Conditional Import
EDB (1,2dibromoethane)	Final, Conditional Import
Dichloroethylene	Final, Conditional Import

Chemicals which Response Concerning the Further Import were Transmitted

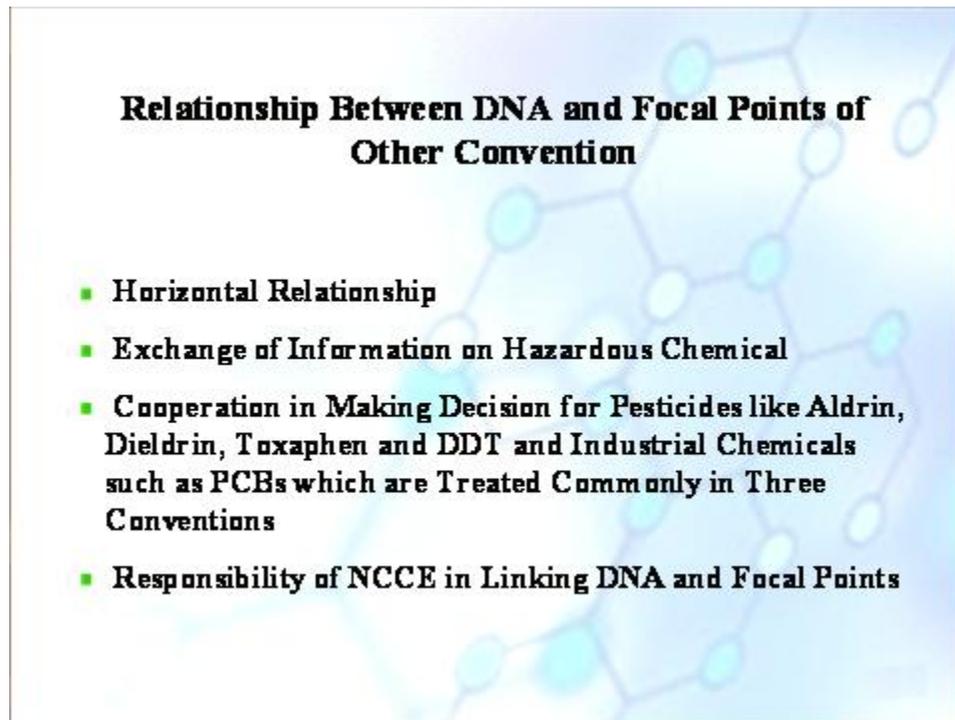
Name of Chemical	Response
Ethylene oxide	Final, Conditional Import
Fluoroacetamid	Final, Conditional Import
HCH (mixed isomers)	Final, Conditional Import
Heptachlor	Final, Conditional Import
Hexachlorobenzene	Final, Conditional Import
Lindane (γ-HCH)	Final, Consent to Import
Mercury compounds	Final, Ban
Monocrotophos	Interim, Consent to Import
Parathion (all formulations except capsule suspensions)	Final, Ban
Pentachlorophenol	Final, Conditional Import
Toxaphene	Final, Conditional Import

Chemicals which Response Concerning the Further Import were Transmitted

Name of Chemical	Response
Methamidphos (soluble liquid formulations that exceeds 600g active ingredient/l)	Interim, conditional import
Methyl-parathion (emulsifiable concentrates with 19.5%, 40%, 50%, 60% and dusts containing 1.5%, 2%, 3% active ingredient)	Final, Conditional Import
Monocrotophos (soluble liquid formulations that exceeds 600g active ingredient/l)	Final, Conditional Import
phosphamidon (soluble liquid formulations that exceeds 1000g active ingredient/l)	Final, Conditional Import
Crocidolate	Interim, Consent to Import
Polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)	Interim, conditional import
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	Interim, conditional import
Polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs)	Interim, Ban
Tris-(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate	Interim, Consent to Import



- ### Police and Activities to Reduce the Hazard of Pesticides to Human Health and Environment
- ⊕ Establishment of Strict Procedures in production, export, import, distribution and use of pesticides
 - ⊕ Gradual Raising the Rate of Mechanization in Pesticide Application by Development of New Pesticide Formulations
 - ⊕ Decreasing Annual Number of Times of Pesticides Application
 - ⊕ Introduction of IPM



Relationship Between DNA and Focal Points of Other Convention

- **Horizontal Relationship**
- **Exchange of Information on Hazardous Chemical**
- **Cooperation in Making Decision for Pesticides like Aldrin, Dieldrin, Toxaphen and DDT and Industrial Chemicals such as PCBs which are Treated Commonly in Three Conventions**
- **Responsibility of NCCE in Linking DNA and Focal Points**



Issues in Implementing the Rotterdam Convention.

- ✓ **The Low Level Recognition of stakeholders on the Rotterdam Convention**
- ✓ **The Lack of Technical Capacity for Implementing the Convention**
- ✓ **The Establishment of Network for Safe Management of Chemicals**
- ✓ **The Implementation of Duty of Exporting Countries**

Participant's List

1. Kim Chi Yong Director, Agrochemicalization Research Institute, AAS
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