

PIC CIRCULAR XIX – June 2004

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1. THE PURPOSE OF THE PIC CIRCULAR

The Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals in International Trade entered into force on 24 February 2004. The first meeting of the Conference of the Parties¹ (COP1) of the Rotterdam Convention is scheduled from 20 to 24 September 2004.

The Conference of Plenipotentiaries, held in Rotterdam on 10 and 11 September 1998, adopted the text of the Rotterdam Convention. The Conference also considered that interim arrangements were required to continue to operate a voluntary PIC procedure, in order to protect human health and the environment from certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides, pending the entry into force of the Convention and to prepare for its effective operation once it enters into force. The Conference,

therefore, by adopting the Resolution on Interim Arrangements, changed the original, voluntary PIC procedure to bring it into line with the procedure established by the Convention with effect from the date on which the Convention was opened for signature (11 September 1998). The original PIC procedure with these changes is hereinafter referred to as the "interim PIC procedure".

While the Convention PIC procedure has been operating for Parties¹ since 24 February 2004, the interim PIC procedure will continue to operate for Participating States² until a date to be specified by COP1.

The purpose of the PIC Circular is to provide all Parties¹, through their designated national authorities (DNAs), with the information required to be circulated by the Secretariat, in line with Articles 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11 and 14. The decision guidance documents to be dispatched to Parties¹ in line with Article 7, paragraph 3, are sent out in a separate communication. This is the same process that has been followed with Participating States² under the interim PIC procedure.

The PIC Circular is published every six months, in June and December. In order to allow for processing of the information received in preparation of this Circular, information received after 30 April 2004 has not generally been included, but will be reflected in the next Circular scheduled for December 2004.

Considerable efforts have been made by the Secretariat to ensure that the information included in this Circular is both complete and accurate. DNAs are requested to review the information for their country and to bring any errors or omissions to the attention of the Secretariat as soon as possible.

2. CHANGES TO THE PIC CIRCULAR AS A RESULT OF ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE CONVENTION

This is the first PIC Circular published after entry into force of the Rotterdam Convention on 24 February 2004, and covers a reporting period including both the interim PIC procedure and the Convention PIC procedure. It is the first Circular to contain information received from both Parties¹ and Participating States² concerning chemicals in Annex III of the Convention and those added during the interim PIC procedure and not yet listed in Annex III.

The Convention does not contain provisions regarding non-Parties. COP 1 will decide on the date of discontinuation of the interim PIC procedure and on the role of Participating States² (Non-Parties) should the interim PIC procedure continue to operate in parallel with the Convention PIC procedure. COP1 will also decide whether to amend Annex III of the Convention to include the chemicals identified during the interim PIC procedure. Depending on the decisions taken at COP1 PIC Circular XX (December 2004) may have a different format in order that information relevant to the Convention PIC procedure (Parties) and the interim PIC procedure (Participating States²) might be clearly distinguished.

In view of the fact that this Circular includes information received from both Parties¹ and Participating States² the Secretariat would like to draw your attention to the following:

- i. Section 4.1 of this Circular contains a list of Parties¹ to the Rotterdam Convention as of 30 April 2004. Information concerning notifications for final regulatory actions,**

¹ "Party" means a State or regional economic integration organization that has consented to be bound by this Convention and for which the Convention is in force.

² "Participating State" means a State or regional economic integration organization that are not Parties to the Convention, but having nominated a designated national authority or authorities for the purpose of participating in the interim PIC procedure.

- proposals for severely hazardous pesticide formulations and import responses received from Parties¹ is published in this Circular;
- ii. There are 27 chemicals listed in Annex III of the Convention. Parties¹ are bound to observe the obligations of the Convention for these chemicals (Appendix III of this Circular);
 - iii. The Convention requires that, no later than the date of entry into force of the Convention for a Party¹ that the Party¹ must transmit to the Secretariat an import response for each of the chemicals listed in Annex III of the Convention. This Circular represents the first official notice to all Parties¹ of cases of failure to transmit an import response for these chemicals, in line with Article 10 paragraph 10 of the Convention (Appendix IV of this Circular);
 - iv. There are a further 11 chemicals that have been included in the interim PIC procedure (marked with * in Appendix III of the Circular). COP1 will decide whether to amend Annex III to include these chemicals following the procedure set out in Article 22 of the Convention. The obligations under the Convention PIC procedure for these additional chemicals will then enter into force for all Parties¹ on a date to be decided by COP1;
 - v. This Circular also contains information relevant to Participating States², under the interim PIC procedure, including notifications of final regulatory actions, proposals for severely hazardous pesticide formulation, import responses and cases of failure to submit a response for the 27 chemicals included in annex III of the Convention and the 11 chemicals identified under the interim PIC procedure;
 - vi. A complete list of designated national authorities (DNAs), including those from Parties¹ and those from Participating States² accompanies this Circular. In line with article 4 paragraph 3, each Party¹ shall, no later than the date of the entry into force of this Convention for it, notify the Secretariat of the name and address of their designated national authority or authorities (DNAs).

3. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

3.1 Designated national authorities (Article 4 of the Convention)

In line with Article 4, paragraph 4 of the Convention, the Secretariat shall inform Parties¹ of new nominations or changes in nominations of designated national authorities (DNAs). The same process was followed with Participating States² under the interim PIC procedure. A complete list of DNAs from Parties¹ and Participating States² is being distributed together with the present Circular. DNAs are requested to review the information for their country and to bring any errors or omissions to the attention of the Secretariat as soon as possible.

3.2 Notification of final regulatory action to ban or severely restrict a chemical (Article 5 of the Convention)

In line with Article 5, paragraph 3 of the Convention, the Secretariat is to circulate summaries of notifications of final regulatory action received that it has verified contain the information required by Annex I of the Convention. In addition, the Secretariat is to circulate a synopsis of all of the notifications of final regulatory action received, including information regarding those notifications that do not contain all the information required by Annex I of the Convention. The same process has been followed with Participating States² under the interim PIC procedure. A synopsis of notifications received from Parties¹ and Participating States² is provided as Appendix I, parts A and B of this Circular.

Parties¹ and Participating States² that have submitted notifications, which are still under verification by the Secretariat, are listed in Appendix I, part C of this Circular.

Appendix V Part A of this Circular includes a synopsis of all notifications of final regulatory actions for banned and severely restricted chemicals received from Parties¹ and Participating States² during the interim PIC procedure (September 1998 to 30 April 2004), and verified as meeting the information requirements of Annex I of the Convention. Part B of the same Appendix contains a synopsis of all notifications received over the same period that have been verified not to meet the information requirements of Annex I of the Convention.

A synopsis of all notifications received before the adoption of the Convention (under the Original PIC procedure) was published in PIC Circular X in December 1999 and is available at the Convention website www.pic.int.

In order to facilitate the submission of notifications, a *Form for notification of final regulatory action to ban or severely restrict a chemical* (UNEP/FAO/PIC/FORM/1/E/4-99) has been developed and sent to all DNAs. Copies of the form and the instructions may be obtained from the Rotterdam Convention website www.pic.int or upon request to the Secretariat. When a notification of final regulatory action is submitted, the date of issue, signature of the DNA and official seal must be provided for each individual form to ensure its official status.

3.3 Proposal for inclusion of severely hazardous pesticide formulations (Article 6 of the Convention)

In line with Article 6, paragraph 2 of the Convention, the Secretariat is to circulate summaries of those proposals for inclusion of severely hazardous pesticide formulations in the PIC procedure, which the Secretariat has verified contain the information required by part 1 of Annex IV of the Convention. The same process has been followed with Participating States² under the interim PIC procedure. Such summaries are provided as Appendix II, part A of this Circular.

Parties¹ or Participating States² that have submitted proposals, which are still under verification by the Secretariat, are listed in Appendix II, part B of this Circular.

In order to facilitate the submission of proposals by Parties¹, a *Severely Hazardous Pesticide Formulation Report Form for Health Incidents* has been developed and was sent to all DNAs in June 2002. A *Severely Hazardous Pesticide Formulation Report Form for Environment Incidents* has also been developed and was sent to all DNAs in June 2003. Copies of these forms and instructions may be obtained from the Rotterdam Convention website www.pic.int or upon request to the Secretariat. When a Proposal is submitted, the date of issue, signature of the DNA and official seal must be provided for each individual form to ensure its official status.

3.4 Chemicals subject to the Convention PIC procedure and the interim PIC procedure, and distribution of decision guidance documents (Article 7 of the Convention)

Appendix III of this Circular, lists all chemicals that are currently subject to the Convention PIC procedure (Annex III of the Convention) and the interim PIC procedure, their categories (pesticide, industrial chemical and severely hazardous pesticide formulation) and the date of first dispatch of the corresponding decision guidance document (DGD) to DNAs.

Of the 38 chemicals listed in appendix III:

- 27 chemicals are included in Annex III of the Convention and Parties¹ are bound to the obligations of the Convention for them;

- 11 chemicals (those marked with *) are subject to the interim PIC procedure.

3.5 Transmittal of a response concerning future import of a chemical

(Article 10, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the Convention)

In line with Article 10, paragraph 2 of the Convention, each Party¹ shall transmit to the Secretariat, as soon as possible, and in any event no later than nine months after the date of dispatch of the decision guidance document (DGD), a response concerning the future import of the chemical concerned. If a Party¹ modifies this response, the DNA shall forthwith submit the revised response to the Secretariat.

In line with Article 10, paragraph 4 of the Convention, the response shall consist of either a final decision or an interim response. The interim response may include an interim decision regarding import. The response must relate to the category or categories specified for the chemical in Appendix III of this Circular.

In order to facilitate the submission of responses regarding import a *Form for import response* (UNEP/FAO/PIC/FORM/2/E/4-99) has been developed and sent to all DNAs. Copies of the form and the instructions can be obtained from the Rotterdam Convention website www.pic.int or upon request to the Secretariat. When an import response is submitted, the date of issue, signature of the DNA and official seal must be provided for each individual form to ensure its official status.

In line with Article 10, paragraph 3 of the Convention, the Secretariat shall, at the expiration of the time period given in Article 10, paragraph 2, forthwith address to a Party¹ that has not provided such a response, a written request to do so, through its DNA. This process has been followed with Participating States² under the interim PIC procedure. The date listed for a Party¹ or a Participating State² under the heading “Cases of failure to transmit a response” in Appendix IV of the Circular, represents the date of the written request from the Secretariat to that Party¹ or Participating State² to provide a response for that chemical.

3.6 Information on responses received concerning future import of a chemical

(Article 10, paragraph 10 and Article 11, paragraph 2 of the Convention)

In line with Article 10, paragraph 10 of the Convention, the Secretariat shall, every six months, inform all Parties¹ of the responses received regarding future import, including a description of the legislative or administration measures on which the decisions have been based, where available, and information on cases of failure to transmit a response. This process has been followed with Participating States² under the interim PIC procedure.

Appendix IV of this Circular includes a listing for each chemical of:

- all import responses received from Parties¹ or Participating States² as of 30 April 2004 and
- “Cases of failure to transmit a response”. this listing identifies each Party¹ or Participating State² and the date on which the Secretariat first informed all Parties¹, through publication of the PIC Circular of the failure to transmit a response.

The responses listed in Appendix IV relate to the category or categories specified for each chemical in Appendix III of this Circular. Please note that any response not addressing importation is considered as an interim response that does not contain an interim decision.

In line with Article 10 paragraph 7, each Party¹ shall, no later than the date of entry into force of the Convention for that Party¹, transmit import response to the Secretariat for each of the chemicals listed in Annex III of the convention. **Appendix IV of the present Circular, thus represents the first time that the Secretariat officially informs all Parties¹ of cases of failure to transmit an import**

response for Annex III chemicals under the Convention PIC procedure as required under Article 10 paragraph 10 of the Convention.

The Secretariat wishes to draw the attention of DNAs to Article 11, paragraph 2 of the Convention, in relation to the failure to transmit a response or an interim response that does not contain an interim decision.

3.7 Information exchange on domestic regulatory actions (Article 14, paragraph 1(c))

In line with Article 14, paragraph 1 (c), each Party¹ shall, as appropriate and in accordance with the objective of this Convention, facilitate the provision of information to other Parties¹, directly or through the Secretariat, on domestic regulatory actions that substantially restrict one or more uses of the chemical, as appropriate.

The Secretariat has received from the European Commission information regarding the following regulatory actions on chemicals used as pesticides.

- Commission Regulation 2076/2002 of 20 November 2002 (*Official Journal of the European Union, L319, 23.11.2002, p.3*) extending the time period referred to in Article 8(2) of Council Directive 91/414/EEC and concerning the non-inclusion of certain active substances in Annex I to that Directive and the withdrawal of authorisation for plant protection products containing these substances.
- Commission Decision 2002/949/EC (*Official Journal of the European Union, L328, 5.12.2002, p.23*) concerning the non-inclusion of azafenidin in Annex I to Council Directive 91/414/EEC.
- Commission Decision 2002/748/EC (*Official Journal of the European Union, L243, 11.9.2002, p.19*) amending Decision 98/676/EC as regards fluazolat.
- Commission Directive 2003/211/EC (*Official Journal of the European Union, L321, 6.12.2003, p.32*) of 1 December 2003 amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC to include paraquat as an active substance in Annex I. The authorisation of paraquat for use as an active ingredient in plant protection products is subject to a number of restrictions and appropriate risk mitigation measures.

Further information on the above mentioned actions can be obtained from the European Commission website http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/plant/protection/evaluation/legal_en.htm or upon request to the DNA of the European Community.

3.8 Information on transit movements (Article 14, paragraph 5)

Since the last Circular, no Party¹ or Participating State² has reported to the Secretariat its need for information on transit movements through its territory of chemicals included in the interim PIC procedure.

4. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR DNAs

4.1 Information on status of ratification of the Convention

The Convention entered into force on 24 February 2004, 90 days after the date of the deposit of the 50th instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

As of 30 April 2004 there were **58 Parties**¹ to the Rotterdam Convention and a further **5 States** that had ratified or acceded to the Convention but for whom the Convention had yet to enter into force.

The Parties¹ are: Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, European Community, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovenia, South Africa, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania and Uruguay.

For each State or regional economic integration organization that ratifies, accepts or approves this Convention or accedes thereto after 24 February 2004, the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit by such State or regional economic integration organization of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

For those Participating States² that become Parties¹ to the Convention after 30 April 2004 this change in status will be reflected in the information reported in the next PIC Circular scheduled for December 2004 (PIC Circular XX).

For a complete and up to date list of the States or regional economic integration organisations that have ratified the Rotterdam Convention please consult the Rotterdam Convention website www.pic.int.

4.2 List of Documents available under the Rotterdam Convention

The following materials can be obtained from the Secretariat:

- ✓ The Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish);
- ✓ Final Act of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish);
- ✓ Decision guidance documents for aldrin, DDT, dieldrin, dinoseb and dinoseb salts, fluoroacetamide and HCH (mixed isomers) (available in English, French and Spanish);
- ✓ Decision guidance documents for chlordane, EDB, heptachlor, chlordimeform and mercury compounds (available in English, French and Spanish);
- ✓ Decision guidance documents for captafol, chlorobenzilate, hexachlorobenzene, lindane, pentachlorophenol and 2,4,5-T (available in English, French and Spanish);
- ✓ Decision guidance documents for binapacryl and toxaphene (available in English, French and Spanish);
- ✓ Decision guidance documents for ethylene dichloride and ethylene oxide (available in English, French and Spanish);
- ✓ Decision guidance document for monocrotophos (available in English, French and Spanish);
- ✓ Decision guidance document for DNOC and its salts (such as ammonium salt, potassium salt and sodium salt) (available in English, French and Spanish);
- ✓ Decision guidance documents for severely hazardous formulations of methamidophos, methyl parathion, monocrotophos, parathion and phosphamidon (available in English, French and Spanish);
- ✓ Decision guidance document for dustable powder formulations containing a combination of benomyl at or above 7%, carbofuran at or above 10% and thiram at or above 15% (available in English, French and Spanish);
- ✓ Decision guidance documents for polybrominated biphenyls, polychlorinated biphenyls, polychlorinated terphenyls and tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate (available in English, French and Spanish);
- ✓ Decision guidance document for ssbestos (crocidolite, actinolite, anthophyllite, amosite and tremolite) (available in English, French and Spanish);
- ✓ Register of designated national authorities under the interim PIC procedure (available in English);
- ✓ Form for notification of final regulatory action to ban or severely restrict a chemical (available in English, French and Spanish);
- ✓ Instructions for submission of notification of final regulatory action to ban or severely restrict a chemical (available in English, French and Spanish);
- ✓ Form for import response (available in English, French and Spanish);
- ✓ Instructions for submission of import response (available in English, French and Spanish);
- ✓ Severely Hazardous Pesticide Formulation (SHPF) report form - Human Health Incident report form (available in English, French and Spanish);
- ✓ Severely Hazardous Pesticide Formulation (SHPF) report form - Environmental Incident report form (available in English, French and Spanish);
- ✓ Form for notification of Designated National Authority (available in English, French and Spanish);

Most of these documents can also be obtained from the Rotterdam Convention homepage at <http://www.pic.int>.

Should you have any queries regarding aspects of the development and operation of the PIC procedure, please do not hesitate to contact the Secretariat at the following addresses:

Secretariat for the Rotterdam Convention
Plant Protection Service
Plant Production and Protection Division, FAO
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome, Italy
Tel: (+39 06) 5705 3441
Fax: (+39 06) 5705 6347
E-mail: pic@fao.org

Secretariat for the Rotterdam Convention
UNEP Chemicals
11-13, Chemin des Anémones
CH – 1219 Châtelaine, Geneva, Switzerland
Tel: (+41 22) 917 8183
Fax: (+41 22) 797 3460
E-mail: pic@unep.ch

APPENDIX I

SYNOPSIS OF NOTIFICATIONS OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTION

Part A: SUMMARY OF EACH NOTIFICATION OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTION THAT HAS BEEN VERIFIED TO CONTAIN ALL THE INFORMATION REQUIRED BY ANNEX I OF THE CONVENTION

Summaries of notifications received between 31 October 2003 and 30 April 2004 and verified as complete are provided here. For notifications that had been received previously and verified as complete, summaries have been published in previous PIC Circulars.

AUSTRALIA

Common Name(s): Chrysotile (white asbestos)	CAS number(s): 12001-29-5
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Chemical Name: Chrysotile (Mg₃H₂(SiO₄)₂.H₂O)

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Industrial

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

Summary of the final regulatory action: Use of amphibole forms of asbestos has been severely restricted in Australia as notified to the PIC Secretariat in November 2000. The final regulatory action described here is specifically for chrysotile. It also consolidates existing prohibitions on crocidolite (blue) and amosite (brown) asbestos into the instrument prohibiting the use of chrysotile asbestos.

Chrysotile is not currently mined in Australia and is imported into the country. From 31 December 2003 all new uses of chrysotile asbestos and material containing chrysotile asbestos is banned in all Australian workplaces, including the replacement of chrysotile asbestos products when replacement is necessary. The prohibition takes effect simultaneously in each Australian state and territory.

Under the import and export controls, the importation and exportation of asbestos and goods containing asbestos is prohibited unless:

- an exemption has been issued by the relevant Australian Government, State or Territory Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) agency
- a permission has been issued by the Australian Government Minister for Employment and Workplace Relations
- or the goods are exempt from the scope of the regulation.

This control has been established to assist in the enforcement of the Australian Government health and safety (OHS) restrictions on the use, transport and storage of asbestos compounds.

The importation controls do not extend to goods that are *in situ*. For example, if a motor vehicle is imported with a gasket that contains asbestos, it is not proposed that the vehicle would be a prohibited import.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All new uses of chrysotile asbestos and goods containing chrysotile asbestos are banned in Australia from 31 December 2003 including the replacement of chrysotile asbestos products when replacement is necessary. It is illegal under the laws of each state and territory to store, sell, install or use any products containing chrysotile asbestos.

Use or uses that remain allowed: There are a few exemptions to the ban but these are restricted in scope and operate for a limited time. They only apply where there are much greater risks to safety if asbestos is not used, or there is no non-asbestos alternatives available.

They include the following:

Exemption 1 Compressed asbestos fibre gaskets for use with saturated steam, superheated steam, or with substances, which are classified as dangerous goods, including corrosive or flammable and very toxic or toxic. Where compressed asbestos fibre gaskets are to be used with chlorine, the exemption applies for plants used in liquid chlorine service with design process conditions of -45 degrees Celsius and 1500 kPa pressure.

Exemption until 31 December 2004 and, for use with chlorine, 31 December 2006

Exemption 2 Any product consisting of a mixture of asbestos with a phenol formaldehyde resin or with a cresylic formaldehyde resin used in:

vanes for rotary vacuum pumps:

vanes for rotary compressors:

split face seals of at least 150 millimetres in diameter used to prevent leakage of water from cooling water pumps in fossil fuel electricity generating stations.

Exemption until 31 December 2007

Exemption 3 Diaphragms for use in electrolytic cells in existing electrolysis plants for chlor-alkali manufacture

Exemption until 31 December 2006

Exemption 4 For the Australian Defence Organisation to use chrysotile parts and components which the ADO considers to be mission-critical and where there is no known suitable non-chrysotile alternative. This exemption will be regulated in detail by the Safety Rehabilitation Compensation Commission.

Exemption until 31 December 2007

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Human exposure to chrysotile is associated with an excess risk of asbestosis, lung cancer and mesothelioma. In most groups of workers, lung cancer is the predominant cause of death related to chrysotile exposure. There is evidence to show that fibre size may influence the degree of hazard.

The Australian Mesothelioma Register (the Register) published by NOHSC, receives notifications of cases of mesothelioma. The Register includes past employment history and is used to study occupational exposure to asbestos including chrysotile, given industry and occupation, with the view to improve efficiency in monitoring mesothelioma.

Long term data from the Register indicate that:

the incidence rates of malignant mesothelioma have been increasing in Australia since 1965. It is believed that these high rates of mesothelioma are related to the extensive use and production of asbestos in previous decades.

mesothelioma incidence rates are higher in males than in females, possibly because of a higher exposure in male-dominated industries that produced or used asbestos (e.g. construction and manufacturing).

The potential for public exposure is during the transport, storage and emissions from manufacture and from end-use of products. Automotive applications are likely to be the major source of public exposure to asbestos dusts and a portion of the end-use products containing chrysotile may be sold directly to the public, particularly automotive friction products and gaskets.

Home mechanics have little if any personal protective equipment to wear when replacing worn brake pads and shoes, clutch plates or engine gaskets and during the changing of these products significant exposure is possible. The generation of chrysotile dusts at busy traffic intersections, by braking vehicles is also a known source of public exposure.

The recommendation from the NICNAS PEC 9 report was chrysotile is a known human carcinogen, and progress towards a phase out of this material is supported in favour of using less hazardous materials, where this material does not introduce greater risks through the performance of substitute materials.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The severe restrictions on the use of chrysotile will remove almost all human exposure thereby minimising the risks to the health of workers and consumers.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 31/12/2003

BRAZIL

Common Name(s): Methamidophos	CAS number(s):	10265-92-6
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Chemical Name: O,S-dimethyl phosphoramidothioate

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

Summary of the final regulatory action: Agricultural use allowed under conditions set by Federal Body of Environment, Agriculture and Health.

The legal requirements for the granting to authorization permits are, within the scope of the SUS (Unified Health System), laid down by Federal Legislation covering pesticides and similar items, under Law 7802/89, Decree 4.074/02, Administrative Rule 03/92, of the former Sanitary Surveillance Secretariat, Ministry of Health, presently ANVISA.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: None.

Use or uses that remain allowed: None.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Methamidophos is a highly active, systemic, residual organophosphate insecticide/acaricide/avicide with contact and stomach action. Its mode of action in insects and mammals is by decreasing the activity of an enzyme important for nervous system function called acetylcholinesterase. This enzyme is essential in the normal transmission of nerve impulses. Methamidophos is a potent acetylcholinesterase inhibitor.

Reference: Extension Toxicology Network (Pesticide Information Profiles).

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Total control for the uses specially authorized.

Better environment quality and health due the correct use and of this chemical.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Generally, methamidophos is not considered phytotoxic if used as directed, but defoliation has occurred when applied as foliar spray to deciduous fruit. It is compatible with many other pesticides, but do not use with alkaline materials. Methamidophos is slightly corrosive to mild steel and copper alloys. This compound is highly toxic to mammals, birds, and bees. Do not graze treated areas, and be sure to wear protective clothing including respirator, chemical goggles, rubber gloves, and impervious protective clothing.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Controlled and correct use of this chemical by Federal Body of Environment, Health and Agriculture.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 21/06/2002

BRAZIL

Common Name(s): Phosphamidon	CAS number(s): 13171-21-6
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Chemical Name: 2-chloro-2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl dimethyl phosphate

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

Summary of the final regulatory action: Trade and utilization conditions set by Federal Body of Environment, Agriculture and Health in order to protect the human health.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: None.

Use or uses that remain allowed: None.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: No

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Regulatory actions was taken due the risk to human health related to the Phosphamidon.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Control the use and trade of this chemical in line with the regulations.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Due the highly toxicity of phosphamidon to fishes, aquatic organisms and bees.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Control the trade and prevent misuse of this chemical by users.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 04/01/2002

BRAZIL

Common Name(s): Parathion	CAS number(s): 56-38-2
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Chemical Name: O,O-diethyl O-4-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

Summary of the final regulatory action: Use as wood presevartive allowed under conditions set by Federal Body of Environment and Health.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: None.

Use or uses that remain allowed: None.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Regulatory actions was taken due the risk to human health and environment.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Control the use and trade of this chemical only for wood preservative as authorized by Federal Body of Environment and Health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Due the highly toxic to fishes, aquatic organisms and bees.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Control the trade and prevent misuse of this chemical by users.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 04/01/2002

BRAZIL

Common Name(s): HCH	CAS number(s): 608-73-1
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Chemical Name: Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

Summary of the final regulatory action: Was taken due to toxicity and persistence of HCH.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: None.

Use or uses that remain allowed: None.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: No

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: HCH is a wood preservative toxic to humans as reported by WHO.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Total control of trade and use of HCH and formulations based on its technical product.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Because HCH is toxic to man and other species.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Safety utilization and control of this chemical after regulatory actions of Brazilian Government.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 08/01/1998

BRAZIL

Common Name(s): 2,4,5-T	CAS number(s): 93-76-5
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Chemical Name: Acetic acid, (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

Summary of the final regulatory action: Due the toxicity of 2,4,5-T and its impurity (TCDD).

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: None.

Use or uses that remain allowed: None.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Because 2,4,5-T is a pesticide classified by WHO as obsolete and toxic to humans.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Total control of trade and use of 2,4,5-T and formulations based on its technical grade product.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Because of its content of TCDD contaminant and itself, 2,4,5-T represent a risk to human health and environment.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Safety utilization and control of this chemical after regulatory actions of Brazilian Government.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2002

BRAZIL

Common Name(s): Aldrin	CAS number(s): 309-00-2
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Chemical Name: 1,4:5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1.alpha.,4.alpha.,4a.beta.,5.alpha.,8.alpha.,8a.beta.)-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

Summary of the final regulatory action: The final regulatory action was taken by the Ministries of Agriculture, Health and Environment to protect users, farmers, non-target species and the environment.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: None.

Use or uses that remain allowed: None.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to:

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Aldrin is an organochlorine pesticide of high mammalian/non-mammalian toxicity and very persistent in the environment.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Total control for the uses specially authorized.

Better environment quality due the absence of this chemical.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Safety utilization and control of this chemical under regulations of Federal Body of Environment, Health and Agriculture.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 03/09/1985

BRAZIL

Common Name(s): Binapacryl	CAS number(s): 485-31-4
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Chemical Name: 2-Butenoic acid, 3-methyl-, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-4,6-dinitrophenyl ester

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

Summary of the final regulatory action: The final regulatory action for binapacryl and formulations based on technical product was taken under considerations of the Ministries of Agriculture, Health and Environment to protect users, non-target species and the environment.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: None

Use or uses that remain allowed: None

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: No

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Binapacryl is a dinitrophenol pesticide wich

are highly toxic to humans and animals. Nitrophenols specially are toxic to the liver, kidney and nervous system, so it must have its use regulated.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Total control of trade and agricultural use of binapacryl.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Binapacryl is very toxic to aquatic organisms.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Safety utilization and control of this chemical after regulatory actions of Brazilian Government.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2002

BRAZIL

Common Name(s): Captafol	CAS number(s): 2425-06-1
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Chemical Name: 1H-Isoindole-1,3(2H)-dione, 3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-2-[(1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethyl)thio]-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

Summary of the final regulatory action: The final regulatory action for captafol and formulations based on technical product was taken under considerations of the Ministries of Agriculture, Health and Environment to protect users, non-target species and the environment.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: None.

Use or uses that remain allowed: None.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Captafol is a pesticide highly toxic to humans and animals as reported by FAO, WHO and NIOSH.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Total control of trade and use of captafol only as wood preservative.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Captafol is highly toxic to aquatic organisms.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Safety utilization and control of this chemical after regulatory actions of Brazilian Government.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 28/04/1989

BRAZIL

Common Name(s): Chlordane	CAS number(s): 57-74-9
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Chemical Name: 4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

Summary of the final regulatory action: The final regulatory action for chlordane and formulations based on technical product was taken under considerations of the Ministries of Agriculture, Health and Environment to protect users, non-target species and the environment.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: None.

Use or uses that remain allowed: None.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Chlordane is a pesticide highly toxic to humans and animals as reported by FAO, WHO and NIOSH.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Total control of trade and use of chlordane and formulations based on its technical product.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Chlordane is highly toxic to aquatic organisms.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Safety utilization and control of this chemical after regulatory actions of Brazilian Government.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2002

BRAZIL

Common Name(s): Chlordimeform	CAS number(s): 6164-98-3
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Chemical Name: N2-(4-chloro-o-tolyl)-N1,N1- dimethylformamidine

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

Summary of the final regulatory action: The final regulatory action for chlordimeform and formulations based on technical product was taken under considerations of the Ministries of Agriculture, Health and Environment, to protect users, non-target species and the environment.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: None.

Use or uses that remain allowed: None.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Chlordimeform is a pesticide toxic to humans and animals as reported by FAO, WHO and NIOSH.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Total control of trade and use of Chlordimeform and formulations based on its technical product.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Chlordimeform is highly toxic to aquatic organisms.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Safety utilization and control of this chemical after regulatory actions of Brazilian Government.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2002

BRAZIL

Common Name(s): Chlorobenzilate	CAS number(s): 510-15-6
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Chemical Name: Benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro-.alpha.-(4-chlorophenyl)-.alpha.-hydroxy-, ethyl ester

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

Summary of the final regulatory action: The final regulatory action for chlorobenzilate and formulations based on technical product was taken under considerations of the Ministries of Agriculture, Health and Environment to protect users, non-target species and the environment.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: None.

Use or uses that remain allowed: None.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Chlorobenzilate is a pesticide toxic to humans and animals as reported by FAO, WHO and NIOSH.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Total control of trade and use of chlorobenzilate and formulations based on its technical product.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Chlorobenzilate is highly toxic to aquatic organisms.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Safety utilization and control of this chemical after regulatory actions of Brazilian Government.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/1998

BRAZIL

Common Name(s): Crocidolite	CAS number(s): 12001-28-4
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Chemical Name: Crocidolite

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Industrial

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action: Trade, extraction, manufacture and utilization not allowed as established by regulations of the Federal Body of Environment, Agriculture and Health in order to protect the human health.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses.

Use or uses that remain allowed: None

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Regulatory actions were taken due to the risks to human health related to crocidolite

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: To ban the use of crocidolite and material containing it according to the Regulations.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/06/1995

BRAZIL

Common Name(s): DDT	CAS number(s): 50-29-3
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Chemical Name: 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis[4-chloro-benzene]

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

Summary of the final regulatory action: The final regulatory action for DDT and formulations based on technical product was taken under considerations of the Ministries of Agriculture, Health

and Environment to protect users, non-target species and the environment.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: None.

Use or uses that remain allowed: None.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: DDT is a pesticide toxic to humans and animals as reported by FAO, WHO and NIOSH.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Total control of trade and use of DDT and formulations based on its technical product.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: DDT is highly toxic to man and aquatic organisms.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Safety utilization and control of this chemical after regulatory actions of Brazilian Government.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2002

BRAZIL

Common Name(s): Dieldrin	CAS number(s): 60-57-1
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Chemical Name: 2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth[2,3-b]oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1a.alpha.,2.beta.,2a.alpha.,3.beta.,6.beta.,6a.alpha.,7

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

Summary of the final regulatory action: Was taken due to the high toxicity of dieldrin to man and many animals, besides its persistence in the environment.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: None.

Use or uses that remain allowed: None.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Dieldrin is a pesticide toxic to humans and animals as reported by FAO, WHO and NIOSH.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Total control of trade and use of dieldrin and formulations based on its technical product.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Dieldrin is highly toxic to fish and crustaceans.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Safety utilization and control of this chemical after regulatory actions of Brazilian Government.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2002

BRAZIL

Common Name(s): Dinoseb	CAS number(s): 88-85-7
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Chemical Name: Phenol, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-4,6-dinitro-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

Summary of the final regulatory action: Due to the high toxicity of dinoseb to man, birds, fish and others organisms.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: None.

Use or uses that remain allowed: None.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Dinoseb is a pesticide toxic to humans as reported by WHO, FAO and NIOSH.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Total control of trade and use of dinoseb and formulations based on its technical product.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Because dinoseb is highly toxic to several species (mammals, birds, fish).

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Safety utilization and control of this chemical after regulatory actions of Brazilian Government.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2002

BRAZIL

Common Name(s): EDB	CAS number(s): 106-93-4
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Chemical Name: 1,2-dibromoethane

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

Summary of the final regulatory action: The final regulatory action for EDB was taken under considerations of the Ministries of Agriculture, Health and Environment to protect users, non-target species and the environment.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: None.

Use or uses that remain allowed: None.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: EDB is a pesticide toxic to humans as reported by IARC.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Total control of trade and

use of EDB.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: EDB is genotoxic and a probable human carcinogen.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Safety utilization and control of this chemical after regulatory actions of Brazilian Government.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2002

BRAZIL

Common Name(s): Ethylene dichloride	CAS number(s): 107-06-2
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Chemical Name: 1,2-dichloroethane

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

Summary of the final regulatory action: Due the high toxicity of Ethylene dichloride to man, birds, fish and others organisms.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: None.

Use or uses that remain allowed: None.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: No

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Ethylene dichloride is a pesticide toxic to humans as reported by WHO, FAO/UNEP and NIOSH.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Total control of trade and use of Ethylene dichloride and formulations based on its technical product.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Because Ethylene dichloride is highly toxic to several species (mammals, birds, fishes).

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Safety utilization and control of this chemical after regulatory actions of Brazilian Government.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 11/01/1990

BRAZIL

Common Name(s): Ethylene oxide	CAS number(s): 75-21-8
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Chemical Name: Oxirane

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

Summary of the final regulatory action: Due the highly toxicity of Ethylene oxide to man, fishes and other organisms.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: None.

Use or uses that remain allowed: None.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: No

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Ethylene oxide is a pesticide toxic to

humans as reported by WHO.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Total control of trade and use of Ethylene oxide and formulations based on its technical product.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Because Ethylene oxide is highly toxic to several species (mammals, birds, fishes).

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Safety utilization and control of this chemical after regulatory actions of Brazilian Government.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 04/01/2002

BRAZIL

Common Name(s): Fluoroacetamide	CAS number(s): 640-19-7
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Chemical Name: Acetamide, 2-fluoro-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

Summary of the final regulatory action: Due to the high toxicity of Fluoroacetamide to man and other animals and the possibility of water/soil contamination by this chemical.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: None.

Use or uses that remain allowed: None.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: No

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Fluoroacetamide is a rodenticide toxic to humans as reported by WHO.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Total control of trade and use of Fluoroacetamide and formulations based on its technical product.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Because Fluoroacetamide is highly toxic to several species (mammals, birds).

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Safety utilization and control of this chemical after regulatory actions of Brazilian Government.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 04/01/2002

BRAZIL

Common Name(s): Heptachlor	CAS number(s): 76-44-8
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Chemical Name: 1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-4,7-methanoindene

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

Summary of the final regulatory action: Use as wood preservative allowed under conditions established by Federal Body of Environment and Health.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: None.

Use or uses that remain allowed: None.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: No

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Heptachlor is generally not detectable in the human population, but heptachlor epoxide has been found in human fat, blood, organs, and milk. In localities where heptachlor was used regularly, it has been found at higher concentrations in human milk than in dairy milk.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Control its use the only for wood preservative as authorized by Federal Body of Environment, Health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Heptachlor is moderately to highly toxic to bird species. Heptachlor and its more potent metabolite, heptachlor epoxide, have been found in the fat of fish and birds. They have also been found in the liver, brain, muscle, and eggs of birds]. Both heptachlor and the epoxide are very highly toxic to most fish species tested. The reported 96-hour LC50 values are: 5.3 to 13 ug/L in bluegill sunfish; 7.4 to 20 ug/L in rainbow trout, 6.2 ug/L in northern pike, 23 ug/L in fathead minnow and 10 ug/L in largemouth bass. Heptachlor is also very highly toxic to freshwater aquatic invertebrates (like snails, worms, crayfish, etc.). Heptachlor is also toxic to marine aquatic life, but its toxicity varies highly from species to species; crustacean and younger life stages of fish and invertebrates are most sensitive. Both heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide have been shown to bioconcentrate in aquatic organisms such as fish, mollusks, insects, plankton, and algae. It has been found in several fish, molluscs, and other aquatic species at concentrations of 200 to 37,000 times the concentration of heptachlor in the surrounding waters.

Effects on other organisms: Heptachlor is highly toxic to bees.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Prevent misuse of this chemical by users.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 08/01/1998

BRAZIL

Common Name(s): Hexachlorobenzene	CAS number(s): 118-74-1
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Chemical Name: Benzene, hexachloro-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

Summary of the final regulatory action: Due the toxicity and persistence of Hexachlorobenzene.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: Not allowed for use in public health campaigns nor for domestic products.
Use in agriculture is prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: None.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Hexachlorobenzene is a wood preservative toxic and danger to humans and other species as reported by WHO.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Total control of trade and use of Hexachlorobenzene and formulations based on its technical product.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Because Hexachlorobenzene is persistent and has a significant bioaccumulative profile (Bioaccumulation Factor values range from 375 to >35,000).

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Safety utilization and trade control of this chemical after regulatory actions of Brazilian Government.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/1998

BRAZIL

Common Name(s): Lindane	CAS number(s): 58-89-9
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Chemical Name: Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-, (1.alpha.,2.alpha.,3.beta.,4.alpha.,5.alpha.,6.beta.)-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

Summary of the final regulatory action: Use as wood preservative allowed under conditions established by Federal Body of Environment, Agriculture and Health.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: None.

Use or uses that remain allowed: None.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Residues of lindane may be persistent in soil and foods. There may also be direct human exposure to lindane through its use in pharmaceutical preparation or in public health campaigns.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Control its use the only for wood preservative as authorized by Federal bodies of Environment and Health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Lindane is moderately to practically nontoxic to bird species, with a reported LD50 of more than 2000 mg/kg in the mallard duck. The 5-day dietary LC50 of Lindane in Japanese quail is 490 ppm. It is highly to very highly toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrate species. Reported 96-hour LC50 values range from 1.7 to 90 ug/L in trout (rainbow, brown, and lake), coho salmon, carp, fathead minnow, bluegill, largemouth bass, and yellow perch. Water hardness did not seem to alter the toxicity to fish, but increased temperature caused increased toxicity for some species and decreased toxicity for others. Reported 96-hour LC50 values in aquatic invertebrates were: in Daphnia, 460 ug/L; in scuds, 10-88 ug/L; and in Pteronarcys (stone flies), 4.5 ug/L. The bioconcentration factor for the compound is 1400 times ambient water concentrations, indicating significant bioaccumulation. Lindane is highly toxic to bees

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Prevent misuse of this chemical by users.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 12/05/1998

BRAZIL

Common Name(s): Methyl parathion	CAS number(s): 298-00-0
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Chemical Name: .it.O,O.it.-dimethyl .it.O.it.-4-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

Summary of the final regulatory action: Agricultural use under condition established by Federal Body of Environmentl, Agriculture and Health.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: None.

Use or uses that remain allowed: None.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Methyl parathion is a highly toxic insecticide in EPA toxicity classa I. Some or all formulations of methyl parathion may be classified as Restricted Use Pesticides (RUPs) may be purchased and used only by certified applicators. Labels for products containing methyl parathion must bear the Signal Word DANGER.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Total control for the uses specially authorized.

Better environment quality and health due the safety use and of this chemical.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Methyl parathion is very highly to highly toxic to birds. Reported acute oral LD50 values are 3 mg/kg in American kestrels, 7.5 mg/kg in European starlings, 6 to 10 mg/kg in mallards, 8 mg/kg in northern bobwhites, 10 to 24 mg/kg in red-wing blackbirds and 8 mg/kg in ring-neck pheasants. The 5 to 8-day dietary LC50 values reported for methyl parathion include 60 ppm in Japanese quail, 330 to 680 ppm in mallard, 90 ppm in northern bobwhite, and 91 ppm in ring-neck pheasant. Methyl parathion is moderately toxic to fish and to animals that eat fish. Reported 96-hours LC50 values are from 1.9 to 8.9 mg/L in the following fish species: coho salmon, cutthroat trout, rainbow trout, brown trout, lake trout, goldfish, carp, fathead minnow, black bullhead, channel catfish, green sunfish, bluegill, largemouth bass, and yellow perch. Reported 96-hour LC50 values indicate very high toxicity for aquatic invertebrates such as Daphnia spp., scuds, and sideswimmers. Mthyl parathion is toxic to bees.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Controlled use of this chemical by Federal Body of Environment, Health and Agriculture.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 08/01/1998

BRAZIL

Common Name(s): Monocrotophos (BSI, E-ISO)	CAS number(s): 6923-22-4
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Chemical Name: Dimethyl (E)-1-methyl-2-(methylcarbamoyl)vinyl phosphate (IUPAC)

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

Summary of the final regulatory action: Agricultural use allowed under conditions established by Federal Body of Environment, Agriculture and Health.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: None.

Use or uses that remain allowed: None.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Monocrotophos is an organophosphorus insecticide and acaricide which works systemically and on contact. It is extremely toxic to birds and is used as a bird poison. It is also very poisonous to mammals. It is used to control a variety of sucking, chewing and boring insects and spider mites on cotton, sugarcane, peanuts, ornamentals, and tobacco. The EPA classifies monocrotophos as a class I toxicity - highly toxic. Products containing monocrotophos bear the Signal Word "Danger". Monocrotophos is available in other countries as a soluble concentrate or an ultra-low volume spray.

Reference: Extension Toxicology Network (Pesticide Information Profiles).

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Total control for the uses specially authorized.

Better environment quality due the absence of this chemical.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Monocrotophos is highly toxic to bird, moderately toxic to fish and highly toxic to bees. It may also kill non-target birds which eat insects poisoned with monocrotophos.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Utilization control of this chemical by Federal Body of Environment, Health and Agriculture.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 04/01/2002

BRAZIL

Common Name(s): Pentachlorophenol	CAS number(s): 87-86-5
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Chemical Name: Phenol, pentachloro-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

Summary of the final regulatory action: Due the toxicity of Pentachlorophenol.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: None.

Use or uses that remain allowed: None.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Pentachlorophenol is a wood preservative toxic to humans as reported by WHO.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Total control of trade and use of Pentachlorophenol and formulations based on its technical product.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Because Pentachlorophenol is toxic to man and other species.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Safety utilization and control of this chemical after regulatory actions of Brazilian Government.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 08/01/1998

BRAZIL

Common Name(s): Toxaphene (Camphechlor)	CAS number(s): 8001-35-2
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Chemical Name: Toxaphene

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

Summary of the final regulatory action: Use as wood preservative allowed under conditions established by Federal Body of Environment and Health.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: None.

Use or uses that remain allowed: None.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: No

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: The reasons for the control actions were concerns about the risk to human health related to the use of toxaphene as well as concern about environmental pollution.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Control its use only for wood preservative as authorized by Federal Body of Environment, Agriculture and Health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Because Toxaphene is highly toxic to fishes and aquatic organisms.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Control the trade and prevent misuse of this chemical by users.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 06/06/2000

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Common Name(s): Aldicarb	CAS number(s): 116-06-3
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Chemical Name: Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-, O-[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxime

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

Summary of the final regulatory action: It is prohibited to place on the market or use plant protection products containing aldicarb. Aldicarb is not included in the list of authorised active ingredients in Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC. The authorisations for plant protection products containing aldicarb had to be withdrawn by 18 September 2003. From the date of adoption of Council Decision 2003/199/EC (18 March 2003), no authorisations for plant protection products containing aldicarb could be granted or renewed.

Certain essential uses listed in the Annex to Council Decision 2003/199/EC may remain authorised until 30 June 2007 under specific conditions (see point 2.5.2).

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All applications as plant protection products, except the essential uses listed below.

Use or uses that remain allowed: Authorisations for essential uses may be maintained until 30 June 2007 by the EC Member States indicated, provided that they:

- (a) ensure that such plant protection products remaining on the market are relabelled in order to match the restricted use conditions;
- (b) impose all appropriate risk mitigation measures to reduce any possible risks in order to ensure the protection of human and animal health and the environment;
- (c) ensure that alternative products or methods for such uses are being seriously sought, in particular, by means of action plans.

For all non-essential uses, for which existing authorisations had to be withdrawn by 18 September 2003, the EC Member States may grant a period of grace for disposal, storage, placing on the market and use of existing stocks that must expire no later than 18 September 2004. For essential uses that can be continue to be authorised until 30 June 2007, the grace period for disposal etc of existing stocks is 6 months (*i.e.* up until 31 December 2007).

List of essential uses that may continue to be authorised

<u>Member State</u>	<u>Use</u>
Belgium	Beet
Greece	Potatoes
	Tobacco
Spain	Cotton
	Citrus (young plantation)
	Woody nurseries
France	Sugar beet
	Vineyards
Italy	Sugar beet
	Tobacco
	Nurseries
Netherlands	Ornamentals
	Sugar beet
	Potatoes (seed and starch)
Portugal	Citrus
	Floriculture
	Vineyards
United Kingdom	Potatoes
	Carrots (including parsnips)
	Onions
	Ornamentals

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: No

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: The final regulatory action was taken to protect the environment. However aldicarb is very toxic by inhalation and if swallowed, and toxic in contact with skin, and an evaluation of the risk to human health was also undertaken.

This evaluation focused on the risk presented by aldicarb to operator and consumer health only for formulations and uses which were intended in the European Community, *i.e.* soil application/incorporation of granular formulation at application rates ranging from 0.25 to 20 kg aldicarb/ha.

For these conditions of use, the following conclusions were reached:

Consumers:

After consideration of a number of toxicological findings and in conjunction with the fact that the potential dietary exposure to aldicarb residues for adults, young children and infants as derived by the probabilistic approach at selected high percentiles of the exposure distribution are below the ARfD, it was concluded that based on the available information there is no appreciable health risk for adults,

young children and infants.

Operator exposure:

The first risk assessment performed concluded that the overall application by *downward placement* and *band application* might be acceptable but further exposure data were required. Usage of *hand held equipment* and overall application by *broadcast* was considered unacceptable.

While the available toxicological information supported the setting of a AOEL value of 0.0025 mg/kg bw (based on a NOEL from human volunteer study with an assessment factor of 10), exposure predictions for the various scenarios of use were uncertain, pending the submission of specific field studies conducted under relevant conditions.

During the course of the evaluation process, a new study was provided which enabled it to be concluded that for tractor-mounted equipment the measured exposure is well below the AOEL with either a 10% or 100% dermal absorption factor.

Due to the particular modes of application of this plant protection product, specific information was needed on exposure for the various techniques of application used. Additional information was submitted to the Reporteur Member State on hand held application in Citrus with a study conducted in the field using hand held injectors. The study data combined with a dermal penetration factor of 10% as recommended by the RMS showed an acceptable margin of safety for operators protected in accordance with label recommendations.

The use of hand held applications in greenhouse was not fully assessed.

A further study examined the use of tractor-mounted granule applicators with surface application and subsequent incorporation. Although not regarded as fully meeting the required standard for a registration study, these data indicated an estimated systemic exposure of 0.007 mg/kg/bw, corresponding to 40% of the AOEL. Therefore it was concluded that further data would be required to support this method of application.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Reduction of human exposure risk from plant protection uses.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment:

Final regulatory action was taken to protect on non-target organisms, in particular birds and earthworms. Concerns were identified with regard to:

- **Terrestrial vertebrates:** The toxicity/estimated exposure ratios were very low on the basis of laboratory studies. Uses lead to an unacceptable risk to small birds. The risk to birds was investigated by means of a probabilistic risk assessment. The effects on national populations would not be expected, although some local impact might occur. Broadcast administration was not acceptable regarding birds and mammals. Incorporation in soil was considered as part of the evaluation, but the actual quantities of granules remaining on the soil, and thus available for small birds, depended strongly on the quality of the application conditions. Thus the risk to small birds through exposure to the granules cannot be totally minimised to an acceptable level.

- **Aquatic species:** The toxicity/estimated exposure ratios were very low. Aldicarb is very toxic to aquatic organisms. A broadcast application was unacceptable. Application rates above 2.5 kg aldicarb/ha were unacceptable.

- **Bees and other arthropods species:** there was no risk to bees for an application rate up to 3.7 kg as/ha, but higher application rates were not addressed. A high risk for other non-target arthropod species was identified.

- **Earthworms:** acute risk was acceptable at 1 kg a.s./ha. For higher application rates, more field data concerning the acute risk of aldicarb on earthworms were requested: A study under agricultural field conditions revealed no significant effects up to 3.36 kg a.s./ha. However, at the time of the regulatory action, the available information from field studies about the effects of aldicarb or its metabolites on earthworms was considered as still insufficient to conclude that the risks were acceptable. The risk to birds and small mammals via ingestion of earthworms as a food source was considered as acceptable.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Reduction of risk from

plant protection uses.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 18/09/2003 Authorisations for plant protection products containing aldicarb had to be withdrawn but then with the exception of certain essential uses as described in point 2.5.2 subchapter "Formulation(s) and use or uses that remain allowed").

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Common Name(s): Diphenyl ether, octabromo derivative	CAS number(s): 32536-52-0
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Chemical Name: Diphenyl ether, octabromo derivative

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Industrial

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

Summary of the final regulatory action: The placing on the market and use of diphenylether, octabromo derivative C₁₂H₂Br₈O is prohibited as follows:

1. as a substance or as a constituent of substances or of preparations in concentrations higher than 0.1% by mass.
2. in articles if they, or flame-retardant parts thereof, contain the substance in concentrations higher than 0.1% by mass.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All applications where concentration exceeds 0.1%

Use or uses that remain allowed: EC Member States shall apply the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with the Directive as from 15 August 2004. Concentrations lower than 0.1% will remain allowed thereafter.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: The conclusions of the evaluation concerning the risks to workers were:

1. concerns were identified about possible transthyretin-T4 competition with octabromodiphenyl ether as well about the extent of excretion of commercial octabromodiphenyl ether into the breast milk and the potential effects of prolonged exposure.
2. as regards exposure through manufacturing (bagging and cleaning activities) and compounding and master batching (bag emptying), the following concerns were identified:
 - systemic effects after inhalation and dermal repeated exposure
 - local effects in the respiratory tract after inhalation repeated exposure, and
 - effects on female fertility after inhalation and dermal repeated exposure.

The conclusion concerning the risks for humans exposed via the environment were that: the safe use of octabromodiphenyl ether was not established using the available information, since further information was needed on emissions into the environment from use or on soil-plant transfer and for exposure from local and regional sources on the concentration of octabromodiphenyl ether in cows. Concerns were identified on the extent of excretion of commercial octabromodiphenyl ether into breast milk and cow's milk, as well as on transthyretin-T4 competition with octabromodiphenyl ether and on the effects of prolonged exposure.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Reduction of risk to human health from exposure to OctaBDE

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: The conclusions of evaluation concerning the risks to the environment were as follows:

1. There was a need for further information and/or testing as regards the risk of secondary poisoning from all sources of octabromodiphenyl ether. The PEC/PNEC (Predicted Environmental Concentration /Predicted No Effect Concentration) approach used for secondary poisoning may not be appropriate, and may have underestimated the risk. A second aspect of the concern for secondary poisoning was that although the substance is persistent, there is evidence that it can degrade under

some conditions to more toxic and bioaccumulative compounds. There is a high level of uncertainty associated with the suitability of the current risk assessment approach for secondary poisoning and the debromination issue. The combination of uncertainties raises a concern about the possibility of long-term environmental effects that can not easily be predicted. This uncertainty was sufficient to warrant regulatory action.

2. of particular concern was the risk of secondary poisoning via the earthworm route for the hexabromobiphenyl ether component in the commercial octabromobiphenyl ether product from the use in polymer applications.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Reduction of risk to the environment from exposure to octaBDE at a local and regional level within the EC.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 15/02/2003 Directive 2003/11/EC entered into force on the day of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union (i.e. 15 February 2003). The EC member states shall apply the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with the Directive as from 15 August 2004.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Common Name(s): Diphenyl ether, pentabromo derivative	CAS number(s): 32534-81-9
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Chemical Name: diphenyl ether, pentabromo derivative

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Industrial

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

Summary of the final regulatory action: The placing on the market and use of diphenylether, pentabromo derivative C₁₂H₅Br₅O is prohibited:

1. as a substance or as a constituent of substances or of preparations in concentrations higher than 0.1% by mass
2. in articles if they, or flame retardant parts thereof, contain the substance in concentrations higher than 0.1% by mass.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All applications where concentration exceed 0.1%.

Use or uses that remain allowed: EC Member States shall apply the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with the Directive as from 15 August 2004. Concentrations lower than 0.1% will remain allowed thereafter.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: The conclusion of the evaluation concerning the risks to **workers** were that the estimated body burden of pentaBDE arising from occupational exposure, chiefly via dermal contact, is approximately 4-fold greater than the NOAEL derived from the rodent study (liver effects). In order to adequately characterise the risk, additional data were needed, including:

- dermal exposure data on workers
- the extent of dermal absorption (quantitative data)
- health surveillance to investigate signs of chloracne in workers,
- risk characterisation methodology for bioaccumulative substance (lifetime exposure).

The conclusions concerning the risks for **humans exposed via the environment** were that there were considerable uncertainties associated both with the toxicity data available and the approach to the risk characterisation for a bioaccumulative substance. In addition, there were uncertainties with respect to the modelled exposure data used for local sources of exposure. Consequently further information was required.

The CSTEE also underlined that despite the fact that exposure to **consumers** from PeBDE-containing foams seems negligible, the analyses of human breast milk indicate a continuous increase of PeBDE over the period 1972 to 1997. This was in contrast to the environmental concentrations which have levelled out or are decreasing over the last decade. This would indicate another exposure pathway for humans, which may be exposure from consumer goods.

The conclusions concerning the risks to **infants exposed via breast milk and cows' milk** were that further information was needed to adequately characterise the risks, mainly as regards:

- the toxicokinetics of the substance with respect to breast milk including uptake from breast milk into the infant, the time course of the excretion via breast milk during lactation in humans and the future trend in levels in human breast milk.

- the relative toxicity to the liver of the substance in young and adult animals,

- exposure estimates from local and regional sources on the concentration of the substance in cows' milk

A multi-generation reproduction study was necessary in order to investigate whether or not other effects might be observed through exposure to breast milk and address the issue of whether or not the young animal is more sensitive to liver effects and whether or not differences in behaviour are produced.

However, there were concerns that it would take time to gather the information and that the resulting refined risk assessment could then confirm a risk to breast-feeding infants. Furthermore, the bioaccumulative properties of the substance could cause concentrations in breast milk to rise while the data was being gathered. Consequently regulatory action was considered necessary.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Reduction of risk to human health from exposure to PentaBDE.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: The evaluation concerning the risks to the **environment** concluded that in relation to the **aquatic ecosystems and terrestrial ecosystem** there were concerns as regards:

- effects on the local aquatic (sediment) and terrestrial environment as a consequence of exposure arising from polyurethane foam production,

- secondary poisoning to the environmental spheres mentioned above both locally and regionally as a consequence of exposure arising from production and/or use of polyurethane foams.

It was concluded that marketing and use restrictions were needed for the substance and articles containing the substance, in order to control secondary poisoning risks arising from the production and use of polyurethane foams.

These measures will also reduce human exposure to the substance.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Reduction of risk to the environment from exposure to PentaBDE at a local and regional level within the EU.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 15/02/2003 Directive 2003/11/EC entered into force on the day of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union (ie 15 February 2003). The EC Member States shall apply the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with the Directive as from 15 August 2004.

GAMBIA

Common Name(s): 2,4,5-T	CAS number(s): 93-76-5
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Chemical Name: Acetic acid, (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action:

- The chemical already designated as a PIC chemical. (Part IV of the national pesticide regulations of 1994 empowers the Board not to register any pesticide that is banned or severely restricted by other countries unless the importer provides sufficient proof that the product can be more safely handled in The Gambia.)
- The Product not being used in The Gambia
- The toxicity nature of the product (based on information obtained from literature, Decision Guidance Documents (DGDs)
- Dangers and hazards recorded in other countries
- Lack of adequate capacity to manage and use the product, in the country
- Existence of less hazardous alternatives.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses prohibited.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: No

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Farmers, other applicators and the general public are exposed to potential dangers of the product through inhalation and ingestion, by virtue of the low level of awareness that exists. It is a potential water contaminant.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction of the potentials to health hazards due to exposure to the product.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Reduction of the potentials to contamination. The level of awareness of the populace towards this chemical is very low.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment:

- Reduction of risk to human health and the environment, which will impact positively on the health budget.
- Reduction in the quantity of the product likely to enter the country.
- Reduction in the quantity and therefore of cost, of waste hazardous chemical to be disposed of eventually.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 17/02/1997

GAMBIA

Common Name(s): Aldrin	CAS number(s): 309-00-2
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Chemical Name: 1,4:5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1.alpha.,4.alpha.,4a.beta.,5.alpha.,8.alpha.,8a.beta.)-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action:

- The chemical already designated as a PIC chemical. (Part IV of the national pesticide regulations of 1994 empowers the Board not to register any pesticide that is banned or

severely restricted by other countries unless the importer provides sufficient proof that the product can be more safely handled in The Gambia.)

- The Product not being used in The Gambia
- The toxicity nature of the product (based on information obtained from literature, Decision Guidance Documents (DGDs))
- Dangers and hazards recorded in other countries
- Lack of adequate capacity to manage and use the product, in the country
- Existence of less hazardous alternatives.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses prohibited.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: No

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Farmers, other applicators and the general public are exposed to potential dangers of the product through inhalation and ingestion, by virtue of the low level of awareness that exists.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction of the potentials to health hazards due to exposure to the product.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Reduction of the potentials to contamination. The level of awareness of the populace towards this chemical is very low.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment:

- Reduction of risk to human health and the environment, which will impact positively on the health budget.
- Reduction in the quantity of the product likely to enter the country.
- Reduction in the quantity and therefore of cost, of waste hazardous chemical to be disposed of eventually.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 17/05/1994

GAMBIA

<i>Common Name(s):</i> Captafol	<i>CAS number(s):</i> 2425-06-1
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Chemical Name: 1H-Isoindole-1,3(2H)-dione, 3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-2-[(1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethyl)thio]-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action:

- The chemical already designated as a PIC chemical. (Part IV of the national pesticide regulations of 1994 empowers the Board not to register any pesticide that is banned or severely restricted by other countries unless the importer provides sufficient proof that the product can be more safely handled in The Gambia.)
- The Product not being used in The Gambia
- The toxicity nature of the product (based on information obtained from literature, Decision Guidance Documents (DGDs))
- Dangers and hazards recorded in other countries
- Lack of adequate capacity to manage and use the product, in the country
- Existence of less hazardous alternatives.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: No

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Workers who would be exposed to the product have low level of awareness and therefore high potentials of misuse.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Reduction of health risks and therefore reduction in health budget.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Potentials of environmental contamination especially water bodies.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Reduced expenditure in proper disposal of waste product.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 17/02/1997

GAMBIA

<i>Common Name(s):</i> Chlordane	<i>CAS number(s):</i> 57-74-9
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Chemical Name: 4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action:

- The chemical already designated as a PIC chemical. (Part IV of the national pesticide regulations of 1994 empowers the Board not to register any pesticide that is banned or severely restricted by other countries unless the importer provides sufficient proof that the product can be more safely handled in The Gambia.)
- The Product not being used in The Gambia
- The toxicity nature of the product (based on information obtained from literature, Decision Guidance Documents (DGDs))
- Dangers and hazards recorded in other countries
- Lack of adequate capacity to manage and use the product, in the country
- Existence of less hazardous alternatives.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: No

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Farmers, other applicators and the general public are exposed to potential dangers of the product through inhalation and ingestion, by virtue of the low level of awareness that exists.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction of the potentials to health hazards due to exposure to the product.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Reduction of the potentials to contamination. The level of awareness of the populace towards this chemical is very low.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment:

- Reduction of risk to human health and the environment, which will impact positively on the health budget.
- Reduction in the quantity of the product likely to enter the country.
- Reduction in the quantity and therefore of cost, of waste hazardous chemical to be disposed of eventually.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 17/05/1994

GAMBIA

Common Name(s): Chlordimeform	CAS number(s): 6164-98-3
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Chemical Name: N2-(4-chloro-o-tolyl)-N1,N1- dimethylformamidine

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action:

- The chemical already designated as a PIC chemical. (Part IV of the national pesticide regulations of 1994 empowers the Board not to register any pesticide that is banned or severely restricted by other countries unless the importer provides sufficient proof that the product can be more safely handled in The Gambia.)
- The Product not being used in The Gambia
- The toxicity nature of the product (based on information obtained from literature, Decision Guidance Documents (DGDs))
- Dangers and hazards recorded in other countries
- Lack of adequate capacity to manage and use the product, in the country
- Existence of less hazardous alternatives.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses prohibited.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: No

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Farmers, other applicators and the general public are exposed to potential dangers of the product through inhalation and ingestion, by virtue of the low level of awareness that exists.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction of the potentials to health hazards due to exposure to the product.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Reduction of the potentials to contamination. The level of awareness of the populace towards this chemical is very low.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment:

- Reduction of risk to human health and the environment, which will impact positively on the health budget.
- Reduction in the quantity of the product likely to enter the country.
- Reduction in the quantity and therefore of cost, of waste hazardous chemical to be disposed of eventually.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 17/05/1994

GAMBIA

Common Name(s): Chlorobenzilate	CAS number(s): 510-15-6
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Chemical Name: Benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro-.alpha.-(4-chlorophenyl)-.alpha.-hydroxy-, ethyl ester

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action:

- The chemical already designated as a PIC chemical. (Part IV of the national pesticide regulations of 1994 empowers the Board not to register any pesticide that is banned or severely restricted by other countries unless the importer provides sufficient proof that the product can be more safely handled in The Gambia.)
- The Product not being used in The Gambia
- The toxicity nature of the product (based on information obtained from literature, Decision Guidance Documents (DGDs))
- Dangers and hazards recorded in other countries
- Lack of adequate capacity to manage and use the product, in the country
- Existence of less hazardous alternatives.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses prohibited.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: No

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Farmers, other applicators and the general public are exposed to potential dangers of the product through inhalation and ingestion, by virtue of the low level of awareness that exists

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction of the potentials to health hazards due to exposure to the product.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Reduction of the potentials to contamination. The level of awareness of the populace towards this chemical is very low.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment:

- Reduction of risk to human health and the environment, which will impact positively on the health budget.
- Reduction in the quantity of the product likely to enter the country.
- Reduction in the quantity and therefore of cost, of waste hazardous chemical to be disposed of eventually.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 17/02/1997

GAMBIA

Common Name(s): Crocidolite	CAS number(s): 12001-28-4
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Chemical Name: Crocidolite

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Industrial

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

Summary of the final regulatory action: This industrial chemical is already designated as a PIC chemical. (Part IV of the national pesticide regulations of 1994 empowers the Board not to register any pesticide that is banned or severely restricted by other countries unless the importer provides sufficient proof that the product can be more safely handled in The Gambia). The product is not currently used in The Gambia. There were concerns regarding the toxicity nature of the product (based on information obtained from the literature, DGD and WHO classification of hazards). There had been dangers and hazards recorded in other countries. There was a lack of adequate capacity to manage and use the product in the country, and less hazardous alternatives existed.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses and importation prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: None specified.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: No

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Workers using crocidolite are exposed to potential dangers through inhalation. Also people living in asbestos-roofed old buildings are similarly exposed.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction of the potential health hazards due to exposure to crocidolite

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: The problem of potential to cause water, air and soil contamination. The current methods of hazardous waste disposal are inadequate.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: A reduction of risk to human health and the environment, which will impact positively on the health budget. A reduction in the quantity of crocidolite entering the country. A reduction in the quantity, and therefore of cost, of waste crocidolite to be disposed of eventually.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 18/05/1995

GAMBIA

Common Name(s): DDT	CAS number(s): 50-29-3
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Chemical Name: 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis[4-chloro-benzene]

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action:

- The chemical already designated as a PIC chemical. (Part IV of the national pesticide regulations of 1994 empowers the Board not to register any pesticide that is banned or severely restricted by other countries unless the importer provides sufficient proof that the product can be more safely handled in The Gambia.)
- The Product not being used in The Gambia
- The toxicity nature of the product (based on information obtained from literature, Decision Guidance Documents (DGDs))
- Dangers and hazards recorded in other countries
- Lack of adequate capacity to manage and use the product, in the country
- Existence of less hazardous alternatives.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses prohibited.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: No

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Farmers, other applicators and the general public are exposed to potential dangers of DDT through inhalation and ingestion.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction of the potentials to health hazards due to exposure to DDT.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Reduction of the potentials to contamination. The level of awareness of the populace towards this chemical is very low.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment:

- Reduction of risk to human health and the environment, which will impact positively on the health budget.
- Reduction in the quantity of the product likely to enter the country.
- Reduction in the quantity and therefore of cost, of waste hazardous chemical to be disposed of eventually.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 17/05/1994

GAMBIA

Common Name(s): Decabromobiphenyl, Hexabromobiphenyl, Octabromobiphenyl, Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs)	CAS number(s):	13654-09-6, 27858-07-7, 36355-01-8
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Chemical Name: 1,1'-Biphenyl, 2,2',3,3',4,4',5,5',6,6'-decabromo-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Industrial

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action: This industrial chemical is already designated as a PIC chemical. (Part IV of the national pesticide regulations of 1994 empowers the Board not to register any pesticide that is banned or severely restricted by other countries unless the importer provides sufficient proof that the product can be more safely handled in The Gambia. The product is not currently used in The Gambia. There were concerns regarding the toxicity nature of the product (based on information obtained from the literature, DGD and WHO classification of hazards). There had been dangers and hazards recorded in other countries. There was a lack of adequate capacity to manage and use the product in the country, and less hazardous alternatives existed.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses prohibited,

Use or uses that remain allowed: No uses allowed.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: No

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: The product is not known in the country. The general public are exposed to the potential dangers of the product

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction of the potential of health hazards due to exposure to the product.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: The potential of the product to cause water, air and soil contamination. The level of awareness of the populace towards this chemical is very low.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: A reduction of the risk to human health and the environment, which will impact positively on the health budget. The prevention of the chemical entering the country. A reduction in the quantity, and therefore of the cost, of waste hazardous chemicals to be disposed of eventually.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 09/10/1996

GAMBIA

Common Name(s): Dieldrin	CAS number(s):	60-57-1
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Chemical Name: 2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth[2,3-b]oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1a.alpha.,2.beta.,2a.alpha.,3.beta.,6.beta.,6a.alpha.,7

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action:

- The chemical already designated as a PIC chemical. (Part IV of the national pesticide regulations of 1994 empowers the Board not to register any pesticide that is banned or severely restricted by other countries unless the importer provides sufficient proof that the

- product can be more safely handled in The Gambia.)
- The Product not being used in The Gambia
 - The toxicity nature of the product (based on information obtained from literature, Decision Guidance Documents (DGDs))
 - Dangers and hazards recorded in other countries
 - Lack of adequate capacity to manage and use the product, in the country
 - Existence of less hazardous alternatives.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses prohibited.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: No

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Farmers, other applicators and the general public are exposed to potential dangers of the product through inhalation and ingestion.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction of the potentials to health hazards due to exposure to the product.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Reduction of the potentials to contamination. The level of awareness of the populace towards this chemical is very low.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment:

- Reduction of risk to human health and the environment, which will impact positively on the health budget.
- Reduction in the quantity of the product likely to enter the country.
- Reduction in the quantity and therefore of cost, of waste hazardous chemical to be disposed of eventually.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 17/02/1997

GAMBIA

Common Name(s): Dinoseb	CAS number(s): 88-85-7
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Chemical Name: Phenol, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-4,6-dinitro-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action:

- The chemical already designated as a PIC chemical. (Part IV of the national pesticide regulations of 1994 empowers the Board not to register any pesticide that is banned or severely restricted by other countries unless the importer provides sufficient proof that the product can be more safely handled in The Gambia.)
- The Product not being used in The Gambia
- The toxicity nature of the product (based on information obtained from literature, Decision Guidance Documents (DGDs))
- Dangers and hazards recorded in other countries
- Lack of adequate capacity to manage and use the product, in the country
- Existence of less hazardous alternatives.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses prohibited.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: No

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Farmers, other applicators and the general

public are exposed to potential dangers of the product through inhalation and ingestion, by virtue of the low level of awareness that exists.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction of the potentials to health hazards due to exposure to the product.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Reduction of the potentials to contamination. The level of awareness of the populace towards this chemical is very low.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment:

- Reduction of risk to human health and the environment, which will impact positively on the health budget.
- Reduction in the quantity of the product likely to enter the country.
- Reduction in the quantity and therefore of cost, of waste hazardous chemical to be disposed of eventually.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 17/02/1997

GAMBIA

Common Name(s): EDB	CAS number(s): 106-93-4
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Chemical Name: 1,2-dibromoethane

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action:

- The chemical already designated as a PIC chemical. (Part IV of the national pesticide regulations of 1994 empowers the Board not to register any pesticide that is banned or severely restricted by other countries unless the importer provides sufficient proof that the product can be more safely handled in The Gambia.)
- The Product not being used in The Gambia
- The toxicity nature of the product (based on information obtained from literature, Decision Guidance Documents (DGDs))
- Dangers and hazards recorded in other countries
- Lack of adequate capacity to manage and use the product, in the country
- Existence of less hazardous alternatives.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses prohibited

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: No

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Farmers, other applicators and the general public are exposed to potential dangers of the product through inhalation and ingestion, by virtue of the low level of awareness that exists.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction of the potentials to health hazards due to exposure to the product.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Reduction of the potentials to contamination. The level of awareness of the populace towards this chemical is very low.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment:

- Reduction of risk to human health and the environment, which will impact positively on the health budget.

- Reduction in the quantity of the product likely to enter the country.
- Reduction in the quantity and therefore of cost, of waste hazardous chemical to be disposed of eventually.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 17/05/1994

GAMBIA

<i>Common Name(s):</i> Fluoroacetamide	<i>CAS number(s):</i> 640-19-7
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Chemical Name: Acetamide, 2-fluoro-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action:

- The chemical already designated as a PIC chemical. (Part IV of the national pesticide regulations of 1994 empowers the Board not to register any pesticide that is banned or severely restricted by other countries unless the importer provides sufficient proof that the product can be more safely handled in The Gambia.)
- The Product not being used in The Gambia
- The toxicity nature of the product (based on information obtained from literature, Decision Guidance Documents (DGDs))
- Dangers and hazards recorded in other countries
- Lack of adequate capacity to manage and use the product, in the country
- Existence of less hazardous alternatives.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses prohibited.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: No

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Farmers, other applicators and the general public are exposed to potential dangers of the product through inhalation and ingestion, by virtue of the low level of awareness that exists.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction of the potentials to health hazards due to exposure to the product.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Reduction of the potentials to contamination. The level of awareness of the populace towards this chemical is very low.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment:

- Reduction of risk to human health and the environment, which will impact positively on the health budget.
- Reduction in the quantity of the product likely to enter the country.
- Reduction in the quantity and therefore of cost, of waste hazardous chemical to be disposed of eventually.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 12/02/1997

GAMBIA

Common Name(s): Heptachlor	CAS number(s): 76-44-8
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Chemical Name: 1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-4,7-methanoindene

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action:

- The chemical already designated as a PIC chemical. (Part IV of the national pesticide regulations of 1994 empowers the Board not to register any pesticide that is banned or severely restricted by other countries unless the importer provides sufficient proof that the product can be more safely handled in The Gambia.)
- The Product not being used in The Gambia
- The toxicity nature of the product (based on information obtained from literature, Decision Guidance Documents (DGDs))
- Dangers and hazards recorded in other countries
- Lack of adequate capacity to manage and use the product, in the country
- Existence of less hazardous alternatives.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses prohibited.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: No

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Farmers, other applicators and the general public are exposed to potential dangers of the product through inhalation and ingestion, by virtue of the low level of awareness that exists.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction of the potentials to health hazards due to exposure to the product.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Reduction of the potentials to contamination. The level of awareness of the populace towards this chemical is very low.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment:

- Reduction of risk to human health and the environment, which will impact positively on the health budget.
- Reduction in the quantity of the product likely to enter the country.
- Reduction in the quantity and therefore of cost, of waste hazardous chemical to be disposed of eventually.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 17/02/1997

GAMBIA

Common Name(s): Hexachlorobenzene	CAS number(s): 118-74-1
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Chemical Name: Benzene, hexachloro-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action:

- The chemical already designated as a PIC chemical. (Part IV of the national pesticide regulations of 1994 empowers the Board not to register any pesticide that is banned or severely restricted by other countries unless the importer provides sufficient proof that the

- product can be more safely handled in The Gambia.)
- The Product not being used in The Gambia.
 - The toxicity nature of the product (based on information obtained from literature, Decision Guidance Documents (DGDs).
 - Dangers and hazards recorded in other countries.
 - Lack of adequate capacity to manage and use the product, in the country.
 - Existence of less hazardous alternatives.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses prohibited.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: No

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Farmers, other applicators and the general public are exposed to potential dangers of the product through ingestion, by virtue of the low level of awareness that exists.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction of the potentials to health hazards due to exposure to the product.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Reduction of the potentials to water and mammalian contamination. The level of awareness of the populace towards this chemical is very low.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment:

- Reduction of risk to human health and the environment, which will impact positively on the health budget.
- Reduction in the quantity of the product likely to enter the country.
- Reduction in the quantity and therefore of cost, of waste hazardous chemical to be disposed of eventually.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 17/02/1997

GAMBIA

Common Name(s): Lindane	CAS number(s): 58-89-9
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Chemical Name: Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-, (1.alpha.,2.alpha.,3.beta.,4.alpha.,5.alpha.,6.beta.)-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action:

- The chemical already designated as a PIC chemical. (Part IV of the national pesticide regulations of 1994 empowers the Board not to register any pesticide that is banned or severely restricted by other countries unless the importer provides sufficient proof that the product can be more safely handled in The Gambia.)
- The Product not being used in The Gambia
- The toxicity nature of the product (based on information obtained from literature, Decision Guidance Documents (DGDs)
- Dangers and hazards recorded in other countries
- Lack of adequate capacity to manage and use the product, in the country
- Existence of less hazardous alternatives.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses prohibited

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: No

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Farmers, other applicators and the general public are exposed to potential dangers of the product through inhalation and ingestion, by virtue of the low level of awareness that exists.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction of the potentials to health hazards due to exposure to the product.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Reduction of the potentials to contamination. The level of awareness of the populace towards this chemical is very low.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment:

- Reduction of risk to human health and the environment, which will impact positively on the health budget.
- Reduction in the quantity of the product likely to enter the country.
- Reduction in the quantity and therefore of cost, of waste hazardous chemical to be disposed of eventually.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 17/02/1997

GAMBIA

Common Name(s): Mercury compounds	CAS number(s): 99-99-9
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Chemical Name: Mercury compounds

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action:

- The chemical already designated as a PIC chemical. (Part IV of the national pesticide regulations of 1994 empowers the Board not to register any pesticide that is banned or severely restricted by other countries unless the importer provides sufficient proof that the product can be more safely handled in The Gambia.)
- The Product not being used in The Gambia
- The toxicity nature of the product (based on information obtained from literature, Decision Guidance Documents (DGDs))
- Dangers and hazards recorded in other countries
- Lack of adequate capacity to manage and use the product, in the country
- Existence of less hazardous alternatives.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses prohibited.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: No

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Farmers, other applicators and the general public are exposed to potential dangers of the product through ingestion, due to low level of awareness.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction of the potentials to health hazards due to exposure to the product.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Reduction of the potentials to cause water, air and soil contamination. The level of awareness of the populace towards this chemical is very low.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment:

- Reduction of risk to human health and the environment, which will impact positively on the health budget.

- Reduction in the quantity of the product likely to enter the country.
- Reduction in the quantity and therefore of cost, of waste hazardous chemical to be disposed of eventually.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 17/02/1997

GAMBIA

Common Name(s): Methyl parathion	CAS number(s): 298-00-0
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Chemical Name: .it.O,O.it.-dimethyl .it.O.it.-4-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action:

- The chemical already designated as a PIC chemical. (Part IV of the national pesticide regulations of 1994 empowers the Board not to register any pesticide that is banned or severely restricted by other countries unless the importer provides sufficient proof that the product can be more safely handled in The Gambia.)
- The Product not being used in The Gambia
- The toxicity nature of the product (based on information obtained from literature, Decision Guidance Documents (DGDs))
- Dangers and hazards recorded in other countries
- Lack of adequate capacity to manage and use the product, in the country
- Existence of less hazardous alternatives.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses prohibited.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: No

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Farmers, other applicators and the general public are exposed to potential dangers of the product through inhalation and ingestion, by virtue of the low level of awareness that exists. It is a potential water contaminant.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction of the potentials to health hazards due to exposure to the product.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Reduction of the potentials to contamination. The level of awareness of the populace towards this chemical is very low.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment:

- Reduction of risk to human health and the environment, which will impact positively on the health budget.
- Reduction in the quantity of the product likely to enter the country.
- Reduction in the quantity and therefore of cost, of waste hazardous chemical to be disposed of eventually.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/1995

GAMBIA

Common Name(s): Pentachlorophenol	CAS number(s): 87-86-5
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Chemical Name: Phenol, pentachloro-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action:

- The chemical already designated as a PIC chemical. (Part IV of the national pesticide regulations of 1994 empowers the Board not to register any pesticide that is banned or severely restricted by other countries unless the importer provides sufficient proof that the product can be more safely handled in The Gambia.)
- The Product not being used in The Gambia.
- The toxicity nature of the product (based on information obtained from literature, Decision Guidance Documents (DGDs).
- Dangers and hazards recorded in other countries.
- Lack of adequate capacity to manage and use the product, in the country
- Existence of less hazardous alternatives.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses.

Use or uses that remain allowed: Not specified

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: No

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Health risk to workers with low level of awareness, exposed to the product.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Reduction of Health risks.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Less risk of environmental contamination from the product and from its waste.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 17/02/1997

GAMBIA

Common Name(s): Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	CAS number(s): 1336-36-3
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Chemical Name: 1,1'-Biphenyl, chloro derivs.

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Industrial

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action: This industrial chemical is already designated as a PIC chemical. (Part IV of the national pesticide regulations of 1994 empowers the Board not to register any pesticide that is banned or severely restricted by other countries unless the importer provides sufficient proof that the product can be more safely handled in The Gambia.) There were concerns regarding the toxicity nature of the product (based on information obtained from the literature, DGD and WHO classification of hazards). There had been dangers and hazards recorded in other countries. There was a lack of adequate capacity to manage and use the product in the country, and less hazardous alternatives existed.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: Importation

Use or uses that remain allowed: Not specified

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: No

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Workers in the Power Sector have low level of awareness with regard to the product and the health risks are high.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction of the potentials to health hazards due to exposure to the product.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Oil and leaking transformers have the potential to contaminate the environment through handling by unqualified workers.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: A reduction in the potential for environmental contamination

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 09/10/1996

GAMBIA

Common Name(s): Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs)	CAS number(s):	61788-33-8
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Chemical Name: Terphenyl, chlorinated

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Industrial

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action: This industrial chemical is already designated as a PIC chemical. (Part IV of the national pesticide regulations of 1994 empowers the Board not to register any pesticide that is banned or severely restricted by other countries unless the importer provides sufficient proof that the product can be more safely handled in The Gambia.) There were concerns regarding the toxicity nature of the product (based on information obtained from the literature, DGD and WHO classification of hazards). There had been dangers and hazards recorded in other countries. There was a lack of adequate capacity to manage and use the product in the country, and less hazardous alternatives existed.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses

Use or uses that remain allowed: None specified

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: No

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: A low level of awareness with regard to the product is likely to lead to human health problems.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction of the potential for health hazards due to exposure to the product.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: The waste of equipment containing PCTs has a potential to contaminate the water table.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The potential for environmental contamination is reduced.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 09/10/1996

GAMBIA

Common Name(s): Tris(2,3 dibromopropyl)phosphate	CAS number(s):	126-72-7
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Chemical Name: 1-Propanol, 2,3-dibromo-, phosphate (3:1)

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Industrial

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action: This industrial chemical is already designated as a PIC chemical. (Part IV of the national pesticide regulations of 1994 empowers the Board not to register

any pesticide that is banned or severely restricted by other countries unless the importer provides sufficient proof that the product can be more safely handled in The Gambia.) There were concerns regarding the toxicity nature of the product (based on information obtained from the literature, DGD and WHO classification of hazards). There had been dangers and hazards recorded in other countries. There was a lack of adequate capacity to manage and use the product in the country, and less hazardous alternatives existed.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: Importation is prohibited

Use or uses that remain allowed: None specified.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: No

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Low level of awareness with regard to the product is likely to lead to human health problems.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction of the potential for health hazards due to exposure to the product.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: The wastes of equipment containing the product has the potential to contaminate the water table.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The potential for environmental contamination is reduced.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 17/02/1997

KYRGYZSTAN

<i>Common Name(s):</i> HCH	<i>CAS number(s):</i> 608-73-1
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Chemical Name: Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action: The substance is banned by an order of the Ministry of Health of the ex-USSR and by the Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 27 June 2001 No. 376.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses are banned

Use or uses that remain allowed: All uses are banned

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Hexachlorocyclohexane is rapidly absorbed from the gastroenteric path. Rabbit blood remains toxic for insects during 10-11 days after an introduction. From the blood, hexachlorocyclohexane disperses rapidly and remains for a long time in body organs and tissues, especially in fatty tissues. Is evacuated through kidneys, gastroenteric path, moves to the mothers' milk and the milk of mammals. Poisoning of people can be due to different ways of exposure to hexachlorocyclohexane. Sensitivity is individual, children and old people are particularly sensitive. The toxic dose for an adult if proceeds into the stomach is 14 g. Short-term intoxication was observed in workers at sugar beet-root fields which were dusted with hexachlorocyclohexane 5 days before and which experienced heavy rain the day before. Intoxication, followed by development of an encephalomyelonevritis in people working during 10 days with seeds dusted with hexachlorocyclohexane without observing safety measures, was detected. Vegetative distonia with initial polyneuritis was noticed

in workers, producing the paste. Cases of human poisoning, some lethal, happened as a result of deposits of liquid preparations of hexachlorocyclohexane on clothes. In this case exposure to hexachlorocyclohexane occurred through skin and breathing, as conditions for evaporation of the preparation from a large surface were met. Hexachlorocyclohexane showed oncogenic effects in animal studies. Due to its persistence and bioaccumulation, the risk of producing cancer when absorbed with food, was considered to be unacceptably high.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Risk and danger reduction for humans.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Important water pollution of some surface water sources was noticed when using hexachlorocyclohexane preparations. Every third test out 500 contained the pesticide. After a two-times use of hexachlorocyclohexane at 12% calculated at 40 kg/ha of the water mirror for delarvation of reservoirs, the preparation was found at the concentration of 0,68-42 mg/l.

Hexachlorocyclohexane sharply changes the organoleptic properties of water and food. Threshold concentration in water (using the organoleptic parameters - 0.02 mg/l). Use of the preparation (12-25% dust) in soil even after 3-4 years before planting makes potatoes, carrots, beets unusable for consumption. Use on fruits and vegetables gives them an unpleasant smell and taste. Hexachlorocyclohexane is detectable after 2-4 years of use. In case of 10 mg hexachlorocyclohexane content in 1 kg of soil, 8,1 mg/kg is passed into the plants; in case of 4,1 - 2,8 mg/kg; in case of 1,0 - 0,44 mg/kg. Hexachlorocyclohexane is toxic for fish: LC₅₀ (48 h) - 0,16 mg/l. LD₅₀ oral (quail) - 120-130 mg/kg.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Risk and danger reduction for the environment.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 27/07/2001

KYRGYZSTAN

Common Name(s): Aldrin	CAS number(s): 309-00-2
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Chemical Name: 1,4:5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1.alpha.,4.alpha.,4a.beta.,5.alpha.,8.alpha.,8a.beta.)-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action: The substance is banned by an order of the Ministry of Health of the ex-USSR and by the Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 27 June 2001 No. 376.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses are banned

Use or uses that remain allowed: All uses are banned

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health:

In humans the primary acute toxic effects are on the central nervous system, including hyperexcitability and tremors followed by convulsions and possibly death. The liver is also a target organ. Dieldrin (to which aldrin is rapidly converted after absorption) has been found to cause immunosuppression in mice. Aldrin can be absorbed into the body both through skin contact and inhalation at the manufacturing, formulating and application stages. One or more gross overexposures can lead to acute convulsive intoxication; a greater number of smaller doses may cause accumulative intoxicification. A time-weighted

average TLV for exposure to aldrin and dieldrin has been set at 0.25 mg/m³. One fatal overexposure of an applicator has been reported.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Reduction of risks and hazards for humans.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Persistent in the environment, especially in regions with temperate climate. Highly toxic to fish, crustaceans, and many bird and animal species. For fish and crustaceans LC₅₀s are ranging from 2.2 to 53 µg/l. Toxicity to fish has been found to vary by species between 6.6 and 520 mg/kg bw.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Reduction of risks and hazards for the environment.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 27/07/2001

KYRGYZSTAN

Common Name(s): Chlordane	CAS number(s): 57-74-9
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Chemical Name: 4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action: The substance is banned by an order of the Ministry of Health of the ex-USSR and by the Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 27 June 2001 No. 376.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses are banned.

Use or uses that remain allowed: All uses are banned.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: In case of long-term exposure has harmful effects on humans through water, food and other sources. Affects the central nervous system (headache, blurred vision, dizziness, slight involuntary muscular movements, tremor, sweating, insomnia, nausea, and general malaise). In case of severe poisoning - epileptiform convulsions, loss of consciousness, urinary and faecal incontinence, disorientation, personality changes, psychic disturbances, and loss of memory.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Reduction of risks and hazards for humans.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Persistence, bioaccumulation in the environment, effects on human health as a result of wide contamination of the environment and food chains.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Reduction of risks and hazards for the environment.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 27/06/2001

KYRGYZSTAN

Common Name(s): Chlordimeform	CAS number(s): 6164-98-3
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Chemical Name: N2-(4-chloro-o-tolyl)-N1,N1- dimethylformamidine

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action: The substance is banned by an order of the Ministry of Health of the ex-USSR and by the Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 27 June 2001 No. 376.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses are banned

Use or uses that remain allowed:

All uses are banned

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Chloridimeform and its principal metabolites are considered probable human carcinogens. Studies in mice indicate dose-related increased incidence of hemangiosarcomas and hemangiomas-malignant tumours of the blood vessel. These data are reinforced by human monitoring data which link a chlordimeform metabolite 4-chloro-o-toluidine (5-CAT), with bladder cancer. The primary concern is for manufacturing plant and agricultural workers handling or applying the insecticide who are subject to exposure to residues over several years. Animal data indicating carcinogenic potential are reinforced by human urine monitoring data which implicate a chlordimeform metabolite with bladder cancer.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Reduction of risks and hazards for humans.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Although data are not adequate, chlordimeform and its HCL salt are considered to have little potential for leaching to groundwater. They are relatively immobile in mulch and loam soils and short-lived. Residues may move from a treated site in run-off sediment.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Reduction of risks and hazards for the environment.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 27/07/2001

KYRGYZSTAN

Common Name(s): DDT	CAS number(s): 50-29-3
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Chemical Name: 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis[4-chloro-benzene]

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action: The substance is banned by an order of the Ministry of Health of the ex-USSR and by the Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 27 June 2001 No. 376.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses are banned.

Use or uses that remain allowed: All uses are banned.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: The substance can be absorbed by the human body through the gastroenteric path and by inhalation. The substance destroys eyes, skin and the respiratory system.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Reduction of risks and hazards for humans.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: The substance decays at heating or in hot premises forming toxic gas. Enters strongly into reaction with alkali and various metal powders. Water concentrations may be high in agricultural areas (0.01 mg/l). Bioaccumulation in the food chain can provide significant exposure for humans and wildlife.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Reduction of risks and hazards for the environment.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 21/07/2001

KYRGYZSTAN

Common Name(s): Dieldrin	CAS number(s): 60-57-1
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Chemical Name: 2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth[2,3-b]oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1a.alpha.,2.beta.,2a.alpha.,3.beta.,6.beta.,6a.alpha.,7

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action: The substance is banned by an order of the Ministry of Health of the ex-USSR and by the Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 27 June 2001 No. 376.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses are banned

Use or uses that remain allowed: All uses are banned

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health:

In humans, the primary acute toxic effects are on the central nervous system, including hyperexcitability and tremors followed by convulsions and possibly death. The liver is also a target organ. Dieldrin has been found to cause immunosuppression in mice.

Dieldrin can be absorbed into the body both through skin contact and inhalation at the manufacturing, formulating and application stages. One or more gross overexposures can lead to acute convulsive intoxication; a greater number of smaller doses may cause accumulative intoxication. One fatal overexposure of an applicator has been reported.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Reduction of risks and hazards for humans.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Highly toxic to fish and crustaceans (LC₅₀s ranging from 2.2 to 53 µg/l). Toxicity of dieldrin for higher plants is low, even less than that of aldrin. Toxicity to birds has been found to vary by species between 6.9 and 381 mg/kg bw; response among mammals varies by species.

Persistent in the environment, especially in regions with temperate climate. Bioaccumulates in food chains.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Reduction of risks and hazards for the environment.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 27/07/2001

KYRGYZSTAN

Common Name(s): Dinoseb	CAS number(s): 88-85-7
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Chemical Name: Phenol, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-4,6-dinitro-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action: The substance is banned by an order of the Ministry of Health of the ex-USSR and by the Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 27 June 2001 No. 376.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses are banned

Use or uses that remain allowed: All uses are banned

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Dinoseb has been banned as animal studies proved high risk of occurrence of abnormalities in newborns, male sterility and high acute toxicity. Operators using the substance and other users are especially at risk. There is evidence that dinoseb can be an oncogenic formulation, which is based on significant relation of use (but not doses) and occurrence of liver adenomas in female mice, and liver adenomas and carcinomas in female mice (but not in male). Dinoseb shows potential adverse effects on human eyes, which was proven by studies showing the ability dinitrophenols to cause cataracts in humans and similar effects in laboratory animals.

A limited number of studies on hamsters and mice showed that dinoseb can affect the nervous system. Dinoseb can present high risk. Causing abnormalities in babies of women affected as a result of a side move of the dispersion cloud or indirectly through polluted clothes. There is information on cases of poisoning with, at least, one lethal outcome when the operator obviously used a damaged backpack device for spraying. There were also cases of the poisoning due to a side move of a dispersion cloud.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Reduction of risks and hazards for humans.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Concentrations of dinoseb after its use in the maximum doses specified on a label will immediately lead to residual quantities in forage crops and water, which would exceed the maximal allowable concentrations for mammals, birds and water organisms. Extinction of birds is a consequence of dinoseb use.

Mammals: Acute toxicity (LD₅₀s: rat-40 mg/kg; guinea pig-25 mg/kg; mouse-41 mg/kg). Reproductive impairment in mice occurs at 1 mg/kg/day which can be reached by a level of 7 ppm fodder residues as compared to the levels of residue of 500-1000 ppm expected from maximum label rates of application. These data indicate that both acute toxic effects and reproductive impairment in mammals are potential concerns.

Highly toxic to waterfowl and upland game birds. Acute toxicity (LD₅₀) is seen at levels of 11.5 mg/kg in mallard, 42.5 in bobwhite quail and LC₅₀ of 515 ppm in ringnecked pheasants.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Reduction of risks and hazards for the environment.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 27/07/2001

KYRGYZSTAN

Common Name(s): EDB	CAS number(s): 106-93-4
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Chemical Name: 1,2-dibromoethane

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action: The substance is banned by an order of the Ministry of Health of the ex-USSR and by the Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 27 June 2001 No. 376.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses are banned

Use or uses that remain allowed: All uses are banned

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: The substance can be absorbed by the human body through the gastroenteric system and by inhalation. The substance corrodes eyes, skin and the respiratory system. Affects the nervous system. Liver can be damaged. EDB effects are related to harm to the reproductive function, genotoxicity and, also, acute toxicity. Occupational exposure had been estimated to be as high as 300 µg EDB/kg bw/day from fumigation use.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Risk and danger reduction for humans.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: The substance decomposes at heating or in the heated up premises forming a toxic gas. The substance decomposes slowly under light. Enters into reaction with various metal powders, producing fire and explosions. Use for fumigation of soils has led to steady pollution of underground water-carrying layers.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Risk and danger reduction for the environment.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 27/07/2001

PANAMA

Common Name(s): HCH	CAS number(s): 608-73-1
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Chemical Name: Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action: Agricultural Development Ministry Decree No. 074 of 18 September 1997 establishing prohibited pesticides and listing prohibited pesticides in agriculture. HCH is also included in this list.

Law No. 12 of 14 June 2000 approved the Rotterdam Convention for the application of the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for certain hazardous pesticides and chemicals in the international trade, signed in Rotterdam on 10 September 1998.

Law No.1 of 10 January 2001 on medicines and other hazardous products for human health. Executive Decree No. 305 of 9 September 2002 establishing the automatic cancellation in order to regulate the import of certain potentially hazardous chemical substances (such as substances or

controlled hazardous materials), and determining other provisions.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All formulations

Use or uses that remain allowed: None

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Reducing exposure to risk factor will reduce the effects on the population directly exposed (occupational) and on the population indirectly exposed (accidental, environmental or acquired) to this product, which could produce undesirable and irreversible effects.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The product is subject to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure which requires that those hazardous substances and pesticides that are banned or severely restricted must not be exported, unless the importing country provides explicit consent. Those countries that do not consent such substances are obliged to prohibit national production of the substance for domestic uses. It is declared prohibited by the Government of Panama.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: High potential of bioconcentration for aquatic microorganisms.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: All registered formulations have been cancelled. It is considered hazardous waste subject to specialized control and treatment.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2002

PANAMA

Common Name(s): 2,4,5-T	CAS number(s): 93-76-5
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Chemical Name: Acetic acid, (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action: Agricultural Development Ministry Decree No. 074 of 18 September 1997 establishing prohibited pesticides and listing prohibited pesticides in agriculture. 2,4,5-T is also included in this list.

Law No. 12 of 14 June 2000 approved the Rotterdam Convention for the application of the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for certain hazardous pesticides and chemicals in the international trade, signed in Rotterdam on 10 September 1998.

Law No.1 of 10 January 2001 on medicines and other hazardous products for human health. Executive Decree No. 305 of 9 September 2002 establishing the automatic cancellation in order to regulate the import of certain potentially hazardous chemical substances (such as substances or controlled hazardous materials), and determining other provisions.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All formulations

Use or uses that remain allowed: None

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: The risks to human health and environment are higher than the benefits obtained with its use, no measure could reduce risks to an acceptable level, and better alternatives can be found.

Contamination due to dioxins. The orange agent which contains 2,4 -D and 2,4,5-T with impurities of dioxins was utilized by the American Army. No export inventory is known for this product.

Adverse effects in humans: The exposure to large quantities is amenable to symptoms of respiratory difficulty, rashes, loss of sensibility in the extremities, fatigue and dizziness. After a massive exposure to 2,4,5-T there have been from light to moderate cases of nausea, headaches, cramps and fever. Stomach cramps, vomit, exposure or numerous exposures of small doses for a prolonged period.

Chronic adverse effects on humans: With an actual dose of 0,001mg/kg/day during pregnancy, the 2,3,7,8- TCDD has a very high teratogenic potential. As far as the reproductive effects are concerned, fetotoxicity and teratogenicity was demonstrated in all animal species tested.

Foetus toxic effects in test animals: reduction of the foetus size, skeleton malformation, kidney and other internal organs damages, and death.

Studies indicated that TCDD is strongly carcinogenic to animals. The epidemiological studies demonstrated an increase of tumours, especially sarcomas in soft tissues, due to the exposure to 2,4,5-T.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: By reducing the risk factor the effects on the population can be diminished.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: It is phytotoxic for almost all wide leave vegetables specially for cotton, tomatoes, ornamentals, vineyards and fruits trees.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Cost effectiveness for the Administration Health Services at long, medium and short term.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2002

PANAMA

Common Name(s): Aldrin	CAS number(s): 309-00-2
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Chemical Name: 1,4:5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1.alpha.,4.alpha.,4a.beta.,5.alpha.,8.alpha.,8a.beta.)-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action: Agricultural Development Ministry Decree No. 074 of 18 September 1997 establishing prohibited pesticides and listing prohibited pesticides in agriculture. Aldrin is also included in this list.

Law No. 12 of 14 June 2000 approved the Rotterdam Convention for the application of the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for certain hazardous pesticides and chemicals in the international trade, signed in Rotterdam on 10 September 1998.

Law No.1 of 10 January 2001 on medicines and other hazardous products for human health.

Executive Decree No. 305 of 9 September 2002 establishing the automatic cancellation in order to regulate the import of certain potentially hazardous chemical substances (such as substances or controlled hazardous materials), and determining other provisions.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All formulations

Use or uses that remain allowed: None

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Reducing exposure to risk factor will reduce the effects on the population directly exposed (occupational) and on the population indirectly exposed (accidental, environmental or acquired) to obsolete Aldrin used for insect control, this is confirmed by a series of special toxicity studies on systematized mammals by IRPTC, classifying Aldrin as possibly carcinogenic to human, mutagenic, neurotoxic, producing behavioural changes and hyper sensibility, affecting reproduction, teratogenic, and producing effects on aquatic and terrestrial organisms.

During the Second Forum of the IFCS it was outlined that other studies were not necessary if the information was validated and confirmed by experts. However, the communication of risk evaluation

could change.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: By reducing exposure to a risk factor the effects on the population can be diminished.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: High potential of bioaccumulation and biomagnification. It is included in the UNEP COP list, international action is required to reduce risks for human health and environment from these products. It is highly persistent on soil: 50% disappears after 4 to 7 weeks.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The product is subject to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure which requires that hazardous substances and pesticides banned or severely restricted must not be exported, unless the importing country provides explicit consent. Those countries that do not consent such substances are obliged to prohibit national production of the substance for domestic uses. It is declared prohibited by the Government of Panama. The Ratification of the Stockholm Convention is foreseen.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2002

PANAMA

Common Name(s): Captafol	CAS number(s): 2425-06-1
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Chemical Name: 1H-Isoindole-1,3(2H)-dione, 3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-2-[(1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethyl)thio]-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action: National Constitution. Sanitary Code. Law No. 66, 10 November 1947, notified on 1998.

Law No. 12 of 14 June 2000 approved the Rotterdam Convention for the application of the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for certain hazardous pesticides and chemicals in the international trade, signed in Rotterdam on 10 September 1998.

Law No.1 of 10 January 2001 on medicines and other hazardous products for human health. Executive Decree No. 305 of 9 September 2002 establishing the automatic cancellation in order to regulate the import of certain potentially hazardous chemical substances (such as substances or controlled hazardous materials), and determining other provisions.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All formulations

Use or uses that remain allowed: None

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Reducing exposure to risk factor will reduce the effects on direct exposed population (occupational) and indirect exposed population (accidental, environmental or acquired) to this product, and this is confirmed by special studies of toxicity on systematized mammals by IRPTC, cataloging Captafol as biochemical interactor, possible carcinogenic to human, mutagenic, producing primer irritation, affecting reproduction and is teratogenic. Producing effects in aquatic and terrestrial organisms.

During the Second Forum of the IFCS it was outlined that other studies were not necessary if the information was validated and confirmed by experts. However, the communication of risk evaluation could change.

In 1985 the Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) examined two studies on carcinogenicity for mice and one study on chronic toxicity for rats. In one study on mice, Captafol caused increased cases of heart hemangioendotheliomas and small intestine tumors (Ito *et. al.*, 1984). The number of heart hemangioendotheliomas increased with the doses, and some of them developed metastases. The number of cases for these two diseases was higher for male mice. In another study (Eisselord and

Wong, 1982) heart tumors were observed in both sex groups administered with high doses, and neoplastic lesions in the small intestine of male, but in none of the cases the increase was statistically significant. Both studies revealed, however, the manifestation of similar effects and biologically significant. In rats studies (Cox *et. al.* 1983), Captafol caused increased cases of neoplastic lesions in kidneys of male, in groups administered at high doses; lesions were as well observed in females administered at lower doses. The neoplastic nodes also increased significantly in the females liver of the high doses group. On the basis of these studies the Meeting concluded that Captafol is carcinogenic in mice and rats. Having taken into consideration the importance of the effects observed and that there was not demonstrated that there is a No Observed Effect Level, no ADI was established. Given the conclusion about the product carcinogenicity, the meeting considered unnecessary to examine other available data on the innocuity of Captafol.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The product is subject to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure which requires that those hazardous substances and pesticides that are banned or severely restricted must not be exported, unless the importing country provides explicit consent. Those countries that do not consent such substances are obliged to prohibit national production of the substance for domestic uses. It is declared prohibited by the Government of Panama.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: All registered formulations have been cancelled. It is considered hazardous waste subject to specialized control and treatment.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2002

PANAMA

Common Name(s): Chlordane	CAS number(s): 57-74-9
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Chemical Name: 4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action: Agricultural Development Ministry Decree No. 074 of 18 September 1997 establishing prohibited pesticides and listing prohibited pesticides in agriculture. Chlordane is also included in this list.

Law No. 12 of 14 June 2000 approved the Rotterdam Convention for the application of the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for certain hazardous pesticides and chemicals in the international trade, signed in Rotterdam on 10 September 1998.

Law No.1 of 10 January 2001 on medicines and other hazardous products for human health. Executive Decree No. 305 of 9 September 2002 establishing the automatic cancellation in order to regulate the import of certain potentially hazardous chemical substances (such as substances or controlled hazardous materials), and determining other provisions.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All formulations

Use or uses that remain allowed: None

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Inherent risks to human health and environment are higher than the benefits obtained with its use, there are no measures to reduce risks to acceptable level, and better alternatives can be found.

Reducing exposure to risk factor will reduce the effects on the population directly exposed (occupational) and on the population indirectly exposed (accidental, environmental or acquired) to obsolete Chlordane acting as spray insecticide, due to the volatility it was not admitted in deep underground or under-soil surface injection, this is confirmed by a series of special toxicity studies on

organisms in a systematized environment by IRPTC, giving advise that Chlordane is toxic for tropical aquatic microorganisms and the soil infertility.

During the Second Forum of the IFCS it was outlined that other studies were not necessary if the information was validated and confirmed by experts. However, the communication of risk evaluation could change.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The product is subject to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure that requires that hazardous substances and pesticides that are banned or severely restricted must not be exported, unless the importing country provide explicit consent. Those countries that do not consent to import of such substances are obliged to prohibit national production of the substance for domestic uses. It is declared banned by the Government of Panama.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: High potential of bioaccumulation and biomagnification. It has been involved many times in the poisoning of the wild life. It is in the UNEP COP list, international action is required for this product to reduce risks for human health and environment. The half life on soil is 4 years but can persist until 20 years. It is relatively immobile in the environment and has a low contaminant power for deep waters because its insolubility, and in addition it can fit to soil particles.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: All registered formulations have been cancelled. It is considered hazardous waste subject to specialized control and treatment.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2002

PANAMA

Common Name(s): Chlordimeform	CAS number(s): 6164-98-3
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Chemical Name: N2-(4-chloro-o-tolyl)-N1,N1- dimethylformamidine

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action: Agricultural Development Ministry Decree No. 074 of 18 September 1997 establishing prohibited pesticides and listing prohibited pesticides in agriculture. Chlordimeform is also included in this list.

Law No. 12 of 14 June 2000 approved the Rotterdam Convention for the application of the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for certain hazardous pesticides and chemicals in the international trade, signed in Rotterdam on 10 September 1998.

Law No.1 of 10 January 2001 on medicines and other hazardous products for human health. Executive Decree No. 305 of 9 September 2002 establishing the automatic cancellation in order to regulate the import of certain potentially hazardous chemical substances (such as substances or controlled hazardous materials), and determining other provisions.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All formulations

Use or uses that remain allowed: None

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: The inherent risks to human health and environment are higher than the benefits obtained with the use, there are no measures to reduce risks to acceptable level, and better alternatives can be found.

Reducing exposure to risk factor will reduce the effects on the population directly exposed (occupational) and on the population indirectly exposed (accidental, environmental or acquired) to obsolete Chlordimeform.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The product is subject to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure which requires that hazardous substances and pesticides that are banned or severely restricted must not be exported, unless the importing country provide explicit consent. Those countries that do not consent of such substances are obliged to prohibit national production of the substance for domestic uses. It is declared banned by the Government of Panama.

All registered formulations have been cancelled. It is considered hazardous waste subject to specialized control and treatment.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Light bioaccumulation. High toxicity for fishes, moderate for cold and warm waters fishes, shrimps, oysters and light for bees.

Phytotoxic for some ornamentals.

High persistence in aerobic soils and moderate in anaerobic soils.

Half life on loam soils < 60 days. Immobile in soil.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: All registered formulations have been cancelled. It is considered hazardous waste subject to specialized control and treatment.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2002

PANAMA

Common Name(s): Chlorobenzilate	CAS number(s): 510-15-6
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Chemical Name: Benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro-.alpha.-(4-chlorophenyl)-.alpha.-hydroxy-, ethyl ester

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action: National Constitution. Sanitary Code. Law No. 66, of 10 November 1947, Notified on 1998.

Law No. 12 of 14 June 2000 approved the Rotterdam Convention for the application of the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for certain hazardous pesticides and chemicals in the international trade, signed in Rotterdam on 10 September 1998.

Law No.1 of 10 January 2001 on medicines and other hazardous products for human health.

Executive Decree No. 305 of 9 September 2002 establishing the automatic cancellation in order to regulate the import of certain potentially hazardous chemical substances (such as substances or controlled hazardous materials), and determining other provisions.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All formulations are prohibited

Use or uses that remain allowed: None

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Reducing exposure to risk factor will reduce the effects on the population directly exposed (occupational) and on the population indirectly exposed (accidental, environmental or acquired) to this product, and this is confirmed by special studies of toxicity on aquatic and terrestrial organisms.

During the Second Forum of the IFCS it was outlined that other studies were not necessary if the information was validated and confirmed by experts. However, the communication of risk evaluation could change.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The product is subject to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure which requires that those hazardous substances and pesticides that are banned or severely restricted must not be exported, unless the importing country

provides explicit consent. Those countries that do not consent such substances are obliged to prohibit national production of the substance for domestic uses. It is declared prohibited by the Government of Panama.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: The Chlorobenzilate is easily degradable and the substance itself and its degraded products have low mobility.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Chlorobenzilate formulations are not registered in Panama. It is considered hazardous waste subject to specialized control and treatment.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2002

PANAMA

Common Name(s): DDT	CAS number(s): 50-29-3
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Chemical Name: 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis[4-chloro-benzene]

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action: Agricultural Development Ministry Decree No. 074 of 18 September 1997 establishing prohibited pesticides and listing prohibited pesticides in agriculture. DDT is also included in this list.

Law No. 12 of 14 June 2000 approved the Rotterdam Convention for the application of the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for certain hazardous pesticides and chemicals in the international trade, signed in Rotterdam on 10 September 1998.

Law No.1 of 10 January 2001 on medicines and other hazardous products for human health. Executive Decree No. 305 of 9 September 2002 establishing the automatic cancellation in order to regulate the import of certain potentially hazardous chemical substances (such as substances or controlled hazardous materials), and determining other provisions.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All formulations

Use or uses that remain allowed: None

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Reducing exposure to risk factor will reduce the effects on the population directly exposed (occupational) and on the population indirectly exposed (accidental, environmental or acquired) to obsolete DDT and degradation products, this is confirmed biochemical interactor, possibly carcinogenic to human, mutagenic, neurotoxic, produces primer irritation, immunotoxic, affecting reproduction and teratogenic.

During the Second Forum of the IFCS it was indicated that other studies were not necessary if the information was validated and verified by experts. However, the communication of risk evaluation could change.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The product is subject to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure which requires that hazardous substances and pesticides that are banned or severely restricted must not be exported, unless the importing country provide explicit consent. Those countries that do not consent such substances are obliged to prohibit national production of the substance for domestic uses. It is declared banned by the Government of Panama. It is foreseen the Ratification of the Stockholm Convention.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: High potential of bioaccumulation and biomagnification. It is widely distributed in the environment. Extreme acute toxicity for fishes and shellfishes. Low toxicity for bees and birds, in this last case the chronic exposition produces severe

effects on reproduction, reducing the egg thickness and the embryo feasibility.

The product is included in the UNEP COP list, and international action is required to reduce risks for human health and environment. It is highly persistent on soil: 50% disappears after 2 to 15 years. It is a contaminant of surface waters.

It is widely distributed in the environment; bioaccumulator through the trophy chain; essentially not biodegradable; degradable in DDE and DDD, metabolites or degradation products which are also extremely persistent and dangerous. Can persist in soil for decades. It belongs to the dirty dozen.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: All registered formulations have been cancelled. It is considered hazardous waste subject to specialized control and treatment.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2002

PANAMA

Common Name(s): Dieldrin	CAS number(s): 60-57-1
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Chemical Name: 2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth[2,3-b]oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1a.alpha.,2.beta.,2a.alpha.,3.beta.,6.beta.,6a.alpha.,7

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action: Agricultural Development Ministry Decree No. 074 of 18 September 1997 establishing prohibited pesticides and listing prohibited pesticides in agriculture. Dieldrin is also included in this list.

Law No. 12 of 14 June 2000 approved the Rotterdam Convention for the application of the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for certain hazardous pesticides and chemicals in the international trade, signed in Rotterdam on 10 September 1998.

Law No.1 of 10 January 2001 on medicines and other hazardous products for human health.

Executive Decree No. 305 of 9 September 2002 establishing the automatic cancellation in order to regulate the import of certain potentially hazardous chemical substances (such as substances or controlled hazardous materials), and determining other provisions.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All formulations

Use or uses that remain allowed: None

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Reducing exposure to risk factor will reduce the effects on the population directly exposed (occupational) and on the population indirectly exposed (accidental, environmental or acquired) to obsolete Dieldrin (introduced by the USA), used for insect control in the bases and in the channel areas, as well as degradation products, and this is confirmed by a series of specific toxicity studies on systematized mammals by IRPTC, cataloging Dieldrin as possible carcinogenic to human, mutagenic, neurotoxic, producing behavioral changes, affecting reproduction and teratogenic.

During the Second Forum of the IFCS it was outlined that other studies were not necessary if the information was validated and confirmed by experts. However, the communication of risk evaluation could change.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The product is subject to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure which requires that hazardous substances and pesticides that are banned or severely restricted must not be exported, unless the importing country provide explicit consent. Those countries that do not consent such substances are obliged to prohibit national production of the substance for domestic uses. It is declared banned by the Government of Panama. It is foreseen the Ratification of the Stockholm Convention.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: High potential of bioaccumulation and biomagnification. The product is included in the UNEP COP list, it is required international action to reduce risks for human health and environment. It is highly persistent on soil: 50% disappears after 4 to 7 years.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: All registered formulations have been cancelled. It is considered hazardous waste subject to specialized control and treatment.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2002

PANAMA

Common Name(s): Dinoseb	CAS number(s): 88-85-7
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Chemical Name: Phenol, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-4,6-dinitro-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action: Agricultural Development Ministry Decree No. 074 of 18 September 1997 establishing prohibited pesticides and listing prohibited pesticides in agriculture. Dinoseb is also included in this list.

Law No.12 of 14 June 2000 approved the Rotterdam Convention for the application of the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for certain hazardous pesticides and chemicals in the international trade, signed in Rotterdam on 10 September 1998.

Law No.1 of 10 January 2001 on medicines and other hazardous products for human health. Executive Decree No. 305 of 9 September 2002 establishing the automatic cancellation in order to regulate the import of certain potentially hazardous chemical substances (such as substances or controlled hazardous materials), and determining other provisions.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All formulations

Use or uses that remain allowed: None

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: The inherent risks to human health and environment are higher than the benefits obtained with the use, there are no measures to reduce risks to acceptable level, and better alternatives can be found.

Reducing exposure to risk factor will reduce the effects on the population directly exposed (occupational) and on the population indirectly exposed (accidental, environmental or acquired) to this product.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The product is subject to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure which requires that hazardous substances and pesticides that are banned or severely restricted must not be exported, unless the importing country provide explicit consent. Those countries that do not consent of such substances are obliged to prohibit national production of the substance for domestic uses. It is declared banned by the Government of Panama.

All registered formulations have been cancelled. It is considered hazardous waste subject to specialized control and treatment.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Light bioaccumulation, high toxicity for fishes, shellfishes, birds and bees. Low to medium persistence in soils. Medium to extreme mobility on soil. No persistence in water.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: All registered formulations have been cancelled. It is considered hazardous waste subject to specialized control and

treatment.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2002

PANAMA

Common Name(s): Ethylene dichloride	CAS number(s): 107-06-2
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Chemical Name: 1,2-dichloroethane

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action: Agricultural Development Ministry Decree no. 074 of 18 September 1997 establishing prohibited pesticides and listing prohibited pesticides in agriculture. Ethylene dichloride is also included in this list.

Law No. 12 of 14 June 2000 approved the Rotterdam Convention for the application of the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for certain hazardous pesticides and chemicals in the international trade, signed in Rotterdam on 10 September 1998.

Law No.1 of 10 January 2001 on medicines and other hazardous products for human health. Executive Decree No. 305 of 9 September 2002 establishing the automatic cancellation in order to regulate the import of certain potentially hazardous chemical substances (such as substances or controlled hazardous materials), and determining other provisions.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All formulations

Use or uses that remain allowed: None

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: The inherent risks to human health and environment are higher than the benefits obtained with the use, there are no measures to reduce risks to acceptable level, and better alternatives can be found.

Reducing exposure to risk factor will reduce the effects on the population directly exposed (occupational) and on the population indirectly exposed (accidental, environmental or acquired) to this product.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The product is subject to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure which requires that hazardous substances and pesticides that are banned or severely restricted must not be exported, unless the importing country provide explicit consent. Those countries that do not consent such substances are obliged to prohibit national production of the substance for domestic uses. It is declared banned by the Government of Panama. All registered formulations have been cancelled. It is considered hazardous waste subject to specialized control and treatment.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: It is not foreseen that an important bioaccumulation in aquatic organisms can be produced. Toxic for fishes and shellfishes.

Relevant loss of weight and number of eggs for birds.

There are not appropriated studies to evaluate the effects on bees. Ethylene dichloride degrades slowly at air contact for a period of several months. The Ethylene dichloride spreading on soil will evaporate quickly. For sandy soils it is foreseen fast absorption towards subterranean waters. It is not foreseen the biodegradation in aerobic or anaerobic conditions.

The product photo-oxidation is foreseen as a slow process.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: All registered formulations have been cancelled. It is considered hazardous waste subject to specialized control and

treatment.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2002

PANAMA

Common Name(s): Ethylene oxide	CAS number(s): 75-21-8
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Chemical Name: Oxirane

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

Summary of the final regulatory action: Agricultural Development Ministry Decree no. 074 of 18 September 1997 establishing prohibited pesticides and listing prohibited pesticides in agriculture. Ethylene oxide is also included in this list.

Law no. 12 of 14 June 2000 approved the Rotterdam Convention for the application of the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for certain hazardous pesticides and chemicals in the international trade, signed in Rotterdam on 10 September 1998.

Law no.1 of 10 January 2001 on medicines and other hazardous products for human health.

Technical Regulatory DGNTI-COPANIP 43-2001 refers to Industrial Safety and Public Health for atmospheric pollution control on working areas produced by chemical substances, regulated by

Resolution no. 124 of 20 March 2001 based on Law no. 23 of 15 July 1997.

Resolution no. 195, of 4 October 2001 giving dispositions for the use of Ethylene oxide and revokes:

Resolution no. 165, of 25 July 2001.

Executive Decree no. 305 of 9 September 2002 establishing the automatic cancellation in order to regulate the import of certain potentially hazardous chemical substances (such as substances or controlled hazardous materials), and determining other provisions.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All formulations for agricultural use, except those for sterilization uses considered appropriated by the General Direction of Public Health.

Use or uses that remain allowed: None.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: The inherent risks to human health and environment are higher than the benefits obtained with the use, there are no measures to reduce risks to acceptable level, and better alternatives can be found.

Reducing exposure to risk factor will reduce the effects on the population directly exposed (occupational) and on the population indirectly exposed (accidental, environmental or acquired) to this product.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The product is subject to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure that requires that hazardous substances and pesticides that are banned or severely restricted must not be exported, unless the importing country provide explicit consent. Those countries that do not consent such substances are obliged to prohibit national production of the substance for domestic uses. It is declared restricted by the Government of Panama until June 2002.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Fish is the more susceptible aquatic organism. The reported 24-hour LC50 value is 90mg/l (*Bridie et al.*, 1979) in gold fish; the reported 48-hour LC50 is 212 mg/l in *Daphnia magna* (*Conway et al.*, 1983).

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Formulations of Ethylene oxide for agricultural use are not registered in Panama. It is considered dangerous waste subject to control and specialized treatment after the due date. There are still around 1000 obsolete

ampoules under the Basel Convention.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 05/10/2001

PANAMA

Common Name(s): Fluoroacetamide	CAS number(s): 640-19-7
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Chemical Name: Acetamide, 2-fluoro-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action: Agricultural Development Ministry Decree No. 074 of 18 September 1997 establishing prohibited pesticides and listing prohibited pesticides in agriculture. Fluoroacetamide is also included in this list.

Law No. 12 of 14 June 2000 approved the Rotterdam Convention for the application of the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for certain hazardous pesticides and chemicals in the international trade, signed in Rotterdam on 10 September 1998.

Law No.1 of 10 January 2001 on medicines and other hazardous products for human health. Executive Decree No. 305 of 9 September 2002 establishing the automatic cancellation in order to regulate the import of certain potentially hazardous chemical substances (such as substances or controlled hazardous materials), and determining other provisions.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All formulations are prohibited

Use or uses that remain allowed: None

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: The inherent risks to human health and environment are higher than the benefits obtained with the use, there are no measures to reduce risks to acceptable level, and better alternatives can be found.

Reducing exposure to risk factor will reduce the effects on the population directly exposed (occupational) and on the population indirectly exposed (accidental, environmental or acquired) to this product.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The product is subject to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure which requires that those hazardous substances and pesticides that are banned or severely restricted must not be exported, unless the importing country provides explicit consent. Those countries that do not consent such substances are obliged to prohibit national production of the substance for domestic uses. It is declared prohibited by the Government of Panama.

All registered formulations have been cancelled. It is considered hazardous waste subject to specialized control and treatment.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: It is not foreseen that an important bioaccumulation in aquatic organisms can be produced. Toxic for fishes and shellfishes. Relevant loss of weight and number of eggs for birds.

There are not appropriated studies to evaluate the effects on bees. Fluoroacetamide degrades slowly at air contact for a period of several months. The Fluoroacetamide spreading on soil will evaporate quickly. For sandy soils it is foreseen fast absorption towards subterranean waters. It is not foreseen the biodegradation in aerobic or anaerobic conditions.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: All registered formulations have been cancelled. It is considered hazardous waste subject to specialized control and treatment.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2002

PANAMA

Common Name(s): Hexachlorobenzene	CAS number(s): 118-74-1
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Chemical Name: Benzene, hexachloro-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action: Agricultural Development Ministry Decree no. 074 of 18 September 1997 establishing prohibited pesticides and listing prohibited pesticides in agriculture. Hexachlorobenzene is also included in this list.

Law No. 12 of 14 June 2000 approved the Rotterdam Convention for the application of the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for certain hazardous pesticides and chemicals in the international trade, signed in Rotterdam on 10 September 1998.

Law No.1 of 10 January 2001 on medicines and other hazardous products for human health. Executive Decree no. 305 of 9 September 2002 establishing the automatic cancellation in order to regulate the import of certain potentially hazardous chemical substances (such as substances or controlled hazardous materials), and determining other provisions.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All formulations

Use or uses that remain allowed: None

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: The risks to human health and environment are higher than the benefits obtained with its use, no measure could reduce risks to an acceptable level, and better alternatives can be found.

Reducing exposure to risk factor will reduce the effects on the population directly exposed (occupational) and on the population indirectly exposed (accidental, environmental or acquired) to obsolete Hexachlorobenzene, this is confirmed by a series of special toxicity studies on systematized mammals by IRPTC, cataloging Hexachlorobenzene as: possibly carcinogenic to human, mutagenic, immunotoxic, produces behavioral changes, affects reproduction, teratogenic, produces effects in aquatic and terrestrial microorganisms.

During the Second Forum of the IFCS it was outlined that other studies were not necessary if the information was validated and confirmed by experts. However, the communication of risk evaluation could change.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The product is subject to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure which requires that hazardous substances and pesticides that are banned or severely restricted must not be exported, unless the importing country provide explicit consent. Those countries that do not consent such substances are obliged to prohibit national production of the substance for domestic uses. It is declared banned by the Government of Panama.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Moderately to highly toxic to fish.

It is not considered toxic to bees. HCB is a highly bioaccumulative substance. It is part of UNEP COP list for which international action is required in order to reduce risks to human health and environment. HCB is widely spread in the environment due to its high mobility and resistance to degradation. HCB is very persistent, strongly bound to the soil and sediments. The estimated half- life in soil is from 3 to 6 years. Since it is highly bound to soil and given its low solubility in water, the HCB does not leach into water.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: All registered formulations have been cancelled. It is considered hazardous waste subject to specialized control and

treatment.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2002

PANAMA

Common Name(s): Lindane	CAS number(s): 58-89-9
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Chemical Name: Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-, (1.alpha.,2.alpha.,3.beta.,4.alpha.,5.alpha.,6.beta.)-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action: Agricultural Development Ministry Decree no. 074 of 18 September 1997 establishing prohibited pesticides and listing prohibited pesticides in agriculture. Lindane is also included in this list.

Law no. 12 of 14 June 2000 approved the Rotterdam Convention for the application of the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for certain hazardous pesticides and chemicals in the international trade, signed in Rotterdam on 10 September 1998.

Law no.1 of 10 January 2001 on medicines and other hazardous products for human health. Executive Decree no. 305 of 9 September 2002 establishing the automatic cancellation in order to regulate the import of certain potentially hazardous chemical substances (such as substances or controlled hazardous materials), and determining other provisions.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All formulations.

Use or uses that remain allowed: None.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Reducing exposure to risk factor will reduce the effects on the population directly exposed (occupational) and on the population indirectly exposed (accidental, environmental or acquired) to this product, producing undesirable and irreversible effects.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The product is subject to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure which requires that hazardous substances and pesticides that are banned or severely restricted must not be exported, unless the importing country provide explicit consent. Those countries that do not consent such substances are obliged to prohibit national production of the substance for domestic uses. It is declared banned by the Government of Panama.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: High potential of bioconcentration in aquatic microorganisms.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: All formulations are banned and registered formulations have been cancelled. It is considered hazardous waste subject to specialized control and treatment.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2002

PANAMA

Common Name(s): Mercury compounds	CAS number(s): 99-99-9
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Chemical Name: Mercury compounds

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action: National Constitution. Sanitary Code Law No. 66 of 10 November 1947, notified on 1998.

Agricultural Development Ministry Decree No. 074 of 18 September 1997 establishing prohibited pesticides and listing prohibited pesticides in agriculture. Mercury compounds are also included in this list.

Law No. 12 of 14 June 2000 approved the Rotterdam Convention for the application of the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for certain hazardous pesticides and chemicals in the international trade, signed in Rotterdam on 10 September 1998.

Law No.1 of 10 January 2001 on medicines and other hazardous products for human health.
Executive Decree No. 305 of 9 September 2002 establishing the automatic cancellation in order to regulate the import of certain potentially hazardous chemical substances (such as substances or controlled hazardous materials), and determining other provisions.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All formulations

Use or uses that remain allowed: None

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Reducing exposure to risk factor will reduce the effects on the population directly exposed (occupational) and on the population indirectly exposed (accidental, environmental or acquired) to this product, and this is confirmed by special studies of toxicity on aquatic and terrestrial organisms.

During the Second Forum of the IFCS it was outlined that other studies were not necessary if the information was validated and confirmed by experts. However, the communication of risk evaluation could change.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The product is subject to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure which requires that those hazardous substances and pesticides that are banned or severely restricted must not be exported, unless the importing country provides explicit consent. Those countries that do not consent such substances are obliged to prohibit national production of the substance for domestic uses. It is declared prohibited by the Government of Panama.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: All registered formulations have been cancelled. It is considered hazardous waste subject to specialized control and treatment.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2002

PANAMA

Common Name(s): Methamidophos (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 600 g active ingredient/l)	CAS number(s):	10265-92-6
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Chemical Name: Phosphoramidothioic acid, O,S-dimethyl ester

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

Summary of the final regulatory action: National Constitution. Sanitary Code.

Law No. 12 of 14 June 2000 approved the Rotterdam Convention for the application of the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for certain hazardous pesticides and chemicals in the international trade, signed in Rotterdam on 10 September 1998.

Law No.1 of 10 January 2001 on medicines and other hazardous products for human health.
Executive Decree No. 305 of 9 September 2002 establishing the automatic cancellation in order to regulate the import of certain potentially hazardous chemical substances (such as substances or controlled hazardous materials), and determining other provisions.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All formulations > 600 gr/l concentration of active ingredient.

Use or uses that remain allowed: Only formulations \leq 600 go/l concentration of active ingredient

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Results were based on reliable international references or systematized data bases provided by toxicologists, ecotoxicologists and epidemiologists for international organizations (UNEP, IRPTC, OPS/WHO, UITOX, UIPAQ, USEPA, ASTDR, IARC, FAO, ILO) and national organizations.

Adverse acute effects on humans: In contact with skin and eyes can cause burns. It is a potent acetylcholinesterase inhibitor.

Depending on the severity of the intoxication the following can occur:

1. Eyes: difficulty in accommodation, epifora, hyperemia conjunctival, myosis, blurred vision;
2. Mucous membranes: hyperemia, rhynorrhea, bronchorrea, cianorrea, disnea, thoracic pain, cough, sibilance, anorexia, stomach pain, diarrhea, nausea, sialorrhea, vomiting, brachicardia, dysuria, cardiac arrest, urinary incontinence, diaforesis, headaches, temporary hypertension, dizziness, paleness, cramps, overall weakness, nervous ticks, mialgies, paralysis, anxiety, ataxia, positive Babinski, confusion, depression, convulsions, depression of respiratory and circulatory centers, sleepiness, mental perturbation, coma, and death.

Adverse chronic effects on humans: For the organophosphates it has been reported in general: lowering of the activity of cholinesterase (which can be similar to the effects caused by an acute intoxication), difficulty in memorization and concentration, disorientation, severe depression, irritability, difficulty in speaking, retarded reaction, nightmares, insomnia, abnormal electroencephalogram and neuropsychiatry test, and can persist for several months after an acute exposure. It has been associated with the appearance of delayed peripheral neuropathy.

In laboratory test animals fertility rates have been observed decreased in the female population having descendents. It has been found decrease in the number and viability of human sperm. There have been found teratogenic effects in test animals.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Will be consented only if registered and restricted for the use, as under Agreement No. 9 of 2000- XXIII RESSCAD Meeting by the Health Ministers of Central America and Dominican Republic, and will be under conditional non automatic preliminary registration.

The product is subject to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure that requires that hazardous substances and pesticides that are banned or severely restricted must not be exported, unless the importing country provides explicit consent. Those countries that do not consent to import such substances are obliged to prohibit national production of the substance for domestic uses.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: The inherent risks to human health and environment are higher than the benefits obtained with the use, there are no measures to reduce risks to acceptable level, and better alternatives can be found.

Reducing exposure to risk factor will reduce the effects on the population directly exposed (occupational) and on the population indirectly exposed (accidental, environmental or acquired) to this product.

It is easily spreadable on soils. It is highly toxic for mammals, birds, aquatic organisms and bees.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The product is subject to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure which requires that those hazardous substances and pesticides that are banned or severely restricted would not be exported, unless the importing country provides explicit consent. Those countries that do not consent such substances are obliged to prohibit national production of the substance for domestic uses. It is declared prohibited by the Government of Panama.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2002

PANAMA

Common Name(s): Methyl parathion	CAS number(s): 298-00-0
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Chemical Name: .it.O,O.it.-dimethyl .it.O.it.-4-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

Summary of the final regulatory action: National Constitution. Sanitary Code. Law No. 12 of 14 June 2000 approved the Rotterdam Convention for the application of the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for certain hazardous pesticides and chemicals in the international trade, signed in Rotterdam on 10 September 1998.

Law No.1 of 10 January 2001 on medicines and other hazardous products for human health. Executive Decree No. 305 of 9 September 2002 establishing the automatic cancellation in order to regulate the import of certain potentially hazardous chemical substances (such as substances or controlled hazardous materials), and determining other provisions.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All formulations are restricted

Use or uses that remain allowed: None

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: The inherent risks to human health and environment are higher than the benefits obtained with the use, there are no measures to reduce risks to acceptable level, and better alternatives can be found.

Reducing exposure to risk factor will reduce the effects on the population directly exposed (occupational) and on the population indirectly exposed (accidental, environmental or acquired) to this product.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The product is subject to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure which requires that hazardous substances and pesticides that are banned or severely restricted must not be exported, unless the importing country provide explicit consent. Those countries that do not consent to import of such substances are obliged to prohibit national production of the substance for domestic uses. It is severely controlled and restricted.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: The inherent risks to human health and environment are higher than the benefits obtained with the use, there are no measures to reduce risks to acceptable level, and better alternatives can be found.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The product is subject to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure which requires that those hazardous substances and pesticides that are banned or severely restricted must not be exported, unless the importing country provides explicit consent. Those countries that do not consent such substances are obliged to prohibit national production of the substance for domestic uses.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2002

PANAMA

Common Name(s): Monocrotophos (BSI, E-ISO)	CAS number(s): 6923-22-4
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Chemical Name: Dimethyl (E)-1-methyl-2-(methylcarbamoyl)vinyl phosphate (IUPAC)

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

Summary of the final regulatory action: National Constitution. Sanitary Code.

Agricultural Development Ministry Decree No. 074 of 18 September 1997 establishing prohibited pesticides and listing prohibited pesticides in agriculture. Monocrotophos is also included in this list.

Law No.12 of 14 June 2000 approved the Rotterdam Convention for the application of the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for certain hazardous pesticides and chemicals in the international trade, signed in Rotterdam on 10 September 1998.

Law No.1 of 10 January 2001 on medicines and other hazardous products for human health.

Executive Decree No. 305 of 9 September 2002 establishing the automatic cancellation in order to regulate the import of certain potentially hazardous chemical substances (such as substances or controlled hazardous materials), and determining other provisions.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All formulations > 600 gr/l concentration of active ingredient.

Use or uses that remain allowed: Only for formulations \leq 600 gr/l concentration of active ingredient.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: The inherent risks to human health and environment are higher than the benefits obtained with the use, there are no measures to reduce risks to acceptable level, and better alternatives can be found.

Reducing exposure to risk factor will reduce the effects on the population directly exposed (occupational) and on the population indirectly exposed (accidental, environmental or acquired) to this product

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Will be consented only if registered and restricted for the use, as under Agreement No. 9 of 2000- XXIII RESSCAD Meeting by the Health Ministers of Central America and Dominican Republic and will be under conditional not automatic previous registration.

The product is subject to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure which requires that those hazardous substances and pesticides that are banned or severely restricted must not be exported, unless the importing country provides explicit consent. Those countries that do not consent such substances are obliged to prohibit national production of the substance for domestic uses.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Moderate toxicity for fishes, acute for shellfishes, high for birds and bees.

Because of its physic-chemical characteristics it should be mobile in soil.

Half life in soil: 7.31 and 8.88 days in two different kind of soil in aerobic conditions and 9.32 days in two different kind of soils in anaerobic conditions. It is not expected to be significantly absorbed by solids on suspension and in sediments in water.

Half life on water: 46.5, 25.7 and 4.6 days for pH 5.94, 7.0 and 8.42 respectively

Half life on atmosphere (photoreaction): 7.9 hours.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The product is subject to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure which requires that those hazardous substances and pesticides that are banned or severely restricted would not be exported, unless the importing country provides explicit consent. Those countries that do not consent such substances are obliged to prohibit national production of the substance for domestic uses. It is severely controlled and restricted.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2002

PANAMA

Common Name(s): Parathion	CAS number(s): 56-38-2
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Chemical Name: O,O-Diethyl O-4-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

Summary of the final regulatory action: Agricultural Development Ministry Decree No. 074 of 18 September 1997 establishing prohibited pesticides and listing prohibited pesticides in agriculture. Parathion is also included in this list.

Law No.12 of 14 June 2000 approved the Rotterdam Convention for the application of the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for certain hazardous pesticides and chemicals in the international trade, signed in Rotterdam on 10 September 1998.

Law No.1 of 10 January 2001 on medicines and other hazardous products for human health. Executive Decree No. 305 of 9 September 2002 establishing the automatic cancellation in order to regulate the import of certain potentially hazardous chemical substances (such as substances or controlled hazardous materials), and determining other provisions.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All formulations

Use or uses that remain allowed: None

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: The inherent risks to human health and environment are higher than the benefits obtained with the use, there are no measures to reduce risks to acceptable level, and better alternatives can be found.

Reducing exposure to risk factor will reduce the effects on the population directly exposed (occupational) and on the population indirectly exposed (accidental, environmental or acquired) to this product.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The product is subject to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure which requires that hazardous substances and pesticides that are banned or severely restricted must not be exported, unless the importing country provide explicit consent. Those countries that do not consent such substances are obliged to prohibit national production of the substance for domestic uses. It is declared banned by the Government of Panama.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: All formulations are not registered in Panama. It is considered hazardous waste subject to specialized control and treatment.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2002

PANAMA

Common Name(s): Pentachlorophenol	CAS number(s): 87-86-5
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Chemical Name: Phenol, pentachloro-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action: National Constitution. Sanitary Code. Law No. 66 of 10 November 1947. Notified on 1998.

Agricultural Development Ministry Decree No. 074 of 18 September 1997 establishing prohibited pesticides and listing prohibited pesticides in agriculture. Pentachlorophenol is also included in this list.

Law No. 12 of 14 June 2000 approved the Rotterdam Convention for the application of the Prior

Informed Consent Procedure for certain hazardous pesticides and chemicals in the international trade, signed in Rotterdam on 10 September 1998.

Law No.1 of 10 January 2001 on medicines and other hazardous products for human health.
Executive Decree No. 305 of 9 September 2002 establishing the automatic cancellation in order to regulate the import of certain potentially hazardous chemical substances (such as substances or controlled hazardous materials), and determining other provisions.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All formulations

Use or uses that remain allowed: None

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Reducing exposure to risk factor will reduce the effects on the population directly exposed (occupational) and on the population indirectly exposed (accidental, environmental or acquired) to Pentachlorophenol (PCP), this is confirmed by a series of specific toxicity studies on aquatic and terrestrial organisms in the environment.

During the Second Forum of the IFCS it was outlined that other studies were not necessary if the information was validated and confirmed by experts. However, the communication of risk evaluation could change.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The product is subject to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure which requires that hazardous substances and pesticides that are banned or severely restricted must not be exported, unless the importing country provide explicit consent. Those countries that do not consent such substances are obliged to prohibit national production of the substance for domestic uses. It is declared banned by the Government of Panama.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: The PCP is highly toxic to mammals, birds and aquatic organisms. It is also phytotoxic. It is the most toxic chlorophenol administered in tests. Some of the acute effects on the exposure of commercial PCP can be attributed to micro contaminants present in the technical grade preparation (IPCS, 1987).

The PCP is highly toxic to mammals, birds and aquatic organisms. It is also phytotoxic. It is the most toxic chlorophenol administered in tests. Some of the acute effects from the exposure to commercial PCP can be attributed to micro contaminants present in the technical grade preparation (IPCS, 1987). The relatively high volatility and mobility of PCP, and the solubility in water of PCP ionized form have resulted in an extensive environmental contamination and a long range circulation of this substance. PCP is leaching and volatile in wood and treated surfaces and can reach water bodies, causing damage to fish. It bioaccumulates significantly, but does not biomagnify. It can reach soil through leaching of treated wood, but its mobility in soil depends on the soil type. It can be very mobile, can lead to underground waters contamination and thereby contaminates drinkable water. The life span of bacterial degradation in aerobic carriers and anaerobic carriers is between 15 to 48 days. It is quite persistent. Persistence in water varies between <1 and > 190 days.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: All formulations are not registered in Panama. It is considered hazardous waste subject to specialized control and treatment.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2002

PANAMA

Common Name(s): Phosphamidon	CAS number(s): 13171-21-6
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Chemical Name: Phosphoric acid, 2-chloro-3-(diethylamino)-1-methyl-3-oxo-1-propenyl dimethyl ester

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action: Law No. 12 of 14 June 2000 approved the Rotterdam

Convention for the application of the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for certain hazardous pesticides and chemicals in the international trade, signed in Rotterdam on 10 September 1998.

Law No.1 of 10 January 2001 on medicines and other hazardous products for human health.

Executive Decree No. 305 of 9 September 2002 establishing the automatic cancellation in order to regulate the import of certain potentially hazardous chemical substances (such as substances or controlled hazardous materials), and determining other provisions.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All formulations

Use or uses that remain allowed: None

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: The inherent risks to human health and environment are higher than the benefits obtained with the use, there are no measures to reduce risks to acceptable level, and better alternatives can be found.

Reducing exposure to risk factor will reduce the effects on the population directly exposed (occupational) and on the population indirectly exposed (accidental, environmental or acquired) to this product.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The product is subject to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure which requires that hazardous substances and pesticides that are banned or severely restricted must not be exported, unless the importing country provide explicit consent. Those countries that do not consent such substances are obliged to prohibit national production of the substance for domestic uses. It is propose to be declared banned by the Government of Panama. All registered formulations have been cancelled. It is considered hazardous waste subject to specialized control and treatment.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Moderate toxicity for aquatic organisms. Highly toxic for birds (dermal exposition can be lethal) and bees (is one of the most toxic substances for bees).

It is not persistent nor bioaccumulator, can contaminate deep waters, it is easily biodegradable and is not absorbed by sediments. The hydrolysis life span is 2.2 to 74 days, depending on water pH (> alkalinity < half life). Atmospheric half life: 8.5 hours.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: All registered formulations have been cancelled. It is considered hazardous waste subject to specialized control and treatment.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2002

PANAMA

<i>Common Name(s):</i> Toxaphene (Camphechlor)	<i>CAS number(s):</i> 8001-35-2
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Chemical Name: Toxaphene

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Summary of the final regulatory action: Agricultural Development Ministry Decree No. 074 of 18 September 1997 establishing prohibited pesticides and listing prohibited pesticides in agriculture. Toxaphene and Camphechlor are also included in this list.

Law no. 12 of 14 June 2000 approved the Rotterdam Convention for the application of the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for certain hazardous pesticides and chemicals in the international trade, signed in Rotterdam on 10 September 1998.

Law No.1 of 10 January 2001 on medicines and other hazardous products for human health.

Executive Decree no. 305 of 9 September 2002 establishing the automatic cancellation in order to regulate the import of certain potentially hazardous chemical substances (such as substances or controlled hazardous materials), and determining other provisions.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All formulations.

Use or uses that remain allowed: None.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Reducing exposure to risk factor will reduce the effects on the population directly exposed (occupational) and on the population indirectly exposed (accidental, environmental or acquired) to obsolete Toxaphene or Camphechlor used for insect control in the bases and the channel area as well as degradation products, this is confirmed by a series of special toxicity studies on systematized mammals by IRPTC, cataloging Toxaphene as: possibly carcinogenic to human, mutagenic, produces behavioral changes and primer irritation, immunotoxic, affects reproduction and teratogenic. During the Second Forum of the IFCS it was outlined that other studies were not necessary if the information was validated and confirmed by experts. However, the communication of risk evaluation could change.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The product is subject to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure which requires that those hazardous substances and pesticides that are banned or severely restricted must not be exported, unless the importing country provides explicit consent. Those countries that do not consent such substances are obliged to prohibit national production of the substance for domestic uses. It is declared prohibited by the Government of Panama. It is foreseen the Ratification of the Stockholm Convention.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: The substance has a high potential to bioaccumulate, and it bioaccumulates easily in aquatic organisms. It is highly toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates, moderately toxic for birds and low toxic to bees. Toxaphene is easily spreadable.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The Stockholm Convention ratification. All formulations are banned and the registered formulations have been cancelled. It is considered hazardous waste subject to specialized control and treatment.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2002

Part B: INFORMATION ON NOTIFICATIONS OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTION THAT HAVE BEEN VERIFIED NOT TO CONTAIN ALL THE INFORMATION REQUIRED BY ANNEX I OF THE CONVENTION

All of the notifications received and reviewed by the Secretariat between 31 October 2003 and 30 April 2004 were found to contain all the information required by Annex I of the Convention.

Part C: NOTIFICATIONS OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTION STILL UNDER VERIFICATION

Notifications of final regulatory actions have been received by the Secretariat between 31 October 2003 and 30 April 2004 from the States listed below. These notifications are still under verification by the Secretariat in accordance with article 5, paragraph 3 of the Convention:

Panama

Crocidolite
PBB
PCTs

Latvia

1,1,2-Trichloroethane
Dichloro((dichlorophenyl)methyl)methyl benzene
Tar acids coal crude, crude phenols
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
1,1-Dichloroethylene
4-Aminobiphenyl
Amosite
Arsenic compounds
Chrysotile
Creosote, wood
Lead carbonate
Lead sulphate
Cadmium and its compounds
Dibutyltin hydrogen borate
Methyl bromoacetate
Nickel and its compounds
Polybromobiphenyls
PCTs
Tremolite
Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl)phosphate
Distillates (coal tar), upper
1,1,1-Trichloroethane
Creosote oil, acenaphthene fraction
Ammonium hydrogen sulfide
Anthophyllite
Benzene
Carbon tetrachloride
Creosote
Crocidolite
Ethylbromoacetate
Lead hydroxycarbonate

Low temperature tar oil, alkaline; extract residues (coal), low temperature coal tar alkaline
Distillate (coal tar) naphthalene oils
2-Nitrobenzaldehyde
Pentachloroethane
Propylbromoacetate
Tri(1-aziridinyl)phosphine oxide
Monomethyl dichlorodiphenyl methane
Chloroethylene
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Actinolite
Ammonium polysulphide
Anthracene oil
Benzidine
Chloroform
Creosote oil
Bromobenzylbromotoluene
Hexachloroethane
Lead (2+)sulphate
Mercury compounds
2-Naphthylamine
4-Nitrobiphenyl
Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters

Romania

Aldrin
Binapacryl
Toxanphene (Comphechlor)
Captafol
Chlordane
Choline as sodium and potassium salts of maleic hydrazide containing more than 1 mg/kilo free hydrazide
DDT
Dicofol containing less than 78% p, p' 1 dicofol or more than 1g/kilo DDT and other compounds of DDT
Dieldrin
Dinoseb and dinoseb salt
1,2-dibromoethan (EDB)
Endrin
Ethylene dichloride
Ethylene oxide
HCH containing less than 99% gamma isomer
Heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene
Maleic hydrazide and its salts, other than choline, sodium and potassium salts
Mercury compounds
1. mercuric oxide
2. mercuric chloride
3. other inorganic mercuric compounds
4. alkyl mercury compounds
5. alkyloxyalkyl and aryl mercury compounds
Nitrofen
Quintozen containing more than 1 g/kilo HCB or more than 10 g/kilo penta-chlorine-benzene

India

Benzidine based dyes and salts

Republic of Korea

Dieldrin
Benzidine
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether
Thallium acetate
Aldrin
Endrin
Thallium nitrate
Chlordane
Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate
PBBs
PCBs
Heptachlor
Thallium sulfate
2-Naphthylamine
4-Aminobiphenyl
Methyl bromide
Carbon tetrachloride
Trialkyltin hydroxide
Arsenic pentoxide

APPENDIX II**PROPOSALS FOR INCLUSION OF SEVERELY HAZARDOUS PESTICIDE FORMULATIONS****Part A: SUMMARY OF EACH PROPOSAL OF SEVERELY HAZARDOUS PESTICIDE FORMULATION THAT HAS BEEN VERIFIED TO CONTAIN ALL INFORMATION REQUIRED BY ANNEX IV, PART I, OF THE CONVENTION**

No proposal for inclusion of severely hazardous pesticide formulations in the PIC procedure have been received by the Secretariat between 31 October 2003 and 30 April 2004, in line with Article 6, paragraph 2.

Part B: PROPOSALS OF SEVERELY HAZARDOUS PESTICIDE FORMULATIONS STILL UNDER VERIFICATION

No proposal for inclusion of severely hazardous pesticide formulations in the PIC procedure are under verification by the Secretariat, in line with Article 6, paragraph 2.

APPENDIX III

CHEMICALS CURRENTLY SUBJECT TO THE CONVENTION PIC PROCEDURE AND THE INTERIM PIC PROCEDURE

Please note, that the list below contains the 27 chemicals in Annex III of the Convention and 11 chemicals that have been included in the interim PIC procedure (marked with*).

Chemical	Relevant CAS number(s)	Category	Date of first dispatch of decision guidance document
2,4,5-T	93-76-5	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
Aldrin	309-00-2	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
Binapacryl*	485-31-4	Pesticide	1 September 1999
Captafol	2425-06-1	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
Chlordane	57-74-9	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
Chlordimeform	6164-98-3	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
DDT	50-29-3	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
Dieldrin	60-57-1	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
Dinoseb and Dinoseb Salts	88-85-7	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
DNOC and its salts (such as ammonium salt, potassium salt and sodium salt)*	534-52-1 2980-64-5 5787-96-2 2312-76-7	Pesticide	1 February 2004
EDB (1,2-dibromoethane)	106-93-4	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
Ethylene dichloride*	107-06-2	Pesticide	1 February 2001
Ethylene oxide*	75-21-8	Pesticide	1 February 2001
Fluoroacetamide	640-19-7	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
HCH (mixed isomers)	608-73-1	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
Heptachlor	76-44-8	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
Lindane (gamma-HCH)	58-89-9	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
Mercury Compounds	99-99-9	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
Monocrotophos*	6923-22-4	Pesticide	1 February 2003
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
Toxaphene (Camphechlor)*	8001-35-2	Pesticide	1 September 1999

Methamidophos (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 600 g active ingredient/l)	10265-92-6	Severely hazardous pesticide formulation	Prior to adoption of Convention
Methyl-parathion (emulsifiable concentrates (EC) with 19.5%, 40%, 50%, 60% active ingredient and dusts containing 1.5%, 2% and 3% active ingredient)	298-00-0	Severely hazardous pesticide formulation	Prior to adoption of Convention
Monocrotophos (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 600 g active ingredient/l)	6923-22-4	Severely hazardous pesticide formulation	Prior to adoption of Convention
Parathion (all formulations - aerosols, dustable powder (DP), emulsifiable concentrate (EC), granules (GR) and wettable powders (WP) - of this substance are included, except capsule suspensions (CS))	56-38-2	Severely hazardous pesticide formulation	Prior to adoption of Convention
Phosphamidon (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 1000 g active ingredient/l)	13171-21-6	Severely hazardous pesticide formulation	Prior to adoption of Convention
Dustable powder formulations containing a combination of Benomyl at or above 7%, Carbofuran at or above 10% and Thiram at or above 15%*	17804-35-2 1563-66-2 137-26-8	Severely hazardous pesticide formulation	1 February 2004
Crocidolite	12001-28-4	Industrial	Prior to adoption of Convention
Asbestos: Actinolite* Anthophyllite* Amosite* Tremolite*	77536-66-4 77536-67-5 12172-73-5 77536-68-6	Industrial	1 February 2004
Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs)	13654-09-6, 36355-01-8, 27858-07-7	Industrial	Prior to adoption of Convention
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	1336-36-3	Industrial	Prior to adoption of Convention
Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs)	61788-33-8	Industrial	Prior to adoption of Convention
Tris(2,3 dibromopropyl)phosphate	126-72-7	Industrial	Prior to adoption of Convention

APPENDIX IV

LISTING OF ALL IMPORT RESPONSES

The information in this Appendix has been arranged according to the sequence of the individual chemicals as they are listed in Appendix III of this Circular. For each chemical there are two tabular summaries:

- **Part 1** is a list of all of the complete import responses received from Parties and Participating States by the Secretariat as of 30 April 2004. The responses listed relate to the category or categories specified for each chemical in Appendix III of this Circular. The date on which the import response was first published in a PIC Circular is also indicated.
- **Part 2** is a list of those Parties and Participating States which have failed to provide a response regarding future import of the chemical within 9 months of the date of dispatch of the decision guidance document. It also includes the date on which the Secretariat first informed each individual Party or Participating States, through publication in the PIC Circular, that they had failed to transmit a response.

2,4,5-t.....	88
Aldrin.....	96
Binapacryl.....	104
Captafol.....	111
Chlordane.....	119
Chlordimeform.....	127
Chlorobenzilate.....	135
DDT.....	143
Dieldrin.....	151
Dinoseb and dinoseb salts.....	159
Dnoc and its salts (such as ammonium salt, potassium salt and sodium salt).....	167
Edb (1,2-dibromoethane).....	168
Ethylene dichloride.....	176
Ethylene oxide.....	182
Fluoroacetamide.....	188
Hch (mixed isomers).....	196
Heptachlor.....	204
Hexachlorobenzene.....	212
Lindane (gamma-hch).....	220
Mercury compounds.....	229
Monocrotophos.....	237
Pentachlorophenol.....	242
Toxaphene (camphechlor).....	252
Methamidophos (soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 600 g active ingredient/l).....	260
Methyl-parathion (emulsifiable concentrates (ec) with 19.5%, 40%, 50%, 60% active ingredient and dusts containing 1.5%, 2% and 3% active ingredient).....	268
Monocrotophos (soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 600 g active ingredient/l).....	275
Parathion (all formulations - aerosols, dustable powder (dp), emulsifiable concentrate (ec), granules (gr) and wettable powders (wp) - of this substance are included, except capsule suspensions (cs)).....	283
Phosphamidon (soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 1000 g active ingredient/l).....	290
Crocidolite.....	297
Polybrominated biphenyls (pbbs).....	305
Polychlorinated biphenyls (pcbs).....	313
Polychlorinated terphenyls (pcts).....	321
Tris(2,3 dibromopropyl)phosphate.....	329

Listing of all import responses

2,4,5-T

CAS: 93-76-5

Angola	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Argentina	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Prohibited for use in agriculture are explicitly those products formulated on the basis of butyl ester of 2,4,5-T Legislative or administrative measures: Decree No.2121/90 Published on the Congressional Record October 16,1990. Prohibits: importation, manufacturing, processing, commercialisation and use of agriculture applications products, on the basis of butyl ester of 2,4,5-T	Published: 12/2002	consent under conditions
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Brazil	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Import allowed only for pesticide use, as a technical product (active ingredient) as well as formulations based on the active ingredient, registered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Resupply, after joint evaluation of agronomical efficacy, human toxicology and ecotoxicology by the Agricultural, Health and Environmental sectors respectively. Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 98.816 of 11 January 1990.	Published: 06/2001	consent under conditions
Burundi	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Chad	Interim decision on import Remarks: Final decision pending passage of pesticide control decree.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Chile	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Through the Resolution No. 2179 of 17 July 1998, it was decided to prohibit to import, to manufacture, to sell, to distribute, and to use 2,4,5-T in agriculture.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
China	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Colombia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: ICA resolution 749/79 cancels the registration of herbicides based on 2,4,5-T and 2,4,5-TP.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Banned by the "Decreto Ejecutivo No. 17486 MAG-S".	Published: 06/1999	no consent

Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to import, locally produce, place on the market, sell or use this product in order to protect human health and the environment. The product has not been registered since 1998.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Cyprus	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned as a pesticide. Pest Control Products Board decision October 1979.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Czech Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The substance is not registered for use in plant protection preparations. Import of the substance is banned by the ACT No. 147/1996 Code on phytosanitary care and amending some other Acts, as last amended, and by its implementing Decree No. 91/2002 Code. The import of the substance for research purpose is permitted.	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2000	no consent
Estonia	Final decision on import Remarks: Compound has not been submitted for registration.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
European Community <i>Member States: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to use or place on the market all plant products containing 2,4,5-T. The chemical was excluded from Annex I to Council Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and authorizations for plant protection products thus have to be with drawn by 25 July 2003 (Commission Regulation 2076/2002 of 20 November 2002 (OJ L 319, 23.11.2002, p.3) extending the time period referred to in Article 8(2) of Council Directive 91/414/EEC and concerning the non-inclusion of certain active substances in Annex I to that Directive and the withdrawal of authorizations for plant protection products containing these substances.	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Gabon	Interim decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial decrees have been introduced for the application of Law 7/77 to regulate the import, trade and use of various phytopharmaceutical products. Need more time to reach final decision.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Gambia	Final decision on import Remarks: It has been placed on the list of banned pesticides.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Ghana	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticide Control and Management Act, 1996 (Act 528)	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Honduras	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Banned in May 1991 due to problems of contamination and health effects.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Hungary	Final decision on import Remarks: Withdrawal documents of Ministry of Agriculture: 9032/1992, 28027/1971, 10254/1971. Reason for withdrawal: the unacceptable toxic effect of the active substances.	Published: 01/1998	no consent

India	Final decision on import Remarks: Refused registration due to its extremely hazardous nature and difficulties involved in the availability of impurity-free material.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Indonesia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Production, use, import are prohibited based on Resolution of 6 May 1975, under "The Pesticides Control Act" 1968.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Iraq	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Jamaica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Japan	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Registration with the Ministry of Health and Welfare or Prefectural Governor as an importer required. For uses other than agricultural chemical, notification to the Minister of International Trade and Industry and the Minister of Health and Welfare required. Registration with the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries required for sale as an agricultural chemical. Remarks: A final decision regarding import will be taken only when the chemical is examined as a new chemical after the first notification.	Published: 12/1999	consent under conditions
Jordan	Final decision on import Remarks: The decision was taken by the Pesticide registration committee due to the information received from the PIC.	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kenya	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Other pesticides available for similar use.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: The substance has never been registered in Korea.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kuwait	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Latvia	Final decision on import Remarks: Compound has not been submitted for registration.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial decision # 94/1 Dated 20/05/1998	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Liberia	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Madagascar	Interim decision on import Remarks: No request for registration. Use practically abandoned. Need more time to reach final decision.	Published: 01/1998	no consent

Malaysia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Import and manufacture of all pesticides is controlled under the Pesticides Act 1974 through a registration scheme. The Act is implemented by the Pesticides Board of Malaysia. 2,4,5-T is not registered under the above Act. This means that it cannot be imported, manufactured, sold and used in the country.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Malta	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Mexico	Final decision on import Remarks: Import of this product is banned. Product classified as "Use Banned."	Published: 01/1998	no consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import Remarks: The last 2,4,5-T-based pesticide registration was withdrawn (at the manufacturer's request) in 1990. No import or sale permitted.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Niger	Interim decision on import Remarks: Not registered. This product not used in Niger. A final decision will be taken in 1998.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Nigeria	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Norway	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decision 27/73 of 26 Feb 1973.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Oman	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations. - Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Pakistan	Interim decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Agricultural Pesticide Ordinance 1971. Agricultural Pesticide Rules 1971.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Panama	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Prohibited for use in agriculture.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Paraguay	Interim decision on import Remarks: There are no laws that prohibit the use of this product in the country.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Peru	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Philippines	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Rwanda	Final decision on import Remarks: All uses are forbidden in the country. Product never registered	Published: 12/2002	no consent
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent

Singapore	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: A hazardous Substance License is required for the import of the chemical. Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is controlled as a Hazardous Substance under the Environment Pollution Control Act (EPCA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale of the chemical.	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
Slovakia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Act No 285 of 20 November 1995 of the National Council of Slovak Republic on phytosanitary care and list of registered pesticides.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Slovenia	Final decision on import Remarks: Prohibited for plant protection use. Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	consent
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: National legislative and administrative measures - Final regulation to import prohibition effective since 17 September 1984 by Pesticide Formulary Committee (presently PeTAC) of 13/1984.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Pesticides and Plant Protection Materials Act, 1994; the National Council for Pesticides. Not registered.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Suriname	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette).	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import Remarks: Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances, Annex 3.1: Manufacture, supply, import and use of the substance and products containing the substance are prohibited.	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Tanzania, United Republic of	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Permitted only for total weed clearance on roads.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Thailand	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 2,4,5-T was banned according to notification of Ministry of Industry issued under the Hazardous Substance Act B.E.2535 (1992) which has been effective since 2 May 1995.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Togo	Interim decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Law 96-007/PR of 3 July 1996 concerning plant protection in Togo.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Trinidad and Tobago	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Banned according to notice No 1 of 1994 of the Ministry of Trade and Industry issued under section 10 of the Trade ordinance No 19 of 1958: Negative list which has been effective since January 28, 1994.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Turkey	Final decision on import Remarks: Banned by Ministry of Agriculture in 1978.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Uganda	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered	Published: 06/1999	no consent

United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Uruguay	Interim decision on import Remarks: Presently product is not registered, imported, manufactured or formulated. By December 1997 final decision on product registration, importation, formulation, fabrication and use will be taken.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Vanuatu	Interim decision on import Remarks: These chemicals are currently not registered nor approved under the national legislative act (Pesticide Control Act No. 11 of 1993).	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Viet Nam	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Zimbabwe	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties¹ and the Participating States² of each case, through the PIC Circular

2,4,5-T

CAS: 93-76-5

Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date	Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date
Albania	06/1999	Kiribati	06/2003
Algeria	06/1999	Korea, Democratic People's	12/2000
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Republic of	
Bahamas	06/1999	Kyrgyzstan	06/2004
Bahrain	06/1999	Lesotho	06/1999
Bangladesh	06/1999	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
Barbados	06/1999	Liechtenstein	06/1999
Belize	06/1999	Lithuania	06/1999
Benin	06/2004	Malawi	06/1999
Bhutan	06/1999	Mali	06/2004
Bolivia	06/2004	Marshall Islands	06/2004
Botswana	06/1999	Mauritania	06/1999
Bulgaria	06/2004	Moldova, Republic of	06/1999
Burkina Faso	06/2004	Mongolia	06/2004
Cambodia	06/2002	Morocco	06/1999
Cameroon	06/2004	Mozambique	06/1999
Cape Verde	06/1999	Myanmar	06/1999
Central African Republic	06/1999	Namibia	12/2000
Comoros	06/1999	Nepal	06/1999
Congo, Democratic Republic	06/1999	Nicaragua	06/1999
of the		Papua New Guinea	06/1999
Congo, Republic of the	06/1999	Qatar	06/1999
Cook Islands	06/1999	Romania	06/2004
Dominica	06/1999	Russian Federation	06/1999
Dominican Republic	06/1999	Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999
Egypt	06/1999	Saint Lucia	06/1999
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004	Saint Vincent and the	06/1999
Ethiopia	06/2004	Grenadines	
Fiji	06/1999	Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Georgia	06/1999	Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Grenada	06/1999	Senegal	06/2004
Guatemala	06/1999	Sierra Leone	06/1999
Guinea	06/2004	Solomon Islands	06/1999
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000	South Africa	06/2004
Haiti	06/1999	Swaziland	06/2001
Holy See	06/2001	Tajikistan	06/1999
Iceland	06/1999	Tonga	06/1999
Israel	06/1999	Tunisia	06/1999
		Ukraine	06/2004

Party¹ and Participating State²	Date
United States of America	06/1999
Uzbekistan	06/1999
Venezuela	06/1999
Yemen	06/2001
Zambia	06/1999

Listing of all import responses

Aldrin			
CAS: 309-00-2			
Angola	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Argentina	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree No.2121/90 Published on the Congressional Record October 16,1990. Prohibits: importation, manufacturing, processing, commercialisation and use of agriculture applications products, on the basis of Aldrin (active ingredient)	Published: 12/2002	no consent
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Bahrain	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Bangladesh	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Barbados	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Belize	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Benin	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Bhutan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Bolivia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Brazil	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Production, import, trade and use are restricted as wood preservative in the country, with the condition of a previous registration by the Federal body of Environment, after a evaluation of the toxicological and ecotoxicological aspects both by the health and the environmental sectors, respectively. Not allowed for use in public health campaigns nor for domestic products. Agricultural use is prohibited. Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 4.797, of 20 October 1965 and "Portaria Interministerial" No. 292 of 28 April 1989. "Portaria" No. 329 of 2 September 1985 and "Portaria" No. 11 of 8 January 1998.	Published: 06/2001	consent under conditions
Bulgaria	Final decision on import Remarks: Use forbidden since 1969.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Burkina Faso	Interim decision on import Remarks: Need more time.	Published: 07/1993	no consent

Burundi	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Its high toxicity, its bio accumulation and persistence in the environment led to it being prohibited. It is prohibited to import, to place on the market or use Aldrine as an agricultural pesticide by Ministerial Decree n 710/838 of 29/10/2001 under n 2001-01-P001.	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Cameroon	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Cape Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Central African Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Chad	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Chile	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution SAG No. 2003 of 22/11/1988.	Published: 07/1995	no consent
China	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Colombia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Importation, production and use prohibited by Decree 305 of 1988 and Resolution 10255 of 1993.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Congo, Republic of the	Interim decision on import Remarks: Need more time.	Published: 07/1993	consent
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Banned by the "Decreto Ejecutivo No. 18346-MAG-S-TSS".	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to import, locally produce, place on the market, sell or use the product in order to protect human health and the environment. The product has not been registered since 1998.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Cyprus	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent

Czech Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Import of the substance is banned by the Act No. 147/1996 Code, on phytosanitary care and its implementing Decree No. 84/1997 Code, as last amended. The import of the substance for research purposes is permitted.	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Dominica	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Ethiopia	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Permit from Ministry of Agriculture. Remarks: Use as termiticide only. Legislation pending.	Published: 07/1994	consent under conditions
European Community <i>Member States: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: For uses other than plant protection written authorization is required for import into Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Netherlands and Spain. Decision: Prohibit for plant protection use.	Published: 07/1995	Prohibit for plant protection use.
Fiji	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Gabon	Interim decision on import Remarks: additional time is needed for a final decision	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Gambia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Ghana	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticide Control and Management Act, 1996 (Act 528)	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Guatemala	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Guinea	Interim decision on import Remarks: Legislation to be implemented.	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Hungary	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Iceland	Final decision on import Decision: Prohibit for plant protection use.	Published: 07/1993	Prohibit for plant protection use.

India	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Indonesia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - The use, production and import are prohibited. Based on the Resolution of 11 July 1976, under "The Pesticides Control Act" 1968. For emergency cases: permission from Ministry of Agriculture.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Iraq	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Jamaica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Japan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Registration with the Minister of Health and Welfare or Prefectural Governor as an importer required. For uses other than agricultural chemical, permission from the Minister of International Trade and Industry are required. However, so far no permission has been granted. Registration with the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries required for sale as an agricultural chemical. Restriction on sale for agricultural use. Legislative or administrative measures: Decision is based on the "Law concerning the Examination and Regulation on Manufacture, etc. of Chemical Substances", the "Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law" and the "Agriculture Chemicals Regulation Law". Currently not registered.	Published: 12/1999	consent under conditions
Jordan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Kenya	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: Banned because of residue in 1972.	Published: 01/1997	no consent
Kuwait	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Decree No. 95/1995.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 27 June 2001 No. 376 on measures to protect the environment and health of the population from adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Liberia	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent

Liechtenstein	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Madagascar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree N. 6225/93 of 30 November 1993. Use of all aldrin-based products discontinued.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Malaysia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Import and manufacture of all pesticides are controlled under the Pesticides Act 1974 through a registration scheme and the Act is implemented by the Pesticides Board of Malaysia. No aldrin is permitted to be imported, manufactured, sold or used in the country except for purposes of research or education, where certain conditions apply. Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 1994	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Malta	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Mexico	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Mongolia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not included in the approved list for pesticides 1994-2000.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Morocco	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Mozambique	Final decision on import Remarks: Import, production and use banned.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Nepal	Interim decision on import Remarks: Need more time.	Published: 07/1993	consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Nicaragua	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Niger	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Nigeria	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Norway	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Oman	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations. - Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Pakistan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent

Panama	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Paraguay	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Peru	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Philippines	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Qatar	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Rwanda	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Saint Lucia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Singapore	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Import for re-export purposes only. A hazardous Substance License is required for the import of the chemical. Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is controlled as a Hazardous Substance under the Environment Pollution Control Act (EPCA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale of the chemical. The chemical is banned for local use since 1985.	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
Slovakia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. All uses banned.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Slovenia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Written approval by Registrar. Remarks: Agricultural use restricted to control in coconut nurseries. Alternative for chlordane and dieldrin as structural termiticide.	Published: 07/1994	consent under conditions
Sudan	Final decision on import Remarks: Restricted for control of termites.	Published: 07/1993	consent
Suriname	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette)	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Tanzania, United Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: For emergency cases in limited amounts.	Published: 07/1993	consent

Thailand	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Aldrin has been banned according to notification of Ministry of industry issued under the Hazardous Substances Act B.E. 2535 (1992) which has been effective since 2 May 1995.	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Togo	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Trinidad and Tobago	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Banned according to notice No 1 of 1994 of the Ministry of Trade and Industry issued under section 10 of the Trade ordinance No 19 of 1958: Negative list which has been effective since January 28, 1994.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Turkey	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1997	no consent
Uganda	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Uruguay	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Vanuatu	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: These chemicals are currently not registered nor approved under the national legislative act (Pesticide Control Act No. 11 of 1993).	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Venezuela	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Permission from Ministry of Health or Agriculture. Remarks: Vector control in public health; limited uses permitted by Ministry of Agriculture.	Published: 07/1994	consent under conditions
Viet Nam	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Zambia	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: restricted use Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration.	Published: 12/1999	consent under conditions
Zimbabwe	Final decision on import Remarks: Use as termaticide only. Importation not permitted for agricultural purposes.	Published: 07/1998	consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties and the Participating States of each case, through the PIC Circular

Aldrin

CAS: 309-00-2

Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date	Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date
Albania	06/1999	Sierra Leone	06/1999
Algeria	06/1999	Solomon Islands	06/1999
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	South Africa	06/2004
Bahamas	06/1999	Swaziland	06/2001
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/1999	Tajikistan	06/1999
Botswana	06/1999	Tonga	06/1999
Cambodia	06/2002	Tunisia	06/1999
Comoros	06/1999	Ukraine	06/2004
Egypt	06/1999	United States of America	06/1999
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004	Uzbekistan	06/1999
Estonia	06/1999	Yemen	06/2001
Georgia	06/1999		
Grenada	06/1999		
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000		
Haiti	06/1999		
Holy See	06/2001		
Israel	06/1999		
Kiribati	06/2003		
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	12/2000		
Kyrgyzstan	06/2004		
Latvia	06/2004		
Lesotho	06/1999		
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004		
Lithuania	06/1999		
Malawi	06/1999		
Mali	06/2004		
Marshall Islands	06/2004		
Mauritania	06/1999		
Moldova, Republic of	06/1999		
Myanmar	06/1999		
Namibia	12/2000		
Papua New Guinea	06/1999		
Romania	06/2004		
Russian Federation	06/1999		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999		
Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999		
Saudi Arabia	06/2004		
Senegal	06/2004		

Listing of all import responses

Binapacryl

CAS: 485-31-4

Argentina	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The Decree 3489/1958 established that all products determined for treatment and control of enemies of animals and plants cultivated or used, which are commercialized in the country, has to be registered in the National Register of Plant Therapy. The resolution SAGPy A No.; 350/99 established the registration requirements for phytosanitary products in the Republic of Argentine. Remarks: Product not commercialized in Argentine.	Published: 12/2002	consent under conditions
Australia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Brazil	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Import permitted only for use as a pesticide, for technical material as well as formulations based on technical material, registered with by the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement, after a joint evaluation agronomic efficiency human toxicology and ecotoxicology by the Agricultural, Health and Environmental sectors, respectively. Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 98.816 of 11 January 1990.	Published: 12/2001	consent under conditions
Bulgaria	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Binapacryl is listed in Annex I to Regulation (BG) on import and export of certain dangerous substances, preparations and products (CM Decree N° 129 of 01.07.2002, SG 66 of 09.07.2002, p. 7) as banned for use as a plant protection product. The placing on the market and public use of the substances and preparations containing binapacryl in concentrations equal or greater than those prescribed by Regulation (BG) on classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous chemical substances, preparations and products (CM Decree N° 316 of 20.12.2002, SG 5 of 17.01.2003), are prohibited by Regulation (BG) on bans and restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and products (CM Decree N° 130 of 01.07.2002, SG 69 of 17.07.2002).	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Burundi	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Due to its harmful effects on human and animal health, the use of Binapacryl as a pesticide for agricultural purposes has been prohibited in Burundi by Ministerial Ordinance N. 710/405 of 24th March 2003 under N 2003-08-P001.	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Canada	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical not registered for pest control in Canada.	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Chile	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - This action is based on the absence, for this chemical substance, of the authorization as a pesticide in agriculture, without which it is not allowed to import, manufacture, distribute, sell or use this substance in Chile. To obtain this authorization, it is necessary to follow strict national regulations that reflect many procedures and information needed to obtain the permission.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	Final decision on import Remarks: The Framework Act is being drawn up. Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to use and import the chemical.	Published: 12/2003	no consent

Costa Rica	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2000	no consent
	Remarks: This product has never been registered in Costa Rica.		
Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2004	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to use or place on the market all plant products containing Binapacryl as an active substance in the whole territory of the Côte d'Ivoire. The product is highly toxic for humans and the environment.		
Cyprus	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2000	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Decision is based on the Pest Control Products Law of 1993, N1 (I) / 93. Decision of the Pest Control Products Board, dated 12/12/1987.		
Czech Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Import of the substance is banned by the Act No. 147/1996 Code, on phytosanitary care and its implementing Decree No. 84/1997 Code, as last amended. The import of the substance for research purposes is permitted.		
Ecuador	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Convene meeting of the National Technical Committee of Pesticides and Veterinarian Products for the analysis of the technical information on the product. Issed by the "Servicio Ecuatoriano de Sanidad Agropecuaria".		
European Community	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Legislative or administrative measures: Binapacryl is listed in Annex I of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2455/92 of 23 July 1992 concerning the export and import of certain dangerous chemicals (OJ L 251 of 29.08.1992, p. 13) as banned for use as a plant protection product. It is prohibited to use or place on the market all plant protection products containing binapacryl as an active ingredient according to Council Directive 79/117/EEC of 21 December 1978 prohibiting the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances (OJ L 33 of 8/2/79, p. 36) as amended by Directive 90/533/EEC of 15/10/90 (OJ L 296 of 27/10/90, p.63). Binapacryl is classified under Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances (OJ L 196 of 16.8.1967, p. 1) as: Repr. Cat. 2; R 61 (Reproductive toxicity in category 2; May cause harm to the unborn child.) - Xn; R 21/22 (Harmful in contact with skin and if swallowed.)		
Gambia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: The decision is based on the Acting under the Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticide Control and Management Act 1994, the Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticide Management Board came up with the conclusions.		
Jamaica	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2000	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: The Pesticides Act, 1975 allows importation of registered pesticides only. This pesticide is not registered nor has any application for registration been received.		
Japan	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2000	consent under conditions
	Conditions for Import: Registration with the Minister of Health and Welfare or Prefectural Governor as an importer required. For uses other than agricultural chemical, notification to the Minister of International Trade and Industry and the Minister of Health and Welfare is required. Registration with the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries required for sale as an agricultural chemical. Remarks: Currently not registered. A final decision regarding import will be taken only when the chemical is examined as a new chemical after the first notification.		
Jordan	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
	Remarks: The decision was taken by the Pesticide registration committee due to the information received from the PIC.		

Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: Withdrawn in 1990 because of residue. Legislative or administrative measures: All registration of Binapacryl withdrawn by Agrochemical Management Act in 1990. The import of the chemical was prohibited from all sources by RDA Notification No. 2004-11 (11 Feb. 2004).	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial decision # 94/1 Dated 20/05/1998	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Liberia	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Malaysia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Import and manufacture of all pesticides are controlled under the Pesticides Act 1974 through a registration scheme and the Act is implemented by the Pesticides Board of Malaysia. No binapacryl is permitted to be imported, manufactured, sold or used in the country except for purposes of research or education, where certain conditions apply.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Morocco	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The product has been removed from the list of products authorized in Morocco since enforcement of Act 42-95 on the control and the organization of the marketing of pesticide products. In particular, its provisions establish the principle of a new authorization for products which were authorized more than 10 years ago.	Published: 06/2003	no consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The decision is based on the Pesticides Act 1979 (under which only registered pesticides can be imported or sold). Registrations of pesticides containing Binapacryl were withdrawn by the registrant 1st September 1986. No manufacture, import or sale of pesticides are permitted unless they are registered under the Pesticides Act 1979. No binapacryl - based pesticides currently registered.	Published: 06/2000	no consent
Niger	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Nigeria	Final decision on import Remarks: Legislative or administrative measures – Decree 58 of (1988) as amended by decree 59 of (1992) S.I.9 National Environmental Protection Regulations (1991).	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Norway	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Plant protection products Act and Regulations relating to plant protection products.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Oman	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations. - Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.	Published: 06/2004	no consent

Peru	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The decision is based on the "Resolución Jefatural N° 014 - 2000 - AG - SENASA", of 28 January 2000.	Published: 06/2000	no consent
Rwanda	Final decision on import Remarks: All uses are forbidden in the country. Product never registered	Published: 12/2002	no consent
Samoa	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Pesticides Regulations 1990 and decision of the Pesticide Technical Committee (PTC) on 20 April 2000.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Singapore	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: A hazardous Substance License is required for the import of the chemical. Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is controlled as a Hazardous Substance under the Environment Pollution Control Act (EPCA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale of the chemical.	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
Slovakia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Decree No. 33/1999 on Plant Protection Products of Ministry of Agriculture of Slovak Republic.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Slovenia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Order on prohibition, restriction or use of phytopharmaceutical products, which contain specific active ingredients (O.J. 105/01).	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Formal declaration of prohibition of this pesticide was issued on 29 March 2001 (Pesticide Technical and Advisory Committee 15/2001).	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - The Pesticides and Plant Protection Materials Act of 1994. The decision of "No consent for import of binapacryl" was taken by The Pesticides Council as its periodical meeting No. 499, in the 21st of December, 1999.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: No products or formulations containing Binapacryl are authorized by the competent authority. For authorized products and uses see Index of Plant Protection Products, which is re-edited each year. Only formulated products and their specific uses are authorized for plant treatment, not active ingredients as such. Only products that are adequately effective and have no substantial adverse effects on users, consumers of food or the environment are authorized. Permanent re-evaluation of the authorization is part of the Swiss registration scheme; adaptations are possible any time.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Tanzania, United Republic of	Interim decision on import Remarks: The chemical will be forwarded to the National PIC Committee for consideration. Recommendations will be discussed by the Pesticides Approval and Registration Technical Committee. No application for registration of this chemical has ever been submitted.	Published: 06/2000	consent
Thailand	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decision made by the Toxic Substance Controlling Board, effective by February 1991, which has been replaced by decision made by the Hazardous Substances Board, effective by 2 May 1995.	Published: 06/2000	no consent

Trinidad and Tobago	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Act, 1979 allows importation of registered pesticides only. No permission will be granted to import into Trinidad and Tobago.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Turkey	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Uruguay	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: There is no legislative or administrative measure to prohibit the use of binapacryl. Binapacryl is not registered in the country and therefore can not be imported for supply according to the decree 149/977. It was withdrawn voluntarily by the manufacturer. There is no registration in force.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Viet Nam	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decision No 165/1999/QD-BNN-BVTV dated 13th January 1999, issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD). Not registered.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Zimbabwe	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties and the Participating States of each case, through the PIC Circular

Binapacryl

CAS: 485-31-4

Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date	Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date
Albania	06/2000	Ghana	06/2000
Algeria	06/2000	Grenada	06/2000
Angola	06/2000	Guatemala	06/2000
Antigua and Barbuda	06/2000	Guinea	06/2000
Armenia	06/2000	Guinea-Bissau	12/2000
Bahamas	06/2000	Haiti	06/2000
Bahrain	06/2000	Holy See	06/2001
Bangladesh	06/2000	Honduras	06/2000
Barbados	06/2000	Hungary	06/2000
Belize	06/2000	Iceland	06/2000
Benin	06/2000	India	06/2000
Bhutan	06/2000	Indonesia	06/2000
Bolivia	06/2000	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	06/2000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/2000	Iraq	06/2000
Botswana	06/2000	Israel	06/2000
Burkina Faso	06/2000	Kazakhstan	06/2000
Cambodia	06/2002	Kenya	06/2000
Cameroon	06/2000	Kiribati	06/2003
Cape Verde	06/2000	Korea, Democratic People's	12/2000
Central African Republic	06/2000	Republic of	
Chad	06/2000	Kyrgyzstan	12/2003
China	06/2000	Kuwait	06/2000
Colombia	06/2000	Latvia	06/2000
Comoros	06/2000	Lesotho	06/2000
Congo, Republic of the	06/2000	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2000
Cook Islands	06/2000	Liechtenstein	06/2000
Cuba	06/2000	Lithuania	06/2000
Dominica	06/2000	Madagascar	06/2000
Dominican Republic	06/2000	Malawi	06/2000
Egypt	06/2000	Malta	06/2000
El Salvador	06/2000	Mali	06/2000
Estonia	06/2000	Mauritania	06/2000
Ethiopia	06/2000	Mexico	06/2000
Fiji	06/2000	Moldova, Republic of	06/2000
Gabon	06/2000	Mongolia	06/2000
Georgia	06/2000	Mozambique	06/2000
		Myanmar	06/2000
		Namibia	12/2000
		Nepal	06/2000

Party¹ and Participating State²	Date
Nicaragua	06/2000
Pakistan	06/2000
Panama	06/2000
Papua New Guinea	06/2000
Paraguay	06/2000
Philippines	06/2000
Qatar	06/2000
Romania	06/2000
Russian Federation	06/2000
Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/2000
Saint Lucia	06/2000
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2000
Sao Tome and Principe	06/2000
Saudi Arabia	06/2000
Senegal	06/2000
Sierra Leone	06/2000
Solomon Islands	06/2000
South Africa	06/2000
Suriname	06/2000
Swaziland	06/2001
Syrian Arab Republic	06/2000
Tajikistan	06/2000
Togo	06/2000
Tonga	06/2000
Tunisia	06/2000
Uganda	06/2000
Ukraine	06/2000
United Arab Emirates	06/2000
United States of America	06/2000
Uzbekistan	06/2000
Vanuatu	06/2000
Venezuela	06/2000
Yemen	06/2001
Zambia	06/2000

Listing of all import responses

Captafol			
CAS: 2425-06-1			
Angola	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Argentina	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree No.2121/90 Published on the Congressional Record October 16,1990. Prohibits: importation, manufacturing, processing, commercialisation and use of agriculture applications products, on the basis of Captafol (active ingredient)	Published: 12/2002	no consent
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Brazil	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Production, import, trade and use are restricted as wood preservative in the country, with the condition of a previous registration by the Federal body of Environment, after a evaluation of the toxicological and ecotoxicological aspects both by the health and the environmental sectors, respectively. Not allowed for use in public health campaigns nor for domestic products. Agricultural use is prohibited. Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 4.797, of 20 October 1965 and "Portaria Interministerial" No. 292 of 28 April 1989. "Portaria No30" of 14 October 1987of the National Secretariat for Sanitary Surveillance. "Portaria No.4" of 19 February 1987 of the National Secretariat for Sanitary Surveillance.	Published: 06/2001	consent under conditions
Bulgaria	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Captafol is listed in Annex I to Regulation (BG) on import and export of certain dangerous substances, preparations and products (CM Decree N° 129 of 01.07.2002, SG 66 of 09.07.2002, p. 7) as banned for use as a plant protection product. It is prohibited to use and place on the market all plant protection products containing captafol according to the provisions of Article 15 of the Law on plant protection (SG 91 of 10.10.1997, amended SG 90 of 15.10.1999, amended SG 96 of 09.11.2001).	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Burundi	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Chad	Interim decision on import Remarks: Final decision pending passage of pesticide control decree.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Chile	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This action is based on the absence, for this chemical substance, of the authorization as a pesticide in agriculture, without which it is not allowed to import, manufacture, distribute, sell or use this substance in Chile. To obtain this authorization, it is necessary to follow strict national regulations that reflect many procedures and information needed to obtain the permission.	Published: 01/1998	no consent

China	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Colombia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: ICA Resolution 5053/89 prohibits the importation and sale of this product.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Banned by the "Decreto Ejecutivo No. 19260-MAG".	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Captafol has not been registered since 2000. It is therefore prohibited to import, sell or use this product in the whole of the Côte d'Ivoire in order to protect human health and the environment.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Cyprus	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned as agricultural pesticide. Pest Control Products Board decision 31/3/1989.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Czech Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Import of the substance is banned by the Act No. 147/1996 Code, on phytosanitary care and its implementing Decree No. 84/1997 Code, as last amended.	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Ecuador	Interim decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Communicate to physical or legal bodies which activity is manufacture, formulation, import and sale on the measure to be adopted. Issued by the "Servicio Ecuatoriano de Sanidad Agropecuaria".	Published: 06/2001	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: "R/ Decreto ejecutivo No. 151, del 28 de junio de 2000".	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Estonia	Final decision on import Remarks: Compound has not been submitted for registration.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
European Community <i>Member States: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Captafol is listed in Annex I of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2455/92 of 23 July 1992 concerning the export and import of certain dangerous chemicals as banned for use as a plant protection product. It is prohibited to use or place on the market all plant protection products containing captafol as an active ingredient according to Council Directive 79/117/EEC of 21 December 1978 prohibiting the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances (OJ L 230 of 8.2.1979, p. 36) as amended by Directive 90/533/EEC of 15/10/90 (OJ L 296 of 27/10/90, p. 63). Captafol is classified under Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances (OJ L 196 of 16.8.1967, p. 1) as: Carc. Cat. 2; R 45 (Carcinogen in category 2; May cause cancer.) - R 43 (May cause sensitization by skin contact.) - N; R 50/53 (Dangerous to the environment; Very Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment).	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Gabon	Interim decision on import Remarks: Ministerial decrees have been introduced for the application of Law 7/77 to regulate the import, trade and use of various phytopharmaceutical products. Need more time to reach final decision.	Published: 01/1998	no consent

Gambia	Final decision on import Remarks: It has never been registered.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Honduras	Interim decision on import Remarks: Additional time is needed to reach a final decision. No longer imported. Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published: 01/1998	Response did not address Importation
Hungary	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Withdrawal documents of Ministry of Agriculture: 22984/1984; 22983/1984; 22792/1984. Reason for withdrawal: the unacceptable toxic effect of the active substances.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
India	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply. Remarks: Captafol shall be used only as a seed dresser. Use as foliar spray is banned.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Indonesia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Iraq	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Jamaica	Interim decision on import Remarks: Not registered. No application for registration has been received.	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Japan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Registration with the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries required for sale as an agricultural chemical. Legislative or administrative measures: Decision is based on the "Agriculture Chemicals Regulation Law". Registration for agricultural use made invalid.	Published: 12/1999	consent under conditions
Jordan	Final decision on import Remarks: The decision was taken by the Pesticide registration committee due to the information received from the PIC.	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kenya	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Other pesticides available for similar use.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: Banned in 1993 because of carcinogenicity.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kuwait	Final decision on import Remarks: Decree No. 95/1995.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Latvia	Final decision on import Remarks: Compound has not been submitted for registration.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial decision # 94/1 Dated 20/05/1998	Published: 12/2003	no consent

Liberia	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Madagascar	Interim decision on import Remarks: No request for registration. Use practically abandoned. Need more time to reach final decision.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Malaysia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Import and manufacture of all pesticides are controlled under the Pesticides Act 1974 through a registration scheme and the Act is implemented by the Pesticides Board of Malaysia. No captafol is permitted to be imported, manufactured, sold or used in the country except for purposes of research or education, where certain conditions apply. Entry into force of the final regulatory action: 1997	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Malta	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Mexico	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
New Zealand	Final decision on import Remarks: All captafol-based pesticides intended for use on food crops de-registered in 1990 and last non-food product (tree wound dressing) withdrawn at manufacturer's request in 1995 and no import or sale permitted.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Niger	Interim decision on import Remarks: Not registered. A final decision will be taken in 1998.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Nigeria	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Chemical is under severe restriction to be used only in seed dressing. Importation allowed only by permit from FEPA and NAFDAC pending phase-out.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Norway	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decision 23/81 of 31 March 1981.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Oman	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations. - Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Pakistan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Agricultural Pesticide Ordinance 1971. Agricultural Pesticide Rules 1971.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Panama	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Paraguay	Interim decision on import Remarks: Requests technical assistance to reach final decision.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Peru	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Philippines	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent

Rwanda	Final decision on import Remarks: All uses are forbidden in the country. Product never registered.	Published: 12/2002	no consent
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Singapore	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: A hazardous Substance License is required for the import of the chemical. Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is controlled as a Hazardous Substance under the Environment Pollution Control Act (EPCA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale of the chemical.	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
Slovakia	Final decision on import Remarks: Act No 285 of November 20 1995 of the National Council of Slovak Republic on phytosanitary care and list of registered pesticides.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Slovenia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Order on prohibition, restriction or use of phytopharmaceutical products, which contain specific active ingredients (O.J. 105/01).	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Remarks: National legislative and administrative measures - Final regulation to import: prohibition effective since 26 January 1989.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Pesticides and Plant Protection Materials Act, 1994; the National Council for Pesticides. Not registered.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Suriname	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette)	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import Remarks: No products and formulations containing Captafol are authorized in the Index of Plant protection Products 1998.	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Tanzania, United Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: Product banned since 1986.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Thailand	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Captafol was banned according to notification of Ministry of Industry issued under the Hazardous Substance Act B.E.2535 (1992) which has been effective since 2 May 1995.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Togo	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: For scientific experiments. Legislative or administrative measures: Law 96-007/PR of 3 July 1996 concerning plant protection in Togo.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Trinidad and Tobago	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Act, 1979 allows importation of registered pesticides only. No permission will be granted to import into Trinidad and Tobago.	Published: 06/2001	no consent

Turkey	Final decision on import Remarks: Banned by Ministry of Agriculture in 1978.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Uganda	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered	Published: 06/1999	no consent
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Uruguay	Final decision on import Remarks: Resolution of 21 November 1990 (Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries) prohibits registration, importation and use.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Vanuatu	Interim decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: These chemicals are currently not registered nor approved under the national legislative act (Pesticide Control Act No. 11 of 1993).	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Viet Nam	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Zimbabwe	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties and the Participating States of each case, through the PIC Circular

Captafol

CAS: 2425-06-1

Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date	Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date
Albania	06/1999	Israel	06/1999
Algeria	06/1999	Kiribati	06/2003
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Korea, Democratic People's	12/2000
Bahamas	06/1999	Republic of	
Bahrain	06/1999	Kyrgyzstan	06/2004
Bangladesh	06/1999	Lesotho	06/1999
Barbados	06/1999	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
Belize	06/1999	Liechtenstein	06/1999
Benin	06/1999	Lithuania	06/1999
Bhutan	06/1999	Malawi	06/1999
Bolivia	06/1999	Mali	06/2004
Botswana	06/1999	Marshall Islands	06/2004
Burkina Faso	06/2004	Mauritania	06/1999
Cambodia	06/2002	Moldova, Republic of	06/1999
Cameroon	06/2004	Mongolia	06/2004
Cape Verde	06/1999	Morocco	06/1999
Central African Republic	06/1999	Mozambique	06/1999
Comoros	06/1999	Myanmar	06/1999
Congo, Democratic Republic	06/1999	Namibia	12/2000
of the		Nepal	06/1999
Congo, Republic of the	06/1999	Nicaragua	06/1999
Cook Islands	06/1999	Papua New Guinea	06/1999
Dominica	06/1999	Qatar	06/1999
Dominican Republic	06/1999	Romania	06/2004
Egypt	06/1999	Russian Federation	06/1999
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004	Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999
Ethiopia	06/2004	Saint Lucia	06/1999
Fiji	06/1999	Saint Vincent and the	06/1999
Georgia	06/1999	Grenadines	
Ghana	06/2004	Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Grenada	06/1999	Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Guatemala	06/1999	Senegal	06/2004
Guinea	06/2004	Sierra Leone	06/1999
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000	Solomon Islands	06/1999
Haiti	06/1999	South Africa	06/2004
Holy See	06/2001	Swaziland	06/2001
Iceland	06/1999	Tajikistan	06/1999
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	06/1999	Tonga	06/1999

Party¹ and Participating State²	Date
Tunisia	06/1999
Ukraine	06/2004
United States of America	06/1999
Uzbekistan	06/1999
Venezuela	06/1999
Yemen	06/2001
Zambia	06/1999

Listing of all import responses

Chlordane

CAS: 57-74-9

Angola	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Argentina	Final decision on import Remarks: National production for national consumption not prohibited simultaneously. Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution SAGP and A, No.513/98 published on the Congressional Record August 13, 1998. Prohibits: importation, commercialisation and phytosanitary use of Chlordane active ingredient, and all products formulated with its basis, in the Republic of Argentine.	Published: 12/2002	no consent
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Bahrain	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Bangladesh	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Restricted use on sugar cane. Remarks: This product was registered in Bangladesh. The manufacturer has withdrawn its registration.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Barbados	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Belize	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Bolivia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Brazil	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Import allowed only for pesticide use, as a technical product (active ingredient) as well as formulations based on the active ingredient, registered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Resupply, after joint evaluation of agronomical efficacy, human toxicology and ecotoxicology by the Agricultural, Health and Environmental sectors respectively. Production, import, trade and use are restricted as wood preservative in the country, with the condition of a previous registration by the Federal body of Environment, after a evaluation of the toxicological and ecotoxicological aspects both by the health and the environmental sectors, respectively. Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 4.797, of 20 October 1965 and "Portaria Interministerial" No. 292 of 28 April 1989. Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 98.816 of 11 January 1990.	Published: 06/2001	consent under conditions
Bulgaria	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Burkina Faso	Interim decision on import Remarks: Need more time. Not registered.	Published: 07/1995	no consent

Burundi	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Considering its harmful effects on human beings and the environment, the use of chlordane as a pesticide for agricultural purposes has been prohibited by Ministerial Ordinance N.710/838 of 29th October 2001. It is listed in the register of pesticides prohibited in Burundi under N. 2001-01-P005	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Cameroon	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Chad	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Chile	Final decision on import Remarks: Resolution No. 2142 of 18/10/1987.	Published: 07/1995	no consent
China	Final decision on import Remarks: Is manufactured in country.	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Colombia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Importation, production and use prohibited by Decree 305 of 1988 and Resolution 10255 of 1993. Registration cancelled.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Congo, Republic of the	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import Remarks: Legislative or administrative measures - Banned by the "Decreto Ejecutivo No. 20184-S-MAG".	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to import, locally produce, place on the market, sell or use this product in order to protect human health and the environment. The product has not been registered since 1998.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Cuba	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Small quantities less than 1 MT per year of wettable powder of 75% or other technical material for formulating in the country substances for control of ants with less than 0.75% active ingredient.	Published: 01/1995	consent under conditions
Cyprus	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Czech Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Import of the substance is banned by the Act No. 147/1996 Code, on phytosanitary care and its implementing Decree No. 84/1997 Code, as last amended. The import of the substance for research purposes is permitted.	Published: 12/2001	no consent

Dominica	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Ethiopia	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Permit from Ministry of Agriculture. Remarks: Use as termiticide only. Legislation pending.	Published: 07/1994	consent under conditions
European Community <i>Member States: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: For uses other than plant protection written authorization is required for import into Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Netherlands and Spain. Decision: Prohibit for plant protection use.	Published: 07/1995	Prohibit for plant protection use.
Finland	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Sweden	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Fiji	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Gabon	Interim decision on import Remarks: additional time is needed for a final decision	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Gambia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Ghana	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticide Control and Management Act, 1996 (Act 528)	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Guatemala	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Guinea	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Hungary	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Iceland	Final decision on import Decision: Prohibit for plant protection use.	Published: 07/1993	Prohibit for plant protection use.

India	Interim decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Indonesia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Use, production and import are banned. Based on the Resolution of 16 April 1973, under "The Pesticides Control Act" 1968. Ministry of Agriculture. Effective date: 1976.	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Iraq	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Jamaica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Japan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Registration with the Minister of Health and Welfare or Prefectural Governor as an importer required. For uses other than agricultural chemical, permission from the Minister of International Trade and Industry are required. However, so far no permission has been granted. Registration with the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries required for sale as an agricultural chemical. Remarks: Decision is based on the "Law concerning the Examination and Regulation on Manufacture, etc. of Chemical Substances", the "Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law" and the "Agriculture Chemicals Regulation Law". Currently not registered.	Published: 12/1999	consent under conditions
Jordan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Kenya	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Other pesticides available for similar use.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: Chlordane has never been registered in Korea.	Published: 01/1997	no consent
Kuwait	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered. Decree No. 95/1995.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 27 June 2001 No. 376 on measures to protect the environment and health of the population from adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Interim decision on import Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration. Approximate time needed before a final decision can be reached - one year.	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Liberia	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent

Madagascar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree N. 6225/93 of 30 November 1993. Use almost non-existent.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Malaysia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Import and manufacture of all pesticides are controlled under the Pesticides Act 1974 through a registration scheme and the Act is implemented by the Pesticides Board of Malaysia. No chlordane is permitted to be imported, manufactured, sold or used in the country except for purposes of research or education, where certain conditions apply. Entry into force of the final regulatory action: 19970	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Malta	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Mexico	Interim decision on import Remarks: Manufactured in country. Use as termiticide only.	Published: 01/1994	consent
Mongolia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not on approved list of pesticides for 1994-2000.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Morocco	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Mozambique	Final decision on import Remarks: Import, production and use banned.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Nepal	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Nicaragua	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Niger	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Nigeria	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Norway	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Oman	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Royal Decree No.46/95 Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.	Published: 12/2002	no consent
Pakistan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Panama	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Prohibited for use in agriculture.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Paraguay	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution 447/93.	Published: 07/1995	no consent

Peru	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Philippines	Interim decision on import Remarks: No additional importation allowed since December 31, 1996. Phase-out for its use by December 1998.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Qatar	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Rwanda	Final decision on import Remarks: All uses are forbidden in the country. Product never registered.	Published: 12/2002	no consent
Saint Lucia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Singapore	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Import for re-export purposes only. A hazardous Substance License is required for the import of the chemical. Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is controlled as a Hazardous Substance under the Environment Pollution Control Act (EPCA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale of the chemical. The chemical is banned for local use since 1999.	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
Slovakia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Slovenia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Remarks: National legislative and administrative measures - Final regulation to import prohibition effective since 1 January 1996.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import Remarks: Use as termiticide only.	Published: 01/1994	consent
Suriname	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette)	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Tanzania, United Republic of	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: For restricted and supervised soil use against grubs, termites, ants and crickets.	Published: 01/1995	consent under conditions
Thailand	Final decision on import Remarks: Use only for termite control in the production of sugar cane, pine apple, para rubber and oil palm.	Published: 01/1995	consent

Togo	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Trinidad and Tobago	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Act, 1979 allows importation of registered pesticides only. Application was voluntarily withdrawn by applicant. No permission will be granted to import into Trinidad and Tobago.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Turkey	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Uganda	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered	Published: 06/1999	no consent
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Uruguay	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Vanuatu	Interim decision on import Remarks: These chemicals are currently not registered nor approved under the national legislative act (Pesticide Control Act No. 11 of 1993).	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Viet Nam	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Zimbabwe	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties and the Participating States of each case, through the PIC Circular

Chlordane

CAS: 57-74-9

Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date	Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date
Albania	06/1999	Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Algeria	06/1999	Senegal	06/2004
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Sierra Leone	06/1999
Bahamas	06/1999	Solomon Islands	06/1999
Benin	06/2004	South Africa	06/2004
Bhutan	06/1999	Swaziland	06/2001
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/1999	Tajikistan	06/1999
Botswana	06/1999	Tonga	06/1999
Cambodia	06/2002	Tunisia	06/1999
Cape Verde	06/1999	Ukraine	06/2004
Central African Republic	06/1999	United States of America	06/1999
Comoros	06/1999	Uzbekistan	06/1999
Egypt	06/1999	Venezuela	06/1999
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004	Yemen	06/2001
Estonia	06/1999	Zambia	06/1999
Georgia	06/1999		
Grenada	06/1999		
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000		
Haiti	06/1999		
Holy See	06/2001		
Israel	06/1999		
Kiribati	06/2003		
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	12/2000		
Latvia	06/2004		
Lesotho	06/1999		
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004		
Lithuania	06/1999		
Malawi	06/1999		
Mali	06/2004		
Marshall Islands	06/2004		
Mauritania	06/1999		
Moldova, Republic of	06/1999		
Myanmar	06/1999		
Namibia	12/2000		
Papua New Guinea	06/1999		
Romania	06/2004		
Russian Federation	06/1999		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999		
Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999		

Listing of all import responses

Chlordimeform

CAS: 6164-98-3

Angola	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Argentina	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The Degree 3489/1958 established that all products determined for treatment and control of enemies of animals and plants cultivated or used, which are commercialized in the country, must be registered in the National Register of Plant Therapy. The Resolution SAGPy A No.; 350/99 established the registration requirements for phytosanitary products in the Republic of Argentine. Remarks: Product not commercialized in Argentine.	Published: 12/2002	consent under conditions
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import Remarks: All uses cancelled in 1988.	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Bahrain	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Bangladesh	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 01/1998	consent
Barbados	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Belize	Interim decision on import Remarks: Additional time required.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Bolivia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Brazil	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Import allowed only for pesticide use, as a technical product (active ingredient) as well as formulations based on the active ingredient, registered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Resupply, after joint evaluation of agronomical efficacy, human toxicology and ecotoxicology by the Agricultural, Health and Environmental sectors respectively. In case of wood treatment, import of the substance (active ingredient or formulations) are permitted only if registered by IBAMA, after a joint evaluation of toxicology and ecotoxicology by the health and environmental sectors. Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 4.797, of 20 October 1965 and "Portaria Interministerial" No. 292 of 28 April 1989. Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 98.816 of 11 January 1990.	Published: 06/2001	consent under conditions
Bulgaria	Final decision on import Remarks: Use forbidden since 1984.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Burkina Faso	Interim decision on import Remarks: Need more time. Not registered.	Published: 07/1995	no consent

Burundi	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2003	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: This substance is probably carcinogenic for human beings; for this reason, the Ministerial Ordinance N. 710/838 of 29th October 2001 prohibits the importation, sale, distribution and use of Chlordimeform as a pesticide for agricultural purposes. It is listed in the register of agricultural pesticides prohibited in Burundi under N. 2001-08-P001.		
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Chad	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Chile	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Through the Resolution No. 2179 of 17 July 1998, it was decided to prohibit to import, to manufacture, to sell, to distribute, and to use chlordimeform in agriculture.		
China	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Colombia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Importation, production and use prohibited by Resolution 19408 of 1987 (Ministry of Health). Registration cancelled by Resolution 47 of 1988.		
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Congo, Republic of the	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Banned by the "Decreto Ejecutivo No. 18346-MAG-S-TSS".		
Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2004	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: The product has not been registered since 1998. Therefore all use is prohibited in order to protect human health and the environment.		
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Prohibited by resolution 268 of Ministry of Public Health. Galecron earlier withdrawn.		
Cyprus	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Czech Republic	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Dominica	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent

Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Ethiopia	Interim decision on import Remarks: Never used in Ethiopia. Legislation pending.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
European Community <i>Member States: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Interim decision on import Remarks: National authorization schemes apply. Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published: 07/1995	Response did not address Importation
Austria	Final decision on import Decision: Prohibit for plan protection use	Published: 01/1994	Prohibit for plan protection use
Belgium	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Written authorization required.	Published:	consent under conditions
Denmark	Interim decision on import Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published:	Response did not address Importation
Finland	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Advance approval required.	Published: 01/1994	consent under conditions
France	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: For plant protection use, written authorization is required. Remarks: Non-registered plant protection product.	Published:	consent under conditions
Germany	Final decision on import Decision: Prohibit for plan protection use.	Published:	Prohibit for plan protection use.
Greece	Final decision on import	Published:	no consent
Ireland	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Prior authorization required.	Published:	consent under conditions
Italy	Final decision on import	Published:	no consent
Luxembourg	Interim decision on import Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published:	Response did not address Importation
Netherlands	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Portugal	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: For plant protection use, written authorization required.	Published:	consent under conditions

Spain	Final decision on import	Published:	consent
Sweden	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Advance approval is required.	Published: 07/1993	consent under conditions
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Written authorization is required.	Published: 07/1993	consent under conditions
Fiji	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Gabon	Interim decision on import Remarks: additional time is needed for a final decision	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Gambia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Guatemala	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Guinea	Interim decision on import Remarks: Except for small quantities for research uses through import permit.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Hungary	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Iceland	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Written authorization required.	Published: 07/1993	consent under conditions
India	Interim decision on import Remarks: No application for registration.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Indonesia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Never registered in I.R. Iran.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Iraq	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Jamaica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Japan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Registration with the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries required for sale as an agricultural chemical. Legislative or administrative measures: Decision is based on the "Agriculture Chemicals Regulation Law". Registration for agricultural use made invalid	Published: 12/1999	consent under conditions
Jordan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent

Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: The use of chlordimeform was banned because of carcinogenicity in 1977.	Published: 01/1997	no consent
Kuwait	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered. Decree No. 95/1995.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 27 June 2001 No. 376 on measures to protect the environment and health of the population from adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Liberia	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Madagascar	Interim decision on import Remarks: The product has never been used, at least on a large scale, in the country. Need more time to reach final decision.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Malaysia	Final decision on import Remarks: Except for small quantities for research/ educational uses through import permit.	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Malta	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Mexico	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 01/1997	no consent
Mongolia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not included in approved list of pesticides for 1994-2000.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Morocco	Final decision on import Remarks: No request for registration.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Mozambique	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Import, production and use banned.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Nepal	Final decision on import Remarks: No record of use.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Nicaragua	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent

Niger	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Nigeria	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Norway	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Oman	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Pakistan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Panama	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Prohibited for use in agriculture.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Paraguay	Interim decision on import Remarks: No registered use in the country. Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published: 01/1998	Response did not address Importation
Peru	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Philippines	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Qatar	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Rwanda	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	consent
Saint Lucia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Singapore	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: A hazardous Substance License is required for the import of the chemical. Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is controlled as a Hazardous Substance under the Environment Pollution Control Act (EPCA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale of the chemical.	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
Slovakia	Final decision on import Remarks: Never registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Slovenia	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Prior registration required Legislative or administrative measures: Articles 4 and 13 of Act on Plant Protection Products (O.J. No. 11/01) oblige legal and physical persons to conduct registration of phytopharmaceutical products prior to their placing on the market.	Published: 06/2003	consent under conditions
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent

Sudan	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Suriname	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette).	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Tanzania, United Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: Product not registered.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Thailand	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Togo	Interim decision on import Remarks: Product not included in inventory of pesticides in Togo for past 10 years.	Published: 07/1994	consent
Trinidad and Tobago	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned according to notice No 1 of 1994 of the Ministry of Trade and Industry issued under section 10 of the Trade ordinance No 19 of 1958: Negative list which has been effective since January 28, 1994.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Turkey	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Uganda	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered	Published: 06/1999	no consent
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Uruguay	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Vanuatu	Interim decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: These chemicals are currently not registered nor approved under the national legislative act (Pesticide Control Act No. 11 of 1993).	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Viet Nam	Interim decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Zimbabwe	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties and the Participating States of each case, through the PIC Circular

Chlordimeform

CAS: 6164-98-3

Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date	Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date
Albania	06/1999	Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999
Algeria	06/1999	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Bahamas	06/1999	Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Benin	06/2004	Senegal	06/2004
Bhutan	06/1999	Sierra Leone	06/1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/1999	Solomon Islands	06/1999
Botswana	06/1999	South Africa	06/2004
Cambodia	06/2002	Swaziland	06/2001
Cameroon	06/2004	Tajikistan	06/1999
Cape Verde	06/1999	Tonga	06/1999
Central African Republic	06/1999	Tunisia	06/1999
Comoros	06/1999	Ukraine	06/2004
Egypt	06/1999	United States of America	06/1999
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004	Uzbekistan	06/1999
Estonia	06/1999	Venezuela	06/1999
Georgia	06/1999	Yemen	06/2001
Ghana	06/2004	Zambia	06/1999
Grenada	06/1999		
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000		
Haiti	06/1999		
Holy See	06/2001		
Israel	06/1999		
Kenya	06/1999		
Kiribati	06/2003		
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	12/2000		
Latvia	06/2004		
Lesotho	06/1999		
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004		
Lithuania	06/1999		
Malawi	06/1999		
Mali	06/2004		
Marshall Islands	06/2004		
Mauritania	06/1999		
Moldova, Republic of	06/1999		
Myanmar	06/1999		
Namibia	12/2000		
Papua New Guinea	06/1999		
Romania	06/2004		
Russian Federation	06/1999		

Listing of all import responses

Chlorobenzilate

CAS: 510-15-6

Angola	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Argentina	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree NO.2121/90 Published on the Congressional Record October 16, 1990. Prohibits: importation, manufacturing, processing, commercialisation and use of agriculture application products, on the basis of Clorobencilato (active ingredient).	Published: 12/2002	no consent
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import Remarks: This chemical has never been used in Australia.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Brazil	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Imports are permitted for the active ingredient and for the formulations on the substance only if registered by IBAMA and for restricted use as a wood preservative. Not allowed for use in public health campaigns nor for domestic products. Agricultural use is prohibited. Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 4.797, of 20 October 1965 and "Portaria Interministerial" No. 292 of 28 April 1989. "Portaria" of the Ministry of Agriculture No.349, of 2 September 1985 and "Portaria" No.11, of 8 January 1998 of the National Secretariat for Sanitary Surveillance, Ministry of Health.	Published: 06/2001	consent under conditions
Burundi	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Chad	Interim decision on import Remarks: Final decision pending passage of pesticide control decree.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Chile	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This action is based on the absence, for this chemical substance, of the authorization as a pesticide in agriculture, without which it is not allowed to import, manufacture, distribute, sell or use this substance in Chile. To obtain this authorization, it is necessary to follow strict national regulations that reflect many procedures and information needed to obtain the permission.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
China	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Colombia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution 447/94 (Ministry of Agriculture) prohibits the use and sale of chlorinated insecticides for tobacco. Resolution 29/78 restricts organochlorine insecticide use to application on coffee trees.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 06/1999	no consent

Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2004	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Chlorobenzilate is prohibited in the Côte d'Ivoire. It is therefore prohibited to import, to locally produce, place on the market, sell or use this product in order to protect human health and the environment. The product has not been registered since 1998.		
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Cyprus	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides Law 1(I)/93. Total banned as an agricultural pesticide. Pest Control Products Board decision on 23/5/1997.		
Czech Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2003	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: The substance is not registered for use in plant protection preparations. Import of the substance is banned by the ACT No. 147/1996 Code on phytosanitary care and amending some other Acts, as last amended, and by its implementing Decree No. 91/2002 Code. The import of the substance for research purpose is permitted.		
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2000	no consent
Estonia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	Remarks: Compound has not been submitted for registration.		
European Community	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003	no consent
<i>Member States: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to use or place on the market all plant products containing chlorobenzilate. The chemical was excluded from Annex I to Council Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and authorizations for plant protection products thus have to be withdrawn by 25 July 2003 (Commission Regulation 2076/2002 of 20 November 2002 (OJ L 319, 23.11.2002, p.3) extending the time period referred to in Article 8(2) of Council Directive 91/414/EEC and concerning the non-inclusion of certain active substances in Annex I to that Directive and the withdrawal of authorizations for plant protection products containing these substances.		
Gabon	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial decrees have been introduced for the application of Law 7/77 to regulate the import, trade and use of various phytopharmaceutical products. Need more time to reach final decision.		
Gambia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	Remarks: It has never been registered.		
Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	Remarks: Product never registered nor imported.		
Hungary	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	Remarks: No official statement / no regulation is expected in this year concerning the banned chemicals in the country. The active ingredient and its formulations not registered. No intention of acceptance of any application.		

India	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply. Remarks: Chlorobenzilate is banned for use in agriculture. It can be imported by governmental or semi-governmental organizations for use on folbex strips to control honey bee mites.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Indonesia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Import for Agricultural use is prohibited. Based on the Resolution of 4 August 1980, under the Pesticide Control Act 1968 (Ministry of Jihade-Agriculture) Legislative or administrative measures: Import for agricultural is prohibited, based on résolution of 14 August 1980. Under the pesticide Control Act 1968.	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Iraq	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Jamaica	Interim decision on import Remarks: Not registered. No application for registration has been received.	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Japan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Registration with the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries required for sale as an agricultural chemical. Legislative or administrative measures: Decision is based on the "Agriculture Chemicals Regulation Law". Registration for agricultural use made invalid.	Published: 12/1999	consent under conditions
Jordan	Final decision on import Remarks: The decision was taken by the Pesticide registration committee due to the information received from the PIC.	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kenya	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Other pesticides available for similar use.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: Banned in 1990 because of carcinogenicity.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kuwait	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree No. 95/1995.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Interim decision on import Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration. Approximate time needed before a final decision can be reached - one year.	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Latvia	Final decision on import Remarks: Compound has not been submitted for registration.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Liberia	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Madagascar	Interim decision on import Remarks: No known use. Need more time to reach final decision.	Published: 07/1997	no consent

Malaysia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Import and manufacture of all pesticides are controlled under the Pesticides Act 1974 through a registration scheme. The Act is implemented by the Pesticides Board of Malaysia. Chlorobenzilate is not registered under the above Act. This means that it cannot be imported, manufactured, sold or used in the country.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Malta	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Mexico	Final decision on import Remarks: Compound not registered and no request for registration.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import Remarks: Chlorobenzilate-based pesticides have never been registered by the Pesticides Board, nor have there been any submissions for registration.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Niger	Interim decision on import Remarks: Not registered. A final decision will be taken in 1998.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Nigeria	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Norway	Final decision on import Remarks: Never approved in Norway.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Oman	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations. - Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Pakistan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Agricultural Pesticide Ordinance 1971. Agricultural Pesticide Rules 1971.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Panama	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Paraguay	Interim decision on import Remarks: Requests technical assistance to reach final decision.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Peru	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Philippines	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Only in cases of emergency as determined by FPA.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Rwanda	Final decision on import Remarks: All uses are forbidden in the country. Product never registered	Published: 12/2002	no consent
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent

Singapore	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: A hazardous Substance License is required for the import of the chemical. Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is controlled as a Hazardous Substance under the Environment Pollution Control Act (EPCA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale of the chemical.	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
Slovakia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Act No 285 of November 20 1995 of the National Council of Slovak Republic on phytosanitary care and list of registered pesticides.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Remarks: no history of registration or use	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Pesticides and Plant Protection Materials Act, 1994; the National Council for Pesticides. Not registered.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Suriname	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette).	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import Remarks: No products and formulations containing Chlorobenzilate are authorized in the Index of Plant protection Products 1998.	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Tanzania, United Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered / importation prohibited.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Thailand	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Requires import and production registration and also import license. Remarks: There is no application or approval for registration.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Togo	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: For scientific experiments. Legislative or administrative measures: Law 96-007/PR of 3 July 1996 concerning plant protection in Togo.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Trinidad and Tobago	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Act, 1979 allows importation of registered pesticides only. No permission will be granted to import into Trinidad and Tobago.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Turkey	Final decision on import Remarks: Banned by Ministry of Agriculture in 1978.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Uganda	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered	Published: 06/1999	no consent
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Uruguay	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions

Vanuatu	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: These chemicals are currently not registered nor approved under the national legislative act (Pesticide Control Act No. 11 of 1993).		
Viet Nam	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Decision No 165/1999/QD-BNN-BVTV dated on 13th January 1999, issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD). Not registered.		
Zimbabwe	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties of each case, through the PIC Circular

Chlorobenzilate

CAS: 510-15-6

Party¹ and Participating State²	Date	Party¹ and Participating State²	Date
Albania	06/1999	Israel	06/1999
Algeria	06/1999	Kiribati	06/2003
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Korea, Democratic People's	12/2000
Bahamas	06/1999	Republic of	
Bahrain	06/1999	Kyrgyzstan	06/2004
Bangladesh	06/1999	Lebanon	06/1999
Barbados	06/1999	Lesotho	06/1999
Belize	06/1999	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
Benin	06/2004	Liechtenstein	06/1999
Bhutan	06/1999	Lithuania	06/1999
Bolivia	06/2004	Malawi	06/1999
Botswana	06/1999	Mali	06/2004
Bulgaria	06/2004	Marshall Islands	06/2004
Burkina Faso	06/2004	Mauritania	06/1999
Cambodia	06/2002	Moldova, Republic of	06/1999
Cameroon	06/2004	Mongolia	06/2004
Cape Verde	06/1999	Morocco	06/1999
Central African Republic	06/1999	Mozambique	06/1999
Comoros	06/1999	Myanmar	06/1999
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	06/1999	Namibia	12/2000
Congo, Republic of the	06/1999	Nepal	06/1999
Cook Islands	06/1999	Nicaragua	06/1999
Dominica	06/1999	Papua New Guinea	06/1999
Dominican Republic	06/1999	Qatar	06/1999
Egypt	06/1999	Romania	06/2004
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004	Russian Federation	06/1999
Ethiopia	06/2004	Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999
Fiji	06/1999	Saint Lucia	06/1999
Georgia	06/1999	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999
Ghana	06/2004	Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Grenada	06/1999	Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Guatemala	06/1999	Senegal	06/2004
Guinea	06/2004	Sierra Leone	06/1999
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000	Slovenia	06/2004
Haiti	06/1999	Solomon Islands	06/1999
Holy See	06/2001	South Africa	06/2004
Iceland	06/1999	Swaziland	06/2001

Party¹ and Participating State²	Date
Tajikistan	06/1999
Tonga	06/1999
Tunisia	06/1999
Ukraine	06/2004
United States of America	06/1999
Uzbekistan	06/1999
Venezuela	06/1999
Yemen	06/2001
Zambia	06/1999

Listing of all import responses

DDT			
CAS: 50-29-3			
Angola	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Argentina	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1) Decree NO.2121/90 Published on the Congressional Record October 16, 1990. Prohibits: importation, manufacturing, processing, commercialisation and use of agriculture application products, on the basis of DDT active ingredient (Dichlorodiphenil-trichloroetane). 2) Resolution SS NO.133/91 November 19, 1991. Prohibits use of DDT in human medicine.	Published: 12/2002	no consent
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Bahrain	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Bangladesh	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Barbados	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Belize	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Benin	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Bhutan	Interim decision on import	Published: 07/1993	consent
Bolivia	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Only when certified by Ministry of Health for public health use. Remarks: Vector control in malaria; prohibited for agricultural use.	Published: 07/1994	consent under conditions
Brazil	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Production, import, trade and use are restricted as wood preservative in the country, with the condition of a previous registration by the Federal body of Environment, after a evaluation of the toxicological and ecotoxicological aspects both by the health and the environmental sectors, respectively. Not allowed for use in public health campaigns nor for domestic products. Agricultural use is prohibited. Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 4.797, of 20 October 1965 and "Portaria Interministerial" No. 292 of 28 April 1989. "Portaria"of the Ministry of Agriculture No.329, of 2 September 1985 and "Portaria" No.11, of 8 January 1998	Published: 06/2001	consent under conditions
Bulgaria	Final decision on import Remarks: Use forbidden since 1969.	Published: 01/1995	no consent

Burkina Faso	Interim decision on import Remarks: Need more time.	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Burundi	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Its long persistence, the bioaccumulation in animal tissues and milk as well as its carcinogenic effects have determined the prohibition of the importation and use of DDT. It is prohibited by Ministerial Ordinance N. 710-838 of 29th October 2001 and is listed in the register under N. 2001-01-P002	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Cameroon	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Cape Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Central African Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Chad	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Chile	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This action is based on the absence, for this chemical substance, of the authorization as a pesticide in agriculture, without which it is not allowed to import, manufacture, distribute, sell or use this substance in Chile. To obtain this authorization, it is necessary to follow strict national regulations that reflect many procedures and information needed to obtain the permission.	Published: 07/1995	no consent
China	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Colombia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Agricultural uses prohibited by Decree 704 of 1986 by Ministry of Agriculture. Registration cancelled by Resolution 891 of 1986 (ICA). Antimalarial uses prohibited by Resolution 10255 of 1993.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Congo, Republic of the	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned by the "Decreto Ejecutivo No. 18345-MAG-S".	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The use of DDT in agriculture has been banned since 1988 to protect human health and the environment. As for its medical use, DDT was replaced in 1997 by other products to combat malaria. Since that date, the use of DDT for any purpose has been banned in the Côte d'Ivoire.	Published: 06/2004	no consent

Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Cyprus	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Czech Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Import of the substance is banned by the Act No. 147/1996 Code, on phytosanitary care and its implementing Decree No. 84/1997 Code, as last amended. The import of the substance for research purposes is permitted.	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Dominica	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Ethiopia	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Permit from Ministry of Agriculture. Remarks: Emergency malaria control only. Legislation pending.	Published: 07/1994	consent under conditions
European Community <i>Member States: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: For uses other than plant protection, written authorization is required for import into Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Netherlands and Spain. Decision: Prohibit for plant protection use.	Published: 07/1995	Prohibit for plant protection use.
Austria	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Finland	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Germany	Final decision on import Remarks: For all kind of uses.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Sweden	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Fiji	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Gabon	Interim decision on import Remarks: additional time is needed for a final decision	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Gambia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Ghana	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticide Control and Management Act, 1996 (Act 528)	Published: 12/2003	no consent

Guatemala	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Guinea	Interim decision on import Remarks: For public health use only.	Published: 07/1993	consent
Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Hungary	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Iceland	Final decision on import Decision: Prohibit for plan protection use.	Published: 07/1993	Prohibit for plan protection use.
India	Interim decision on import Remarks: Need more time to reach final decision. Permitted in public health programme. Use in agriculture banned except under special circumstances.	Published: 07/1993	consent
Indonesia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Iraq	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Jamaica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Japan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: For uses other than agricultural chemical, permission from the Minister of International Trade and Industry required. However so far no permission granted. The sale for agricultural use prohibited. Remarks: Decision is based on the "Law concerning the Examination and Regulation on Manufacture, etc. of Chemical Substances" and the "Agriculture Chemicals Regulation Law". Currently not registered.	Published: 12/1999	consent under conditions
Jordan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Kenya	Interim decision on import Remarks: Imported only by Ministry of Health for public health use.	Published: 07/1993	consent
Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: Banned because of residue since 1977.	Published: 01/1997	no consent
Kuwait	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered. Decree No. 95/1995.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 27 June 2001 No. 376 on measures to protect the environment and health of the population from adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent

Lebanon	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Liberia	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Madagascar	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Use only for control of vectors of malaria under the supervision of services of the Ministry of Health. Legislative or administrative measures: Decree N. 6225/93 of 30 November 1993. Use of all DDT-based products for agricultural practices discontinued.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Malaysia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Import and manufacture of all pesticides are controlled under the Pesticides Act 1974 through a registration scheme and the Act is implemented by the Pesticides Board of Malaysia. No DDT is permitted to be imported, manufactured, sold or used in the country except for purposes of research or education, where certain conditions apply. Entry into force of the final regulatory action: 1 May 1999	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Malta	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import Remarks: Restricted use by public health service only.	Published: 01/1995	consent
Mexico	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Direct import by Secretariat of Health for public health campaigns.	Published: 07/1993	consent under conditions
Mongolia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not included in the approved list of pesticides for 1994-2000.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Morocco	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Mozambique	Final decision on import Remarks: Import, production and use banned.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Nepal	Interim decision on import Remarks: Need more time.	Published: 07/1993	consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Nicaragua	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Niger	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Nigeria	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Norway	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent

Oman	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations. - Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Pakistan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Panama	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Paraguay	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution 447/93.	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Peru	Final decision on import Remarks: All use in agriculture prohibited.	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Philippines	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Special permit required for malaria vector control through Dept. of Health.	Published: 01/1994	consent under conditions
Qatar	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Rwanda	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Saint Lucia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Singapore	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: A hazardous Substance License is required for the import of the chemical. Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is controlled as a Hazardous Substance under the Environment Pollution Control Act (EPCA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale. The chemical is banned from local use since 1985.	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
Slovakia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. All uses banned.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Slovenia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Order on prohibition, restriction or use of phytopharmaceutical products, which contain specific active ingredients (O.J. 105/01).	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Remarks: Banned for agricultural use since 1970. Phased out of vector programmes since 1976.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import Remarks: For public health use only.	Published: 07/1993	consent

Suriname	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette)	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Tanzania, United Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: For emergency cases in limited amounts.	Published: 07/1993	consent
Thailand	Final decision on import Remarks: By Ministry of Public Health for use against malaria only.	Published: 07/1993	consent
Togo	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Trinidad and Tobago	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned according to notice No 1 of 1994 of the Ministry of Trade and Industry issued under section 10 of the Trade ordinance No 19 of 1958: Negative list which has been effective since January 28, 1994.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Turkey	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Uganda	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Uruguay	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Vanuatu	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: These chemicals are currently not registered nor approved under the national legislative act (Pesticide Control Act No. 11 of 1993).	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Venezuela	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Permission from Ministry of Health or Agriculture. Remarks: By Ministry of Public Health for use against malaria only.	Published: 07/1994	consent under conditions
Viet Nam	Final decision on import Remarks: Imported by Ministry of Health for public health use.	Published: 07/1993	consent
Zambia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Zimbabwe	Final decision on import Remarks: Limited amount only for use against malaria control. Importation not permitted for agricultural purposes.	Published: 07/1998	no consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties and the Participating States of each case, through the PIC Circular

DDT

CAS: 50-29-3

Party¹ and Participating State²	Date	Party¹ and Participating State²	Date
Albania	06/1999	Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Algeria	06/1999	Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Senegal	06/2004
Bahamas	06/1999	Sierra Leone	06/1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/1999	Solomon Islands	06/1999
Botswana	06/1999	South Africa	06/2004
Cambodia	06/2002	Swaziland	06/2001
Comoros	06/1999	Tajikistan	06/1999
Dominican Republic	06/1999	Tonga	06/1999
Egypt	06/1999	Tunisia	06/1999
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004	Ukraine	06/2004
Estonia	06/1999	United States of America	06/1999
Georgia	06/1999	Uzbekistan	06/1999
Grenada	06/1999	Yemen	06/2001
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000		
Haiti	06/1999		
Holy See	06/2001		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	06/1999		
Israel	06/1999		
Kiribati	06/2003		
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	12/2000		
Latvia	06/2004		
Lesotho	06/1999		
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004		
Lithuania	06/1999		
Malawi	06/1999		
Mali	06/2004		
Marshall Islands	06/2004		
Mauritania	06/1999		
Moldova, Republic of	06/1999		
Myanmar	06/1999		
Namibia	12/2000		
Papua New Guinea	06/1999		
Romania	06/2004		
Russian Federation	06/1999		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999		

Listing of all import responses

Dieldrin

CAS: 60-57-1

Angola	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Argentina	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Law NO.22 289 Published on the Congressional Record October 02, 1980. Prohibits: importation, manufacturing, formulation, commercialisation and use of Dieldrin, whatever could be its commercial denomination.	Published: 12/2002	no consent
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Bahrain	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Bangladesh	Interim decision on import Remarks: This product was registered in Bangladesh. The manufacturer has withdrawn its registration.	Published: 01/1998	consent
Barbados	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Belize	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Benin	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Bhutan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Bolivia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Brazil	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Production, import, trade and use are restricted as wood preservative in the country, with the condition of a previous registration by the Federal body of Environment, after a evaluation of the toxicological and ecotoxicological aspects both by the health and the environmental sectors, respectively. Not allowed for use in public health campaigns nor for domestic products. Agricultural use is prohibited. Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 4.797, of 20 October 1965 and "Portaria Interministerial" No. 292 of 28 April 1989. "Portaria" of the Ministry of Agriculture No.329, of the 2 September 1985 and "Portaria" No.11, of 8 January 1998 of the Ministry of Health.	Published: 06/2001	consent under conditions
Bulgaria	Final decision on import Remarks: Use forbidden since 1969.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Burkina Faso	Interim decision on import Remarks: Need more time.	Published: 07/1993	no consent

Burundi	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It has been prohibited for its high toxicity and its bioaccumulation in the food chain as well as in human tissue. It has been listed under N. 2001-01-P003 in the register of pesticides for agricultural purposes prohibited in Burundi.	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Cameroon	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Cape Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Central African Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Chad	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Chile	Final decision on import Remarks: Resolution SAG No. 2142 of 18/10/1987.	Published: 07/1995	no consent
China	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Colombia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Importation, production and use prohibited by Resolution 10255 of 1993 and Decree 305 of 1988. Registration cancelled (ICA).	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Congo, Republic of the	Interim decision on import Remarks: Need more time.	Published: 07/1993	consent
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import Remarks: Legislative or administrative measures - Banned by the "Decreto Ejecutivo No. 19346-MAG-S-TSS".	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Dieldrin has not been registered since 1998. It is therefore prohibited to import, sell or use this product in the whole of the Côte d'Ivoire in order to protect human health and the environment.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Cyprus	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent

Czech Republic	Final decision on import Remarks: Import of the substance is banned by the Act No. 147/1996 Code, on phytosanitary care and its implementing Decree No. 84/1997 Code, as last amended. The import of the substance for research purposes is permitted.	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Dominica	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Ethiopia	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Permit from Ministry of Agriculture. Remarks: Use as termiticide only. Legislation pending.	Published: 07/1994	consent under conditions
European Community <i>Member States: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: For uses other than plant protection written authorization is required for import into Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Netherlands and Spain. Decision: Prohibit for plant protection use.	Published: 07/1995	Prohibit for plant protection use.
Fiji	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Gabon	Interim decision on import Remarks: additional time is needed for a final decision	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Gambia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Ghana	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticide Control and Management Act, 1996 (Act 528)	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Guatemala	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Guinea	Interim decision on import Remarks: Legislation to be implemented.	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Hungary	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Iceland	Final decision on import Decision: Prohibit for plant protection use.	Published: 07/1993	Prohibit for plant protection use.

India	Final decision on import Remarks: For locust control only.	Published: 07/1993	consent
Indonesia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - The use, production and import are prohibited. Based on the Resolution of 11 July 1976, under "The Pesticides Control Act" 1968. For emergency cases: permission from Ministry of Agriculture.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Iraq	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Jamaica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Japan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Registration with the Minister of Health and Welfare or Prefectural Governor as an importer required. For uses other than agricultural chemical, permission from the Minister of International Trade and Industry required. However, so far no permission has been granted. Registration with the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries required for sale as an agricultural chemical. Restriction on sale for agricultural use. Legislative or administrative measures: Decision is based on the "Law concerning the Examination and Regulation on Manufacture, etc. of Chemical Substances", the "Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law" and the "Agriculture Chemicals Regulation Law". Currently not registered.	Published: 12/1999	consent under conditions
Jordan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Kenya	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: Banned because of residue since 1970.	Published: 01/1997	no consent
Kuwait	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered. Decree No. 95/1995.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 27 June 2001 No. 376 on measures to protect the environment and health of the population from adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Final decision on import Remarks: Prohibited to import and use.	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Liberia	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent

Liechtenstein	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Madagascar	Final decision on import Remarks: Decree N. 6225/93 of 30 November 1993. Product withdrawn in 1993.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Malaysia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Import and manufacture of all pesticides are controlled under the Pesticides Act 1974 through a registration scheme and the Act is implemented by the Pesticides Board of Malaysia. No dieldrin is permitted to be imported, manufactured, sold or used in the country except for purposes of research or education, where certain conditions apply Entry into force of the final regulatory action: 1994	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Malta	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Mexico	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Mongolia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not included in the approved list of pesticides for 1994-2000.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Morocco	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Mozambique	Final decision on import Remarks: Import, production and use banned.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Nepal	Interim decision on import Remarks: Need more time.	Published: 07/1993	consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Nicaragua	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Niger	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Nigeria	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Norway	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Oman	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations. - Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Pakistan	Final decision on import Remarks: No further use is envisaged.	Published: 07/1995	no consent

Panama	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Paraguay	Final decision on import Remarks: Resolution 447/93.	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Peru	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Philippines	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Qatar	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Rwanda	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Saint Lucia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Singapore	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Import for re-export purposes only. A hazardous Substance License is required for the import of the chemical. Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is controlled as a Hazardous Substance under the Environment Pollution Control Act (EPCA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale. It is banned for local use since 1985.	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
Slovakia	Final decision on import Remarks: Never registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Slovenia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Written approval from registrar. Remarks: Non-crop uses only. Termiticide and timber protectant.	Published: 07/1994	consent under conditions
Sudan	Final decision on import Remarks: Restricted to control of termites.	Published: 07/1993	consent
Suriname	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette).	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Tanzania, United Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: For emergency cases in limited amounts.	Published: 07/1993	consent
Thailand	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent

Togo	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Trinidad and Tobago	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Banned according to notice No 1 of 1994 of the Ministry of Trade and Industry issued under section 10 of the Trade ordinance No 19 of 1958: Negative list which has been effective since January 28, 1994.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Turkey	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Uganda	Interim decision on import Remarks: Termiticide use only.	Published: 07/1993	consent
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Uruguay	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Vanuatu	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: These chemicals are currently not registered nor approved under the national legislative act (Pesticide Control Act No. 11 of 1993).	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Venezuela	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Permission from Ministry of Health or Agriculture. Remarks: Vector control in public health; granular formulation (with aldrin & chlordane) for limited uses permitted by Minister of Agriculture.	Published: 07/1994	consent under conditions
Viet Nam	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Zambia	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Restricted use Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration.	Published: 12/1999	consent under conditions
Zimbabwe	Final decision on import Remarks: Importation not permitted for agricultural purposes.	Published: 07/1998	consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties and the Participating States of each case, through the PIC Circular

Dieldrin

CAS: 60-57-1

Party¹ and Participating State²	Date	Party¹ and Participating State²	Date
Albania	06/1999	Senegal	06/2004
Algeria	06/1999	Sierra Leone	06/1999
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Solomon Islands	06/1999
Bahamas	06/1999	South Africa	06/2004
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/1999	Swaziland	06/2001
Botswana	06/1999	Tajikistan	06/1999
Cambodia	06/2002	Tonga	06/1999
Comoros	06/1999	Tunisia	06/1999
Egypt	06/1999	Ukraine	06/2004
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004	United States of America	06/1999
Estonia	06/1999	Uzbekistan	06/1999
Georgia	06/1999	Yemen	06/2001
Grenada	06/1999		
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000		
Haiti	06/1999		
Holy See	06/2001		
Israel	06/1999		
Kiribati	06/2003		
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	12/2000		
Latvia	06/2004		
Lesotho	06/1999		
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004		
Lithuania	06/1999		
Malawi	06/1999		
Mali	06/2004		
Marshall Islands	06/2004		
Mauritania	06/1999		
Moldova, Republic of	06/1999		
Myanmar	06/1999		
Namibia	12/2000		
Papua New Guinea	06/1999		
Romania	06/2004		
Russian Federation	06/1999		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999		
Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999		
Saudi Arabia	06/2004		

Listing of all import responses

Dinoseb and Dinoseb Salts

CAS: 88-85-7

Angola	Interim decision on import Remarks: Presently registered.	Published: 07/1993	consent
Argentina	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: According to Degree 3489/1958 all products determined for treatment and control of enemies of animals and plants cultivated or used, which are commercialized in the country, have to be registered in the National Register of Plant Therapy. The Resolution SAGPy A No.: 350/99 established the registration requirements for phytosanitary products in the Republic of Argentina. Remarks: Product not commercialized in Argentina.	Published: 12/2002	consent under conditions
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Authorization required. Remarks: Is to be imported periodically into Australia for use as an inhibitor in styrene production.	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Bahrain	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Bangladesh	Interim decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published: 01/1998	Response did not address Importation
Barbados	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Belize	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Benin	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Bhutan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Bolivia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Brazil	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Import allowed only for pesticide use, as a technical product (active ingredient) as well as formulations based on the active ingredient, registered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Resupply, after joint evaluation of agronomical efficacy, human toxicology and ecotoxicology by the Agricultural, Health and Environmental sectors respectively. Uses for public health campaigns and domestic uses are not allowed. Legislative or administrative measures: "Portaria No30" of 14 October 1987 of the National Secretariat for Sanitary Surveillance. Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 98.816 of 11 January 1990.	Published: 06/2001	consent under conditions
Bulgaria	Final decision on import Remarks: Use forbidden since 1984.	Published: 01/1995	no consent

Burkina Faso	Interim decision on import Remarks: Need more time.	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Burundi	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Cameroon	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Canada	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Cape Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Central African Republic	Interim decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Chad	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Chile	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - This action is based on the absence, for this chemical substance, of the authorization as a pesticide in agriculture, without which it is not allowed to import, manufacture, distribute, sell or use this substance in Chile. To obtain this authorization, it is necessary to follow strict national regulations that reflect many procedures and information needed to obtain the permission.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
China	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Colombia	Final decision on import Remarks: At the request of the Ministry of Health, registration cancelled by ICA by Resolution 930, 14 April 1987.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Congo, Republic of the	Interim decision on import Remarks: Need more time.	Published: 07/1993	consent
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import Remarks: Legislative or administrative measures - Banned by the "Decreto Ejecutivo No. 18346-MAG-S-TSS".	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Dinoseb and its salts are prohibited in the Côte d'Ivoire. It is therefore prohibited to import, locally produce, place on the market or use this product in order to protect human health and the environment. The product has not been registered since 1998.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Cyprus	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent

Czech Republic	Final decision on import Remarks: Import of the substance is banned by the Act No. 147/1996 Code, on phytosanitary care and its implementing Decree No. 84/1997 Code, as last amended. The import of the substance for research purposes is permitted.	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Dominica	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2000	no consent
Ethiopia	Interim decision on import Remarks: Never used in Ethiopia. Legislation pending.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
European Community <i>Member States: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: For uses other than plant protection, written authorization is required for import into Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Netherlands and Spain. Decision: Prohibit for plant protection use.	Published: 07/1995	Prohibit for plant protection use.
Finland	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Sweden	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Fiji	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Gabon	Interim decision on import Remarks: additional time is needed for a final decision	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Gambia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Guatemala	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Guinea	Interim decision on import Remarks: Legislation to be implemented.	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Hungary	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Iceland	Final decision on import Decision: Prohibit for plant protection use.	Published: 07/1993	Prohibit for plant protection use.
India	Final decision on import Remarks: No application for registration.	Published: 07/1993	no consent

Indonesia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Use, production and import are banned. Based on the Resolution of 12 May 1988, under "The Pesticides Control Act" 1988, Ministry of Agriculture.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Iraq	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Jamaica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Japan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Applicable to alkanolammonium-2,4-dinitro- 6-(1-methylpropyl)-phenolate. Registration with the Minister of Health and Welfare or Prefectural Governor as an importer required. Registration with the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries required for sale as an agricultural chemical. Remarks: Decision is based on the "Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law" and the "Agriculture Chemicals Regulation Law". Registration for agricultural use made invalid.	Published: 12/1999	consent under conditions
Jordan	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Stipulated condition. Remarks: Need more time.	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Kenya	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: Dinoseb has never been registered in Korea.	Published: 01/1997	no consent
Kuwait	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Decree No. 95/1995.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 27 June 2001 No. 376 on measures to protect the environment and health of the population from adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Lebanon	Interim decision on import Remarks: Need more time.	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: For uses other than plant protection, written authorization is required for import into Liechtenstein. Decision: Prohibit for plant protection use.	Published: 07/1993	Prohibit for plant protection use.
Madagascar	Interim decision on import Remarks: No request for registration received. Need more time to reach final decision.	Published: 01/1998	no consent

Malaysia	Final decision on import Remarks: Except for research through permit.	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Malta	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Mexico	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Mongolia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not included in the approved list of pesticides 1994-2000.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Morocco	Final decision on import Remarks: Use on weeds in legumes; limited quantity 500-1000 kg/year.	Published: 07/1993	consent
Mozambique	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Nepal	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Nicaragua	Interim decision on import Remarks: Need more time.	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Niger	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Nigeria	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Norway	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Oman	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations. - Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Pakistan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Panama	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Paraguay	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Peru	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1993	no consent

Philippines	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered, WHO hazard class I.	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Qatar	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Rwanda	Interim decision on import Remarks: Awaiting legislation.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Saint Lucia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Singapore	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: A hazardous Substance License is required for the import of the chemical. Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is controlled as a Hazardous Substance under the Environment Pollution Control Act (EPCA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale of the chemical.	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
Slovakia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. All uses banned.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Slovenia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Order on prohibition, restriction or use of phytopharmaceutical products, which contain specific active ingredients (O.J. 105/01).	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Suriname	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette).	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances of June 9, 1986 (update October 2001). Ordinance relating to Plant Protection Products (June 23, 1999). The authorization for Dinoseb and its salts has been revoked for health reasons by the Swiss federal Office for Agriculture in 2002.	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Tanzania, United Republic of	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: The product will have to be registered, and a pesticide Import Permit must be obtained prior o importation.	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions

Thailand	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Togo	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: With advance approval and/or agreement of Plant Protection Service/ Ministry of Development. Remarks: Pending implementation of legislation.	Published: 07/1994	consent under conditions
Trinidad and Tobago	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - The Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Act, 1979 allows importation of registered pesticides only. No permission will be granted to import into Trinidad and Tobago.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Turkey	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Uganda	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Uruguay	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Vanuatu	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: These chemicals are currently not registered nor approved under the national legislative act (Pesticide Control Act No. 11 of 1993).	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Venezuela	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Properties, toxicological data, quality control certificate must be available.	Published: 07/1993	consent under conditions
Viet Nam	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Zambia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Zimbabwe	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties and the Participating States of each case, through the PIC Circular

Dinoseb and Dinoseb Salts

CAS: 88-85-7

Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date	Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date
Albania	06/1999	Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999
Algeria	06/1999	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Bahamas	06/1999	Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/1999	Senegal	06/2004
Botswana	06/1999	Sierra Leone	06/1999
Cambodia	06/2002	Solomon Islands	06/1999
Comoros	06/1999	South Africa	06/2004
Dominican Republic	06/1999	Swaziland	06/2001
Egypt	06/1999	Tajikistan	06/1999
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004	Tonga	06/1999
Estonia	06/1999	Tunisia	06/1999
Georgia	06/1999	Ukraine	06/2004
Ghana	06/2004	United States of America	06/1999
Grenada	06/1999	Uzbekistan	06/1999
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000	Yemen	06/2001
Haiti	06/1999		
Holy See	06/2001		
Israel	06/1999		
Kiribati	06/2003		
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	12/2000		
Latvia	06/2004		
Lesotho	06/1999		
Liberia	06/1999		
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004		
Lithuania	06/1999		
Malawi	06/1999		
Mali	06/2004		
Marshall Islands	06/2004		
Mauritania	06/1999		
Moldova, Republic of	06/1999		
Myanmar	06/1999		
Namibia	12/2000		
Papua New Guinea	06/1999		
Romania	06/2004		
Russian Federation	06/1999		

Listing of all import responses

DNOC and its salts (such as ammonium salt, potassium salt and sodium salt)

CAS: 534-52-1

Turkey	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2004	consent
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Remarks: Registered :

- 1) DNOC ammonium salt (615 g. EC)
- 2) 650g. oil and 15g. DNOC in SC formulation

Statement of active consideration: 3 years

Listing of all importing country responses

EDB (1,2-dibromoethane)

CAS: 106-93-4

Angola	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Argentina	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The Degree 3489/1958 established that all products determined for treatment and control of enemies of animals and plants cultivated or used, which are commercialized in the country, has to be registered in the National Register of Plant Therapy. The Resolution SAGPy A No.; 350/99 established the registration requirements for phytosanitary products in the Republic of Argentine. Remarks: Product not commercialized in Argentine.	Published: 12/2002	consent under conditions
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Bahrain	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Bangladesh	Interim decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published: 01/1998	Response did not address Importation
Barbados	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Restricted use as a fumigant for certain crafts. Remarks: Non agricultural uses only.	Published: 01/1995	consent under conditions
Belize	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Bolivia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Brazil	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Import allowed only for pesticide use, as a technical product (active ingredient) as well as formulations based on the active ingredient, registered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Resupply, after joint evaluation of agronomical efficacy, human toxicology and ecotoxicology by the Agricultural, Health and Environmental sectors respectively. In case of wood treatment, import of the substance (active ingredient or formulations) are permitted only if registered by IBAMA, after a joint evaluation of toxicology and ecotoxicology by the health and environmental sectors. Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 4.797, of 20 October 1965 and "Portaria Interministerial" No. 292 of 28 April 1989. Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 98.816 of 11 January 1990.	Published: 06/2001	consent under conditions
Bulgaria	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Burkina Faso	Interim decision on import Remarks: Need more time. Not registered.	Published: 07/1995	no consent

Burundi	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Being genetically toxic and carcinogenic, its effects on reproduction and its high toxicity as well as its persistence in underground waters, EDB has been prohibited in Burundi as a pesticide for agricultural purposes. It is listed in the register of prohibited pesticides for agricultural purposes under N. 2001-04-P001.	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Chad	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Chile	Final decision on import Remarks: Resolution No. 107 of 6/2/1985.	Published: 07/1995	no consent
China	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Colombia	Final decision on import Remarks: Importation, production and use prohibited by Resolution 1158 of 1985 (Ministry of Health).	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Congo, Republic of the	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Cook Islands	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Only by authorization and for application by Ministry of Agriculture for produce treatment against fruit flies. Remarks: Need more time.	Published: 07/1995	consent under conditions
Costa Rica	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Banned by the "Decreto Ejecutivo No. 18346-MAG-S-TSS".	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to place on the market or sell this product. It is highly toxic to human health and the environment.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Cyprus	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Czech Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Import of the substance is banned by the Act No. 147/1996 Code, on phytosanitary care and its implementing Decree No. 84/1997 Code, as last amended. The import of the substance for research purposes is permitted.	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Dominica	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent

Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Ethiopia	Interim decision on import Remarks: No record of use. Legislation pending.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
European Community <i>Member States: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: For uses other than plant protection, written authorization is required for import into Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Italy Netherlands and Spain. Decision: Prohibit for plant protection use.	Published: 07/1995	Prohibit for plant protection use.
Sweden	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Fiji	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Approval from Poison and Pharmacy Board required. To be used only by trained professionals. For fumigation by quarantine officials for fruitfly treatment of export fruits only.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Gabon	Interim decision on import Remarks: additional time is needed for a final decision	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Gambia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Guatemala	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Guinea	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Hungary	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Iceland	Final decision on import Decision: Prohibit for plant protection use.	Published: 07/1993	Prohibit for plant protection use.
India	Final decision on import Remarks: Use restricted to fumigation of food grains by Government organizations and pest control operators whose expertise is approved by Plant Protection Advisor to the Government of India.	Published: 07/1995	consent
Indonesia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Based on Resolution of 30 December 1985, under "The Pesticides Control Act" 1968. This chemical has never been used in I.R. Iran.	Published: 12/2000	no consent

Iraq	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Jamaica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Japan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Registration with the Minister of Health and Welfare or Prefectural Governor as an importer required. Registration with the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries required for sale as an agricultural chemical. Remarks: Decision is based on the "Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law" and the "Agriculture Chemicals Regulation Law". Registration for agricultural use made invalid.	Published: 12/1999	consent under conditions
Jordan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Kenya	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Other pesticides available for similar use.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: Ethylene dibromide has never been registered in Korea.	Published: 01/1997	no consent
Kuwait	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered. Decree No. 95/1995.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 27 June 2001 No. 376 on measures to protect the environment and health of the population from adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Liberia	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Madagascar	Interim decision on import Remarks: No known use in country. Need more time to reach final decision.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Malaysia	Final decision on import Remarks: Except for small quantities for research/ educational use through import permit.	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Malta	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent

Mexico	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 01/1997	no consent
Mongolia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not included in approved list of pesticides for 1994-2000.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Morocco	Final decision on import Remarks: No request for registration.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Mozambique	Final decision on import Remarks: Import, production and use banned.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Nepal	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides Act 1979 (under which only registered pesticides can be imported or sold). Registration of EDB was voluntary withdrawn by the registrant in 13 August 1998, because of no further need as a quarantine fumigant.	Published: 06/2002	no consent
Nicaragua	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Niger	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Nigeria	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Norway	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Oman	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Pakistan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Paraguay	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Peru	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Philippines	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Qatar	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Rwanda	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Saint Lucia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent

Singapore	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: A hazardous Substance License is required for the import of the chemical. Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is controlled as a Hazardous Substance under the Environment Pollution Control Act (EPCA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale.	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
Slovakia	Final decision on import Remarks: Never registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Slovenia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Order on prohibition, restriction or use of phytopharmaceutical products, which contain specific active ingredients (O.J. 105/01).	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Suriname	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette).	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances of June 9, 1986 (update October 2001). Ordinance relating to Plant Protection Products (June 23, 1999).	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Tanzania, United Republic of	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: For restricted and well-supervised application on soil. Remarks: Pending approval of alternative fumigants.	Published: 01/1995	consent under conditions
Thailand	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Togo	Interim decision on import Remarks: Legislation pending.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Trinidad and Tobago	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Banned according to notice No 1 of 1994 of the Ministry of Trade and Industry issued under section 10 of the Trade ordinance No 19 of 1958: Negative list which has been effective since January 28, 1994.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Turkey	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Uganda	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 06/1999	no consent

United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Uruguay	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Vanuatu	Interim decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: These chemicals are currently not registered nor approved under the national legislative act (Pesticide Control Act No. 11 of 1993).	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Viet Nam	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Zimbabwe	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties and the Participating States of each case, through the PIC Circular

EDB (1,2-dibromoethane)

CAS: 106-93-4

Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date	Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date
Albania	06/1999	Romania	06/2004
Algeria	06/1999	Russian Federation	06/1999
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999
Bahamas	06/1999	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999
Benin	06/2004	Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Bhutan	06/1999	Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/1999	Senegal	06/2004
Botswana	06/1999	Sierra Leone	06/1999
Cambodia	06/2002	Solomon Islands	06/1999
Cameroon	06/2004	South Africa	06/2004
Cape Verde	06/1999	Swaziland	06/2001
Central African Republic	06/1999	Tajikistan	06/1999
Comoros	06/1999	Tonga	06/1999
Dominican Republic	06/1999	Tunisia	06/1999
Egypt	06/1999	Ukraine	06/2004
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004	United States of America	06/1999
Estonia	06/1999	Uzbekistan	06/1999
Georgia	06/1999	Venezuela	06/1999
Ghana	06/2004	Yemen	06/2001
Grenada	06/1999	Zambia	06/1999
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000		
Haiti	06/1999		
Holy See	06/2001		
Israel	06/1999		
Kiribati	06/2003		
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	12/2000		
Latvia	06/2004		
Lesotho	06/1999		
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004		
Lithuania	06/1999		
Malawi	06/1999		
Mali	06/2004		
Marshall Islands	06/2004		
Mauritania	06/1999		
Moldova, Republic of	06/1999		
Myanmar	06/1999		
Namibia	12/2000		
Panama	06/2004		
Papua New Guinea	06/1999		

Listing of all import responses

Ethylene dichloride

CAS: 107-06-2

Argentina	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The Degree 3489/1958 established that all products determined for treatment and control of enemies of animals and plants cultivated or used, which are commercialized in the country, have to be registered in the National Register of Plant Therapy. The Resolution SAGPy A No.; 350/99 established the registration requirements for phytosanitary products in the Republic of Argentine. Remarks: Product not commercialized in Argentine.	Published: 12/2002	consent under conditions
Australia	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Subject to registration, exemption or permit under the Agricultural and veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994.	Published: 06/2002	consent under conditions
Brazil	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Import permitted only for use as a pesticide, for technical material as well as formulations based on technical material, registered with by the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement, after a joint evaluation agronomic efficiency human toxicology and ecotoxicology by the Agricultural, Health and Environmental sectors, respectively. Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 98.816 of 11 January 1990.	Published: 12/2001	consent under conditions
Bulgaria	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ethylene dichloride is listed in Annex I to Regulation (BG) on import and export of certain dangerous substances, preparations and products (CM Decree N° 129 of 01.07.2002, SG 66 of 09.07.2002, p. 7) as banned for use as a plant protection product. The placing on the market and public use of the substances and preparations containing ethylene dichloride in concentrations equal or greater than those prescribed by Regulation (BG) on classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous chemical substances, preparations and products (CM Decree N° 316 of 20.12.2002, SG 5 of 17.01.2003), are prohibited by Regulation (BG) on bans and restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and products (CM Decree N° 130 of 01.07.2002, SG 69 of 17.07.2002).	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Burundi	Final decision on import Remarks: Such as for ethylene oxide, ethylene dichloride has never been traded or used in Burundi. Considering its carcinogenicity, it was decided to include it on the list of banned products in Burundi.	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Canada	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical not registered for pest control in Canada.	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Chile	Final decision on import Remarks: The measure is based on the absence of authorisation as an agricultural pesticide for this substance; such authorisation can be obtained from the Agricultural and Husbandry Service; without authorisation, it is not possible to import, manufacture, distribute, sell or use this pesticide in Chile. To get the authorisation, it is necessary to comply with strict norms at the national level, indicating the procedures, evaluations and information necessary to get the authorisation.	Published: 06/2002	no consent

Congo, Republic of the	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Law 003/91 of 23/04/91 on environment protection.	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to sell or use this product. It is highly toxic to human health and the environment.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Czech Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Import of the substance is banned by the Act No. 147/1996 Code, on phytosanitary care and its implementing Decree No. 84/1997 Code, as last amended. The import of the substance for research purposes is permitted.	Published: 12/2001	no consent
European Community <i>Member States: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ethylene dichloride (1,2-dichloroethane) is listed in Annex I to Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2455/92 of 23 July 1992 concerning the export and import of certain dangerous chemicals (OJ L 251, 29.8.1992, p.13), as amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No 3135/94 of 15 December 1994 (OJ L 332, 22.12.1994, p.1) as banned for use as a plant protection product. It is prohibited to use or place on the market all plant protection products containing 1,2-dichloroethane as an active ingredient according to Council Directive 79/117/EEC of 21 December 1978 prohibiting the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances (OJ L33, 8.2.1979, p.36), as amended by Council Directive 87/181/EEC of 9 March 1987 (OJ L 71, 14.3.1987, p. 33). Ethylene dichloride is classified under Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of Laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances (OJ L 196, 16.8.1967, p.1) as F; R11-Carc.Cat.2; R45-Xn; R22-Xi; R36/37/38. R45: May cause cancer. R11: Highly flammable. R22: Harmful if swallowed. R36/37/38: Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin. It has been classified by the EC as a category 2 carcinogen (probably carcinogenic to humans).	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Gabon	Final decision on import Remarks: Considering the protective measures taken for this chemical product and also our under-equipment, we are not in a position to authorize its import.	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Gambia	Interim decision on import Remarks: The following administrative action is being undertaken during the period a final decision is being considered: the Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides Control and Management Board will meet to take regulatory action.	Published: 12/2001	no consent
India	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The import of ethylene dichloride is permitted only in the form of ethylene dichloride + carbon tetrachloride mixture in the ratio of 3:1. Remarks: Decision of the Registration Committee in its meeting. The registration Committee is a statutory body which registers pesticides for import/manufacture in the country.	Published: 12/2001	consent under conditions
Jamaica	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - The pesticides Act of 1975 allows importation of registered pesticides only. This pesticide was registered as an active ingredient with ethylene oxide and is due for registration. Issued by the Pesticides Control Authority.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Japan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Registration with the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare or Prefectural Governor as an importer required.	Published: 12/2001	consent under conditions
Jordan	Final decision on import Remarks: The decision was taken by the Pesticide registration committee due to the information received from the PIC.	Published: 12/2001	no consent

Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: The chemical has never been registered in Korea. Legislative or administrative measures: The import of the chemical was prohibited from all sources by RDA. Notification No. 2004-11 (11 Feb. 2004).	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial decision # 94/1 Dated 20/05/1998	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Liberia	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Malaysia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Import and manufacture of all pesticides are controlled under the Pesticides Act 1974 through a registration scheme, and the Act is implemented by the Pesticides Board of Malaysia. No ethylene dichloride is permitted for import, manufacture, sale or use in the country except for purposes of research or education, where certain conditions apply.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides Act 1979 (under which only registered pesticides can be imported or sold).	Published: 06/2002	no consent
Norway	Final decision on import Remarks: Plant protection products Act and Regulations relating to plant protection products.	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Oman	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations. - Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Rwanda	Final decision on import Remarks: All uses are forbidden in the country. Product never registered	Published: 12/2002	no consent
Samoa	Final decision on import Remarks: Pesticides regulations 1990 and decision of the Pesticides Technical Committee (PTC) on 10th May 2001. Agenda 24/6B.	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Singapore	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: A hazardous Substance License is required for the import of the chemical. Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is controlled as a Hazardous Substance under the Environment Pollution Control Act (EPCA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale.	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
Slovenia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Order on prohibition, restriction or use of phytopharmaceutical products, which contain specific active ingredients (O.J. 105/01).	Published: 06/2003	no consent

Solomon Islands	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Current legislation (1940's) not updated so item not covered. Currently seeking technical assistance to assist with updating poisons registration. Issued by Pharmacy and Poisons Board.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Pesticides and Plant Protection Materials Act, 1994. The decision of "no consent" was taken by the National Pesticides Council at its meeting No. 3/2001 dated 3/7/2001.	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Suriname	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette)	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances of June 9, 1986 (update October 2001). Ordinance relating to Plant Protection Products (June 23, 1999).	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Tanzania, United Republic of	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Tropical Pesticides Research Institute Act (1979) and Pesticides Registration and Control Regulation (1984). Issued by the Tropical Pesticides Research Institute.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Thailand	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Restricted use. Allowed to use in industry but prohibited for use as an agricultural pesticide. Remarks: Legislative or administrative measures – Requires import and production registration and also import license.	Published: 06/2001	consent under conditions
Trinidad and Tobago	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - The Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Act, 1979 allows importation of registered pesticides only. Issued by the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Viet Nam	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - With Decision No 23/BVTV-KHKT/QD dated 20 January 1992 and decision No 165/1999/QD-BNN-BVTV dated 13th January 1999, issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD).	Published: 06/2001	no consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties and the Participating States of each case, through the PIC Circular

Ethylene dichloride

CAS: 107-06-2

Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date	Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date
Albania	12/2001	Fiji	12/2001
Algeria	12/2001	Georgia	12/2001
Angola	12/2001	Ghana	12/2001
Antigua and Barbuda	12/2001	Grenada	12/2001
Armenia	12/2001	Guatemala	12/2001
Bahamas	12/2001	Guinea	12/2001
Bahrain	12/2001	Guinea-Bissau	12/2001
Bangladesh	12/2001	Haiti	12/2001
Barbados	12/2001	Holy See	12/2001
Belize	12/2001	Honduras	12/2001
Benin	12/2001	Hungary	12/2001
Bhutan	12/2001	Iceland	12/2001
Bolivia	12/2001	Indonesia	12/2001
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12/2001	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	12/2001
Botswana	12/2001	Iraq	12/2001
Burkina Faso	12/2001	Israel	12/2001
Cambodia	06/2002	Kazakhstan	12/2001
Cameroon	12/2001	Kenya	12/2001
Cape Verde	12/2001	Kiribati	06/2003
Central African Republic	12/2001	Korea, Democratic People's	12/2001
Chad	12/2001	Republic of	
China	12/2001	Kuwait	12/2001
Colombia	12/2001	Kyrgyzstan	12/2003
Comoros	12/2001	Lao People's Democratic	12/2001
Congo, Democratic Republic	12/2001	Republic	
of the		Latvia	12/2001
Cook Islands	12/2001	Lesotho	12/2001
Costa Rica	12/2001	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	12/2001
Cuba	12/2001	Liechtenstein	12/2001
Cyprus	12/2001	Lithuania	12/2001
Dominica	12/2001	Madagascar	12/2001
Dominican Republic	12/2001	Malawi	12/2001
Ecuador	12/2001	Mali	12/2001
Egypt	12/2001	Malta	12/2001
El Salvador	12/2001	Mauritania	12/2001
Estonia	12/2001	Mauritius	12/2001
Ethiopia	12/2001	Mexico	12/2001
		Moldova, Republic of	12/2001
		Mongolia	12/2001
		Morocco	12/2001

Party¹ and Participating State²	Date	Party¹ and Participating State²	Date
Mozambique	12/2001	Uzbekistan	12/2001
Myanmar	12/2001	Vanuatu	12/2001
Namibia	12/2001	Venezuela	12/2001
Nepal	12/2001	Yemen	12/2001
Nicaragua	12/2001	Zambia	12/2001
Niger	12/2001	Zimbabwe	12/2001
Nigeria	12/2001		
Pakistan	12/2001		
Panama	12/2001		
Papua New Guinea	12/2001		
Paraguay	12/2001		
Peru	12/2001		
Philippines	12/2001		
Qatar	12/2001		
Romania	12/2001		
Russian Federation	12/2001		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2001		
Saint Lucia	12/2001		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	12/2001		
Sao Tome and Principe	12/2001		
Saudi Arabia	12/2001		
Senegal	12/2001		
Sierra Leone	12/2001		
Slovakia	12/2001		
South Africa	12/2001		
Sri Lanka	12/2001		
Swaziland	12/2001		
Syrian Arab Republic	12/2001		
Tajikistan	12/2001		
Togo	12/2001		
Tonga	12/2001		
Tunisia	12/2001		
Turkey	12/2001		
Uganda	12/2001		
Ukraine	12/2001		
United Arab Emirates	12/2001		
United States of America	12/2001		
Uruguay	12/2001		

Listing of all import responses

Ethylene oxide

CAS: 75-21-8

Argentina	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The Degree 3489/1958 established that all products determined for treatment and control of enemies of animals and plants cultivated or used, which are commercialized in the country, has to be registered in the National Register of Plant Therapy. The Resolution SAGPy A No.; 350/99 established the registration requirements for phytosanitary products in the Republic of Argentine. Remarks: Product not commercialized in Argentine.	Published: 12/2002	consent under conditions
Australia	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Subject to registration, exemption or permit under the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994.	Published: 06/2002	consent under conditions
Brazil	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Import permitted only for use as a pesticide, for technical material as well as formulations based on technical material, registered with by the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement, after a joint evaluation of agronomic efficiency human toxicology and ecotoxicology by the Agricultural, Health and Environmental sectors, respectively. Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 98.816 of 11 January 1990.	Published: 12/2001	consent under conditions
Bulgaria	Interim decision on import Remarks: Ethylene oxide was banned for use as a plant protection product by Regulation (BG) on import and export of certain dangerous substances, preparations and products (CM Decree N° 129 of 01.07.2002, SG 66 of 09.07.2002, p. 7). In accordance with last amendments of the Law on protection against harmful impact of chemical substances and preparations (SG 10/04.02.2000, amendment SG 91/25.09.2002, amendment SG 114/30.12.2003) concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market, it will be carry out evaluation of ethylene oxide for biocidal use. Aproximate time needed before a final decision can be reached: by 2007.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Burundi	Final decision on import Remarks: Ethylene oxide has never been imported, traded, nor used in Burundi. Considering its adverse effects (carcinogenicity and mutagenicity) on human beings, it was decided to include it on the list of banned products in Burundi.	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Canada	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply.	Published: 06/2003	consent under conditions
Chile	Final decision on import Remarks: The measure is based on the absence of authorisation as an agricultural pesticide for this substance; such authorisation can be obtained from the Agricultural and Husbandry Service; without authorisation, it is not possible to import, manufacture, distribute, sell or use this pesticide in Chile. To get the authorisation, it is necessary to comply with strict norms at the national level, indicating the procedures, evaluation and information necessary to get the authorisation.	Published: 06/2002	no consent
Czech Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Import of the substance is banned by the Act No. 147/1996 Code, on phytosanitary care and its implementing Decree No. 84/1997 Code, as last amended. The import of the substance for research purposes is permitted.	Published: 12/2001	no consent

European Community	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
<p>Member States: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</p>	<p>Conditions for Import: <u>For plant protection products:</u> It is prohibited to use or place on the market all plant protection products containing ethylene oxide as an active ingredient according to Council Directive 79/117/EEC of 21 December 1978 prohibiting the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances (OJL 33, 8.2.1979, p.36), as amended by council Directive 86/335/EEC of 21 July 1986 (OJL 212, 2.8.1986, p. 33). <u>For biocidal products:</u> Member States that consent to import: Germany, Ireland and Luxembourg. Member States that consent to import (for import prior written authorization is required): Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece (only for sterilization of surgical tools in accordance with Directive 93/42/EC), Italy, Netherlands, Portugal and Spain. Member States that do not consent to import: Sweden and UK.</p> <p>Statement of active consideration: Ethylene oxide was banned for use in plant protection products (Council Directive 79/117/EEC of 21 December 1978, OJL 33, 8.2.1979, p.36, as amended by Council 86/335/EEC of 21 July 1986 (OJL 212, 2.8.1986, p.33). However it has been identified and notified within the framework of Directive 98/8/EC of the European parliament and of the Council of 16 February 1998 (OJL 123, 24.4.1998, p.1) concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market. According to Article 16.1 of that Directive it can be used in biocidal products in accordance with Member States' legislation pending a final Community decision.</p> <p>Approximate time needed before a final decision can be reached: by 2009, when Community evaluation for biocidal use will be completed.</p>		
Gabon	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Considering the protective measures taken for this chemical product, we are not in a position to authorize its import.</p>		
Gambia	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
	<p>Remarks: The following administrative action is being undertaken during the period a final decision is being considered: the Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides Control and Management Board will meet to take regulatory action.</p>		
India	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Jamaica	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - The pesticides Act of 1975 allows for importation of registered pesticides only. This pesticide is due for re-registration. Issued by the Pesticides Control Authority.</p>		
Japan	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2001	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Registration with the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare or Prefectural Governor as an importer required. Remarks: Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law; Agricultural Chemicals Regulations Law.</p>		
Jordan	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
	<p>Remarks: The decision was taken by the Pesticide registration committee due to the information received from the PIC.</p>		
Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2004	no consent
	<p>Remarks: The chemical has never been registered in Korea. Legislative or administrative measures: The import if the chemical was prohibited from all sources by RDA Notification No. 2004-11 (11 Feb. 2004).</p>		

Malaysia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Import and manufacture of all pesticides are controlled under the Pesticides Act 1974 through a registration scheme, and the Act is implemented by the Pesticides Board of Malaysia. No ethylene oxide is permitted for import, manufacture, sale or use in the country except for purposes of research or education, where certain conditions apply.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides Act 1979 (under which only registered pesticides can be imported or sold).	Published: 06/2002	no consent
Norway	Final decision on import Remarks: Plant protection products Act and Regulations relating to plant protection products.	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Oman	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations. - Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Rwanda	Final decision on import Remarks: All uses are forbidden in the country. Product never registered	Published: 12/2002	no consent
Samoa	Final decision on import Remarks: Pesticides regulations 1990 and decision of the Pesticides Technical Committee (PTC) on 10th May 2001. Agenda 24/6B.	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Singapore	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: A hazardous Substance License is required for the import of the chemical. Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is controlled as a Hazardous Substance under the Environment Pollution Control Act (EPCA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale.	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
Slovenia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Order on prohibition, restriction or use of phytopharmaceutical products, which contain specific active ingredients (O.J. 105/01).	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Solomon Islands	Final decision on import Remarks: Legislative or administrative measures – Current legislation (1940's) not updated. Chemical not listed in regulations at all. Country seeking WHO assistance to assist with upgrading respective legislation. Issued by the Pharmacy and Poisons Board.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Pesticides and Plant Protection Materials Act, 1994. The decision of no consent was taken by the National Pesticides Council at its meeting No. 3/2001 dated 3/7/2001.	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Suriname	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette).	Published: 12/2003	no consent

Switzerland	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances of June 9, 1986 (update October 2001). Ordinance relating to Plant Protection Products (June 23, 1999).	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Tanzania, United Republic of	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures Tropical Pesticides Research Institute Act (1979) and Pesticides Registration and Control Regulation (1984). Issued by the Tropical Pesticides Research Institute.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Thailand	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Required import and production registration and also import license.	Published: 06/2001	consent under conditions
Trinidad and Tobago	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - The Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Act, 1979 allows importation of registered pesticides only. Issued by the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Viet Nam	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures With Decision No 23/BVTV-KHKT/QD dated 20 January 1992 and decision No 165/1999/QD-BNN-BVTV dated on 13 January 1999, issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD).	Published: 06/2001	no consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties and the Participating States of each case, through the PIC Circular

Ethylene oxide

CAS: 75-21-8

Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date	Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date
Albania	12/2001	Estonia	12/2001
Algeria	12/2001	Ethiopia	12/2001
Angola	12/2001	Fiji	12/2001
Antigua and Barbuda	12/2001	Georgia	12/2001
Armenia	12/2001	Ghana	12/2001
Bahamas	12/2001	Grenada	12/2001
Bahrain	12/2001	Guatemala	12/2001
Bangladesh	12/2001	Guinea	12/2001
Barbados	12/2001	Guinea-Bissau	12/2001
Belize	12/2001	Haiti	12/2001
Benin	12/2001	Holy See	12/2001
Bhutan	12/2001	Honduras	12/2001
Bolivia	12/2001	Hungary	12/2001
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12/2001	Iceland	12/2001
Botswana	12/2001	Indonesia	12/2001
Burkina Faso	12/2001	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	12/2001
Cambodia	06/2002	Iraq	12/2001
Cameroon	12/2001	Israel	12/2001
Cape Verde	12/2001	Kazakhstan	12/2001
Central African Republic	12/2001	Kenya	12/2001
Chad	12/2001	Kiribati	06/2003
China	12/2001	Korea, Democratic People's	12/2001
Colombia	12/2001	Republic of	
Comoros	12/2001	Kuwait	12/2001
Congo, Democratic Republic	12/2001	Kyrgyzstan	12/2003
of the		Lao People's Democratic	12/2001
Congo, Republic of the	12/2001	Republic	
Cook Islands	12/2001	Latvia	12/2001
Costa Rica	12/2001	Lebanon	12/2001
Côte d'Ivoire	12/2001	Lesotho	12/2001
Cuba	12/2001	Liberia	12/2001
Cyprus	12/2001	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	12/2001
Dominica	12/2001	Liechtenstein	12/2001
Dominican Republic	12/2001	Lithuania	12/2001
Ecuador	12/2001	Madagascar	12/2001
Egypt	12/2001	Malawi	12/2001
El Salvador	12/2001	Mali	12/2001
		Malta	12/2001
		Mauritania	12/2001
		Mauritius	12/2001

Party¹ and Participating State²	Date
Mexico	12/2001
Moldova, Republic of	12/2001
Mongolia	12/2001
Morocco	12/2001
Mozambique	12/2001
Myanmar	12/2001
Namibia	12/2001
Nepal	12/2001
Nicaragua	12/2001
Niger	12/2001
Nigeria	12/2001
Pakistan	12/2001
Panama	12/2001
Papua New Guinea	12/2001
Paraguay	12/2001
Peru	12/2001
Philippines	12/2001
Qatar	12/2001
Romania	12/2001
Russian Federation	12/2001
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2001
Saint Lucia	12/2001
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	12/2001
Sao Tome and Principe	12/2001
Saudi Arabia	12/2001
Senegal	12/2001
Sierra Leone	12/2001
Slovakia	12/2001
South Africa	12/2001
Sri Lanka	12/2001
Swaziland	12/2001
Syrian Arab Republic	12/2001
Tajikistan	12/2001
Togo	12/2001
Tonga	12/2001
Tunisia	12/2001
Turkey	12/2001
Uganda	12/2001

Party¹ and Participating State²	Date
Ukraine	12/2001
United Arab Emirates	12/2001
United States of America	12/2001
Uruguay	12/2001
Uzbekistan	12/2001
Vanuatu	12/2001
Venezuela	12/2001
Yemen	12/2001
Zambia	12/2001
Zimbabwe	12/2001

Listing of all import responses

Fluoroacetamide

CAS: 640-19-7

Angola	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Argentina	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The Degree 3489/1958 established that all products determined for treatment and control of enemies of animals and plants cultivated or used, which are commercialized in the country, have to be registered in the National Register of Plant Therapy. The Resolution SAGPy A No.; 350/99 established the registration requirements for phytosanitary products in the Republic of Argentine Remarks: Product not commercialized in Argentine.	Published: 12/2002	consent under conditions
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import Remarks: Never registered.	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Bahrain	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Bangladesh	Interim decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published: 01/1998	Response did not address Importation
Belize	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Benin	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Bhutan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Bolivia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Brazil	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Import allowed only for pesticide use, as a technical product (active ingredient) as well as formulations based on the active ingredient, registered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Resupply, after joint evaluation of agronomical efficacy, human toxicology and ecotoxicology by the Agricultural, Health and Environmental sectors respectively. Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 98.816 of 11 January 1990.	Published: 06/2001	consent under conditions
Bulgaria	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Burundi	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Cameroon	Final decision on import Remarks: No record of use.	Published: 01/1995	no consent

Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Cape Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Central African Republic	Interim decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Chad	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Chile	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - This action is based on the absence, for this chemical substance, of the authorization as a pesticide in agriculture, without which it is not allowed to import, manufacture, distribute, sell or use this substance in Chile. To obtain this authorization, it is necessary to follow strict national regulations that reflect many procedures and information needed to obtain the permission.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
China	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Colombia	Final decision on import Remarks: Never registered in Colombia.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Congo, Republic of the	Interim decision on import Remarks: Need more time.	Published: 07/1993	consent
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to use or place on the market all plant products containing Fluoracetamide as an active substance in the whole territory of the Côte d'Ivoire. The product is highly toxic for humans and the environment.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Cyprus	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Czech Republic	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Dominica	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent

El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Ethiopia	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Permit from Ministry of Agriculture. Remarks: Legislation pending.	Published: 07/1994	consent under conditions
European Community <i>Member States: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Interim decision on import Remarks: National authorization schemes apply. Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published: 07/1995	Response did not address Importation
Austria	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: For other uses written authorization required. Decision: Prohibit for plant protection use.	Published: 01/1994	Prohibit for plant protection use.
Belgium	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Written authorization required.	Published:	consent under conditions
Denmark	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Written authorization required.	Published:	consent under conditions
Finland	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Advance approval required.	Published: 07/1993	consent under conditions
France	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: For plant protection use, written authorization required. Remarks: Non-registered plant protection product.	Published:	consent under conditions
Germany	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Advance approval is required for other uses than plant protection. Decision: Prohibit for plant protection use.	Published: 06/1999	Prohibit for plant protection use.
Greece	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: As ingredient of rodenticides, written authorization is required.	Published:	consent under conditions
Ireland	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Prior authorization required.	Published:	consent under conditions
Italy	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: For other uses, written authorization required.	Published:	no consent
Luxembourg	Interim decision on import Decision: Response did not address importation	Published:	Response did not address importation
Netherlands	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Portugal	Final decision on import Decision: Prohibit for plant protection use.	Published:	Prohibit for plant protection use.

Spain	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Written authorization required.	Published:	consent under conditions
Sweden	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Advance approval required.	Published: 07/1993	consent under conditions
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Prior authorization required.	Published:	consent under conditions
Fiji	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Gabon	Interim decision on import Remarks: additional time is needed for a final decision	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Gambia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Guatemala	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Guinea	Interim decision on import Remarks: Legislation to be implemented.	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Hungary	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Iceland	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Written authorization required.	Published: 07/1993	consent under conditions
India	Interim decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Indonesia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Iraq	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Jamaica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Japan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Registration with the Ministry of Health and Welfare or Prefectural Governor as an importer required. (Restriction on sale, use and possession.) Registration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries required for sale as an agricultural chemical. Legislative or administrative measures: Decision is based on the "Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law" and "Agriculture Chemicals Regulation Law". Currently not registered.	Published: 12/1999	consent under conditions
Jordan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent

Kenya	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: Fluoroacetamide has never been registered in Korea.	Published: 01/1997	no consent
Kuwait	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered. Decree No. 95/1995.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Decision: Response did not address importation.	Published: 07/1993	Response did not address importation.
Madagascar	Interim decision on import Remarks: Need more time to reach final decision.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Malaysia	Final decision on import Remarks: Except for research through permit.	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Malta	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Mexico	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Mongolia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not included in the approved list of pesticides for 1994-2000.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Morocco	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Mozambique	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Nepal	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Nicaragua	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Niger	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Nigeria	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent

Norway	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Oman	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations. - Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Pakistan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Panama	Interim decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Neither importation nor use in agriculture authorized.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Paraguay	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Peru	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Philippines	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Qatar	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Rwanda	Final decision on import Remarks: Todos los usos están severamente prohibidos en el país. Producto nunca registrado	Published: 12/2002	no consent
Saint Lucia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Singapore	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: A hazardous Substance License is required for the import of the chemical. Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is controlled as a Hazardous Substance under the Environment Pollution Control Act (EPCA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale.	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
Slovakia	Final decision on import Remarks: Never registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Slovenia	Final decision on import Remarks: Prohibited for plant protection use. Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	consent
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent

Suriname	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette).	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Tanzania, United Republic of	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: The product will have to be registered, and a pesticide Import Permit must be obtained prior o importation.	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
Thailand	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Togo	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: With approval from Plant Protection Service. Remarks: Pending implementation of legislation.	Published: 07/1994	consent under conditions
Trinidad and Tobago	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - The Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Act, 1979 allows importation of registered pesticides only. No permission will be granted to import into Trinidad and Tobago.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Turkey	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Uganda	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Uruguay	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Vanuatu	Final decision on import Remarks: These chemicals are currently not registered nor approved under the national legislative act (Pesticide Control Act No. 11 of 1993).	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Venezuela	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Properties, toxicological data, quality control certificate must be available.	Published: 07/1993	consent under conditions
Viet Nam	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Zambia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Zimbabwe	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties and the Participating States of each case, through the PIC Circular

Fluoroacetamide

CAS: 640-19-7

Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date	Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date
Albania	06/1999	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999
Algeria	06/1999	Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Bahamas	06/1999	Senegal	06/2004
Barbados	06/1999	Sierra Leone	06/1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/1999	Solomon Islands	06/1999
Botswana	06/1999	South Africa	06/2004
Burkina Faso	06/2004	Swaziland	06/2001
Cambodia	06/2002	Tajikistan	06/1999
Comoros	06/1999	Tonga	06/1999
Dominican Republic	06/1999	Tunisia	06/1999
Egypt	06/1999	Ukraine	06/2004
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004	United States of America	06/1999
Estonia	06/1999	Uzbekistan	06/1999
Georgia	06/1999	Yemen	06/2001
Ghana	06/2004		
Grenada	06/1999		
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000		
Haiti	06/1999		
Holy See	06/2001		
Israel	06/1999		
Kazakhstan	06/1999		
Kiribati	06/2003		
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	12/2000		
Kyrgyzstan	06/2004		
Latvia	06/2004		
Lesotho	06/1999		
Liberia	06/1999		
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004		
Lithuania	06/1999		
Malawi	06/1999		
Mali	06/2004		
Marshall Islands	06/2004		
Mauritania	06/1999		
Moldova, Republic of	06/1999		
Myanmar	06/1999		
Namibia	12/2000		
Papua New Guinea	06/1999		
Romania	06/2004		
Russian Federation	06/1999		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999		

Listing of all import responses

HCH (mixed isomers)

CAS: 608-73-1

Angola	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Argentina	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Law 22 289 Published on the Congressional Record October 02, 1980. Prohibits: importation, manufacturing, formulation, commercialisation and use of HCH (Hexachlorocichlohexane), whatever could be its commercial denomination.	Published: 12/2002	no consent
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Bahrain	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Bangladesh	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Decision: Response did not address importation	Published: 01/1998	Response did not address importation
Barbados	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Belize	Interim decision on import Remarks: Only formulations of less than 1% a.i. For veterinary and medical use.	Published: 07/1993	consent
Benin	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Bhutan	Interim decision on import Remarks: Need more time.	Published: 07/1993	consent
Bolivia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Brazil	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Production, import, trade and use are restricted as wood preservative in the country, with the condition of a previous registration by the Federal body of Environment, after a evaluation of the toxicological and ecotoxicological aspects both by the health and the environmental sectors, respectively. Not allowed for use in public health campaigns nor for domestic products. Agricultural use is prohibited. Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 4.797, of 20 October 1965 and "Portaria Interministerial" No. 292 of 28 April 1989. "Portaria" No. 329 of 2 September 1985 and "Portaria" No. 11 of 8 January 1998 of the Ministry of Health.	Published: 06/2001	consent under conditions
Bulgaria	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Burkina Faso	Interim decision on import Remarks: Need more time.	Published: 07/1993	no consent

Burundi	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Given its carcinogenic effects, its persistence and bioaccumulation in the environment as well as its high toxicity, HCH has been prohibited in Burundi by Ministerial Decree n 710/838 of 29/10/2001 under n 2001-01-2004.	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Cameroon	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Cape Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Central African Republic	Interim decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Chad	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Chile	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution No. 2142 of 18/10/1987.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
China	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Colombia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Importation, production and sale prohibited by Resolution 10255 of 1993 (Ministry of Health). Registration cancelled (ICA).	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Congo, Republic of the	Interim decision on import	Published: 07/1993	consent
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to import, locally produce, place on the market, sell or use this product in order to protect human health and the environment. The product has not been registered since 1998.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Cyprus	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Czech Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Import of the substance is banned by the Act No. 147/1996 Code, on phytosanitary care and its implementing Decree No. 84/1997 Code, as last amended.	Published: 12/2001	no consent

Dominica	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Ethiopia	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Permit required from Ministry of Agriculture.	Published: 07/1995	consent under conditions
European Community <i>Member States: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: For uses other than plant protection, written authorization is required for import into Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Netherlands and Spain. Decision: Prohibit for plant protection use	Published: 07/1995	Prohibit for plant protection use
Austria	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Finland	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Sweden	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Fiji	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Gabon	Interim decision on import Remarks: additional time is needed for a final decision	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Gambia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Guatemala	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Guinea	Interim decision on import Remarks: Legislation to be implemented.	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Hungary	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Iceland	Final decision on import Decision: Prohibit for plant protection use	Published: 07/1993	Prohibit for plant protection use
India	Interim decision on import Remarks: Need more time; certain uses banned.	Published: 07/1993	consent

Indonesia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - The use, production and import are prohibited, Based on Resolution of 7 May 1978, under "The Pesticides Control Act", Ministry of Agriculture.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Iraq	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Jamaica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Japan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Registration with the Minister of Health and Welfare or Prefectural Governor as an importer required. The sale for agricultural use prohibited. Legislative or administrative measures: Decision is based on the "Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law" and "Agriculture Chemicals Regulation Law". Registration for agricultural use made invalid.	Published: 12/1999	consent under conditions
Jordan	Final decision on import Remarks: The decision was taken by the Pesticide registration committee due to the information received from the PIC.	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Kenya	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Other pesticides available for similar use.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: Banned because of residue since 1979.	Published: 01/1997	no consent
Kuwait	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Decree No. 95/1995.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Interim decision on import Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration. Approximate time needed before a final decision can be reached - one year.	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Madagascar	Final decision on import Remarks: Decree N. 6225/93 of 30 November 1993. Not used since 1980s.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Malaysia	Final decision on import Remarks: Except for research through permit.	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Malta	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent

Mexico	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Mongolia	Final decision on import Remarks: By order of Ministry of Food and Agriculture and Ministry of the Environment in 1990, the use of dustable powder HCH 12% mixed isomers was banned in Mongolia.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Morocco	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Mozambique	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Nepal	Interim decision on import Remarks: Need more time.	Published: 07/1993	consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Nicaragua	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Niger	Interim decision on import Remarks: Legislation pending.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Nigeria	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Norway	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Oman	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations. - Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Pakistan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Panama	Final decision on import Remarks: Prohibited for use in agriculture. Medical formulations for treatment of human scabies permitted.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Paraguay	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution 447/93.	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Peru	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Philippines	Final decision on import Remarks: As per pesticide circular N°. 04 series of 1989. Re: Revised list of banned and restricted pesticides in the Philippines.	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Qatar	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent

Rwanda	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Saint Lucia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Singapore	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: A hazardous Substance License is required for the import of the chemical. Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is controlled as a Hazardous Substance under the Environment Pollution Control Act (EPCA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale. The chemical is banned from local use since 1985.	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
Slovakia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. All uses banned.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Slovenia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Order on prohibition, restriction or use of phytopharmaceutical products, which contain specific active ingredients (O.J. 105/01).	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Remarks: Only the gamma isomer is registered for restricted use for coconut beetle control in coconut nurseries, or emergency use in spotted locust control.	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Suriname	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette)	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Tanzania, United Republic of	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	consent
Thailand	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Togo	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Trinidad and Tobago	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - The Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Act, 1979 allows importation of registered pesticides only. No permission will be granted to import into Trinidad and Tobago.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Turkey	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent

Uganda	Interim decision on import Remarks: Need more time.	Published: 07/1993	consent
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Uruguay	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Vanuatu	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: These chemicals are currently not registered nor approved under the national legislative act (Pesticide Control Act No. 11 of 1993).	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Venezuela	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Permission from Ministry of Health or Agriculture. Remarks: Vector control in public health; limited uses permitted by Ministry of Agriculture.	Published: 07/1994	consent under conditions
Viet Nam	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Zambia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Zimbabwe	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties and the Participating States of each case, through the PIC Circular

HCH (mixed isomers)

CAS: 608-73-1

Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date	Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date
Albania	06/1999	Senegal	06/2004
Algeria	06/1999	Sierra Leone	06/1999
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Solomon Islands	06/1999
Bahamas	06/1999	South Africa	06/2004
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/1999	Swaziland	06/2001
Botswana	06/1999	Tajikistan	06/1999
Cambodia	06/2002	Tonga	06/1999
Comoros	06/1999	Tunisia	06/1999
Dominican Republic	06/1999	Ukraine	06/2004
Egypt	06/1999	United States of America	06/1999
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004	Uzbekistan	06/1999
Estonia	06/1999	Yemen	06/2001
Georgia	06/1999		
Ghana	06/2004		
Grenada	06/1999		
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000		
Haiti	06/1999		
Holy See	06/2001		
Israel	06/1999		
Kiribati	06/2003		
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	12/2000		
Kyrgyzstan	06/2004		
Latvia	06/2004		
Lesotho	06/1999		
Liberia	06/1999		
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004		
Lithuania	06/1999		
Malawi	06/1999		
Mali	06/2004		
Marshall Islands	06/2004		
Mauritania	06/1999		
Moldova, Republic of	06/1999		
Myanmar	06/1999		
Namibia	12/2000		
Papua New Guinea	06/1999		
Romania	06/2004		
Russian Federation	06/1999		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999		
Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999		
Saudi Arabia	06/2004		

Listing of all import responses

Heptachlor			
CAS: 76-44-8			
Angola	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Argentina	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution SAGP and A, NO.1030/92 Published on the Congressional Record, November 16, 1992. Prohibits: importation, manufacturing, commercialisation and use of active ingredient Heptachlor in the Republic of Argentine.	Published: 12/2002	no consent
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Bahrain	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Bangladesh	Interim decision on import Remarks: Registered for limited use as termiticide. Further action towards banning the product will be taken after evaluation of alternative termiticides.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Barbados	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Belize	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Bolivia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Brazil	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Production, import, trade and use are restricted as wood preservative in the country, with the condition of a previous registration by the Federal body of Environment, after a evaluation of the toxicological and ecotoxicological aspects both by the health and the environmental sectors, respectively. Not allowed for use in public health campaigns nor for domestic products. Agricultural use is prohibited. Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 4.797, of 20 October 1965 and "Portaria Interministerial" No. 292 of 28 April 1989. "Portaria" No. 329 of 2 September 1985 and "Portaria" No. 11 of 8 January 1998 of the Ministry of Health.	Published: 06/2001	consent under conditions
Bulgaria	Final decision on import Remarks: Use forbidden since 1991.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Burkina Faso	Interim decision on import	Published: 07/1995	consent
Burundi	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It has been prohibited in Burundi for being carcinogenic, its bioaccumulation and its persistence in the environment, and for contaminating the environment. This product is listed under N. 2001-01-P006 in the register of pesticides for agricultural purposes which are prohibited in Burundi according to the Ministerial Ordinance N 710/838 of 29th October 2001.	Published: 06/2003	no consent

Cameroon	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Chad	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Chile	Final decision on import Remarks: Resolution No 2142 of 18/10/87.	Published: 01/1997	no consent
China	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Colombia	Final decision on import Remarks: Importation, production and use prohibited by Resolution 10255 of 1993 (Ministry of Health). Registration cancelled (ICA).	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Congo, Republic of the	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import Remarks: Restricted to professional use on ornamentals and pine trees.	Published: 01/1994	consent
Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Heptachlor is banned in the Côte d'Ivoire. It is therefore prohibited to import, locally produce, place on the market or use this product in order to protect human health and the environment. The product has not been registered since 1998.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Cuba	Final decision on import Remarks: Prohibited by resolution 268 of Ministry of Public Health.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Cyprus	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Czech Republic	Final decision on import Remarks: Import of the substance is banned by the Act No. 147/1996 Code, on phytosanitary care and its implementing Decree No. 84/1997 Code, as last amended. The import of the substance for research purposes is permitted.	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Dominica	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent

Ethiopia	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Permit from Ministry of Agriculture. Remarks: Use as termiticide only. Legislation pending.	Published: 07/1994	consent under conditions
European Community <i>Member States:</i> <i>Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: For uses other than plant protection, written authorization is required for import into Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, Netherlands and Spain. Remarks: For other uses than plant protection, national authorization schemes apply. Decision: Prohibit for plant protection use.	Published: 07/1995	Prohibit for plant protection use.
Sweden	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Fiji	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Gabon	Interim decision on import Remarks: additional time is needed for a final decision	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Gambia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Ghana	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticide Control and Management Act, 1996 (Act 528).	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Guatemala	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Guinea	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Hungary	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Iceland	Final decision on import Decision: Prohibit for plant protection use.	Published: 07/1993	Prohibit for plant protection use.
India	Interim decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Indonesia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Based on Resolution of 11 July 1976, under "The Pesticides Control Act" 1968. Product, use, import are prohibited. Never been used in I.R. Iran.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Iraq	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent

Jamaica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Japan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Registration with the Minister of Health and Welfare or Prefectural Governor as an importer required. For uses other than agricultural chemical, permission from the Minister of International Trade and Industry required. However, so far no permission has been granted. Registration with the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries required for sale as an agricultural chemical. Remarks: Decision is based on the "Law concerning the Examination and Regulation on Manufacture, etc. of Chemical Substances", the "Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law" and the "Agriculture Chemicals Regulation Law". Currently not registered. Legislative or administrative measures: Decision is based on the "Law concerning the Examination and Regulation on Manufacture, etc. of Chemical Substances", the "Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law" and the "Agriculture Chemicals Regulation Law". Currently not registered.	Published: 12/1999	consent under conditions
Jordan	Final decision on import Remarks: The decision was taken by the Pesticide registration committee due to the information received from the PIC.	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Kenya	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Other pesticides available for similar use.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: Prohibit the use of heptachlor since 1979 because of residue problem.	Published: 01/1997	no consent
Kuwait	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Decree No. 95/1995.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Liberia	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Madagascar	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply. Used only for seed treatment. Legislative or administrative measures: Decree N. 6225/93 of 30 November 1993.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Malaysia	Final decision on import Remarks: Except for small quantities for research/ educational use through import permit.	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Malta	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent

Mexico	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Mongolia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not included in approved list of pesticides for 1994-2000.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Morocco	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Mozambique	Final decision on import Remarks: Import, production and use banned.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Nepal	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Nicaragua	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	consent
Niger	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Nigeria	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Norway	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Oman	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations. - Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Pakistan	Final decision on import Remarks: Only for use against soil & wood termites.	Published: 07/1995	consent
Panama	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Prohibited for use in agriculture.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Paraguay	Final decision on import Remarks: Resolution 447/93.	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Peru	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Philippines	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Qatar	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Rwanda	Final decision on import Remarks: All uses are forbidden in the country. Product never registered	Published: 12/2002	no consent

Saint Lucia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Singapore	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Import for re-export purposes only. A hazardous Substance License is required for the import of the chemical. Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is controlled as a Hazardous Substance under the Environment Pollution Control Act (EPCA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale. It is banned for local use since 1985.	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
Slovakia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Slovenia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import Remarks: Termiticide use only.	Published: 01/1994	consent
Suriname	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette).	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Tanzania, United Republic of	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: For general use under supervision. Remarks: Need more time.	Published: 07/1998	consent under conditions
Thailand	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Togo	Interim decision on import Remarks: Not currently included in list of banned or severely restricted pesticides .	Published: 07/1994	consent
Trinidad and Tobago	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - The Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Act, 1979 allows importation of registered pesticides only. No permission will be granted to import into Trinidad and Tobago.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Turkey	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Uganda	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered	Published: 06/1999	no consent
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent

Uruguay	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - "Resolución Ministerial del 23/09/97". Prohibit the use of substances based on organochlorinated products, excepted endosulfan and products based on dodecachlore with restrictions for the use as ant-killer. Products based on heptachlore were registered until 1991.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Vanuatu	Interim decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: These chemicals are currently not registered nor approved under the national legislative act (Pesticide Control Act No. 11 of 1993).	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Viet Nam	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Zimbabwe	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties and the Participating States of each case, through the PIC Circular

Heptachlor

CAS: 76-44-8

Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date	Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date
Albania	06/1999	Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Algeria	06/1999	Senegal	06/2004
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Sierra Leone	06/1999
Bahamas	06/1999	Solomon Islands	06/1999
Benin	06/2004	South Africa	06/2004
Bhutan	06/1999	Swaziland	06/2001
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/1999	Tajikistan	06/1999
Botswana	06/1999	Tonga	06/1999
Cambodia	06/2002	Tunisia	06/1999
Cape Verde	06/1999	Ukraine	06/2004
Central African Republic	06/1999	United States of America	06/1999
Comoros	06/1999	Uzbekistan	06/1999
Egypt	06/1999	Venezuela	06/1999
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004	Yemen	06/2001
Estonia	06/1999	Zambia	06/1999
Georgia	06/1999		
Grenada	06/1999		
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000		
Haiti	06/1999		
Holy See	06/2001		
Israel	06/1999		
Kiribati	06/2003		
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	12/2000		
Kyrgyzstan	06/2004		
Latvia	06/2004		
Lesotho	06/1999		
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004		
Lithuania	06/1999		
Malawi	06/1999		
Mali	06/2004		
Marshall Islands	06/2004		
Mauritania	06/1999		
Moldova, Republic of	06/1999		
Myanmar	06/1999		
Namibia	12/2000		
Papua New Guinea	06/1999		
Romania	06/2004		
Russian Federation	06/1999		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999		
Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999		

Listing of all import responses

Hexachlorobenzene

CAS: 118-74-1

Angola	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Argentina	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution SAGP and A, NO.750/2000 Published on the Congressional Record, November 02, 2000. Prohibits: importation, manufacturing, processing, commercialisation and use of active ingredient HCB (Hexachlorobenzene) and all the phytosanitary products formulated with its basis.	Published: 12/2002	no consent
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Brazil	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Production, import, trade and use are restricted as wood preservative in the country, with the condition of a previous registration by the Federal body of Environment, after a evaluation of the toxicological and ecotoxicological aspects both by the health and the environmental sectors, respectively. Not allowed for use in public health campaigns nor for domestic products. Agricultural use is prohibited. Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 4.797, of 20 October 1965 and "Portaria Interministerial" No. 292 of 28 April 1989. "Portaria" No. 329 of 2 September 1985 and "Portaria" No. 11 of 8 January 1998 of the Ministry of Health.	Published: 06/2001	consent under conditions
Bulgaria	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Hexachlorobenzene is listed in Annex I to Regulation (BG) on import and export of certain dangerous substances, preparations and products (CM Decree N° 129 of 01.07.2002, SG 66 of 09.07.2002, p. 7) as banned for use as a plant protection product. The placing on the market and public use of the substances and preparations containing hexachlorobenzene in concentrations equal or greater than those prescribed by Regulation (BG) on classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous chemical substances, preparations and products (CM Decree N° 316 of 20.12.2002, SG 5 of 17.01.2003), are prohibited by Regulation (BG) on bans and restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and products (CM Decree N° 130 of 01.07.2002, SG 69 of 17.07.2002).	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Burundi	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Chad	Interim decision on import Remarks: Final decision pending passage of pesticide control decree.	Published: 01/1998	no consent

Chile	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	Remarks: Legislative or administrative measures – This action is based on the absence, for this chemical substance, of the authorization as a pesticide in agriculture, without which it is not allowed to import, manufacture, distribute, sell or use this substance in Chile. To obtain this authorization, it is necessary to follow strict national regulations that reflect many procedures and information needed to obtain the permission.		
China	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Colombia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution 447/94 (Ministry of Agriculture) prohibits the use and sale of chlorinated insecticides for tobacco. Resolution 29/78 restricts organochlorine insecticide use on coffee trees.		
Costa Rica	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
	Remarks: Not registered.		
Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2004	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: All use of Hexachlorebenzene is prohibited to protect human health and the environment.		
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Cyprus	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	Remarks: There are no registered pesticides containing HCB as an active ingredient. According to national legislation, imports into Cyprus (of any pesticide containing HCB) are not allowed.		
Czech Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Import of the substance is banned by the Act No. 147/1996 Code, on phytosanitary care and its implementing Decree No. 84/1997 Code, as last amended. The import of the substance for research purposes is permitted.		
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2000	no consent
Estonia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	Remarks: Compound has not been submitted for registration.		
European Community	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2000	no consent
<i>Member States: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measure- Hexachlorobenzene is listed in Annex I of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2455/92 of 23 July 1992 concerning the export and import of certain dangerous chemicals (OJ L 251 of 29.8.1992, p. 13) as banned for use as a plant protection product. It is prohibited to place on the market or use plant protection products containing hexachlorobenzene as an active ingredient in accordance with Council Directive 79/117/EEC of 21 December 1978 prohibiting the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances (OJ L 33 of 8.2.79, p. 36). Hexachlorobenzene is classified under Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances (OJ L 196 of 16.8.1967, p. 1) as: Carc. Cat. 2; R 45 (Carcinogen in category 2; May cause cancer.) - T; R 48/25 (Toxic; Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure if swallowed.) - N; R 50/53 (Dangerous to the environment; Very Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment).		

Gabon	Interim decision on import Remarks: Ministerial decrees have been introduced for the application of Law 7/77 to regulate the import, trade and use of various phytopharmaceutical products. Need more time to reach final decision.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Gambia	Final decision on import Remarks: It has never been registered.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Ghana	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticide Control and Management Act, 1996 (Act 528)	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Honduras	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Banned in May 1991 due to problems of high persistence and bioaccumulation.	Published: 07/1997	no consent
Hungary	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Withdrawal document of Ministry of Agriculture: 21465/1978. Reason for withdrawal: the unacceptable toxic effect of the active substances.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
India	Final decision on import Remarks: No application has been received for registration.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Indonesia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Iraq	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Jamaica	Interim decision on import Remarks: Not registered. No application for registration has been received. Submission made to cabinet for chemical to be added to the prohibited list of pesticides.	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Japan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: For uses other than agricultural chemical, permission from the Minister of International Trade and Industry required. However, so far no permission has been granted. Registration with the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries required for sale as an agricultural chemical. Legislative or administrative measures: Decision is based on the "Law concerning the Examination and Regulation on Manufacture, etc. of Chemical Substances" and "Agriculture Chemicals Regulation Law". Currently not registered.	Published: 12/1999	consent under conditions
Jordan	Final decision on import Remarks: The decision was taken by the Pesticide registration committee due to the information received from the PIC.	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kenya	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: It has never been registered.	Published: 01/1998	no consent

Kuwait	Final decision on import Remarks: Decree No. 95/1995.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Interim decision on import Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration. Approximate time needed before a final decision can be reached - one year.	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Latvia	Final decision on import Remarks: Compound has not been submitted for registration.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Madagascar	Interim decision on import Remarks: No known use. Need more time to reach final decision.	Published: 07/1997	no consent
Malaysia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Import and manufacture of all pesticides are controlled under the Pesticides Act 1974 through a registration scheme. The Act is implemented by the Pesticides Board of Malaysia. Hexachlorobenzene is not registered under the above Act. This means that it cannot be imported, manufactured, sold or used in the country.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Malta	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Mexico	Final decision on import Remarks: Compound not registered and no request for registration.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Morocco	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The product is prohibited in Morocco, under Act No. 466-84 of March 19, 1984 regulating organo-chloride pesticides. According to Art 1 it is prohibited to import, manufacture, sell, supply buy or use any substance or mixture of substances containing hexachlorobenzene	Published: 06/2003	no consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import Remarks: All registrations of HCB withdrawn by the Pesticides Board in 1972. No import or sale permitted.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Niger	Interim decision on import Remarks: Not registered. A final decision will be taken in 1998.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Nigeria	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Placed under severe restriction with permit for research purposes only. Importation is only by approval of FEPA/NAFDAC/Ministry of Agriculture. Remarks: Final decision pending additional local information on its use, effects and toxicity.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Norway	Final decision on import Remarks: Never approved in Norway.	Published: 01/1998	no consent

Oman	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations. - Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Pakistan	Final decision on import Remarks: Agricultural Pesticide Ordinance 1971. Agricultural Pesticide Rules 1971.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Panama	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Prohibited for use in agriculture.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Paraguay	Interim decision on import Remarks: Requests technical assistance to reach a final decision.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Peru	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Philippines	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Rwanda	Final decision on import Remarks: All uses are forbidden in the country. Product never registered	Published: 12/2002	no consent
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Singapore	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: A hazardous Substance License is required for the import of the chemical. Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is controlled as a Hazardous Substance under the Environment Pollution Control Act (EPCA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale. The chemical has been banned from local use since 1985.	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
Slovakia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Act No 285 of November 20 1995 of the National Council of Slovak Republic on phytosanitary care and list of registered pesticides.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Slovenia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Remarks: no history of registration or use	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import Remarks: The Pesticides and Plant Protection Materials Act, 1994; the National Council for Pesticides. Not registered.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Suriname	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette)	Published: 12/2003	no consent

Switzerland	Final decision on import Remarks: Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances, Annex 3.1: Manufacture, supply, import and use of the Substance and products containing the substance are prohibited.	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Tanzania, United Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered / importation prohibited.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Thailand	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Requires import and production registration and also import license. Remarks: There is no application or approval for registration.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Togo	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: For scientific experiments. Legislative or administrative measures: Law 96-007/PR of 3 July 1996 concerning plant protection in Togo.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Trinidad and Tobago	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - The Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Act, 1979 allows importation of registered pesticides only. No permission will be granted to import into Trinidad and Tobago.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Turkey	Final decision on import Remarks: Banned by Ministry of Agriculture in 1978.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Uganda	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered	Published: 06/1999	no consent
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Uruguay	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - "Resolución Ministerial del 23/09/97". Registration, manufacture, formulation, import and use of substances based on organochlorinated compounds are prohibited, except for endosulfan and substances based on dodecachlore in restricted conditions. There is no registration on import of this active ingredient, neither of its preparations for agricultural use since 1977.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Vanuatu	Interim decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: These chemicals are currently not registered nor approved under the national legislative act (Pesticide Control Act No. 11 of 1993).	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Viet Nam	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Based on the Decree on plant protection and quarantine issued on 15 February 1993 and Ordinance No 92/CP dated 27 November 1993, of the Government providing regulation on pesticides management.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Zimbabwe	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties and the Participating States of each case, through the PIC Circular

Hexachlorobenzene

CAS: 118-74-1

Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date	Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date
Albania	06/1999	Korea, Democratic People's	12/2000
Algeria	06/1999	Republic of	
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Kyrgyzstan	06/2004
Bahamas	06/1999	Lebanon	06/1999
Bahrain	06/1999	Lesotho	06/1999
Bangladesh	06/1999	Liberia	06/1999
Barbados	06/1999	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
Belize	06/1999	Liechtenstein	06/1999
Benin	06/2004	Lithuania	06/1999
Bhutan	06/1999	Malawi	06/1999
Bolivia	06/2004	Mali	06/2004
Botswana	06/1999	Marshall Islands	06/2004
Burkina Faso	06/2004	Mauritania	06/1999
Cambodia	06/2002	Moldova, Republic of	06/1999
Cameroon	06/2004	Mongolia	06/2004
Cape Verde	06/1999	Mozambique	06/1999
Central African Republic	06/1999	Myanmar	06/1999
Comoros	06/1999	Namibia	12/2000
Congo, Democratic Republic	06/1999	Nepal	06/1999
of the		Nicaragua	06/1999
Congo, Republic of the	06/1999	Papua New Guinea	06/1999
Cook Islands	06/1999	Qatar	06/1999
Dominica	06/1999	Romania	06/2004
Dominican Republic	06/1999	Russian Federation	06/1999
Egypt	06/1999	Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004	Saint Lucia	06/1999
Ethiopia	06/2004	Saint Vincent and the	06/1999
Fiji	06/1999	Grenadines	
Georgia	06/1999	Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Grenada	06/1999	Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Guatemala	06/1999	Senegal	06/2004
Guinea	06/2004	Sierra Leone	06/1999
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000	Solomon Islands	06/1999
Haiti	06/1999	South Africa	06/2004
Holy See	06/2001	Swaziland	06/2001
Iceland	06/1999	Tajikistan	06/1999
Israel	06/1999	Tonga	06/1999
Kiribati	06/2003	Tunisia	06/1999

Party¹ and Participating State²	Date
Ukraine	06/2004
United States of America	06/1999
Uzbekistan	06/1999
Venezuela	06/1999
Yemen	06/2001
Zambia	06/1999

Listing of all import responses

Lindane (gamma-HCH)

CAS: 58-89-9

Angola	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Argentina	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution SAGP and A, NO.513/98 Published on the Congressional Record, August 13, 1998. Prohibits: importation, commercialisation and phytosanitary use of active ingredient Lindane and all the products formulated with its basis in the Republic of Argentine.	Published: 12/2002	no consent
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The active constituent lindane and all agricultural and veterinary chemical products containing the active lindane are prohibited imports under schedule 9 of the Custom Regulations, unless authorised by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry or an authorised officer of the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry-Australia Legislative or administrative measures: Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994. Custom (prohibited imports) Regulation 1956.	Published: 06/2002	consent under conditions
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Brazil	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Production, import, trade and use are restricted as wood preservative in the country, with the condition of a previous registration by the Federal body of Environment, after a evaluation of the toxicological and ecotoxicological aspects both by the health and the environmental sectors, respectively. Not allowed for use in public health campaigns nor for domestic products. Agricultural use is prohibited. Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 4.797, of 20 October 1965 and "Portaria Interministerial" No. 292 of 28 April 1989. "Portaria" No. 329 of 2 September 1985 and "Portaria" No. 11 of 8 January 1998 of the Ministry of Health.	Published: 06/2001	consent under conditions
Bulgaria	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to use and place on the market all plant protection products containing Lindane according to the provisions of Article 15 of the Law on plant protection (SG 91 of 10.10.1997, amended SG 90 of 15.10.1999, amended SG 96 of 09.11.2001).	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Burundi	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The use of lindane in agriculture has been prohibited due to its persistence in the environment, its bioaccumulation in the food chain and its toxicity for terrestrial and aquatic beings. Its registration number in the register of pesticides, which are prohibited for agricultural purposes is 2001-01-P007 according to the Ministerial Ordinance N. 710/838.	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Canada	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Chad	Interim decision on import Remarks: Final decision pending passage of pesticide control decree.	Published: 01/1998	no consent

Chile	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Through the Resolution No. 2180 of 17 July 1998, it was decided to prohibit to import, to manufacture, to sell, to distribute, and to use lindane in agriculture.	Published: 12/1999	no consent
China	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Special permit documents. Import restricted to certain bodies. Remarks: Severely restricted use on wheat / locusts on wasteland and forests.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Colombia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: ICA resolutions 2156, 2157, 2158 and 2159 of 1991 cancel the sales licence of lindane-based insecticides (formulations of wettable powders and emulsifiable concentrates).	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import Remarks: Legislative or administrative measures - Banned by the "Decreto Ejecutivo No. 25934-MAG-S".	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Lindane has not been registered in the Côte d'Ivoire since 2000. Import, production and sale of Lindane has therefore been prohibited since that date.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Cuba	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Restricted uses only on quarantined pest control and spraying in chicken farm.	Published: 12/1999	consent under conditions
Cyprus	Final decision on import Remarks: Severely restricted pesticide. Small quantities of this chemical are still imported from time to time for specific uses, i.e. wood preservative.	Published: 01/1998	consent
Czech Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The substance is not registered for use in plant protection preparations. Import of the substance is banned by the ACT No. 147/1996 Code on phytosanitary care and amending some other Acts, as last amended, and by its implementing Decree No. 91/2002 Code. The import of the substance for research purpose is permitted.	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2000	no consent
Estonia	Final decision on import Remarks: Compound has not been submitted for registration.	Published: 01/1998	no consent

European Community	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2002	consent under conditions
<p>Member States: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</p>	<p>Conditions for Import: For plant protection products: It is prohibited to use or place on the market all plant production products containing lindane. For biocidal products: Member States that consent to import (for import prior written authorisation is required.): Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Luxembourg, Spain, Portugal and the United Kingdom. Member States that do not consent to import: Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Lindane was excluded from Annex I to Council Directive 91/414 EEC and thus authorisations for plant protection products containing this active substance have been withdrawn. (Commission decision 2000/801/EC of 20 December 2000, OJ L 324,21.12.2000, p.42). However it is also included in the Community Programme for evaluation of existing active substances under Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 1988 (OJ L 123, 24.4. 1998, p.1) concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market. Approximate time needed before a final decision can be reached: by 2008, when evaluation for biocidal use will be completed. Lindane is classified under Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of Laws regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances (OJ L 196, 16.8.1967, p.1) as T; R23/24/25-R36/38-N;R50/53 (R23/24/25 Toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. R36/38 Irritating to eyes and skin. R50/53 Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment).</p>		
Gabon	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Ministerial decrees have been introduced for the application of Law 7/77 to regulate the import, trade and use of various phytopharmaceutical products. Need more time to reach final decision.</p>		
Gambia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	<p>Remarks: It has been placed on the list of banned pesticides.</p>		
Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Not registered. Banned in May 1991 due to problems of high persistence and bioaccumulation.</p>		
Hungary	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: General conditions apply.</p>		
India	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Only after registration of lindane for import. Remarks: Lindane formulations for indoor use are prohibited. Use on field crops for insects is permitted.</p>		
Indonesia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Not registered.</p>		
Iraq	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Jamaica	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Only for the control of screw worm larvae in livestock. Remarks: Upon elimination of screw worm, Lindane will be prohibited from importation and use in Jamaica.</p>		
Japan	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Registration with the Minister of Health and Welfare or Prefectural Governor as an importer required. The sale for agricultural use prohibited. Remarks: Decision is based on the "Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law" and the "Agriculture Chemicals Regulation Law". Registration for agricultural use made invalid.</p>		
Jordan	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
	<p>Remarks: The decision was taken by the Pesticide registration committee due to the information received from the PIC.</p>		

Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kenya	Interim decision on import Remarks: General conditions apply.	Published: 06/1999	consent
Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: Banned in 1979 because of residue.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kuwait	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree No. 95/1995.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Interim decision on import Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration. Approximate time needed before a final decision can be reached - one year.	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Latvia	Final decision on import Remarks: Compound has not been submitted for registration.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial decision # 262/1 Dated 26/09/2001	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Liberia	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Madagascar	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply. Used only for seed treatment. Remarks: Decree N. 6225/93 of 30 November 1993.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Malaysia	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply. Only those products that are registered with the Pesticides Board of Malaysia can be imported and manufactured by their respective registrants. Remarks: Import and manufacture of all pesticides are controlled under the Pesticides Act 1974 through a registration scheme. The Act is implemented by the Pesticides Board of Malaysia. Currently the Board is in the process of reviewing the registration of all products containing lindane.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Mexico	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
New Zealand	Final decision on import Remarks: Registration of the last lindane-based pesticide was withdrawn by the Pesticides Board in 1990. No import or sale permitted.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Niger	Interim decision on import Remarks: Not registered. A final decision will be taken in 1998.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Nigeria	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Placed under severe restriction for cocoa use only. Importation allowed only by permit from FEPA and NAFDAC pending phase-out. Remarks: Initiation of phase-out programme to involve formulators and marketers of lindane. 3-5 years to be given for phase-out.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Norway	Final decision on import Remarks: All products withdrawn by importer. No import since 1991.	Published: 01/1998	no consent

Oman	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations. - Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Pakistan	Interim decision on import Remarks: Agricultural Pesticide Ordinance 1971. Agricultural Pesticide Rules 1971.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Panama	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Paraguay	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution No 447/93 prohibits the import, formulation, distribution, sale and use of organochloride-based insecticides.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Peru	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Philippines	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Restricted use on pineapple plantations.	Published: 07/1998	consent under conditions
Rwanda	Final decision on import Remarks: All uses are forbidden in the country. Product never registered	Published: 12/2002	no consent
Samoa	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Pesticides Regulations 1990: Section 5 Pesticides Technical Committee; Section 6 Functions and Powers of the Committee - (b) To determine in its discretion the conditions of use of any pesticide... Meeting of 20 April 2000. Use allowed only for exempted pharmaceuticals. Cost / benefit - effective alternatives are available so phase-out- possible.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Singapore	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Import for re-export purposes only. A hazardous Substance License is required for the import of the chemical. Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is controlled as a Hazardous Substance under the Environment Pollution Control Act (EPCA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale. The chemical has been banned from local use since 1985.	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
Slovakia	Final decision on import Remarks: Act No 285 of November 20 1995 of the National Council of Slovak Republic on phytosanitary care and list of registered pesticides.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Slovenia	Final decision on import Remarks: Prohibited for plant protection use. Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	consent

Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: National legislative and administrative measures - All agricultural uses except for treatment of coconut nurseries and emergency use for spotted locust control prohibited since 1 August 1986 by Pesticide Formulary Committee (presently PeTAC) of 23/1986. All remaining uses prohibited in early 90's on a decision of the PeTAC.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Sudan	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Only 99.5% technical grade material. Legislative or administrative measures: The Pesticides and Plant Protection Materials Act, 1994; the National Council for Pesticides.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Suriname	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette).	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import Remarks: The use of gamma-hexachlorocyclohexane in seed dressing for agricultural purposes has been revoked by the Swiss Federal Office for Agriculture. Legislative or administrative measures: Under annex 3.1, Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances of June 9, 1986 (update October 2001), the manufacture, supply, import and use of all isomers of HCH are prohibited. No product or formulation containing lindane is authorized by the Swiss Federal Office of Agriculture under the Ordinance relating to Plant Protection Products (June 23, 1999).	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	consent
Tanzania, United Republic of	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Thailand	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Requires import and production registration and also import licence.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Togo	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply. Remarks: Law 96-007/PR of 3 July 1996 concerning plant protection in Togo.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Trinidad and Tobago	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: For use in veterinary (pharmaceutical use) products only Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Products containing lindane must be registered with the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board.	Published: 06/2001	consent under conditions
Turkey	Final decision on import Remarks: Banned by Ministry of Agriculture in 1978.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Uruguay	Interim decision on import Remarks: Product not imported since 1992. Registration not renewed. In June or July of 1997, final decision will be taken on the prohibition of product registration, fabrication, formulation, importation and use.	Published: 01/1998	no consent

Import responses - Lindane (gamma-HCH) (CAS number: 58-89-9)

Vanuatu	Interim decision on import Remarks: These chemicals are currently not registered nor approved under the national legislative act (Pesticide Control Act No. 11 of 1993).	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Viet Nam	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Zimbabwe	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties and the Participating States of each case, through the PIC Circular

Lindane (gamma-HCH)

CAS: 58-89-9

Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date	Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date
Albania	06/1999	Israel	06/1999
Algeria	06/1999	Kiribati	06/2003
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Korea, Democratic People's	12/2000
Bahamas	06/1999	Republic of	
Bahrain	06/1999	Kyrgyzstan	06/2004
Bangladesh	06/1999	Lesotho	06/1999
Barbados	06/1999	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
Belize	06/1999	Liechtenstein	06/1999
Benin	06/2004	Lithuania	06/1999
Bhutan	06/1999	Malawi	06/1999
Bolivia	06/2004	Malta	06/1999
Botswana	06/1999	Mali	06/2004
Burkina Faso	06/2004	Marshall Islands	06/2004
Cambodia	06/2002	Mauritania	06/1999
Cameroon	06/2004	Moldova, Republic of	06/1999
Cape Verde	06/1999	Mongolia	06/2004
Central African Republic	06/1999	Morocco	06/1999
Comoros	06/1999	Mozambique	06/1999
Congo, Democratic Republic	06/1999	Myanmar	06/1999
of the		Namibia	12/2000
Congo, Republic of the	06/1999	Nepal	06/1999
Cook Islands	06/1999	Nicaragua	06/1999
Dominica	06/1999	Papua New Guinea	06/1999
Dominican Republic	06/1999	Qatar	06/1999
Egypt	06/1999	Romania	06/2004
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004	Russian Federation	06/1999
Ethiopia	06/2004	Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999
Fiji	06/1999	Saint Lucia	06/1999
Georgia	06/1999	Saint Vincent and the	06/1999
Ghana	06/2004	Grenadines	
Grenada	06/1999	Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Guatemala	06/1999	Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Guinea	06/2004	Senegal	06/2004
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000	Sierra Leone	06/1999
Haiti	06/1999	Solomon Islands	06/1999
Holy See	06/2001	South Africa	06/2004
Iceland	06/1999	Swaziland	06/2001
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	06/1999	Tajikistan	06/1999

Party¹ and Participating State²	Date
Tonga	06/1999
Tunisia	06/1999
Uganda	06/1999
Ukraine	06/2004
United States of America	06/1999
Uzbekistan	06/1999
Venezuela	06/1999
Yemen	06/2001
Zambia	06/1999

Listing of all import responses

Mercury Compounds

CAS: 99-99-9

Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import Remarks: From 31 December 1994 uses limited to establishing sugar cane.	Published: 07/1995	consent
Bahrain	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Bangladesh	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published: 01/1998	Response did not address Importation
Barbados	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Belize	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Bolivia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Brazil	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Use for public and domestic health campaigns and for treatment of wood not permitted. Agricultural use of mercury compound formulations banned, both those produced in the country and imports. Remarks: Need more time to reach final decision.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Bulgaria	Final decision on import Remarks: Use forbidden since 1991.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Burkina Faso	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Burundi	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Given its high toxicity on humans and aquatic organisms as well as its residues in the aquatic biotope, Mercury and its compounds are prohibited in Burundi by Ministerial Decree n 710/838 of 29/102001 under n 2001-01-2004	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Chad	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Chile	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution No. 996 of 11/6/1993.	Published: 07/1995	no consent
China	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent

Colombia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Mercurial fungicides have been prohibited by ICA. Registration cancelled by Resolution 2189 of 14 November 1974.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Congo, Republic of the	Final decision on import Remarks: No record of use.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import Remarks: Legislative or administrative measures - Banned by the "Decreto Ejecutivo No. 13-MNG".	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to import, locally produce, place on the market, sell or use this product in order to protect human health and the environment. The product has not been registered since 1998.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Cuba	Final decision on import Remarks: Prohibited by resolution 268 of Ministry of Public Health.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Cyprus	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Czech Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Import of the substance is banned by the Act No. 147/1996 Code, on phytosanitary care and its implementing Decree No. 84/1997 Code, as last amended. The import of the substance for research purposes is permitted.	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Dominica	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Import permit only for official laboratories and pharmacies. Remarks: Additional time required.	Published: 01/1996	consent under conditions
Ecuador	Final decision on import Remarks: No importation since 1978.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Ethiopia	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Permit from Ministry of Agriculture. Remarks: 1. Ethylmercury chloride; 2. Phenylmercury acetate. Use of pesticides containing mercury is discouraged.	Published: 07/1993	consent under conditions

European Community <i>Member States:</i> <i>Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Prohibit for use as plant protection product, antifoulant, wood preservative and slimicide. For other uses, written authorization is required for import into the Netherlands.	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Fiji	Final decision on import Remarks: Refers only to use as pesticide.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Gabon	Interim decision on import Remarks: additional time is needed for a final decision	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Gambia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Guatemala	Final decision on import Remarks: Refers to methoxyethyl-mercury chloride only.	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Guinea	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Hungary	Final decision on import Remarks: Refers to agricultural use only.	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Iceland	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Prohibit for use as plant protection product, antifoulant, wood preservative and slimicide.	Published: 07/1993	no consent
India	Interim decision on import Remarks: 1. Ethylmercury chloride: Interim decision - consent to import (final decision pending). 2. Phenylmercury acetate: Final decision - no consent to import 3. Methoxyethyl mercury chloride: Final decision - consent to import. Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published: 07/1998	Response did not address Importation
Indonesia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Mercury compounds banned as agricultural chemical based on the Resolution of 16 April 1973, under "The Pesticides Control Act" 1968. (Ministry of Agriculture.) Prohibit for use as a Plant Protection Products, antifoulants, wood preservatives and Slimicides.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Iraq	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Jamaica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 06/1999	no consent

Japan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Registration with the Minister of Health and Welfare or Prefectural Governor as an importer required. Registration with the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries required for sale as an agricultural chemical. Legislative or administrative measures: Decision is based on the "Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law" and the "Agriculture Chemicals Regulation Law". Mercury compounds are manufactured in Japan. However, statistically they are not clearly classified as either of the categories of chemical, namely pesticides and industrial chemicals, in Japan. Registration for agricultural use made invalid.	Published: 12/1999	consent under conditions
Jordan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import Remarks: Refers to ethylmercury.	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Kenya	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Other pesticides available for similar use.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Use of mercury compound prohibited because of residue problems with phenylmercury acetate to control rice blast in 1969 and PMA-Hg for seed disinfection in 1976.	Published: 01/1997	no consent
Kuwait	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Decree No. 95/1995.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Interim decision on import Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration. Approximate time needed before a final decision can be reached - one year.	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Prohibit for use as plant protection product, antifoulant, wood preservative and slimicide.	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Madagascar	Interim decision on import Remarks: Need more time to reach final decision. Not used since 1980s.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Malaysia	Final decision on import Remarks: Except for small quantities for research/ educational use through import permit.	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Malta	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Mexico	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Mongolia	Final decision on import Remarks: Ethyl mercury chloride banned in 1990 on basis of high toxicity.	Published: 07/1994	no consent

Morocco	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Mozambique	Final decision on import Remarks: Import, production and use banned.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Nepal	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import Remarks: Refers only for use as a pesticide.	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Nicaragua	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Niger	Final decision on import Remarks: Refers only to use in plant protection products.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Nigeria	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Norway	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Prohibit for use as plant protection product, antifoulant, wood preservative and slimicide.	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Oman	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Pakistan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Panama	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Prohibited for use in agriculture.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Paraguay	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Peru	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Philippines	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Qatar	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Rwanda	Final decision on import Remarks: All uses are forbidden in the country. Product never registered.	Published: 12/2002	no consent
Saint Lucia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent

Singapore	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: A hazardous Substance License is required for the import of the chemical. Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is controlled as a Hazardous Substance under the Environment Pollution Control Act (EPCA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale.	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
Slovakia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Slovenia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Approval letter for import from registrar. Remarks: All mercury-based agrochemicals prohibited (Pesticide Formulary Committee 4/6/87). Phenylmercury dodeceny succinate used as paint biocide.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Suriname	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette).	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import Remarks: Banned as pesticide and for most other uses. See Annex 3.2 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances.	Published: 07/1994	consent
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Tanzania, United Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: Refers only to pesticide uses.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Thailand	Final decision on import Remarks: Refers to 2-methoxyethyl mercury chloride.	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Togo	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Trinidad and Tobago	Interim decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Enacting into law of the toxic chemical regulations. This legislation will require importers to obtain a license import.	Published: 06/2001	consent
Turkey	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Uganda	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered	Published: 06/1999	no consent
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Uruguay	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent

Vanuatu	Interim decision on import Remarks: These chemicals are currently not registered nor approved under the national legislative act (Pesticide Control Act No. 11 of 1993).	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Viet Nam	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Zimbabwe	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties and the Participating States of each case, through the PIC Circular

Mercury Compounds

CAS: 99-99-9

Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date	Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date
Albania	06/1999	Namibia	12/2000
Algeria	06/1999	Papua New Guinea	06/1999
Angola	06/1999	Romania	06/2004
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Russian Federation	06/1999
Argentina	06/1999	Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999
Bahamas	06/1999	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999
Benin	06/2004	Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Bhutan	06/1999	Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/1999	Senegal	06/2004
Botswana	06/1999	Sierra Leone	06/1999
Cambodia	06/2002	Solomon Islands	06/1999
Cameroon	06/2004	South Africa	06/2004
Cape Verde	06/1999	Swaziland	06/2001
Central African Republic	06/1999	Tajikistan	06/1999
Comoros	06/1999	Tonga	06/1999
Dominican Republic	06/1999	Tunisia	06/1999
Egypt	06/1999	Ukraine	06/2004
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004	United States of America	06/1999
Estonia	06/1999	Uzbekistan	06/1999
Georgia	06/1999	Venezuela	06/1999
Ghana	06/2004	Yemen	06/2001
Grenada	06/1999	Zambia	06/1999
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000		
Haiti	06/1999		
Holy See	06/2001		
Israel	06/1999		
Kiribati	06/2003		
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	12/2000		
Kyrgyzstan	06/2004		
Latvia	06/2004		
Lesotho	06/1999		
Liberia	06/1999		
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004		
Lithuania	06/1999		
Malawi	06/1999		
Mali	06/2004		
Marshall Islands	06/2004		
Mauritania	06/1999		
Moldova, Republic of	06/1999		
Myanmar	06/1999		

Listing of all import responses

Monocrotophos

CAS: 6923-22-4

Antigua and Barbuda	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The conditions in the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994 Remarks: Potential exporters should note that the Australian National Registration Authority for Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (NRA) cancelled the registrations and all relevant approvals (including the active constituent approval) for monocrotophos in 1999. The NRA indicated in the NRA Gazette No. NRA 1, 4 January 2000 that it 'has not, and does not intend to, issue any approvals under s.69B of the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Administration) Act 1992 in respect of monocrotophos or products containing monocrotophos'. Legislative or administrative measures: Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
Bulgaria	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to use and place on the market all plant protection products containing monocrotophos according to the provisions of Article 15 of the Law on plant protection (SG 91 of 10.10.1997, amended SG 90 of 15.10.1999, amended SG 96 of 09.11.2001).	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Canada	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical not registered for pest control in Canada.	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Chile	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The measure was adopted because the chemical doesn't have the Agriculture Pesticide Authorization, without which it can't be imported, manufactured, distributed, placed in the market and used in the country. To obtain this authorization (Res. 3670, 1999) it is necessary to comply with stringent national regulations that set out the procedures and information required to get the authorization. The registration authority canceled voluntarily the pesticide authorization.	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	Final decision on import Remarks: The Framework Act is being drawn up Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to use and import the chemical	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Czech Republic	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Ethiopia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: According to pesticide registration and control special decree no. 20/1990 of Ethiopia, unregistered pesticides cannot be used in the country. The country also regulates the import, sale and use of pesticides.	Published: 12/2003	consent

European Community <i>Member States:</i> Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to use or place on the market all plant products containing monocrotophos. The chemical was excluded from Annex I to Council Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and authorizations for plant protection products thus have to be withdrawn by 25 July 2003 (Commission Regulation 2076/2002 of 20 November 2002 (OJ L 319, 23.11.2002, p.3) extending the time period referred to in Article 8(2) of Council Directive 91/414/EEC and concerning the non-inclusion of certain active substances in Annex I to that Directive and the withdrawal of authorizations for plant protection products containing these substances.	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Gambia	Interim decision on import Statement of active consideration: DNA in consultation with stakeholders to reach final decision.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Jordan	Final decision on import Remarks: The decision was taken by the pesticide registration due to the information received from PIC Secretariat. Legislative or administrative measures: Banned for all agricultural use by the pesticide registration committee in MOA.	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Korea, Republic of	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2004	consent
Malaysia	Final decision on import Remarks: Registered only for use as a trunk injection on coconut and oil palm. Users required to obtain a permit from the Pesticides Board to purchase and use the pesticide.	Published: 12/2003	consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import Remarks: This product has not been imported into the country since 1996 Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticide Control Act. 1972.	Published: 06/2003	no consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 forbid the import and release of hazardous substances without authorization under that Act. Agricultural compounds, including those that are hazardous substances, also require registration under the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997 before they can be imported and sold.	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Norway	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Plant protection products Act and Regulations relating to plant protection products. Monocrotophos is not, and has never been, authorised for use, import or marketing in Norway.	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Oman	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations. - Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Singapore	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: A hazardous Substance License is required for the import of the chemical. Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is controlled as a Hazardous Substance under the Environment Pollution Control Act (EPCA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale.	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions

Slovenia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2003	consent
Suriname	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazzette)	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances of June 9, 1986 (update 2003). No product or formulation containing monocrotophos is authorized by the Swiss Federal Office for Agriculture under the Ordinance relating to Plant Protection Products (June 23, 1999)	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Thailand	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The notification of Ministry of Industry entitled "list of hazardous Substances (No. 2). In this list, monocrotophos has been identified as type 4 hazardous substance which is prohibited for import, production, distribution, possession or use in Thailand.	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Turkey	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2003	consent
Uruguay	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries regulation dated Jan/20/2002. Prohibits registration and place into the market authorisation of any phytosanitary product based on monocrotophos for all agricultural use. There's given a period of 6 months from the date of enter into force of this resolution to anyone in possession of these products, to withdraw them from the market.	Published: 12/2003	no consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties and the Participating States of each case, through the PIC Circular

Monocrotophos

CAS: 6923-22-4

Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date	Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date
Albania	12/2003	El Salvador	12/2003
Algeria	12/2003	Estonia	12/2003
Angola	12/2003	Fiji	12/2003
Argentina	12/2003	Gabon	12/2003
Armenia	12/2003	Georgia	12/2003
Bahamas	12/2003	Ghana	12/2003
Bahrain	12/2003	Grenada	12/2003
Bangladesh	12/2003	Guatemala	12/2003
Barbados	12/2003	Guinea	12/2003
Belize	12/2003	Guinea-Bissau	12/2003
Benin	12/2003	Haiti	12/2003
Bhutan	12/2003	Holy See	12/2003
Bolivia	12/2003	Honduras	12/2003
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12/2003	Hungary	12/2003
Botswana	12/2003	Iceland	12/2003
Brazil	12/2003	India	12/2003
Burkina Faso	12/2003	Indonesia	12/2003
Burundi	12/2003	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	12/2003
Cambodia	12/2003	Iraq	12/2003
Cameroon	12/2003	Israel	12/2003
Cape Verde	12/2003	Jamaica	12/2003
Central African Republic	12/2003	Japan	12/2003
Chad	12/2003	Kazakhstan	12/2003
China	12/2003	Kenya	12/2003
Colombia	12/2003	Kiribati	12/2003
Comoros	12/2003	Korea, Democratic People's	12/2003
Congo, Republic of the	12/2003	Republic of	
Cook Islands	12/2003	Kuwait	12/2003
Costa Rica	12/2003	Kyrgyzstan	12/2003
Côte d'Ivoire	12/2003	Lao People's Democratic	12/2003
Cuba	12/2003	Republic	
Cyprus	12/2003	Latvia	12/2003
Dominica	12/2003	Lebanon	12/2003
Dominican Republic	12/2003	Lesotho	12/2003
Ecuador	12/2003	Liberia	12/2003
Egypt	12/2003	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	12/2003
		Liechtenstein	12/2003
		Lithuania	12/2003
		Madagascar	12/2003

Party¹ and Participating State²	Date	Party¹ and Participating State²	Date
Malawi	12/2003	Swaziland	12/2003
Mali	12/2003	Syrian Arab Republic	12/2003
Malta	12/2003	Tajikistan	12/2003
Mauritania	12/2003	Tanzania, United Republic of	12/2003
Mexico	12/2003	Togo	12/2003
Moldova, Republic of	12/2003	Tonga	12/2003
Mongolia	12/2003	Trinidad and Tobago	12/2003
Morocco	12/2003	Tunisia	12/2003
Mozambique	12/2003	Uganda	12/2003
Myanmar	12/2003	Ukraine	12/2003
Namibia	12/2003	United Arab Emirates	12/2003
Nepal	12/2003	United States of America	12/2003
Nicaragua	12/2003	Uzbekistan	12/2003
Niger	12/2003	Vanuatu	12/2003
Nigeria	12/2003	Venezuela	12/2003
Pakistan	12/2003	Viet Nam	12/2003
Panama	12/2003	Yemen	12/2003
Papua New Guinea	12/2003	Zambia	12/2003
Paraguay	12/2003	Zimbabwe	12/2003
Peru	12/2003		
Philippines	12/2003		
Qatar	12/2003		
Romania	12/2003		
Russian Federation	12/2003		
Rwanda	12/2003		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2003		
Saint Lucia	12/2003		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	12/2003		
Samoa	12/2003		
Sao Tome and Principe	12/2003		
Saudi Arabia	12/2003		
Senegal	12/2003		
Sierra Leone	12/2003		
Slovakia	12/2003		
Solomon Islands	12/2003		
South Africa	12/2003		
Sri Lanka	12/2003		
Sudan	12/2003		

Listing of all import responses

Pentachlorophenol

CAS: 87-86-5

Angola	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Argentina	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1) Resolution SAGP and A, NO.750/2000 Published on the Congressional Record, November 2, 2000. Prohibits: importation, manufacturing, processing commercialisation and use of active ingredient Pentachlorophenol, and salts and all the phytosanitary products formulated on basis of it. 2) Resolution SS, NO.356/94 Published on the Congressional Record, January 05, 1995. Prohibits: importation, production, processing, stocking and commercialisation of Pentachlorophenol and derivates used as pesticide, to protect wood and others.	Published: 12/2002	no consent
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply. Remarks: The use of this chemical has not been restricted in Australia.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Brazil	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Production, import, trade and use are restricted as wood preservative in the country, with the condition of a previous registration by the Federal body of Environment, after a evaluation of the toxicological and ecotoxicological aspects both by the health and the environmental sectors, respectively. Not allowed for use in public health campaigns nor for domestic products. Agricultural use is prohibited. Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 4.797, of 20 October 1965 and "Portaria Interministerial" No. 292 of 28 April 1989. "Portaria" No. 329 of 2 September 1985 and "Portaria" No. 11 of 8 January 1998 of the Ministry of Health.	Published: 06/2001	consent under conditions

Bulgaria	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The specified conditions are: Substances and preparations containing PCP, its salts or esters may be placed on the market for use in industrial installations not permitting the emission of PCP in quantities greater than those prescribed by existing legislation: a) in the treatment of wood. Treated wood may not be used inside buildings or for the manufacture or re-treatment of containers intended for growing purposes, packaging that may come into contact with raw materials, intermediate or finished products destined for human and/or animal consumption; b) in the impregnation of fibres and heavy-duty textiles not intended in any case for clothing or for decorative furnishings; c) for especial exceptions authorised on case-by-case basis. In any case, PCP used alone or as a component of preparations employed within the framework of the above exceptions must have a total hexachlorodibenzoparadiioxin (HCDD) content of less than 2 ppm, may not be placed on the market in packages of less than 20 litres and may not be sold to the general public. Without prejudice to other labelling requirements, the packaging of such preparations should be marked clearly and indelibly: «Reserved for industrial and professional use». Legislative or administrative measures: Pentachlorophenol (PCP) is listed in Annex I to Regulation (BG) on import and export of certain dangerous substances, preparations and products (CM Decree N° 129 of 01.07.2002, SG 66 of 09.07.2002, p. 7) as a severely restricted chemical. The placing on the market and use of products containing PCP, its salts and esters, are prohibited by Regulation (BG) on bans and restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and products (CM Decree N° 130 of 01.07.2002, SG 69 of 17.07.2002).	Published: 06/2004	consent under conditions
Burundi	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Canada	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Chad	Interim decision on import Remarks: Final decision pending passage of pesticide control decree.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Chile	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - With the Resolution No. 2226 of 27 July 1999, it was decided to suspend the import, the manufacture, the selling, the distribution, and the use in agriculture of pentachlorophenol. It is foreseen to establish a final prohibition of this chemical substance.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
China	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Special permit documents. Import restricted to certain bodies. Remarks: Allowed to be used only as a wood preservative and smoke agent against pine leaf fall.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Colombia	Final decision on import Remarks: Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution 447/94 (Ministry of Agriculture) prohibits the use and sale of chlorinated insecticides for tobacco. Resolution 29/78 restricts organochlorine insecticide use on coffee trees.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import Remarks: Legislative or administrative measures - Banned by the "Decreto Ejecutivo No. 19446-MAG-S".	Published: 06/1999	no consent

Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The product has not been registered since 1998. Therefore all use is prohibited in order to protect human health and the environment.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Cyprus	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered for use as a pesticide.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Czech Republic	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Products containing pentachlorophenol, its salts or esters may be placed on the market for use in industrial installations not permitting the emission and/or discharge of pentachlorophenol in quantities greater than those prescribed by existing legislation: -in the treatment of wood. Treated wood may not used inside buildings or for manufacturer or re-treatment of containers intended for growing purposes, packaging that may come into contact with raw materials, intermediate or finished products intended for human and/or animal consumption, -in the impregnation of fibers and heavy-duty textiles not intended in any case for clothing or for decorative furnishing, -for special exceptions authorized on a case-by-case basis. In any case, pentachlorophenol used alone or as a component of preparations employed within the framework of the above exceptions must have a total hexachlorodibenzoparadioxin content of less than 2 ppm, may not be placed on the market in packages of less than 20 litres and may not be sold to the general public. Without prejudice to other labeling requirements, the packaging of such products should be marked clearly and indelibly: "Reserved for industrial and professional use". Legislative or administrative measures: The placing on the market and use of products containing substance, its salts or esters is restricted by the ACT NO. 157/1998 Code, on chemical substances and chemical preparations and amending some other Acts, as last amended, and its implementing Decree No. 301/1998 Code, as last amended. The substance is not registered for use in Plant Protection preparations.	Published: 06/2003	consent under conditions
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2000	no consent
Estonia	Final decision on import Remarks: Compound has not been submitted for registration.	Published: 01/1998	no consent

European Community	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2000	consent under conditions
Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	<p>Conditions for Import: Member States that do not consent to import: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Sweden and the members of the EEA Agreement: Iceland and Liechtenstein. Member States that consent to import for restricted uses by way of derogation until 31st December 2008: France, Ireland, Portugal and the United Kingdom. Member State that consents to import for restricted uses by way of derogation until 1st January 2004: Spain. The following conditions apply:</p> <p>Substances and preparations containing PCP, its salts or esters may be placed on the market for use in industrial installations not permitting the emission and/or discharge of PCP in quantities greater than those prescribed by existing legislation:</p> <p>(a) in the treatment of wood. Treated wood may not be used inside buildings or for the manufacture or re-treatment of containers intended for growing purposes, packaging that may come into contact with raw materials, intermediate or finished products destined for human and/or animal consumption</p> <p>(b) in the impregnation of fibres and heavy-duty textiles not intended in any case for clothing or for decorative furnishings (c) for special exceptions authorised on a case-by-case basis. In any case, PCP used alone or as a component of preparations employed within the framework of the above exceptions must have a total hexachlorodibenzoparadiioxin (HCDD) content of less than 2 ppm, may not be placed on the market in packages of less than 20 litres and may not be sold to the general public.</p> <p>Without prejudice to other labelling requirements, the packaging of such preparations should be marked clearly and indelibly: 'Reserved for industrial and professional use'.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measure - Pentachlorophenol is listed in Annex I of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2455/92 of 23 July 1992 concerning the export and import of certain dangerous chemicals as a severely restricted chemical (OJ L 251 of 29.8.1992, p. 13). The placing on the market and use of products containing pentachlorophenol, its salts and esters, are prohibited by Council Directive 76/769/EEC of 27/7/76 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations (O.J.L262/201 of 27/9/76, p. 201) as amended by Directive 91/173/EEC of 21/3/91 (OJ L85 of 5/4/91, p. 34) and Directive 1999/51/EC (OJ L 142 of 5/6/99, p. 22).</p> <p>Pentachlorophenol is classified under Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances (OJ L 196 of 16.8.1967, p. 1) as: Carc. Cat. 3; R 40 (Carcinogen in category 3; Possible risks of irreversible effects.) - T+; R 26 (Very Toxic; Very toxic by inhalation.) - T; R 24/25 (Toxic; Toxic in contact with skin and if swallowed.) - Xi; R 36/37/38 (Irritant; Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.) - N; R 50/53 (Dangerous to the environment; Very Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment).</p>		
Gabon	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Ministerial decrees have been introduced for the application of Law 7/77 to regulate the import, trade and use of various phytopharmaceutical products. Need more time to reach final decision.</p>		
Gambia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	<p>Remarks: It has been placed on the list of banned pesticides.</p>		
Hungary	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	<p>Remarks: No official statement / no regulation is expected in this year concerning the banned chemicals in the country. The active ingredient and its formulations not registered. No intention of acceptance of any application.</p>		
India	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Banned due to high toxicity to man, animals, aquatic organisms and presence of toxic impurities in commercial products.</p>		
Indonesia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Not registered.</p>		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2000	no consent

Iraq	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Jamaica	Interim decision on import Remarks: No importation or use of this chemical has been recorded for several years. The active ingredient is on the list of restricted chemicals in the Pesticides Act but no formulation is registered for use in Jamaica.	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Japan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Registration with the Minister of Health and Welfare or Prefectural Governor as an importer required. Registration with the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries required for sale as an agricultural chemical. Remarks: Decision is based on the "Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law" and the "Agriculture Chemicals Regulation Law". Registration for agricultural use made invalid.	Published: 12/1999	consent under conditions
Jordan	Final decision on import Remarks: The decision was taken by the Pesticide registration committee due to the information received from the PIC.	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kenya	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: Banned in 1975 because of its toxicity to fish.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kuwait	Final decision on import Remarks: Decree No. 95/1995.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Interim decision on import Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration. Approximate time needed before a final decision can be reached - one year.	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Latvia	Final decision on import Remarks: Compound has not been submitted for registration.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Liberia	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Madagascar	Interim decision on import Remarks: No known use. Need more time to reach final decision.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Malaysia	Interim decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Import and manufacture of all pesticides are controlled under the Pesticides Act 1974 through a registration scheme and the Act is implemented by the Pesticides Board of Malaysia. No pentachlorophenol is permitted to be imported, manufactured, sold or used in the country except for purposes of research or education, where certain conditions apply Entry into force of the final regulatory action: 1 January 2000	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Malta	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent

Mexico	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
New Zealand	Final decision on import Remarks: No pentachlorophenol-based pesticides registered by the Pesticides Board. No import or sale permitted.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Niger	Interim decision on import Remarks: Not registered. This product not used in Niger. A final decision will be taken in 1998.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Nigeria	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Norway	Final decision on import Remarks: Never approved in Norway.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Oman	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations. - Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Pakistan	Interim decision on import Remarks: Agricultural Pesticide Ordinance 1971. Agricultural Pesticide Rules 1971.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Panama	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Prohibited for use in agriculture.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Paraguay	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution No 447/93 prohibits the import, formulation, distribution, sale and use of organochlorine based insecticides. Resolution No 448 prohibits the use of pentachlorophenol and other organochlorines in wood treatment.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Peru	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Philippines	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Only allowed use is in wood treatment by FPA-accredited wood treatment plants and institutions.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Rwanda	Final decision on import Remarks: All uses are forbidden in the country. Product never registered	Published: 12/2002	no consent
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Singapore	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: A hazardous Substance License is required for the import of the chemical. Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is controlled as a Hazardous Substance under the Environment Pollution Control Act (EPCA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale.	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions

Slovakia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Act No 285 of November 20 1995 of the National Council of Slovak Republic on phytosanitary care and list of registered pesticides.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Slovenia	Final decision on import Remarks: Prohibited for plant protection use. Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	consent
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: National legislative and administrative measures - All agricultural uses and non-agricultural uses have been withdrawn since 1994. All uses prohibited.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Pesticides and Plant Protection Materials Act, 1994; the National Council for Pesticides. Not registered.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Suriname	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette).	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import Remarks: Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances, Annex 3.1: Manufacture, supply, import and use of the Substance and products containing the substance are prohibited.	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Tanzania, United Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Thailand	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pentachlorophenol was banned according to notification of Ministry of Industry issued under the Hazardous Substance Act B.E.2535 (1992) which has been effective since 2 May 1995.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Togo	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: For scientific experiments. Legislative or administrative measures: Law 96-007/PR of 3 July 1996 concerning plant protection in Togo.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Trinidad and Tobago	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Banned according to notice No 1 of 1994 of the Ministry of Trade and Industry issued under section 10 of the Trade ordinance No 19 of 1958: Negative list which has been effective since January 28, 1994.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Turkey	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned by Ministry of Agriculture in 1978.	Published: 01/1998	no consent

United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Uruguay	Interim decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Import for agricultural use prohibited.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Vanuatu	Interim decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: These chemicals are currently not registered nor approved under the national legislative act (Pesticide Control Act No. 11 of 1993).	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Viet Nam	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Based on the Decree on plant protection and quarantine issued on 15 February 1993 and Ordinance No 92/CP dated 27 November 1993 of the Government providing regulation on pesticides management. Conditions for import: the quantities of this chemical to be imported annually must be approved and specified by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.	Published: 06/2001	consent
Zimbabwe	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties and the Participating States of each case, through the PIC Circular

Pentachlorophenol

CAS: 87-86-5

Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date	Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date
Albania	06/1999	Israel	06/1999
Algeria	06/1999	Kiribati	06/2003
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Korea, Democratic People's	12/2000
Bahamas	06/1999	Republic of	
Bahrain	06/1999	Kyrgyzstan	06/2004
Bangladesh	06/1999	Lebanon	06/1999
Barbados	06/1999	Lesotho	06/1999
Belize	06/1999	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
Benin	06/2004	Liechtenstein	06/1999
Bhutan	06/1999	Lithuania	06/1999
Bolivia	06/2004	Malawi	06/1999
Botswana	06/1999	Mali	06/2004
Burkina Faso	06/2004	Marshall Islands	06/2004
Cambodia	06/2002	Mauritania	06/1999
Cameroon	06/2004	Moldova, Republic of	06/1999
Cape Verde	06/1999	Mongolia	06/2004
Central African Republic	06/1999	Morocco	06/1999
Comoros	06/1999	Mozambique	06/1999
Congo, Democratic Republic	06/1999	Myanmar	06/1999
of the		Namibia	12/2000
Congo, Republic of the	06/1999	Nepal	06/1999
Cook Islands	06/1999	Nicaragua	06/1999
Dominica	06/1999	Papua New Guinea	06/1999
Dominican Republic	06/1999	Qatar	06/1999
Egypt	06/1999	Romania	06/2004
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004	Russian Federation	06/1999
Ethiopia	06/2004	Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999
Fiji	06/1999	Saint Lucia	06/1999
Georgia	06/1999	Saint Vincent and the	06/1999
Ghana	06/2004	Grenadines	
Grenada	06/1999	Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Guatemala	06/1999	Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Guinea	06/2004	Senegal	06/2004
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000	Sierra Leone	06/1999
Haiti	06/1999	Solomon Islands	06/1999
Holy See	06/2001	South Africa	06/2004
Honduras	06/1999	Swaziland	06/2001
Iceland	06/1999	Tajikistan	06/1999

Party¹ and Participating State²	Date
Tonga	06/1999
Tunisia	06/1999
Uganda	06/1999
Ukraine	06/2004
United States of America	06/1999
Uzbekistan	06/1999
Venezuela	06/1999
Yemen	06/2001
Zambia	06/1999

Listing of all import responses

Toxaphene (Camphechlor)

CAS: 8001-35-2

Argentina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2002	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution SAGP and A, NO.750/2000 Published on the Congressional Record, November 2, 2000. Prohibits: importation, manufacturing, processing commercialisation and use of active ingredient Camphechlor, and all the phytosanitary products formulated on basis of it.</p>			
Australia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
<p>Remarks: Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994</p>			
Brazil	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2001	consent under conditions
<p>Conditions for Import: Production, import, trade and use are restricted as wood preservative in the country, with the condition of a previous registration by the Federal body of Environment, after a evaluation of the toxicological and ecotoxicological aspects both by the health and the environmental sectors, respectively. Agricultural use is prohibited. Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 4.797, of 20 October 1965 and "Portaria Interministerial" No. 292 of 28 April 1989. "Portaria" No. 329 of 2 September 1985 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Resupply.</p>			
Bulgaria	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2004	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Toxaphene is listed in Annex I to Regulation (BG) on import and export of certain dangerous substances, preparations and products (CM Decree N° 129 of 01.07.2002, SG 66 of 09.07.2002, p. 7) as banned for use as a plant protection product. It is prohibited to use or place on the market all plant protection products containing toxaphene according to the provisions of Article 15 of the Law on plant protection (SG 91 of 10.10.1997, amended SG 90 of 15.10.1999, amended SG 96 of 09.11.2001).</p>			
Burundi	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2003	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The use of toxaphene as a pesticide for agricultural purposes has been prohibited in Burundi because of its persistence in the environment, the bioaccumulation of residuals in the food chain and its carcinogenic and mutagenic effects. It is prohibited in Burundi under N. 2003-01-P001 by Ministerial Ordinance N. 710/405 of 24th March 2003</p>			
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2003	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical not registered for pest control in Canada.</p>			
Chile	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Through the Resolution No. 2179 of 27 July 1998, the Service of Agriculture and Husbandry, from the Ministry of Agriculture, prohibited to import, to manufacture, to sell, to distribute and to use the agricultural pesticides based on toxaphene or camphechlor.</p>			
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003	no consent
<p>Remarks: The Framework Act is being drawn up. Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to use and import the chemical.</p>			

Congo, Republic of the	Final decision on import Remarks: All tests on pesticides actually carried on in the country revealed that toxaphene has never been used in the country. Legislative or administrative measures: Law 003/91 of 23/04/91 on environment protection, article 57, 58, 59 on chemical substances potentially toxic.	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Banned by the "Decreto Ejecutivo No. 18346 MAG-S-TSS", dated 10 August 1988.	Published: 06/2000	no consent
Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Toxaphene is prohibited in the Côte d'Ivoire. It is therefore prohibited to import, to locally produce, place on the market, sell or use this product in order to protect human health and the environment. The product has not been registered since 1998.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Cyprus	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decision is based on the Pest Control Products Law of 1993, N1 (I) / 93.	Published: 06/2000	no consent
Czech Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Import of the substance is banned by the Act No. 147/1996 Code, on phytosanitary care and its implementing Decree No. 84/1997 Code, as last amended. The import of the substance for research purposes is permitted.	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import Remarks: Legislative or administrative measures – "R/ Decreto ejecutivo No. 151, del 28 de junio de 2000".	Published: 12/2000	no consent
European Community <i>Member States: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measure- Toxaphene is listed in Annex I of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2455/92 of 23 July 1992 concerning the export and import of certain dangerous chemicals as banned for use as a plant protection product. It is prohibited to use or place on the market all plant protection products containing toxaphene as an active ingredient according to Council Directive 79/117/EEC of 21/12/1978 prohibiting the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances (OJ L 33 of 8/2/79, p. 36) as amended by Directive 83/131/EEC of 14/3/1983 (OJ L 91 of 9/4/83, p. 35). Toxaphene is classified under Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances (OJ L 196 of 16.8.1967, p. 1) as: Carc. Cat. 3; R 40 (Carcinogen in category 3; Possible risks of irreversible effects.) - T; R 25 (Toxic; Toxic if swallowed.) - Xn; R 21 (Harmful; Harmful in contact with skin.) - Xi; R 37/38 (Irritant; Irritating to respiratory system and skin.) - N; R 50/53 (Dangerous to the environment; Very Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment).	Published: 12/2000	no consent

Gambia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The decision is based on the Acting under the Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticide Control and Management Act 1994, the Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticide Management Board came up with the conclusions.	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Jamaica	Final decision on import Remarks: Decision is based on the Pesticides Act 1975, Section 14 Subsection (1).	Published: 06/2000	no consent
Japan	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: For uses other than agricultural chemical, notification to the Minister of International Trade and Industry and the Minister of Health and Welfare is required. Registration with the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries required for sale as an agricultural chemical. Remarks: Currently not registered. A final decision regarding import will be taken only when the chemical is examined as a new chemical after the first notification.	Published: 06/2000	consent under conditions
Jordan	Final decision on import Remarks: The decision was taken by the Pesticide registration committee due to the information received from the PIC.	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: Withdrawn in 1983 because of residue. Legislative or administrative measures: All registration of the chemical withdrawn by «Agrochemical Management Act» in 1983. The import of the chemical was prohibited from all sources by RDA Notification No. 2004-11 (11 Feb. 2004).	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Liberia	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Malaysia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Import and manufacture of all pesticides are controlled under the Pesticides Act 1974 through a registration scheme and the Act is implemented by the Pesticides Board of Malaysia. No toxaphene is permitted to be imported, manufactured, sold or used in the country except for purposes of research or education, where certain conditions apply.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Morocco	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The substance has been removed from the list of products authorized in Morocco, under Act No. 466-84 of March 19th, 1984 regulating organo-chloride pesticides. According to Art No 1 it is prohibited to import, manufacture, sell, supply, buy or use any substance or mixture of products containing Toxaphene	Published: 06/2003	no consent

New Zealand	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2000	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: The decision is based on the Agriculture Chemicals Act 1959 (replaced by the Pesticides Act 1979). Under both Acts, only registered pesticides are / were permitted to be imported or sold. Agriculture Chemicals Board Minutes of April 1970 (general policy on phase-out of organochlorine pesticides). The single Toxaphene-based product, registered for field testing only, was withdrawn by the registrant on 8th March 1968. No Toxaphene-based pesticides currently registered.		
Niger	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Nigeria	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Decree 58 of (1988) as amended by decree 59 of (1992) S.I.9 National Environmental Protection Regulations (1991)		
Norway	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2000	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Plant protection products Act and Regulations relating to plant protection products.		
Oman	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2004	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations. - Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.		
Peru	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2000	no consent
	Remarks: The decision is based on the "Decreto Supremo N° 037-91-AG", of 12 September 1991.		
Rwanda	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2002	no consent
	Remarks: All uses are forbidden in the country. Product never registered		
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2000	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Pesticides Regulations 1990 and decision of the Pesticide Technical Committee (PTC) on 20 April 2000.		
Singapore	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
	Conditions for Import: A hazardous Substance License is required for the import of the chemical. Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is controlled as a Hazardous Substance under the Environment Pollution Control Act (EPCA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale. The chemical is banned for local use since 1985.		

Slovakia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Decree No. 33/1999 on Plant Protection Products of Ministry of Agriculture of Slovak Republic.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Slovenia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Order on prohibition, restriction or use of phytopharmaceutical products, which contain specific active ingredients (O.J. 105/01).	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Remarks: Formal declaration of prohibition of this pesticide was issued on 29 March 2001 (Pesticide Technical and Advisory Committee 15/2001).	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures The Pesticides and Plant Protection Materials Act of 1994. The decision of "No consent for import of binapacryl" was taken by The Pesticides Council in its periodical meeting No. 4/99, on the 21st of December, 1999. Stopped use since 1982, following the Pesticide Committee decision to prohibit the use of DDT, containing mixtures and some hazardous organochlorines in agriculture.	Published: 07/1997	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances, Annex3.1 Manufacture, supply, import, and use of the substances and of products containing the substances are prohibited.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Tanzania, United Republic of	Interim decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical will be forwarded to the National PIC Committee for consideration. Recommendations will be discussed by the Pesticides Approval and Registration Technical Committee. The chemical was formerly registered in Tanzania as Liprophene 75EC, Sapatox 75EC and Coppertox cattle dip for use as acaricide. All registrants withdrawn the chemical voluntarily.	Published: 06/2000	consent
Thailand	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decision made by the Toxic Substance Controlling Board, effective by March 1983, which has been replaced by decision made by the Hazardous Substances Board, effective by 2 May 1995.	Published: 06/2000	no consent
Trinidad and Tobago	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - The Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Act, 1979 allows importation of registered pesticides only. No permission will be granted to import into Trinidad and Tobago.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Turkey	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent

United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Decision of the UAE Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries No. 97 (1993), amended December 1997.			
Uruguay	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Ministerial resolution of 23/09/1997. It is not allowed to register substances based on organochlorinated compounds for agricultural use, except endosulfan. Although it is a general measure, toxaphene is included in it.			
Viet Nam	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2000	no consent
Legislative or administrative measures: Decision No. 165/1999/QA/BNN-BTV dated on 13th December 1999.			
Zimbabwe	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2001	consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties and the Participating States of each case, through the PIC Circular

Toxaphene (Camphechlor)

CAS: 8001-35-2

Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date	Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date
Albania	06/2000	Guatemala	06/2000
Algeria	06/2000	Guinea	06/2000
Angola	06/2000	Guinea-Bissau	12/2000
Antigua and Barbuda	06/2000	Haiti	06/2000
Armenia	06/2000	Holy See	06/2001
Bahamas	06/2000	Honduras	06/2000
Bahrain	06/2000	Hungary	06/2000
Bangladesh	06/2000	Iceland	06/2000
Barbados	06/2000	India	06/2000
Belize	06/2000	Indonesia	06/2000
Benin	06/2000	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	06/2000
Bhutan	06/2000	Iraq	06/2000
Bolivia	06/2000	Israel	06/2000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/2000	Kazakhstan	06/2000
Botswana	06/2000	Kenya	06/2000
Burkina Faso	06/2000	Kiribati	06/2003
Cambodia	06/2002	Korea, Democratic People's	12/2000
Cameroon	06/2000	Republic of	
Cape Verde	06/2000	Kuwait	06/2000
Central African Republic	06/2000	Kyrgyzstan	12/2003
Chad	06/2000	Latvia	06/2000
China	06/2000	Lebanon	06/2000
Colombia	06/2000	Lesotho	06/2000
Comoros	06/2000	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2000
Cook Islands	06/2000	Liechtenstein	06/2000
Cuba	06/2000	Lithuania	06/2000
Dominica	06/2000	Madagascar	06/2000
Dominican Republic	06/2000	Malawi	06/2000
Egypt	06/2000	Mali	06/2000
Estonia	06/2000	Malta	06/2000
Ethiopia	06/2000	Mauritania	06/2000
Fiji	06/2000	Mexico	06/2000
Gabon	06/2000	Moldova, Republic of	06/2000
Georgia	06/2000	Mongolia	06/2000
Ghana	06/2000	Mozambique	06/2000
Grenada	06/2000	Myanmar	06/2000
		Namibia	12/2000
		Nepal	06/2000
		Nicaragua	06/2000

Party¹ and Participating State²	Date
Pakistan	06/2000
Panama	06/2000
Papua New Guinea	06/2000
Paraguay	06/2000
Philippines	06/2000
Qatar	06/2000
Romania	06/2000
Russian Federation	06/2000
Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/2000
Saint Lucia	06/2000
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2000
Sao Tome and Principe	06/2000
Saudi Arabia	06/2000
Senegal	06/2000
Sierra Leone	06/2000
Solomon Islands	06/2000
South Africa	06/2000
Suriname	06/2000
Swaziland	06/2001
Syrian Arab Republic	06/2000
Tajikistan	06/2000
Togo	06/2000
Tonga	06/2000
Tunisia	06/2000
Uganda	06/2000
Ukraine	06/2000
United States of America	06/2000
Uzbekistan	06/2000
Vanuatu	06/2000
Venezuela	06/2000
Yemen	06/2001
Zambia	06/2000

Listing of all import responses

Methamidophos (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 600 g active ingredient/l)

CAS: 10265-92-6

Argentina	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The Resolution SAGyP No.: 127/98 which prohibits its use in stone fruits Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution SAGP and A, NO.127/98 Published on the Congressional Record, March 17, 1998. Prohibits: use of products formulated on basis of active ingredient Methamidophos, in stone fruits in the Republic of Argentine	Published: 12/2002	consent under conditions
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Interim decision on import Remarks: No restriction.	Published: 01/1998	consent
Brazil	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Import allowed only for pesticide use, as a technical product (active ingredient) as well as formulations based on the active ingredient, registered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Resupply, after joint evaluation of agronomical efficacy, human toxicology and ecotoxicology by the Agricultural, Health and Environmental sectors respectively. In case of wood treatment, import of the substance (active ingredient or formulations) are permitted only if registered by IBAMA, after a joint evaluation of toxicology and ecotoxicology by the health and environmental sectors. Legislative or administrative measures: Law No.4.797, of 20 October 1965 and "Portaria Interministerial" No. 292 of 28 April 1989. Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and decree No. 98.816 of 11 januaty 1990.	Published: 06/2001	consent under conditions
Bulgaria	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to use and place on the market all plant protection products containing methamidophos according to the provisions of Article 15 of the Law on plant protection (SG 91 of 10.10.1997, amended SG 90 of 15.10.1999, amended SG 96 of 09.11.2001).	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Canada	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Chad	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Chile	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Subject to registration in Pesticides Registrar.	Published: 07/1998	consent under conditions
China	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Special permit documents. Import restricted to certain bodies. Remarks: Restricted. Not permitted for use on fruit, vegetables, herbs and tobacco. No formulations higher than 600 g/l produced.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Costa Rica	Final decision on import Remarks: Formulations higher than 600 g/l are not registered.	Published: 12/2000	no consent

Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to import, locally produce, place on the market, sell or use this product in order to protect human health and the environment. The product has not been registered since 1998.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Cyprus	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply.	Published: 07/1998	consent under conditions
Czech Republic	Interim decision on import Statement of active consideration: Plant protection preparations containing the substance are not registered in the Czech republic. The substance is in process of evaluation according to the ACT No. 147/1996 Code, on phytosanitary care and amending some other Acts, as last amended. Approximate time needed before a final decision can be reached: 2005 Ministry of Agriculture, Tesnov 17, 117 05 Prague 1	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Ecuador	Interim decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Communicate to physical or legal bodies which activity is manufacture, formulation, import and sale on the measure to be adopted. Issued by the "Servicio Ecuatoriano de Sanidad Agropecuaria".	Published: 06/2001	no consent
European Community <i>Member States: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Member States that do not consent to import: Denmark, Ireland, Sweden and the members of the EEA Agreement: Iceland and Liechtenstein. Member States that consent to import (For import prior written authorisation is required.): Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Spain, Portugal and the United Kingdom. Legislative or administrative measures: The following administrative action is being undertaken during the period a final decision is being considered: - Methamidophos is included in the Community Programme for evaluation of existing active substances under Council Directive 91/414/EEC of 15 July 1991 concerning the placing of Plant Protection Products on the market (OJ L 230 of 19.8.1991, p. 1). - The chemical is already prohibited in the following Member States: Denmark, Ireland, Sweden and the members of the EEA Agreement: Iceland and Liechtenstein, in their national legislation. Approximate time needed before a final decision can be reached: by 2003. Methamidophos is classified under Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances (OJ L 196 of 16.8.1967, p. 1) as: T+; R 28 (Very Toxic; Very toxic if swallowed) - T; R 24 (Toxic; Toxic in contact with skin) - Xi; R 36 (Irritant: Irritating to eyes) - N; R 50 (Dangerous to the environment; Very Toxic to aquatic organisms).	Published: 12/2000	consent under conditions
Gambia	Final decision on import Remarks: Never registered.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Hungary	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply. Remarks: The active ingredient is being revised under the National Re-registration Programme, started in 1995.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Iraq	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Jamaica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 06/1999	no consent

Japan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Registration with the Minister of Health and Welfare or Prefectural Governor as an importer required. For uses other than agricultural chemical, notification to the Minister of International Trade and Industry and the Minister of Health and Welfare required. Registration with the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries required for sale as an agricultural chemical. Remarks: A final decision regarding import will be taken only when the chemical is examined as a new chemical after the first notification.	Published: 12/1999	consent under conditions
Jordan	Final decision on import Remarks: The decision was taken by the Pesticide registration committee due to the information received from the PIC.	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Kenya	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Include all formulations.	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Korea, Republic of	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply. Remarks: Need more time before a final decision can be taken.	Published: 07/1998	consent under conditions
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Interim decision on import Remarks: Under the regulation for the management and usage of plant protection products, the import of pesticides are controlled through a registration scheme.	Published: 12/2001	consent
Liberia	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: The DNA of Liberia requests exporting countries to inform the DNA of address of companies/agencies in Liberia to which this chemical is being imported.	Published: 12/2001	consent under conditions
Malaysia	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply. Remarks: Registered only for use as a trunk injection on coconut and oil palm. Users required to obtain a permit from the Pesticides Board to purchase and use this chemical.	Published: 07/1998	consent under conditions
Mauritius	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Restricted use to be used by authorised persons only.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Morocco	Final decision on import Remarks: Only one preparation containing metamidophos (400g/l of active principle) is temporarily authorized to be placed on the market in Morocco, with a reassessment of authorisation scheduled for May 2004 (article 3 of Act 42-95). Legislative or administrative measures: The importation and the supply of the product is prohibited under Act 42-95 concerning the control and the organization of pesticide products and their use, specifying in Art 2 that importation, manufacturing, supply, sale and distribution, even free of charge, of pesticide products for agricultural purposes are prohibited if they are not authorized or, failing that, if their sale is not permitted. These authorizations will be granted only to such products the effectiveness and harmlessness of which have been established according to the requirements stated by the above mentioned Act and its Decrees of implementation (Decree no. 2-99-106 May 5th, 1999 on authorisation).	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Myanmar	Interim decision on import Remarks: The renewal of registration for products containing methamidophos will not be allowed once current registration expires. A final decision on import will be reached by the end of 1998.	Published: 07/1998	no consent

New Zealand	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Only methamidophos formulations containing 600 g a.i./litre have been registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Niger	Interim decision on import Remarks: Not registered. A final decision will be taken in 1998.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Nigeria	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Norway	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Plant protection products Act and Regulations relating to plant protection products.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Oman	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations. - Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Pakistan	Final decision on import Remarks: Alternative - Lower concentrations.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Peru	Final decision on import Remarks: Registration requirements have to be met (packaging, instruction and labelling).	Published: 06/1999	consent
Philippines	Final decision on import Remarks: Importation of methamidophos formulations higher than 600 g/l has been prohibited since 1989.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Rwanda	Final decision on import Remarks: All uses are forbidden in the country. Product never registered	Published: 12/2002	no consent
Samoa	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Agriculture, Forest & Fisheries Amendment Act 1989, and Pesticides Regulations 1990.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Singapore	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: A hazardous Substance License is required for the import of the chemical. Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is controlled as a Hazardous Substance under the Environment Pollution Control Act (EPCA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale.	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
Slovenia	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Prior registration requested. Legislative or administrative measures: Articles 4 and 13 of Act on Plant Protection Products (O.J. No. 11/01) oblige legal and physical persons to conduct registration of phytopharmaceutical products prior to their placing on the market.	Published: 06/2003	consent under conditions

Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: National legislative and administrative measures - Final regulation to import prohibition effective since 1 May 1995 by Pesticide Formulary Committee (presently PeTAC) of 3/1995.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Suriname	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette).	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import Remarks: No products and formulations containing Methamidophos are authorized in the Index of Plant Protection Products 1998.	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	consent
Tanzania, United Republic of	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: A Pesticide Import Permit must be obtained before importation. Statement of active consideration: More details about health and environmental risks of the product in Tanzania.	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
Thailand	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Registration certificate / import permit.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Trinidad and Tobago	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - The Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Act, 1979 allows importation of registered pesticides only. No permission will be granted to import into Trinidad and Tobago.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Turkey	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply.	Published: 07/1998	consent under conditions
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import Remarks: All formulations.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Uruguay	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries regulation dated Jan/20/2002. Authorises registration of phytosanitary products based of methamidophos in a concentration not exceeding 600gr/l, to be used only as mash and ground application	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Vanuatu	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: These chemicals are currently not registered nor approved under the national legislative act (Pesticide Control Act No. 11 of 1993).	Published: 01/1998	no consent

Viet Nam	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decision No. 165/1999/QA/BNN-BVTV dated on 13th December 1999.	Published: 06/2000	no consent
Zimbabwe	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties and the Participating States of each case, through the PIC Circular

Methamidophos (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 600 g active ingredient/l)

CAS: 10265-92-6

Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date	Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date
Albania	06/1999	Grenada	06/1999
Algeria	06/1999	Guatemala	06/1999
Angola	06/1999	Guinea	06/2004
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Guinea-Bissau	12/2000
Bahamas	06/1999	Haiti	06/1999
Bahrain	06/1999	Holy See	06/2001
Bangladesh	06/1999	Honduras	06/1999
Barbados	06/1999	Iceland	06/1999
Belize	06/1999	India	06/1999
Benin	06/2004	Indonesia	06/1999
Bhutan	06/1999	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	06/1999
Bolivia	06/2004	Israel	06/1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/1999	Kazakhstan	06/1999
Botswana	06/1999	Kiribati	06/2003
Burkina Faso	06/2004	Korea, Democratic People's	12/2000
Burundi	06/1999	Republic of	
Cambodia	06/2002	Kyrgyzstan	06/2004
Cameroon	06/2004	Kuwait	06/1999
Cape Verde	06/1999	Latvia	06/2004
Central African Republic	06/1999	Lebanon	06/1999
Colombia	06/1999	Lesotho	06/1999
Comoros	06/1999	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	06/1999	Liechtenstein	06/1999
Congo, Republic of the	06/1999	Lithuania	06/1999
Cook Islands	06/1999	Madagascar	06/1999
Cuba	06/1999	Malawi	06/1999
Dominica	06/1999	Mali	06/2004
Dominican Republic	06/1999	Malta	06/1999
Egypt	06/1999	Marshall Islands	06/2004
El Salvador	06/2004	Mauritania	06/1999
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004	Mexico	06/1999
Estonia	06/1999	Moldova, Republic of	06/1999
Ethiopia	06/2004	Mongolia	06/2004
Fiji	06/1999	Mozambique	06/1999
Gabon	06/2004	Namibia	12/2000
Georgia	06/1999	Nepal	06/1999
Ghana	06/2004	Nicaragua	06/1999
		Panama	06/2004
		Papua New Guinea	06/1999
		Paraguay	06/2004

Party¹ and Participating State²	Date
Qatar	06/1999
Romania	06/2004
Russian Federation	06/1999
Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999
Saint Lucia	06/1999
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999
Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Senegal	06/2004
Sierra Leone	06/1999
Slovakia	06/1999
Solomon Islands	06/1999
South Africa	06/2004
Swaziland	06/2001
Tajikistan	06/1999
Togo	06/1999
Tonga	06/1999
Tunisia	06/1999
Uganda	06/1999
Ukraine	06/2004
United States of America	06/1999
Uzbekistan	06/1999
Venezuela	06/1999
Yemen	06/2001
Zambia	06/1999

Listing of all import responses

Methyl-parathion (emulsifiable concentrates (EC) with 19.5%, 40%, 50%, 60% active ingredient and dusts containing 1.5%, 2% and 3% active ingredient)

CAS: 298-00-0

Argentina	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1) Resolution SAGP and A, NO.606/93 Published on the Congressional Record, Agost 11, 1993. Prohibits: manufacturing, importation and commercialisation products formulated on a basis of active ingredients methyl parathion and ethyl parathion 2) Resolution SS, NO.7/96 Published on the Congressional Record, Febbruary 06, 1996. Prohibits: importation, production, processing, stocking, publicity and commercialisation of Parathion and derivates, for all uses, in the Republic of Argentine	Published: 12/2002	no consent
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Interim decision on import Remarks: No restriction.	Published: 01/1998	consent
Brazil	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Import allowed only for pesticide use, as a technical product (active ingredient) as well as formulations based on the active ingredient, registered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Resupply, after joint evaluation of agronomical efficacy, human toxicology and ecotoxicology by the Agricultural, Health and Environmental sectors respectively. In case of wood treatment, import of the substance (active ingredient or formulations) are permitted only if registered by IBAMA, after a joint evaluation of toxicology and ecotoxicology by the health and environmental sectors. Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 4.797, of 20 October 1965 and "Portaria Interministerial" No. 292 of 28 April 1989. Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 98.816 of 11 January 1990.	Published: 06/2001	consent under conditions
Bulgaria	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to use and place on the market all plant protection products containing methyl parathion according to the provisions of Article 15 of the Law on plant protection (SG 91 of 10.10.1997, amended SG 90 of 15.10.1999, amended SG 96 of 09.11.2001).	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Chad	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Chile	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - With the Resolution No. 312 of 29 January 1999, it was decided to prohibit the manufacture, the selling, the distribution, and the use in agriculture of all the formulations based on Methyl parathion, excepted encapsulated suspensions.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
China	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Special permit documents. Import restricted to certain bodies. Remarks: Restricted. Not permitted for use on fruit, vegetables, herbs and tobacco.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions

Import responses - Methyl-parathion (emulsifiable concentrates (EC) with 19.5%, 40%, 50%, 60% active ingredient and dusts containing 1.5%, 2% and 3% active ingredient) (CAS number: 298-00-0)

Costa Rica	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Restricted use Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Banned by the "Decreto Ejecutivo No. 24337 MAG-S-TSS", dated 16 June 1995	Published: 12/1999	consent under conditions
Côte d'Ivoire	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: The use of the product is strictly limited to treat cacao trees. Statement of active consideration: The use of this product is strictly limited to treat cacao trees for textile purposes. The product is highly toxic and its use is controlled by the National Agency for Rural Development (ANADER).	Published: 06/2004	consent under conditions
Cyprus	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply.	Published: 07/1998	consent under conditions
Czech Republic	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
European Community <i>Member States: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to use or place on the market all plant products containing methyl parathion. Methyl parathion was excluded from Annex I to Council Directive 91/414/EEC and thus authorization for plant protection products containing this active substance has to be withdrawn by 9 September 2003. (Commission decision 2003/166/EC of 10 March 2003, OJL 67, 12.2.2003, p. 18)	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Gambia	Final decision on import Remarks: Never registered.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Ghana	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticide Control and Management Act, 1996 (Act 528)	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Hungary	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply. Remarks: The active ingredient is being revised under the National Re-registration Programme, started in 1995.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
India	Final decision on import Remarks: The use of formulations 50% EC and 2% DP is allowed for a period of 3 years. A final decision is under active consideration. Approximate time needed before a final decision can be reached: 3 - 4 years.	Published: 12/2000	consent
Iraq	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Jamaica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 06/1999	no consent

Import responses - Methyl-parathion (emulsifiable concentrates (EC) with 19.5%, 40%, 50%, 60% active ingredient and dusts containing 1.5%, 2% and 3% active ingredient) (CAS number: 298-00-0)

Japan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Registration with the Ministry of Health and Welfare or Prefectural Governor as an importer required. (Restriction on sale, use and possession.) Registration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries required for sale as an agricultural chemical. Remarks: Decision is based on the "Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law" and the "Agriculture Chemicals Regulation Law". Currently not registered.	Published: 12/1999	consent under conditions
Jordan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned for all agricultural use by the pesticide registration committee in MOA.	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Kenya	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Final decision on import Remarks: Prohibited to import.	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Malaysia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Myanmar	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply. Legislative or administrative measures: Registration under the Pesticides Act of 1979 permits import, sale and use with suitable label precautions.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Niger	Interim decision on import Remarks: Not registered. A final decision will be taken in 1998.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Nigeria	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Norway	Final decision on import Remarks: Legislative or administrative measures - Plant protection products Act and Regulations relating to plant protection products.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Oman	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations. - Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Pakistan	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply. Remarks: Alternative - Lower concentrations.	Published: 07/1998	consent under conditions

Import responses - Methyl-parathion (emulsifiable concentrates (EC) with 19.5%, 40%, 50%, 60% active ingredient and dusts containing 1.5%, 2% and 3% active ingredient) (CAS number: 298-00-0)

Peru	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Registration, import, local formulation, distribution, sale and use of methyl parathion are prohibited ("Resolución jefatural No. 182-2000-AG-SENASA del 13.10.2000). Issued by the National Service for Agrarian Health (SENASA).	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Philippines	Final decision on import Remarks: Banned for all uses.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Rwanda	Final decision on import Remarks: All uses are forbidden in the country. Product never registered	Published: 12/2002	no consent
Samoa	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Singapore	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: A hazardous Substance License is required for the import of the chemical. Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is controlled as a Hazardous Substance under the Environment Pollution Control Act (EPCA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale.	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
Slovakia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Slovenia	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Prior registration required. Legislative or administrative measures: Articles 4 and 13 of Act on Plant Protection Products (O.J. No. 11/01) oblige legal and physical persons to conduct registration of phytopharmaceutical products prior to their placing on the market.	Published: 06/2003	consent under conditions
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Final regulation to import, prohibition effective since November 19, 1984. Pesticide Formulary Committee (presently PeTAC) of 14/1984.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Only if mixed with other formulations.	Published: 07/1998	consent under conditions
Suriname	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette)	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Microencapsulated products only. Registered uses only as specified in the corresponding authorization. Legislative or administrative measures: No products or formulations containing Methyl-Parathion other than one specific Capsule suspension are authorized in the Index of Plant Protection Products 1998.	Published: 12/1999	consent under conditions

Import responses - Methyl-parathion (emulsifiable concentrates (EC) with 19.5%, 40%, 50%, 60% active ingredient and dusts containing 1.5%, 2% and 3% active ingredient) (CAS number: 298-00-0)

Tanzania, United Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: Product was de-registered because of its high toxicity risks. Legislative or administrative measures: The Plant Protection Act (1997) sections 16, 17 and 18.	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Thailand	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Registration certificate / import permit.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Trinidad and Tobago	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - The Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Act, 1979 allows importation of registered pesticides only. No permission will be granted to import into Trinidad and Tobago.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Turkey	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply.	Published: 07/1998	consent under conditions
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Uruguay	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries regulation dated Jan/20/2002. 1. Bans registration and application of plant protection products based on Methyl Parathion for all agricultural uses. 2. Above mentioned ban does not apply to capsule suspensions, for a maximum concentration of 45% p/v and for powder plaguicides for ants with a percentage of active ingredient equal or less to 2%.	Published: 12/2003	consent
Vanuatu	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: These chemicals are currently not registered nor approved under the national legislative act (Pesticide Control Act No. 11 of 1993).	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Viet Nam	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decision No. 165/1999/QA/BNN-BTV dated on 13th December 1999.	Published: 06/2000	no consent
Zimbabwe	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties and the Participating States of each case, through the PIC Circular

Methyl-parathion (emulsifiable concentrates (EC) with 19.5%, 40%, 50%, 60% active ingredient and dusts containing 1.5%, 2% and 3% active ingredient)

CAS: 298-00-0

Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date	Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date
Albania	06/1999	Guatemala	06/1999
Algeria	06/1999	Guinea	06/2004
Angola	06/1999	Guinea-Bissau	12/2000
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Haiti	06/1999
Bahamas	06/1999	Holy See	06/2001
Bahrain	06/1999	Honduras	06/1999
Bangladesh	06/1999	Iceland	06/1999
Barbados	06/1999	Indonesia	06/1999
Belize	06/1999	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	06/1999
Benin	06/2004	Israel	06/1999
Bhutan	06/1999	Kazakhstan	06/1999
Bolivia	06/2004	Kiribati	06/2003
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/1999	Korea, Democratic People's	12/2000
Botswana	06/1999	Republic of	
Burkina Faso	06/2004	Kyrgyzstan	06/2004
Burundi	06/1999	Kuwait	06/1999
Cambodia	06/2002	Latvia	06/2004
Cameroon	06/2004	Lebanon	06/1999
Cape Verde	06/1999	Lesotho	06/1999
Central African Republic	06/1999	Liberia	06/1999
Colombia	06/1999	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
Comoros	06/1999	Liechtenstein	06/1999
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	06/1999	Lithuania	06/1999
Congo, Republic of the	06/1999	Madagascar	06/1999
Cook Islands	06/1999	Malawi	06/1999
Cuba	06/1999	Mali	06/2004
Dominica	06/1999	Malta	06/1999
Dominican Republic	06/1999	Marshall Islands	06/2004
Egypt	06/1999	Mauritania	06/1999
El Salvador	06/2004	Mexico	06/1999
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004	Moldova, Republic of	06/1999
Estonia	06/1999	Mongolia	06/2004
Ethiopia	06/2004	Morocco	06/1999
Fiji	06/1999	Mozambique	06/1999
Gabon	06/2004	Namibia	12/2000
Georgia	06/1999	Nepal	06/1999
Grenada	06/1999	Nicaragua	06/1999
		Panama	06/2004

Party¹ and Participating State²	Date
Papua New Guinea	06/1999
Paraguay	06/2004
Qatar	06/1999
Romania	06/2004
Russian Federation	06/1999
Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999
Saint Lucia	06/1999
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999
Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Senegal	06/2004
Sierra Leone	06/1999
Solomon Islands	06/1999
South Africa	06/2004
Swaziland	06/2001
Syrian Arab Republic	06/2004
Tajikistan	06/1999
Togo	06/1999
Tonga	06/1999
Tunisia	06/1999
Uganda	06/1999
Ukraine	06/2004
United States of America	06/1999
Uzbekistan	06/1999
Venezuela	06/1999
Yemen	06/2001
Zambia	06/1999

Listing of all import responses

Monocrotophos (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 600 g active ingredient/l)

CAS: 6923-22-4

Antigua and Barbuda	Interim decision on import Statement of active consideration: Revision of the pesticide board control act 1973 in preparation of the pesticides and toxic chemicals control act 2002.	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Argentina	Final decision on import Remarks: Import response provided for category: pesticide Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution SAGP and A, NO.182/99 Published on the Congressional Record, June 24, 1999. Prohibits: importation, commercialisation and use of active ingredient Monocrotophos, and all products formulated on basis of it, in the Republic of Argentina	Published: 12/2002	no consent
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The conditions in the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994 Remarks: Potential exporters should note that the Australian National Registration Authority for Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (NRA) cancelled the registrations and all relevant approvals (including the active constituent approval) for monocrotophos in 1999. The NRA indicated in the NRA Gazette No. NRA 1, 4 January 2000 that it 'has not, and does not intend to, issue any approvals under s.69B of the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Administration) Act 1992 in respect of monocrotophos or products containing monocrotophos'. Legislative or administrative measures: Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994	Published: 06/2003	consent under conditions
Brazil	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Import allowed only for pesticide use, as a technical product (active ingredient) as well as formulations based on the active ingredient, registered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Resupply, after joint evaluation of agronomical efficacy, human toxicology and ecotoxicology by the Agricultural, Health and Environmental sectors respectively. In case of wood treatment, import of the substance (active ingredient or formulations) are permitted only if registered by IBAMA, after a joint evaluation of toxicology and ecotoxicology by the health and environmental sectors. Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 4.797, of 20 October 1965 and "Portaria Interministerial" No. 292 of 28 April 1989. Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 98.816 of 11 January 1990.	Published: 06/2001	consent under conditions
Bulgaria	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to use and place on the market all plant protection products containing monocrotophos according to the provisions of Article 15 of the Law on plant protection (SG 91 of 10.10.1997, amended SG 90 of 15.10.1999, amended SG 96 of 09.11.2001).	Published: 06/2004	no consent

Burundi	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Ministerial Ordinance No. 710/838 of 29th October 2001 prohibits the importation, use, distribution and sale of Monocrotophos as a pesticide for use in agriculture under N. 2001-05-P002 due to its bioaccumulation and its persistence in the environment as well to its high toxicity.	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Chad	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Chile	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Subject to registration in Pesticides Registrar. Legislative or administrative measures: The measure was adopted because the chemical doesn't have the Agriculture Pesticide Authorization, without which it can't be imported, manufactured, distributed, placed in the market and used in the country. To obtain this authorization (Res. 3670, 1999) it is necessary to comply with stringent national regulations that set out the procedures and information required to get the authorization. The registration authority canceled voluntarily the pesticide authorization.	Published: 12/2003	no consent
China	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Special permit documents. Import restricted to certain bodies. Remarks: Restricted. Not permitted for use on fruit, vegetables, herbs and tobacco. No formulations higher than 600 g/l produced.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	Final decision on import Remarks: The Framework Act is being drawn up. Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to use and import the chemical.	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import Remarks: Formations higher than 600 g/l are not registered.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Côte d'Ivoire	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: This product has only been used by specialists to treat oil palm trees by means of a special syringe. Statement of active consideration: An investigation on each approved product has been carried out by the Ivory Company for textile development (SIDT) and the National Agency for Rural Development (ANADER). The investigation aims to check the following requirements: the registered product; the product did not cause harm either to humans or to animals; the product does not affect plants. If these requirements are met, the product will then be registered again after 5 years.	Published: 06/2004	consent under conditions
Cyprus	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply.	Published: 07/1998	consent under conditions
Czech Republic	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Ecuador	Interim decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Communicate to physical or legal bodies which activity is manufacture, formulation, import and sale on the measure to be adopted. Issued by the "Servicio Ecuatoriano de Sanidad Agropecuaria".	Published: 06/2001	no consent

EI Salvador	Final decision on import Remarks: Legislative or administrative measures – "R/ Decreto ejecutivo No. 151, del 28 de junio de 2000".	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Ethiopia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: According to pesticide registration and control special decree no. 20/1990 of Ethiopia, unregistered pesticides cannot be used in the country. The country also regulates the import, sale and use of pesticides.	Published: 12/2003	consent
European Community <i>Member States:</i> <i>Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to use or place on the market all plant products containing monocrotophos. The chemical was excluded from Annex I to Council Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and authorizations for plant protection products thus have to be withdrawn by 25 July 2003 (Commission Regulation 2076/2002 of 20 November 2002 (OJ L 319, 23.11.2002, p.3) extending the time period referred to in Article 8(2) of Council Directive 91/414/EEC and concerning the non-inclusion of certain active substances in Annex I to that Directive and the withdrawal of authorizations for plant protection products containing these substances.	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Gambia	Final decision on import Remarks: Never registered.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Hungary	Final decision on import Remarks: Withdrawal documents of Ministry of Agriculture: 21.175/1996.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Iraq	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Jamaica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Japan	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Registration with the Minister of Health and Welfare or Prefectural Governor as an importer required. For uses other than agricultural chemical, notification to the Minister of International Trade and Industry and the Minister of Health and Welfare required. Registration with the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries required for sale as an agricultural chemical. Remarks: A final decision regarding import will be taken only when the chemical is examined as a new chemical after the first notification.	Published: 12/1999	consent under conditions
Jordan	Final decision on import Remarks: The decision was taken by the pesticide registration due the information received from PIC Secretariat. Legislative or administrative measures: Banned for all agricultural use by the pesticide registration committee in MOA.	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Kenya	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decision is based on the Pest Control Products Act, 1982. Cap 346 of the laws of Kenya. The Pest Control Products (Registration) Regulation, L.N. No.46/1984. The pest Control Products (Importation &Exportation) Regulation L.N. No. 146/1984.	Published: 06/2000	no consent
Korea, Republic of	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply. Remarks: Need more time before a final decision can be taken.	Published: 07/1998	consent under conditions

Lao People's Democratic Republic	Final decision on import Remarks: Prohibited to import.	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Malaysia	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply. Remarks: Registered only for use as a trunk injection on coconut and oil palm. Users required to obtain a permit from the Pesticides Board to purchase and use this chemical.	Published: 07/1998	consent under conditions
Mauritius	Final decision on import Remarks: This product has not been imported into the country since 1996. Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticide Control Act. 1972.	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Morocco	Final decision on import Remarks: Two preparations containing monocrotophos (400g/l of active principle) are temporarily authorized to be placed on the market in Morocco, with a reassessment of authorisation scheduled for May 2004 (article 3 of Act 42-95). Legislative or administrative measures: The Importation and the supply of the product is prohibited under Act 42-95 concerning the control and the organization of pesticide products and their use, specifying in Art 2 that importation, manufacturing, supply, sale and distribution, even free of charge, of pesticide products for agricultural purposes are prohibited if they are not authorized or, failing that, if their sale is not permitted. These authorizations will be granted only to such products the effectiveness and harmlessness of which have been established according to the requirements stated by the above mentioned Act and its Decrees of implementation (Decree no. 2-99-106 May 5th, 1999 on authorisation).	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Myanmar	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import Remarks: Registration withdrawn. Legislative or administrative measures: The Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 forbid the import and release of hazardous substances without authorization under that Act. Agricultural compounds, including those that are hazardous substances, also require registration under the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997 before they can be imported and sold.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Niger	Interim decision on import Remarks: Not registered. A final decision will be taken in 1998.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Nigeria	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Severely restricted. Permit from FEPA required. Remarks: Interim decision pending research on cost-effective locally available alternatives.	Published: 07/1998	consent under conditions
Norway	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Plant protection products Act and Regulations relating to plant protection products. Monocrotophos is not, and has never been, authorised for use, import or marketing in Norway.	Published: 12/2003	no consent

Oman	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations. - Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Pakistan	Final decision on import Remarks: Alternative - Lower concentrations.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Peru	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Philippines	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: For beanfly control on legumes only.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Rwanda	Final decision on import Remarks: All uses are forbidden in the country. Product never registered	Published: 12/2002	no consent
Samoa	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Singapore	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: A hazardous Substance License is required for the import of the chemical. Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is controlled as a Hazardous Substance under the Environment Pollution Control Act (EPCA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale.	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
Slovakia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Slovenia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2003	consent
Sri Lanka	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Not allowed to import, formulate or repack for retail sale. Monocrotophos is allowed exclusively to be used on coconut insect pests through a direct supply scheme carried out by the Coconut Development Board. An import restriction, maximum of 600 litres per annum, is enforced. Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Final regulation to severe restriction for Soluble Liquid Formulations 600g/l and formulations exceed 600 g/l effective since 1 May 1995. (Pesticide Technical and Advisory Committee, PeTAC of 3/1995).	Published: 06/1999	consent under conditions
Sudan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Severely restricted for use on cotton.	Published: 07/1998	consent under conditions
Suriname	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Approval from Ministry of Agriculture required. Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazzette)	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import Remarks: No products and formulations containing Monocrotophos are authorized in the Index of Plant protection Products 1998.	Published: 12/1999	no consent

Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Tanzania, United Republic of	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: The product will have to be registered, and a pesticide Import Permit must be obtained prior o importation.	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
Thailand	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The notification of Ministry of Industry entitled "list of hazardous Substances (No. 2). In this list, monocrotophos has been identified as type 4 hazardous substance which is prohibited for import, production, distribution, possession or use in Thailand.	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Trinidad and Tobago	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - The Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Act, 1979 allows importation of registered pesticides only. Application was voluntarily withdrawn by applicant. No permission will be granted to import into Trinidad and Tobago.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Turkey	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2003	consent
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import Remarks: All formulations.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Uruguay	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries regulation dated Jan/20/2002. Prohibits registration and place into the market authorisation of any phytosanitary product based on monocrotophos for all agricultural use. There's given a period of 6 months from the date of enter into force of this resolution to anyone in possession of these products, to withdraw them from the market.	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Vanuatu	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply. Restricted to use by CIRAD Research Station only. Further decision is still to be taken for future use.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Viet Nam	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decision No. 165/1999/QA/BNN-BVTV dated on 13th December 1999.	Published: 06/2000	no consent
Zimbabwe	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties and the Participating States of each case, through the PIC Circular

Monocrotophos (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 600 g active ingredient/l)

CAS: 6923-22-4

Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date	Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date
Albania	06/1999	Holy See	06/2001
Algeria	06/1999	Honduras	06/1999
Angola	06/1999	Iceland	06/1999
Bahamas	06/1999	India	06/1999
Bahrain	06/1999	Indonesia	06/1999
Bangladesh	06/1999	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	06/1999
Barbados	06/1999	Israel	06/1999
Belize	06/1999	Kazakhstan	06/1999
Benin	06/2004	Kiribati	06/2003
Bhutan	06/1999	Korea, Democratic People's	12/2000
Bolivia	06/2004	Republic of	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/1999	Kyrgyzstan	06/2004
Botswana	06/1999	Kuwait	06/1999
Burkina Faso	06/2004	Latvia	06/2004
Cambodia	06/2002	Lebanon	06/1999
Cameroon	06/2004	Lesotho	06/1999
Cape Verde	06/1999	Liberia	06/1999
Central African Republic	06/1999	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
Colombia	06/1999	Liechtenstein	06/1999
Comoros	06/1999	Lithuania	06/1999
Congo, Republic of the	06/1999	Madagascar	06/1999
Cook Islands	06/1999	Malawi	06/1999
Cuba	06/1999	Mali	06/2004
Dominica	06/1999	Malta	06/1999
Dominican Republic	06/1999	Marshall Islands	06/2004
Egypt	06/1999	Mauritania	06/1999
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004	Mexico	06/1999
Estonia	06/1999	Moldova, Republic of	06/1999
Fiji	06/1999	Mongolia	06/2004
Gabon	06/2004	Mozambique	06/1999
Georgia	06/1999	Namibia	12/2000
Ghana	06/2004	Nepal	06/1999
Grenada	06/1999	Nicaragua	06/1999
Guatemala	06/1999	Panama	06/2004
Guinea	06/2004	Papua New Guinea	06/1999
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000	Paraguay	06/2004
Haiti	06/1999	Qatar	06/1999

Party¹ and Participating State²	Date
Romania	06/2004
Russian Federation	06/1999
Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999
Saint Lucia	06/1999
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999
Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Senegal	06/2004
Sierra Leone	06/1999
Solomon Islands	06/1999
South Africa	06/2004
Swaziland	06/2001
Tajikistan	06/1999
Togo	06/1999
Tonga	06/1999
Tunisia	06/1999
Uganda	06/1999
Ukraine	06/2004
United States of America	06/1999
Uzbekistan	06/1999
Venezuela	06/1999
Yemen	06/2001
Zambia	06/1999

Listing of all import responses

Parathion (all formulations - aerosols, dustable powder (DP), emulsifiable concentrate (EC), granules (GR) and wettable powders (WP) - of this substance are included, except capsule suspensions (CS))

CAS: 56-38-2

Argentina	Final decision on import Remarks: Import Response refers to all formulations and concentrations of Methyl and Ethyl Parathion Legislative or administrative measures: 1) Resolution SAGP and A, NO.606/93 Published on the Congressional Record, August 11, 1993. Prohibits: manufacturing, importation and commercialisation products formulated on a basis of active ingredients methyl parathion and ethyl parathion 2) Resolution SS, NO.7/96 Published on the Congressional Record, February 06, 1996. Prohibits: importation, production, processing, stocking, publicity and commercialisation of Parathion and derivates, for all uses, in the Republic of Argentine	Published: 12/2002	no consent
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Bolivia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered. Art. 134 of D.S. 10283 considers agrochemicals containing parathion in their formulation as EXTREMELY TOXIC and Art. 60 of the same D.S. prohibits trade of agrochemicals in this toxicological category. The regularization of the registration and use of parathion is foreseen via Biministerial (Health, Agriculture) Resolution using the exception given in Art. 135 of the same D.S. and it will be classified as STRICTLY LIMITED for the control of cotton bollweevil, <i>Autonomus grandis</i> , which has been declared a quarantine pest. Parathion-ethyl has been registered and used in Bolivia since 1996 because of the incompleteness of D.S. 10283 but from this year onwards all import and trade in this substance are suspended.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Brazil	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Import allowed only for pesticide use, as a technical product (active ingredient) as well as formulations based on the active ingredient, registered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Resupply, after joint evaluation of agronomical efficacy, human toxicology and ecotoxicology by the Agricultural, Health and Environmental sectors respectively. In case of wood treatment, import of the substance (active ingredient or formulations) are permitted only if registered by IBAMA, after a joint evaluation of toxicology and ecotoxicology by the health and environmental sectors. Not allowed for use in public health campaigns nor for domestic uses. Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 4.797, of 20 October 1965 and "Portaria Interministerial" No. 292 of 28 April 1989. Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 98.816 of 11 January 1990. "Portaria" No.11 of 8 January 1998 of the Ministry of Health.	Published: 06/2001	consent under conditions
Bulgaria	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to use and place on the market all plant protection products containing parathion according to the provisions of Article 15 of the Law on plant protection (SG 91 of 10.10.1997, amended SG 90 of 15.10.1999, amended SG 96 of 09.11.2001).	Published: 06/2004	no consent

Import responses - Parathion (all formulations - aerosols, dustable powder (DP), emulsifiable concentrate (EC), granules (GR) and wettable powders (WP) - of this substance are included, except capsule suspensions (CS)) (CAS number: 56-38-2)

Canada	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Chad	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Chile	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - With the Resolution No. 312 of 29 January 1999, it was decided to prohibit the import, the manufacture, the selling, the distribution, and the use in agriculture of all the formulations based on ethyl parathion, excepted encapsulated suspensions.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
China	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Special permit documents. Import restricted to certain bodies. Remarks: Restricted. Not permitted for use on fruit, vegetables, herbs and tobacco.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Costa Rica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The use of the product is strictly limited to treat cacao trees for textile purposes. The product is highly toxic and its use is controlled by the National Agency for Rural Development (ANADER).	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Cyprus	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply.	Published: 07/1998	consent under conditions
Czech Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The substance is not registered for use in plant protection preparations. Import of the substance is banned by the ACT No. 147/1996 Code on phytosanitary care and amending some other Acts, as last amended, and by its implementing Decree No. 91/2002 Code. The import of the substance for research purpose is permitted.	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import Remarks: Legislative or administrative measures - "R/ Decreto ejecutivo No. 151, del 28 de junio de 2000".	Published: 12/2000	no consent
European Community <i>Member States:</i> <i>Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to use or place on the market all plant products containing parathion. The chemical was excluded from Annex I to Council Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and authorizations for plant protection products thus have to be with drawn. (Commission decision 2001/520/EC of 9 July 2001, OJL 187, 10.7.2001, p.47).	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Gambia	Final decision on import Remarks: Never registered.	Published: 01/1998	no consent

Import responses - Parathion (all formulations - aerosols, dustable powder (DP), emulsifiable concentrate (EC), granules (GR) and wettable powders (WP) - of this substance are included, except capsule suspensions (CS)) (CAS number: 56-38-2)

Hungary	Final decision on import Remarks: Withdrawal documents of Ministry of Agriculture: 39.341/1979.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
India	Final decision on import Remarks: Banned for use in the country.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Indonesia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Iraq	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Jamaica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Japan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Registration with the Ministry of Health and Welfare or Prefectural Governor as an importer required. (Restriction on sale and possession. No use is allowed.) Registration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries required for sale as an agricultural chemical. Remarks: Decision is based on the "Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law" and the "Agriculture Chemicals Regulation Law". Currently not registered.	Published: 12/1999	consent under conditions
Jordan	Final decision on import Remarks: The decision was taken by the Pesticide registration committee due to the information received from the PIC.	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Kenya	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Korea, Republic of	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply. Remarks: Need more time before a final decision can be taken.	Published: 07/1998	consent under conditions
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Interim decision on import Remarks: Not allowed to import and use.	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Malaysia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Myanmar	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import Remarks: Registration withdrawn.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Niger	Interim decision on import Remarks: Not registered. A final decision will be taken in 1998.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Nigeria	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent

Import responses - Parathion (all formulations - aerosols, dustable powder (DP), emulsifiable concentrate (EC), granules (GR) and wettable powders (WP) - of this substance are included, except capsule suspensions (CS)) (CAS number: 56-38-2)

Norway	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Plant protection products Act and Regulations relating to plant protection products.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Oman	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations. - Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Pakistan	Final decision on import Remarks: Alternative - Lower concentrations.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Peru	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Philippines	Final decision on import Remarks: Banned for all uses.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Rwanda	Final decision on import Remarks: All uses are forbidden in the country. Product never registered	Published: 12/2002	no consent
Samoa	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Slovakia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Slovenia	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply.	Published: 07/1998	consent under conditions
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Final regulation to import, prohibition effective since November 19, 1984. Pesticide Formulary Committee (presently PeTAC) of 14/1984.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Suriname	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette).	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Registered uses only as specified in the corresponding authorization. Remarks: The import of plant treatment products is only permitted if they comply with Swiss regulations governing supply and usage, and for reformulation and repacking for export (Ordinance on Substances, Annex 4.3)	Published: 12/1999	consent under conditions
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent

Import responses - Parathion (all formulations - aerosols, dustable powder (DP), emulsifiable concentrate (EC), granules (GR) and wettable powders (WP) - of this substance are included, except capsule suspensions (CS)) (CAS number: 56-38-2)

Tanzania, United Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: Product was de-registered because of its high toxicity risks. Legislative or administrative measures: The Plant Protection Act (1997) sections 16, 17 and 18.	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Thailand	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Trinidad and Tobago	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - The Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Act, 1979 allows importation of registered pesticides only. No permission will be granted to import into Trinidad and Tobago.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Turkey	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Methyl parathion is being used instead of parathion.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Uruguay	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries regulation dated Jan/20/2002. Prohibits registration, application and place into the market Authorisation of any phytosanitary product based of parathion for all agricultural use. Threrere's given a period of 6 months from the date of enter into force of this resolution to anyone in possession of these products, to withdraw them from the market.	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Vanuatu	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: These chemicals are currently not registered nor approved under the national legislative act (Pesticide Control Act No. 11 of 1993).	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Viet Nam	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Decision No 23/BVTV-KHKT/QD dated on 20th January 1992 and decision No 165/1999/QD-BNN-BVTV dated 13th January 1999, issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD).	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Zimbabwe	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties and the Participating States of each case, through the PIC Circular

Parathion (all formulations - aerosols, dustable powder (DP), emulsifiable concentrate (EC), granules (GR) and wettable powders (WP) - of this substance are included, except capsule suspensions (CS))

CAS: 56-38-2

Party¹ and Participating State²	Date	Party¹ and Participating State²	Date
Albania	06/1999	Guinea-Bissau	12/2000
Algeria	06/1999	Haiti	06/1999
Angola	06/1999	Holy See	06/2001
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Honduras	06/1999
Bahamas	06/1999	Iceland	06/1999
Bahrain	06/1999	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	06/1999
Bangladesh	06/1999	Israel	06/1999
Barbados	06/1999	Kazakhstan	06/1999
Belize	06/1999	Kiribati	06/2003
Benin	06/2004	Korea, Democratic People's	12/2000
Bhutan	06/1999	Republic of	
Botswana	06/1999	Kyrgyzstan	06/2004
Burkina Faso	06/2004	Kuwait	06/1999
Burundi	06/1999	Latvia	06/2004
Cambodia	06/2002	Lebanon	06/1999
Cameroon	06/2004	Lesotho	06/1999
Cape Verde	06/1999	Liberia	06/1999
Central African Republic	06/1999	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
Colombia	06/1999	Liechtenstein	06/1999
Comoros	06/1999	Lithuania	06/1999
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	06/1999	Madagascar	06/1999
Congo, Republic of the	06/1999	Malawi	06/1999
Cook Islands	06/1999	Mali	06/2004
Cuba	06/1999	Malta	06/1999
Dominica	06/1999	Marshall Islands	06/2004
Dominican Republic	06/1999	Mauritania	06/1999
Egypt	06/1999	Mexico	06/1999
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004	Moldova, Republic of	06/1999
Estonia	06/1999	Mongolia	06/2004
Ethiopia	06/2004	Morocco	06/1999
Fiji	06/1999	Mozambique	06/1999
Gabon	06/2004	Namibia	12/2000
Georgia	06/1999	Nepal	06/1999
Ghana	06/2004	Nicaragua	06/1999
Grenada	06/1999	Panama	06/2004
Guatemala	06/1999	Papua New Guinea	06/1999
Guinea	06/2004	Paraguay	06/2004
		Qatar	06/1999
		Romania	06/2004

Import responses - Parathion (all formulations - aerosols, dustable powder (DP), emulsifiable concentrate (EC), granules (GR) and wettable powders (WP) - of this substance are included, except capsule suspensions (CS)) (CAS number: 56-38-2)

Party¹ and Participating State²	Date
Russian Federation	06/1999
Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999
Saint Lucia	06/1999
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999
Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Senegal	06/2004
Sierra Leone	06/1999
Singapore	06/2002
Solomon Islands	06/1999
South Africa	06/2004
Swaziland	06/2001
Tajikistan	06/1999
Togo	06/1999
Tonga	06/1999
Tunisia	06/1999
Uganda	06/1999
Ukraine	06/2004
United States of America	06/1999
Uzbekistan	06/1999
Venezuela	06/1999
Yemen	06/2001
Zambia	06/1999

Listing of all import responses

Phosphamidon (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 1000 g active ingredient/l)

CAS: 13171-21-6

Argentina	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: The Degree 3489/1958 established that all products determined for treatment and control of enemies of animals and plants cultivated or used, which are commercialized in the country, has to be registered in the National Register of Plant Therapy. The Resolution SAGPy A No.; 350/99 established the registration requirements for phytosanitary products in the Republic of Argentine. Remarks: product not commercialized in Argentine	Published: 12/2002	consent under conditions
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import Remarks: Never registered.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Brazil	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Import allowed only for pesticide use, as a technical product (active ingredient) as well as formulations based on the active ingredient, registered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Resupply, after joint evaluation of agronomical efficacy, human toxicology and ecotoxicology by the Agricultural, Health and Environmental sectors respectively. In case of wood treatment, import of the substance (active ingredient or formulations) are permitted only if registered by IBAMA, after a joint evaluation of toxicology and ecotoxicology by the health and environmental sectors. Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 4.797, of 20 October 1965 and "Portaria Interministerial" No. 292 of 28 April 1989. Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 98.816 of 11 January 1990.	Published: 06/2001	consent under conditions
Bulgaria	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Phosphamidon is listed in Annex I to Regulation N° 2 (BG) on protection against accidents with dangerous chemicals (SG 100 of 11.12.1990) as banned for use chemical substance.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Chad	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Chile	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Subject to registration in Pesticides Registrar.	Published: 07/1998	consent under conditions
China	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Special permit documents. Import restricted to certain bodies. Remarks: Restricted. Not permitted for use on fruit, vegetables, herbs and tobacco.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Costa Rica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 06/1999	no consent

Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: All use of Phosphamidon is prohibited to protect human health and the environment.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Cyprus	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply.	Published: 07/1998	consent under conditions
Czech Republic	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Ecuador	Interim decision on import Remarks: Legislative or administrative measures – Communicate to physical or legal bodies which activity is manufacture, formulation, import and sale on the measure to be adopted. Issued by the “Servicio Ecuatoriano de Sanidad Agropecuaria”.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import Remarks: Legislative or administrative measures – "R/ Decreto ejecutivo No. 151, del 28 de junio de 2000".	Published: 12/2000	no consent
European Community <i>Member States: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to use or place on the market all plant products containing phosphamidon. The chemical was excluded from Annex I to Council Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and authorizations for plant protection products thus have to be withdrawn by 25 July 2003 (Commission Regulation 2076/2002 of 20 November 2002 (OJ L 319, 23.11.2002, p.3) extending the time period referred to in Article 8(2) of Council Directive 91/414/EEC and concerning the non-inclusion of certain active substances in Annex I to that Directive and the withdrawal of authorizations for plant protection products containing these substances	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Gambia	Final decision on import Remarks: Never registered.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Hungary	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply. Remarks: The active ingredient is being revised under the National Re-registration Programme, started in 1995.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Iraq	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Jamaica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Japan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Registration with the Ministry of Health and Welfare or Prefectural Governor as an importer required. (Restriction on sale and possession. No use is allowed.) Registration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries required for sale as an agricultural chemical. Legislative or administrative measures: Decision is based on the "Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law" and the "Agriculture Chemicals Regulation Law". Currently not registered.	Published: 12/1999	consent under conditions
Jordan	Final decision on import Remarks: The decision was taken by the Pesticide registration committee due to the information received from the PIC.	Published: 12/2001	no consent

Kenya	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decision is based on the Pest Control Products Act, 1982. Cap 346 of the laws of Kenya. The Pest Control Products (Registration) Regulation, L.N. No.46/1984. The pest Control Products (Importation &Exportation) Regulation L.N. No. 146/1984.	Published: 06/2000	no consent
Korea, Republic of	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply. Remarks: Need more time before a final decision can be taken.	Published: 07/1998	consent under conditions
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Interim decision on import Remarks: Prohibited to import.	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Liberia	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Malaysia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Morocco	Final decision on import Remarks: Two preparations containing phosphamidon (200g/l and 500g/l of active principle) are temporarily authorized to be placed on the market in Morocco, but they have been removed from the list of authorized products when Act.42-95 came into force in May 2000 Legislative or administrative measures: The Importation and the supply of the substance is prohibited under Act 42-95 on the control and the organization of pesticide products and their use, specifying in Art 2 that importation, manufacturing, supply and distribution, even free of charge, of pesticide products for agricultural purposes are prohibited if they are not authorized or, failing that, if their sale is not permitted. These authorization will be granted only to such products the effectiveness and harmlessness of which have been established according to the requirements stated by the above mentioned Act and its Decrees of implementation (Decree no. 2-99-106 May 5th 1999 concerning the authorisation).	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Myanmar	Interim decision on import Remarks: The renewal of registration for products containing phosphamidon will not be allowed once current registration expires. A final decision on import will be reached by the end of 1998.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import Remarks: Registration withdrawn.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Niger	Interim decision on import Remarks: Not registered. A final decision will be taken in 1998.	Published: 07/1998	no consent

Nigeria	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Severely restricted. Permit from FEPA required. Remarks: Interim decision pending research on cost-effective locally available alternatives. Alternatives: Chlorpyrifos (not readily available).	Published: 07/1998	consent under conditions
Norway	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Plant protection products Act and Regulations relating to plant protection products.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Oman	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations. - Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Pakistan	Final decision on import Remarks: Alternative - Lower concentrations.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Peru	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Philippines	Final decision on import Remarks: Product voluntarily withdrawn by company. No remaining uses allowed.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Rwanda	Final decision on import Remarks: All uses are forbidden in the country. Product never registered	Published: 12/2002	no consent
Samoa	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Singapore	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: A hazardous Substance License is required for the import of the chemical. Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is controlled as a Hazardous Substance under the Environment Pollution Control Act (EPCA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale.	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
Slovenia	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply.	Published: 07/1998	consent under conditions
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Remarks: Formal declaration of prohibition of this pesticide was issued on 29 March 2001 (Pesticide Technical and Advisory Committee 15/2001).	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import Remarks: Banned.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Suriname	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette).	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import Remarks: No products and formulations containing Phosphamidon are authorized in the Index of Plant protection Products 1998.	Published: 12/1999	no consent

Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	consent
Thailand	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Registration certificate / import permit.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Trinidad and Tobago	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - The Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Act, 1979 allows importation of registered pesticides only. No permission will be granted to import into Trinidad and Tobago.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Turkey	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply.	Published: 07/1998	consent under conditions
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Uruguay	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries regulation dated Jan/20/2002. Prohibits registration and application of phytosanitary products based of phosphamidon for all agricultural use.	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Vanuatu	Final decision on import Remarks: These chemicals are currently not registered nor approved under the national legislative act (Pesticide Control Act No. 11 of 1993).	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Viet Nam	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decision No. 165/1999/QA/BNN-BTV dated on 13th December 1999.	Published: 06/2000	no consent
Zimbabwe	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties and the Participating States of each case, through the PIC Circular

Phosphamidon (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 1000 g active ingredient/l)

CAS: 13171-21-6

Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date	Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date
Albania	06/1999	Guatemala	06/1999
Algeria	06/1999	Guinea	06/2004
Angola	06/1999	Guinea-Bissau	12/2000
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Haiti	06/1999
Bahamas	06/1999	Holy See	06/2001
Bahrain	06/1999	Honduras	06/1999
Bangladesh	06/1999	Iceland	06/1999
Barbados	06/1999	India	06/1999
Belize	06/1999	Indonesia	06/1999
Benin	06/2004	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	06/1999
Bhutan	06/1999	Israel	06/1999
Bolivia	06/2004	Kazakhstan	06/1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/1999	Kiribati	06/2003
Botswana	06/1999	Korea, Democratic People's	12/2000
Burkina Faso	06/2004	Republic of	
Burundi	06/1999	Kyrgyzstan	06/2004
Cambodia	06/2002	Kuwait	06/1999
Cameroon	06/2004	Latvia	06/2004
Cape Verde	06/1999	Lebanon	06/1999
Central African Republic	06/1999	Lesotho	06/1999
Colombia	06/1999	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
Comoros	06/1999	Liechtenstein	06/1999
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	06/1999	Lithuania	06/1999
Congo, Republic of the	06/1999	Madagascar	06/1999
Cook Islands	06/1999	Malawi	06/1999
Cuba	06/1999	Mali	06/2004
Dominica	06/1999	Malta	06/1999
Dominican Republic	06/1999	Marshall Islands	06/2004
Egypt	06/1999	Mauritania	06/1999
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004	Mexico	06/1999
Estonia	06/1999	Moldova, Republic of	06/1999
Ethiopia	06/2004	Mongolia	06/2004
Fiji	06/1999	Mozambique	06/1999
Gabon	06/2004	Namibia	12/2000
Georgia	06/1999	Nepal	06/1999
Ghana	06/2004	Nicaragua	06/1999
Grenada	06/1999	Panama	06/2004
		Papua New Guinea	06/1999

Party¹ and Participating State²	Date
Paraguay	06/2004
Qatar	06/1999
Romania	06/2004
Russian Federation	06/1999
Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999
Saint Lucia	06/1999
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999
Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Senegal	06/2004
Sierra Leone	06/1999
Slovakia	06/1999
Solomon Islands	06/1999
South Africa	06/2004
Swaziland	06/2001
Tajikistan	06/1999
Tanzania, United Republic of	06/1999
Togo	06/1999
Tonga	06/1999
Tunisia	06/1999
Uganda	06/1999
Ukraine	06/2004
United States of America	06/1999
Uzbekistan	06/1999
Venezuela	06/1999
Yemen	06/2001
Zambia	06/1999

Listing of all import responses

Crocidolite

CAS: 12001-28-4

Albania	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
<p>Remarks: This chemical is not used in the country or in the local economy. Legislative or administrative measures: Law on Environmental Protection No. 7664 of 21.1.1993; Decision on Hazardous Wastes and Residues No. 26 of 31.1.94 of the Council of Ministers.</p>			
Algeria	Interim decision on import	Published: 07/1996	consent under conditions
<p>Conditions for Import: Crocidolite is banned for use in production of consumer goods. Legislative or administrative measures: Decree 95-39 of 28.1.95 on prior authorisations for production of toxic products or products which present particular risk.</p>			
Argentina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2002	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution MS, NO.845/00 Published on the Congressional Record, October 17, 2000. Prohibits: production, importation, commercialisation and use of Asbestos fibres Amphiboles forms (Crocidolites, Amosite, Actinolite, Tremolite, Anthophyllite) and products formulated on its basis, in the Republic of Argentine.</p>			
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
<p>Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration.</p>			
Australia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2002	consent under conditions
<p>Conditions for Import: Consent to import only subject to specific conditions. Import prohibited for uses that would contravene State, Territory or Commonwealth legislation. Crocidolite is severely restricted in Australia. There is no mining and future mining would not be approved. Responsible institution or authority would be specified for each State, or Territory. Initial contact for queries should be to Australia's DNA for Industrial chemicals.</p>			
Bahrain	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Brazil	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Only import of chrysotile asbestos is allowed. Law No. 9.055 of 1 July 1995 and Decree No. 2.350 of 15 October 1997.</p>			
Bulgaria	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2004	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Crocidolite is listed in Annex I to Regulation (BG) on import and export of certain dangerous substances, preparations and products (CM Decree No. 129 of 01.07.2002, SG 66 of 09.07.2002, p7) as banned for use as an industrial chemical. The placing on the market and use of these fibres and of products containing these fibres added intentionally is prohibited by Regulation (BG) on ban and restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and products (CM Decree No. 130 of 01.07.2002, SG 69 of 09.07.2002).</p>			

Canada	Final decision on import Published: 12/2000	consent under conditions
<p>Conditions for Import: The following conditions apply to products composed of crocidolite asbestos fibres: a) the product is imported for the purposes of manufacturing diaphragms for chloroalkali production or acid and temperature resistant seals, gaskets, gland packings or flexible couplings; b) a written notice is given with information required in the Regulations; c) a label be affixed to the container to indicate that it contains crocidolite asbestos fibres.</p> <p>The following conditions apply to asbestos cement pipes, torque converters, diaphragms for chloroalkali production, acid and temperature resistant seals, gaskets, gland packings or flexible couplings: a) the product is constructed in such a way that, upon reasonably foreseeable use, the crocidolite asbestos fibres will not be released into the ambient air; b) a label be affixed to the container to indicate that it contains crocidolite asbestos fibres.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: "Hazardous Products (Crocidolite Asbestos) Regulations" (SOR/89-440) under the "Hazardous Products Act". Imports into Canada of products composed of crocidolite asbestos and products containing crocidolite asbestos are subject to the conditions described</p>		
Chad	Interim decision on import Published: 01/1995	no consent
<p>Remarks: Additional time is needed to reach a final decision.</p>		
Chile	Interim decision on import Published: 12/2000	consent
<p>Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration. Approximate time needed before a final decision can be reached: two months. The institution responsible for the active consideration of a final decision is the Ministry of Health.</p>		
China	Final decision on import Published: 01/1995	no consent
Cuba	Final decision on import Published: 12/2002	no consent
<p>Remarks: The use in the national market is authorized, until the small stock available is exhausted. The restriction on importation and use does not include the use of a product as a reference model or reagent used in the development of research activities and analysis at laboratory scale.</p> <p>The restriction on use includes the incorporation of this decision, among the purposes of control under various State Inspection Systems and users guarantees, in the implementation of conditions, which favour the reduction of risks associated with the product (availability of means of staff protection, respect for the conditions of manipulation, stocking and transport, sound waste management).</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: National decision adopted and disseminated to all interested parties, in conformity with the powers given to the Designated National Authority, within the framework of the national application of the PIC procedure. (Resolution 159/1995 from the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment on the national application of the PIC procedure).</p> <p>At present, the process of elaboration of a legal instrument has started, in order to give a legal character to the decision adopted.</p>		
Cyprus	Final decision on import Published: 01/1995	consent under conditions
<p>Conditions for Import: Permission by Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance, in exceptional cases for special uses as described in the Asbestos (Health and Safety of Persons at Work) Regulations of 1993.</p>		
Czech Republic	Final decision on import Published: 12/2001	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Production, import, export and distribution of the substance is banned with exception of its production and import for research, scientific and analytic purposes in quantity less than 100 g per year from one producer or importer by the Act No. 157/1998 Code, on chemical substances and chemical preparations and amending some other Acts, as last amended, and its implementing Decree No. 301/1998 Code, at last amended. The institution responsible for issuing this national measure is Ministry of Environment.</p>		

Ecuador	Interim decision on import Remarks: Additional time is needed to reach a final decision .	Published: 01/1995	consent
European Community <i>Member States: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Final decision on import Remarks: For Austria, Finland and Sweden, decision published 07/95.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Gambia	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Severely restricted to construction work. Legislative or administrative measures: Crocidolite has been placed on the list of severely restricted chemicals in Gambia. Regulated by the Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides Control and Management Act of 1994. Alternatives: cement fibres in construction.	Published: 01/1997	consent under conditions
Guinea	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: For industrial uses on the basis of a prior authorisation of the National Department of the Environment. Remarks: The final decision on this substance will be taken only after the approval and signature of the draft decree on the regulation of the control of hazardous and dangerous chemicals which is presently being considered at the Governmental level. Any import or delivery without prior authorisation of the National Department of the Environment (Direction nationale de l'environnement) presents a violation of Art. 76, 77 and 78 of the Ordinance No. 045/PRG/87 of 28 May 1987 on the Code of Environment of the Republic of Guinea.	Published: 01/1996	consent under conditions
Hungary	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Hungarian Decree 41/2000 (XII.20.) EüMKöM on the restriction of certain activities involving dangerous substances and dangerous preparations (published in Magyar Közlöny 2000/126, page 8240-8251)	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Iceland	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
India	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: License on the recommendation of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals.	Published: 01/1995	consent under conditions
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: A decree by the supreme council of Environment Protection	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Jamaica	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Food and Drug Act	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Japan	Final decision on import Remarks: Decision is based on the "Industrial Safety and Health Law".	Published: 12/1999	no consent

Jordan	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2002	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Regulation on import N(1) of 1997 and its amendment of 1999 authorise the Ministry of Health to regulate the import of restricted and banned chemicals to Jordan. A special permission is required from the Ministry of Health for chemicals prior to their entry into the country. The regulation is under the process of modification after issuing new law for "import and export" No 21 for 2001. The institution responsible for issuing the Law and regulation for import is the Ministry of Industry and Trade. The import of chemicals is regulated by the Ministry of Health which is the focal point for chemicals in Jordan and the DNA (C) for the PIC procedure.</p> <p>In 1996 the Ministry of Health adopted a list of banned and restricted chemicals, after consulting the international agencies and authorities to improve control of chemicals entering the market. The list was updated in 2001. This chemical was included in the list in 1996 as a banned chemical.</p>		
Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2002	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Crocidolite and mixtures which contain 1% or more of crocidolite are banned for manufacture, import and use as an industrial chemical, except for the use of the chemical for research or laboratory purposes. No remaining uses are allowed. The authority responsible for issuing the legislative measure Ministry of Labour.</p> <p>It is not clear whether there has ever been a request of registration in the past, but there might have been such a request and the chemical is banned due to risk of potential acute and chronic toxic effect on human.</p>		
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
	<p>Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration by the Ministry of Industry and Handicraft. Approximate time needed before a final decision can be reached - one year.</p>		
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Malaysia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Customs (Prohibition of Import) Order 1988, first schedule, under Customs Act 1967.</p>		
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2000	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: -"Supplies (Control of Imports) Regulations", 1991; "Consumer Protection Act".</p>		
Niger	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/1999	Response did not address Importation
	<p>Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration. Approximate time needed before a final decision can be reached - 6 months.</p> <p>Decision: Response did not address Importation</p>		
Nigeria	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	<p>Remarks: The chemical is not manufactured, approved or used in the country.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Federal Environmental Protection Act, CAPN, 131, LFN, 1990 as amended by Decree No. 59 of 1992; Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes Regulation, S.I.15 of 1991.</p>		
Norway	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent

Oman	Interim decision on import Remarks: It is unclear whether the chemical is being used or imported into the country. The DNA of Oman requests exporting countries to inform the DNA of address of companies/agencies in Oman to which this chemicals is being exported. Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published: 01/1995	Response did not address Importation
Papua New Guinea	Interim decision on import Remarks: Additional time is needed to take a final decision. The current status of the chemical in the country is unclear. DNA requests assistance from exporting countries in providing addresses of companies/agencies in Papua New Guinea to which Crocidolite is being imported. Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published: 07/1996	Response did not address Importation
Philippines	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: An Interim Importation Clearance has to be obtained from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (under Republic Act 6969). The issuance of such an Interim Importation Clearance may be denied based on the evaluation of data required. Remarks: No final decision has been taken regarding PIC chemicals (see DENR Administrative order No. 29 on the implementation of rules and regulations on chemicals). Under the Republic Act 6969 (Toxic Chemical Legislation), a Review Committee will be formed in order to evaluate chemicals to be included in the Priority Chemicals List, and to make recommendations on chemicals for which Chemical Control Orders (CCO) will be issued.	Published: 07/1996	consent under conditions
Saint Lucia	Interim decision on import Remarks: Additional time is needed to reach a final decision.	Published: 01/1995	consent
Samoa	Final decision on import Remarks: Insulation removed from the Parliament building and disposed locally (some disturbance of the container reported).	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Singapore	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: A Hazardous Substance Licence is required for the import of asbestos in the form of crocidolite asbestos and products containing this form of asbestos. Legislative or administrative measures: Asbestos in the form of crocidolite, amosite, chrysotile, and amphiboles and products containing these forms of asbestos are controlled as Hazardous Substances under the Environmental Pollution Control Act (EPCA) and its Regulations. A licence is required for their import, use and sale. Asbestos in the above forms and the products containing the above forms of asbestos have been banned from import for local use except for: - asbestos products containing chrysotile other than roofing sheets, refuse chutes, ceiling boards, partition boards, fire barriers, doors, paints, cement, floor tiles and putty since 1989; - asbestos in the form of chrysotile in any vehicle brake or clutch lining not installed in any vehicle if the packaging of the vehicle brake or clutch lining is affixed with the appropriate label or in any vehicle brake or clutch lining installed in any vehicle registered before 1st April 1995.	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
Slovakia	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Conditions are specified in Ordinance No. 8, § 11b, of the Ministry of Health of Slovakia, 1990.	Published: 07/1996	consent under conditions
Slovenia	Final decision on import Remarks: There has never been a request for registration of crocidolite in this country. Crocidolite is not registered, manufactured or formulated in Slovenia Legislative or administrative measures: Order on bans and restriction of production, placing on the market and use of asbestos and asbestos products (O.J. 49/01)	Published: 06/2003	no consent

Switzerland	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: If the intended use is still permitted according to the provisions of Annex 3.3. of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances. Remarks: Most uses are banned, but some special uses are still allowed (see Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances, Annex 3.3.).	Published: 01/1995	consent under conditions
Tanzania, United Republic of	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Industrial and Consumer Chemicals (Management and Control) Act No. 3 of 2003	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Thailand	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Trinidad and Tobago	Interim decision on import Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration by the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board, Chemistry, Food and Drugs Division. The following administrative action is being undertaken during the period a final decision is being considered: the enacting into law of the toxic chemical regulations. The legislation will require imported to obtain license to import. Approximate time needed before a final decision can be reached: 2 years. At present there is no registration of toxic chemicals (only pesticides) and there is no government agency responsible for the control of importation and usage of this chemical. There is no information on whether the chemicals is imported into Trinidad and Tobago.	Published: 06/2001	consent
Uruguay	Interim decision on import Remarks: Need more time to take a final decision. No special restrictions exist on importation of products until otherwise decided. Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published: 01/1997	Response did not address Importation

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties and the Participating States of each case, through the PIC Circular

Crocidolite

CAS: 12001-28-4

Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date	Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date
Angola	06/1999	Guinea-Bissau	12/2000
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Haiti	06/1999
Bahamas	06/1999	Holy See	06/2001
Bangladesh	06/1999	Honduras	06/1999
Barbados	06/1999	Indonesia	06/1999
Belize	06/1999	Iraq	06/1999
Benin	06/2004	Israel	06/1999
Bhutan	06/1999	Kazakhstan	06/1999
Bolivia	06/2004	Kenya	06/1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/1999	Kiribati	06/2003
Botswana	06/1999	Korea, Democratic People's	12/2000
Burkina Faso	06/2004	Republic of	
Burundi	06/1999	Kyrgyzstan	06/2004
Cambodia	06/2002	Kuwait	06/1999
Cameroon	06/2004	Latvia	06/2004
Cape Verde	06/1999	Lebanon	06/1999
Central African Republic	06/1999	Lesotho	06/1999
Colombia	06/1999	Liberia	06/1999
Comoros	06/1999	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
Congo, Democratic Republic	06/1999	Lithuania	06/1999
of the		Madagascar	06/1999
Congo, Republic of the	06/1999	Malawi	06/1999
Cook Islands	06/1999	Mali	06/2004
Costa Rica	06/1999	Malta	06/1999
Côte d'Ivoire	06/2004	Marshall Islands	06/2004
Dominica	06/1999	Mauritania	06/1999
Dominican Republic	06/1999	Mexico	06/1999
Egypt	06/1999	Moldova, Republic of	06/1999
El Salvador	06/2004	Mongolia	06/2004
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004	Morocco	06/1999
Estonia	06/1999	Mozambique	06/1999
Ethiopia	06/2004	Myanmar	06/1999
Fiji	06/1999	Namibia	12/2000
Gabon	06/2004	Nepal	06/1999
Georgia	06/1999	New Zealand	06/2004
Ghana	06/2004	Nicaragua	06/1999
Grenada	06/1999	Pakistan	06/1999
Guatemala	06/1999	Panama	06/2004
		Paraguay	06/2004
		Peru	06/1999

Party¹ and Participating State²	Date
Qatar	06/1999
Romania	06/2004
Russian Federation	06/1999
Rwanda	06/2004
Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999
Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Senegal	06/2004
Sierra Leone	06/1999
Solomon Islands	06/1999
South Africa	06/2004
Sri Lanka	06/1999
Sudan	06/1999
Suriname	06/2004
Swaziland	06/2001
Syrian Arab Republic	06/2004
Tajikistan	06/1999
Togo	06/1999
Tonga	06/1999
Tunisia	06/1999
Turkey	06/1999
Uganda	06/1999
Ukraine	06/2004
United Arab Emirates	06/2004
United States of America	06/1999
Uzbekistan	06/1999
Vanuatu	06/1999
Venezuela	06/1999
Viet Nam	06/1999
Yemen	06/2001
Zambia	06/1999
Zimbabwe	06/1999

Listing of all import responses

Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs)

CAS: 13654-09-6, 27858-07-7, 36355-01-8

Albania	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
<p>Remarks: The chemicals are not used in the country or in the local economy. Legislative or administrative measures: Law on Environmental Protection No. 7664 of 21.1.1993; Decision on Hazardous Wastes and Residues No. 26 of 31.1.94 of the Council of Ministers.</p>			
Argentina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2002	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: 1) Resolution MS No. 437/01 and MTEFRH No. 209/01 Published on the Congressional Record, May 04, 2001. Prohibits: production, importation and commercialisation of polychlorinated biphenyls and products and/or equipment formulated on its basis. 2) Resolution SA and DS, No.249/02 Published on the Congressional Record, May 31, 2002. Prohibits: import, production, commercialisation and/or new applications of PCBs(PCB: polychlorinated biphenyls, PCD: polychlorinated diphenyls, PCT: polychlorinated terphenyls, PBB: polybrominated byphenyls and all mixes), and any material containing this elements or contaminated, whatever could be the adopted use or application.</p>			
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
<p>Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration.</p>			
Australia	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1995	Response did not address Importation
<p>Remarks: Additional time is needed to reach a final decision. Decision: Response did not address Importation</p>			
Bahrain	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1995	Response did not address Importation
<p>Remarks: Additional time is needed to reach a final decision. Uncertain whether the chemical has been imported into the country. Decision: Response did not address Importation</p>			
Brazil	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	consent
Bulgaria	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2004	consent under conditions
<p>Conditions for Import: PBBs are prohibited for use in textile articles, such as garments, undergarments and linen, intended to come into contact with skin by Regulation (BG) on bans and restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and products (CM Decree No. 130 of 01.07.2002, SG 69 of 17.07.2002</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: PBBs are listed in Annex I to Regulation (BG) on import and export of certain dangerous substances, preparations and products (CM Decree No. 129 of 01.07.2002, SG 66 of 09.07.2002, p7) as severely restricted industrial chemicals.</p>			

Canada	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: "Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations" (SOR/96-237) and "Regulations Amending the Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations" (SOR/98-435) under the "Canadian Environmental Protection Act" (CEPA). These Regulations prohibit the manufacture, use, processing, sale, offering for sale and import of certain toxic substances such as PBBs that appear on the list of toxic substances in Schedule I to the CEPA. These Regulations do not apply in respect of the manufacture, use, processing, sale, offering for sale or import of a prohibited toxic substance for use in a laboratory for scientific research purposes or as a laboratory analytical standard. Institution responsible for issuing the legislative measure is Environment Canada.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Chad	Interim decision on import Remarks: The decision applies to hexabromobiphenyl only. Additional time is needed to reach a final decision.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Chile	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: No express legislative measure of prohibition has been issued by the public health authorities or other authority. An authorisation is needed for its import into the country.	Published: 12/2000	consent
China	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Permission must be obtained from the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) of China.	Published: 01/1995	consent under conditions
Cuba	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Can only be imported with permission of the DNA. Import is not permitted if the substance is intended to be used in textile production.	Published: 01/1995	consent under conditions
Cyprus	Interim decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The import, use, etc., of PBBs in Cyprus is controlled by the Dangerous Substances Law of 1991 and regulations that are under preparation, expected to be enacted in 1994. At present the import is regulated by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, which is the import licensing authority and which refuses to grant such license for import of this substance.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Czech Republic	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The substance may not be used in textile articles, such as garments, undergarments and linen, intended to come into contact with skin. Legislative or administrative measures: The placing on the market and use of products containing the substance is restricted by the Act. No. 157/1998 Code, on chemical substances and chemical preparations and amending some other Acts, as last amended, and its implementing Decree No. 301/1998 Code, as last amended.	Published: 06/2003	consent under conditions
Ecuador	Interim decision on import Remarks: Additional time is needed to reach a final decision.	Published: 01/1995	consent

European Community	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
<p>Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i></p>	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Within the Community, the placing on the market and use of PBB is subject to Council Directive 76/769/EEC of 27 July 1976 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations (OJ L 262, 27.9.1976, p201), as amended by Council Directive 91/173/EEEC of 21 March 1991 (OL L 85, 5.4.1991, p.34). It is prohibited in textile articles, such as garments, undergarments and linen, intended to come into contact with the skin.</p> <p>Member States that do not consent to import: Austria (there is a total prohibition on PBB (Verordnung über das Verbot von halogenierten Stoffen, Federal Law Gazette 1993/210)</p>		
Gambia	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1997	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Regulated by the Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides Control and Management Act of 1994. Alternatives: CO2, foams as fire retardants.</p>		
Guinea	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1996	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: For industrial uses on the basis of a prior authorization of the National Department of the Environment.</p> <p>Remarks: The final decision on this substance will be taken only after the approval and signature of the draft decree on the regulation of the control of hazardous and dangerous chemicals which is presently being considered at the Governmental level. Any import or delivery without prior authorization of the National Department of the Environment (Direction nationale de l'environnement) presents a violation of Art. 76, 77 and 78 of the Ordinance No. 045/PRG/87 of 28 May 1987 on the Code of Environment of the Republic of Guinea.</p>		
Hungary	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2003	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Not permitted for use in textile articles intended to come into contact with the skin (e.g. garment, undergarment, linen)</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Restricted by the Hungarian Decree 41/2000 (XII.20) EüM-Köm on the restriction of certain activities involving dangerous substances and dangerous preparations (published in Magyar Közlöny 2000/126, page 8240 - 8251)</p>		
Iceland	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Permit, except for use in textile articles intended to come into contact with the skin (e.g. garment, undergarment, linen).</p>		
India	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: License on the recommendation of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals.</p>		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: A decree by the supreme council of Environment Protection</p>		
Jamaica	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2004	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Food and Drug Act</p>		
Japan	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/1999	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Applicable to hexabromobiphenyl and octabromobiphenyl - notification to the Minister of International Trade and Industry and the Minister of Health and Welfare required. A final decision regarding import will be taken only when the chemical is examined as a new chemical after the first notification.</p>		

Jordan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Permission by the Ministry of Health is required prior to the entry of this chemical to Jordan. Additional time is needed to reach a final decision. Responsible institution actively considering a final decision: Ministry of Health, Environmental Health Directorate. Remarks: In 1996 the Ministry of Health adopted a list of banned and restricted chemicals, after consulting the international agencies and authorities to improve control of chemicals entering the market. The list was updated in 2001. This chemical was included in the list in 1996 as a banned chemical. Yet the monitoring system is not functioning as it should, and sometimes some chemicals may enter the market without referring to the Ministry of Health for permission.	Published: 06/2002	consent under conditions
Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: PBBs and mixtures containing 0.1% or more of PBBs are banned for manufacture, import and use as an industrial chemical, except for the use of the chemical for research or laboratory purposes. No remaining uses are allowed. The authority responsible for issuing the legislative measure is Ministry of Environment.	Published: 06/2002	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Interim decision on import Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration by the Ministry of Industry and Handicraft. Approximate time needed before a final decision can be reached - one year.	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Liberia	Interim decision on import Remarks: It is unclear whether the chemical is being used or imported into the country. The DNA of Liberia requests exporting countries to inform the DNA of address of companies/agencies in Liberia to which this chemical is being imported.	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Permit, except for use in textile articles intended to come into contact with the skin (e.g. garment, undergarment, linen).	Published: 07/1995	consent under conditions
Malaysia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Customs (Prohibition of Imports) Order 1988, first schedule under Customs Act 1967.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: "Supplies (Control of Imports) Regulations", 1991; "Consumer Protection Act".	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Niger	Interim decision on import Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration. Approximate time needed before a final decision can be reached - 6 months. Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published: 12/1999	Response did not address Importation
Nigeria	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Permit by FEPA (Federal Environmental Protection Agency) must be obtained. Remarks: Placed under severe restriction. The chemical is not manufactured or formulated in the country. Additional time is needed to reach a final decision (3-5 years). It is recommended that a national survey be conducted urgently in order to identify the level of use for effective phase-out of the chemical in conjunction with users. Legislative or administrative measures: Federal Environmental Protection Act, CAPN, 131, LFN, 1990 as amended by Decree No. 59 of 1992; Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes Regulation, S.I.15 of 1991.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Norway	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Permit, except for use in textile articles intended to come into contact with the skin (e.g. garment, undergarment, linen).	Published: 07/1995	consent under conditions

Oman	Interim decision on import Remarks: It is unclear whether the chemical is being used or imported into the country. The DNA of Oman requests exporting countries to inform the DNA of address of companies/agencies in Oman to which this chemical is being imported. Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published: 01/1995	Response did not address Importation
Papua New Guinea	Interim decision on import Remarks: Additional time is needed to take a final decision. The current status of the chemical in the country is unclear. DNA requests assistance from exporting countries in providing addresses of companies/agencies in Papua New Guinea to which PBBs are being imported. Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published: 07/1996	Response did not address Importation
Saint Lucia	Interim decision on import Remarks: Additional time is needed to reach a final decision.	Published: 01/1995	consent
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Singapore	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: A Hazardous Substance Licence is required for the import of polybrominated biphenyls Legislative or administrative measures: Polybrominated biphenyls is controlled as a Hazardous Substance under the Environmental Pollution Control Act (EPCA) and its Regulations. A licence is required for the import, use and sale of PBBs. PBB has been banned from use since 1980.	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
Slovenia	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Import and placing on the market of textile articles intended to come into contact with the skin is prohibited. Legislative or administrative measures: Order on the restrictions of placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances and preparation (O.J.73/99, 24/01, 71/02)	Published: 06/2003	consent under conditions
Switzerland	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Manufacture, supply, import and use of the substance and of products which contain the substance are prohibited (Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances, Annex 3.1).	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Tanzania, United Republic of	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Not for import in products or for production of textiles or other products to come into direct contact with the skin. Statement of active consideration: Administrative action is being taken through the new Industrial and Consumer Chemicals (Management and Control) Act No. 3 of 2003. Discussion will be held with stakeholders (of uses other than textiles) on alternatives. Import will be controlled. A final decision will be reached within one year.	Published: 06/2004	consent under conditions
Thailand	Interim decision on import Remarks: PBBs have never been imported into the country. Additional time is needed to reach a final decision. The chemical is under consideration for a control action by the Hazardous Substance Control Committee under the new Act (1992). Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published: 01/1995	Response did not address Importation

Trinidad and Tobago	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	consent
	<p>Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration by the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board, Chemistry, Food and Drugs Division. The following administrative action is being undertaken during the period a final decision is being considered: the enacting into law of the toxic chemical regulations. The legislation will require imported to obtain license to import. Approximate time needed before a final decision can be reached: 2 years. At present there is no registration of toxic chemicals (only pesticides) and there is not government agency responsible for the control of importation and usage of this chemical. There is no information on whether the chemicals is imported into Trinidad and Tobago.</p>		
Uruguay	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1997	Response did not address Importation
	<p>Remarks: Need more time to take a final decision. No special restrictions exist on importation of products until otherwise decided. Decision: Response did not address Importation</p>		

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties and the Participating States of each case, through the PIC Circular

Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs)

CAS: 13654-09-6, 27858-07-7, 36355-01-8

Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date	Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date
Algeria	06/1999	Guatemala	06/1999
Angola	06/1999	Guinea-Bissau	12/2000
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Haiti	06/1999
Bahamas	06/1999	Holy See	06/2001
Bangladesh	06/1999	Honduras	06/1999
Barbados	06/1999	Indonesia	06/1999
Belize	06/1999	Iraq	06/1999
Benin	06/2004	Israel	06/1999
Bhutan	06/1999	Kazakhstan	06/1999
Bolivia	06/2004	Kenya	06/1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/1999	Kiribati	06/2003
Botswana	06/1999	Korea, Democratic People's	12/2000
Burkina Faso	06/2004	Republic of	
Burundi	06/1999	Kyrgyzstan	06/2004
Cambodia	06/2002	Kuwait	06/1999
Cameroon	06/2004	Latvia	06/2004
Cape Verde	06/1999	Lebanon	06/1999
Central African Republic	06/1999	Lesotho	06/1999
Colombia	06/1999	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
Comoros	06/1999	Lithuania	06/1999
Congo, Democratic Republic	06/1999	Madagascar	06/1999
of the		Malawi	06/1999
Congo, Republic of the	06/1999	Mali	06/2004
Cook Islands	06/1999	Malta	06/1999
Costa Rica	06/1999	Marshall Islands	06/2004
Côte d'Ivoire	06/2004	Mauritania	06/1999
Dominica	06/1999	Mexico	06/1999
Dominican Republic	06/1999	Moldova, Republic of	06/1999
Egypt	06/1999	Mongolia	06/2004
El Salvador	06/2004	Morocco	06/1999
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004	Mozambique	06/1999
Estonia	06/1999	Myanmar	06/1999
Ethiopia	06/2004	Namibia	12/2000
Fiji	06/1999	Nepal	06/1999
Gabon	06/2004	New Zealand	06/2004
Georgia	06/1999	Nicaragua	06/1999
Ghana	06/2004	Pakistan	06/1999
Grenada	06/1999	Panama	06/2004
		Paraguay	06/1999
		Peru	06/1999

Party¹ and Participating State²	Date
Philippines	06/1999
Qatar	06/1999
Romania	06/2004
Russian Federation	06/1999
Rwanda	06/2004
Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999
Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Senegal	06/2004
Sierra Leone	06/1999
Slovakia	06/1999
Solomon Islands	06/1999
South Africa	06/2004
Sri Lanka	06/1999
Sudan	06/1999
Suriname	06/2004
Swaziland	06/2001
Syrian Arab Republic	06/2004
Tajikistan	06/1999
Togo	06/1999
Tonga	06/1999
Tunisia	06/1999
Turkey	06/1999
Uganda	06/1999
Ukraine	06/2004
United Arab Emirates	06/2004
United States of America	06/1999
Uzbekistan	06/1999
Vanuatu	06/1999
Venezuela	06/1999
Viet Nam	06/1999
Yemen	06/2001
Zambia	06/1999
Zimbabwe	06/1999

Listing of all import responses

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

CAS: 1336-36-3

Country	Decision	Published	Consent
Albania	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
<p>Remarks: This chemical is not used in the country or in the local economy. Legislative or administrative measures: Law on Environmental protection No. 7664 of 21.1.1993; Decision on Hazardous Wastes and Residues No. 26 of 31.1.94 of the Council of Ministers.</p>			
Algeria	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Decree 98-182 of 18.8.87 on PCB-based oils, electric equipment containing these oils and materials contaminated by this product.</p>			
Argentina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2002	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: 1) Resolution MS NO.437/01 and MTEFRH NO. 209/01 Published on the Congressional Record, May 04, 2001. Prohibits: production, importation and commercialisation of polychlorinated biphenyls and products and/or equipment formulated on its basis. 2) Resolution SA and DS, NO.249/02 Published on the Congressional Record, May 31, 2002. Prohibits: import, production, commercialisation and/or new applications of PCBs(PCB: polychlorinated biphenyls, PCD: polychlorinated dyphenyls, PCT: polychlorinated terphenyls, PBB: polybrominated byphenyls and all mixes), and any material containing this elements or contaminated, whatever could be the adopted use or application.</p>			
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
<p>Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration.</p>			
Australia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2002	no consent
<p>Conditions for Import: Consent to import only subject to specified conditions. Importation prohibited unless permission in writing has been granted by the Minister for Justice and Customs. Such permission would be subject to condition. Additional legislation applies in States and Territories of Australia. Initial contact for queries should be to Australia's DNA for industrial chemicals.</p>			
Bahrain	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
<p>Remarks: Action has been taken to substitute the chemical in the electrical facilities. Import of chlorinated pesticides is not allowed.</p>			
Brazil	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2001	consent under conditions
<p>Conditions for Import: Virtually all uses of the product, like for example as fluid for electrical transformers, admixtures for dyes, plastics and other minor uses; have been banned within the national territory. There is still no legal prohibition of import. Legislative or administrative measures: Inter-ministry.... No. 19 of 29 January 1981 (Ministerios de las minas e energia, Interior y Industria y comercio).</p>			

Bulgaria	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2004	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: PCBs are listed in Annex I to Regulation (BG) on import and export of certain dangerous substances, preparations and products (CM Decree No. 129 of 01.07.2002, SG 66 of 09.07.2002, p7) as banned for use as industrial chemicals. Exceptionally, derogation may be granted till the end of 2005 for primary and intermediate products on the terms of closed system, such as transformers, resistors and inductors according to Regulation (BG) on bans and restriction on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and products (CM Decree No. 130 of 01.07.2002, SG 69 of 09.07.2002). Further to general prohibition of PCBs, the import of any preparation with a PCB content of more than 0.005% is prohibited.</p>		
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2000	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: "Chlorobiphenyls Regulations" (SOR/91-152) under the "Canadian Environmental Protection Act" (CEPA). These Regulations restrict the use of chlorobiphenyls (PCBs) to existing electrical equipment by prohibiting the import or manufacture of any PCB-filled equipment, the operation of PCB-filled electromagnets handling food or feed, and the use of PCBs as a new filling or make-up fluid in any equipment. The Regulations set a maximum concentration of 50 ppm by weight of PCBs that are imported, manufactured or offered for sale. The Regulations set 1 gram per day as the maximum quantity of PCBs that may be released into the environment in the course of commercial, manufacturing and processing activities involving specified equipment, and 50 ppm by weight as a general release prohibition, except for road oiling purposes, where the limit is 5 ppm. Institution responsible for issuing the legislative measure is Environment Canada.</p>		
Chad	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1995	consent
	<p>Remarks: Additional time is needed to reach a final decision.</p>		
Chile	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2000	consent
	<p>Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration. Approximate time needed before a final decision can be reached: six months. The institution responsible for the active consideration of a final decision is the Ministry of Health. The "Resolución de la Superintendencia de Servicios Eléctricos y Gas" of the Ministry of Interior (now called the perintendencia de Servicios Eléctricos y Combustibles") is presently in force, which prohibits the use of PCBs within the national territory as dielectric fluid in transformers, condensers and any other type of electrical equipment. Extended Resolution No. 610 of 3 September 1982, Ministry of Interior.</p>		
China	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Permission must be obtained from the National Environmental Protection Agency of China (including for import of electrical equipment containing PCBs).</p>		
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
	<p>Conditions for Import: The substance itself and electrical equipment with a PCB content of more than 50 ppm are banned for import.</p>		
Cyprus	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The import, use, etc. of PCBs in Cyprus is controlled by the Dangerous Substances Law of 1991 and regulations that are under preparation, expected to be enacted in 1994. At present, the import is regulated by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, which refuses to grant such license for import of this substance.</p>		

Czech Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Production, import, export and distribution of the preparations containing more than 0.005% by weight of the substance is banned (with exception of mono- and dichlorinated biphenyls) by the Act No. 157/1998 Code, on chemical substances and chemical preparations and amending some other Acts, as last amended, and its implementing Decree No. 301/1998 Code, as last amended. The production and import of the substance for research, scientific and analytic purposes in quantity less than 100 g per year from one producer or importer is permitted. The institution responsible for issuing this national measure is Ministry of Environment.		
Ecuador	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1995	consent
	Remarks: Additional time is needed to reach a final decision.		
European Community	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Remarks: For Austria, Finland and Sweden, decision published 07/95. Exceptionally, derogation may be granted for primary and intermediate products on a case by case basis. Further to general prohibition of PCB, the import of any preparation with a PCB content of more than 0,005% is prohibited.		
Gambia	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1997	consent
	Remarks: PCBs are supposedly imported in closed systems. Regulations on use and import are lacking. Legislative or administrative measures: Regulated by the Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides Control and Management Act of 1994.		
Guinea	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1996	consent under conditions
	Conditions for Import: For industrial uses on the basis of a prior authorization of the National Department of the Environment . Remarks: The final decision on this substance will be taken only after the approval and signature of the draft decree on the regulation of the control of hazardous and dangerous chemicals which is presently being considered at the Governmental level. Any import or delivery without prior authorization of the National Department of the Environment (Direction nationale de l'environnement) presents a violation of Art. 76, 77 and 78 of the Ordinance No. 045/PRG/87 of 28 May 1987 on the Code of Environment of the Republic of Guinea.		
Honduras	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1995	Response did not address Importation
	Remarks: Uncertain whether the chemical has been imported into the country. Additional time is needed for a final decision. The use of the chemical is presently not regulated in Honduras. It is planned that a regulation will be issued and implemented by the Secretariat of Labour and Social Planning (Secretaría del Trabajo y Previsión Social). Decision: Response did not address Importation		
Hungary	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2003	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Restricted by the Hungarian Decree 41/2000 (XII.20) EüM-Köm on the restriction of certain activities involving dangerous substances and dangerous preparations (published in Magyar Közlöny 2000/126, page 8240 - 8251)		
Iceland	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
	Remarks: Exceptionally, derogation may be granted for primary and intermediate products on a case by case basis. Further to general prohibition of PCB, the import of any preparation with a PCB content of more than 0,005% is prohibited.		

India	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: License on the recommendation of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals.	Published: 01/1995	consent under conditions
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: A decree by the supreme council of Environment Protection	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Jamaica	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Food and Drug Act	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Japan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Permission from the Minister of International Trade and Industry required. However, so far no permission has been granted. Legislative or administrative measures: Decision is based on the Law concerning the Examination and Regulation on Manufacture, etc. of Chemical Substances.	Published: 12/1999	consent under conditions
Jordan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Regulation of import N(1) of 1997 and its amendment of 1999 authorise the Ministry of Health to regulate the import of restricted and banned chemical to Jordan. A special permission is required from the Ministry of Health for chemicals prior to their entry into the country. The regulation is under the process of modification after issuing new law for " import and export" No 21 for 2001. The institution responsible for issuing the Law and regulation for import is the Ministry of Industry and Trade. The import of chemical is regulated by the Ministry of Health which is the focal point for chemicals in Jordan and the DNA (C) for the PIC procedure, In 1996 the Ministry of Health adopted a list of banned and restricted chemicals, after consulting the international agencies and authorities to improve control of chemicals entering the market. The list was updated in 2001. This chemical was included in the list in 1996 as a banned chemical.	Published: 06/2002	no consent
Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: PCBs and mixtures containing 0.005% or more of PCBs are banned for manufacture, import and use an industrial chemical. Exception are however made for the PCBs currently used in electrical transformers and for the use of the chemical for research or laboratory purposes. No other remaining uses are allowed. The authority responsible for issuing the legislative measure is Ministry of Environment. There might have been a request of registration in the past and the chemical was used, for example, in electrical transformers. It is banned due to risk of various toxic effect on humans and the environment.	Published: 06/2002	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Interim decision on import Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration by the Ministry of Industry and Handicraft. Approximate time needed before a final decision can be reached - one year.	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Remarks: Exceptionally, derogation may be granted for primary and intermediate products on a case by case basis. Further to general prohibition of PCB, the import of any preparation with a PCB content of more than 0,005% is prohibited.	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Malaysia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Customs (Prohibition of Imports) order 1988, first schedule, under Customs Act 1967.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: "Supplies (Control of Imports) Regulations", 1991; "Consumer Protection Act".	Published: 12/2000	no consent

Niger	Interim decision on import Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration by the Ministry of Agriculture. Approximate time needed before a final decision can be reached - 6 months. Additional information on use of the chemical is requested from the countries that notified final regulatory actions. Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published: 12/1999	Response did not address Importation
Nigeria	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Permit from FEPA (Federal Environmental Protection Agency) must be obtained. Remarks: Severely restricted for use in closed application in transformers. The chemical is not manufactured or formulated in the country. Additional time is needed to reach a final decision (3-5 years). FEPA has launched an awareness-raising programme for companies and authorities which use PCB-based transformers on hazards related to this chemicals, in order to phase out its use. There is an urgent move to assess the extent of PCB wastes in the country, identify target companies and the most environmentally sound manner of disposal. There is an awareness as to the need of non-PCB-based transformers but alternatives are not yet identified. Legislative or administrative measures: Federal Environmental Protection Act, CAPN, 131, LFN, 1990 as amended by Decree No. 59 of 1992; Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes Regulation, S.I.15 of 1991.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Norway	Final decision on import Remarks: Exceptionally, derogation may be granted for primary and intermediate products on a case by case basis. Further to general prohibition of PCB, the import of any preparation with a PCB content of more than 0,005% is prohibited.	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Oman	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Royal Decree No. 46/95 Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals. The institution responsible for issuing this national legislative or administrative measure is Ministry of Regional Municipalities, Environment & Water Resources.	Published: 06/2002	no consent
Papua New Guinea	Interim decision on import Remarks: Additional time is needed to take a final decision. The current status of the chemical in the country is unclear. DNA requests assistance from exporting countries in providing addresses of companies/agencies in Papua New Guinea to which PCB is being imported. Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published: 07/1996	Response did not address Importation
Philippines	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: An Interim Importation Clearance has to be obtained from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (under Republic Act 6969). The issuance of such and Interim Importation Clearance may be denied based on the evaluation of data required. Remarks: No final decision has been taken regarding PIC chemicals (see DENR Administrative order No. 29 on the implementation of rules and regulations on chemicals). Under the Republic Act 6969 (Toxic Chemical Legislation), a Review Committee will be formed in order to evaluate chemicals to be included in the Priority Chemicals List and to make recommendations on chemicals for which Chemical Control Orders (CCO) will be issued.	Published: 07/1996	consent under conditions
Saint Lucia	Interim decision on import Remarks: Additional time is needed to reach a final decision.	Published: 01/1995	consent
Samoa	Final decision on import Remarks: Reportedly used in the 1970s for timber treatment. Residues found in marine shellfish and sediments.	Published: 01/1996	no consent

Singapore	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: A Hazardous Substance Licence is required for the import of PCBs Legislative or administrative measures: PCB is controlled as a Hazardous Substance under the Environmental Pollution Control Act (EPCA) and its Regulations. A licence is required for the import, use and sale of PCBs. PCB has been banned from use since 1980	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
Slovakia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance No. 8/1990 of the Ministry of Health of Slovakia.	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Slovenia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Order on the restrictions of placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations (O.J. 73/99, 24/01, 71/02)	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Manufacture, supply, import and use of the substance and of products which contain the substance are prohibited (Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances, Annex 3.1).	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Tanzania, United Republic of	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: No consent for import of PCBs for and in electrical equipment/installations Statement of active consideration: Administrative action is being taken through the new Industrial and Consumer Chemicals (Management and Control) Act No. 3 of 2003. Discussion will be held with stakeholders (of uses which are not electrical) on alternatives. Imports will be controlled for 1 year.	Published: 06/2004	consent under conditions
Thailand	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Trinidad and Tobago	Interim decision on import Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration by the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board, Chemistry, Food and Drugs Division. The following administrative action is being undertaken during the period a final decision is being considered: the enacting into law of the toxic chemical regulations. The legislation will require imported to obtain license to import. Approximate time needed before a final decision can be reached: 2 years. At present there is no registration of toxic chemicals (only pesticides) and there is not government agency responsible for the control of importation and usage of this chemical. There is no information on whether the chemicals is imported into Trinidad and Tobago.	Published: 06/2001	consent
Uruguay	Interim decision on import Remarks: Need more time to take a final decision. No special restrictions exist on importation of products until otherwise decided. Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published: 01/1997	Response did not address Importation

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties and the Participating States of each case, through the PIC Circular

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

CAS: 1336-36-3

Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date	Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date
Angola	06/1999	Guinea-Bissau	12/2000
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Haiti	06/1999
Bahamas	06/1999	Holy See	06/2001
Bangladesh	06/1999	Indonesia	06/1999
Barbados	06/1999	Iraq	06/1999
Belize	06/1999	Israel	06/1999
Benin	06/2004	Kazakhstan	06/1999
Bhutan	06/1999	Kenya	06/1999
Bolivia	06/2004	Kiribati	06/2003
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/1999	Korea, Democratic People's	12/2000
Botswana	06/1999	Republic of	
Burkina Faso	06/2004	Kyrgyzstan	06/2004
Burundi	06/1999	Kuwait	06/1999
Cambodia	06/2002	Latvia	06/2004
Cameroon	06/2004	Lebanon	06/1999
Cape Verde	06/1999	Lesotho	06/1999
Central African Republic	06/1999	Liberia	06/1999
Colombia	06/1999	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/1999
Comoros	06/1999	Lithuania	06/1999
Congo, Democratic Republic	06/1999	Madagascar	06/1999
of the		Malawi	06/1999
Congo, Republic of the	06/1999	Mali	06/2004
Cook Islands	06/1999	Malta	06/1999
Costa Rica	06/1999	Marshall Islands	06/2004
Côte d'Ivoire	06/2004	Mauritania	06/1999
Dominica	06/1999	Mexico	06/1999
Dominican Republic	06/1999	Moldova, Republic of	06/1999
Egypt	06/1999	Mongolia	06/2004
El Salvador	06/2004	Morocco	06/1999
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004	Mozambique	06/1999
Estonia	06/1999	Myanmar	06/1999
Ethiopia	06/2004	Namibia	12/2000
Fiji	06/1999	Nepal	06/1999
Gabon	06/2004	New Zealand	06/2004
Georgia	06/1999	Nicaragua	06/1999
Ghana	06/2004	Pakistan	06/1999
Grenada	06/1999	Panama	06/2004
Guatemala	06/1999	Paraguay	06/2004
		Peru	06/1999
		Qatar	06/1999

Party¹ and Participating State²	Date
Romania	06/2004
Russian Federation	06/1999
Rwanda	06/2004
Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999
Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Senegal	06/2004
Sierra Leone	06/1999
Solomon Islands	06/1999
South Africa	06/2004
Sri Lanka	06/1999
Sudan	06/1999
Suriname	06/2004
Swaziland	06/2001
Syrian Arab Republic	06/2004
Tajikistan	06/1999
Togo	06/1999
Tonga	06/1999
Tunisia	06/1999
Turkey	06/1999
Uganda	06/1999
Ukraine	06/2004
United Arab Emirates	06/2004
United States of America	06/1999
Uzbekistan	06/1999
Vanuatu	06/1999
Venezuela	06/1999
Viet Nam	06/1999
Yemen	06/2001
Zambia	06/1999
Zimbabwe	06/1999

Listing of all import responses

Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs)

CAS: 61788-33-8

Albania	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
<p>Remarks: This chemical is not used in the country or in the local economy. Legislative or administrative measures: Law on Environmental Protection No. 7664 of 21.1.1993; Decision on Hazardous Wastes and Residues No. 26 of 31.1.94 of the Council of Ministers.</p>			
Argentina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2002	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: 1) Resolution MS NO.437/01 and MTEFRH NO. 209/01 Published on the Congressional Record, May 04, 2001. Prohibits: production, importation and commercialisation of bifenilos polichlorados and products and/or equipos formulated on its basis. 2) Resolution SA and DS, NO.249/02 Published on the Congressional Record, May 31, 2002. Prohibits: import, production, commercialisation and/or new applications of PCBs(PCB: polychlorinated biphenyls, PCD: polychlorinated dyphenyls, PCT: polychlorinated terphenyls, PBB: polybrominated byphenyls and all different mixes), and any material containing this elements or contaminated, whatever could be the adopted use or application.</p>			
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
<p>Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration.</p>			
Australia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2002	consent under conditions
<p>Conditions for Import: Consent to import only subject to specified conditions. Importation prohibited unless permission in writing has been granted by the Minister for Justice and Customs. Such permission would be subject to condition. Initial contact for queries should be to Australia's DNA for industrial chemicals.</p>			
Bahrain	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1995	Response did not address Importation
<p>Remarks: Additional time is needed to reach a final decision. Uncertain whether the chemical has been imported into the country. Banned for use as a pesticide in the country. Decision: Response did not address Importation</p>			
Brazil	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	consent
<p>Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration. Approximate time needed before a final decision can be reached: 2 years.</p>			
Bulgaria	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2004	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: PCTs are listed in Annex I to Regulation (BG) on import and export of certain dangerous substances, preparations and products (CM Decree No. 129 of 01.07.2002, SG 66 of 09.07.2002, p7) as banned for use as industrial chemicals. Exceptionally, derogation may be granted till the end of 2005 for primary and intermediate products on the terms of closed system, such as transformers, resistors and inductors according to Regulation (BG) on bans and restriction on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and products (CM Decree No. 130 of 01.07.2002, SG 69 of 09.07.2002). Further to general prohibition of PCTs, the import of any preparation with a PCT content of more that 0.005% is prohibited.</p>			

Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2000	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: "Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations" (SOR/96-237) and "Regulations Amending the Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations" (SOR/98-435) under the "Canadian Environmental Protection Act" (CEPA). These Regulations prohibit the manufacture, use, processing, sale, offering for sale and import of certain toxic substances such as PCTs that appear on the list of toxic substances in Schedule I to the CEPA. These Regulations do not apply in respect of the manufacture, use, processing, sale, offering for sale or import of a prohibited toxic substance for use in a laboratory for scientific research purposes or as a laboratory analytical standard. Institution responsible for issuing the legislative measure is Environment Canada.		
Chad	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
	Remarks: Additional time is needed to reach a final decision.		
Chile	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2000	consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: No express legislative measure of prohibition has been issued by the public health authorities or other authority. An authorisation is needed for its import into the country		
China	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	consent under conditions
	Conditions for Import: Permission must be obtained from the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) of China.		
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Cyprus	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
	Remarks: The import, use, etc., of PCTs in Cyprus is controlled by the Dangerous Substances Law of 1991 and regulations that are under preparation, expected to be enacted in 1994. At present the import is regulated by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, which is the import licensing authority and which refuses to grant such license for import of this substance .		
Czech Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Production, import, export and distribution of the preparations containing more than 0.005% by weight of the substance is banned by the Act No. 157/1998 Code, on chemical substances and chemical preparations and amending some other Acts, as last amended, and its implementing Decree No. 301/1998 Code, as last amended. The production and import of the substance for research, scientific and analytic purposes in quantity less than 100 g per year from one producer or importer is permitted. The institution responsible for issuing this national legislative or administrative measure is Ministry of Environment.		
Ecuador	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1995	consent
	Remarks: Additional time is needed to reach a final decision.		
European Community	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Remarks: For Austria, Finland and Sweden, decision published 07/95. Exceptionally, derogation may be granted for primary and intermediate products on a case by case basis. Further to general prohibition of PCT, the import of any preparation with a PCT content of more than 0,005% is prohibited.		

Gambia	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1997	consent
	<p>Remarks: PCTs are supposedly imported in closed systems. Legislative or administrative measures: Regulations on use and import are lacking. Regulated by the Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides Control and Management Act of 1994.</p>		
Guinea	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1996	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: For industrial uses on the basis of a prior authorisation of the National Department of the Environment. Remarks: The final decision on this substance will be taken only after the approval and signature of the draft decree on the regulation of the control of hazardous and dangerous chemicals which is presently being considered at the Governmental level. Any import or delivery without prior authorization of the National Department of the Environment (Direction nationale de l'environnement) presents a violation of Art. 76, 77 and 78 of the Ordinance No. 045/PRG/87 of 28 May 1987 on the Code of Environment of the Republic of Guinea.</p>		
Honduras	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1995	Response did not address Importation
	<p>Remarks: Uncertain whether the chemical has been imported into the country. Additional time is needed to reach a final decision. The use of the chemical is presently not regulated in Honduras. It is planned that a regulation will be issued and implemented by the Secretariat of Labour and Social Planning (Secretaría del Trabajo y Previsión Social). Decision: Response did not address Importation</p>		
Hungary	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2003	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Restricted by the Hungarian Decree 41/2000 (XII.20) EüM-KöM on the restriction of certain activities involving dangerous substances and dangerous preparations (published in Magyar Közlöny 2000/126, page 8240 - 8251)</p>		
Iceland	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Exceptionally, derogation may be granted for primary and intermediate products on a case by case basis. Further to general prohibition of PCT, the import of any preparation with a PCT content of more than 0,005% is prohibited.</p>		
India	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: License on the recommendation of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals.</p>		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: A decree by the supreme council of Environment Protection</p>		
Jamaica	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2004	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Food and Drug Act</p>		
Japan	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/1999	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Notification to the Minister of International Trade and Industry and the Minister of Health and Welfare required. A final decision regarding import will be taken only when the chemical is examined as a new chemical after the first notification.</p>		

Jordan	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2002	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Regulation of import N(1) of 1997 and its amendment of 1999 authorise the Ministry of Health to regulate the import of restricted and banned chemical to Jordan. A special permission is required from the Ministry of Health for chemicals prior to they entry into the country. The regulation is under the process of modification after issuing new law for " import and export" No 21 for 2001. The institution responsible for issuing the Law and regulation for import is the Ministry of Industry and Trade. The import of chemical is regulated by the Ministry of Health which is the focal point for chemicals in Jordan and the DNA (C) for the PIC procedure, In 1996 the Ministry of Health adopted a list of banned and restricted chemicals, after consulting the international agencies and authorities to improve control of chemicals entering the market. The list was updated in 2001. This chemical was included in the list in 1996 as a banned chemical.</p>		
Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2002	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: PCTs are new chemical that has never been manufactured in or imported into Korea and, therefore, are subject to hazard evaluation by the Ministry of Environment prior to import or manufacture.</p> <p>Remarks: A person who intends to manufacture or import PCTs are required to apply for hazard evaluation to the Ministry of Environment prior to import or manufacture in accordance with Article 7 of Toxic Chemicals Control Act (TCCA). The authority responsible for issuing the legislative measure is Ministry of Environment.</p>		
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
	<p>Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration by the Ministry of Industry and Handicraft. Approximate time needed before a final decision can be reached - one year.</p>		
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Exceptionally, derogation may be granted for primary and intermediate products on a case by case basis. Further to general prohibition of PCT, the import of any preparation with a PCT content of more than 0,005% is prohibited.</p>		
Malaysia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Customs (Prohibition of Imports) Order 1988, first schedule, under Customs Act 1967.</p>		
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2000	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: "Supplies (Control of Imports) Regulations", 1991; "Consumer Protection Act".</p>		
Nigeria	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Permit from FEPA (Federal Environmental Protection Agency) must be obtained.</p> <p>Remarks: Placed under severe restriction. The chemical is not manufactured or formulated in the country. Additional time is needed to reach a final decision (3-5 years). Phase-out programme and a three-year moratorium are being proposed.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Federal Environmental Protection Act, CAPN, 131, LFN, 1990 as amended by Decree No. 59 of 1992; Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes Regulation, S.1.15 of 1991</p>		
Norway	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Exceptionally, derogation may be granted for primary and intermediate products on a case by case basis. Further to general prohibition of PCT, the import of any preparation with a PCT content of more than 0,005% is prohibited.</p>		
Oman	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1995	Response did not address Importation
	<p>Remarks: It is unclear whether the chemical is being used or imported into the country. The DNA of Oman requests exporting countries to inform the DNA of address of companies/agencies in Oman to which this chemical is being imported.</p> <p>Decision: Response did not address Importation</p>		

Papua New Guinea	Interim decision on import Remarks: Additional time is needed to take a final decision. The current status of the chemical in the country is unclear. DNA requests assistance from exporting countries in providing addresses of companies/agencies in Papua New Guinea to which PCT is being imported. Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published: 07/1996	Response did not address Importation
Philippines	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: An Interim Importation Clearance has to be obtained from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, under Republic Act 6969. The issuance of such an Interim Importation Clearance may be denied based on the evaluation of data required. Legislative or administrative measures: No final decision has been taken regarding PIC chemicals (see DENR Administrative order No. 29 on the implementation of rules and regulations on chemicals). Under the Republic Act 6969 (Toxic Chemical Legislation), a Review Committee will be formed in order to evaluate chemicals to be included in the Priority Chemicals List, and to make recommendations on chemicals for which Chemical Control Orders (CCO) will be issued.	Published: 07/1996	consent under conditions
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Singapore	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: A Hazardous Substance Licence is required for the import of PCTs. Legislative or administrative measures: PCT is controlled as a Hazardous Substance under the Environmental Pollution Control Act (EPCA) and its Regulations. A licence is required for the import, use and sale of PCTs. PCT has been banned from use since 1980.	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
Slovenia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Order on the restrictions of placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances and preparation (O.J.73/99, 24/01, 71/02)	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Manufacture, supply, import and use of the substance and of products which contain the substance are prohibited (Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances, Annex 3.1).	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Tanzania, United Republic of	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: No consent for import of PCTs for and in electrical equipment. Not to be imported with or for use in hydraulic fluids and lubricants as a PCB substitute Statement of active consideration: Administrative action is being undertaken through the recently enacted legislation on Industrial and Consumer Chemicals Act No. 3 of 2003. Discussions will be held with stakeholders of specified uses on alternatives.	Published: 06/2004	consent under conditions
Thailand	Interim decision on import Remarks: The chemical has never been imported into the country. Additional time is needed to reach a final decision. The chemical is in the process of consideration for a control action by the Hazardous Substance Control Committee under the new Act (1992). Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published: 01/1995	Response did not address Importation

Trinidad and Tobago	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	consent
	<p>Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration by the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board, Chemistry, Food and Drugs Division. The following administrative action is being undertaken during the period a final decision is being considered: the enacting into law of the toxic chemical regulations. The legislation will require importers to obtain license to import. Approximate time needed before a final decision can be reached: 2 years. At present there is no registration of toxic chemicals (only pesticides) and there is not government agency responsible for the control of importation and usage of this chemical. There is no information on whether the chemicals is imported into Trinidad and Tobago.</p>		
Uruguay	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1997	Response did not address Importation
	<p>Remarks: Need more time to take a final decision. No special restrictions exist on importation of products until otherwise decided. Decision: Response did not address Importation</p>		

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties and the Participating States of each case, through the PIC Circular

Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs)

CAS: 61788-33-8

Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date	Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date
Algeria	06/1999	Guatemala	06/1999
Angola	06/1999	Guinea-Bissau	12/2000
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Haiti	06/1999
Bahamas	06/1999	Holy See	06/2001
Bangladesh	06/1999	Indonesia	06/1999
Barbados	06/1999	Iraq	06/1999
Belize	06/1999	Israel	06/1999
Benin	06/2004	Kazakhstan	06/1999
Bhutan	06/1999	Kenya	06/1999
Bolivia	06/2004	Kiribati	06/2003
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/1999	Korea, Democratic People's	12/2000
Botswana	06/1999	Republic of	
Burkina Faso	06/2004	Kyrgyzstan	06/2004
Burundi	06/1999	Kuwait	06/1999
Cambodia	06/2002	Latvia	06/2004
Cameroon	06/2004	Lebanon	06/1999
Cape Verde	06/1999	Lesotho	06/1999
Central African Republic	06/1999	Liberia	06/1999
Colombia	06/1999	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
Comoros	06/1999	Lithuania	06/1999
Congo, Democratic Republic	06/1999	Madagascar	06/1999
of the		Malawi	06/1999
Congo, Republic of the	06/1999	Mali	06/2004
Cook Islands	06/1999	Malta	06/1999
Costa Rica	06/1999	Marshall Islands	06/2004
Côte d'Ivoire	06/2004	Mauritania	06/1999
Dominica	06/1999	Mexico	06/1999
Dominican Republic	06/1999	Moldova, Republic of	06/1999
Egypt	06/1999	Mongolia	06/2004
El Salvador	06/2004	Morocco	06/1999
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004	Mozambique	06/1999
Estonia	06/1999	Myanmar	06/1999
Ethiopia	06/2004	Namibia	12/2000
Fiji	06/1999	Nepal	06/1999
Gabon	06/2004	New Zealand	06/2004
Georgia	06/1999	Nicaragua	06/1999
Ghana	06/2004	Niger	06/1999
Grenada	06/1999	Pakistan	06/1999
		Panama	06/2004
		Paraguay	06/2004

Party¹ and Participating State²	Date
Peru	06/1999
Qatar	06/1999
Romania	06/2004
Russian Federation	06/1999
Rwanda	06/2004
Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999
Saint Lucia	06/1999
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999
Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Senegal	06/2004
Sierra Leone	06/1999
Slovakia	06/1999
Solomon Islands	06/1999
South Africa	06/2004
Sri Lanka	06/1999
Sudan	06/1999
Suriname	06/2004
Swaziland	06/2001
Syrian Arab Republic	06/2004
Tajikistan	06/1999
Togo	06/1999
Tonga	06/1999
Tunisia	06/1999
Turkey	06/1999
Uganda	06/1999
Ukraine	06/2004
United Arab Emirates	06/2004
United States of America	06/1999
Uzbekistan	06/1999
Vanuatu	06/1999
Venezuela	06/1999
Viet Nam	06/1999
Yemen	06/2001
Zambia	06/1999
Zimbabwe	06/1999

Listing of all import responses

Tris(2,3 dibromopropyl)phosphate

CAS: 126-72-7

Albania	Final decision on import Remarks: This chemical is not used in the country or in the local economy. Legislative or administrative measures: Law on Environmental Protection No. 7664 of 21.1.1993; Decision on Hazardous Wastes and Residues No. 26 of 31.1.94 of the Council of Ministers.	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Argentina	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2002	consent
Armenia	Interim decision on import Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Interim decision on import Remarks: Additional time is needed to reach a final decision. Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published: 01/1995	Response did not address Importation
Bahrain	Interim decision on import Remarks: Additional time is needed to reach a final decision. Uncertain whether the chemical has been imported into the country previously. Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published: 01/1995	Response did not address Importation
Brazil	Interim decision on import Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration. Approximate time needed before a final decision can be reached: 2 years. Institution/authority actively considering a final decision: IBAMA.	Published: 06/2001	consent
Bulgaria	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate is prohibited for use in textile articles, such as garments, undergarments and linen, intended to come into contact with skin by Regulation (BG) on bans and restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and products (CM Decree No. 130 of 01.07.2002, SG 69 or 17.07.2002) Legislative or administrative measures: Tris (2,3 dibromopropyl) phosphate is listed in Annex I to Regulation (BG) on import and export of certain dangerous substances, preparations and products (CM Decree No. 129 of 01.07.2002, SG 66 of 09.07.2002, p7) as a severely restricted industrial chemical.	Published: 06/2004	consent
Canada	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: A notification has to be made before import according to the "New Substances Notification Regulations". Legislative or administrative measures: "New Substances Notification Regulations" (SOR/94-260) under the "Canadian Environmental Protection Act" (CEPA). Institution responsible for issuing the legislative measure is Environment Canada.	Published: 12/2000	consent under conditions
Chad	Interim decision on import Remarks: Additional time is needed to reach a final decision.	Published: 01/1995	no consent

Chile	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: No express legislative measure of prohibition has been issued by the public health authorities or other authority. An authorisation is needed for its import into the country.	Published: 12/2000	consent
China	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Permission must be obtained from the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) of China.	Published: 01/1995	consent under conditions
Cuba	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Can be imported only with permission of the DNA. Import is not permitted if the substance is intended to be used in textile production.	Published: 01/1995	consent under conditions
Cyprus	Interim decision on import Remarks: The import, use, etc., of Tris in Cyprus is controlled by the Dangerous Substances Law of 1991 and regulations that are under preparation, expected to be enacted in 1994. At present the import is regulated by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, which is the import licensing authority and which refuses to grant license for import of this substance .	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Czech Republic	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The substance may not be used in textile articles, such as garments, undergarments and linen, intended to come into contact with skin. Legislative or administrative measures: The placing on the market and use of products containing the substance is restricted by the ACT No. 157/1998 Code, on chemical substances and chemical preparations and amending some other Acts, as last amended, and its implementing Decree No. 301/1998 Code, as last amended. Ministry of Environment, Vrsovicke 65, 100 10 Prague 10	Published: 06/2003	consent under conditions
Ecuador	Interim decision on import Remarks: Additional time is needed to reach a final decision.	Published: 01/1995	consent
European Community <i>Member States: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Permit, except for use in textile articles intended to come into contact with the skin (garment, undergarment, linen). Remarks: For Austria, Finland and Sweden, decision published 07/95.	Published: 01/1995	consent under conditions
Gambia	Interim decision on import Remarks: The DNA requests the following information on Tris: information on sources, uses and forms of Tris.	Published: 01/1997	no consent
Guinea	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: For industrial uses on the basis of an authorization of the National Department of the Environment. Remarks: The final decision on this substance will be taken only after the approval and signature of the draft decree on the regulation of the control of hazardous and dangerous chemicals which is presently being considered at the Governmental level. Any import or delivery without prior authorization of the National Department of the Environment (Direction nationale de l'environnement) presents a violation of Art. 76, 77 and 78 of the Ordinance No. 045/PRG/87 of 28 May 1987 on the Code of Environment of the Republic of Guinea.	Published: 01/1996	consent under conditions

Honduras	Interim decision on import Remarks: Uncertain whether the chemical has been imported into the country. Additional time is needed to reach a final decision. The use of the chemical is presently not regulated in Honduras. It is planned that a regulation will be issued by the Secretariat of Labour and Social Planning (Secretaría del Trabajo y Previsión Social). Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published: 01/1995	Response did not address Importation
Hungary	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Permit, except for use in textile articles intended to come into contact with the skin (e.g. garment, undergarment, linen) Legislative or administrative measures: Restricted by the Hungarian Decree 41/2000 (XII.20) EüM-KöM on the restriction of certain activities involving dangerous substances and dangerous preparations (published in Magyar Közlöny 2000/126, page 8240 - 8251)	Published: 06/2003	consent under conditions
Iceland	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Permit, except for use in textile articles intended to come into contact with the skin (e.g. garment, undergarment, linen).	Published: 07/1995	consent under conditions
India	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: License on the recommendation on the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals.	Published: 01/1995	consent under conditions
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: A decree by the Supreme Council of Environment Protection	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Jamaica	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Food and Drug Act	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Japan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decision is based on the "Law concerning the Examination and Regulation on Manufacture, etc. of Chemical Substances"	Published: 12/1999	consent
Jordan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Permission by the Ministry of Health is required prior to the entry of this chemical to Jordan. Additional time is needed to reach a final decision. Responsible institution actively considering a final decision: Ministry of Health, Environmental Health Directorate. Remarks: In 1996 the Ministry of Health adopted a list of banned and restricted chemicals, after consulting the international agencies and authorities to improve control of chemicals entering the market. The list was updated in 2001. This chemical was included in the list in 1996 as a banned chemical. Yet the monitoring system is not functioning as it should, and sometimes some chemicals may enter the market without referring to the Ministry of Health for permission.	Published: 06/2002	consent under conditions
Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate and mixtures containing 0.1% or more of tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate are banned for manufacture, important and use as an industrial chemical, except for the use of the chemical for research or laboratory purposes. No remaining uses are allowed. The authority responsible for issuing the legislative measure is Ministry of Environment.	Published: 06/2002	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Interim decision on import Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration by the Ministry of Industry and Handicraft. Approximate time needed before a final decision can be reached - one year.	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Permit, except for use in textile articles intended to come into contact with the skin (e.g. garment, undergarment, linen).	Published: 07/1995	consent under conditions

Malaysia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Customs (Prohibition of Imports) Order 1988, first schedule, under Customs Act 1967.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: "Supplies (Control of Imports) Regulations", 1991; "Consumer Protection Act".	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Niger	Interim decision on import Remarks: Further documentation on the chemical requested from the Secretariat. Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published: 06/2000	Response did not address Importation
Nigeria	Final decision on import Remarks: The chemical is not manufactured, approved or used in the country. Legislative or administrative measures: Federal Environmental Protection Act, CAPN, 131, LFN, 1990 as amended by Decree No. 59 of 1992; Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes Regulation, S.I.15 of 1991.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Norway	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Permit, except for use in textile articles intended to come into contact with the skin (e.g. garment, undergarment, linen).	Published: 07/1995	consent under conditions
Oman	Interim decision on import Remarks: It is unclear whether the chemical is being used or imported into the country. The DNA of Oman requests exporting countries to inform the DNA of address of companies/agencies in Oman to which this chemical is being imported. Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published: 01/1995	Response did not address Importation
Papua New Guinea	Interim decision on import Remarks: Additional time is needed to take a final decision. The current status of the chemical in the country is unclear. DNA requests assistance from exporting countries in providing addresses of companies/agencies in Papua New Guinea to which Tris is being imported. Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published: 07/1996	Response did not address Importation
Philippines	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: An Interim Importation Clearance has to be obtained from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (under Republic Act 6969). The issuance of such an Interim Importation Clearance may be denied based on the evaluation of data required. Remarks: No final decision has been taken regarding PIC chemicals (see DENR Administrative order No. 29 on the implementation of rules and regulations on chemicals). Under the Republic Act 6969 (Toxic Chemical Legislation), a Review Committee will be formed in order to evaluate chemicals to be included in the Priority Chemicals List and to make recommendations on chemicals for which Chemical Control Orders (CCO) will be issued.	Published: 07/1996	consent under conditions
Saint Lucia	Interim decision on import Remarks: Additional time is needed to reach a final decision. Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published: 01/1995	Response did not address Importation
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent

Singapore	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: A Hazardous Substance Licence is required for the import of tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate. Legislative or administrative measures: Tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate) is controlled as a Hazardous Substance under the Environmental Pollution Control Act (EPCA) and its Regulations. A licence is required for the import, use and sale of tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate.	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
Slovakia	Interim decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Slovenia	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Import and placing on the market of textile articles intended to come into contact with the skin is prohibited Legislative or administrative measures: Order on the restrictions of placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances and preparation (O.J. 73/99, 24/01, 71/02)	Published: 06/2003	consent under conditions
Switzerland	Interim decision on import Remarks: Possible future restrictions are actually under discussion.	Published: 01/1995	consent
Tanzania, United Republic of	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Not to be imported in or for use in textiles meant for direct contact with skin. Statement of active consideration: Administrative action will be taken through the new Industrial and Consumer Chemicals (Management and Control) Act No. 3 of 2003. Discussions will be held with stakeholders (of uses other than textiles) for possible alternatives. A final decision will be reached within one year.	Published: 06/2004	consent under conditions
Thailand	Interim decision on import Remarks: The chemical has never been imported into the country. Additional time is needed to reach a final decision. The chemical is in the process of consideration for a control action by the hazardous Substance Control Committee under the new Act (1992). Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published: 01/1995	Response did not address Importation
Trinidad and Tobago	Interim decision on import Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration by the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board - Chemistry, Food and Drugs Division. The following administrative action is being undertaken during the period a final decision is being considered: the enacting into law of the toxic chemical regulations. The legislation will require importers to obtain license to import. Approximate time needed before a final decision can be reached: 2 years. At present there is no registration of toxic chemicals (only pesticides) and there is no government agency responsible for the control of importation and usage of this chemical. There is no information on whether the chemicals is imported into Trinidad and Tobago.	Published: 06/2001	consent
Uruguay	Interim decision on import Remarks: Need more time to take a final decision. No special restrictions exist on importation of products until otherwise decided. Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published: 01/1997	Response did not address Importation

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties and the Participating States of each case, through the PIC Circular

Tris(2,3 dibromopropyl)phosphate

CAS: 126-72-7

Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date	Party ¹ and Participating State ²	Date
Algeria	06/1999	Guatemala	06/1999
Angola	06/1999	Guinea-Bissau	12/2000
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Haiti	06/1999
Bahamas	06/1999	Holy See	06/2001
Bangladesh	06/1999	Indonesia	06/1999
Barbados	06/1999	Iraq	06/1999
Belize	06/1999	Israel	06/1999
Benin	06/2004	Kazakhstan	06/1999
Bhutan	06/1999	Kenya	06/1999
Bolivia	06/2004	Kiribati	06/2003
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/1999	Korea, Democratic	12/2000
Botswana	06/1999	People's Republic of	
Burkina Faso	06/2004	Kyrgyzstan	06/2004
Burundi	06/1999	Kuwait	06/1999
Cambodia	06/2002	Latvia	06/2004
Cameroon	06/2004	Lebanon	06/1999
Cape Verde	06/1999	Lesotho	06/1999
Central African Republic	06/1999	Liberia	06/1999
Colombia	06/1999	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
Comoros	06/1999	Lithuania	06/1999
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	06/1999	Madagascar	06/1999
Congo, Republic of the	06/1999	Malawi	06/1999
Cook Islands	06/1999	Mali	06/2004
Costa Rica	06/1999	Malta	06/1999
Côte d'Ivoire	06/2004	Marshall Islands	06/2004
Dominica	06/1999	Mauritania	06/1999
Dominican Republic	06/1999	Mexico	06/1999
Egypt	06/1999	Moldova, Republic of	06/1999
El Salvador	06/2004	Mongolia	06/2004
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004	Morocco	06/1999
Estonia	06/1999	Mozambique	06/1999
Ethiopia	06/2004	Myanmar	06/1999
Fiji	06/1999	Namibia	12/2000
Gabon	06/2004	Nepal	06/1999
Georgia	06/1999	New Zealand	06/2004
Ghana	06/2004	Nicaragua	06/1999
Grenada	06/1999	Pakistan	06/1999
		Panama	06/2004
		Paraguay	06/2004
		Peru	06/1999

Party¹ and Participating State²	Date
Qatar	06/1999
Romania	06/2004
Russian Federation	06/1999
Rwanda	06/2004
Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999
Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Senegal	06/2004
Sierra Leone	06/1999
Solomon Islands	06/1999
South Africa	06/2004
Sri Lanka	06/1999
Sudan	06/1999
Suriname	06/2004
Swaziland	06/2001
Syrian Arab Republic	06/2004
Tajikistan	06/1999
Togo	06/1999
Tonga	06/1999
Tunisia	06/1999
Turkey	06/1999
Uganda	06/1999
Ukraine	06/2004
United Arab Emirates	06/2004
United States of America	06/1999
Uzbekistan	06/1999
Vanuatu	06/1999
Venezuela	06/1999
Viet Nam	06/1999
Yemen	06/2001
Zambia	06/1999
Zimbabwe	06/1999

Appendix V

TABULAR SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTIONS FOR BANNED OR SEVERELY RESTRICTED CHEMICALS

Part A: Tabular Summary of Notifications of Final Regulatory Actions for Banned or Severely Restricted Chemicals Verified to Meet the Requirements of Annex I of the Rotterdam Convention

The tabular summary lists the chemical name, CAS number, notifying country and respective interim PIC region for each notification received during the interim PIC procedure (September 1998 to 30 April 2004), and verified as meeting the information requirements of Annex I of the Convention. It also indicates in which Circular the summary was published and whether the chemical is already included in the PIC procedure. Information on the scope of the regulatory actions may be found in PIC Circulars as listed below (available at the Rotterdam Convention web site www.pic.int).

Chemical name	CAS	Category	Country	Region	Circular	Annex III*
2,4,5-T	93-76-5	Pesticide	Armenia	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
2,4,5-T	93-76-5	Pesticide	Brazil	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
2,4,5-T	93-76-5	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	Circular XIX	Yes
2,4,5-T	93-76-5	Pesticide	Hungary	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
2,4,5-T	93-76-5	Pesticide	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Near East	Circular XVIII	Yes
2,4,5-T	93-76-5	Pesticide	Panama	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
2,4,5-TP (Silvex; Fenoprop)	93-72-1	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
2,4-D	94-75-7	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XIII	No
Acephate	30560-19-1	Pesticide	European Community	Europe	Circular XVIII	No
Alachlor	15972-60-8	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	Circular XIV	No
Aldicarb	116-06-3	Pesticide	European Community	Europe	Circular XIX	No
Aldrin	309-00-2	Pesticide	Armenia	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
Aldrin	309-00-2	Pesticide	Brazil	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
Aldrin	309-00-2	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	Circular XIX	Yes
Aldrin	309-00-2	Pesticide	Hungary	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
Aldrin	309-00-2	Pesticide	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Near East	Circular XII	Yes
Aldrin	309-00-2	Pesticide	Kyrgyzstan	Near East	Circular XIX	Yes
Aldrin	309-00-2	Pesticide	Panama	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
Amosite, asbestos	12172-73-5	Industrial chemical	Jordan	Near East	Circular XVIII	Yes
Anthophyllite	17068-78-9	Industrial chemical	Jordan	Near East	Circular XVIII	Yes
Aramite	140-57-8	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No

* Including chemicals in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention and chemicals identified during the interim period pending adoption to Annex III.

Chemical name	CAS	Category	Country	Region	Circular	Annex III*
Asbestos (Amphibole forms)	1332-21-4	Industrial chemical	Australia	Pacific	Circular XI	Yes
Asbestos (Amphibole forms)	1332-21-4	Industrial chemical	Chile	South America and Caraibic	Circular XV	Yes
Asbestos (Amphibole forms)	1332-21-4	Industrial chemical	Czech Republic	Europe	Circular XIV	Yes
Asbestos (Amphibole forms)	1332-21-4	Industrial chemical	European Community	Europe	Circular XIII	Yes
Azinphos ethyl	2642-71-9	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Azinphos-methyl	86-50-0	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Bentazon	25057-89-0	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XIII	No
Benzidine and its salts	92-87-5	Industrial chemical	Jordan	Near East	Circular XVIII	No
Bifenthrin	82657-04-3	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	Circular XIV	No
Binapacryl	485-31-4	Pesticide	Brazil	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
Bis(chloromethyl)ether	542-88-1	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	Circular XII	No
Bromochlorodifluoromethane (Halon 1211)	353-59-3	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	Circular XIII	No
Bromoxynil octanoate	1689-99-2	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XIV	No
Bromuconazole	116255-48-2	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XIII	No
Calcium arsenate	7778-44-1	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Captafol	2425-06-1	Pesticide	Brazil	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
Captafol	2425-06-1	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	Circular XIX	Yes
Captafol	2425-06-1	Pesticide	Hungary	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
Captafol	2425-06-1	Pesticide	Panama	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
Carbaryl	63-25-2	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	Circular XVIII	No
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	Pesticide	Canada	North America	Circular XII	No
CFC (Totally halogenated) Group Members: CFC 11, Freon 12, Chloropentafluoroethane, Dichlorotetrafluoroethane	75-69-4, 75-71-8, 76-15-3, 1320-37-2	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	Circular XII	No
chloral hydrate	302-17-0	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	Circular XIV	No
Chlordane	57-74-9	Pesticide	Brazil	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes

Chemical name	CAS	Category	Country	Region	Circular	Annex III*
Chlordane	57-74-9	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	Circular XIX	Yes
Chlordane	57-74-9	Pesticide	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Near East	Circular XII	Yes
Chlordane	57-74-9	Pesticide	Kyrgyzstan	Near East	Circular XIX	Yes
Chlordane	57-74-9	Pesticide	Panama	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
Chlordecone	143-50-0	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Chlordimeform	6164-98-3	Pesticide	Armenia	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
Chlordimeform	6164-98-3	Pesticide	Brazil	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
Chlordimeform	6164-98-3	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	Circular XIX	Yes
Chlordimeform	6164-98-3	Pesticide	Kyrgyzstan	Near East	Circular XIX	Yes
Chlordimeform	6164-98-3	Pesticide	Panama	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
Chlorfenapyr	122453-73-0	Pesticide	European Community	Europe	Circular XVIII	No
Chlorfenvinphos	470-90-6	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XIV	No
Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	Pesticide	Brazil	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	Circular XIX	Yes
Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	Pesticide	Panama	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
Chloromethyl methyl ether	107-30-2	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	Circular XII	No
Chlorsulfuron	64902-72-3	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XIV	No
Chlorthiophos	60238-56-4	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Chlozolate	84332-86-5	Pesticide	European Community	Europe	Circular XVI	No
Chrysotile (white asbestos)	12001-29-5	Industrial chemical	Australia	Pacific	Circular XIX	No
Chrysotile (white asbestos)	12001-29-5	Industrial chemical	Chile	South America and Caraibic	Circular XV	No
Chrysotile (white asbestos)	12001-29-5	Industrial chemical	European Community	Europe	Circular XIII	No
Copper acetoarsenite	12002-03-8	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Crocidolite	12001-28-4	Industrial chemical	Brazil	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
Crocidolite	12001-28-4	Industrial chemical	Ecuador	South America and Caraibic	Circular XVII	Yes
Crocidolite	12001-28-4	Industrial chemical	Gambia	Africa	Circular XIX	Yes
Crocidolite	12001-28-4	Industrial chemical	Hungary	Europe	Circular XVII	Yes
Cycloheximide	66-81-9	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
DDT	50-29-3	Pesticide	Armenia	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
DDT	50-29-3	Pesticide	Brazil	South America	Circular XIX	Yes

Chemical name	CAS	Category	Country	Region	Circular	Annex III*
				and Caraibic		
DDT	50-29-3	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	Circular XIX	Yes
DDT	50-29-3	Pesticide	Hungary	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
DDT	50-29-3	Pesticide	Kyrgyzstan	Near East	Circular XIX	Yes
DDT	50-29-3	Pesticide	Panama	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
Demephion-O	682-80-4	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Dibromochloropropene (DBCP)	96-12-8	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Dibromotetrafluoroethane	124-73-2	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	Circular XIII	No
Dichlobenil	1194-65-6	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XII	No
Dichlorophen	97-23-4	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Dicofol	115-32-2	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	Circular XII	No
Dicrotophos	141-66-2	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	Circular XVIII	No
Dieldrin	60-57-1	Pesticide	Armenia	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
Dieldrin	60-57-1	Pesticide	Brazil	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
Dieldrin	60-57-1	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	Circular XIX	Yes
Dieldrin	60-57-1	Pesticide	Hungary	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
Dieldrin	60-57-1	Pesticide	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Near East	Circular XII	Yes
Dieldrin	60-57-1	Pesticide	Kyrgyzstan	Near East	Circular XIX	Yes
Dieldrin	60-57-1	Pesticide	Niger	Africa	Circular XI	Yes
Dieldrin	60-57-1	Pesticide	Panama	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
Dimefox	115-26-4	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	Circular XVIII	No
Dimefox	115-26-4	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Dinoseb and Dinoseb Salts	88-85-7	Pesticide	Armenia	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
Dinoseb and Dinoseb Salts	88-85-7	Pesticide	Brazil	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
Dinoseb and Dinoseb Salts	88-85-7	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	Circular XIX	Yes
Dinoseb and Dinoseb Salts	88-85-7	Pesticide	Hungary	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
Dinoseb and Dinoseb Salts	88-85-7	Pesticide	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Near East	Circular XVIII	Yes
Dinoseb and Dinoseb Salts	88-85-7	Pesticide	Kyrgyzstan	Near East	Circular XIX	Yes
Dinoseb and Dinoseb Salts	88-85-7	Pesticide	Panama	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
Dinoterb	1420-07-1	Pesticide	European Community	Europe	Circular XIV	No
Dinoterb	1420-07-1	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Diphenyl ether, octabromo derivative	32536-52-0	Industrial chemical	European Community	Europe	Circular XIX	No

Chemical name	CAS	Category	Country	Region	Circular	Annex III*
Diphenyl ether, pentabromo derivative	32534-81-9	Industrial chemical	European Community	Europe	Circular XIX	No
Disulfoton	298-04-4	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
DNOC	534-52-1	Pesticide	Cyprus	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
DNOC	534-52-1	Pesticide	European Community	Europe	Circular XIV	Yes
DNOC	534-52-1	Pesticide	Peru	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIII	Yes
DNOC	534-52-1	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	Yes
EDB (1,2-dibromoethane)	106-93-4	Pesticide	Australia	Pacific	Circular XII	Yes
EDB (1,2-dibromoethane)	106-93-4	Pesticide	Brazil	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
EDB (1,2-dibromoethane)	106-93-4	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	Circular XIX	Yes
EDB (1,2-dibromoethane)	106-93-4	Pesticide	Kyrgyzstan	Near East	Circular XIX	Yes
Endosulfan	115-29-7	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	Circular XVIII	No
Endosulfan	115-29-7	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	Circular XII	No
Endosulfan	115-29-7	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XIII	No
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	Circular XVIII	No
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Peru	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIII	No
Epoxiconazole	106325-08-0	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XIII	No
EPTC	759-94-4	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XIII	No
Ethylene dichloride	107-06-2	Pesticide	Brazil	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
Ethylene dichloride	107-06-2	Pesticide	Panama	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
Ethylene dichloride	107-06-2	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XI	Yes
Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	Pesticide	Brazil	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	Pesticide	Panama	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
Fensulfothion	115-90-2	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Fentin acetate	900-95-8	Pesticide	European Community	Europe	Circular XVI	No
Fentin hydroxide	76-87-9	Pesticide	European Community	Europe	Circular XVI	No
Fluazifop-P-butyl	79241-46-6	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XIII	No
Fluoroacetamide	640-19-7	Pesticide	Brazil	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
Fluoroacetamide	640-19-7	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	Circular XIX	Yes
Fluoroacetamide	640-19-7	Pesticide	Panama	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
Folpet	133-07-3	Pesticide	Malaysia	Asia	Circular XII	No
Fonofos	944-22-9	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No

Chemical name	CAS	Category	Country	Region	Circular	Annex III*
HCH (mixed isomers)	608-73-1	Pesticide	Brazil	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
HCH (mixed isomers)	608-73-1	Pesticide	Hungary	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
HCH (mixed isomers)	608-73-1	Pesticide	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Near East	Circular XII	Yes
HCH (mixed isomers)	608-73-1	Pesticide	Kyrgyzstan	Near East	Circular XIX	Yes
HCH (mixed isomers)	608-73-1	Pesticide	Panama	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
Heptachlor	76-44-8	Pesticide	Armenia	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
Heptachlor	76-44-8	Pesticide	Brazil	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
Heptachlor	76-44-8	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	Circular XIX	Yes
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	Pesticide	Brazil	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	Circular XIX	Yes
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	Pesticide	Hungary	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	Pesticide	Panama	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
Hexazinon	51235-04-2	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XIII	No
Imazalil	35554-44-0	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XIII	No
Imazapyr	81334-34-1	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XIV	No
Lindane (gamma-HCH)	58-89-9	Pesticide	Brazil	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
Lindane (gamma-HCH)	58-89-9	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	Circular XIX	Yes
Lindane (gamma-HCH)	58-89-9	Pesticide	Hungary	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
Lindane (gamma-HCH)	58-89-9	Pesticide	Malaysia	Asia	Circular XV	Yes
Lindane (gamma-HCH)	58-89-9	Pesticide	Panama	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
Linuron	330-55-2	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XIV	No
MCPA-thioethyl (phenothiol)	25319-90-8	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
MCPB	94-81-5	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Mecoprop	7085-19-0	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Mephosfolan	950-10-7	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Mepiquat chloride	24307-26-4	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XIII	No
Mercury Compounds	99-99-9	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	Circular XIX	Yes
Mercury Compounds	99-99-9	Pesticide	Panama	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
Methamidophos	10265-92-6	Pesticide	Brazil	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	No

Chemical name	CAS	Category	Country	Region	Circular	Annex III*
Methamidophos (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 600 g active ingredient/l)	10265-92-6	Pesticide	Panama	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
Methazole	20354-26-1	Pesticide	Australia	Pacific	Circular XII	No
Methyl bromide	74-83-9		Netherlands	Europe	Circular XV	No
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Brazil	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	No
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	European Community	Europe	Circular XVIII	No
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	Circular XIX	No
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Panama	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	No
Mevinphos	261718-65-0	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	Circular XVIII	No
Mevinphos	261718-65-0	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Mirex	2385-85-5	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	Circular XII	No
Monocrotophos	6923-22-4	Pesticide	Australia	Pacific	Circular XII	Yes
Monocrotophos	6923-22-4	Pesticide	Brazil	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
Monocrotophos	6923-22-4	Pesticide	Hungary	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
Monocrotophos	6923-22-4	Pesticide	Panama	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
NCC ether	94097-88-8	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	Circular XIII	No
Nitrofen	1836-75-5	Pesticide	European Community	Europe	Circular XVI	No
Parathion	56-38-2	Pesticide	Brazil	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	No
Parathion	56-38-2	Pesticide	Australia	Pacific	Circular XII	Yes
Parathion	56-38-2	Pesticide	European Community	Europe	Circular XVI	Yes
Parathion (all formulations - aerosols, dustable powder (DP), emulsifiable concentrate (EC), granules (GR) and wettable powders (WP) - of this substance are included, except capsule suspensions (CS))	56-38-2	Pesticide	Panama	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	Pesticide	Armenia	Europe	Circular XII	Yes

Chemical name	CAS	Category	Country	Region	Circular	Annex III*
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	Pesticide	Brazil	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	Circular XIX	Yes
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	Pesticide	Panama	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
Phorate	298-02-2	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide	Brazil	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	No
Phosphamidon (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 1000 g active ingredient/l)	13171-21-6	Pesticide	Panama	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
Phosphamidon (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 1000 g active ingredient/l)	13171-21-6	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	Yes
Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs)	13654-09-6	Industrial chemical	Ecuador	South America and Caraibic	Circular XVII	Yes
Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs)	13654-09-6	Industrial chemical	Gambia	Africa	Circular XIX	Yes
Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs)	13654-09-6	Industrial chemical	Hungary	Europe	Circular XVII	Yes
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	1336-36-3	Industrial chemical	Australia	Pacific	Circular XI	Yes
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	1336-36-3	Industrial chemical	Czech Republic	Europe	Circular XIV	Yes
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	1336-36-3	Industrial chemical	Ecuador	South America and Caraibic	Circular XVII	Yes
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	1336-36-3	Industrial chemical	Gambia	Africa	Circular XIX	Yes
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	1336-36-3	Industrial chemical	Hungary	Europe	Circular XVII	Yes
Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs)	61788-33-8	Industrial chemical	Australia	Pacific	Circular XI	Yes
Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs)	61788-33-8	Industrial chemical	Czech Republic	Europe	Circular XIV	Yes
Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs)	61788-33-8	Industrial chemical	Ecuador	South America and Caraibic	Circular XVII	Yes
Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs)	61788-33-8	Industrial chemical	Gambia	Africa	Circular XIX	Yes
Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs)	61788-33-8	Industrial chemical	Hungary	Europe	Circular XVII	Yes
Propoxycarbazone sodium	145026-81-9	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XV	No
Prothoate	2275-18-5	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Pyrazophos	13457-18-6	Pesticide	European Community	Europe	Circular XIII	No

Chemical name	CAS	Category	Country	Region	Circular	Annex III*
Quintozene	82-68-8	Pesticide	European Community	Europe	Circular XV	No
S,S,S-Tributylphosphorotriothioate	78-48-8	Pesticide	Australia	Pacific	Circular XII	No
Schradan	152-16-9	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Short Chain Chlorinated Paraffins (SCCP)	85535-84-8	Industrial chemical	Norway	Europe	Circular XV	No
Simazine	122-34-9	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XIII	No
Sodium arsenite	7784-46-5	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	Circular XIV	No
Sulfosulfurone	141776-32-1	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XV	No
Sulfotepp	3689-24-5	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
TCA sodium	650-51-1	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	Circular XIV	No
Tecnazene	117-18-0	Pesticide	European Community	Europe	Circular XV	No
Tetraethyl lead	78-00-2	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	Circular XII	No
Tetraethyl lead	78-00-2	Industrial chemical	European Community	Europe	Circular XVI	No
Tetramethyl lead	75-74-1	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	Circular XII	No
Tetramethyl lead	75-74-1	Industrial chemical	European Community	Europe	Circular XVI	No
Thiabendazole	148-79-8	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XIII	No
Toxaphene (Camphechlor)	8001-35-2	Pesticide	Brazil	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
Toxaphene (Camphechlor)	8001-35-2	Pesticide	Panama	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIX	Yes
Tremolite	77536-68-6	Industrial chemical	Jordan	Near East	Circular XVIII	Yes
Tributyl tetradecyl phosphonium chloride	81741-28-8	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	Circular XIII	No
Tributyl tin compounds	56-35-9	Pesticide	European Community	Europe	Circular XVII	No
Tributyltin oxide	56-35-9	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	Circular XI	No
Trifluorobromomethane	75-63-8	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	Circular XII	No
Tris(2,3 dibromopropyl)phosphate	126-72-7	Industrial chemical	Ecuador	South America and Caraibic	Circular XVII	Yes
Tris(2,3 dibromopropyl)phosphate	126-72-7	Industrial chemical	Gambia	Africa	Circular XIX	Yes
Tris(2,3 dibromopropyl)phosphate	126-72-7	Industrial chemical	Hungary	Europe	Circular XVII	Yes

Chemical name	CAS	Category	Country	Region	Circular	Annex III*
Vinclozolin	50471-44-8	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	Circular XVIII	No
Vinclozolin	50471-44-8	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XIII	No

Part B: Tabular Summary of Notifications of Final Regulatory Actions for Banned or Severely Restricted Chemicals Verified NOT to Meet the Requirements of Annex I of the Rotterdam Convention

The tabular summary lists the chemical name, notifying country for each notification received during the interim PIC procedure (September 1998 to 30 April 2004), and verified as NOT meeting the information requirements of Annex I of the Convention. It also indicates in which Circular the synopsis was published.

Country	Common Name	Category	Final regulatory action	PIC Circular
Armenia	Granozan	Pesticide	Banned	XII (Dec. 2000)
	Mercurbenzol	Pesticide	Banned	XII (Dec. 2000)
	Mercurhexane	Pesticide	Banned	XII (Dec. 2000)
Cameroon	Captafol	Pesticide	Banned	XVIII (Dec.2003)
	Lindane	Pesticide	Severely restricted	XVIII (Dec. 2003)
	Mercury Compounds	Pesticide	Banned	XVIII (Dec. 2003)
	Hexachlorobenzene	Pesticide	Banned	XVIII (Dec. 2003)
	EDB	Pesticide	Banned	XVIII (Dec. 2003)
	Binapacryl	Pesticide	Banned	XVIII (Dec. 2003)
	Chlorobenzilate	Pesticide	Banned	XVIII (Dec. 2003)
	Chlordimeform	Pesticide	Banned	XVIII (Dec. 2003)
	Ethylene dichloride	Pesticide	Banned	XVIII (Dec. 2003)
	Ethylene oxide	Pesticide	Banned	XVIII (Dec. 2003)
	Penthachlorophenol	Pesticide	Banned	XVIII (Dec. 2003)
	2,4,5-T	Pesticide	Banned	XVIII (Dec. 2003)
	Methamidophos	Pesticide	Banned	XVIII (Dec. 2003)
	Toxaphene	Pesticide	Banned	XVIII (Dec. 2003)
	Monocrotophos	Pesticide	Severely restricted	XVIII (Dec. 2003)
	Methyl parathion	Pesticide	Banned	XVIII (Dec. 2003)
	Phosphamidon	Pesticide	Banned	XVIII (Dec. 2003)
Parathion	Pesticide	Banned	XVIII (Dec. 2003)	
Canada	Bromochlorodifluoro methane	Industrial	Severely restricted	XII (Dec. 2000)
	Dibromotetrafluoro-ethane	Industrial	Severely restricted	XII (Dec. 2000)
	Tributyl tetradecyl phosphonium chloride	Industrial	Severely restricted	XII (Dec. 2000)
	NCC-ether	Industrial	Banned	XII (Dec. 2000)
Hungary	Crocidolite	Industrial	Banned	XI (June 2000)
	Mercury compounds	Pesticide	Banned	XII (Dec. 2000)
	Parathion methyl	Pesticide	Severely restricted	XII (Dec. 2000)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Mercury compounds	Pesticide	Banned	XII (Dec. 2000)
Japan	β -naphthylamine	Industrial	Banned	XI (June 2000)
	4-aminodiphenyl	Industrial	Banned	XI (June 2000)
	4-nitrodiphenyl	Industrial	Banned	XI (June 2000)
	Aldrin	Industrial	Severely restricted	XI (June 2000)
	Asbestos, amosite	Industrial	Banned	XI (June 2000)
	Benzidine	Industrial	Banned	XI (June 2000)
	Bis(chloromethyl)ether	Industrial	Banned	XI (June 2000)
	Chlordane	Industrial	Severely restricted	XI (June 2000)

Country	Common Name	Category	Final regulatory action	PIC Circular
Japan	DDT	Industrial	Severely restricted	XI (June 2000)
	Dieldrin	Industrial	Severely restricted	XI (June 2000)
	Endrin	Industrial	Severely restricted	XI (June 2000)
	Fluoroacetic acid and its salts	Pesticide/Industrial	Severely restricted	XI (June 2000)
	Heptachlor	Industrial	Severely restricted	XI (June 2000)
	Hexachlorobenzene	Industrial	Severely restricted	XI (June 2000)
	Methyl demeton	Pesticide/Industrial	Severely restricted	XI (June 2000)
	Polychlorinated biphenyls	Industrial	Severely restricted	
	Polychloronaphthalene	Industrial	Severely restricted	XI (June 2000)
	Preparation including aluminium phosphide and its decomposition promoter	Pesticide/Industrial	Severely restricted	XI (June 2000)
	Schradan	Pesticide/Industrial	Banned	XI (June 2000)
	TEPP	Pesticide/Industrial	Banned	XI (June 2000)
	Tetraalkyllead	Pesticide/Industrial	Severely restricted	XI (June 2000)
	Lao, People's Democratic Republic	2,4,5-T	Pesticide	Banned
Aldrin		Pesticide	Banned	XI (June 2000)
BHC		Pesticide	Banned	XI (June 2000)
Binapacryl		Pesticide	Banned	XI (June 2000)
Captafol		Pesticide	Banned	XI (June 2000)
Chlordimeform		Pesticide	Banned	XI (June 2000)
Cyhexatin		Pesticide	Banned	XI (June 2000)
Daminozide		Pesticide	Banned	XI (June 2000)
DDT		Pesticide	Banned	XI (June 2000)
Dieldrin		Pesticide	Banned	XI (June 2000)
Dinoseb		Pesticide	Banned	XI (June 2000)
Endrin		Pesticide	Banned	XI (June 2000)
Ethylene dibromide		Pesticide	Banned	XI (June 2000)
Fluoroacetamide		-	Banned	XI (June 2000)
Heptachlor		Pesticide	Banned	XI (June 2000)
Leptophos		Pesticide	Banned	XI (June 2000)
MEMC		Pesticide	Banned	XI (June 2000)
Methyl bromide		Pesticide	Banned	XI (June 2000)
Monocrotophos		Pesticide	Banned	XI (June 2000)
Parathion		Pesticide	Banned	XI (June 2000)
Parathion methyl		Pesticide	Banned	XI (June 2000)
Sodium arsenite		Pesticide	Banned	XI (June 2000)
Sodium chlorate		Pesticide	Banned	XI (June 2000)
Sodium fluoroacetate		Pesticide	Banned	XI (June 2000)
TEPP	Pesticide	Banned	XI (June 2000)	
Toxaphene	Pesticide	Banned	XI (June 2000)	
Niger	Aldrin	Pesticide	Banned	XI (June 2000)
	DDT	Pesticide	Banned	XI (June 2000)
	HCH	Pesticide	Banned	XI (June 2000)
Norway	2,4-D	Pesticide	Banned	XII (Dec. 2000)
	Bentazon	Pesticide	Severely restricted	XII (Dec. 2000)

Country	Common Name	Category	Final regulatory action	PIC Circular
	Bromuconazol	Pesticide	Banned	XII (Dec. 2000)
	Endosulfan	Pesticide	Banned	XII (Dec. 2000)
	Epoxiconazole	Pesticide	Banned	XII (Dec. 2000)
	EPTC	Pesticide	Severely restricted	XII (Dec. 2000)
	Fluazifop-P-butyl	Pesticide	Banned	XII (Dec. 2000)
	Heksazinon	Pesticide	Banned	XII (Dec. 2000)
	Imazalil	Pesticide	Severely restricted	XII (Dec. 2000)
	Chlorsulfuron	Pesticide	Banned	XII (Dec. 2000)
	Mepiquat	Pesticide	Banned	XII (Dec. 2000)
	Simazine	Pesticide	Banned	XII (Dec. 2000)
	Thiabendazole	Pesticide	Severely restricted	XII (Dec. 2000)
	Vinclozolin	Pesticide	Banned	XII (Dec. 2000)
Sri Lanka	Endosulfan	Pesticide	Banned	XI (June 2000)

Appendix VI

TABULAR SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS FOR SEVERELY HAZARDOUS PESTICIDE FORMULATIONS

The tabular summary lists the proposing country, the proposed severely hazardous pesticide formulation, the chemical name of its active ingredients and CAS number for each proposal received during the interim PIC procedure (September 1998 to 30 April 2004), and has been verified as meeting the information requirements of part 1 of Annex IV of the Convention. It also indicates in which Circular the summary of the proposal was published. The detailed information may be found in the PIC Circular as indicated below (available at the Rotterdam Convention web site www.pic.int).

Proposing country	Proposed severely hazardous pesticide formulation	CAS	Circular
Senegal	Dustable powder formulations containing benomyl 7%, carbofuran 10% and thiram 15%	17804-35-2 1563-66-2 137-26-8	Circular XIV