

PIC CIRCULAR XXI – June 2005

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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 Parties of the Rotterdam Convention was held from 20 to 24 September 2004 in Geneva.

The purpose of the PIC Circular is to provide all Parties¹ and Participating States² 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 Parties in line with Article 7, paragraph 3, are sent out in a separate communication.

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 2005 has not generally been included, but will be reflected in the next Circular scheduled for December 2005.

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. IMPLEMENTATION OF “DECISION RC-1/13 TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS”

2.1 Arrangements during the transition period (from 24 February 2004 to 24 February 2006)

The Conference of Plenipotentiaries, held in Rotterdam in September 1998, adopted the text of the Rotterdam Convention and a Resolution on Interim Arrangements. Between September 1998 and February 2004 the Convention was implemented on a voluntary basis as the “interim PIC procedure”. Paragraph 13 of the Resolution stated that the interim PIC procedure would continue to operate until a date specified by the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

The first meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP-1), in Decision RC-1/13, adopted a transition period of two years from the entry into force of the Convention (February 24 2004 to February 24 2006). It also defined the role of the Participating States during of the transition period. The full text of Decision RC-1/13 can be found in Annex I of the Report of COP-1 (UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.1/33).

During the transition period, the secretariat is to distinguish between Parties to the Convention and Participating States. As a result, information in this PIC Circular is reported separately for Parties and Participating States. PART ONE of the Circular contains information for Parties, it consists of five Appendices including notifications of final regulatory action, proposals for severely hazardous pesticide formulation, import responses and cases of failure to provide an import response. PART TWO contains information on Participating States organised into the same five Appendices.

Decision guidance documents (DGDs) for new chemicals added to Annex III will be sent to all Parties and Participating States during the transition period along with a request to provide an import response. Exporting Parties and exporting Participating States are requested to observe the import decision of Participating States and to continue to provide export notifications. Parties and Participating States shall both benefit from the information exchange activities under the Convention, including receiving the PIC Circular.

2.2 Termination of the transition period (after 24 February 2006)

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 is not a Party to the Convention, but having nominated a designated national authority or authorities for the purpose of participating in the interim PIC procedure.

The transition period ceases on 24 February 2006. At the end of the transition period, information concerning non-Parties, including notifications, proposals, import responses and the list of DNAs will **NOT be updated or circulated** by the Secretariat. Consequently, starting with the PIC Circular June 2006 information regarding non-Parties will not be included.

3. IMPLEMENTATION OF “DECISION RC-1/3 AMENDMENTS TO ANNEX III AND ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH IMPORTING RESPONSES FOR THESE CHEMICALS”

The first Conference of the Parties (COP-1), in Decision RC-1/3 added 14 chemicals to Annex III of the Convention and adopted their decision guidance documents (DGDs).

The 14 chemicals were included in the interim PIC procedure and are marked with an asterisk (*) in Appendix III of the Circular. In line with paragraph 2 of Article 10 of the Convention Decision Guidance Documents for these chemicals were circulated on 1 February 2005 along with a request that DNAs provide an import response for each chemical within nine months. Therefore, the December 2005 Circular will be the first time that the Secretariat will inform all Parties and Participating States of the failure to transmit an import decision for all 14 chemicals. Parties and Participating States that have submitted import responses for these chemicals under the interim PIC procedure, need not to resubmit them.

The new chemicals include monocrotophos and parathion which have been added under the category pesticide. This addition covers all types of formulations of these pesticides, including the severely hazardous pesticide formulations that are already listed in Annex III. Noting this double listing COP-1 decided to delete the existing entries for the severely hazardous pesticide formulations of monocrotophos and parathion in Annex III effective 1 January 2006. Consequently, import responses for the severely hazardous pesticide formulations for monocrotophos and parathion will **NOT** be included in the PIC Circular **after December 2005**.

4. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

4.1 Designated national authorities (Article 4 of the Convention)

In line with Article 4, paragraph 4 of the Convention, the Secretariat shall inform Parties of new nominations or changes in nominations of designated national authorities (DNAs). The same process will be followed with Participating States during the transition period. A complete Register of DNAs, separated according to Parties and Participating States 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.

4.2 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 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.

A synopsis of notifications of banned or severely restricted chemicals, received from *Parties* since the last PIC Circular (December 2004) has been prepared. For Parties PART ONE Appendix I part A of this Circular, contains a synopsis of notifications verified to meet the information requirements of Annex I of the Convention. Part B of this 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. Finally Part C of Appendix I lists Parties that have submitted notifications, which are still under verification by the Secretariat.

Appendix V part A, contains a synopsis of all notifications of final regulatory actions for banned and severely restricted chemicals received from *Parties* between September 1998 and 30 April 2005, and verified as meeting the information requirements of Annex I of the Convention. Part B of this 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.

The same process has been followed with *Participating States* and a synopsis of notifications to ban or severely restrict chemicals received from Participating States is provided as PART TWO, Appendix I, parts A, B and C and Appendix V of this Circular.

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.

4.3 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.

Summaries of proposals received from *Parties* are provided in PART ONE, Appendix II part A of this Circular. A list of those Parties that have submitted proposals, which are still under verification by the Secretariat are list in part B of this Appendix.

The same process has been followed with *Participating States* and a summary of proposals for severely hazardous pesticide formulations received from Participating States is provided as PART TWO, Appendix II, parts A and B and C of this Circular.

In order to facilitate the submission of proposals, 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. 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.

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

Appendix III of this Circular, lists all chemicals that are currently in Annex III of the Convention and subject to the 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.

The 14 chemicals that were included in the interim PIC procedure and added to Annex III in Decision RC-1/3 of COP 1 are marked with an asterisk (*) in Appendix III of the Circular. Inline with paragraph 2 of Article 10 of the Convention Decision Guidance Documents for all of these chemicals were circulated on 1 February 2005 along with a request that DNAs provide an import response for each of these chemicals within nine months. For those chemicals for which Parties and Participating States have submitted import responses under the interim PIC procedure, import responses do not need to be resubmitted.

The existing entries of severely hazardous pesticide formulations of monocrotophos and parathion in Annex III will be deleted effective 1 January 2006 as the new listing as a pesticide, will apply to all types of formulations. PIC Circular of December 2005 will be the last time that the import responses for these severely hazardous pesticide formulations will be published. In order that they might fully benefit from the Convention

Parties and Participating States are strongly encouraged to submit import responses for all formulations of monocrotophos and parathion.

Certain existing entries in Annex III have been modified for the purpose of consistency.

4.5 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 Party 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 Party modifies this response, the DNA shall forthwith submit the revised response to the Secretariat. The same process is followed with Participating States during the transition period.

Article 10 paragraph 7 of the Convention states that, each Party shall, no later than the date of entry into force of the Convention for that Party, transmit import response to the Secretariat for each of the chemicals listed in Annex III of the convention.

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 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 Party that has not provided such a response, a written request to do so, through its DNA.

For Parties the date listed under the heading “Cases of failure to transmit a response” in PART ONE, Appendix IV of this Circular, represents the date of the written request from the Secretariat to that Party to provide a response for that chemical.

For Participating States the date listed under the heading “Cases of failure to transmit a response” in PART TWO, Appendix IV of this Circular, represents the date of the written request from the Secretariat to that Participating State to provide a response for that chemical.

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.

4.6 Information on responses received concerning future import of a chemical (Article 10, paragraph 10 and Article 11, paragraph 2 of the Convention)

Paragraph 10 of Article 10 states that the Secretariat shall, every six months, inform all Parties 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 on their part to transmit a response.

For *Parties* PART ONE, Appendix IV of this Circular includes a listing for each chemical of all import responses received from Parties as of 30 April 2005. Under the heading “Cases of failure to transmit a response”, this Appendix also lists each Party and the date on which the Secretariat first informed all Parties, through publication of the PIC Circular, of the failure of that Party to transmit an import 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.

This process has been followed with *Participating States* and the relevant information is provided in PART TWO, Appendix IV of this Circular.

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.

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

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

The European Commission, as common designated national authority for the European Community (EC), has requested that in the light of the enlargement of the EC as from 1 May 2004 the import responses of the 10 new Member States (Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia) should be integrated into the import responses for the EC as a whole. The full set of the necessary revisions is reflected in PART ONE, Appendix IV of this Circular.

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

Since the last Circular, no Party or Participating State has reported to the Secretariat its need for information on transit movements through its territory of chemicals of Annex III.

5. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR DNAs

5.1 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 2005 there were **82** Parties to the Rotterdam Convention and a further **8** States that had ratified or acceded to the Convention but for whom the Convention had yet to enter into force.

The Parties include: Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, Cook Islands, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, European Community, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Marshall Islands, Moldova, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Republic of Korea, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania and Uruguay.

The States that have ratified or acceded to the Convention but for whom the Convention had yet to enter into force include: Belize, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Kenya, Portugal, Sudan and Venezuela

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 States that become Parties to the Convention after 30 April 2005 this change in status will be reflected in the information reported in the next PIC Circular scheduled for December 2005 (PIC Circular XXII).

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.

5.2 List of Documents relevant to the operation of the PIC procedure

The following materials can be obtained from the Secretariat or from the Rotterdam Convention website at: www.pic.int.

- 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);
- Guidance to the Designated National Authorities on the Operation of the Rotterdam Convention (available in English, French and Spanish)
- Decision guidance documents for each of the chemicals in Annex III of the Convention (available in English, French and Spanish)
- Form and instructions for notification of final regulatory action to ban or severely restrict a chemical (available in English, French and Spanish)
- Form and instructions for 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)
- Register of designated national authorities for the Rotterdam Convention (available in English)

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 8296
Fax: (+41 22) 797 3460
E-mail: pic@unep.ch

PART ONE

Appendices – Information Concerning Parties

- I. Synopsis of notifications of final regulatory action received from Parties
- II. Proposals for inclusion of severely hazardous pesticide formulations received from Parties
- III. Chemicals currently subject to the PIC procedure
- IV. Listing of all import responses received from Parties and cases of failure on their part to submit response
- V. Tabular summary of notifications of final regulatory actions received from Parties

APPENDIX I - PARTIES

SYNOPSIS OF NOTIFICATIONS OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTION
RECEIVED UNDER THE INTERIM PIC PROCEDURE**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****BRAZIL**

<i>Common Name(s):</i> Actinolite asbestos	<i>CAS number(s):</i> 77536-66-4
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Chemical Name: Actinolite asbestos

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Industrial

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Law No. 9.055 of 1 July 1995 - Ministry of Mines and Energy - prohibits extraction, production, use and trade of the chemicals amosite, actinolite, anthophyllite, crocidolite and tremolite asbestos, as much as products containing such minerals.

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 risk to human health.

Exposure to asbestos increases the risk of diseases such as asbestosis, lung cancer and mesothelioma

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: To avoid exposure of the chemical and the associated risk to human health.

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

BRAZIL

<i>Common Name(s):</i> Amosite asbestos	<i>CAS number(s):</i> 12172-73-5
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Chemical Name: Asbestos, grunerite

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Industrial

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Law No. 9.055 of 1 July 1995 - Ministry of Mines and Energy - prohibits extraction, production, use and trade of the chemicals amosite, actinolite, anthophyllite, crocidolite and tremolite asbestos, as much as products containing such minerals.

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 risk to human health. Exposure to asbestos increases the risk of diseases such as asbestosis, lung cancer and mesothelioma.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: To avoid exposure of the chemical and the associated risk to human health.

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

BRAZIL

Common Name(s): Anthophyllite	CAS number(s): 17068-78-9, 77536-67-5
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Chemical Name: Anthophyllite

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Industrial

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Law No. 9.055 of 1 July 1995 - Ministry of Mines and Energy - prohibits extraction, production, use and trade of the chemicals amosite, actinolite, anthophyllite, crocidolite and tremolite asbestos, as much as products containing such minerals.

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 risk to human health.

Exposure to asbestos increases the risk of diseases such as asbestosis, lung cancer and mesothelioma.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: To avoid exposure of the chemical and the associated risk to human health.

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

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

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Law No. 9.055 of 1 July 1995 - Ministry of Mines and Energy - prohibits extraction, production, use and trade of the chemicals amosite, actinolite, anthophyllite, crocidolite and tremolite asbestos, as much as products containing such minerals.

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 risk to human health related to crocidolite.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: To avoid exposure to the chemical and the associated risks to human health.

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

BRAZIL

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

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

Use or uses that remain allowed: Equipment in use

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Interministerial Directive no. 019 of 29 January 1981 - Ministries of Interior, Industry and trade, and of Mining and Energy - Prohibits the implementation of processes that aim at producing PCBs and prohibits the use and trade of PCBs. New equipment used to replace old ones must not contain PCBs.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Bioaccumulation in the human food chain, extremely toxic impurities, formation of extremely toxic substances on thermolysis, harmful to human health.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: To avoid exposure of the chemical and the associated risks to human health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Persistence in the environment, chronic toxicity, contamination of the environment.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: To avoid exposure of the chemical and the associated risks to environment.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 29/01/1981

BRAZIL

Common Name(s): Tremolite	CAS number(s): 77536-68-6
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Chemical Name: Asbestos, tremolite

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Industrial

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Law No. 9.055 of 1 July 1995 - Ministry of Mines and Energy - prohibits extraction, production, use and trade of the chemicals amosite, actinolite, anthophyllite, crocidolite and tremolite asbestos, as much as products containing such minerals.

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 risk to human health.

Exposure to asbestos increases the risk of diseases such as asbestosis, lung cancer and mesothelioma

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: To avoid exposure of the chemical and the associated risk to human health.

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

CANADA

Common Name(s): Benzidine	CAS number(s): 92-87-5
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Chemical Name: [1,1'-Biphenyl-4,4'-diamine

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Industrial

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: The *Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations, 2003* prohibit the manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale or import of benzidine and benzidine dihydrochloride, with the exceptions listed below.

Use or uses that remain allowed:

The *Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations, 2003*, do not apply in respect of the use of benzidine or benzidine dihydrochloride:

- in a laboratory for scientific research,
- as a laboratory analytical standard, or
- in the following permitted uses:
 - staining for microscopic examination, such as immunoperoxidase staining, histochemical staining or cytochemical staining
 - reagent for detecting blood in biological fluids
 - niacin test to detect some microorganisms
 - reagent for detecting chloralhydrate in biological fluids.

The Regulations also do not apply in respect of the manufacture, sale, offering for sale or import of benzidine or benzidine dihydrochloride for those uses.

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: The *Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations, 2003* prohibit the manufacture, use, processing, sale, offer for sale and importation of certain toxic substances. The Regulations exempt some uses from this prohibition, which can vary from substance to substance (more detail is provided in section 2.5 of this notification).

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Benzidine has been shown to cause cancer in occupationally exposed workers and experimental animals and is considered to be a "non-threshold toxicant" (i.e., a substance for which there is believed to be some chance of adverse effect at any level of exposure).

Note: Benzidine dihydrochloride is also being addressed in the Regulations because it dissociates in water into benzidine.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Current levels of use of benzidine and benzidine dihydrochloride in Canada do not pose a threat to human health and the environment. The Regulations were put in place as a precautionary measure to protect the health of Canadians and ecosystems by ensuring that future production, importation and use of benzidine and benzidine dihydrochloride is prohibited with very limited exemptions.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 20/03/2003

CANADA

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

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: No person shall advertise, sell or import products, other

than those listed below, that are composed of or contain *crocidolite asbestos* products.

Use or uses that remain allowed: A person may import a product that is composed of *crocidolite asbestos* fibres if the following conditions are met:

the product is imported for the purpose of manufacturing diaphragms for chloralkali production or acid and temperature resistant seals, gaskets, gland packings or flexible couplings.

a written notice is given by the person with the information required in the Regulations on or before the date of importation of the product;

a statement is printed on the container of the product or a label affixed to the container that indicates in English and French that the product contains *crocidolite asbestos* fibres;

A person may advertise, sell or import into Canada the following products containing *crocidolite asbestos* fibres:

"*asbestos*" cement pipes;

torque converters

diaphragms for chloralkali production: or

acid and temperature resistant seals, gaskets, gland packings or flexible couplings or any product composed of or containing one or more of those products if

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; and

a statement is printed on the container of the product or a label affixed to the container that indicates in English and French that the product contains *crocidolite asbestos* fibres.

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: The *Hazardous Products Act* (HPA) authorizes the prohibition and regulation of the sale, advertisement and importation of products that are likely to be a danger to the health or safety of the public. Part I of the HPA designates "prohibited products" which may not be sold or imported for sale into Canada. The specific "*asbestos*"¹ products that as "prohibited products" under the HPA are:

Textile fibre "*asbestos*" designed to be worn by a person, other than those for protection against fire or heat hazards and are constructed in a way that ensures that "*asbestos*" fibres will not become separated from the product when used as intended (date issued July 17, 1973)

Products containing "*asbestos*" which are used by children for learning or play in which "*asbestos*" may become separated from the products (date issued June 1, 1976)

Products for use in modelling or sculpture (date issued June 1, 1976)

Drywall joint cements, compounds or spackling or patching compounds made in such a way that airborne "*asbestos*" may become separated from the products during preparation, application, repair, or removal; (date issued April 24, 1980)

"*Asbestos*" products used to simulate ashes or embers (date issued April 24, 1980)

Products containing "*asbestos*" that are packaged as consumer products (date issued May 5, 1988)

Spray applied "*asbestos*" products, except mixtures of "*asbestos*" fibres and bituminous or resinous based materials where the fibres are encapsulated with the binder during spraying and the resulting materials are not friable after drying (date issued August 24, 1989)

The *Hazardous products (Crocidolite Asbestos) Regulations* under the HPA prescribe the labelling requirement and greatly restrict the conditions under which *crocidolite asbestos* and products containing *crocidolite asbestos* may be advertised, sold or imported into Canada, thereby limiting exposure to this type of *asbestos* by users of these items.

1. *Asbestos* is defined as a "commercial term applied to a series of silicate minerals." There are two groups of "*asbestos*" minerals: the amphibole group (*crocidolite*, *tremolite*, *actinolite*, *amosite* and *anthophyllite*) and the serpentine group (*chrysotile*).

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: When inhaled, the diseases associated with "*asbestos*" exposure are asbestosis, mesothelioma, carcinoma of the lung (commonly referred to as lung cancer), and other "*asbestos*" related cancers. Each of these diseases is characterized by a period of latency: that is, the existence

of a time interval, usually of many years, between first exposure to "*asbestos*" and the clinical manifestation of the disease. The disease risk depends on the length and intensity of exposure, and on the fibre size and type.

Asbestosis is a chronic, restrictive lung disease due to the inhalation of "*asbestos*" fibres. It is characterized by diffuse interstitial fibrosis or scarring which produces a "small, tight lung". Typical pulmonary function changes include restriction of lung volume, diminished forced vital capacity, and a decrease in diffusion capacity.

Asbestosis has historically been associated with prolonged and heavy occupational exposure to "*asbestos*". The pulmonary fibrotic changes develop slowly over the years, are irreversible, and will normally progress even in the absence of further exposure to "*asbestos*". The disease can become seriously disabling. Asbestosis is, however, more often a cause of morbidity (illness) among "*asbestos*" workers than it is a cause of mortality. Still, those with asbestosis are susceptible to death from related causes - often infection or cardio-respiratory complications.

Mesothelioma is a rather rare cancer arising from the surface-lining cells of the pleura and the peritoneum. These surface-lining cells are called the mesothelium and hence the name of the disease, mesothelioma. Malignant mesothelioma is of two types, pleural and peritoneal, depending upon whether the site of the tumour is the lung or the abdomen. The tumours that appear are unusual and striking. They are generally diffuse, spreading rapidly and widely over the large surfaces of the thoracic or abdominal cavities.

Mesothelioma was for a time thought to be uniquely associated with "*asbestos*" exposure. On the basis of the available data, there is still little doubt that the great majority of reported cases of mesothelioma are attributable to "*asbestos*" exposure. While it is true that there is now a growing body of evidence which strongly suggests that mesothelioma can occur and indeed has occurred in the absence of any known or likely exposure to "*asbestos*", these cases are, comparatively, exceedingly rare.

Lung cancer, unlike asbestosis or mesothelioma, is not specifically associated with "*asbestos*" exposure. Moreover, it has had a particular history of association with cigarette smoking. Pathologically, there does not appear to be any basic difference between pulmonary carcinoma in general and that associated with persons exposed to "*asbestos*", save that whereas the majority of tumours appear in the upper portion of the lungs, those in "*asbestos*"-exposed individuals appear more commonly (but not always) in the lower lobes. However, serious issues of causation have been raised when lung cancer develops in "*asbestos*" workers, especially in the absence of co-existing asbestosis. While most persons exposed to "*asbestos*" who develop lung cancer are smokers, it is now generally recognised that "*asbestos*" on its own in the absence of smoking is capable of inducing lung cancer and that the tumour may develop even where there is no co-existing asbestosis.

"*Asbestos*" exposure can also produce scarring, both localized and diffuse, of the lining of the pleural surfaces, giving rise to pleural thickening, benign pleural effusions, and pleural plaques. In general, these limited pleural changes and plaques are not associated with clinical and functional abnormalities. They are simply markers of "*asbestos*" exposure. However, once in a while this pleural process can become rather diffuse and can severely restrict lung function, thus incapacitating the individual. Pleural changes may or may not be accompanied by asbestosis.

Certain particles of "*asbestos*" fibres, once inhaled in the lungs, may become coated with a substance containing protein and iron to form "*asbestos*" bodies. Fibres other than "*asbestos*" can provide a core on which similar coatings can develop. "*Asbestos*" bodies are not themselves harmful, but represent a benign tissue reaction to "*asbestos*" fibres. Principally they serve as evidence to "*asbestos*" exposure, as do asbestos warts which are harmless skin growths that occur when "*asbestos*" fibres penetrate the skin.

The risks are greatest for workers in industries which produce and use "*asbestos*", such as mining and milling. In the past, workers in these environments were exposed to 100 - 1000 times more airborne "*asbestos*" fibres than today's workers. Today's strict standards limit workers' exposure and the ban of most uses of amphibole "*asbestos*" has reduced the above-mentioned risks.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The Hazardous Products Act

authorises the prohibition and regulation of the sale, advertisement and importation of product that are, or are likely to be, a danger to the health or safety of the public.

The *Crocidolite Asbestos Regulations* prescribe the labelling requirements and greatly restrict the conditions under which *crocidolite asbestos* and products containing *crocidolite asbestos* may be advertised, sold or imported into Canada, minimizing human exposure to *crocidolite asbestos* for workers and consumers.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 05/10/1992

CANADA

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

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: The Regulations prohibit the manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale or import of PBB, or a mixture of product containing PBB, unless the substance is incidentally present.

Use or uses that remain allowed: The Regulations do not apply to PBBs substances that are:

- contained in a hazardous waste, hazardous recyclable material or non-hazardous waste
- contained in a control product (eg pesticide)
- present as a contaminant in a chemical feedstock used in a process from which there are no releases of the substance and provided that the substance is destroyed or completely converted in that process to a substance that is not listed in Schedule 1 or 2 of the Regulations; or
- that are used:
 - in a laboratory for analysis
 - in scientific research
 - as a laboratory analytical standard.

The Regulations also establish a permit system that provides a mechanism for temporarily exempting certain applications of a prohibited substance listed in the Regulations. Each permit lasts for 12 months, and can be renewed only twice. However, since PBBs are not currently used in Canada, it is unlikely that a permit will be required.

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: History of the Regulatory Action

All commercial manufacturing and processing uses were first prohibited effective May 1, 1979 pursuant to the *Polybrominated Biphenyl Regulations* (SOR/79-351) under the *Environmental Contaminants Act*.

The *Polybrominated Biphenyl Regulations* were revoked when the *Polybrominated Biphenyl Regulations, 1989* (SOR/90-129) were rolled over into the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act* (CEPA), which consolidated various pieces of 1970s environmental legislation, including the *Environmental Contamination Act*.

The *Polybrominated Biphenyls Regulation, 1989* were replaced in 1996 by the *Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations* (SOR-96-237) under CEPA. These Regulations consolidated the existing Regulations for all toxic substances for which it had been determined that their use in Canada should be totally banned for environmental or health protection.

The *Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations* were replaced by the *Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations 2003* (SOR/2003-99) under CEPA 1999, which have since been amended to the *Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations, 2005* (SOR/2005-40).

The *Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations, 2005* (hereafter referred to as "Regulations") prohibit the manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale and import of toxic substances listed in Schedules 1 and 2 to the

Regulations. PBB is found on Schedule 1, which lists substances subject to total prohibition, with the exception of incidental presence. Schedule 2 lists substances that are subject to prohibitions relates to concentration or use.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: PBBs accumulate in food chains. They are excreted in the milk of PBB-contaminated cows. Hens contaminated with PBBs lay eggs containing PBBs.

Bioaccumulation of PBBs has frequently been observed, especially in hepatic and adipose tissue, in various species including fish such as carp, fathead minnows, and Atlantic salmon, birds and mammals, including humans. Debromination of higher PBBs and bioaccumulation of PBBs having fewer than seven bromine atoms occur in young Atlantic salmon.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The Regulations protect the health of Canadians and ecosystems by ensuring that future production, importation and use of PBB is prohibited with very limited exemptions.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Industrial discharges and solid wastes from a PBB manufacturing plant in Michigan have caused widespread environmental contamination. High concentrations of PBBs have been found in river water, in river sediments, in certain species of fish, and in ducks. More recently, PBBs have been found in deer, rabbits, coyote and raven, from contaminated sites, and in herring gull eggs from different Michigan locations on the Great Lakes. In Canada, PBBs have been found in wastewater from the only plant which had used commercial quantities of PBBs.

For many animals, except mink and guinea pigs, the acute toxicity of PBBs is low. There is, however, much evidence of chronic toxicity to various species, including rats, chickens, cattle and sheep. The reproduction of birds and mammals is adversely affected by PBBs. There is evidence that PBBs are embryotoxic and teratogenic. PBBs are potent and long-lasting inducers of the mixed function oxidase (MFO) enzymes. Liver nodules have been found in mice which had been fed PBBs.

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Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The Regulations protect the health of Canadians and ecosystems by ensuring that future production, importation and use of PBB is prohibited with very limited exemptions

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 15/05/2005

CANADA

<i>Common Name(s):</i> Hexachlorobenzene	<i>CAS number(s):</i> 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

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

Use or uses that remain allowed: No formulations or uses remain

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Industrial

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: The *Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations, 2003* prohibit the manufacture, use, processing, sale, offer for sale and importation of certain toxic substances, except for use for scientific research purposes and for use as a laboratory analytical standard

Use or uses that remain allowed:

The *Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations, 2003*, do not apply in respect of the use of HCB:

- in a laboratory for scientific research; or
- as a laboratory analytical standard.

The Regulations also do not apply in respect of HCB that is:

- an incidental by-product of the manufacturing process of a product that is present in the product in a concentration not exceeding 20 parts per billion; or
- contained in a control product with the meaning of section 2 of the *Pest Control Products Act*

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: The *Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations, 2003* (hereby referred to as "Regulations") prohibit the manufacture, use, processing, sale, offer for sale and importation of certain toxic substances. The Regulations exempt some uses from this prohibition, which can vary from substance to substance (more detail is provided in section 2.5 of this notification).

In addition, pesticides may not be imported, sold or used in Canada unless registered under the Canadian *Pest Control Products Act*. HCB is no longer registered under this Act

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: In several studies outlined in Environment Canada's Priority Substances List Assessment Report for HCB, HCB has been shown to cause cancer consistently in experimental animals, although available data are inadequate to determine whether HCB causes cancer in humans. It is considered to be a "non-threshold toxicant" (i.e., a substance for which there is believed to be some chance of adverse health effect at any level of exposure). For such substances, estimated exposure is compared to quantitative estimates of potency to cause cancer, in order to characterize risk and provide guidance in establishing priorities for further action (i.e., analysis of options to reduce exposure). For HCB, such a comparison suggests that the priority for analysis of options to reduce exposure would be moderate to high.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Sources addressed by the Regulations will protect the health of Canadians and ecosystems by ensuring that future production, importation and the use of HCB is prohibited with very limited exemptions.

Note that sources of HCB emissions addressed by the Regulations are relatively small compared to the principal sources, identified as being the application of chlorinated pesticides containing HCB as a micro contaminant, and the incineration of wastes. Sources not addressed are subject to various non-regulatory initiatives contributing to the reduction of HCB releases.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: According to Environment Canada's Priority Substances List Assessment Report for HCB, the highest concentrations of HCB have been observed near point sources in the Great Lakes and connecting channels. Current levels in air, water and forage fish from this area have the potential to cause harmful effects to fish-eating mammals, such as mink. The available data on current levels further indicate that HCB has the potential to cause reproductive impairment to predatory bird species across Canada, including the endangered peregrine falcon

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Sources addressed by the Regulations will protect the health of Canadians and ecosystems by ensuring that future production, importation and the use of HCB is prohibited with very limited exemptions.

Note that sources of HCB emissions addressed by the Regulations are relatively small compared to the principal sources, identified as being the application of chlorinated pesticides containing HCB as a micro contaminant, and the incineration of wastes. Sources not addressed are subject to various non-regulatory initiatives contributing to the reduction of HCB releases

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 20/03/2003 Industrial - March 20, 2003
Pesticide - December 31, 1976

CANADA

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 severely restricted

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: The Regulations prohibit the manufacture, process, use, offer for sale or import of chlorobiphenyls for any of the following commercial, manufacturing or processing uses:

- a) in the operation of any product, machinery or equipment other than (i), (ii) or (iii) listed below;
- b) in the operation of electromagnets that are used to handle food, animal feed or any additive to food or animal feed.
- c) as a constituent of any product, machinery or equipment manufactured in or imported into Canada on or after September 1 1977, other than (i) listed below;
- d) as a constituent of electrical capacitors and electrical transformers and associated electrical equipment manufactured in or imported into Canada on or after July 1 1980;
- e) in the servicing or maintenance of any product, machinery, or equipment other than electromagnets and electrical transformers and associated electrical equipment from which the chlorobiphenyls are removed to allow servicing and maintenance; or
- f) as new filling or as make-up fluid in the servicing or maintenance of any electromagnet, electrical transformer or associated electrical equipment.

Use or uses that remain allowed: The Regulations allow the manufacture, process, use, offer for sale or import of chlorobiphenyls for the following commercial, manufacturing or processing uses:

- (i) in electrical capacitors and electrical transformers and associated electrical equipment.
- (ii) in heat transfer equipment, hydraulic equipment, electromagnets, other than electromagnets referred to in b) above, and vapour diffusion pumps that were designed to use chlorobiphenyls and that were in use in Canada on or before September 1 1977;
- (iii) in machinery or equipment for the destruction of chlorobiphenyls.

The prohibitions in the Regulations do not apply when chlorobiphenyls are adventitiously present in any product, machinery or equipment and the quantity or concentration of chlorobiphenyls in the product, machinery or equipment is not inconsistent with good manufacturing practice.

The concentration of chlorobiphenyls that may be contained in any liquid in products, machinery or equipment referred to in (i) and (ii) that are manufactured, imported or offered for sale in Canada shall not exceed 50 parts per million by weight of the liquid. This does not apply in respect of concentrations of chlorobiphenyls in the liquid in any product, machinery or equipment where the product, machinery or equipment is:

- offered for sale as a necessary and integral part of a building, plant or structure;
 - imported for the destruction of the chlorobiphenyls contained in that product, machinery or equipment;
- or
- offered for sale for destruction or storage while awaiting destruction of the chlorobiphenyls contained in that product.

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: The *Chlorobiphenyl Regulations* limit the concentration of chlorobiphenyls in products or the quantities that may be released. These Regulations address the manufacture, process, use, offer for sale or import of PCBs in Canada. The mono- and dichlorobiphenyls are considered less toxic than the more highly chlorinated biphenyls and are consequently not regulated.

Other Regulations are also in place to address the storage, treatment and destruction of PCBs in Canada.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: There are a number of reports that deal directly with the effects of PCBs on humans. The most famous occurrence was a contamination of cooking oil by kanechlor

500 (approximately 48% chlorine) in southern Japan in 1968 which cause what is known as "Yusho" or oil disease. A variety of symptoms were observed - chloracne, pigmentation changes and gastrointestinal upset were among the immediate effects: death was also reported. Some of these effects persisted for as long as six years after the ingestion of the contaminated cooking oil with the age group from 13 to 29 years being particularly affected. There were longer lasting effects as well. School children exposed were observed to have retarded growth and there were adverse effects on fat metabolism. Blood enzyme levels were changed, the immune system suffered dysfunction as did the lungs, liver and ovaries of affected persons. Most of these latter effects, however can not be statistically established due to the PCBs; chlorinated dibenzodioxins and furans were also present as impurities and are believed to be responsible for some of the observed effects.

A similar incident occurred in Taiwan in 1979. Concentrations of impurities in the contaminated oil there were lower (at least an order of magnitude lower) and mean PCB levels of 49 ug/L were found nine months to one year after the original exposure. Similar acne and pigmentation symptoms were observed as were found in Japan; evidence of porphyria was also observed.

One set of studies that requires comment because of its relevance to environmental exposure is the investigation of the effect of Lake Michigan fish in the diet of pregnant and nursing mothers. Various behavioural and developmental defects were noted in newborn children born to Michigan mothers who were consumers of fish contaminated with several substances, prominent among which were PCBs. Freshwater fish consumption by these mothers (at 6.7 kg/year) was considerably higher than the value computed for Canadian annual consumption (0.21 kg/year) and the degree of contamination is undoubtedly greater for the Michigan fish. The observation of these symptoms does not directly implicate these compounds but it does provide presumptive evidence. These PCB effects are being investigated further.

A variety of symptoms associated with PCB exposure have been identified from a number of studies of occupational situations. Cancer, neurotoxicity and reproductive toxicity were listed in addition to those effects already mentioned. In a study of 2567 workers at a PCB transformation plant in the United States, only rectal and liver cancer appeared to be slightly increased, the significance of which has been questioned. A variety of neurological symptoms were reported in an examination of capacitor plant workers. human sperm density was adversely affected by PCB and other contaminants with the strongest correlations occurring with levels of higher chlorinated PCB congeners. These few reports do not exhaust the literature on effects and reference is made to the review papers already mentioned.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The final regulatory action will reduce PCB inventories in Canada which will minimize their release into the environment.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Aquatic organisms

It is the contention of the authors of the relevant documentation that PCBs are transported extensively via the atmosphere and that the load there is probably a dynamic one turning over frequently. This being the case, it is possible that most of the country received comparable surface loadings of these compounds, altered by local inputs but at comparable magnitudes. In the Great Lakes, with their large volumes, areas and retention times, the material is retained in the system while still remaining available for accumulation by resident biota - either directly from the water or indirectly via the food web. It is this accumulation in particular which has given rise to the environmental concern there.

Levels of PCBs in fish of the Great Lakes ecosystem have fallen somewhat from those reported in the Task Force Report. Dissolved water values of less than 0.001 ug/L for Lake Ontario (considered to be the most polluted in the system) may be an artifact of new procedures employed in analysing large samples and any presumption of a decreasing trend in water should therefore be investigated. The upper limit for levels of dissolved PCBs in the lower Great Lakes is estimated to be approximately 0.001 ug/L and concentrations in the St Lawrence should be about the same. Limits in other parts of Canada could be one or more orders of magnitude lower based on levels in biota other than humans. However, because there has been little direct determination of water levels in other locations and because human adipose tissue concentrations do not differ as extensively as do residues in other organisms, it is recommended that the 0.001 ug/L level be considered as a "worst-case scenario" for water in Canada. No toxic effects to aquatic organisms are indicated that come closer than a factor of fifty times this level, although the effect observed at this level was death. More information on

sublethal effects are required for sensitive species (such as lake trout). the information on human exposure indicates that there is little concern for humans from such levels.

There are, however, concerns about the indirect accumulation of PCBs. In the Great Lakes, as elsewhere, there are residues in the tissues of aquatic organisms which serve as food for other organisms. The levels of PCBs in the recipient organisms accumulate, possibly to toxic levels but concentrations vary greatly. A minimum estimate of whole body residues for fish and fish-eating birds would be at least 0.1 ug/g. This is coincidentally close to that which would be estimated using the above water level and a bioaccumulation factor of 100 000. The ratio of the lowest dietary effect level for aquatic organisms (rainbow trout) to this tissue level is only four times and the effects observed include mortality. This "safety margin" is small and should be cause for considerable concern. Many fish species in this system have whole body concentrations well above this level. Since many of the effects are subtle and difficult to distinguish from those caused by other stresses, it can only be assumed that effects are being felt by predator species at almost every trophic level. In their 1974 report, the Water Quality Objectives Subcommittee opted to provide a second line of defence against PCBs by defining a maximum fish tissue level intended to protect consumers of Great lakes fish. While it has not reduced the exposures to anywhere near the level, it has at least served to identify the problem.

Terrestrial Organisms

Unlike the aquatic environment, there are three major routes that terrestrial organisms can come in contact with PCBs - in the air they breathe, the food they eat and the water they drink. This, at least, is the case for the mammalian and avian species. For humans, dermal contact may be an occupational concern, but this is not considered here.

Effects on soil insects are not well known. An evaluation of the loadings of PCBs that are likely to be deposited from rain (assuming a Canadian-wide mean of 0.004 ug/L) in the rain and an annual precipitation of 75cm) and allowing a factor of three times for vapour phase transfer, leads to the conclusion that some $10 \text{ ug/m}^2\text{yr}^{-1}$ could be deposited. This amount would only increment the concentration of the top 1 cm by 0.0002 ug/g annually and deeper layers correspondingly less. Direct exposure of most terrestrial organisms to such levels is probably not a concern although it may be in areas utilizing sewage sludge. Although worms live in and eat a medium which receives atmospheric depositions, there is inadequate information on the effects of PCBs in these organisms.

The vital volumes of air for terrestrial organisms other than humans are not well documented. On the assumption this is dependent on body weight (perhaps more true for mammals than for birds), it is unlikely that breathing is a major exposure route for terrestrial organisms. As estimated for man, this mechanism appears to represent only about 2% of the total exposure estimated from fish and other food.

It appears that food is the major cause for the various tissue residues that have been found in the Canadian environment. For both the avian and non-human mammalian species, there are virtually no data on PCB levels in their food sources. An exception to this would be commercial mink and the herring gull both of which subsist substantially, at least in the Great Lakes area, on fish. Data indicate that the lowest effect level, albeit probably reversible enzymatic ones, occurs in the range of 0.1 to 0.5 ug PCB/G (diet) for birds and 0.2 to 0.3 ug/g for mammals. Such effects may influence the ability of the organism to cope with its environment and should therefore be considered detrimental. Fish in the Great Lakes area and other areas such as the coastal region of British Columbia, the St Lawrence River region of Quebec, and possible marine mammals in parts of the Arctic region contain PCBs at levels above these effect levels and regular consumers of them must be considered to be at some risk from PCBs.

Plant grazing animals may also be at risk. While the amount of PCBs deposited by precipitation is small on an areal basis, it may well form high concentration on the surface of leaves and grasses. It undoubtedly volatilizes from such surfaces but is also re-deposited. The steady-state levels on such material are unknown but it is suspected to be significant since grazing animals do accumulate PCBs in their tissues and milk at levels which are probably responsible for the human adipose tissue levels of the Canadian population. The shortage of data on residues in wildlife and birds is a major difficulty in making conclusions concerning the hazard of PCBs to terrestrial organisms.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The final regulatory action will reduce PCB inventories in Canada, which will minimize their release into the environment.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 31/03/2000

CANADA

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

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: The Regulations prohibit the manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale or import of PCT, or a mixture or product containing PCT, unless the substance is incidentally present.

Use or uses that remain allowed: The Regulations do not apply to PCTs that are:

contained in a hazardous waste, hazardous recyclable material or non-hazardous waste.

contained in a controlled product (eg pesticide)

present as a contaminant in a chemical feedstock used in a process from which there are no releases of the substance and provided that the substance is destroyed or completely converted in that process to a substance that is not listed in Schedule 1 or 2 of the Regulations: or

used in a laboratory for analysis; in scientific research; or as a laboratory analytical standard.

The Regulations also establish a permit system that provides a mechanism for temporarily exempting certain applications of PCTs. Each permit lasts for 12 months, and can be renewed only twice. However, since PCTs are not currently used in Canada, it is unlikely that a permit will be required.

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: All commercial, manufacturing and processing uses were first prohibited effective May 1 1979 pursuant to the *Polychlorinated Terphenyl Regulations* (SOR/79-369) under the *Environmental Contaminants Act*.

The *Polychlorinated Terphenyl Regulations* were revoked when the *Polychlorinated Terphenyl Regulations, 1989* (SOR/90-128) were rolled over into the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act* (CEPA) which consolidated various pieces of 1970s environmental legislation, including the *Environmental Contaminants Act*.

The *Polychlorinated Terphenyl Regulations, 1989* were replaced in 1996 by the *Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations* (SOR-96-237) under CEPA. These Regulations consolidated the existing Regulations for all toxic substances for which it had been determined that their use in Canada should be totally banned for environmental or health protection.

The *Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations* were replaced by the *Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations, 2003* (SOR/2003-99) under CPA 1999, which have since been amended to the *Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations, 2005* (SOR/2005-40).

The *Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations, 2005* (hereafter referred to as "Regulations") prohibit the manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale and import of toxic substances listed in Schedules 1 and 2 to the Regulations. PCT is found on Schedule 1, which lists substances subject to total prohibition, with the exception of incidental presence. Schedule 2 lists substances that are subject to prohibitions related to concentration or use.

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: This explanation outlines the known hazards and risks to the Canadian environment at the time the Report was written. The production and use of PCTs has been

prohibited since the late 1970s, so these situations may no longer apply.

The detection of PCTs in eggs and fatty tissue of herring gulls were reported from the Bay of Fundy, but none in eggs and fatty tissue of double-crested cormorants from the same area. The levels of PCT in subcutaneous fats and eggs of herring gulls were 1.4 and 0.1 ug/g respectively, when expressed as Aroclor 5460 on the wet weight basis.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The Regulations protect the health ecosystem by ensuring that future production, importation and use of PCT is prohibited with very limited exemptions.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 15/05/2005

ECUADOR

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

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

Use or uses that remain allowed: Use of other forms of asbestos.

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: To prohibit the importation, formulation, manufacturing and final disposal in the national territory of the substances: polychlorinated biphenyls, pentachlorofenol, crocidolite, polybrominated biphenyls, polychlorinated terphenyls and tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate on the basis that they cause environmental pollution and have toxic effects against the human health. The sectional authorities and institutions related with the appropriate chemical products management in coordination with the Environmental ministry those in charge of the control in their competition being held to the national regulations of this agreement determine the procedures has established the terms for the definitive elimination of the suitable substances as forbidden.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Toxic effects against human health

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Cause environmental pollution

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/05/2001

ECUADOR

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

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: No

Summary of the final regulatory action: To prohibit the importation, formulation, manufacturing and final disposal in the national territory of the substances: polychlorinated biphenyls, pentachlorofenol, crocidolite, polybrominated biphenyls, polychlorinated terphenyls and tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate on the basis that

they cause environmental pollution and have toxic effects against the human health. The sectional authorities and institutions related with the appropriate chemical products management in coordination with the Environmental ministry those in charge of the control in their competition being held to the national regulations of this agreement determine the procedures has established the terms for the definitive elimination of the suitable substances as forbidden.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Toxic to human health

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Cause environmental pollution

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/05/2001

ECUADOR

<i>Common Name(s):</i> Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	<i>CAS number(s):</i> 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

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: No

Summary of the final regulatory action: To prohibit the importation, formulation, manufacturing and final disposal in the national territory of the substances: polychlorinated biphenyls, pentachlorofenol, crocidolite, polybrominated biphenyls, polychlorinated terphenyls and tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate on the basis that they cause environmental pollution and have toxic effects against the human health. The sectional authorities and institutions related with the appropriate chemical products management in coordination with the Environmental ministry those in charge of the control in their competition being held to the national regulations of this agreement determine the procedures has established the terms for the definitive elimination of the suitable substances as forbidden.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Toxic to human health

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Cause environmental pollution

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/05/2001

ECUADOR

<i>Common Name(s):</i> Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs)	<i>CAS number(s):</i> 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

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: No

Summary of the final regulatory action: To prohibit the importation, formulation, manufacturing and final disposal in the national territory of the substances: polychlorinated biphenyls, pentachlorofenol, crocidolite, polybrominated biphenyls, polychlorinated terphenyls and tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate on the basis that they cause environmental pollution and have toxic effects against the human health. The sectional authorities and institutions related with the appropriate chemical products management in coordination with the Environmental ministry those in charge of the control in their competition being held to the national regulations

of this agreement determine the procedures has established the terms for the definitive elimination of the suitable substances as forbidden.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Toxic to human health

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Cause environmental pollution

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/05/2001

ECUADOR

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

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: No

Summary of the final regulatory action: To prohibit the importation, formulation, manufacturing and final disposal in the national territory of the substances: polychlorinated biphenyls, pentachlorofenol, crocidolite, polybrominated biphenyls, polychlorinated terphenyls and tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate on the basis that they cause environmental pollution and have toxic effects against the human health. The sectional authorities and institutions related with the appropriate chemical products management in coordination with the Environmental ministry those in charge of the control in their competition being held to the national regulations of this agreement determine the procedures has established the terms for the definitive elimination of the suitable substances as forbidden.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Toxic to human health

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Cause environmental pollution

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/05/2001

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Common Name(s): Amitraz	CAS number(s): 33089-61-1
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Chemical Name: Methanimidamide, N'-(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-N-[[[(2,4-dimethylphenyl)imino]methyl]-N-methyl-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

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

- ensure that such plant protection products remaining on the market are relabelled in order to match the restricted use and conditions;
- 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; and
- 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 12 August 2004, 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 12 August 2005. For essential uses that can continue to be authorised until 30 June 2007, the grace period for disposal etc of the existing stocks is 6 months (*i.e.* up until 31 December 2007).

List of essential uses that may continue to be authorised

<u>Member States</u>	<u>Use</u>
Greece	Cotton
The Netherlands	Tree nursery Strawberry (only propagating material) Pear trees after harvest
United Kingdom	Pear trees after harvest
Portugal	Pear trees after harvest

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: It is prohibited to place on the market or use plant protection products containing amitraz. Amitraz 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 amitraz had to be withdrawn by 12 August 2004. From 17 February 2004 no authorisations for plant protection products containing amitraz could be granted or renewed.

For certain essential uses for specific Member States listed in the Annex to Commission Decision 2004/141/EC a prolonged period of withdrawal until 30 June 2007 may be allowed (see point 2.5.2).

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Final regulatory action was taken to protect consumers from the potential neurological effects of acute exposure to amitraz.

It had not been demonstrated for the proposed uses that consumers might not be exposed to amitraz exceeding the Acute Reference Dose, *i.e.* the estimate of the amount of the substance that can be ingested over a short period of time without appreciable health risk to the consumer. A probabilistic risk assessment was prepared by the notifier. However it had to be taken into consideration that agreed criteria for the interpretation of such a probabilistic risk assessment are not yet established. It was concluded that it would not be appropriate, in view of the possible risks, to delay a decision further until such criteria are agreed.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: During the evaluation of the risks to the environment some concerns were identified with regards to non-targets organisms, in particular birds and mammals eating treated insects. The final decision on the non-inclusion in Annex I of Directive 91/414/EEC, however, was not based on such concerns.

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: 12/08/2004

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Common Name(s): Atrazine	CAS number(s): 1912-24-9
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Chemical Name: 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4-diamine, 6-chloro-N-ethyl-N'-(1-methylethyl)-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

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

- ensure that such plant protection products remaining on the market are relabelled in order to match the restricted use and conditions;
- 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; and
- 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 authorisation had to be withdrawn by 10 September 2004, 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 10 September 2005. For essential uses that can continue to be authorised until 30 June 2007, the grace period for disposal etc of the existing stocks is 6 months (*i.e.* up until 31 December 2007).

List of essential uses that may continue to be authorised

<u>Member States</u>	<u>Use</u>
Ireland	Maize Forestry
United Kingdom	Sweetcorn Forestry
Spain	Maize
Portugal	Maize
Hungary	Maize*
Poland	Maize*

* As provided for in Commission Regulation 835/2004/EC, adapting Commission Decision 2004/248/EC

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: It is prohibited to place on the market or use plant protection products containing atrazine. Atrazine 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 atrazine had to be withdrawn by 10 September 2004. From 16 March 2004 no authorisations for plant protection products containing atrazine could be granted or renewed. For certain essential uses for specific Member States listed in the Annex to Commission Decision 2004/248/EC a prolonged period of withdrawal until 30 June 2007 may be allowed (see point 2.5.2).

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: The final regulatory action was taken because of the insufficient information to satisfy the requirements set out in Annex II and Annex III of Directive 91/414/EEC. In particular, the available monitoring data were insufficient to demonstrate that in large areas concentration of the active substance and its breakdown products would not exceed 0.1 µg/L in groundwater. Moreover, it could not be assured that continued use in other areas would permit satisfactory recovery of groundwater quality where concentrations already exceeded 0.1 µg/L in groundwater.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Further reduction of risk from plant protection uses.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 10/09/2004

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Common Name(s): Simazine	CAS number(s): 122-34-9
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Chemical Name: 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4-diamine, 6-chloro-N,N'-diethyl-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

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; and
- (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 authorizations had to be withdrawn by 10 September 2004, 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 10 September 2005. For essential uses that can continue to be authorised until 30 June 2007, the grace period for disposal, etc is 6 months (i.e., up to 31 December 2007).

List of essential uses that may continue to be authorised

<u>Member States</u>	<u>Use</u>
Greece	Olives
United Kingdom	Beans, asparagus, rhubarb, hardy ornamental nursery stock
The Netherlands	Strawberry
Ireland	Potatoes, field beans, rhubarb, asparagus, soft fruit, tree fruit, ornamentals/amenity
Belgium	Scorsonera, asparagus, ornamentals, rhubarb
Spain	Pome fruit, citrus, hazelnut and vineyard
Poland*	Asparagus, rhubarb, fruit (apple, pear, apricot, peach, plum, cherry, walnut, currant, gooseberry, raspberry, grape, strawberry)

* As provided for in Commission Regulation 835/2004/EC adapting Commission Decision 2004/247/EC

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: It is prohibited to place on the market or use plant protection products containing simazine. Simazine 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 simazine had to be withdrawn by 10 September 2004. From 16 March 2004 no authorisations for plant protection products containing simazine could be granted or renewed. For certain essential uses for specific Member States listed in the Annex to Commission Decision 2004/247/EC a prolonged period of withdrawal may be allowed until 30 June 2007 under specific conditions (see point 2.5.2).

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: The final regulatory action was taken because of the insufficient information to satisfy the requirements set out in Annex II and Annex III of Directive 91/414/EEC. In particular, the available monitoring data were insufficient to demonstrate that in large areas concentration of the active substance and its breakdown products would not exceed 0.1 µg/L in groundwater. Moreover, it could not be assured that continued use in other areas would permit satisfactory recovery of groundwater quality where concentrations already exceeded 0.1 µg/L in groundwater.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Further reduction of risk from plant protection uses.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 10/09/2004

JAPAN

Common Name(s): 2,4,6-tri-tert-butylphenol	CAS number(s): 732-26-3
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Chemical Name: 2,4,6-tri-tert-butylphenol

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Industrial

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Bans on manufacture, import, sale and use

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: It is based on the result that existing toxic data were evaluated synthetically.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Should result in reduced human exposure to this substance as its use is phased out.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 27/12/2000

JAPAN

Common Name(s): 2-naphthylamine	CAS number(s): 91-59-8
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Chemical Name: 2-Naphthalenamine

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Industrial

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

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: No

Summary of the final regulatory action: Ban on use and import.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Confirmed human carcinogen

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Prevention of occupational cancer

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/10/1972

JAPAN

Common Name(s): 4-nitrobiphenyl	CAS number(s): 92-93-3
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Chemical Name: 1,1'-Biphenyl, 4-nitro-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Industrial

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

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: No

Summary of the final regulatory action: Ban on use and import

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Suspected human carcinogen

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Prevention of occupational cancer

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/10/1972

JAPAN

Common Name(s): Amosite asbestos	CAS number(s): 12172-73-5
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Chemical Name: Asbestos, grunerite

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Industrial

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

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: No

Summary of the final regulatory action: Ban on use and import.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Confirmed human carcinogen

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Prevention of occupational cancer.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/04/1995

JAPAN

Common Name(s): Benzidine and its salts	CAS number(s): 92-87-5
Group Members: benzidine dihydrochloride, C.I. Direct Black 38, CI Direct Blue 6, C.I. Direct Brown, C.I. Direct Red 28, CI Direct Red 44, CI Direct Red 44, CI Direct Red 44, CI Direct Red 44, C I Direct Blue 2, CI Direct Orange 8, CI Direct Brown 31, CI Direct Brown 2, CI Direct Black 4, CI Direct Red 1, CI Direct Brown 1:2, CI Direct Brown 6, CI Direct Red 37, CI Acid Red 85, C.I. Direct Green 1, C.I. Direct Brown 1, C.I. Direct Green 6, C.I. Acid Black 94, C.I. Direct Brown 27, C.I. Direct Brown 154, C.I. Direct Brown 74	Group Members: 531-85-1, 1937-37-7, 2602-46-2, 16071-86-6, 573-58-0, 2302-97-8, 2302-97-8, 2302-97-8, 2429-73-4, 2429-79-0, 2429-81-4, 2429-82-5, 2429-83-6, 2429-84-7, 2586-58-5, 2893-80-3, 3530-19-6, 3567-65-5, 3626-28-6, 3811-71-0, 4335-09-5, 6358-80-1, 6360-29-8, 6360-54-9, 8014-91-3

Chemical Name: Benzidine and its salts

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Industrial

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

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: No

Summary of the final regulatory action: Ban on use and import

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Confirmed human carcinogen

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Prevention of occupational cancer

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/10/1972

JAPAN

Common Name(s): biphenyl-4-ylamine	CAS number(s): 92-67-1
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Chemical Name: [1,1'-Biphenyl]-4-amine

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Industrial

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

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: No

Summary of the final regulatory action: Ban on use and import

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Confirmed human carcinogen

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Prevention of occupational cancer

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/10/1972

JAPAN

Common Name(s): Bis(chloromethyl)ether	CAS number(s): 542-88-1
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Chemical Name: Methane, oxybis[chloro-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Industrial

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

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: No

Summary of the final regulatory action: Ban on use and import

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Confirmed human carcinogen.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Prevention of occupational cancer.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/04/1975

JAPAN

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

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: No

Summary of the final regulatory action: Ban on use and import

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to:

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Confirmed human carcinogen

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Prevention of occupational cancer.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/04/1995

JAPAN

Common Name(s): Mirex	CAS number(s): 2385-85-5
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Chemical Name: Dodecachloropentacycle[5.3.0.02.6.03.9.04.8]decane

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

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

Use or uses that remain allowed: None

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Industrial

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Ban on manufacture, import, sale and use.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: It is based on the result that existing toxic data were evaluated synthetically.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Should result in reduced human exposure to this substance as its use is phased out.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 04/09/2002

JAPAN

Common Name(s): Naphthalene polychlorinated	CAS number(s): 70776-03-3
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Chemical Name: Naphthalene, chloro derivs.

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Industrial

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Ban on manufacture, import, sale and use

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: It is based on the result that existing toxic data were evaluated synthetically.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Should result in reduced human exposure to this substance as its use is phased out.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 20/08/1979

JAPAN

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

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Ban on manufacture, import, sale and use

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: It is based on the result that the existing toxic data were evaluated synthetically.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Should result in reduced human exposure to this substance as its use is phased out.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 10/06/1974

JAPAN

Common Name(s): Styrene rubber antioxidant	CAS number(s):	
Group Members: N,N-ditolyl-p-phenylenediamine, N,N'-dixylyl-p-phenyldiamine, N-tolyl-N'-xylyl-p-phenyldiamine	Group Members:	27417-40-9, 28726-30-9, 70290-05-0

Chemical Name: Styrene rubber antioxidant

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Industrial

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Ban on manufacture, import, sale and use

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to:

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: It is based on the result that existing toxic data were evaluated synthetically

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Should result in reduced human exposure to this substance as its use is phased out.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 27/12/2000

JAPAN

Common Name(s): Tetraethyl lead	CAS number(s):	78-00-2
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Chemical Name: Plumbane, tetraethyl-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses (since pesticide uses of this substance not causing damage to human health have not been verified, ban on pesticide use is imposed in order to protect human health).

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Industrial

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

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

Use or uses that remain allowed: Gasoline additive by the users stipulated by the Poisonous and Deleterious Substance Control Law.

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Restriction on manufacture import, sale, use, transfer and possession.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Since it is an organic compound, it causes very strong toxic actions and produces lead poisoning. It evaporates and is inhaled from nose and oral cavity.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Should result in reduced human exposure to this substance as its use is phased out.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/10/1955

JAPAN

Common Name(s): Tetramethyl lead	CAS number(s): 75-74-1
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Chemical Name: Plumbane, tetramethyl-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses (since pesticide uses of this substance not causing damage to human health have not been verified, ban on pesticide use is imposed in order to protect human health).

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Industrial

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

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

Use or uses that remain allowed: Gasoline additive by the users stipulated by the Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Restriction on manufacture import, sale, use, transfer and possession.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Since it is an organic compound, it causes very strong toxic actions and produces lead poisoning. It evaporates and is inhaled from nose and oral cavity.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Should result in reduced human exposure to this substance as its use is phased out.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/10/1955

JAPAN

Common Name(s): Tributyltin oxide	CAS number(s): 56-35-9
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Chemical Name: Distannoxane, hexabutyl-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Industrial

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Ban on manufacture, import, sale and use

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: It is based on the result that existing toxic data were evaluated synthetically

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Should result in reduced human exposure to this substance as its use is phased out.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 06/01/1990

MALAYSIA

Common Name(s): Paraquat	CAS number(s): 4685-14-7
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Chemical Name: 4,4'-Bipyridinium, 1,1'-dimethyl-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

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

Use or uses that remain allowed: Importation of small quantity of paraquat active ingredient for research and educational purposes may be permitted provided approval is obtained from the Pesticides Board.

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: The Pesticides Board of Malaysia issued a circular letter dated 27 August 2002, informing the industry of the Board decision to phase out the registration of paraquat. Effective from the date, the Pesticides Board will cease from receiving new and renewal application to register and re-register pesticide products containing paraquat. All new and renewal applications which are pending for approval or in the process of evaluation, will be automatically cancelled. However, those paraquat products which have already been registered may continue to be exported, manufactured, imported, sold and used until their registration validity expires. As a result of this regulatory decision, the validity of the last paraquat product will only expire on 31 July 2005. After the date, no products containing paraquat can be exported, imported and manufactured for sale and use in the country.

Nevertheless, importation of small quantity of paraquat active ingredient for research and educational purposes may still be permitted provided approval is obtained from the Pesticide Board.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: 1. Paraquat is acutely toxic, exhibits irreversible effects and no known antidote in case of poisoning

2. Annual statistics of human poisoning associated with paraquat is consistently the highest among the pesticides recorded.

3. Based on the long experience of allowing the use of paraquat in the country and the associated poisoning caused by paraquat, it was concluded that risk of handling and using paraquat under local conditions is unacceptably high.

4. As part of the post registration activities of the Pesticides Board aimed at reducing risk of pesticides by carrying out review of problematic pesticide.

5. There are plenty of cost-effective alternative herbicides which are less hazardous compared to paraquat.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: 1. Poisoning cases due to pesticides will drastically reduced

2. Risk to human health caused by pesticides will be reduced

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 27/08/2002

NIGERIA

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

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Included in the List of Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products (FAC 000-000-9903) / Acutely Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products under SCHEDULE 11 of the S.I.15. Regulations (Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes) of 1991.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Information on hazards was a specified in the relevant DGD.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The ban on importation of this product will reduce human exposure and associated risk to human health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Information on hazard to the environment is as specified in the DGD.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: No effect expected since product has not been registered for the past ten years.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 12/09/1998

NIGERIA

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

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Included in the List of Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products (FAC 000-000-9903) / 9905 / Acutely Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products under SCHEDULE 11 & 13 of the S.I.15. Regulations (Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes) of 1991.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Information on hazards was a specified in the relevant DGD.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The ban on importation of this product will reduce human exposure and associated risk to human.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Information on hazard to the environment is as specified in the DGD.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: No effect expected since product has not been registered for the past ten years.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 12/01/1998

NIGERIA

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 Banned

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Included in the List of Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products (FAC 000-000-9903) / Acutely Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products under SCHEDULE 13 of the S.I.15. Regulations (Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes) of 1991,

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Information on hazards was a specified in the relevant DGD.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The ban on importation of this product will reduce human exposure and associated risk to human health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Information on hazard to the environment is as specified in the DGD.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: No effect expected since product has not been registered for the past ten years.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 12/06/2001

NIGERIA

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

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All formulations and use or uses are prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: None

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Public notification of 17/6/1998 in the Daily Times and Guardian newspapers.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Information on hazards was a specified in the relevant DGD.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The ban on importation of this product will reduce human exposure and associated risk to human health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Information on hazard to the environment is as specified in the DGD.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 12/01/1998

NIGERIA

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

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

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Included in the List of Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products (FAC 000-000-9903)/ Acutely Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products under SCHEDULE 11 of the S.I.15. Regulations (Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes) of 1991 and in the Public Notification of 17 June 1998 in the Daily Times and Guardian Newspapers.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Information on hazards was as specified in the relevant DGD.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The ban on importation of this product will reduce human exposure and associated risk to human health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Information on hazard to the environment is as specified in the DGD

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Reduction of risk to wildlife, aquatic animals and the ecosystem in general.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 12/01/1998

NIGERIA

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

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All formulations and use are prohibited.

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Public notification of 17/6/1998 in the Daily Times and Guardian Newspapers.

Included in the List of Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products (FAC 000-000-9903)/ Acutely Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products under SCHEDULE 11 of the S.I.15. Regulations (Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes) of 1991.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Information on hazards was as specified in the relevant DGD.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The ban on importation of this product will reduce human exposure and associated risk to human health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Information on hazard to the environment is as specified in the DGD.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: No effect expected since product has not been registered for the past ten years.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 12/01/1998

NIGERIA

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

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

Use or uses that remain allowed: None

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Included in the List of Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products (FAC 000-000-9903) / Acutely Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products under SCHEDULE 13 of the S.I.15. Regulations (Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes) of 1991 and in the Public Notification of 17 June 1998 in the Daily Times and Guardian Newspapers.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Information on hazards was a specified in the relevant DGD.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The ban on importation of this product will reduce human exposure and associated risk to human health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Information on hazard to the environment is as specified in the DGD.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Reduction of risk to wildlife, aquatic animals and the ecosystem in general.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 12/01/1998

NIGERIA

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

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

Use or uses that remain allowed: None.

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Crocidolite is subject to the National Hazardous Substances Control Scheme in line with Decree 59 of 1988 as amended by Decree 59 of 1992 which gives authority to the Ministry of Environment for the control of all hazardous substances at every stage of their life cycle for the protection of

the Nigerian environment and citizenry. The public notification of 17 June 1998 in the Daily Times and Guardian newspapers also listed crocidolite as one of the controlled chemicals banned for importation.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Information on hazards to human health is as specified in the relevant Decision Guidance Document.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Prohibition of the importation and use of the chemical will reduce human exposure and risk to human health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Information on hazards to the environment is as specified in the DGD.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Reduction of risk to wildlife, aquatic animals and the ecosystem in general.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 12/01/1998

NIGERIA

<i>Common Name(s):</i> DDT	<i>CAS number(s):</i> 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

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

Use or uses that remain allowed: None

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Included in the List of Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products (FAC 000-000-9903) / Acutely Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products under SCHEDULE 11 of the S.I.15. Regulations (Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes) of 1991 and in the Public Notification of 17 June 1998 in the Daily Times and Guardian Newspapers.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Information on hazards was as specified in the relevant DGD.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The ban on importation of this product will reduce human exposure and associated risk to human health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Information on hazard to the environment is as specified in the DGD.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: No effect expected since product has not been registered for the past ten years.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 12/01/1998

NIGERIA

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 severely restricted

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All new uses are prohibited with the exception of those currently in place.

Use or uses that remain allowed: No specific use has been reported by the industrial group of the manufacturing sector.

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Included in the List of Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products (FAC 000-000-9903)/Acutely Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products under SCHEDULE 13 of the S.I.15 Regulations (Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes) of 1991 and in the Public Notification of 17 June 1998 in the Daily Times and Guardian Newspapers.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Information on hazards to human health was as specified in the relevant Decision Guidance Document

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Severely restricting or banning the chemical will reduce human exposure and risk to human health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Information on hazards to the environment is as specified in the DGD.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Reduction of risk to wildlife, aquatic animals and the ecosystem in general.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 12/01/1998

NIGERIA

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

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All formulations and use are prohibited.

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Included in the List of Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products (FAC 000-000-9903) / Acutely Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products under SCHEDULE 11 of the S.I.15. Regulations (Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes) of 1991 and in the Public Notification of 17/6/1998 in the Daily Times and Guardian newspapers.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Information on hazards was as specified in the relevant DGD.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The ban on importation of this product will reduce human exposure and associated risk to human health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Information on hazard to the environment is as specified in the DGD.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: No effect expected since product has not been registered for the past ten years.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 12/01/1998

NIGERIA

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

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All formulations and use are prohibited.

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Included in the List of Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products (FAC 000-000-9903)/ Acutely Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products under SCHEDULE 11 of the S.I.15. Regulations (Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes) of 1991 and in the Public Notification of 17/6/1998 in the Daily Times and Guardian Newspapers.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Information on hazards was as specified in the relevant DGD.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The ban on importation of this product will reduce human exposure and associated risk to human health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Information on hazard to the environment is as specified in the DGD.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: No effect expected since product has not been registered for the past ten years.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 12/01/1998

NIGERIA

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

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All formulations and use are prohibited.

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Included in the List of Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products (FAC 000-000-9903)/ Acutely Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products under SCHEDULE 11 of the S.I.15. Regulations (Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes) of 1991 and in the Public Notification of 17/6/1998 in the Daily Times and Guardian Newspapers.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Information on hazards was as specified in the

relevant DGD.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health:

The ban on importation of this product will reduce human exposure and associated risk to human health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Information on hazard to the environment is as specified in the DGD.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: No effect expected since product has not been registered for the past ten years.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 12/01/1998

NIGERIA

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

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Included in the List of Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products (FAC 000-000-9903) / Acutely Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products under SCHEDULE 11 of the S.I.15. Regulations (Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes) of 1991 and in the Public Notification of 17/6/1998 in the Daily Times and Guardian newspapers.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Information on hazards was as specified in the relevant DGD.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The ban on importation of this product will reduce human exposure and associated risk to human health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Information on hazard to the environment is as specified in the DGD.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: No effect expected since product has not been registered for the past ten years.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 12/01/1998

NIGERIA

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

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

Use or uses that remain allowed: None

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Included in the List of Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products (FAC 000-000-9903)/ Acutely Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products under SCHEDULE 11 of the S.I.15. Regulations (Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes) of 1991 and in the Public Notification of 17/6/1998 in the Daily Times and Guardian Newspapers.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Information on hazards was as specified in the relevant DGD

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The ban on importation of this product will reduce human exposure and associated risk to human health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Information on hazard to the environment is as specified in the DGD

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: No effect expected since product has not been registered for the past ten years.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 12/01/1998

NIGERIA

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

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

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Included in the List of Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products (FAC 000-000-9903)/ Acutely Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products under SCHEDULE 11 of the S.I.15. Regulations (Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes) of 1991 and in the Public Notification of 17 June 1998 in the Daily Times and Guardian Newspapers.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Information on hazards was as specified in the relevant DGD

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The ban on importation of this product will reduce human exposure and associated risk to human health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Information on hazard to the environment is as specified in the DGD

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: No effect expected since product

has not been registered for the past ten years.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 12/01/1998

NIGERIA

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 Banned

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

Use or uses that remain allowed: None

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Methamidophos is under national regulatory control through the Decree 59 of 1988 as amended in 1992 for the control of all hazardous substances which might impact the Nigerian environment and public health.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Information on hazards to human health was as specified in the relevant Decision Guidance Document.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Banning the import and use of methamidophos will reduce human exposure and associated risk to human health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Information on hazard to the environment is as specified in the DGD.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Reduction of risk to wildlife, aquatic animals and the ecosystem in general.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 12/07/1998

NIGERIA

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

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

Use or uses that remain allowed: None

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Included in the List of Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products (FAC 000-000-9903) / Acutely Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products under SCHEDULE 13 of the S.I.15. Regulations (Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes) of 1991 and in the Public Notification of 17 June 1998 in the Daily Times and Guardian Newspapers.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Information on hazards to human health was as specified in the relevant Decision Guidance Documents.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Banning the import and use of methyl parathion will reduce human exposure and associated risk to human health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Information on hazard to the environment is as specified in the DGD.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Reduction of risk to wildlife, aquatic animals and the ecosystem in general.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 12/07/1998

NIGERIA

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

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All formulations and use or uses are severely restricted in rice cultivation within 3-5 years only.

Use or uses that remain allowed: Only formulations of 400g a.i. are allowed in rice cultivation within 3-5 years.

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Monocrotophos in under national regulatory control through the Decree 59 of 1998 as amended by Decree 59 of 1992 for the control of all hazardous substances which might impact the Nigerian environment and public health.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Information on hazards to human health was as specified in the relevant Decision Guidance Documents.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Severe restriction or prohibition of use of monocrotophos will reduce human exposure and associated risk to human health

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Information on hazard to the environment is as specified in the DGD.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Reduction of risk to wildlife, aquatic animals and the ecosystem in general

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 12/07/1998

NIGERIA

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 Banned

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

Use or uses that remain allowed: None

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Included in the List of Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products (FAC 000-000-9903) / Acutely Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products under SCHEDULE 11 of the S.I.15. Regulations (Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes) of 1991 and in the Public Notification of 17 June 1998 in the Daily Times and Guardian Newspapers.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Information on hazards was specified in the relevant DGD.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The ban on importation of this product will reduce human exposure and associated risk to human health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Information on hazard to the environment is as specified in the DGD.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: No effect expected since product has not been registered for the past ten years.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 12/01/1998

NIGERIA

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

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

Use or uses that remain allowed: None

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Included in the List of Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products (FAC 000-000-9903) / Acutely Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products under SCHEDULE 11 of the S.I.15. Regulations (Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes) of 1991 and in the Public Notification of 17 June 1998 of the Daily Times and Guardian Newspapers.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Information on hazards to human health was as specified in the relevant Decision Guidance Documents.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Banning the import and use of Pentachlorophenol will reduce human exposure and associated risk to human health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Information on hazard to the environment is as

specified in the DGD.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Reduction of risk to wildlife, aquatic animals and the ecosystem in general.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 12/01/1998

NIGERIA

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

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All formulations and use or uses are prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: None

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Phosphamidon is under national regulatory control through the Derec 59 of 1988 as amended by Decree 59 of 1992 for the control of all hazardous substances which might impact the Nigerian environment and public health.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Information on hazards to human health was as specified in the relevant Decision Guidance Documents.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Prohibition of use of phosphamidon will reduce human exposure and associated risk to human health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Information on hazard to the environment is as specified in the DGD.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Reduction of risk to wildlife, aquatic animals and the ecosystem in general.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 12/07/1998

NIGERIA

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 severely restricted

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All new uses are prohibited with the exception of those currently in use as transformer oil.

Use or uses that remain allowed: Severely restricted as dielectric fluid in transformers.

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Included in the List of Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products (FAC 000-000-9903)/Acutely Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products under SCHEDULE 13 of the S.I.15 Regulations (Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes) of 1991 and in the Public Notification of 17 June 1998 in the Daily Times and Guardian Newspapers.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Information on hazards to human health was as specified in the relevant Decision Guidance Document

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The ban on importation of this product under the RC may impact on the national authority responsible for power generation in the country and other industrial facilities dependent on the product as dielectric fluid. Some of this equipment is gradually being phased out, but the economic implications have slowed down this process.

Severely restricting or banning the chemical will therefore reduce human exposure and risk to human health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Information on hazards to the environment is as specified in the DGD.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Reduction of risk to wildlife, aquatic animals and the ecosystem in general.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 12/01/1998

NIGERIA

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 severely restricted

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses other than those specified below

Use or uses that remain allowed: Severely restricted as dielectric fluid in transformers.

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Included in the List of Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products (FAC 000-000-9903)/Acutely Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products under SCHEDULE 13 of the S.I.15 Regulations (Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes) of 1991 and in the Public Notification of 17 June 1998 in the Daily Times and Guardian Newspapers.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Information on hazards to human health as specified in the relevant Decision Guidance Document.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The ban on importation of this product under the RC may impact on the national authority responsible for power generation in the country and other industrial facilities dependant on product as dielectric fluid. The ban will however reduce human exposure and associated risk to human health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Information on hazards to the environment as specified in the DGD.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Likely effect on national power supply with the benefit of reduced risk to wildlife, aquatic animals and the ecosystem in general.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 12/01/1998

NIGERIA

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 Banned

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

Use or uses that remain allowed: None

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Included in the List of Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products (FAC 000-000-9903) / Acutely Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products under SCHEDULE 11 of the S.I.15. Regulations (Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes) of 1991 and in the Public Notification of 17 June 1998 in the Daily Times and Guardian Newspapers.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Information on hazards to human health was as specified in the relevant Decision Guidance Documents.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Banning the import and use of methyl parathion will reduce human exposure and associated risk to human health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Information on hazard to the environment is as specified in the DGD.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Reduction of risk to wildlife, aquatic animals and the ecosystem in general.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 12/06/2001

NIGERIA

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

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

Use or uses that remain allowed: None.

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Included in the List of Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products (FAC 000-000-9903)/Acutely Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products under SCHEDULE 13 of the S.I.15 Regulations (Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes) of 1991 and in the Public Notification of 17 June 1998 in the Daily Times and Guardian Newspapers.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Information on hazards to human health was as specified in the relevant Decision Guidance Document

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The ban on importation of this product will reduce human exposure and associated risk to human health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Information on hazards to the environment is as specified in the DGD.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Reduction of risks to wildlife, aquatic animals and the ecosystem in general.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 12/01/1998

SWITZERLAND

Common Name(s): Actinolite asbestos	CAS number(s): 77536-66-4
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Chemical Name: Actinolite asbestos

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Industrial

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses are prohibited, except as stated in the exemptions following.

Use or uses that remain allowed: If the intended use is subject to the provisions and exemptions of Annex 3.3 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances.

Exemptions:

1. On reasoned request, the Federal Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscapes may permit a manufacturer or trader to continue to supply certain products or articles or to import them as commercial goods after the dates laid down in Annex 3.3, Number 31 if:

1. according to the state of the art, there is no replacement substance for the asbestos and provided that no more than the minimum amount of asbestos for the desired purpose is employed, or
- b. due to particular design conditions, only spare parts containing asbestos can be used.

Labeling:

Manufacturers may only supply packing drums and packaging for asbestos, product or articles containing asbestos, and unpackaged products containing asbestos if they carry a label giving the information laid out in Annex 3.3, Number 33 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances.

All other provisions stated in Annex 3.3 apply equally.

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Asbestos shall no longer be used, except to manufacture products or articles which may be supplied or imported as commercial goods in accordance with Annex 3.3 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances (SR 814.013)

The specified conditions are:

If the intended use is subject to the provisions and exemptions of Annex 3.3 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances.

Exemptions:

1. On reasoned request, the Federal Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscapes may permit a manufacturer or trader to continue to supply certain products or articles or to import them as commercial goods after the dates laid down in Annex 3.3, Number 31 if:

1. according to the state of the art, there is no replacement substance for the asbestos and provided that no more than the minimum amount of asbestos for the desired purpose is employed, or
- b. due to particular design conditions, only spare parts containing asbestos can be used.

Labeling:

Manufacturers may only supply packing drums and packaging for asbestos, product or articles containing asbestos, and unpackaged products containing asbestos if they carry a label giving the information laid out in Annex 3.3, Number 33 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances.

All other provisions stated in Annex 3.3 apply equally.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Actinolite is an amphibole form of asbestos. Fibrosis in many animal species, and bronchial carcinomas and pleural mesotheliomas in the rat, have been observed following inhalation of both chrysotile and amphibole asbestos. In these studies, there were no consistent increases in tumour incidence at other sites, and there is no convincing evidence that ingested asbestos is carcinogenic in animals. Data from the inhalation studies have shown that shorter asbestos fibres are less fibrogenic and carcinogenic. The length, diameter and chemical composition of fibres are important determinants of their deposition, clearance and translocation within the body. Available data also indicate that the potential of fibres to induce mesotheliomas following intrapleural or intraperitoneal injection in animal species is mainly a function of fibre length and diameter; in general, fibres with maximum carcinogenic potency have been reported to be longer than 8 µm and less than 1.5 µm in diameter.

Effects on man: There is general consensus amongst the scientific community that all types of asbestos fibres are carcinogenic and can cause asbestosis, lung cancer and mesothelioma when inhaled. The evidence for carcinogenicity to humans is sufficient (Group 1). Numerous reports from several countries have described cases or series of pleural and peritoneal mesotheliomas in relation to occupational exposure to various types and mixtures of asbestos (including talc containing asbestos) although occupational exposures have not been identified in all cases. Mesotheliomas of the tunica vaginalis testis and of the pericardium have been reported in persons occupationally exposed to asbestos.

Epidemiological studies, mainly on occupational groups, have established that all types of asbestos fibres are associated with diffuse pulmonary fibrosis (asbestosis), bronchial carcinoma and primary malignant tumours of the pleura and peritoneum (mesothelioma). That asbestos causes cancers at other sites is less well established. Cancers other than of the lung or mesothelioma have been considered in many studies. Some indicated an approximately two-fold risk with regard to gastrointestinal cancer in connection with shipyard work, and some increased risk was also seen in association with exposure to both chrysotile and crocidolite, to crocidolite or to chrysotile. Cancer of the colon and rectum was associated with asbestos exposure during chrysotile production, with an approximately two-fold risk; a similar excess was found for unspecified asbestos exposure. Some excess of ovary cancer has been reported in two studies but not in another; exposure to crocidolite was probably more predominant in the studies that showed excesses. Bile-duct cancer appeared in excess in one study based on record-linking, and large-cell lymphomas of the gastrointestinal tract and oral cavity appeared to be strongly related to asbestos exposure in one small study covering 28 cases and 28 controls, giving a risk ratio of 8; however ten cases and one control also had a history of malaria. An excess of lymphopoeitic and haematopoeitic malignancies has been reported in plumbers, pipe-fitters, sheet-metal workers and others with asbestos exposure.

Generally cases of malignant mesothelioma are rapidly fatal. The observed incidence of these tumours, which was low until about 30 years ago has been increasing rapidly in males in industrial countries. The long latency required for mesothelioma to develop after asbestos exposure has been documented in a number of publications. An increasing proportion of cases has been seen with increasing duration of exposure. As asbestos-related mesothelioma became more widely accepted and known to pathologists in western countries, reports of mesothelioma increased. The incidence of mesothelioma prior to, eg 1960, is not known. Mesotheliomas have seldom followed exposure to chrysotile asbestos only. Most, but not all, cases of mesothelioma have a history of occupational exposure to amphibole asbestos, principally crocidolite either alone or in amphibole-chrysotile mixtures. Mesotheliomas related to shipyard work and other exposures, including household contact with asbestos workers, have also been subject to epidemiological studies, resulting in risk ratios of about 3 to 15 in comparison with background rates not clearly referable to asbestos exposure. Exposure to crocidolite has been studied with regard to risk of lung cancer, and risk ratios of about 2 to 3 have been reported. Three lung cancers and two mesotheliomas occurred in 20 individuals after one year of high exposure to crocidolite; at least 17 of the cases had asbestos induced lung changes on X-ray films.

Evidence for carcinogenicity to animals (*sufficient*) Asbestos has been tested for carcinogenicity by inhalation in rats, by intrapleural administration in rats and hamster, by intraperitoneal injection in mice, rats and hamsters and by oral administration in rats and hamsters. Chrysotile, crocidolite, amosite, anthophyllite and tremolite produced mesotheliomas and lung carcinomas in rats after inhalation exposure and mesotheliomas following intrapleural administration. Chrysotile, crocidolite, amosite and anthophyllite induced mesotheliomas in hamsters following intrapleural administration. Intraperitoneal administration of chrysotile, crocidolite and amosite induced peritoneal tumours, including mesotheliomas, in mice and rats. Given by the same route, crocidolite produced abdominal tumours in hamsters, and tremolite and actinolite produced abdominal tumours in rats. A statistically significant increase in the incidence of malignant tumours was observed in rats given filter material containing chrysotile orally. In more recent studies, tumour incidence was not increased by oral administration of amosite or tremolite in rats, of amosite in hamsters or of chrysotile in hamsters. In two studies in rats, oral administration of chrysotile produced a low incidence of benign adenomatous polyps of the large intestine in males (9/250 versus 3/524 pooled controls) and of mesenteric haemangiomas (4/22 versus 0/47 controls). Synergistic effects were observed following intratracheal administration of chrysotile and benzo[a]pyrene to rats and hamster and of intratracheal administration of chrysotile and subcutaneous or oral

administration of *N*-nitrosodiethylamine to hamsters.

Other relevant data: Insulation workers exposed to asbestos 'displayed a marginal increase' in the incidence of sister chromatid exchange in lymphocytes in one study. Chrysotile did not induce micronuclei in bone marrow cells of mice or chromosomal aberrations in bone-marrow cells of rhesus monkeys treated *in vivo*. In cultured human cells, conflicting results were reported for the induction of chromosomal aberrations and negative results for the induction of sister chromatid exchanges by chrysotile and crocidolite; amosite and crocidolite did not induce DNA strand breaks, and crocidolite was not mutagenic. Amosite, anthophyllite, chrysotiel and crocidolite induced transformation of Syrian hamster embryo cells, chrysotile and crocidolite transformed BALB/c3T3 mouse cells, and chrysotile transformed rat mesothelial cells. Neither amosite nor crocidolite transformed CH3 10T1/2 cells. In cultured rodent cells, amosite, anthophyllite, chrysotile and crocidolite induced sister chromatid exchanges; chrysotile and crocidolite induced aneuploidy and micronuclei. Chrysotile did not induce unscheduled DNA synthesis in rat hepatocytes. Amosite, chrysotile and crocidolite were inactive or weakly active in inducing mutation in rodent cells *in vitro*; none were mutagenic to bacteria.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: A reduction of exposure to asbestos for workers.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 09/06/1986

SWITZERLAND

Common Name(s): Amosite asbestos	CAS number(s): 12172-73-5
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Chemical Name: Asbestos, grunerite

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Industrial

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses are prohibited, except as stated in the exemptions following.

Use or uses that remain allowed: If the intended use is subject to the provisions and exemptions of Annex 3.3 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances.

Exemptions:

1. On reasoned request, the Federal Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscapes may permit a manufacturer or trader to continue to supply certain products or articles or to import them as commercial goods after the dates laid down in Annex 3.3, Number 31 if:

1. according to the state of the art, there is no replacement substance for the asbestos and provided that no more than the minimum amount of asbestos for the desired purpose is employed, or
- b. due to particular design conditions, only spare parts containing asbestos can be used.

Labeling:

Manufacturers may only supply packing drums and packaging for asbestos, product or articles containing asbestos, and unpackaged products containing asbestos if they carry a label giving the information laid out in Annex 3.3, Number 33 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances.

All other provisions stated in Annex 3.3 apply equally.

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Asbestos shall no longer be used, except to manufacture products or articles which may be supplied or imported as commercial goods in accordance with Annex 3.3 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances (SR 814.013)

The specified conditions are:

If the intended use is subject to the provisions and exemptions of Annex 3.3 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances.

Exemptions:

1. On reasoned request, the Federal Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscapes may permit a manufacturer or trader to continue to supply certain products or articles or to import them as commercial goods

after the dates laid down in Annex 3.3, Number 31 if:

1. according to the state of the art, there is no replacement substance for the asbestos and provided that no more than the minimum amount of asbestos for the desired purpose is employed, or
- b. due to particular design conditions, only spare parts containing asbestos can be used.

Labeling:

Manufacturers may only supply packing drums and packaging for asbestos, product or articles containing asbestos, and unpackaged products containing asbestos if they carry a label giving the information laid out in Annex 3.3, Number 33 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances.

All other provisions stated in Annex 3.3 apply equally.

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to:

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Actinolite is an amphibole form of asbestos. Fibrosis in many animal species, and bronchial carcinomas and pleural mesotheliomas in the rat, have been observed following inhalation of both chrysotile and amphibole asbestos. In these studies, there were no consistent increases in tumour incidence at other sites, and there is no convincing evidence that ingested asbestos is carcinogenic in animals. Data from the inhalation studies have shown that shorter asbestos fibres are less fibrogenic and carcinogenic. The length, diameter and chemical composition of fibres are important determinants of their deposition, clearance and translocation within the body. Available data also indicate that the potential of fibres to induce mesotheliomas following intrapleural or intraperitoneal injection in animal species is mainly a function of fibre length and diameter; in general, fibres with maximum carcinogenic potency have been reported to be longer than 8 µm and less than 1.5 µm in diameter.

Effects on man: There is general consensus amongst the scientific community that all types of asbestos fibres are carcinogenic and can cause asbestosis, lung cancer and mesothelioma when inhaled. The evidence for carcinogenicity to humans is sufficient (Group 1). Numerous reports from several countries have described cases or series of pleural and peritoneal mesotheliomas in relation to occupational exposure to various types and mixtures of asbestos (including talc containing asbestos) although occupational exposures have not been identified in all cases. Mesotheliomas of the tunica vaginalis testis and of the pericardium have been reported in persons occupationally exposed to asbestos.

Epidemiological studies, mainly on occupational groups, have established that all types of asbestos fibres are associated with diffuse pulmonary fibrosis (asbestosis), bronchial carcinoma and primary malignant tumours of the pleura and peritoneum (mesothelioma). That asbestos causes cancers at other sites is less well established. Cancers other than of the lung or mesothelioma have been considered in many studies. Some indicated an approximately two-fold risk with regard to gastrointestinal cancer in connection with shipyard work, and some increased risk was also seen in association with exposure to both chrysotile and crocidolite, to crocidolite or to chrysotile. Cancer of the colon and rectum was associated with asbestos exposure during chrysotile production, with an approximately two-fold risk; a similar excess was found for unspecified asbestos exposure. Some excess of ovary cancer has been reported in two studies but not in another; exposure to crocidolite was probably more predominant in the studies that showed excesses. Bile-duct cancer appeared in excess in one study based on record-linking, and large-cell lymphomas of the gastrointestinal tract and oral cavity appeared to be strongly related to asbestos exposure in one small study covering 28 cases and 28 controls, giving a risk ratio of 8; however ten cases and one control also had a history of malaria. An excess of lymphopoietic and haematopoietic malignancies has been reported in plumbers, pipe-fitters, sheet-metal workers and others with asbestos exposure.

Generally cases of malignant mesothelioma are rapidly fatal. The observed incidence of these tumours, which was low until about 30 years ago has been increasing rapidly in males in industrial countries. The long latency required for mesothelioma to develop after asbestos exposure has been documented in a number of publications. An increasing proportion of cases has been seen with increasing duration of exposure. As asbestos-related mesothelioma became more widely accepted and known to pathologists in western countries, reports of mesothelioma increased. The incidence of mesothelioma prior to, eg 1960, is not known. Mesotheliomas have seldom followed exposure to chrysotile asbestos only. Most, but not all, cases of mesothelioma have a history of occupational exposure to amphibole asbestos, principally crocidolite either alone or in amphibole-chrysotile mixtures. Mesotheliomas related to shipyard work and other exposures, including household contact with

asbestos workers, have also been subject to epidemiological studies, resulting in risk ratios of about 3 to 15 in comparison with background rates not clearly referable to asbestos exposure. Exposure to crocidolite has been studied with regard to risk of lung cancer, and risk ratios of about 2 to 3 have been reported. Three lung cancers and two mesotheliomas occurred in 20 individuals after one year of high exposure to crocidolite; at least 17 of the cases had asbestos induced lung changes on X-ray films.

Evidence for carcinogenicity to animals (*sufficient*) Asbestos has been tested for carcinogenicity by inhalation in rats, by intrapleural administration in rats and hamster, by intraperitoneal injection in mice, rats and hamsters and by oral administration in rats and hamsters. Chrysotile, crocidolite, amosite, anthophyllite and tremolite produced mesotheliomas and lung carcinomas in rats after inhalation exposure and mesotheliomas following intrapleural administration. Chrysotile, crocidolite, amosite and anthophyllite induced mesotheliomas in hamsters following intrapleural administration. Intraperitoneal administration of chrysotile, crocidolite and amosite induced peritoneal tumours, including mesotheliomas, in mice and rats. Given by the same route, crocidolite produced abdominal tumours in hamsters, and tremolite and actinolite produced abdominal tumours in rats. A statistically significant increase in the incidence of malignant tumours was observed in rats given filter material containing chrysotile orally. In more recent studies, tumour incidence was not increased by oral administration of amosite or tremolite in rats, of amosite in hamsters or of chrysotile in hamsters. In two studies in rats, oral administration of chrysotile produced a low incidence of benign adenomatous polyps of the large intestine in males (9/250 versus 3/524 pooled controls) and of mesenteric haemangiomas (4/22 versus 0/47 controls). Synergistic effects were observed following intratracheal administration of chrysotile and benzo[a]pyrene to rats and hamster and of intratracheal administration of chrysotile and subcutaneous or oral administration of *N*-nitrosodiethylamine to hamsters.

Other relevant data: Insulation workers exposed to asbestos 'displayed a marginal increase' in the incidence of sister chromatid exchange in lymphocytes in one study. Chrysotile did not induce micronuclei in bone marrow cells of mice or chromosomal aberrations in bone-marrow cells of rhesus monkeys treated *in vivo*. In cultured human cells, conflicting results were reported for the induction of chromosomal aberrations and negative results for the induction of sister chromatid exchanges by chrysotile and crocidolite; amosite and crocidolite did not induce DNA strand breaks, and crocidolite was not mutagenic. Amosite, anthophyllite, chrysotile and crocidolite induced transformation of Syrian hamster embryo cells, chrysotile and crocidolite transformed BALB/c3T3 mouse cells, and chrysotile transformed rat mesothelial cells. Neither amosite nor crocidolite transformed CH3 10T1/2 cells. In cultured rodent cells, amosite, anthophyllite, chrysotile and crocidolite induced sister chromatid exchanges; chrysotile and crocidolite induced aneuploidy and micronuclei. Chrysotile did not induce unscheduled DNA synthesis in rat hepatocytes. Amosite, chrysotile and crocidolite were inactive or weakly active in inducing mutation in rodent cells *in vitro*; none were mutagenic to bacteria.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: A reduction of exposure to asbestos for workers.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 09/06/1986

SWITZERLAND

Common Name(s): Anthophyllite	CAS number(s): 17068-78-9, 77536-67-5
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Chemical Name: Anthophyllite

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Industrial

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses are prohibited, except as stated in the exemptions following.

Use or uses that remain allowed: If the intended use is subject to the provisions and exemptions of Annex 3.3 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances.

Exemptions:

1. On reasoned request, the Federal Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscapes may permit a

manufacturer or trader to continue to supply certain products or articles or to import them as commercial goods after the dates laid down in Annex 3.3, Number 31 if:

1. according to the state of the art, there is no replacement substance for the asbestos and provided that no more than the minimum amount of asbestos for the desired purpose is employed, or
- b. due to particular design conditions, only spare parts containing asbestos can be used.

Labeling:

Manufacturers may only supply packing drums and packaging for asbestos, product or articles containing asbestos, and unpackaged products containing asbestos if they carry a label giving the information laid out in Annex 3.3, Number 33 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances.

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Asbestos shall no longer be used, except to manufacture products or articles which may be supplied or imported as commercial goods in accordance with Annex 3.3 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances (SR 814.013)

The specified conditions are:

If the intended use is subject to the provisions and exemptions of Annex 3.3 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances.

Exemptions:

1. On reasoned request, the Federal Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscapes may permit a manufacturer or trader to continue to supply certain products or articles or to import them as commercial goods after the dates laid down in Annex 3.3, Number 31 if:

1. according to the state of the art, there is no replacement substance for the asbestos and provided that no more than the minimum amount of asbestos for the desired purpose is employed, or
- b. due to particular design conditions, only spare parts containing asbestos can be used.

Labeling:

Manufacturers may only supply packing drums and packaging for asbestos, product or articles containing asbestos, and unpackaged products containing asbestos if they carry a label giving the information laid out in Annex 3.3, Number 33 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances.

All other provisions stated in Annex 3.3 apply equally.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Actinolite is an amphibole form of asbestos. Fibrosis in many animal species, and bronchial carcinomas and pleural mesotheliomas in the rat, have been observed following inhalation of both chrysotile and amphibole asbestos. In these studies, there were no consistent increases in tumour incidence at other sites, and there is no convincing evidence that ingested asbestos is carcinogenic in animals. Data from the inhalation studies have shown that shorter asbestos fibres are less fibrogenic and carcinogenic. The length, diameter and chemical composition of fibres are important determinants of their deposition, clearance and translocation within the body. Available data also indicate that the potential of fibres to induce mesotheliomas following intrapleural or intraperitoneal injection in animal species is mainly a function of fibre length and diameter; in general, fibres with maximum carcinogenic potency have been reported to be longer than 8 µm and less than 1.5 µm in diameter.

Effects on man: There is general consensus amongst the scientific community that all types of asbestos fibres are carcinogenic and can cause asbestosis, lung cancer and mesothelioma when inhaled. The evidence for carcinogenicity to humans is sufficient (Group 1). Numerous reports from several countries have described cases or series of pleural and peritoneal mesotheliomas in relation to occupational exposure to various types and mixtures of asbestos (including talc containing asbestos) although occupational exposures have not been identified in all cases. Mesotheliomas of the tunica vaginalis testis and of the pericardium have been reported in persons occupationally exposed to asbestos.

Epidemiological studies, mainly on occupational groups, have established that all types of asbestos fibres are associated with diffuse pulmonary fibrosis (asbestosis), bronchial carcinoma and primary malignant tumours of the pleura and peritoneum (mesothelioma). That asbestos causes cancers at other sites is less well established. Cancers other than of the lung or mesothelioma have been considered in many studies. Some indicated an

approximately two-fold risk with regard to gastrointestinal cancer in connection with shipyard work, and some increased risk was also seen in association with exposure to both chrysotile and crocidolite, to crocidolite or to chrysotile. Cancer of the colon and rectum was associated with asbestos exposure during chrysotile production, with an approximately two-fold risk; a similar excess was found for unspecified asbestos exposure. Some excess of ovary cancer has been reported in two studies but not in another; exposure to crocidolite was probably more predominant in the studies that showed excesses. Bile-duct cancer appeared in excess in one study based on record-linking, and large-cell lymphomas of the gastrointestinal tract and oral cavity appeared to be strongly related to asbestos exposure in one small study covering 28 cases and 28 controls, giving a risk ratio of 8; however ten cases and one control also had a history of malaria. An excess of lymphopoeitic and haematopoeitic malignancies has been reported in plumbers, pipe-fitters, sheet-metal workers and others with asbestos exposure.

Generally cases of malignant mesothelioma are rapidly fatal. The observed incidence of these tumours, which was low until about 30 years ago has been increasing rapidly in males in industrial countries. The long latency required for mesothelioma to develop after asbestos exposure has been documented in a number of publications. An increasing proportion of cases has been seen with increasing duration of exposure. As asbestos-related mesothelioma became more widely accepted and known to pathologists in western countries, reports of mesothelioma increased. The incidence of mesothelioma prior to, eg 1960, is not known. Mesotheliomas have seldom followed exposure to chrysotile asbestos only. Most, but not all, cases of mesothelioma have a history of occupational exposure to amphibole asbestos, principally crocidolite either alone or in amphibole-chrysotile mixtures. Mesotheliomas related to shipyard work and other exposures, including household contact with asbestos workers, have also been subject to epidemiological studies, resulting in risk ratios of about 3 to 15 in comparison with background rates not clearly referable to asbestos exposure. Exposure to crocidolite has been studied with regard to risk of lung cancer, and risk ratios of about 2 to 3 have been reported. Three lung cancers and two mesotheliomas occurred in 20 individuals after one year of high exposure to crocidolite; at least 17 of the cases had asbestos induced lung changes on X-ray films.

Evidence for carcinogenicity to animals (*sufficient*) Asbestos has been tested for carcinogenicity by inhalation in rats, by intrapleural administration in rats and hamster, by intraperitoneal injection in mice, rats and hamsters and by oral administration in rats and hamsters. Chrysotile, crocidolite, amosite, anthophyllite and tremolite produced mesotheliomas and lung carcinomas in rats after inhalation exposure and mesotheliomas following intrapleural administration. Chrysotile, crocidolite, amosite and anthophyllite induced mesotheliomas in hamsters following intrapleural administration. Intraperitoneal administration of chrysotile, crocidolite and amosite induced peritoneal tumours, including mesotheliomas, in mice and rats. Given by the same route, crocidolite produced abdominal tumours in hamsters, and tremolite and actinolite produced abdominal tumours in rats. A statistically significant increase in the incidence of malignant tumours was observed in rats given filter material containing chrysotile orally. In more recent studies, tumour incidence was not increased by oral administration of amosite or tremolite in rats, of amosite in hamsters or of chrysotile in hamsters. In two studies in rats, oral administration of chrysotile produced a low incidence of benign adenomatous polyps of the large intestine in males (9/250 versus 3/524 pooled controls) and of mesenteric haemangiomas (4/22 versus 0/47 controls). Synergistic effects were observed following intratracheal administration of chrysotile and benzo[a]pyrene to rats and hamster and of intratracheal administration of chrysotile and subcutaneous or oral administration of *N*-nitrosodiethylamine to hamsters.

Other relevant data: Insulation workers exposed to asbestos 'displayed a marginal increase' in the incidence of sister chromatid exchange in lymphocytes in one study. Chrysotile did not induce micronuclei in bone marrow cells of mice or chromosomal aberrations in bone-marrow cells of rhesus monkeys treated *in vivo*. In cultured human cells, conflicting results were reported for the induction of chromosomal aberrations and negative results for the induction of sister chromatid exchanges by chrysotile and crocidolite; amosite and crocidolite did not induce DNA strand breaks, and crocidolite was not mutagenic. Amosite, anthophyllite, chrysotile and crocidolite induced transformation of Syrian hamster embryo cells, chrysotile and crocidolite transformed BALB/c3T3 mouse cells, and chrysotile transformed rat mesothelial cells. Neither amosite nor crocidolite transformed CH3 10T1/2 cells. In cultured rodent cells, amosite, anthophyllite, chrysotile and crocidolite induced sister chromatid exchanges; chrysotile and crocidolite induced aneuploidy and micronuclei. Chrysotile did not induce unscheduled DNA synthesis in rat hepatocytes. Amosite, chrysotile and crocidolite were inactive

or weakly active in inducing mutation in rodent cells *in vitro*; none were mutagenic to bacteria.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: A reduction of exposure to asbestos for workers.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 09/06/1986

SWITZERLAND

Common Name(s): Carbon tetrachloride	CAS number(s): 56-23-5
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Chemical Name: Tetrachloromethane

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

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

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Industrial

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: Ozone depleting substances shall not be used.

The following is prohibited:

- a. the manufacture of ozone depleting substances; this prohibition shall not apply to the manufacture of ozone depleting substances by means of recycling used ozone depleting substances, if ozone depleting substances are not chemically changed by this process;
- b. the import and export of ozone depleting substances; this prohibition shall not apply to imports from States and exports to States which adhere to the provisions of the Montreal Protocol of 16 September 1987 (SR 814.021) to phase out Ozone Depleting Substances (hereinafter Protocol), approved by Switzerland.
- c. the import of products and articles containing ozone depleting substances; except for products and articles, which may be imported in accordance with the provisions of Annexes 4.9, 4.11, 4.14, 4.15 and 4.16;
- d. the import of products and articles containing ozone depleting substances or manufactured using ozone depleting substances and listed in an appendix to the Protocol; subject to letter c this prohibition shall not apply to imports from States which adhere to the provisions of the Protocol approved by Switzerland.

Use or uses that remain allowed: Exemptions exist for the following purposes:

- a. to manufacture products or articles which may be supplied or imported in accordance with the provisions of Number 22 and Annexes 4.9, 4.11, 4.14, 4.15 and 4.16;
- b. for use as intermediate products for further chemical conversion;
- c. for research purposes;
- d. pest control with a permit under Article 35 of the Ordinance on Toxic Substances of 19 September 1983 (SR 813.01)

The Federal Agency may authorise limited exemptions for other uses, provided that:

- a. according to the state of the art, no replacement is available for ozone depleting substances or for the products and articles manufactured using ozone depleting substances, and
- b. no more than the minimum amount of ozone depleting substances necessary for the desired purpose is used

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Carbon tetrachloride is listed as an ozone depleting substance in Annex 3.4, Number 1 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances.

The use, production, import and export of ozone depleting substances (as well as simple mixtures and products containing ozone depleting substances if they are in containers used solely to transport or store these substances) is prohibited.

Exception: recycled ozone depleting substances which are not chemically changed by the process

Exception: manufacture of products or articles which may be supplied or imported in accordance with the provisions of Annexes 4.9 (compressed gas cylinders), 4.11 (plastics), 4.14 (solvents, 4.15 (refrigerants), and 4.16 (extinguishing agents). This applies only to imports/exports from/to States which adhere to the provisions of the Montreal Protocol of 16 September 1987, and its amendments of 29 June 1990, 25 November 1992, 17 September 1997 and 3 December 1999.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Mouse LD50(IP) 3350- 4676 mg/kg body weight.

Rat LD50 (oral) 10054 mg/kg body weight

Rat LD50 (IP) 3029 - 6603 mg/kg bodyweight

Rat 100% death rate after inhalation of 121600 mg/m³ for 2.2 h or 46700 mg/m³ for 8 h

Guinea pig and rabbit LD50 (dermal) >15 g/kg body weight

Carbon tetrachloride accumulates in fat, bone marrow, white matter of brain, spinal cord and nerves, liver, kidney, salivary glands, and gastrointestinal mucosa (mouse, inhalation); in liver, kidney, brain, muscle and blood (rat, oral); in brain, heart, liver and blood (Beagle dogs, inhalation).

Carbon tetrachloride is metabolized by CYP2E1 and CYP2B1/2B2 to a trichloromethyl radical, which may undergo reductive or oxidative biotransformation. The trichloromethyl radical may react with molecular oxygen, resulting in the formation of trichloromethylperoxyl radicals. This radical may react with lipids, causing lipid peroxidation along with the production of 4-hydroxyalkenals. It is also presumed that the trichloromethylperoxyl radical will react further to produce phosgene, which may further react with tissue macromolecules or with water, finally producing hydrochloric acid and carbon dioxide.

Major effects in mice resulting from carbon tetrachloride exposure by acute oral exposure are changes in liver enzyme levels and other liver effects such as decreases in protein, glucose, phospholipids, DNA, RNA concentrations, increases in triglycerides, glycogen and free and esterified cholesterol concentrations.

Centrilobular necrosis was seen in the low-dose (32 mg/kg body weight, 13-327 h) and mild midzonal necrosis in the mid-(797 mg/kg bodyweight) and high-dose (2391 mg/kg bodyweight) group. Rats showed dose-related increases in liver and serum alanine transferase (ALAT), liver tyrosine transaminase and alkaline phosphatase activities after a single oral dose of 797-3188 mg/kg body weight. Centrilobular hepatocellular necrosis was observed in 2/4 monkeys 24 h after oral administration of a single dose of carbon tetrachloride.

Exposure by inhalation produced Clara cell lesions in mice (0.46 or 0.92 mmol/litre air for 1 h, 1.84 mmol/litre air for 12 min, and 3.68 mmol/litre air for 2 min) Rats showed increases in aspartate aminotransferase (ASAT), ALAT, sorbitol dehydrogenase (SDH) and glutamate dehydrogenase activities in the serum 24 h post-inhalation exposure at >3404 mg/m³ air for 4 h.

Long-term exposure (1.3 ml/kg bodyweight of 40% CCl₄, SC) resulted in severe cirrhosis in Sprague-Dawley rats (they did not develop carcinomas) and hepatocellular carcinoma and hyperplastic nodules in 8/13 Osborne-Mendel rats and in 12/15 Japanese rats. BDF1 mice which were exposed up to 801-25 mg/m³ CCL₄ (2 years, whole body) showed a significant decrease in survival, changes in haematology, blood biochemistry and urinalysis, changes in liver, kidney and spleen at >160.25 mg/m³ CCL₄.

Carbon tetrachloride can be considered a reproductive toxicant; it is however not embryotoxic or teratogenic. Findings from mutagenicity studies are equivocal; positive findings such as strand-breakage and aneuploidy may be the consequence of nuclear protein or DNA damage induced secondarily to CCL₄ toxicity.

Carbon tetrachloride was shown to be immunotoxic in B6C3F1 female mice, resulting in a suppression of both humoral and cell-mediated immune functions. The T-cell dependent antibody formation against sheep red blood cell was shown to be a very sensitive parameter. CCl₄ was toxic at all doses (25-5000 mg/kg bodyweight) tested, independent of the route (ip or oral). Rats showed no immunotoxic effects up to concentrations of 40 mg/kg bodyweight. T-cell dependent immune processes seem to be more sensitive than B-cells.

Controlled studies in humans showed no adverse effects of carbon tetrachloride. Cases of poisonings have resulted from accidental exposure, mainly of CCL₄ vapours, or suicidal ingestion. In humans it seems to be toxic to liver and kidney. Concentration of 64.1 - 512.8 mg/m³ for 3-4 hours have no adverse effects, at higher concentrations nausea, headache, vomiting, rapid pulse, rapid respiration, sleepiness, dizziness, unconsciousness and immediate death occur. The lethal oral dose (1.5 to 355 ml CCL₄) varies widely due to individual differences, actual doses are, however, often difficult to ascertain. Non-cancer epidemiology shows significant effects (ALAT; ASAT; alkaline phosphatase, gamma-GT, glutamate dehydrogenase and others) in workers exposed to air CCl₄ concentrations of ≥6.4 mg/m³. Cancer epidemiology has not established an association between CCl₄ exposure and increased risk of mortality, neoplasia or liver disease.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction in carbon tetrachloride emission, together with the reduction in emissions of other ozone depleting substances, is expected to reduce the risk of increase of UV radiation due to depletion of stratospheric ozone ("ozone hole").

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Carbon tetrachloride of low to moderately toxic to bacteria (however: methanogenic bacteria IC50 6.4 mg/l), protozoa and algae.

Aquatic invertebrates: *Daphnia magna* acute LC50 (24/48 h, static) 28 - >770 mg/l, no effect on the development of sea urchins.

Aquatic vertebrates: Golden Orfe (*Leuciscus idus melanotus*) LC50 (48h) 13 to 472 mg/l; Dab (*Limanda limanda*) LC50 50 mg/l

Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) no effects at 1-80 mg/l for up to 336 h under semi-static renewal

Common bullfrog (*Rana catesbiana*) LC50 0.92 mg/l

CCl4 seems to be more toxic to embryo-larval stages of fish and amphibians than adults. *O. mykiss* LC50 (27d) 1.97 mg/l; most sensitive species *R. catesbiana* 1% incidence of teratic larvae at 60 µg/l, 17% at 7.8 mg/l

Earthworms (*Eisenia foetida*) LC50 160 µg/cm² on filter paper in glass vials.

Ozone depletion

Carbon tetrachloride is subject to the UN Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and is listed in Annex B Group II. This means that by January 1, 1996, Switzerland will have reduced its carbon tetrachloride production and consumption by 100% (with possible essential use exemptions). Global atmospheric emissions of carbon tetrachloride in 1996 were estimated as 41000 tonnes, of which some 26 000 tonnes originate from carbon tetrachloride production in Article 5(1) Parties (developing countries) and Countries with Economies in Transition. Emissions of carbon tetrachloride can be technically and economically reduced from both feed stock and process agent uses, although in some cases, alternatives to carbon tetrachloride use may not be available. Emissions from carbon tetrachloride used as a final product are estimated to be in the range of 11500 to 12400 metric tones. Doubts exist, however, as to the validity of the reported data. But it seems that industrialized countries have phased out production and consumption of carbon tetrachloride. In Article 5(1) countries and Countries with Economies in Transition there is significant trade, eg India imports 17000 to 20000 metric tonnes/year. The global lifetime of carbon tetrachloride is currently estimated to be 23 to 42 years. Global surface mixing ratios (tropospheric concentrations) have decreased since about 1990; mixing ratios in 2000 were between 95-100 ppt.

Health effects potential health effects of ozone depletion are the result of elevated levels of ambient UV-B radiation. UV-B radiation is a risk factor for certain types of cataract, squamous cell carcinoma, it contributes to the formation of basal cell carcinoma and cutaneous melanoma and possibly to immune suppression. Since the risk of increased UV-B radiation is largely dependent on human behaviour, it is difficult to quantify. Further complications stem from the emerging possibilities regarding interactions between ozone depletion and global climate change. A study in punta Arenas, chile, showed a relationship between episodes of ozone depletion, increased terrestrial UV-B radiation and sunburn during the spring months. The Antarctic "ozone hole" passes over Punta Arenas each spring and a rise in the number of sunburn cases after sudden ozone depletion, coinciding with Sunday outdoor recreational activities could be documented. In the skin UV-B radiation causes specific DNA damage, leads to the generation of reactive oxygen species, point mutations, DNA deletions and micronuclei. Basal cell carcinomas, squamous cell carcinoma, and cutaneous melanoma are all related to UV exposure. Concerning cutaneous melanoma, exposure in childhood seems to be a far higher risk factor than chronic exposure in adulthood. Solar UV radiation also seems to be a risk factor in the development on non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma and chronic lymphocytic leukaemia.

Environmental effects

Environmental damage to terrestrial or aquatic ecosystems due to increased UV-B radiation is difficult to observe or to quantify. With respect to terrestrial ecosystems, meta-analysis of >60 studies showed enhancement in some plant characteristics (plant height, leaf area, and shoot mass) while most studies reported decreases in these characteristics. There are also reports of studies where solar UV-B promoted plant growth. A potentially important phenomena is that small effects of UV-B radiation might accumulate to produce larger

effects in subsequent years in perennial plants. This is, however, being discussed controversially since cumulative effects, eg in subarctic heath perennials, were apparent from some traits of some species but not for others. Furthermore cumulative effects disappeared over a longer period of time. High UV-B may also affect genetic stability of plants causing long-term heritable effects, with a high frequency of deleterious mutations, such as the activation of "mutator transposons" in maize. With respect to insect herbivory, enhanced UV-B radiation seems to lead to reduced herbivory and/or insect growth, mostly mediated through the host plant. Concerning aquatic ecosystems there is general consensus that solar UV negatively affects aquatic organisms. Reductions in productivity, impaired reproduction and development, and increased mutation rate have been shown for phytoplankton, macroalgae, fish eggs and larvae, zooplankton and primary and secondary consumers exposed to UV radiation. Decreases in biomass productivity due to enhanced UV-B radiation are relayed through all levels of the food web; quantitation of such effects is, however, difficult to perform. Species interactions and ecosystem dynamics are difficult to evaluate, model and predict. Feedback mechanisms between aquatic ecosystems, physical factors and atmospheric and oceanic circulation have significant impact on primary productivity and ecosystem integrity, but are not well understood and difficult to predict. Bacterioplankton does not seem to be very sensitive to enhanced UV-B radiation and cyanobacteria have been shown to be able to protect themselves with mycosporine-like amino acids, scytonemin, carotenoids, superoxide dismutase, and migration to habitats with reduced radiation. Phytoplankton communities have been shown to be quite sensitive to solar ambient UV. UV impairs photosynthesis, nitrogen metabolism, bleaches photosynthetic pigments and induces DNA damage. There are, however, efficient repair and protection mechanisms in phytoplankton, including the xanthophylls cycle in photosynthesis, screening pigment production, synthesis of antioxidants and DNA repair. Studies in Patagonia, Argentina, which is occasionally under the influence of the Arctic "ozone hole" showed that photosynthetic inhibition in phytoplankton varies considerably between different environments and depends on the optical depth of the water column. Macroalgae and seagrass are important biomass producers, are exploited commercially and form habitats for larval stages of fish, shrimp and other crustaceans. Both long- and short-term exposure to solar radiation inhibits growth in adult stages of several species of macroalgae. Susceptibility to UV is, however, highly variable among species which result in a specific depth distribution. UV exposure is considered to be a major stress factor for zooplankton, resulting in vertical migration into lower and darker water layers as well as the production of UV-protective pigments such as melanin and carotenoids and mycosporine-like amino acids. Both the Arctic and Antarctic ecosystems may be affected by increased ambient UV-B radiation. The effects of increased UV-B radiation may, however, be masked by other climatic effects. It has for example been shown that large spatial and temporal interannual variability in cloud cover may augment or reduce increases in UV-B radiation. Arctic marine phytoplankton may be more sensitive to increased UV radiation than its Antarctic counterpart. In both ecosystems, however, a shift has been observed in species composition to diatom-dominated assemblages, which are capable of synthesizing UV screening compounds. Furthermore, results indicate that currently measured UV levels do not affect high Arctic macroalgal communities

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The reduction in carbon tetrachloride emission, together with the reduction in emissions of other ozone depleting substances, is expected to reduce the risk of increase of UV radiation due to depletion of stratospheric ozone ("ozone hole").

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 14/08/1991

SWITZERLAND

Common Name(s): Chrysotile (white asbestos)	CAS number(s): 12001-29-5
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Chemical Name: Chrysotile ($Mg_3H_2(SiO_4)_2.H_2O$)

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Industrial

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses are prohibited, except as stated in the exemptions following.

Use or uses that remain allowed: If the intended use is subject to the provisions and exemptions of Annex 3.3 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances.

Exemptions:

1. On reasoned request, the Federal Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscapes may permit a manufacturer or trader to continue to supply certain products or articles or to import them as commercial goods after the dates laid down in Annex 3.3, Number 31 if:

1. according to the state of the art, there is no replacement substance for the asbestos and provided that no more than the minimum amount of asbestos for the desired purpose is employed, or
- b. due to particular design conditions, only spare parts containing asbestos can be used.

Labeling:

Manufacturers may only supply packing drums and packaging for asbestos, product or articles containing asbestos, and unpackaged products containing asbestos if they carry a label giving the information laid out in Annex 3.3, Number 33 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances.

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Asbestos shall no longer be used, except to manufacture products or articles which may be supplied or imported as commercial goods in accordance with Annex 3.3 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances (SR 814.013)

The specified conditions are:

If the intended use is subject to the provisions and exemptions of Annex 3.3 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances.

Exemptions:

1. On reasoned request, the Federal Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscapes may permit a manufacturer or trader to continue to supply certain products or articles or to import them as commercial goods after the dates laid down in Annex 3.3, Number 31 if:

1. according to the state of the art, there is no replacement substance for the asbestos and provided that no more than the minimum amount of asbestos for the desired purpose is employed, or
- b. due to particular design conditions, only spare parts containing asbestos can be used.

Labeling:

Manufacturers may only supply packing drums and packaging for asbestos, product or articles containing asbestos, and unpackaged products containing asbestos if they carry a label giving the information laid out in Annex 3.3, Number 33 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances.

All other provisions stated in Annex 3.3 apply equally.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Chrysotile is an amphibole form of asbestos

There is general consensus amongst the scientific community that all types of asbestos fibres are carcinogenic and can cause asbestosis lung cancer and mesothelioma when inhaled.

Chrysotile is classified as a known human carcinogen. Exposure poses increased risks for asbestosis lung cancer and mesothelioma in a dose-dependent manner. It has been shown that smoking and asbestos act in a synergistic manner, increasing the overall risk of lung cancer.

In 1998, the EC Scientific Committee on Toxicity, Ecotoxicity and the Environment (CSTEE) concluded that chrysotile is a proven carcinogen and there is not sufficient evidence that it acts through a non-genotoxic mechanism.

The deposition of inhaled chrysotile asbestos is dependent upon the aerodynamic diameter, the length and the morphology of the fibre. Most airborne chrysotile fibres are considered respirable, because their fibre diameters are less than 3µm, equal to an aerodynamic diameter of about 10 µm. In laboratory rats, chrysotile fibres are deposited primarily at alveolar duct bifurcations. In the nasopharyngeal and tracheobronchial regions, chrysotile fibres are cleared via mucociliary clearance. At the alveolar duct bifurcations the fibres are taken up by epithelial cells. Fibre length is an important determinant of alveolar clearance of chrysotile fibres. There is extensive evidence from animal studies that short fibres (less than 5 µm long) are cleared more rapidly than long fibres (longer than 5 µm). The mechanisms of the relatively more rapid clearance of chrysotile fibres compared to those of amphiboles are not completely known. It has been hypothesized that short chrysotile fibres are cleared through phagocytosis by alveolar macrophages, while long chrysotile fibres are cleared mainly by breakage and/or dissolution. To what extent chrysotile fibres are translocated to the interstitium, pleural tissue

and other extrathoracic tissues is not fully understood. Analyses of human lungs of workers exposed to chrysotile asbestos indicate much greater retention of tremolite, an amphibole asbestos commonly associated with commercial chrysotile in small proportions, than of chrysotile. The more rapid removal of chrysotile fibres from the human lung is further supported by findings from animal studies showing that chrysotile is more rapidly cleared from the lung than are amphiboles including crocidolite and amosite.

Epidemiological studies, mainly on occupational groups, have established that all types of asbestos fibres are associated with diffuse pulmonary fibrosis (asbestosis), bronchial carcinoma and primary malignant tumours of the pleura and peritoneum (mesothelioma). Commercial grades of chrysotile have been associated with an increased risk of pneumoconiosis, lung cancer and mesothelioma in numerous epidemiological studies of exposed workers. That asbestos causes cancers at other sites is less well established. Cancers other than of the lung or mesothelioma have been considered in many studies. Some indicated an approximately two-fold risk with regard to gastrointestinal cancer in connection with shipyard work, and some increased risk was also seen in association with exposure to both chrysotile and crocidolite, to crocidolite or to chrysotile. Cancer of the colon and rectum was associated with asbestos exposure during chrysotile production, with an approximately two-fold risk; a similar excess was found for unspecified asbestos exposure.

Generally cases of malignant mesothelioma are rapidly fatal. The observed incidence of these tumours, which was low until about 30 years ago has been increasing rapidly in males in industrial countries. The long latency required for mesothelioma to develop after asbestos exposure has been documented in a number of publications. An increasing proportion of cases has been seen with increasing duration of exposure. As asbestos-related mesothelioma became more widely accepted and known to pathologists in western countries, reports of mesothelioma increased. The incidence of mesothelioma prior to, eg 1960, is not known. Mesotheliomas have seldom followed exposure to chrysotile asbestos only. Most, but not all, cases of mesothelioma have a history of occupational exposure to amphibole asbestos, principally crocidolite either alone or in amphibole-chrysotile mixtures. Mesotheliomas related to shipyard work and other exposures, including household contact with asbestos workers, have also been subject to epidemiological studies, resulting in risk ratios of about 3 to 15 in comparison with background rates not clearly referable to asbestos exposure. Exposure to crocidolite has been studied with regard to risk of lung cancer, and risk ratios of about 2 to 3 have been reported. Three lung cancers and two mesotheliomas occurred in 20 individuals after one year of high exposure to crocidolite; at least 17 of the cases had asbestos induced lung changes on X-ray films. It should be recognized that although the epidemiological studies of chrysotile-exposed workers have been primarily limited to the mining and milling, and manufacturing sector, there is evidence, based on the historical patterns of disease associated with exposure to mixed fibre types in western countries, that risks are likely to be greater among workers in construction and possibly other use industries.

Evidence for carcinogenicity to animals (*sufficient*) Asbestos has been tested for carcinogenicity by inhalation in rats, by intrapleural administration in rats and hamster, by intraperitoneal injection in mice, rats and hamsters and by oral administration in rats and hamsters. Chrysotile, crocidolite, amosite, anthophyllite and tremolite produced mesotheliomas and lung carcinomas in rats after inhalation exposure and mesotheliomas following intrapleural administration. Chrysotile, crocidolite, amosite and anthophyllite induced mesotheliomas in hamsters following intrapleural administration. Intraperitoneal administration of chrysotile, crocidolite and amosite induced peritoneal tumours, including mesotheliomas, in mice and rats. Given by the same route, crocidolite produced abdominal tumours in hamsters, and tremolite and actinolite produced abdominal tumours in rats. A statistically significant increase in the incidence of malignant tumours was observed in rats given filter material containing chrysotile orally. In more recent studies, tumour incidence was not increased by oral administration of amosite or tremolite in rats, of amosite in hamsters or of chrysotile in hamsters. In two studies in rats, oral administration of chrysotile produced a low incidence of benign adenomatous polyps of the large intestine in males (9/250 versus 3/524 pooled controls) and of mesenteric haemangiomas (4/22 versus 0/47 controls). Synergistic effects were observed following intratracheal administration of chrysotile and benzo[a]pyrene to rats and hamster and of intratracheal administration of chrysotile and subcutaneous or oral administration of *N*-nitrosodiethylamine to hamsters. Various experimental samples of chrysotile fibres have been shown in numerous long-term inhalation studies to cause fibrogenic and carcinogenic effects in laboratory rats. These effects include interstitial fibrosis and cancer of the lung and pleura. In most cases, there appears to be an association between fibrosis and tumours in the rat lung. Fibrogenic and carcinogenic effects have also

been found in long-term animal studies (mainly in rats) using other modes of administration (eg intratracheal instillation and intrapleural or intraperitoneal injection). Exposure/dose-response relationships for chrysotile-induced pulmonary fibrosis, lung cancer and mesothelioma have not been adequately investigated in long-term animal inhalation studies. Inhalation studies conducted to date, mainly using a single exposure concentration, show fibrogenic and carcinogenic responses at airborne fibre concentrations ranging from 100 to a few thousand fibres/ml. When data from various studies are combined, there appears to be a relationship between airborne fibre concentrations and lung cancer incidence. This type of analysis, however, may not be scientifically sound as different experimental conditions were used in available studies. In non-inhalation experiments (intrapleural and intraperitoneal injection studies), dose-response relationships for mesothelioma have been demonstrated for chrysotile fibres. Data from these types of studies, however, may not be suitable for the evaluations of human risk from inhalation exposure to fibres.

Other relevant data: Insulation workers exposed to asbestos 'displayed a marginal increase' in the incidence of sister chromatid exchange in lymphocytes in one study. Chrysotile did not induce micronuclei in bone marrow cells of mice or chromosomal aberrations in bone-marrow cells of rhesus monkeys treated *in vivo*. In cultured human cells, conflicting results were reported for the induction of chromosomal aberrations and negative results for the induction of sister chromatid exchanges by chrysotile and crocidolite; amosite and crocidolite did not induce DNA strand breaks, and crocidolite was not mutagenic. Amosite, anthophyllite, chrysotile and crocidolite induced transformation of Syrian hamster embryo cells, chrysotile and crocidolite transformed BALB/c3T3 mouse cells, and chrysotile transformed rat mesothelial cells. Neither amosite nor crocidolite transformed CH3 10T1/2 cells. In cultured rodent cells, amosite, anthophyllite, chrysotile and crocidolite induced sister chromatid exchanges; chrysotile and crocidolite induced aneuploidy and micronuclei. Chrysotile did not induce unscheduled DNA synthesis in rat hepatocytes. Amosite, chrysotile and crocidolite were inactive or weakly active in inducing mutation in rodent cells *in vitro*; none were mutagenic to bacteria.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: A reduction of exposure to asbestos for workers.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 09/06/1986

SWITZERLAND

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

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses are prohibited, except as stated in the exemptions following.

Use or uses that remain allowed: If the intended use is subject to the provisions and exemptions of Annex 3.3 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances.

Exemptions:

1. On reasoned request, the Federal Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscapes may permit a manufacturer or trader to continue to supply certain products or articles or to import them as commercial goods after the dates laid down in Annex 3.3, Number 31 if:

1. according to the state of the art, there is no replacement substance for the asbestos and provided that no more than the minimum amount of asbestos for the desired purpose is employed, or
- b. due to particular design conditions, only spare parts containing asbestos can be used.

Labeling:

Manufacturers may only supply packing drums and packaging for asbestos, product or articles containing asbestos, and unpackaged products containing asbestos if they carry a label giving the information laid out in Annex 3.3, Number 33 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances.

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Asbestos shall no longer be used, except to manufacture products or articles which may be supplied or imported as commercial goods in accordance with Annex 3.3 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances (SR 814.013)

The specified conditions are:

If the intended use is subject to the provisions and exemptions of Annex 3.3 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances.

Exemptions:

1. On reasoned request, the Federal Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscapes may permit a manufacturer or trader to continue to supply certain products or articles or to import them as commercial goods after the dates laid down in Annex 3.3, Number 31 if:

1. according to the state of the art, there is no replacement substance for the asbestos and provided that no more than the minimum amount of asbestos for the desired purpose is employed, or
- b. due to particular design conditions, only spare parts containing asbestos can be used.

Labeling:

Manufacturers may only supply packing drums and packaging for asbestos, product or articles containing asbestos, and unpackaged products containing asbestos if they carry a label giving the information laid out in Annex 3.3, Number 33 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances.

All other provisions stated in Annex 3.3 apply equally.

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to:

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Actinolite is an amphibole form of asbestos. Fibrosis in many animal species, and bronchial carcinomas and pleural mesotheliomas in the rat, have been observed following inhalation of both chrysotile and amphibole asbestos. In these studies, there were no consistent increases in tumour incidence at other sites, and there is no convincing evidence that ingested asbestos is carcinogenic in animals. Data from the inhalation studies have shown that shorter asbestos fibres are less fibrogenic and carcinogenic. The length, diameter and chemical composition of fibres are important determinants of their deposition, clearance and translocation within the body. Available data also indicate that the potential of fibres to induce mesotheliomas following intrapleural or intraperitoneal injection in animal species is mainly a function of fibre length and diameter; in general, fibres with maximum carcinogenic potency have been reported to be longer than 8 µm and less than 1.5 µm in diameter.

Effects on man: There is general consensus amongst the scientific community that all types of asbestos fibres are carcinogenic and can cause asbestosis, lung cancer and mesothelioma when inhaled. The evidence for carcinogenicity to humans is sufficient (Group 1). Numerous reports from several countries have described cases or series of pleural and peritoneal mesotheliomas in relation to occupational exposure to various types and mixtures of asbestos (including talc containing asbestos) although occupational exposures have not been identified in all cases. Mesotheliomas of the tunica vaginalis testis and of the pericardium have been reported in persons occupationally exposed to asbestos.

Epidemiological studies, mainly on occupational groups, have established that all types of asbestos fibres are associated with diffuse pulmonary fibrosis (asbestosis), bronchial carcinoma and primary malignant tumours of the pleura and peritoneum (mesothelioma). That asbestos causes cancers at other sites is less well established. Cancers other than of the lung or mesothelioma have been considered in many studies. Some indicated an approximately two-fold risk with regard to gastrointestinal cancer in connection with shipyard work, and some increased risk was also seen in association with exposure to both chrysotile and crocidolite, to crocidolite or to chrysotile. Cancer of the colon and rectum was associated with asbestos exposure during chrysotile production, with an approximately two-fold risk; a similar excess was found for unspecified asbestos exposure. Some excess of ovary cancer has been reported in two studies but not in another; exposure to crocidolite was probably more predominant in the studies that showed excesses. Bile-duct cancer appeared in excess in one study based on record-linking, and large-cell lymphomas of the gastrointestinal tract and oral cavity appeared to be strongly related to asbestos exposure in one small study covering 28 cases and 28 controls, giving a risk ratio of 8; however ten cases and one control also had a history of malaria. An excess of lymphopoietic and haematopoietic malignancies has been reported in plumbers, pipe-fitters, sheet-metal workers and others with asbestos exposure.

Generally cases of malignant mesothelioma are rapidly fatal. The observed incidence of these tumours, which was low until about 30 years ago has been increasing rapidly in males in industrial countries. The long latency required for mesothelioma to develop after asbestos exposure has been documented in a number of publications. An increasing proportion of cases has been seen with increasing duration of exposure. As asbestos-related mesothelioma became more widely accepted and known to pathologists in western countries, reports of mesothelioma increased. The incidence of mesothelioma prior to, eg 1960, is not known. Mesotheliomas have seldom followed exposure to chrysotile asbestos only. Most, but not all, cases of mesothelioma have a history of occupational exposure to amphibole asbestos, principally crocidolite either alone or in amphibole-chrysotile mixtures. Mesotheliomas related to shipyard work and other exposures, including household contact with asbestos workers, have also been subject to epidemiological studies, resulting in risk ratios of about 3 to 15 in comparison with background rates not clearly referable to asbestos exposure. Exposure to crocidolite has been studied with regard to risk of lung cancer, and risk ratios of about 2 to 3 have been reported. Three lung cancers and two mesotheliomas occurred in 20 individuals after one year of high exposure to crocidolite; at least 17 of the cases had asbestos induced lung changes on X-ray films.

Evidence for carcinogenicity to animals (*sufficient*) Asbestos has been tested for carcinogenicity by inhalation in rats, by intrapleural administration in rats and hamster, by intraperitoneal injection in mice, rats and hamsters and by oral administration in rats and hamsters. Chrysotile, crocidolite, amosite, anthophyllite and tremolite produced mesotheliomas and lung carcinomas in rats after inhalation exposure and mesotheliomas following intrapleural administration. Chrysotile, crocidolite, amosite and anthophyllite induced mesotheliomas in hamsters following intrapleural administration. Intraperitoneal administration of chrysotile, crocidolite and amosite induced peritoneal tumours, including mesotheliomas, in mice and rats. Given by the same route, crocidolite produced abdominal tumours in hamsters, and tremolite and actinolite produced abdominal tumours in rats. A statistically significant increase in the incidence of malignant tumours was observed in rats given filter material containing chrysotile orally. In more recent studies, tumour incidence was not increased by oral administration of amosite or tremolite in rats, of amosite in hamsters or of chrysotile in hamsters. In two studies in rats, oral administration of chrysotile produced a low incidence of benign adenomatous polyps of the large intestine in males (9/250 versus 3/524 pooled controls) and of mesenteric haemangiomas (4/22 versus 0/47 controls). Synergistic effects were observed following intratracheal administration of chrysotile and benzo[a]pyrene to rats and hamster and of intratracheal administration of chrysotile and subcutaneous or oral administration of *N*-nitrosodiethylamine to hamsters.

Other relevant data: Insulation workers exposed to asbestos 'displayed a marginal increase' in the incidence of sister chromatid exchange in lymphocytes in one study. Chrysotile did not induce micronuclei in bone marrow cells of mice or chromosomal aberrations in bone-marrow cells of rhesus monkeys treated *in vivo*. In cultured human cells, conflicting results were reported for the induction of chromosomal aberrations and negative results for the induction of sister chromatid exchanges by chrysotile and crocidolite; amosite and crocidolite did not induce DNA strand breaks, and crocidolite was not mutagenic. Amosite, anthophyllite, chrysotile and crocidolite induced transformation of Syrian hamster embryo cells, chrysotile and crocidolite transformed BALB/c3T3 mouse cells, and chrysotile transformed rat mesothelial cells. Neither amosite nor crocidolite transformed CH3 10T1/2 cells. In cultured rodent cells, amosite, anthophyllite, chrysotile and crocidolite induced sister chromatid exchanges; chrysotile and crocidolite induced aneuploidy and micronuclei. Chrysotile did not induce unscheduled DNA synthesis in rat hepatocytes. Amosite, chrysotile and crocidolite were inactive or weakly active in inducing mutation in rodent cells *in vitro*; none were mutagenic to bacteria.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: A reduction of exposure to asbestos for workers.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 09/06/1986

SWITZERLAND

Common Name(s): Methyl bromide	CAS number(s): 74-83-9
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Chemical Name: Methane, bromo-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

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

Use or uses that remain allowed: None

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Industrial

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: Ozone depleting substances shall not be used.

The following is prohibited:

- a. The manufacture of ozone depleting substances; this prohibition shall not apply to the manufacture of ozone depleting substances by means of recycling used ozone depleting substances, if ozone depleting substances are not chemically changed by this process;
- b. The import and export of ozone depleting substances; this prohibition shall not apply to imports from States and exports to States which adhere to the provisions of the Montreal Protocol of 16 September 1987 (SR 814.021) to phase out Ozone Depleting Substances (hereinafter protocol), approved by Switzerland
- c. The import of products and articles containing ozone depleting substances; except for products and articles, which may be imported in accordance with the provisions of Annexes 4.9, 4.11, 4.14, 4.15 and 4.16;
- d. the import of products and articles containing ozone depleting substances or manufactured using ozone depleting substances and listed in an appendix to the Protocol; subject to Letter c, this prohibition shall not apply to imports from States which adhere to the provisions of the Protocol approved by Switzerland.

Use or uses that remain allowed: Exemptions exist for the following purposes:

- a. to manufacture products or articles which may be supplied or imported in accordance with the provisions of Number 22 and Annexes 4.9, 4.11, 4.14, 4.15 and 4.16;
- b. for use as intermediate products for further chemical conversion;
- c. for research purposes;
- d. pest control with a permit under Article 35 of the Ordinance on Toxic Substances of 19 September 1983 (SR 813.01)

The Federal Agency may authorize limited exemptions for other uses, provided that:

- a. according to the state of the art, no replacement is available for ozone depleting substances or for the products and articles manufactured using ozone depleting substances, and
- b. no more than the minimum amount of ozone depleting substances necessary for the desired purpose is used.

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: There is no registration of methyl bromide as a plant protection product.

Methyl bromide is listed as an ozone depleting substance in Annex 3.4, Number 1 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances.

The use, production, import, and export of ozone depleting substances (as well as simple mixtures and products containing ozone depleting substances if they are in containers used solely to transport or store these substances) is prohibited.

Exception: recycled ozone depleting substances which are not chemically changed by the process

Exception: manufacture of products or articles which may be supplied or imported in accordance with the provisions of Annexes 4.9 (compressed gas containers), 4.11 (plastics), 4.14 (solvents), 4.15 (refrigerants), and 4.16 (extinguishing agents). This applies only to imports/exports from/to States which adhere to the provisions

of the Montreal Protocol of 16 September 1987, and its amendments of 29 June 1990, 25 November 1992, 17 September 1997 and 3 December 1999.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Human exposure to methyl bromide (through inhalation and skin contact) is predominantly occupational, particularly during soil or bulk fumigation, but also during manufacture. The results of inhalation studies on rats, beagles, and humans have shown that methyl bromide is rapidly absorbed through the lungs. It is also rapidly absorbed in rats following oral administration. After administration, methyl bromide or its metabolites are rapidly distributed to many tissues, including the lungs, adrenal glands, kidneys, liver, nasal turbinates, brain, testes and adipose tissue.

In a rat inhalation study, the methyl bromide concentration in tissues reached a maximum 1h after exposure, but then decreased rapidly with no traces 48 h later. The metabolism of methyl bromide has not been elucidated, although glutathione may play a role.

Methylation of proteins and lipids has been observed in tissues from several species, including humans, exposed via inhalation. Methylated DNA adducts have also been detected following *in vivo* and *in vitro* exposure of rodents or rodent cells.

In inhalation studies using [¹⁴C]-labelled methyl bromide, exhalation of ¹⁴CO₂ was the major route of elimination of ¹⁴C. A lesser amount of ¹⁴C was excreted in the urine. Following oral administration of methyl bromide urinary excretion was the major route of elimination of ¹⁴C.

The central nervous system is an important target for methyl bromide. Changes in monoamine, amino acid contents and possibly catecholamine contents may be factors involved in methyl bromide-induced neurotoxicity. In 1988, the JMPR evaluated the toxicology of the bromide ion and concluded that the level causing on toxicological effect was:

Rat: 240 ppm, equivalent to 12 mg bromide/kg body weight per day

Human: 9 mg bromide/kg body weight per day

The acceptable daily intake (ADI) of 1 mg/kg body weight was confirmed.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction in methyl bromide emission together with the reduction in emissions of other ozone depleting substances, is expected to reduce the risk increased UV radiation due to depletion of the stratospheric ozone ("ozone hole")

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Methyl bromide is predominantly a naturally occurring compound. Oceans are believed to be a major natural source of methyl bromide. Another source(s) may exist in the tropics, which is yet to be explained. Anthropogenic sources from fumigation and, to a much lesser extent, motor vehicles (from the combustion of organic bromine additives in leaded petrol) add to these. Present data indicate that the globally averaged atmospheric abundance of methyl bromide is between 9 and 13 pptv, equivalent to a total atmospheric loading of 150 to 220 thousand tonnes. If the atmospheric lifetime is two years (assuming only atmospheric removal processes are significant), anthropogenic sources of methyl bromide in 1990 was 69 000 tonnes, having increased at a rate of 6% per year from 1984 to 1990. About 50% of the methyl bromide produced is released into the atmosphere during, or after, use. Although methyl bromide reacts with the hydroxyl radical in the troposphere, some methyl bromide is transformed by upward diffusion to the stratosphere, where it photolyses. Active bromine species react with ozone in the lower stratosphere and are partly responsible for the depletion of the ozone layer. It is estimated that anthropogenic releases of methyl bromide cause about 3% of the present total stratospheric ozone loss. Methyl bromide is used as a fungicide, partial bactericide, nematocide, insecticide, herbicide and rodenticide.

In soil, about 50% of methyl bromide is degraded by hydrolysis and microbial activity. the remainder eventually dissipates into the atmosphere. The principal degradation product is inorganic bromide, which remains as a residue in soil. Some bromide may be leached out into water or taken up by plants. Soil fumigation using methyl bromide (with 2% chloropicrin) affects both target and non-target organisms: various soil microflora and fauna are adversely affected, at least temporarily, by fumigation. High mortality of non-target insects has been noticed following fumigation under plastic covers. Methyl bromide was detected in different soil types up to 3 weeks after fumigation, the highest levels being found in the upper layers (0-40cm) of the soil.

Although methyl bromide is highly toxic for aquatic organisms, it is generally of no risk to the aquatic environment. The lowest median effect concentration (EC₅₀) or median lethal concentration (LC₅₀) values reported at 2.8 mg/litre for algae, 1.7 mg/litre for daphnids, and 0.3 mg/litre for fish. No-observed-effect

concentrations (NOECs) in long-term studies were low (0.06 mg/litre) for daphnids and fish. Toxic concentrations are not expected to be reached under normal circumstances, because most of the methyl bromide applied on soil is degraded or lost through evaporation before it reaches surface water via run-off. In very special situations (intensive leaching of green-house soils fumigated with methyl bromide to reduce the organic bromide content), levels of methyl bromide in the mg/litre range can occur in water; concentrations of up to 9.3 mg methyl bromide/litre have been found in drainage water.

However, relatively high levels of bromide (up to 72 mg/litre) can be found in the drainage water from greenhouses and could adversely affect aquatic organisms. An EC50 value of 27 mg bromide/litre for daphnia and a lowest NOEC for different fish species of 25 mg bromide/litre were determined with long-term exposure to bromide ion.

Methyl bromide is often used in preference to other insecticides because of its ability to penetrate quickly and deeply into bulk materials and soils. Dosages for methyl bromide, as a storage fumigant, range mostly from 16 to 100 g/m³ for 2-3 days, depending on temperature. A higher dosage is required to kill eggs and pupae than adult insects. There is a variation in tolerance between different species and stages of insect and between different strains of the same insect. There are no data on the direct effects of methyl bromide on birds and wild mammals

Ozone depletion

Methyl bromide (MB) was listed under the Montreal Protocol as an ozone depleting substance in 1992 and is listed in Annex E, Group 1. Control schedules leading to phase-out were agreed in 1995 and 1997. There are a number of concerns apart from ozone depletion that have also led countries to impose restrictions on its use. These concerns include residues in food, toxicity to humans and associated operator and public health, and detrimental effects on soil biodiversity. In some countries, pollution of surface and ground water by MB and its derived bromide ion are also concerns. Parties reported MB consumption of about 60 200 tonnes in 1998 (excluding QPS), although some sources indicated higher consumption. On the basis mainly of Ozone Secretariat data, MBTOC estimated that, for controlled uses, at least 49 170 tonnes MB was consumed in 1999 and at least 45 360 tonnes in 2000. Although the data set is incomplete, the data at country level indicates MB consumption has been reduced in non-Article 5(1) countries in line with the Protocol requirements. Controlled MB consumption in Article 5(1) countries rose from about 8 460 tonnes in 1991 to about 17 600 tonnes in 1998, representing an increase of 15% per year on average. However, since 1998 the consumption has decreased at an average rate of about 5% per year (1998-2000). Based on Ozone Secretariat data reported so far, MBTOC estimated the total Article 5(1) MB consumption to be around 16 440 tonnes in 2000. Between 1998 and 2000, national MB consumption fell by more than 20% in some Article 5(1) countries, but increased significantly in others. Under current usage patterns, the proportions of applied MB eventually emitted to the atmosphere are estimated by MBTOC to be 40-87%, 85-98%, 69-79% and 90-98% of applied dosage for soil, perishable commodities, durable commodities and structural treatments respectively. These figures, weighted for proportion of use and particular treatments, correspond to a range of 50 - 87% overall emission from agricultural and related uses, with a best estimate of overall emissions of 73%, or 40 515 metric tonnes based on production of 55 500 tonnes in 2000.

The current control measures, agreed by the Parties at their ninth Meeting in Montreal in September 1997, can be paraphrased as:

For non-Article 5(1) Parties operating under the Protocol (developed countries) a 25% cut in production and consumption, based on 1991 levels, from 1 January 1999, a 50% cut from 1 January 2001, a 70% cut from 1 January 2003 and phase out by 1 January 2005 with provisions for exemptions for any critical uses. A freeze on MB production and consumption based on 1991 levels already applies from 1 January 1995.

Emissions from fumigation operations occur through leakage and permeation during treatment (inadvertent emissions) and from venting at the end of a treatment (intentional emissions). Estimates of the proportion of MB used that is released into the atmosphere vary widely because of: differences in usage pattern; the condition and nature of the fumigated materials; the degree of gas-tightness; and local environmental conditions. Some MB may also be converted to non-volatile materials making it incorrect to equate production with emissions.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The reduction in methyl bromide emission together with the reduction in emissions of other ozone depleting substances, is expected to reduce the risk increased UV radiation due to depletion of the stratospheric ozone ("ozone hole")

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/1996

SWITZERLAND

Common Name(s): Tremolite	CAS number(s): 77536-68-6
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Chemical Name: Asbestos, tremolite

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Industrial

Final regulatory action: The chemical is Banned

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses are prohibited, except as stated in the exemptions following.

Use or uses that remain allowed: If the intended use is subject to the provisions and exemptions of Annex 3.3 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances.

Exemptions:

1. On reasoned request, the Federal Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscapes may permit a manufacturer or trader to continue to supply certain products or articles or to import them as commercial goods after the dates laid down in Annex 3.3, Number 31 if:

1. according to the state of the art, there is no replacement substance for the asbestos and provided that no more than the minimum amount of asbestos for the desired purpose is employed, or
- b. due to particular design conditions, only spare parts containing asbestos can be used.

Labeling:

Manufacturers may only supply packing drums and packaging for asbestos, product or articles containing asbestos, and unpackaged products containing asbestos if they carry a label giving the information laid out in Annex 3.3, Number 33 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances.

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Asbestos shall no longer be used, except to manufacture products or articles which may be supplied or imported as commercial goods in accordance with Annex 3.3 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances (SR 814.013)

The specified conditions are:

If the intended use is subject to the provisions and exemptions of Annex 3.3 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances.

Exemptions:

1. On reasoned request, the Federal Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscapes may permit a manufacturer or trader to continue to supply certain products or articles or to import them as commercial goods after the dates laid down in Annex 3.3, Number 31 if:

1. according to the state of the art, there is no replacement substance for the asbestos and provided that no more than the minimum amount of asbestos for the desired purpose is employed, or
- b. due to particular design conditions, only spare parts containing asbestos can be used.

Labeling:

Manufacturers may only supply packing drums and packaging for asbestos, product or articles containing asbestos, and unpackaged products containing asbestos if they carry a label giving the information laid out in Annex 3.3, Number 33 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances.

All other provisions stated in Annex 3.3 apply equally.

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to:

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Actinolite is an amphibole form of asbestos. Fibrosis in many animal species, and bronchial carcinomas and pleural mesotheliomas in the rat, have been observed following inhalation of both chrysotile and amphibole asbestos. In these studies, there were no consistent increases in tumour incidence at other sites, and there is no convincing evidence that ingested asbestos is carcinogenic in animals. Data from the inhalation studies have shown that shorter asbestos fibres are less fibrogenic and carcinogenic. The length, diameter and chemical composition of fibres are important determinants of their deposition, clearance and translocation within the body. Available data also indicate that the potential of fibres to induce mesotheliomas following intrapleural or intraperitoneal injection in animal species is mainly a function of fibre length and diameter; in general, fibres with maximum carcinogenic potency have been reported to be longer than 8 µm and less than 1.5 µm in diameter.

Effects on man: There is general consensus amongst the scientific community that all types of asbestos fibres are carcinogenic and can cause asbestosis, lung cancer and mesothelioma when inhaled. The evidence for carcinogenicity to humans is sufficient (Group 1). Numerous reports from several countries have described cases or series of pleural and peritoneal mesotheliomas in relation to occupational exposure to various types and mixtures of asbestos (including talc containing asbestos) although occupational exposures have not been identified in all cases. Mesotheliomas of the tunica vaginalis testis and of the pericardium have been reported in persons occupationally exposed to asbestos.

Epidemiological studies, mainly on occupational groups, have established that all types of asbestos fibres are associated with diffuse pulmonary fibrosis (asbestosis), bronchial carcinoma and primary malignant tumours of the pleura and peritoneum (mesothelioma). That asbestos causes cancers at other sites is less well established. Cancers other than of the lung or mesothelioma have been considered in many studies. Some indicated an approximately two-fold risk with regard to gastrointestinal cancer in connection with shipyard work, and some increased risk was also seen in association with exposure to both chrysotile and crocidolite, to crocidolite or to chrysotile. Cancer of the colon and rectum was associated with asbestos exposure during chrysotile production, with an approximately two-fold risk; a similar excess was found for unspecified asbestos exposure. Some excess of ovary cancer has been reported in two studies but not in another; exposure to crocidolite was probably more predominant in the studies that showed excesses. Bile-duct cancer appeared in excess in one study based on record-linking, and large-cell lymphomas of the gastrointestinal tract and oral cavity appeared to be strongly related to asbestos exposure in one small study covering 28 cases and 28 controls, giving a risk ratio of 8; however ten cases and one control also had a history of malaria. An excess of lymphopoeitic and haematopoeitic malignancies has been reported in plumbers, pipe-fitters, sheet-metal workers and others with asbestos exposure.

Generally cases of malignant mesothelioma are rapidly fatal. The observed incidence of these tumours, which was low until about 30 years ago has been increasing rapidly in males in industrial countries. The long latency required for mesothelioma to develop after asbestos exposure has been documented in a number of publications. An increasing proportion of cases has been seen with increasing duration of exposure. As asbestos-related mesothelioma became more widely accepted and known to pathologists in western countries, reports of mesothelioma increased. The incidence of mesothelioma prior to, eg 1960, is not known. Mesotheliomas have seldom followed exposure to chrysotile asbestos only. Most, but not all, cases of mesothelioma have a history of occupational exposure to amphibole asbestos, principally crocidolite either alone or in amphibole-chrysotile mixtures. Mesotheliomas related to shipyard work and other exposures, including household contact with asbestos workers, have also been subject to epidemiological studies, resulting in risk ratios of about 3 to 15 in comparison with background rates not clearly referable to asbestos exposure. Exposure to crocidolite has been studied with regard to risk of lung cancer, and risk ratios of about 2 to 3 have been reported. Three lung cancers and two mesotheliomas occurred in 20 individuals after one year of high exposure to crocidolite; at least 17 of the cases had asbestos induced lung changes on X-ray films.

Evidence for carcinogenicity to animals (*sufficient*) Asbestos has been tested for carcinogenicity by inhalation in rats, by intrapleural administration in rats and hamster, by intraperitoneal injection in mice, rats and hamsters and by oral administration in rats and hamsters. Chrysotile, crocidolite, amosite, anthophyllite and tremolite produced mesotheliomas and lung carcinomas in rats after inhalation exposure and mesotheliomas following intrapleural administration. Chrysotile, crocidolite, amosite and anthophyllite induced mesotheliomas in hamsters following intrapleural administration. Intraperitoneal administration of chrysotile, crocidolite and amosite induced peritoneal tumours, including mesotheliomas, in mice and rats. Given by the same route, crocidolite produced abdominal tumours in hamsters, and tremolite and actinolite produced abdominal tumours in rats. A statistically significant increase in the incidence of malignant tumours was observed in rats given filter material containing chrysotile orally. In more recent studies, tumour incidence was not increased by oral administration of amosite or tremolite in rats, of amosite in hamsters or of chrysotile in hamsters. In two studies in rats, oral administration of chrysotile produced a low incidence of benign adenomatous polyps of the large intestine in males (9/250 versus 3/524 pooled controls) and of mesenteric haemangiomas (4/22 versus 0/47 controls). Synergistic effects were observed following intratracheal administration of chrysotile and benzo[a]pyrene to rats and hamster and of intratracheal administration of chrysotile and subcutaneous or oral administration of *N*-nitrosodiethylamine to hamsters.

Other relevant data: Insulation workers exposed to asbestos 'displayed a marginal increase' in the incidence of sister chromatid exchange in lymphocytes in one study. Chrysotile did not induce micronuclei in bone marrow cells of mice or chromosomal aberrations in bone-marrow cells of rhesus monkeys treated *in vivo*. In cultured human cells, conflicting results were reported for the induction of chromosomal aberrations and negative results for the induction of sister chromatid exchanges by chrysotile and crocidolite; amosite and crocidolite did not induce DNA strand breaks, and crocidolite was not mutagenic. Amosite, anthophyllite, chrysotiel and crocidolite induced transformation of Syrian hamster embryo cells, chrysotile and crocidolite transformed BALB/c3T3 mouse cells, and chrysotile transformed rat mesothelial cells. Neither amosite nor crocidolite transformed CH3 10T1/2 cells. In cultured rodent cells, amosite, anthophyllite, chrysotile and crocidolite induced sister chromatid exchanges; chrysotile and crocidolite induced aneuploidy and micronuclei. Chrysotile did not induce unscheduled DNA synthesis in rat hepatocytes. Amosite, chrysotile and crocidolite were inactive or weakly active in inducing mutation in rodent cells *in vitro*; none were mutagenic to bacteria.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: A reduction of exposure to asbestos for workers.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 09/06/1986

THAILAND

Common Name(s): Endosulfan	CAS number(s): 115-29-7
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Chemical Name: 6,9-Methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepin, 6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-, 3-oxide

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: Other formulations were prohibited except capsule suspension (CS) formulation.

Use or uses that remain allowed: CS formulation is registered for use in cotton only

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Endosulfan in formulations other than Suspension (CS) has been prohibited for import, production, having in possession and use as agricultural pesticide.

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Endosulfan as EC and GR formulations are very highly toxic to fish and other aquatic lives. They had been registered for use in field crops but they were misused to kill Golden Apple Snail in the paddy field.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Reduce misuse of endosulfan. (In the past, farmers used for controlling Golden Apple Snail in paddy field. It did not kill only snail but also killed other aquatic organisms).

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 19/10/2004

THAILAND

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

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

Use or uses that remain allowed:

None

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Banned for import, production, having in possession and use as agricultural pesticide.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Very high acute toxicity, extremely hazardous and risk to workers in formulating plants and to farmers during application.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Reduce risk to farmers during application because parathion-methyl is an extremely hazardous chemical.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 19/10/2004

Part B: INFORMATION ON NOTIFICATIONS OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTION THAT HAS BEEN VERIFIED NOT TO CONTAIN ALL THE INFORMATION REQUIRED BY ANNEX I OF THE CONVENTION

Notifications of final regulatory actions have been received by the Secretariat between 31 October 2004 and 30 April 2005 from the States listed below. These notifications were found not to contain all the information required by Annex I of the Convention.

NIGERIA

DNOC and its salts
Ethylene dichloride
Ethylene oxide
HCH
Heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene
Dustable powder formulations containing a combination of benomyl at or above 7%, carbofuran at or above 10% and thiram at or above 15%

Part C: NOTIFICATIONS OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTION STILL UNDER VERIFICATION

No notifications of Final Regulatory action are currently under verification.

APPENDIX II - PARTIES

PROPOSALS FOR INCLUSION OF SEVERELY HAZARDOUS PESTICIDE FORMULATIONS RECEIVED UNDER THE INTERIM PIC PROCEDURE

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 2004 and 30 April 005, 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 interim PIC procedure have been received or are under verification by the Secretariat, in line with Article 6, paragraph 2.

APPENDIX III

Chemicals listed in Annex III of the Convention

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 February 2005
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	Pesticide	1 February 2005
EDB (1,2-dibromoethane)	106-93-4	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
Ethylene dichloride	107-06-2	Pesticide	1 February 2005
Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	Pesticide	1 February 2005
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 2005
Parathion	56-38-2	Pesticide	1 February 2005

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	Prior to adoption of Convention
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
Toxaphene (Camphechlor)	8001-35-2	Pesticide	1 February 2005
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 2005
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
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
Actinolite asbestos	77536-66-4	Industrial	1 February 2005
Amosite, asbestos	12172-73-5	Industrial	1 February 2005
Anthophyllite	17068-78-9, 77536-67-5	Industrial	1 February 2005
Crocidolite	12001-28-4	Industrial	1 February 2005
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
Tetraethyl lead	78-00-2	Industrial	1 February 2005
Tetramethyl lead	75-74-1	Industrial	1 February 2005
Tremolite	77536-68-6	Industrial	1 February 2005
Tris(2,3 dibromopropyl)phosphate	126-72-7	Industrial	Prior to adoption of Convention

APPENDIX IV - PARTIES**Listing of all import responses received from PARTIES**

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 complete import responses received from **Parties** by the secretariat as of 30 april 2005. 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** 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.

Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

2,4,5-T

CAS: 93-76-5

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: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Subject to approval, registration, exemption or permit under the <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994</i> , noting that Australian use of 2,4,5-T ended in the late 1980s and the herbicide is not currently approved for use Legislative or administrative measures: <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994</i> .	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
Brazil	Final decision on import Remarks: There is no pesticide registered for any purpose. Legislative or administrative measures: Directive No. 326 of 16 August 1974 - Prohibits the use of the herbicides containing 2,4,5-T in forests, in any culture which products are intended for human feed and near household installation recreation sites as much as river, lakes, water side places and pathways within forests. Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 4.074 of 04 January 2002 - Pesticides and its compounds need to be registered by the Federal Authority prior to produce, export, import, trade or use.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Bulgaria	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 2,4,5-T is listed in Annex I to Regulation (BG) on the import and export of dangerous substances and preparations in Republic of Bulgaria (CM Decree N° 161 of 12.07.2004, SG 63 of 2004, in force since 01.01.2005) as banned for use as a plant protection product. It is prohibited to use and place on the market all plant protection products containing 2,4,5-T according to the annual adopted list of banned active ingredients for plant protection products under Article 15g of the Law on plant protection (SG 91 of 10.10.1997, as amended in SG 90 of 15.10.1999, as amended in SG 96 of 09.11.2001, as amended in SG 18 of 05.03.2004).	Published: 12/2004	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: 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

Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2004	no consent
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.			
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2000	no consent
European Community	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003	no consent
<p>Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland**, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland**, Portugal, Slovakia**, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i></p>			
<p>**: These countries are currently PARTICIPATING STATES to the Rotterdam Convention. They are however listed here since they are Member States of the European Community (EC), which is a Party and whose import responses, in accordance with EC legislation, cover all its Member States</p>			
Cyprus	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Legislative or administrative measures: Banned as a pesticide. Pest Control Products Board decision October 1979.			
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.			
Hungary	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Remarks: Withdrawal documents of Ministry of Agriculture: 9032/1992, 28027/1971, 10254/1971. Reason for withdrawal: the unacceptable toxic effect of the active substances.			
Latvia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Remarks: Compound has not been submitted for registration.			
Slovenia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	consent
Remarks: Prohibited for plant protection use. Not registered.			
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 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
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
Jamaica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Japan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law. 2. Pharmaceutical Affairs Law.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
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. Other pesticides available for similar use.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The use of this pesticide for plant protection is prohibited by "The Law for Environment Protection" (April 9, 1984) and "The National Regulation of Pesticide Management", because of its high toxicity to human and animals, and also its residual property.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: The substance has never been registered in Korea.	Published: 01/1998	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
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
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
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
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
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
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

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Parties -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties of each case, through the PIC Circular

2,4,5-T

CAS: 93-76-5

Party¹	Date
Benin	06/2004
Bolivia	06/2004
Burkina Faso	06/2004
Cameroon	06/2004
Cook Islands	12/2004
Djibouti	06/2005
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Ethiopia	06/2004
Guinea	06/2004
Kyrgyzstan	06/2004
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
Liechtenstein	12/2004
Mali	06/2004
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Moldova, Republic of	06/2005
Mongolia	06/2004
Qatar	06/2005
Romania	06/2004
Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Senegal	06/2004
South Africa	06/2004
Ukraine	06/2004

Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Aldrin

CAS: 309-00-2

Argentina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2002	no consent
<p>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)</p>			
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
<p>Remarks: As a Party to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, legislation has been introduced prohibiting import, manufacture, use and export. Import is only permitted for environmentally sound disposal. Legislative or administrative measures: Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Administration) Regulations 1995 Customs (Prohibited Import) Regulations 1956.</p>			
Benin	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Bolivia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Brazil	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
<p>Remarks: There is no pesticide registered for any purpose. Legislative or administrative measures: Directive n° 63 of 15 June 1992 - Prohibits the production, import, export, trade and use of active ingredient Aldrin, for application in livestock and agriculture. Directive n° 11 of 8 January 1998 -- Exclude the Aldrin from the list of toxics substances, which can be authorized as pesticides. Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 4.074 of 04 January 2002 - Pesticides and its compounds need to be registered by the Federal Authority prior to produce, export, import, trade or use.</p>			
Bulgaria	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
<p>Remarks: Use forbidden since 1969.</p>			
Burkina Faso	Interim decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
<p>Remarks: Need more time.</p>			
Burundi	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003	no consent
<p>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.</p>			
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 Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution SAG No. 2003 of 22/11/1988.	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	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
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, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland**, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland**, Portugal, Slovakia**, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to produce, place on the market or use Aldrin. The chemical, whether on its own, in preparations or as a constituent of articles, was banned by Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on persistent organic pollutants and amending Directive 79/117/EEC (OJ L 229, 29.6.2004, p.5). **: These countries are currently PARTICIPATING STATES to the Rotterdam Convention. They are however listed here since they are Member States of the European Community (EC), which is a Party and whose import responses, in accordance with EC legislation, cover all its Member States	Published: 06/2005	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
Guinea	Interim decision on import Remarks: Legislation to be implemented.	Published: 07/1993	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
Jamaica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent

Japan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Law Concerning the Evaluation of Chemical Substances and Regulation of their Manufacture, etc. 2. Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law. 3. Pharmaceutical Affairs Law.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Jordan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Kenya	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: The use of this chemical in agriculture and public health is prohibited. It is only allowed to produce, import and use for protecting wood, on the basis of sufficient evaluation of its toxicity and eco-toxicity in side of public health and environment. Statement of active consideration: - The toxicity and persistence in environment of Aldrin is being re-evaluated. - The selection of alternatives to the use of Aldrin is being carried out. - The investigation for the national request of Aldrin is being done.	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: Banned because of residue in 1972.	Published: 01/1997	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
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
Mongolia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not included in the approved list for pesticides 1994-2000.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
New Zealand	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
Panama	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Paraguay	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Qatar	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Romania	Final decision on import Remarks: The manufacturing and the import of plant protection products containing one or several of the active substances laid down in annex and which are certificated for their use in Romania are banned, the existing stocks to be consumed within 12 months from the entrance into force of the present order. This means, starting with 18 January 2003 as it is foreseen in the Ministerial order No. 396/2002. The use of Aldrin was banned through a decision of the Inter-ministerial Committee for authorization of plant protection products and the beginning of '80. Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial Order No. 396 /2002 on the banning of the use of plant protection products containing certain active substances on Romania's territory transposed partially the Directive 79/117/EEC of 21 December 1978 banning the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances, laid down in the Annex 1 at the Ministerial Order No.396/2002, excepting for research or laboratory analyses uses and export. In the emergency situations which can not be solved through other means, the Interministerial Commission for the certification of plant protection products may authorize for a period of maximum 120 days the placing on the market or the use of the plant protection products containing one or several substances mentioned in the annex. * Romanian final regulatory action bans all formulations in plant protection products of the Aldrin.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Rwanda	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Pesticides and Plant Protection Act. The National Pesticide Council decision number 3/2001 dated 3-7-2001.	Published: 12/2004	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 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
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Uruguay	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Parties -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties of each case, through the PIC Circular

Aldrin

CAS: 309-00-2

Party¹	Date
Djibouti	06/2005
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
Mali	06/2004
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Moldova, Republic of	06/2005
Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Senegal	06/2004
South Africa	06/2004
Ukraine	06/2004

Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

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 Conditions for Import: Subject to approval, registration, exemption or permit under the <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994</i> , noting that the only registration requested was never finalised and the product was never registered in Australia. Legislative or administrative measures: Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994.	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
Brazil	Final decision on import Remarks: There is no pesticide registered for any purpose. Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 4.074 of 04 January 2002 - Pesticides and its compounds need to be registered by the Federal Authority prior to produce, export, import, trade or use. Resolution RDC No. 347 of 16 December of 2002 - National Health Surveillance Agency - Exclude the binapacryl from the list of toxics substances, which can be authorized as pesticides.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
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	Published: 12/2000	no consent
<p>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.</p>			
Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2004	no consent
<p>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.</p>			
Ecuador	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
<p>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".</p>			
European Community	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2000	no consent
<p>Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland**, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland**, Portugal, Slovakia**, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i></p> <p>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.)</p> <p>** : These countries are currently PARTICIPATING STATES to the Rotterdam Convention. They are however listed here since they are Member States of the European Community (EC), which is a Party and whose import responses, in accordance with EC legislation, cover all its Member States</p>			
Gambia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
<p>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.</p>			
Ghana	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides Control and Management Act, 1996 (Act 528).</p>			
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Import and use of the substance as plant protection product are banned. Based on the Resolution of 23 May 1994, under "the Pesticide Control Act", 1968.</p>			
Jamaica	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2000	no consent
<p>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.</p>			

Japan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law. 2. Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law. 3. Pharmaceutical Affairs Law.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
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, Democratic People's Republic of	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The use of this pesticide for plant protection is prohibited by "The Law for Environment Protection" (April 9, 1984) and "The National Regulation of Pesticide Management", because of its high toxicity to human and animals, and also that it cause environment pollution. The National Pesticide Registration Agency is considering the issue canceling the registration of this pesticide, by reviewing the data from Secretariat for the Rotterdam Convention and other information on its toxicity.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
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
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
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
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

Romania	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	<p>Remarks: The manufacturing and the import of plant protection products containing one or several of the active substances laid down in annex and which are certificated for their use in Romania are banned, the existing stocks to be consumed within 12 months from the entrance into force of the present order. This means, starting with 18 January 2003 as it is foreseen in the Ministerial order No. 396/2002.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial Order No. 396 /2002 on the banning of the use of plant protection products containing certain active substances on Romania's territory transposed partially the Directive 79/117/EEC of 21 December 1978 banning the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances, laid down in the Annex 1 at the Ministerial Order No.396/2002, excepting for research or laboratory analyses uses and export.</p> <p>In the emergency situations which can not be solved through other means, the Interministerial Commission for the certification of plant protection products may authorize for a period of maximum 120 days the placing on the market or the use of the plant protection products containing one or several substances mentioned in the annex.</p> <p>*Romanian final regulatory action bans all formulations in plant protection products of the Binapacryl.</p>		
Rwanda	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2002	no consent
	<p>Remarks: All uses are forbidden in the country. Product never registered</p>		
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2000	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Pesticides Regulations 1990 and decision of the Pesticide Technical Committee (PTC) on 20 April 2000.</p>		
Sudan	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2000	no consent
	<p>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.</p>		
Switzerland	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2000	no consent
	<p>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.</p>		
Tanzania, United Republic of	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2000	consent
	<p>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.</p>		
Thailand	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2000	no consent
	<p>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.</p>		

Uruguay

Final decision on import

Published: 12/2000

no consent

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.

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Parties -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties of each case, through the PIC Circular

Binapacryl

CAS: 485-31-4

There are no cases of failure to transmit a response

Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Captafol

CAS: 2425-06-1

Argentina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2002	no consent
<p>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)</p>			
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
<p>Conditions for Import: Subject to approval, registration, exemption or permit under the <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994</i>, noting that the pesticide is not currently approved for use.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994</i>.</p>			
Brazil	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
<p>Remarks: There is no pesticide registered for any purpose.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Directive No. 4 of 19 February 1987 - Ministry of Agriculture - Prohibit register, trade and use of all products and formulations containing active ingredient captafol.</p> <p>Directive No. 4 of 05 February 1987 - Ministry of Health, National Surveillance - exclude the Captafol from the list of toxics substances, which can be authorized as pesticides.</p> <p>Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 4.074 of 04 January 2002 - Pesticides and its compounds need to be registered by the Federal Authority prior to produce, export, import, trade or use.</p>			
Bulgaria	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2004	no consent
<p>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).</p>			
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	Published: 01/1998	no consent
<p>Remarks: Final decision pending passage of pesticide control decree.</p>			
Chile	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
<p>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.</p>			

Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2004	no consent
	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.		
Ecuador	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
	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".		
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2000	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: "R/ Decreto ejecutivo No. 151, del 28 de junio de 2000".		
European Community	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland**, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland**, Portugal, Slovakia**, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	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).		
	**: These countries are currently PARTICIPATING STATES to the Rotterdam Convention. They are however listed here since they are Member States of the European Community (EC), which is a Party and whose import responses, in accordance with EC legislation, cover all its Member States		
Gabon	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	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.		
Gambia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	Remarks: It has never been registered.		
Ghana	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides Control and Management Act, 1996 (Act 528).		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Import and use of the substance as agricultural chemical are banned.		
Jamaica	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
	Remarks: Not registered. No application for registration has been received.		
Japan	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law. 2. Pharmaceutical Affairs Law.		

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. Other pesticides available for similar use.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide is prohibited completely for agricultural use by "The Law for Environment Protection" (April 1, 1984) and "The National Regulation of Pesticide Management", because of its high toxicity to human and animals, and also its environmental polluting effect.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: Banned in 1993 because of carcinogenicity.	Published: 01/1998	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
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
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
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

Romania	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	<p>Remarks: The manufacturing and the import of plant protection products containing one or several of the active substances laid down in annex and which are certificated for their use in Romania are banned, the existing stocks to be consumed within 12 months from the entrance into force of the present order. This means, starting with 18 January 2003 as it is foreseen in the Ministerial order No. 396/2002. Captafol was withdrawn from the market in '90.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial Order No. 396 /2002 on the banning of the use of plant protection products containing certain active substances on Romania's territory transposed partially the Directive 79/117/EEC of 21 December 1978 banning the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances, laid down in the Annex 1 at the Ministerial Order No. 396/2002, excepting for research or laboratory analyses uses and export.</p> <p>In the emergency situations which can not be solved through other means, the Interministerial Commission for the certification of plant protection products may authorize for a period of maximum 120 days the placing on the market or the use of the plant protection products containing one or several substances mentioned in the annex. *Romanian final regulatory action bans all formulations in plant protection products of the Captafol.</p>		
Rwanda	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2002	no consent
	<p>Remarks: All uses are forbidden in the country. Product never registered.</p>		
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The Pesticides and Plant Protection Materials Act, 1994; the National Council for Pesticides. Not registered.</p>		
Suriname	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette)</p>		
Switzerland	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
	<p>Remarks: No products and formulations containing Captafol are authorized in the Index of Plant protection Products 1998.</p>		
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Tanzania, United Republic of	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Product banned since 1986.</p>		
Thailand	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	<p>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.</p>		
Togo	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: For scientific experiments. Legislative or administrative measures: Law 96-007/PR of 3 July 1996 concerning plant protection in Togo.</p>		

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

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Parties -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties of each case, through the PIC Circular

Captafol

CAS: 2425-06-1

Party¹	Date
Benin	06/2004
Bolivia	06/2004
Burkina Faso	06/2004
Cameroon	06/2004
Cook Islands	12/2004
Djibouti	06/2005
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Ethiopia	06/2004
Guinea	06/2004
Kyrgyzstan	06/2004
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
Liechtenstein	12/2004
Mali	06/2004
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Moldova, Republic of	06/2005
Mongolia	06/2004
Qatar	06/2005
Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Senegal	06/2004
South Africa	06/2004
Ukraine	06/2004

Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Chlordane

CAS: 57-74-9

Argentina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2002	no consent
	<p>Remarks: National production for national consumption not prohibited simultaneously.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution SAGP and A, No.513/98 published on the Congressional Record August 13, 1998.</p> <p>Prohibits: importation, commercialisation and phytosanitary use of Chlordane active ingredient, and all products formulated with its basis, in the Republic of Argentina.</p>		
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	<p>Remarks: As a Party to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, legislation has been introduced prohibiting import, manufacture, use and export. Import is only permitted for environmentally sound disposal.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Administration) Regulations 1995 Customs (Prohibited Import) Regulations 1956.</p>		
Bolivia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Not registered.</p>		
Brazil	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Directive No. 040 from December 26, 1980 - Ministry of Agriculture - Prohibits the registration of Chlordane-based pesticides for application in livestock and agriculture.</p> <p>Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 4.074 of 04 January 2002 - Pesticides and its compounds need to be registered by the Federal Authority prior to produce, export, import, trade or use.</p>		
Bulgaria	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Not registered.</p>		
Burkina Faso	Interim decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Need more time. Not registered.</p>		
Burundi	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2003	no consent
	<p>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</p>		
Cameroon	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Not registered.</p>		
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
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	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
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, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland**, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland**, Portugal, Slovakia**, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to produce, place on the market or use chlordane. The chemical, whether on its own, in preparations or as a constituent of articles, was banned by Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on persistent organic pollutants and amending Directive 79/117/EEC (OJ L 229, 29.6.2004, p.5). **: These countries are currently PARTICIPATING STATES to the Rotterdam Convention. They are however listed here since they are Member States of the European Community (EC), which is a Party and whose import responses, in accordance with EC legislation, cover all its Member States	Published: 06/2005	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
Guinea	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1995	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
Jamaica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent

Japan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Law Concerning the Evaluation of Chemical Substances and Regulation of their Manufacture, etc. 2. Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law. 3. Pharmaceutical Affairs Law.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Jordan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Kenya	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Other pesticides available for similar use.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: The import for use in restricted scope is only permitted, after registering to the National Pesticide Registration Agency and evaluating the efficiency, toxicity and eco-toxicity.	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: Chlordane has never been registered in Korea.	Published: 01/1997	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
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
Mongolia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not on approved list of pesticides for 1994-2000.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
New Zealand	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: Royal Decree No.46/95 Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.	Published: 12/2002	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
Qatar	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Romania	Final decision on import Remarks: The manufacturing and the import of plant protection products containing one or several of the active substances laid down in annex and which are certificated for their use in Romania are banned, the existing stocks to be consumed within 12 months from the entrance into force of the present order. This means, starting with 18 January 2003 as it is foreseen in the Ministerial order No.396/2002. The use of Chlordane was banned through a decision of the Inter-ministerial Committee for authorization of plant protection products and the beninning of '80. Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial Order No. 396 /2002 on the banning of the use of plant protection products containing certain active substances on Romania's territory transposed partially the Directive 79/117/EEC of 21 December 1978 banning the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances, laid down in the Annex 1 at the Ministerial Order No.396/2002, excepting for research or laboratory analyses uses and export. In the emergency situations which can not be solved through other means, the Interministerial Commission for the certification of plant protection products may authorize for a period of maximum 120 days the placing on the market or the use of the plant protection products containing one or several substances mentioned in the annex. *Romanian final regulatory action bans all formulations in plant protection products of the Chlordane.	Published: 12/2004	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	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Pesticides and Plant Protection Act. The National Pesticide Council decision number 3/2001 dated 3-7-2001.	Published: 12/2004	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	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

Importing responses received from parties - Chlordane (CAS number: 57-74-9)

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
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Uruguay	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Parties -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties of each case, through the PIC Circular

Chlordane

CAS: 57-74-9

Party¹	Date
Benin	06/2004
Djibouti	06/2005
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
Mali	06/2004
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Moldova, Republic of	06/2005
Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Senegal	06/2004
South Africa	06/2004
Ukraine	06/2004

Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Chlordimeform

CAS: 6164-98-3

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 Conditions for Import: Subject to approval, registration, exemption or permit under the <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994</i> , noting that all uses were cancelled in 1988. Legislative or administrative measures: <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994</i> .	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
Bolivia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Brazil	Final decision on import Remarks: There is no pesticide registered for any purpose, no intention of acceptance. Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 4.074 of 04 January 2002 - Pesticides and its compounds need to be registered by the Federal Authority prior to produce, export, import, trade or use.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
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 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.	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 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.	Published: 12/1999	no consent

Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	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
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:</i> <i>Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland**, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland**, Portugal, Slovakia**, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to place on the market or use chlordimeform as a plant protection product or as a biocide. The chemical was not included in the Community programme for evaluation of existing substances under Council Directive 91/414/EEC of 15 July 1991 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market (OJ L230 of 19.8.1991, p.1). Nor has the chemical been identified or notified under the Community review programme for evaluation of existing active substances under Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 1998 concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market (OJ L123, 24.4.1998, p.1). In accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 2032/2003 of 4 November 2003 on the second phase of the 10-year work programme referred to in Article 16(2) of Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1896/2000 (OJ L 307, 24.11.2003, p.1) the chemical is not allowed for any such uses. **: These countries are currently PARTICIPATING STATES to the Rotterdam Convention. They are however listed here since they are Member States of the European Community (EC), which is a Party and whose import responses, in accordance with EC legislation, cover all its Member States	Published: 06/2005	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: Pesticides Control and Management Act, 1996 (Act 528).	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Guinea	Interim decision on import Remarks: Except for small quantities for research uses through import permit.	Published: 01/1995	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
Jamaica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 06/1999	no consent

Japan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: For agricultural pesticide, a domestic importer is required to register with both the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare or the Prefectural Governor. No consent to import of pesticide except agricultural uses. Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law 2. Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law 3. Pharmaceutical Affairs Law	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
Jordan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	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
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
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
Mongolia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not included in approved list of pesticides for 1994-2000.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
New Zealand	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	Published: 07/1993	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
Qatar	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent

Rwanda	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	consent
Samoa	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
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

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Parties -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties of each case, through the PIC Circular

Chlordimeform

CAS: 6164-98-3

Party¹	Date
Benin	06/2004
Cameroon	06/2004
Djibouti	06/2005
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Kenya	06/2005
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	06/2004
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
Mali	06/2004
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Moldova, Republic of	06/2005
Romania	06/2004
Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Senegal	06/2004
South Africa	06/2004
Ukraine	06/2004

Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Chlorobenzilate

CAS: 510-15-6

Argentina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2002	no consent
<p>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).</p>			
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
<p>Conditions for Import: Subject to approval, registration, exemption or permit under the <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994</i>, noting that this pesticide has never been used in Australia.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994</i>.</p>			
Brazil	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Directive No. 82, of October 1992 - Ministry of Agriculture -Prohibits production, import, export, trade and use of chlorobenzilate for agricultural use.</p> <p>Directive nº 11, of 8 January 1998 - Ministry of Health, National Surveillance - Exclude the chlorobenzilate from the list of toxics substances, which can be authorized as pesticides.</p> <p>Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 4.074 of 04 January 2002 - Pesticides and its compounds need to be registered by the Federal Authority prior to produce, export, import, trade or use.</p>			
Bulgaria	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Chlorobenzilate is listed in Annex I to Regulation (BG) on the import and export of certain dangerous substances, preparations and products (CM Decree N° 161 of 12.07.2004, SG 63 of 2004, in force since 01.01.2005) as banned for use as a plant protection product. It is prohibited to use and place on the market all plant protection products containing chlorobenzilate according to the annual adopted list of banned active ingredients for plant protection products under Article 15g of the Law on plant protection (SG 91 of 10.10.1997, as amended in SG 90 of 15.10.1999, as amended in SG 96 of 09.11.2001, as amended in SG 18 of 05.03.2004).</p>			
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	Published: 01/1998	no consent
<p>Remarks: Final decision pending passage of pesticide control decree.</p>			
Chile	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
<p>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.</p>			

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.		
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2000	no consent
European Community	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland**, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland**, Portugal, Slovakia**, Slovenia, 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.		
	**: These countries are currently PARTICIPATING STATES to the Rotterdam Convention. They are however listed here since they are Member States of the European Community (EC), which is a Party and whose import responses, in accordance with EC legislation, cover all its Member States		
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.		
Ghana	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides Control and Management Act, 1996 (Act 528).		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003	no consent
	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 resolution of 14 August 1980. Under the pesticide Control Act 1968.		
Jamaica	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
	Remarks: Not registered. No application for registration has been received.		
Japan	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
	Conditions for Import: For agricultural pesticide, a domestic importer is required to register with the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. No consent to import of pesticide except agricultural uses.		
	Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law 2. Pharmaceutical Affairs Law		

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. Other pesticides available for similar use.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide is prohibited for using as plant protection chemical by "The Law for Environment Protection" (April 9, 1984) and "The National Regulation of Pesticide Management", because of its high toxicity to human and animals, and also its environment pollution effects.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: Banned in 1990 because of carcinogenicity.	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
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
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
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
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

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
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

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Parties -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties of each case, through the PIC Circular

Chlorobenzilate

CAS: 510-15-6

Party¹	Date
Benin	06/2004
Bolivia	06/2004
Burkina Faso	06/2004
Cameroon	06/2004
Cook Islands	12/2004
Djibouti	06/2005
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Ethiopia	06/2004
Guinea	06/2004
Kyrgyzstan	06/2004
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
Liechtenstein	12/2004
Mali	06/2004
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Moldova, Republic of	06/2005
Mongolia	06/2004
Qatar	06/2005
Romania	06/2004
Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Senegal	06/2004
South Africa	06/2004
Ukraine	06/2004

Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

DDT

CAS: 50-29-3

Argentina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2002	no consent
<p>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.</p>			
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
<p>Remarks: As a Party to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, legislation has been introduced prohibiting import, manufacture, use and export. Import is only permitted for environmentally sound disposal. Legislative or administrative measures: Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Administration) Regulations 1995 Customs (Prohibited Import) Regulations 1956.</p>			
Benin	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Bolivia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	consent under conditions
<p>Conditions for Import: Only when certified by Ministry of Health for public health use. Remarks: Vector control in malaria; prohibited for agricultural use.</p>			
Brazil	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Directive No. 329 of 2 September 1985 - Ministry of Agriculture - Prohibit the trade, use and distribution of the pesticides for agricultural use, including DDT. Directive n° 11, from January 8, 1998 - Ministry of Health, National Surveillance - exclude the DDT from the list of toxics substances, which can be authorized as pesticides. Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 4.074 of 4 January 2002 - Pesticides and its compounds need to be registered by the Federal Authority prior to produce, export, import, trade or use.</p>			
Bulgaria	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
<p>Remarks: Use forbidden since 1969.</p>			
Burkina Faso	Interim decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
<p>Remarks: Need more time.</p>			
Burundi	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2003	no consent
<p>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</p>			
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 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
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	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
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:</i> <i>Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland**, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland**, Portugal, Slovakia**, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to produce, place on the market or use DDT. The chemical, whether on its own, in preparations or as a constituent of articles, was banned by Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on persistent organic pollutants and amending Directive 79/117/EEC (OJ L 229, 29.6.2004, p.5). Member States may however allow the existing production and use of DDT as a closed-system intermediate for the production of dicofol until 1 January 2014. The Commission will review this exemption by 31 December 2008 in the light of the outcome of the evaluation of that substance in the framework of Directive 91/414/EEC of 15 July 1991 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market (OJ L230 of 19.8.1991, p.1). **: These countries are currently PARTICIPATING STATES to the Rotterdam Convention. They are however listed here since they are Member States of the European Community (EC), which is a Party and whose import responses, in accordance with EC legislation, cover all its Member States	Published: 06/2005	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

Guinea	Interim decision on import Remarks: For public health use only.	Published: 07/1993	consent
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned for all kind of uses.	Published: 06/2005	no consent
Jamaica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Japan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law 2. Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law 3. Pharmaceutical Affairs Law	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Jordan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	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
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
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
Mongolia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not included in the approved list of pesticides for 1994-2000.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
New Zealand	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
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
Qatar	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Romania	Final decision on import Remarks: The manufacturing and the import of plant protection products containing one or several of the active substances laid down in annex and which are certificated for their use in Romania are banned, the existing stocks to be consumed within 12 months from the entrance into force of the present order. This means, starting with 18 January 2003 as it is foreseen in the Ministerial order No. 396/2002. The use of insecticides based on DDT and HCH were banned by the Ministerial Order No. 20/1985 of Agriculture and Food Industry. Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial Order No. 396 /2002 on the banning of the use of plant protection products containing certain active substances on Romania's territory transposed partially the Directive 79/117/EEC of 21 December 1978 banning the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances, laid down in the Annex 1 at the Ministerial Order No.396/2002, excepting for research or laboratory analyses uses and export. In the emergency situations which can not be solved through other means, the Interministerial Commission for the certification of plant protection products may authorize for a period of maximum 120 days the placing on the market or the use of the plant protection products containing one or several substances mentioned in the annex. *Romanian final regulatory action bans all formulations in plant protection products of the DDT.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Rwanda	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Pesticides and Plant Protection Act. The National Pesticide Council decision number 3/2001 dated 3-7-2001.	Published: 12/2004	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: 07/1996	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
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Uruguay	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Parties -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties of each case, through the PIC Circular

DDT

CAS: 50-29-3

Party¹	Date
Djibouti	06/2005
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	06/2004
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
Mali	06/2004
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Moldova, Republic of	06/2005
Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Senegal	06/2004
South Africa	06/2004
Ukraine	06/2004

Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Dieldrin

CAS: 60-57-1

Argentina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2002	no consent
	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.		
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	Remarks: As a Party to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, legislation has been introduced prohibiting import, manufacture, use and export. Import is only permitted for environmentally sound disposal. Legislative or administrative measures: Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Administration) Regulations 1995 Customs (Prohibited Import) Regulations 1956.		
Benin	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Bolivia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Brazil	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 4.074 of 4 January 2002 - Pesticides and its compounds need to be registered by the Federal Authority prior to produce, export, import, trade or use.		
Bulgaria	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
	Remarks: Use forbidden since 1969.		
Burkina Faso	Interim decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
	Remarks: Need more time.		
Burundi	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2003	no consent
	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.		
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: 01/1998	no consent
Chile	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
	Remarks: Resolution SAG No. 2142 of 18/10/1987.		

Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	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
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, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland**, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland**, Portugal, Slovakia**, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to produce, place on the market or use dieldrin. The chemical, whether on its own, in preparations or as a constituent of articles, was banned by Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on persistent organic pollutants and amending Directive 79/117/EEC (OJ L 229, 29.6.2004, p.5). **: These countries are currently PARTICIPATING STATES to the Rotterdam Convention. They are however listed here since they are Member States of the European Community (EC), which is a Party and whose import responses, in accordance with EC legislation, cover all its Member States	Published: 06/2005	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
Guinea	Interim decision on import Remarks: Legislation to be implemented.	Published: 07/1993	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
Jamaica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent

Japan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Law Concerning the Evaluation of Chemical Substances and Regulation of their Manufacture, etc. 2. Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law 3. Pharmaceutical Affairs Law	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Jordan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Kenya	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: It should be imported after presenting the writing document for admission to the National Pesticide Registration Agency and under its admission, in the case of import for the purpose different to plant protection. The use as a chemical for plant protection is restricted seriously. Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide is restricted for using as plant protection chemical by "The Law for Environment Protection" (April 9, 1984) and "The National Regulation of Pesticide Management", because of its persistence in environment and residual toxicity.	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: Banned because of residue since 1970.	Published: 01/1997	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
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
Mongolia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not included in the approved list of pesticides for 1994-2000.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
New Zealand	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
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
Qatar	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Romania	Final decision on import Remarks: The manufacturing and the import of plant protection products containing one or several of the active substances laid down in annex and which are certificated for their use in Romania are banned, the existing stocks to be consumed within 12 months from the entrance into force of the present order. This means, starting with 18 January 2003 as it is foreseen in the Ministerial order No. 396/2002. The use of Dieldrin was banned through a decision of the Inter-ministerial Committee for authorization of plant protection products and the beginning of '80. Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial Order No. 396 /2002 on the banning of the use of plant protection products containing certain active substances on Romania's territory transposed partially the Directive 79/117/EEC of 21 December 1978 banning the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances, laid down in the Annex 1 at the Ministerial Order No. 396/2002, excepting for research or laboratory analyses uses and export. In the emergency situations which can not be solved through other means, the Interministerial Commission for the certification of plant protection products may authorize for a period of maximum 120 days the placing on the market or the use of the plant protection products containing one or several substances mentioned in the annex. *Romanian final regulatory action bans all formulations in plant protection products of the Dieldrin.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Rwanda	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
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
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Uruguay	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Parties -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties of each case, through the PIC Circular

Dieldrin

CAS: 60-57-1

Party¹	Date
Djibouti	06/2005
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
Mali	06/2004
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Moldova, Republic of	06/2005
Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Senegal	06/2004
South Africa	06/2004
Ukraine	06/2004

Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Dinoseb and Dinoseb Salts

CAS: 88-85-7

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 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 Conditions for Import: Subject to approval, registration, exemption or permit under the <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994</i> , noting that use of this pesticide was cancelled in 1989 and it is not currently approved for use. Legislative or administrative measures: <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994</i> .	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
Benin	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 Remarks: There is no pesticide registered for any purpose. Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 4.074 of 04 January 2002 - Pesticides and its compounds need to be registered by the Federal Authority prior to produce, export, import, trade or use. Directive n° 10 of 8 March 1985 - Ministry of Health, National Surveillance- Exclude the Dinoseb from the list of toxics substances, which can be authorized as pesticides. Directive n° 19 of 14 March 1990 - Ministry of Health, National Surveillance - Exclude the dinoseb acetat from the list of toxics substances, which can be authorized as pesticides.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
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

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
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Dinosebe 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
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:</i> <i>Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland**, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland**, Portugal, Slovakia**, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to place on the market or use all plant protection products containing dinoseb 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 Directive 90/533/EEC of 15 October 1990 (OJ L296, 27.10.1990, p.63). Furthermore the chemical has not been identified or notified under the Community review programme for evaluation of existing active substances under Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 1998 concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market (OJ L123, 24.4.1998, p.1). In accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 2032/2003 of 4 November 2003 on the second phase of the 10-year work programme referred to in Article 16(2) of Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1896/2000 (OJ L 307, 24.11.2003, p.1) the chemical is not allowed for any such uses.	Published: 06/2005	no consent
	**: These countries are currently PARTICIPATING STATES to the Rotterdam Convention. They are however listed here since they are Member States of the European Community (EC), which is a Party and whose import responses, in accordance with EC legislation, cover all its Member States		
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: Pesticides Control and Management Act, 1996 (Act 528).	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Guinea	Interim decision on import Remarks: Legislation to be implemented.	Published: 07/1993	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
Jamaica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Japan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: For agricultural pesticide, a domestic importer is required to register with both the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare or the Prefectural Governor. No consent to import of pesticide except agricultural uses. Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law 2. Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law 3. Pharmaceutical Affairs Law	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
Jordan	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Stipulated condition. Remarks: Need more time.	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Kenya	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: It can be imported, put in market and used under the admission of the National Pesticide Registration Agency, after getting the evaluation of national organizations to its toxicity or environment pollution effect in the using condition. Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide is severely restricted for using as plant protection chemical by "The Law for Environment Protection" (April 9, 194) and "The National Regulation of Pesticide Management", because of its high toxicity to human and animals, and also its environment pollution effect.	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: Dinoseb has never been registered in Korea.	Published: 01/1997	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
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
Mongolia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not included in the approved list of pesticides 1994-2000.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
New Zealand	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
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
Qatar	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Romania	Final decision on import Remarks: The manufacturing and the import of plant protection products containing one or several of the active substances laid down in annex and which are certificated for their use in Romania are banned, the existing stocks to be consumed within 12 months from the entrance into force of the present order. This means, starting with 18 January 2003 as it is foreseen in the Ministerial order No.396/2002. Dinoseb was withdrawn from the market in '90. Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial Order No. 396 /2002 on the banning of the use of plant protection products containing certain active substances on Romania's territory transposed partially the Directive 79/117/EEC of 21 December 1978 banning the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances, laid down in the Annex 1 at the Ministerial Order No.396/2002, excepting for research or laboratory analyses uses and export. In the emergency situations which can not be solved through other means, the Interministerial Commission for the certification of plant protection products may authorize for a period of maximum 120 days the placing on the market or the use of the plant protection products containing one or several substances mentioned in the annex. *Romanian final regulatory action bans all formulations in plant protection products of the Dinoseb and dinoseb salts.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Rwanda	Interim decision on import Remarks: Awaiting legislation.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Samoa	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 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
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Uruguay	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Parties -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties of each case, through the PIC Circular

Dinoseb and Dinoseb Salts

CAS: 88-85-7

Party¹	Date
Djibouti	06/2005
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Liberia	06/2005
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
Mali	06/2004
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Moldova, Republic of	06/2005
Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Senegal	06/2004
South Africa	06/2004
Ukraine	06/2004

Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

DNOC and its salts (such as ammonium salt, potassium salt and sodium salt)

CAS: 534-52-1

Country	Decision	Published	Consent
Australia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
<p>Conditions for Import: Subject to approval, registration, exemption or permit under the <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994</i>, noting that there are no registered uses of DNOC.</p> <p>Remarks: Industrial use of this chemical also occurs in Australia.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994</i>.</p>			
Brazil	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
<p>Remarks: There is no pesticide registered for any purpose.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 4.074 of 04 January 2002 - Pesticides and its compounds need to be registered by the Federal Authority prior to produce, export, import, trade or use.</p>			
Bulgaria	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: DNOC and its salts (such as ammonium, potassium and sodium salts) are listed in Annex I to Regulation (BG) on the import and export of dangerous substances, preparations in Republic of Bulgaria (CM Decree N° 161 of 12.07.2004, SG 63 of 2004, in force from 01.01.2005) as banned for use as a plant protection product. It is prohibited to use and place on the market all plant protection products containing DNOC according to the annual adopted list of banned active ingredients for plant protection products under Article 15g of the Law on plant protection (SG 91 of 10.10.1997, as amended in SG 90 of 15.10.1999, as amended in SG 96 of 09.11.2001, as amended in SG 18 of 05.03.2004).</p>			
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2005	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Unless registered under the Canadian Pest Control Products Act, pesticides may not be imported, sold or used in Canada.</p> <p>DNOC is not registered for pest control use in Canada.</p>			
Chile	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The measure is based on the lack by this chemical of an Authorisation as Agricultural Pesticide to be imported, manufactured distributed, sold and used in Chile. To obtain this authorisation (Resolution 3670), stringent national regulations establishing the necessary procedures and information to obtain such authorisation are to be met.</p>			
European Community	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to use or place on the market all plant protection products containing DNOC. DNOC 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 1999/164/EC of 17 February 1999, OJ L54, 2.3.1999, p. 21).</p> <p>Member States: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland**, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland**, Portugal, Slovakia**, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</p> <p>** : These countries are currently PARTICIPATING STATES to the Rotterdam Convention. They are however listed here since they are Member States of the European Community (EC), which is a Party and whose import responses, in accordance with EC legislation, cover all its Member States</p>			

Ghana	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides Control and Management Act, 1996 (Act 528).	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Japan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: For agricultural pesticide, a domestic importer is required to register with both the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare or the Prefectural Governor. No consent to import of pesticide except agricultural uses. Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law 2. Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law 3. Pharmaceutical Affairs Law	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
New Zealand	Interim decision on import Remarks: DNOC (and its salts) has never been registered in New Zealand	Published: 06/2005	consent
Norway	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: DNOC is not authorized for use, import or marketing in Norway.	Published: 12/2004	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: 12/2004	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The authorization for DNOC and its salts has been revoked for health reasons by the Swiss Federal Office of Public Health and by the Swiss Office for Agriculture in 2003.	Published: 06/2005	no consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Parties -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties of each case, through the PIC Circular

DNOC and its salts (such as ammonium salt, potassium salt and sodium salt)

CAS: 534-52-1

There are no cases of failure to transmit a response

Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

EDB (1,2-dibromoethane)

CAS: 106-93-4

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 Conditions for Import: Subject to approval, registration, exemption or permit under the <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994</i> , noting that approval of this pesticide was cancelled in 1998 (NRA Special Review Series 98.2). Legislative or administrative measures: <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994</i> .	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
Bolivia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Brazil	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 4.074 of 04 January 2002 - Pesticides and its compounds need to be registered by the Federal Authority prior to produce, export, import, trade or use.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
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

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
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
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:</i> <i>Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland**, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland**, Portugal, Slovakia**, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to place on the market or use all plant protection products containing EDB 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 Directive 87/181/EEC of 9 March 1987 (OJ L71, 14.3.1987, p.33). Furthermore the chemical has not been identified or notified under the Community review programme for evaluation of existing active substances under Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 1998 concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market (OJ L123, 24.4.1998, p.1). In accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 2032/2003 of 4 November 2003 on the second phase of the 10-year work programme referred to in Article 16(2) of Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1896/2000 (OJ L 307, 24.11.2003, p.1) the chemical is not allowed for any such uses. **: These countries are currently PARTICIPATING STATES to the Rotterdam Convention. They are however listed here since they are Member States of the European Community (EC), which is a Party and whose import responses, in accordance with EC legislation, cover all its Member States	Published: 06/2005	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	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: The import should obtain import permit from the Environmental Protection Agency of Ghana containing information including but no limited to: - Quantity of chemical to be imported; - Source of chemical (exporting country); - End use(s) of the chemical within Ghana.	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
Guinea	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1995	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
Jamaica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Japan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: For agricultural pesticide, a domestic importer is required to register with both the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare or the Prefectural Governor. No consent to import of pesticide except agricultural uses. Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law 2. Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law 3. Pharmaceutical Affairs Law	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
Jordan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Kenya	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Other pesticides available for similar use.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: This chemical can be imported, put on sale and used only under the assurance that the damage to human health and environment will be minimized in the relevant using condition. The use for plant protection is severely restricted. Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide is restricted for using as plant protection chemical by "The Law for Environment Protection" (April 9, 1984) and "The National Regulation of Pesticide Management", because of its toxicity to human and animals.	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: Ethylene dibromide has never been registered in Korea.	Published: 01/1997	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
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
Mongolia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not included in approved list of pesticides for 1994-2000.	Published: 07/1994	no consent

New Zealand	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2002	no consent
	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.		
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
Paraguay	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Qatar	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Romania	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	<p>Remarks: The manufacturing and the import of plant protection products containing one or several of the active substances laid down in annex and which are certificated for their use in Romania are banned, the existing stocks to be consumed within 12 months from the entrance into force of the present order. This means, starting with 18 January 2003 as it is foreseen in the Ministerial order No. 396/2002.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial Order No. 396 /2002 on the banning of the use of plant protection products containing certain active substances on Romania's territory transposed partially the Directive 79/117/EEC of 21 December 1978 banning the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances, laid down in the Annex 1 at the Ministerial Order No.396/2002, excepting for research or laboratory analyses uses and export.</p> <p>In the emergency situations which can not be solved through other means, the Interministerial Commission for the certification of plant protection products may authorize for a period of maximum 120 days the placing on the market or the use of the plant protection products containing one or several substances mentioned in the annex.</p> <p>*Romanian final regulatory action bans all formulations in plant protection products of the 1,2 dibromoethane (Ethylene dibromide).</p>		
Rwanda	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Suriname	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette).		

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
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Uruguay	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Parties -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties of each case, through the PIC Circular

EDB (1,2-dibromoethane)

CAS: 106-93-4

Party¹	Date
Benin	06/2004
Cameroon	06/2004
Djibouti	06/2005
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
Mali	06/2004
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Moldova, Republic of	06/2005
Panama	06/2004
Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Senegal	06/2004
South Africa	06/2004
Ukraine	06/2004

Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

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 Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 4.074 of 04 January 2002 - Pesticides and its compounds need to be registered by the Federal Authority prior to produce, export, import, trade or use.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
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
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

European Community	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
<p>Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland**, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland**, Portugal, Slovakia**, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i></p>	<p>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).</p>		
<p>**: These countries are currently PARTICIPATING STATES to the Rotterdam Convention. They are however listed here since they are Member States of the European Community (EC), which is a Party and whose import responses, in accordance with EC legislation, cover all its Member States</p>			
Gabon	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
<p>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.</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>			
Ghana	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
<p>Conditions for Import: The import should obtain import permit from the Environmental Protection Agency of Ghana containing information including but no limited to: - Quantity of chemical to be imported; - Source of chemical (exporting country); - End use(s) of the chemical within Ghana.</p>			
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2005	consent under conditions
<p>Conditions for Import: Allowed to be used in industry but prohibited for use as plant protection product. Legislative or administrative measures: Banned for use and import as a plant protection product based on the Resolution of 29 August 1999, under "The Pesticide Control Act" 1968.</p>			
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 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.</p>			

Japan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: For agricultural pesticide, a domestic importer is required to register with both the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. No consent to import of pesticide except agricultural uses. Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law 2. Pharmaceutical Affairs Law	Published: 12/2004	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, Democratic People's Republic of	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: This chemical can be imported, put on sale and used only under the assurance that the damage to user will be minimized in the relevant using condition. The use for plant protection is severely restricted. Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide is restricted for using as plant protection chemical by "The Law for Environment Protection" (April 9, 1984) and "The National Regulation of Pesticide Management", because of its toxicity to human and animals.	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import 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).	Published: 06/2004	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

Romania	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	<p>Remarks: The manufacturing and the import of plant protection products containing one or several of the active substances laid down in annex and which are certificated for their use in Romania are banned, the existing stocks to be consumed within 12 months from the entrance into force of the present order. This means, starting with 18 January 2003 as it is foreseen in the Ministerial order No.396/2002.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial Order No. 396 /2002 on the banning of the use of plant protection products containing certain active substances on Romania's territory transposed partially the Directive 79/117/EEC of 21 December 1978 banning the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances, laid down in the Annex 1 at the Ministerial Order No.396/2002, excepting for research or laboratory analyses uses and export.</p> <p>In the emergency situations which can not be solved through other means, the Interministerial Commission for the certification of plant protection products may authorize for a period of maximum 120 days the placing on the market or the use of the plant protection products containing one or several substances mentioned in the annex.</p> <p>* Romanian final regulatory action bans all formulations in plant protection products of the 1, 2 Dicloroethane.</p>		
Rwanda	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2002	no consent
	<p>Remarks: All uses are forbidden in the country. Product never registered</p>		
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Pesticides regulations 1990 and decision of the Pesticides Technical Committee (PTC) on 10th May 2001. Agenda 24/6B.</p>		
Sudan	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
	<p>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.</p>		
Suriname	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette)</p>		
Switzerland	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2003	no consent
	<p>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).</p>		
Tanzania, United Republic of	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
	<p>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.</p>		
Thailand	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2001	consent under conditions
	<p>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.</p>		

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Parties -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties of each case, through the PIC Circular

Ethylene dichloride

CAS: 107-06-2

There are no cases of failure to transmit a response

Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

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	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Subject to approval, registration, exemption or permit under the <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994</i> . Remarks: Industrial use of this chemical also occurs in Australia. Legislative or administrative measures: <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994</i> .	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
Brazil	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 4.074 of 04 January 2002 - Pesticides and its compounds need to be registered by the Federal Authority prior to produce, export, import, trade or use.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
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

European Community	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2005	consent under conditions
<p>Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland**, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland**, Portugal, Slovakia**, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i></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 (OJ L 33, 8.2.1979, p.36), as amended by Council Directive 86/355/EEC of 21 July 1986 (OJ L 212, 2.8.1986, p. 33). <u>For biocidal products</u> Member states that consent to import : Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg and Sweden. Member states that consent to import (for import prior written authorisation is required): Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece (only for sterilisation of surgical tools in accordance with Directive 93/42/EC), Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain. Member States that do not consent to import: Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Malta, Slovenia, UK.</p>		
<p>** : These countries are currently PARTICIPATING STATES to the Rotterdam Convention. They are however listed here since they are Member States of the European Community (EC), which is a Party and whose import responses, in accordance with EC legislation, cover all its Member States</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>		
Ghana	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The importer should obtain import permit from the Environmental Protection Agency of Ghana containing information including but no limited to: - Quantity of chemical to be imported; - Source of chemical (exporting country); - End use(s) of the chemical within Ghana. Statement of active consideration: A survey needs to be conducted to determine if the chemical is currently being used in Ghana or if it would be required in the country and for what proposes.</p>		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2005	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Totally banned for use as plant protection product but it can be produced and used for other purposes. Legislative or administrative measures: Banned for use and import as a plant protection product based on the Resolution of 24 May 1994, under "The Pesticide Control Act" 1968.</p>		
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 Conditions for Import: For agricultural pesticide, a domestic importer is required to register with both the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare or the Prefectural Governor. No consent to import of pesticide except agricultural uses. Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law 2. Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law 3. Pharmaceutical Affairs Law	Published: 12/2004	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 if the chemical was prohibited from all sources by RDA Notification No. 2004-11 (11 Feb. 2004).	Published: 06/2004	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 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

Romania	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	<p>Remarks: The manufacturing and the import of plant protection products containing one or several of the active substances laid down in annex and which are certificated for their use in Romania are banned, the existing stocks to be consumed within 12 months from the entrance into force of the present order. This means, starting with 18 January 2003 as it is foreseen in the Ministerial order No.396/2002.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial Order No. 396 /2002 on the banning of the use of plant protection products containing certain active substances on Romania's territory transposed partially the Directive 79/117/EEC of 21 December 1978 banning the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances, laid down in the Annex 1 at the Ministerial Order No.396/2002, excepting for research or laboratory analyses uses and export.</p> <p>In the emergency situations which can not be solved through other means, the Interministerial Commission for the certification of plant protection products may authorize for a period of maximum 120 days the placing on the market or the use of the plant protection products containing one or several substances mentioned in the annex.</p> <p>*Romanian final regulatory action bans all formulations in plant protection products of the Ethylene oxide (Oxirane).</p>		
Rwanda	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2002	no consent
	<p>Remarks: All uses are forbidden in the country. Product never registered</p>		
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Pesticides regulations 1990 and decision of the Pesticides Technical Committee (PTC) on 10th May 2001. Agenda 24/6B.</p>		
Sudan	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
	<p>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.</p>		
Suriname	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette).</p>		
Switzerland	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2003	no consent
	<p>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).</p>		
Tanzania, United Republic of	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
	<p>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.</p>		
Thailand	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2001	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Required import and production registration and also import license.</p>		

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Parties -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties of each case, through the PIC Circular

Ethylene oxide

CAS: 75-21-8

There are no cases of failure to transmit a response

Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Fluoroacetamide

CAS: 640-19-7

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 Conditions for Import: Subject to approval, registration, exemption or permit under the <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994</i> , noting that this pesticide has never been registered for use in Australia. Legislative or administrative measures: <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994</i> .	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
Benin	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 Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 4.074 of 04 January 2002 - Pesticides and its compounds need to be registered by the Federal Authority prior to produce, export, import, trade or use.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
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
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

Jamaica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Japan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: For agricultural pesticide, a domestic importer is required to register with both the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare or the Prefectural Governor. No consent to import of pesticide except agricultural uses. Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law 2. Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law 3. Pharmaceutical Affairs Law	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
Jordan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Kenya	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The general use of this chemical in agriculture is prohibited, and in the case of request for other purpose, it can be imported under the admission of the National Pesticide Registration Agency and the relevant Ministry. Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide is prohibited for using as plant protection chemical by "The Law for Environment Protection" (April 9, 1984) and "The National Regulation of Pesticide Management", because of its high toxicity to human and animals.	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: Fluoroacetamide has never been registered in Korea.	Published: 01/1997	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
Mongolia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not included in the approved list of pesticides for 1994-2000.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
New Zealand	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

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
Qatar	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	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
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
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Uruguay	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Parties -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties of each case, through the PIC Circular

Fluoroacetamide

CAS: 640-19-7

Party¹	Date
Burkina Faso	06/2004
Djibouti	06/2005
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Kyrgyzstan	06/2004
Liberia	06/2005
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
Mali	06/2004
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Moldova, Republic of	06/2005
Romania	06/2004
Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Senegal	06/2004
South Africa	06/2004
Ukraine	06/2004

Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

HCH (mixed isomers)

CAS: 608-73-1

Argentina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2002	no consent
	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.		
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
	Conditions for Import: Subject to approval, registration, exemption or permit under the <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994</i> , noting that this pesticide has never been registered for use in Australia. Prohibited import under Schedule 9 of Customs (Prohibited Import) Regulations, unless authorised by the Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry or an authorised officer of the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry - contact DNA (pesticides). Legislative or administrative measures: <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994</i> . Customs (Prohibited Import) Regulations 1956.		
Benin	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Bolivia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Brazil	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	Remarks: There is no pesticide registered for any purpose. Legislative or administrative measures: Directive No. 329 of 2 September 1985 - Ministry of Agriculture - Prohibit the trade, use and distribution of the pesticides for agricultural use, including HCH. Directive No. 11 of 8 January 1998 - Ministry of Health, National Surveillance - Exclude the HCH from the list of toxics substances, which can be authorized as pesticides. Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 4.074 of 04 January 2002 - Pesticides and its compounds need to be registered by the Federal Authority prior to produce, export, import, trade or use.		
Bulgaria	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Burkina Faso	Interim decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
	Remarks: Need more time.		
Burundi	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003	no consent
	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.		
Cameroon	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
	Remarks: Not registered.		

Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	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
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	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
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:</i> <i>Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland**, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland**, Portugal, Slovakia**, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: It is prohibited to produce, use or place on the market HCH except for certain specific exemptions. The chemical, whether on its own, in preparations or as a constituent of articles, was banned by Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on persistent organic pollutants and amending Directive 79/117/EEC (OJ L 229, 29.6.2004, p.5). By way of derogation, Member States may however allow the following uses: (a) until 1.9.2006: - Professional remedial and industrial treatment of lumber, timber and logs; - Indoor industrial and residential applications; (b) until 31.12.2007: - Technical HCH for use as an intermediate in chemical manufacturing; - Products in which at least 99% of the HCH isomer is in the gamma form (lindane) are restricted for use as public health and veterinary topical insecticide. Member States that consent to import (for import prior written authorisation is required): Finland (until 31.12.2007 on basis of (b) above for biocidal products only). Member States that do not consent to import: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, UK.	Published: 06/2005	consent under conditions
<p>** : These countries are currently PARTICIPATING STATES to the Rotterdam Convention. They are however listed here since they are Member States of the European Community (EC), which is a Party and whose import responses, in accordance with EC legislation, cover all its Member States</p>			

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	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: The import should obtain import permit from the Environmental Protection Agency of Ghana containing information including but no limited to: - Quantity of chemical to be imported; - Source of chemical (exporting country); - End use(s) of the chemical within Ghana.	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
Guinea	Interim decision on import Remarks: Legislation to be implemented.	Published: 07/1993	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
Jamaica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Japan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law 2. Pharmaceutical Affairs Law	Published: 12/2004	no consent
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
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
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
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
New Zealand	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
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
Qatar	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Romania	Final decision on import Remarks: The manufacturing and the import of plant protection products containing one or several of the active substances laid down in annex and which are certificated for their use in Romania are banned, the existing stocks to be consumed within 12 months from the entrance into force of the present order. This means, starting with 18 January 2003 as it is foreseen in the Ministerial order No.396/2002. The use of insecticides based on DDT and HCH were banned by the Ministerial Order No. 20/1985 of Agriculture and Food Industry. Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial Order No. 396 /2002 on the banning of the use of plant protection products containing certain active substances on Romania's territory transposed partially the Directive 79/117/EEC of 21 December 1978 banning the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances, laid down in the Annex 1 at the Ministerial Order No.396/2002, excepting for research or laboratory analyses uses and export. In the emergency situations which can not be solved through other means, the Interministerial Commission for the certification of plant protection products may authorize for a period of maximum 120 days the placing on the market and the use of the plant protection products containing one or several substances mentioned in the annex. *Romanian final regulatory action bans all formulations in plant protection products of the HCH (mixed isomers), containing less than 99% isomer gamma.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Rwanda	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Samoa	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	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
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Uruguay	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Parties -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties of each case, through the PIC Circular

HCH (mixed isomers)

CAS: 608-73-1

Party¹	Date
Djibouti	06/2005
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	06/2004
Kyrgyzstan	06/2004
Liberia	06/2005
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
Mali	06/2004
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Moldova, Republic of	06/2005
Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Senegal	06/2004
South Africa	06/2004
Ukraine	06/2004

Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Heptachlor

CAS: 76-44-8

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 Remarks: As a Party to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, legislation has been introduced prohibiting import, manufacture, use and export. Import is only permitted for environmentally sound disposal. Legislative or administrative measures: Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Administration) Regulations 1995 Customs (Prohibited Import) Regulations 1956.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Bolivia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Brazil	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Directive No. 329 of 2 September 1985 - Prohibit the trade, use and distribution of the pesticides for agricultural use, including Heptachlor. Resolution RDC No. 347 of 16 December of 2002 - National Health Surveillance Agency - Exclude the heptachlor from the list of toxic substances, which can be authorized as pesticides. Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 4.074 of 04 January 2002 - Pesticides and its compounds need to be registered by the Federal Authority prior to produce, export, import, trade or use.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
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
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no 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
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, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland**, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland**, Portugal, Slovakia**, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to produce, place on the market or use heptachlor. The chemical, whether on its own, in preparations or as a constituent of articles, was banned by Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on persistent organic pollutants and amending Directive 79/117/EEC (OJ L 229, 29.6.2004, p.5). **: These countries are currently PARTICIPATING STATES to the Rotterdam Convention. They are however listed here since they are Member States of the European Community (EC), which is a Party and whose import responses, in accordance with EC legislation, cover all its Member States	Published: 06/2005	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
Guinea	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1995	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
Jamaica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 06/1999	no consent

Japan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Law Concerning the Evaluation of Chemical Substances and Regulation of their Manufacture, etc. 2. Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law 3 Pharmaceutical Affairs Law	Published: 12/2004	no consent
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
Kenya	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Other pesticides available for similar use.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: It is permitted to produce, import, put on sale and use this chemical, only under the admission of the National Pesticide Registration Agency and the Ministry of Agriculture. Legislative or administrative measures: According to "The Law for Environment Protection" (April 9, 1984) and "The National Regulation of Pesticide Management", the use of this chemical is restricted because of its toxicity to human body and animal and persistence in environment.	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: Prohibit the use of heptachlor since 1979 because of residue problem.	Published: 01/1997	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
Mongolia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not included in approved list of pesticides for 1994-2000.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
New Zealand	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

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
Qatar	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Romania	Final decision on import Remarks: The manufacturing and the import of plant protection products containing one or several of the active substances laid down in annex and which are certificated for their use in Romania are banned, the existing stocks to be consumed within 12 months from the entrance into force of the present order. This means, starting with 18 January 2003 as it is foreseen in the Ministerial order No.396/2002. Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial Order No. 396 /2002 on the banning of the use of plant protection products containing certain active substances on Romania's territory transposed partially the Directive 79/117/EEC of 21 December 1978 banning the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances, laid down in the Annex 1 at the Ministerial Order No.396/2002, excepting for research or laboratory analyses uses and export. In the emergency situations which can not be solved through other means, the Interministerial Commission for the certification of plant protection products may authorize for a period of maximum 120 days the placing on the market or the use of the plant protection products containing one or several substances mentioned in the annex. *Romanian final regulatory action bans all formulations in plant protection products of the Heptachlor.	Published: 12/2004	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	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Pesticides and Plant Protection Act. The National Pesticide Council decision number 3/2001 dated 3.7.2001	Published: 12/2004	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	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
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

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Parties -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties of each case, through the PIC Circular

Heptachlor

CAS: 76-44-8

Party¹	Date
Benin	06/2004
Djibouti	06/2005
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Kyrgyzstan	06/2004
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
Mali	06/2004
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Moldova, Republic of	06/2005
Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Senegal	06/2004
South Africa	06/2004
Ukraine	06/2004

Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Hexachlorobenzene

CAS: 118-74-1

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 02, 2000. Prohibits: importation, manufacturing, processing, commercialisation and use of active ingredient HCB (Hexachlorobenzene) and all the phytosanitary products formulated with its basis.</p>		
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	<p>Remarks: As a Party to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, legislation has been introduced prohibiting import, manufacture, use and export. Import is only permitted for environmentally sound disposal. Legislative or administrative measures: Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Administration) Regulations 1995 Customs (Prohibited Import) Regulations 1956.</p>		
Brazil	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	<p>Remarks: There is no pesticide registered for any purpose. Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 4.074 of 04 January 2002 - Pesticides and its compounds need to be registered by the Federal Authority prior to produce, export, import, trade or use.</p>		
Bulgaria	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2004	no consent
	<p>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).</p>		
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	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Final decision pending passage of pesticide control decree.</p>		
Chile	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	<p>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.</p>		

Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: All use of Hexachlorebenzene is prohibited to protect human health and the environment.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2000	no consent
European Community <i>Member States: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland**, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland**, Portugal, Slovakia**, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to produce, place on the market or use hexachlorobenzene. The chemical, whether on its own, in preparations or as a constituent of articles was banned by Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on persistent organic pollutants and amending Directive 79/117/EEC (OJ L 229, 29.6.2004, p.5). **: These countries are currently PARTICIPATING STATES to the Rotterdam Convention. They are however listed here since they are Member States of the European Community (EC), which is a Party and whose import responses, in accordance with EC legislation, cover all its Member States	Published: 06/2005	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
Ghana	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticide Control and Management Act, 1996 (Act 528)	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2000	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 Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Law Concerning the Evaluation of Chemical Substances and Regulation of their Manufacture, etc. 2. Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law 3. Pharmaceutical Affairs Law	Published: 12/2004	no consent
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	Final decision on import Remarks: It has never been registered.	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. Remarks: Final decision pending additional local information on its use, effects and toxicity.	Published: 01/1998	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
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
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

Romania	Final decision on import Published: 12/2004 no consent Remarks: The manufacturing and the import of plant protection products containing one or several of the active substances laid down in annex and which are certificated for their use in Romania are banned, the existing stocks to be consumed within 12 months from the entrance into force of the present order. This means, starting with 18 January 2003 as it is foreseen in the Ministerial order No.396/2002. The use of Hexachlorobenzene was banned through a decision of the Inter-ministerial Committee for authorization of plant protection products and the beginning of '80. Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial Order No. 396 /2002 on the banning of the use of plant protection products containing certain active substances on Romania's territory transposed partially the Directive 79/117/EEC of 21 December 1978 banning the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances, laid down in the Annex 1 at the Ministerial Order No.396/2002, excepting for research or laboratory analyses uses and export. In the emergency situations which can not be solved through other means, the Interministerial Commission for the certification of plant protection products may authorize for a period of maximum 120 days the placing on the market or the use of the plant protection products containing one or several substances mentioned in the annex. *Romanian final regulatory action bans all formulations in plant protection products of the Hexachlorobenzene.
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: 01/1998 no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import Published: 01/1998 no consent Remarks: The Pesticides and Plant Protection Materials Act, 1994; the National Council for Pesticides. Not registered.
Suriname	Final decision on import Published: 12/2003 no consent Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette)
Switzerland	Final decision on import Published: 12/1999 no consent 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.
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import Published: 07/1998 no consent
Tanzania, United Republic of	Final decision on import Published: 01/1998 no consent Remarks: Not registered / importation prohibited.
Thailand	Interim decision on import Published: 01/1998 consent under conditions Conditions for Import: Requires import and production registration and also import license. Remarks: There is no application or approval for registration.
Togo	Interim decision on import Published: 01/1998 consent under conditions Conditions for Import: For scientific experiments. Legislative or administrative measures: Law 96-007/PR of 3 July 1996 concerning plant protection in Togo.

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 prepaparations for agricultural use since 1977.	Published: 12/2000	no consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Parties -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties of each case, through the PIC Circular

Hexachlorobenzene

CAS: 118-74-1

Party¹	Date
Benin	06/2004
Bolivia	06/2004
Burkina Faso	06/2004
Cameroon	06/2004
Cook Islands	12/2004
Djibouti	06/2005
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Ethiopia	06/2004
Guinea	06/2004
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	06/2004
Kyrgyzstan	06/2004
Liberia	06/2005
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
Liechtenstein	12/2004
Mali	06/2004
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Moldova, Republic of	06/2005
Mongolia	06/2004
Qatar	06/2005
Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Senegal	06/2004
South Africa	06/2004
Ukraine	06/2004

Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Lindane (gamma-HCH)

CAS: 58-89-9

Argentina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2002	no consent
	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.		
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2002	consent under conditions
	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.		
Brazil	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
	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 an evaluation of the toxicological and ecotoxicological aspects both by the health and the environmental sectors, respectively - Law No. 4.797, of 20 October 1965 and "Directive Interministerial" No. 292 of 28 April 1989. Remarks: Production, import, trade and use are restricted as wood preservative. Legislative or administrative measures: Directive No. 329 of 2 September 1985 - Ministry of Agriculture - Prohibit the trade, use and distribution of the pesticides for agricultural use, including lindane. Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 4.074 of 04 January 2002 - Pesticides and its compounds need to be registered by the Federal Authority prior to produce, export, import, trade or use.		
Bulgaria	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2004	no consent
	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).		
Burundi	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2003	no consent
	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.		
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
	Conditions for Import: General conditions apply.		
Chad	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	Remarks: Final decision pending passage of pesticide control decree.		

Chile	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
	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.		
Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2004	no consent
	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.		
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2000	no consent
European Community	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2005	consent under conditions
Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland**, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland**, Portugal, Slovakia**, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	<p>Conditions for Import: It is prohibited to produce, use or place on the market lindane (gamma-HCH) except for certain specific exemptions. The chemical, whether on its own, in preparations or as a constituent of articles, was banned by Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on persistent organic pollutants and amending Directive 79/117/EEC (OJ L 229, 29.6.2004, p.5). By way of derogation, Member States may allow the following uses:</p> <p>(a) until 1.9.2006:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professional remedial and industrial treatment of lumber, timber and logs; - Indoor industrial and residential applications; <p>(b) until 31.12.2007:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical HCH for use as an intermediate in chemical manufacturing; - Products in which at least 99% of the HCH isomer is in the gamma form (lindane) are restricted for use as public health and veterinary topical insecticide. <p>Member States that consent to import (for import prior written authorisation is required): Finland (until 31.12.2007 on basis of (b) above for biocidal products only), Spain (until 31.12.2007 on basis of (b) above as topical insecticide for use in public health only).</p> <p>Member States that do not consent to import: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, UK.</p>		
	<p>** : These countries are currently PARTICIPATING STATES to the Rotterdam Convention. They are however listed here since they are Member States of the European Community (EC), which is a Party and whose import responses, in accordance with EC legislation, cover all its Member States</p>		
Gabon	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	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.		

Gambia	Final decision on import Remarks: It has been placed on the list of banned pesticides.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Ghana	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: The import should obtain import permit from the Environmental Protection Agency of Ghana containing information including but no limited to: - Quantity of chemical to be imported; - Source of chemical (exporting country); - End use(s) of the chemical within Ghana	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Production and import of the substance will be prohibited on 20 March 2005, based on the Resolution of 23 September 2002.	Published: 06/2005	no consent
Jamaica	Final decision on import 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.	Published: 06/1999	consent under conditions
Japan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law 2. Pharmaceutical Affairs Law	Published: 12/2004	no consent
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	Interim decision on import Remarks: General conditions apply.	Published: 06/1999	consent
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: According to "The Law for Environment Protection" (April 9, 1984) and "The National Regulation of Pesticide Management", the partial use of this chemical is permitted as a chemical for plant protection. The prospective use of this chemical will be decided again through consultation with the National Pesticide Registration Agency, The Ministry of Agriculture, The Ministry of Public Health and other relevant organizations.	Published: 12/2004	consent
Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: Banned in 1979 because of residue.	Published: 01/1998	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

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
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
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
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
Sudan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Pesticides and Plant Protection Act. The National Pesticide Council decision number 3/2001 dated 3-7-2001.	Published: 12/2004	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: The use of gamma-hexachlorcyclohexane 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
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

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Parties -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties of each case, through the PIC Circular

Lindane (gamma-HCH)

CAS: 58-89-9

Party¹	Date
Benin	06/2004
Bolivia	06/2004
Burkina Faso	06/2004
Cameroon	06/2004
Cook Islands	12/2004
Djibouti	06/2005
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Ethiopia	06/2004
Guinea	06/2004
Kyrgyzstan	06/2004
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
Liechtenstein	12/2004
Mali	06/2004
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Moldova, Republic of	06/2005
Mongolia	06/2004
Qatar	06/2005
Romania	06/2004
Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Senegal	06/2004
South Africa	06/2004
Ukraine	06/2004

Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Mercury Compounds

CAS: 99-99-9

Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Subject to approval, registration, exemption or permit under the <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994</i> . Remarks: One product is registered in Australia, for use on sugar cane. Legislative or administrative measures: <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994</i> .	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
Bolivia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Brazil	Final decision on import Remarks: There is no pesticide registered for any purpose, no intention of acceptance. Legislative or administrative measures: Directive No 02 of 6 January 1975 - Ministry of Agriculture - Prohibit the use of the pesticides containing methylmercury, ethylmercury and others alkylmercury compounds. Directive No 06 of 29 April 1980 - Ministry of Agriculture, SDSV - Prohibit the register of the mercury fungicide. Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 4.074 of 04 January 2002 - Pesticides and its compounds need to be registered by the Federal Authority prior to produce, export, import, trade or use.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
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
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	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
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, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland**, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland**, Portugal, Slovakia**, Slovenia, 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. **: These countries are currently PARTICIPATING STATES to the Rotterdam Convention. They are however listed here since they are Member States of the European Community (EC), which is a Party and whose import responses, in accordance with EC legislation, cover all its Member States	Published: 07/1995	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	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: The import should obtain import permit from the Environmental Protection Agency of Ghana containing information including but no limited to: - Quantity of chemical to be imported; - Source of chemical (exporting country); - End use(s) of the chemical within Ghana.	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
Guinea	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1995	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
Jamaica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 06/1999	no consent

Japan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law 2. Pharmaceutical Affairs Law	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Jordan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Kenya	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Other pesticides available for similar use.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: According to "The Law for Environment Protection" (April 9, 1984) and "The National Regulation of Pesticide Management", the use of this chemical for plant protection is prohibited because of its toxicity to human body and animal and causing environmental pollution.	Published: 12/2004	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
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
Mongolia	Final decision on import Remarks: Ethyl mercury chloride banned in 1990 on basis of high toxicity.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import Remarks: Refers only for use as a pesticide.	Published: 07/1993	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
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
Qatar	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent

Romania	Final decision on import Published: 12/2004	no consent
<p>Remarks: The manufacturing and the import of plant protection products containing one or several of the active substances laid down in annex and which are certificated for their use in Romania are banned, the existing stocks to be consumed within 12 months from the entrance into force of the present order. This means, starting with 18 January 2003 as it is foreseen in the Ministerial order No.396/2002.</p> <p>The product for plant protection authorized in Romania do not contain mercury compounds as an active substance. The products were already banned by the Inter-ministerial Committee for authorization of plant protection products since 1990.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial Order No. 396 /2002 on the banning of the use of plant protection products containing certain active substances on Romania's territory transposed partially the Directive 79/117/EEC of 21 December 1978 banning the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances, laid down in the Annex 1 at the Ministerial Order No.396/2002, excepting for research or laboratory analyses uses and export.</p> <p>In the emergency situations which can not be solved through other means, the Interministerial Commission for the certification of plant protection products may authorize for a period of maximum 120 days the placing on the market or the use of the plant protection products containing one or several substances mentioned in the annex.</p> <p>*Romanian final regulatory action bans all formulations in plant protection products of the Mercury compounds, including inorganic mercury compounds, alkyl mercury compounds and alkyloxy-alkyl and -aryl mercury compounds.</p>		
Rwanda	Final decision on import Published: 12/2002	no consent
<p>Remarks: All uses are forbidden in the country. Product never registered.</p>		
Samoa	Final decision on import Published: 01/1996	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import Published: 01/1994	no consent
Suriname	Final decision on import Published: 12/2003	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette).</p>		
Switzerland	Final decision on import Published: 07/1994	consent
<p>Remarks: Banned as pesticide and for most other uses. See Annex 3.2 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances.</p>		
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import Published: 07/1993	no consent
Tanzania, United Republic of	Final decision on import Published: 01/1995	no consent
<p>Remarks: Refers only to pesticide uses.</p>		
Thailand	Final decision on import Published: 07/1993	no consent
<p>Remarks: Refers to 2-methoxyethyl mercury chloride.</p>		
Togo	Final decision on import Published: 07/1994	no consent
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import Published: 07/1998	no consent
Uruguay	Final decision on import Published: 07/1996	no consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Parties -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties of each case, through the PIC Circular

Mercury Compounds

CAS: 99-99-9

Party¹	Date		
		Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
		Mali	06/2004
		Marshall Islands	06/2004
		Moldova, Republic of	06/2005
		Saudi Arabia	06/2004
		Senegal	06/2004
		South Africa	06/2004
		Ukraine	06/2004
Argentina	12/2004		
Benin	06/2004		
Cameroon	06/2004		
Djibouti	06/2005		
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004		
Kyrgyzstan	06/2004		
Liberia	06/2005		

Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Monocrotophos

CAS: 6923-22-4

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
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, after evaluation of agronomical efficacy, human toxicology and ecotoxicology by the Agricultural, Health and Environmental sectors respectively Remarks: There is no formulation registered containing more than 600 g active ingredient/L. Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 4.074 of 04 January 2002 - Pesticides and its compounds need to be registered by the Federal Authority prior to produce, export, import, trade or use.	Published: 12/2004	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	Published: 12/2004	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

Ethiopia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003	consent
	<p>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.</p>		
European Community	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003	no consent
<p>Member States: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland**, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland**, Portugal, Slovakia**, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</p>	<p>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.</p>		
	<p>** : These countries are currently PARTICIPATING STATES to the Rotterdam Convention. They are however listed here since they are Member States of the European Community (EC), which is a Party and whose import responses, in accordance with EC legislation, cover all its Member States</p>		
Gambia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2004	no consent
	<p>Statement of active consideration: DNA in consultation with stakeholders to reach final decision.</p>		
Ghana	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The import should obtain import permit from the Environmental Protection Agency of Ghana containing information including but no limited to: - Quantity of chemical to be imported; - Source of chemical (exporting country); - End use(s) of the chemical within Ghana.</p>		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2005	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Production and import of the substance will be prohibited on 20 March 2005, based on the Resolution of 23 September 2002, under "The Pesticide Control Act" 1968.</p>		
Japan	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: For agricultural pesticide, a domestic importer is required to register with both the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare or the Prefectural Governor. No consent to import of pesticide except agricultural uses. Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law 2. Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law 3. Pharmaceutical Affairs Law</p>		
Jordan	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003	no consent
	<p>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.</p>		
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2004	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
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
Sudan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Pesticides and Plant Protection Act. The National Pesticide Council decision number 3/2001 dated 3-7-2001.	Published: 12/2004	no 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
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 by Parties -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties of each case, through the PIC Circular

Monocrotophos

CAS: 6923-22-4

There are no cases of failure to transmit a response

Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Parathion

CAS: 56-38-2

Brazil	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Directive No 82 de 08/10/92 - Ministry of Agriculture - Prohibits production, import, export, trade and use of active ingredients ethyl parathion for agricultural use.</p> <p>Directive n° 11, of 8 January 1998 - Ministry of Health, National Surveillance - Exclude the parathion from the list of toxics substances, which can be authorized as pesticides.</p> <p>Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 4.074 of 04 January 2002 - Pesticides and its compounds need to be registered by the Federal Authority prior to produce, export, import, trade or use.</p>			
Burundi	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Parathion has been banned in agriculture because of its toxicity to aquatic organisms and its potential long-term harmful effects to the environment.</p> <p>It is listed in the register of banned pesticides under N° 2004-01-P003 by Ministerial Decree N° 710/81 of 9 February 2004.</p>			
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2005	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Unless registered under the Canadian Pest Control Act, pesticides may not be imported, sold or used in Canada. Parathion is not registered for pest control use in Canada.</p>			

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Parties -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties of each case, through the PIC Circular

Parathion

CAS: 56-38-2

There are no cases of failure to transmit a response

Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Pentachlorophenol

CAS: 87-86-5

Argentina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2002	no consent
	<p>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.</p>		
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Subject to approval, registration, exemption or permit under the <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994</i>. Legislative or administrative measures: <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994</i>.</p>		
Brazil	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	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 an evaluation of the toxicological and ecotoxicological aspects both by the health and the environmental sectors, respectively - Law No. 4.797, of 20 October 1965 and "Directive Interministerial" No. 292 of 28 April 1989. Remarks: There is pesticide register for wood preservative. Legislative or administrative measures: Directive No. 329 of 2 September 1985 - Prohibit the trade, use and distribution of the pesticides for agricultural use, including pentachlorophenol. Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 4.074 of 04 January 2002 - Pesticides and its compounds need to be registered by the Federal Authority prior to produce, export, import, trade or use.</p>		

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 hexachlorodibenzoparadioxin (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
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
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2000	no consent

European Community

Member States:

Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland**, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland**, Portugal, Slovakia**, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Interim decision on import

Published: 06/2005

consent under conditions

Conditions for Import: It is prohibited to use or place on the market pentachlorophenol except for certain specific exemptions. The chemical was excluded from Annex I to Council Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and authorisations for plant protection products thus had 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 authorisations for plant protection products containing these substances). The chemical has however been identified, though not notified, under the Community review programme for evaluation of existing active substances under Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 1998 concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market (OJ L123, 24.4.1998, p.1). Accordingly Member States may temporarily authorise such uses provided that these comply with Commission Directive 1999/51/EC of 26 May 1999 adapting to technical progress for the fifth time Annex I to Council Directive 76/769/EEC on the approximation of the laws, administrative provisions of the Member States relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations (tin, PCP and cadmium) (OJ L142, 5.6.1999, p.22).

In accordance with that Directive, pentachlorophenol its salts and its esters shall not be used in a concentration equal to or greater than 0,1 % by mass in substances or preparations placed on the market.

By way of derogation, until 31 December 2008 France, Ireland, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom may chose not to apply this provision to substances and preparations intended for use in industrial installations not permitting the emission and/or discharge of pentachlorophenol (PCP) in quantities greater than those prescribed by existing legislation:

(a) in the treatment of wood. However, treated wood may not be used: inside buildings or for the manufacture and re-treatment of (i) containers intended for growing purposes; (ii) packaging that may come into contact with raw materials, intermediate or finished products destined for human and/or animal consumption; (iii) other materials that may contaminate the products mentioned in (i) and (ii);

(b) in the impregnation of fibres and heavy-duty textiles not intended in any case for clothing or for decorative furnishings;

(c) by way of special exception, Member States may on a case-by-case basis, authorise on their territory specialised professionals to carry out *in situ* and for buildings of cultural, artistic and historical interest, or in emergencies, a remedial treatment of timber and masonry infected by dry rot fungus (*Serpula lacrymans*) and cubic rot fungi.

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 (HCDD) content of not more than 2ppm; may not be placed on the market except in packages of 20 litres or more; and may not be sold to the general public.

Without prejudice to other packaging and labelling requirements, the packaging of such preparations should be marked clearly and indelibly: "Reserved for industrial and professional use"

Member States that consent to import (for import prior written authorisation is required): France, Ireland, Portugal and UK (on basis of above derogations until 31.12.2008).

Member States that do not consent to import: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden.

** : These countries are currently PARTICIPATING STATES to the Rotterdam Convention. They are however listed here since they are Member States of the European Community (EC), which is a Party and whose import responses, in accordance with EC legislation, cover all its Member States

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 been placed on the list of banned pesticides.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Ghana	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides Control and Management Act, 1996 (Act 528).	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2000	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 Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law 2. Pharmaceutical Affairs Law	Published: 12/2004	no consent
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, Democratic People's Republic of	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: This chemical can be imported to use under the admission of the Ministry of Agriculture and/or the Ministry of Public Health, after registering to the National Pesticide Registration Agency. Legislative or administrative measures: According to "The Law for Environment Protection" (April 9, 1984) and "The National Regulation of Pesticide Management", the use of this chemical for plant protection is severely restricted because of its toxicity to human body and animal and causing environmental pollution.	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: Banned in 1975 because of its toxicity to fish.	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

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
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
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
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
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

Importing responses received from parties - Pentachlorophenol (CAS number: 87-86-5)

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
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

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Parties -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties of each case, through the PIC Circular

Pentachlorophenol

CAS: 87-86-5

Party¹	Date
Benin	06/2004
Bolivia	06/2004
Burkina Faso	06/2004
Cameroon	06/2004
Cook Islands	12/2004
Djibouti	06/2005
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Ethiopia	06/2004
Guinea	06/2004
Kyrgyzstan	06/2004
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
Liechtenstein	12/2004
Mali	06/2004
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Moldova, Republic of	06/2005
Mongolia	06/2004
Qatar	06/2005
Romania	06/2004
Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Senegal	06/2004
South Africa	06/2004
Ukraine	06/2004

Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Toxaphene (Camphechlor)

CAS: 8001-35-2

Argentina	Final decision on import 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.	Published: 12/2002	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import Remarks: Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Brazil	Final decision on import Remarks: There is no pesticide registered for any purpose. Legislative or administrative measures: Directive No. 329 of 2 September 1985 - Prohibit the trade, use and distribution of the pesticides for agricultural use, including toxaphene. Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 4.074 of 04 January 2002 - Pesticides and its compounds need to be registered by the Federal Authority prior to produce, export, import, trade or use.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Bulgaria	Final decision on import 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).	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Burundi	Final decision on import 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	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 - 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.	Published: 12/1999	no consent

Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2004	no consent
	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.		
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2000	no consent
	Remarks: Legislative or administrative measures – "R/ Decreto ejecutivo No. 151, del 28 de junio de 2000".		
European Community	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2005	no consent
Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland**, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland**, Portugal, Slovakia**, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to produce, place on the market or use toxaphene. The chemical, whether on its own, in preparations or as a constituent of articles was banned by Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on persistent organic pollutants and amending Directive 79/117/EEC (OJ L 229, 29.6.2004, p.5).		
	**: These countries are currently PARTICIPATING STATES to the Rotterdam Convention. They are however listed here since they are Member States of the European Community (EC), which is a Party and whose import responses, in accordance with EC legislation, cover all its Member States		
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.		
Ghana	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides Control and Management Act, 1996 (Act 528).		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Import and use of the substance as agricultural chemical are banned. Based on the Resolution of 15 October 1984, under "the Pesticide Control Act", 1968.		
Jamaica	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2000	no consent
	Remarks: Decision is based on the Pesticides Act 1975, Section 14 Subsection (1).		
Japan	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Law Concerning the Evaluation of Chemical Substances and Regulation of their Manufacture, etc. 2. Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law 3. Pharmaceutical Affairs Law		
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, Democratic People's Republic of	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: This chemical can be imported for agricultural use under the admission of the Ministry of Agriculture, after registering to the National Pesticide Registration Agency. In the case of the request for public health or trade, the admission of the relevant ministry. Legislative or administrative measures: According to "The Law for Environment Protection" (April 9, 1984) and "The National Regulation of Pesticide Management", the use of this chemical for plant protection is severely restricted. The evaluation on the toxicity and environment pollution of this chemical is based on the data from the Secretariat of Rotterdam Convention.	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
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
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
New Zealand	Final decision on import 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.	Published: 06/2000	no consent
Nigeria	Final decision on import 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)	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

Romania	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	<p>Remarks: The manufacturing and the import of plant protection products containing one or several of the active substances laid down in annex and which are certificated for their use in Romania are banned, the existing stocks to be consumed within 12 months from the entrance into force of the present order. This means, starting with 18 January 2003 as it is foreseen in the Ministerial order No. 396/2002.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial Order No. 396 /2002 on the banning of the use of plant protection products containing certain active substances on Romania's territory transposed partially the Directive 79/117/EEC of 21 December 1978 banning the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances, laid down in the Annex 1 at the Ministerial Order No.396/2002, excepting for research or laboratory analyses uses and export.</p> <p>In the emergency situations which can not be solved through other means, the Interministerial Commission for the certification of plant protection products may authorize for a period of maximum 120 days the placing on the market or the use of the plant protection products containing one or several substances mentioned in the annex.</p> <p>*Romanian final regulatory action bans all formulations in plant protection products of the Toxaphene.</p>		
Rwanda	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2002	no consent
	<p>Remarks: All uses are forbidden in the country. Product never registered</p>		
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2000	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Pesticides Regulations 1990 and decision of the Pesticide Technical Committee (PTC) on 20 April 2000.</p>		
Sudan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1997	no consent
	<p>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.</p>		
Switzerland	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2000	no consent
	<p>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.</p>		
Tanzania, United Republic of	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2000	consent
	<p>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.</p>		

Thailand	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2000	no consent
	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.		
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.		

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Parties -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties of each case, through the PIC Circular

Toxaphene (Camphechlor)

CAS: 8001-35-2

There are no cases of failure to transmit a response

Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

dustable powder formulations containing a combination of benomyl at or above 7%, carbofuran at or above 10% and thiram at or above 15%

CAS: 137-26-8, 1563-66-2, 17804-35-2

Australia	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Subject to approval, registration, exemption or permit under the <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994</i> , noting that this combination has never been registered in Australia. Legislative or administrative measures: <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994</i> .	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
Brazil	Final decision on import Remarks: There are no registered formulations containing a combination of benomyl, carbofuran and thiram. Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 4.074 of 04 January 2002 - Pesticides and its compounds need to be registered by the Federal Authority prior to produce, export, import, trade or use. Resolution RDC No. 347 of 16 December of 2002 - National Health Surveillance Agency - Exclude the benomyl from the list of toxics substances, which can be authorized as pesticides.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Bulgaria	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Burundi	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ternary compound of Benomyl-Carbofuran-Thiram is prohibited by Ministerial Decree N° 710/81, 9 February 2004 because of observed lungs oedemas in human being leading to death, and its potential long-term toxic effects. It is listed in the register of banned pesticides under N° 2004-08-P001.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Canada	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Unless registered under the Canadian Pest Control Products Act, pesticides may not be imported, sold or used in Canada. Dustable powder formulations containing a combination of benomyl at or above 7%, carbofuran at or above 10% and thiram at or above 15% are not registered for pest control use in Canada.	Published: 06/2005	no consent
Chile	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The measure is based on the lack by this chemical of an Authorisation as Agricultural Pesticide to be imported, manufactured distributed, sold and used in Chile. To obtain this authorisation (Resolution 3670), stringent national regulations establishing the necessary procedures and information to obtain such authorisation are to be met.	Published: 12/2004	no consent

European Community	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
<p>Member States: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland**, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland**, Portugal, Slovakia**, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</p>	<p>Statement of active consideration: It is prohibited to use or place on the market all plant protection products containing benomyl. Benomyl was excluded from Annex I to Council Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market (OJ L 230, 19.8.1991, p. 1) and thus authorisations for plant-protection products containing this active substance have been withdrawn. (Commission Decision 2002/928/EC of 26 November 2002, OJ L322, 27.11.2002, p. 53).</p> <p>Carbofuran is included in the Community programme for evaluation of existing active substances under Directive 91/414/EEC; the evaluation is not expected to be completed before the end of 2004. In the meantime it is for Member States to take national decisions whether or not to authorise its use in their territories.</p> <p>Pursuant to Commission Directive 2003/81/EC of 5 September 2003 (OJ L224, 6.9.2003, p.29), thiram has been included in Annex I to Council Directive 91/414/EEC and is authorised as an active substance for plant protection products for use as a fungicide or repellent. Member States may therefore authorise products containing the substance for such purposes subject to certain conditions. Furthermore thiram has been identified and notified within the framework of Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of 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 of thiram will be completed.</p> <p>** : These countries are currently PARTICIPATING STATES to the Rotterdam Convention. They are however listed here since they are Member States of the European Community (EC), which is a Party and whose import responses, in accordance with EC legislation, cover all its Member States</p>		
Ghana	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides Control and Management Act, 1996 (Act 528).</p>		
Japan	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: For agricultural pesticide, a domestic importer is required to register with both the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. No consent to import of pesticide except agricultural uses.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law 2. Pharmaceutical Affairs Law</p>		
New Zealand	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2005	consent
	<p>Remarks: Benomyl and thiram are both currently registered as a seed treatment formulated as wettable powder. Dustable powder formulations are not registered. Carbofuran's registration was withdrawn about 10-15 years ago. Before that it was registered as a wettable powder, and a soil-applied granule, but never as a dustable powder.</p>		
Norway	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Dustable powder formulations containing benomyl and/or carbofuran and/or thiram are not authorized for use, import or marketing in Norway.</p>		
Oman	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	<p>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.</p>		

Importing responses received from parties - dustable powder formulations containing a combination of benomyl at or above 7%, carbofuran at or above 10% and thiram at or above 15% (CAS number: 137-26-8, 1563-66-2, 17804-35-2)

Switzerland	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2005	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: No dustable powder formulations containing a combination of benomyl at or above 7%, carbofuran at or above 10% and thiram at or above 15% are registered in Switzerland		

Importing responses received from parties - dustable powder formulations containing a combination of benomyl at or above 7%, carbofuran at or above 10% and thiram at or above 15% (CAS number: 137-26-8, 1563-66-2, 17804-35-2)

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Parties -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties of each case, through the PIC Circular

dustable powder formulations containing a combination of benomyl at or above 7%, carbofuran at or above 10% and thiram at or above 15%

CAS: 137-26-8, 1563-66-2, 17804-35-2

There are no cases of failure to transmit a response

Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

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 Argentina	Published: 12/2002	consent under conditions
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Subject to approval, registration, exemption or permit under the <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994</i> . Statement of active consideration: Reconsideration of the approvals and registrations of methamidophos: 2 years	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
Brazil	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The specified conditions are: Import allowed only for pesticide use, as a technical product (active ingredient) as well as formulations based on the active ingredient, registered after evaluation of agronomical efficacy, human toxicology and ecotoxicology by the Agricultural, Health and Environmental sectors respectively. Remarks: There is no formulation registered containing more than 600 g/l active ingredient. Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 4.074 of 04 January 2002 - Pesticides and its compounds need to be registered by the Federal Authority prior to produce, export, import, trade or use.	Published: 12/2004	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
Burundi	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Methamidophos is banned under Ministerial Decree N° 710/81 of 9 February 2004 because of its high toxicity, its bioaccumulation and its persistence in the environment. It is listed in the register of banned pesticides under N° 2004-01-P001.	Published: 12/2004	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

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
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, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland**, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland**, Portugal, Slovakia**, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: <u>Plant protection products</u> Member States that consent to import (for import prior written authorisation is required): Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal Slovenia, Spain. Member States that do not consent to import: Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Slovakia, Sweden, UK. <u>Biocides</u> No consent. The chemical has not been identified or notified under 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 1998 concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market (OJ L123, 24.4.1998, p.1). In accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 2032/2003 of 4 November 2003 on the second phase of the 10-year work programme referred to in Article 16(2) of Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1896/2000 (OJ L 307, 24.11.2003, p.1) the chemical is not allowed for any such uses.	Published: 06/2005	consent under conditions
	**: These countries are currently PARTICIPATING STATES to the Rotterdam Convention. They are however listed here since they are Member States of the European Community (EC), which is a Party and whose import responses, in accordance with EC legislation, cover all its Member States		
Gambia	Final decision on import Remarks: Never registered.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Ghana	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides Control and Management Act, 1996 (Act 528).	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Import and use of the substance as plant protection product are prohibited based on the Resolution of 29 August 1999, under "The Pesticide Control Act" 1968.	Published: 06/2005	no consent
Jamaica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 06/1999	no consent

Japan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: For agricultural pesticide, a domestic importer is required to register with both the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. No consent to import of pesticide except agricultural uses. Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law 2. Pharmaceutical Affairs Law	Published: 12/2004	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, Democratic People's Republic of	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: This chemical can be imported to use under the admission of the National Pesticide Registration Agency, the Ministry of Agriculture and/or the Ministry of Public Health, with assurance that the damage to users could be minimized in the condition of relevant application.	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
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
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
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
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
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
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
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

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Parties -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties 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

Party¹	Date
Benin	06/2004
Bolivia	06/2004
Burkina Faso	06/2004
Cameroon	06/2004
Cook Islands	12/2004
Djibouti	06/2005
El Salvador	06/2004
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Ethiopia	06/2004
Gabon	06/2004
Guinea	06/2004
Kyrgyzstan	06/2004
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
Liechtenstein	12/2004
Madagascar	06/2005
Mali	06/2004
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Moldova, Republic of	06/2005
Mongolia	06/2004
Panama	06/2004
Paraguay	06/2004
Qatar	06/2005
Romania	06/2004
Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Senegal	06/2004
South Africa	06/2004
Togo	12/2004
Ukraine	06/2004

Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

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, 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 derivatives, for all uses, in the Republic of Argentina	Published: 12/2002	no consent
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Subject to approval, registration, exemption or permit under the <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994</i> . Statement of active consideration: Review of the approvals and registrations of methyl-parathion: 1 year	Published: 12/2004	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, after 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. 4.074 of 04 January 2002 - Pesticides and its compounds need to be registered by the Federal Authority prior to produce, export, import, trade or use.	Published: 12/2004	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
Burundi	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Import, distribution, sale and use of Methyl-parathion as an agricultural pesticide are prohibited for its high acute toxicity, high risks of congenital malformations and male sterility. It is listed in the register of banned pesticides under N° 2004-01-P002 by Ministerial Decree N° 710/81 of 9 February 2004.	Published: 12/2004	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	Published: 12/2000	no consent
	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.		
Côte d'Ivoire	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2004	consent under conditions
	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).		
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
European Community	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland**, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland**, Portugal, Slovakia**, Slovenia, 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 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) **: These countries are currently PARTICIPATING STATES to the Rotterdam Convention. They are however listed here since they are Member States of the European Community (EC), which is a Party and whose import responses, in accordance with EC legislation, cover all its Member States		
Gambia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	Remarks: Never registered.		
Ghana	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticide Control and Management Act, 1996 (Act 528)		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Import and use of the substance as agricultural chemical are banned. Based on the Resolution of 23 May 1994, under the Pesticide Control Act" 1968.		
Jamaica	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
	Remarks: Not registered.		
Japan	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law 2. Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law 3. Pharmaceutical Affairs Law		
Jordan	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Banned for all agricultural use by the pesticide registration committee in MOA.		
Kenya	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
	Remarks: Not registered.		

Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: These formulations can be imported to use under the admission of the Ministry of Agriculture and/or the Ministry of Public Health, after registering to the National Pesticide Registration Agency. Legislative or administrative measures: According to "The Law for Environment Protection" (April 9, 1984) and "The National Regulation of Pesticide Management", the use of this chemical for plant protection is severely restricted because of its high toxicity to human body and animal.	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Malaysia	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
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
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
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

Importing responses received from parties - 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
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

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Parties -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties 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

Party¹	Date
Benin	06/2004
Bolivia	06/2004
Burkina Faso	06/2004
Cameroon	06/2004
Cook Islands	12/2004
Djibouti	06/2005
El Salvador	06/2004
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Ethiopia	06/2004
Gabon	06/2004
Guinea	06/2004
Kyrgyzstan	06/2004
Liberia	06/2005
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
Liechtenstein	12/2004
Madagascar	06/2005
Mali	06/2004
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Moldova, Republic of	06/2005
Mongolia	06/2004
Panama	06/2004
Paraguay	06/2004
Qatar	06/2005
Romania	06/2004
Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Senegal	06/2004
South Africa	06/2004
Syrian Arab Republic	06/2004
Togo	12/2004
Ukraine	06/2004

Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Monocrotophos (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 600 g active ingredient/l)

CAS: 6923-22-4

Argentina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2002	no consent
<p>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 Argentine</p>			
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2003	consent under conditions
<p>Conditions for Import: The conditions in the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994</p> <p>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'.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994</p>			
Brazil	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
<p>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, after evaluation of agronomical efficacy, human toxicology and ecotoxicology by the Agricultural, Health and Environmental sectors respectively.</p> <p>Remarks:</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 4.074 of 04 January 2002 - Pesticides and its compounds need to be registered by the Federal Authority prior to produce, export, import, trade or use.</p>			
Bulgaria	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2004	no consent
<p>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).</p>			

Burundi	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Monocrotophos is banned in Burundi because of its high toxicity, its bioaccumulation and its persistence in the environment. It is listed in the register of banned agricultural pesticides under N° 2001-05-P002 by ministerial decree N° 710/838 of 29 October 2001.	Published: 12/2004	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. 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
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
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
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
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	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003	no consent
<p>Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland**, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland**, Portugal, Slovakia**, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i></p>	<p>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.</p>		
<p>**:</p>	<p>These countries are currently PARTICIPATING STATES to the Rotterdam Convention. They are however listed here since they are Member States of the European Community (EC), which is a Party and whose import responses, in accordance with EC legislation, cover all its Member States</p>		
Gambia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Never registered.</p>		
Ghana	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides Control and Management Act, 1996 (Act 528).</p>		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered. Decision is based on "the Pesticide Control Act", 1968.</p>		
Jamaica	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Not registered.</p>		
Japan	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: For agricultural pesticide, a domestic importer is required to register with both the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare or the Prefectural Governor. No consent to import of pesticide except agricultural uses. Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law 2. Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law 3. Pharmaceutical Affairs Law</p>		
Jordan	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003	no consent
	<p>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.</p>		
Kenya	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2000	no consent
	<p>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.</p>		

Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: These formulations can be imported to use under the admission of the Ministry of Agriculture and/or the Ministry of Public Health, after registering to the National Pesticide Registration Agency. Legislative or administrative measures: According to "The Law for Environment Protection" (April 9, 1984) and "The National Regulation of Pesticide Management", the use of this chemical for plant protection is severely restricted because of its high acute and residual toxicity to human body and animal.	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
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
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
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
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
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
Sudan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Pesticides and Plant Protection Act. The National Pesticide Council decision number 3/2001 dated 3-7-2001.	Published: 12/2004	no consent

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
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

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Parties -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties 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

Party¹	Date
Benin	06/2004
Bolivia	06/2004
Burkina Faso	06/2004
Cameroon	06/2004
Cook Islands	12/2004
Djibouti	06/2005
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Gabon	06/2004
Guinea	06/2004
Kyrgyzstan	06/2004
Liberia	06/2005
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
Liechtenstein	12/2004
Madagascar	06/2005
Mali	06/2004
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Moldova, Republic of	06/2005
Mongolia	06/2004
Panama	06/2004
Paraguay	06/2004
Qatar	06/2005
Romania	06/2004
Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Senegal	06/2004
South Africa	06/2004
Togo	12/2004
Ukraine	06/2004

Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

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	Published: 12/2002	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Import Response refers to all formulations and concentrations of Methyl and Ethyl Parathion</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures:</p> <p>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</p> <p>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 derivatives, for all uses, in the Republic of Argentine</p>		
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	Published: 07/1998	no consent
	<p>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.</p>		
Brazil	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Directive No 82 de 08/10/92 - Ministry of Agriculture - Prohibits production, import, export, trade and use of active ingredients ethyl parathion for agricultural use.</p> <p>Directive n° 11, of 8 January 1998 - Ministry of Health, National Surveillance - Exclude the parathion from the list of toxics substances, which can be authorized as pesticides.</p> <p>Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 4.074 of 04 January 2002 - Pesticides and its compounds need to be registered by the Federal Authority prior to produce, export, import, trade or use.</p>		
Bulgaria	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2004	no consent
	<p>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).</p>		

Importing responses received from parties - 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)

Burundi	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Parathion has been banned in agriculture because of its toxicity to aquatic organisms and its potential long-term harmful effects to the environment. It is listed in the register of banned pesticides under N° 2004-01-P003 by Ministerial Decree N° 710/81 of 9 February 2004.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Canada	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Unless registered under the Canadian Pest Control Products Act, pesticides may not be imported, sold or used in Canada. Parathion is not registered for pest control use in Canada.	Published: 06/2005	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 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
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
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, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland**, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland**, Portugal, Slovakia**, Slovenia, 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 withdrawn. (Commission decision 2001/520/EC of 9 July 2001, OJL 187, 10.7.2001, p.47). **: These countries are currently PARTICIPATING STATES to the Rotterdam Convention. They are however listed here since they are Member States of the European Community (EC), which is a Party and whose import responses, in accordance with EC legislation, cover all its Member States	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: Pesticides Control and Management Act, 1996 (Act 528).	Published: 12/2004	no consent

Importing responses received from parties - 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)

Jamaica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Japan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law 2. Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law 3. Pharmaceutical Affairs Law	Published: 12/2004	no consent
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, Democratic People's Republic of	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: According to "The Law for Environment Protection" (April 9, 1984) and "The National Regulation of Pesticide Management", the use of this chemical for plant protection is prohibited because of its toxicity to human body and animal and causing environmental pollution.	Published: 12/2004	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
Malaysia	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
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
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
Sudan	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent

Importing responses received from parties - 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)

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
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
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

Importing responses received from parties - 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)

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Parties -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties 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	Date
Benin	06/2004
Burkina Faso	06/2004
Cameroon	06/2004
Cook Islands	12/2004
Djibouti	06/2005
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Ethiopia	06/2004
Gabon	06/2004
Guinea	06/2004
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	12/2004
Kyrgyzstan	06/2004
Liberia	06/2005
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
Liechtenstein	12/2004
Madagascar	06/2005
Mali	06/2004
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Moldova, Republic of	06/2005
Mongolia	06/2004
Panama	06/2004
Paraguay	06/2004
Qatar	06/2005
Romania	06/2004
Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Senegal	06/2004
South Africa	06/2004
Togo	12/2004
Ukraine	06/2004

Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

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 Argentina. 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 Conditions for Import: Subject to approval, registration, exemption or permit under the <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994</i> , noting that Phosphamidon has never been registered in Australia. Legislative or administrative measures: <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994</i> .	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
Brazil	Final decision on import Remarks: There is no pesticide registered for any purpose, no intention of acceptance. Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree No. 4.074 of 04 January 2002 - Pesticides and its compounds need to be registered by the Federal Authority prior to produce, export, import, trade or use. Resolution RDC No. 347 of 16 December of 2002 - National Health Surveillance Agency - Exclude the phosphamidon from the list of toxics substances, which can be authorized as pesticides	Published: 12/2004	no consent
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
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

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, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland**, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland**, Portugal, Slovakia**, Slovenia, 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 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 **: These countries are currently PARTICIPATING STATES to the Rotterdam Convention. They are however listed here since they are Member States of the European Community (EC), which is a Party and whose import responses, in accordance with EC legislation, cover all its Member States	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: Pesticides Control and Management Act, 1996 (Act 528).	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Production and import of the substance will be prohibited on 20 March 2005, based on the Resolution of 23 September 2002, under "The Pesticide Control Act" 1968.	Published: 06/2005	no consent
Jamaica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Japan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law 2. Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law 3. Pharmaceutical Affairs Law	Published: 12/2004	no consent
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, Democratic People's Republic of	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: It is prohibited to use this chemical for agricultural production. Under the admission of the National Pesticide Registration Agency and the Ministry of the Land and Environment Protection, the formulations can be imported to use for controlling the forest insects. Legislative or administrative measures: According to "The Law for Environment Protection" (April 9, 1984) and "The National Regulation of Pesticide Management", the use of the formulations for plant protection is severely restricted because of its high acute toxicity to human body and animal. But it is permitted to use these for controlling certain forest insects.	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
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
Liberia	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Malaysia	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
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
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
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

Importing responses received from parties - Phosphamidon (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 1000 g active ingredient/l) (CAS number: 13171-21-6)

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
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

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Parties -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties 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

Party¹	Date
Benin	06/2004
Bolivia	06/2004
Burkina Faso	06/2004
Burundi	06/2005
Cameroon	06/2004
Cook Islands	12/2004
Djibouti	06/2005
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Ethiopia	06/2004
Gabon	06/2004
Guinea	06/2004
Kyrgyzstan	06/2004
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
Liechtenstein	12/2004
Madagascar	06/2005
Mali	06/2004
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Moldova, Republic of	06/2005
Mongolia	06/2004
Panama	06/2004
Paraguay	06/2004
Qatar	06/2005
Romania	06/2004
Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Senegal	06/2004
South Africa	06/2004
Tanzania, United Republic of	06/2004
Togo	12/2004
Ukraine	06/2004

Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Actinolite asbestos

CAS: 77536-66-4

Australia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Import prohibited for uses that would contravene State, Territory or Commonwealth legislation. All forms of actinolite asbestos are severely restricted in Australia. Please note the following:</p>		
	<p>The Australia wide ban on all new uses of asbestos and materials containing asbestos starts today (31 December 2003). It will be illegal under the laws of each state and territory to use, re-use or sell any products containing asbestos, including automotive brake pads and gaskets</p> <p>The same prohibition applies in the Australian government sector and it will be complemented by a Customs regulation banning imports and exports. The ban does not apply to asbestos products and materials that are already in place. But when they are replaced, non-asbestos alternatives must be used. Any stockpiles of asbestos-containing products must be safely disposed of under the applicable state and territory regulations.</p> <p>The few exemptions to the ban are restricted in scope and will operate for a limited time. They only apply where there are much greater risks to safety if asbestos is not used. Protection for exposure is still required in these cases.</p>		
	<p>For more information, visit the latest news on NOHSC's website at www.nohsc.gov.au.</p>		
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>Work Health (Occupational Health and Safety) Regulations 2003</i> and <i>Schedule 7 - Prohibited Substances - under the Work Health Act 2002</i> (Northern Territory) 2) <i>Workplace Health and Safety Regulation Amended Regulation (No. 4) 2003 and Schedule 7 - Prohibited Substances under the Work Health Act 1995</i> (Queensland) 3) <i>Occupational Health and Safety (Chrysotile Asbestos) Variation Regulations 2003</i> under the <i>Occupational Health and Safety and Welfare Act 1986</i> (South Australia) 4) <i>Workplace Health and Safety Regulations 1988</i> under the <i>Workplace Health and Safety Act 1995</i> (Tasmania) 5) <i>Occupational Health and Safety (Asbestos) Regulations 2003</i> under the <i>Occupational Health and Safety Act 1985</i> and the <i>Dangerous Goods Act 1985</i> (Victoria) 6) <i>Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 1996</i> (Western Australia) 7) <i>Health (Asbestos) Regulations 1992</i> (Western Australia) 8) <i>Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 2001 - Sec 163</i> (New South Wales) 9) <i>Occupational Health and Safety (Maritime Industry) (National Standards) Regulations 2003</i> under the <i>Occupational Health and Safety (Maritime Industry) Act 1993</i> 10) <i>Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations 1956</i> 11) <i>Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958</i> 12) <i>National Model Regulations for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances (National Occupational Health and Safety Commission:1004(1994) Schedule 2 - Substances prohibited for specific uses.</i> 		
	<p>The importation into Australia of amphibole asbestos or goods containing amphibole asbestos is prohibited unless under conditions specified in the <i>Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulation 1956</i> are met. 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>		

Brazil	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 9.055 of 1 July 1995 - prohibits extraction, production, use and trade of the chemicals amosite, actinolite, anthophyllite, crocidolite and tremolite asbestos, as well as products containing such minerals.</p>		
Bulgaria	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: All forms of asbestos are listed in Annex I to Regulation (BG) on the import and export of dangerous substances, preparations and products in Republic of Bulgaria (CM Decree No 129 of 1.07.2002, SG 66 of 2002) as banned for use as industrial chemicals. The placing on the market and use of these fibres and of products containing these fibres added intentionally are prohibited according to Regulation (BG) on bans and restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations (CM Decree No 130 of 1.07.2002, SG 70 of 17.07.2002, as last amendment by CM Decree no. 156 of 7.07.2004, SG/2004). The use of products containing asbestos fibres which were already installed and/or in service before 1.01.2005 shall continue to be used until they are disposed of or reach the end of their service life, only if the products bear a label in accordance with the special provisions on the labeling of products containing asbestos under Regulation (BG) on bans and restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations.</p>		
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2005	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The specified conditions are: It is prohibited to import the following products:</p>		
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Textile fibre products that are to be worn on the person and that contain asbestos fibres, other than products that are designed for the purpose of affording protection from fire or heat hazards and that are constructed in a way that ensures that the asbestos fibres will not, on reasonably foreseeable use, become separated from the products. 2. Products that are composed of or contain actinolite and that are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. for use by a child in learning or play and made in such a way that asbestos may become separated from the products; b. for use in modelling or sculpture; c. dry-wall joint cements or compounds or spackling or patching compounds that are for use in construction, repairs or renovations and that are made in such a way that airborne asbestos may become separated from the products during the preparation of the product, other than preparation at the manufacturing level, or during the application of the products, or at any time thereafter up to and including the repair and removal of the products; or, d. for use in simulating ashes or embers. 3. Products, other than those included in 1 or 2, that are packaged as consumer products and that are composed of actinolite. 4. Asbestos products that are destined for application by spraying, other than products that are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. included in items 1, 2 or 3; or a mixture of asbestos fibres and bituminous or resinous based binding materials where the fibres are encapsulated with the binder during spraying and the resulting materials are not friable after drying 		
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The <i>Hazardous Products Act</i> prohibits the advertisement, sale or import of certain products, including certain products that are composed of or contain actinolite</p>		

European Community	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
<p>Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland**, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland**, Portugal, Slovakia**, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i></p>	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to place on the market and use all forms of asbestos fibres and products containing them. The chemicals were banned by a series of regulatory actions dating from 1983, the latest of which is Commission Directive 1999/77/EC (Official Journal of the European Communities (OJ) L207 of 6 August 1999, p18) adapting to technical progress for the sixth time Annex I to Council Directive 76/769/EEC relating to 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.</p>		
<p>**: These countries are currently PARTICIPATING STATES to the Rotterdam Convention. They are however listed here since they are Member States of the European Community (EC), which is a Party and whose import responses, in accordance with EC legislation, cover all its Member States</p>			
Ghana	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
<p>Conditions for Import: The importer should obtain import permit from the Environmental Protection Agency of Ghana containing information including but not limited to:</p>			
<p style="padding-left: 40px;">Quantity of chemical to be imported; Source of chemical (Exporting country) End use(s) of the chemical within Ghana</p>			
<p>Statement of active consideration: A survey needs to be conducted to determine if the chemical is currently being used in Ghana or if it would be required in the country in the future and for what purpose. The time required before a final decision can be reached is approximately one year.</p>			
Japan	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent
<p>Remarks: Use and import of the following ten products containing actinolite are banned under the Industrial Safety and Health Law: Asbestos cement pipes, extruded cement panel, decorated cement shingles for dwelling roofs, fiber reinforced cement boards, fiber reinforced cement sidings, clutch facings, clutch linings, brake pads, brake linings and adhesives.</p>			
New Zealand	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2005	consent
<p>Remarks: There is no domestic manufacture of any form or asbestos in New Zealand. Actinolite asbestos can be legally imported.</p>			
Norway	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Regulations concerning Asbestos (order no 235) laid down 15 August 1991 in pursuance of the Act relating to Worker Protection and Working Environment and the Product Control Act.</p>			

Switzerland	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2005	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The specified conditions are: If the intended use is subject to the provisions and exemptions of Annex 3.3 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances. Exemptions (Annex 3.3 Number 32):</p> <p>1. on reasoned request, the Federal Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape may permit a manufacturer or trader to supply certain products or articles or to import them as commercial goods if:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">a. according to the state of the art, there is no replacement substance for the asbestos and provided that no more than the minimum amount of asbestos necessary for the desired purpose is employed, or</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">b. due to particular design conditions, only spare parts containing asbestos can be used.</p> <p>Labelling (Annex 3.3 Number 33):</p> <p>Manufacturers may only supply packing drums and packaging for asbestos, products or articles containins asbestos and unpackaged products or articles containing asbestos if they carry a label giving the information laid out in Annex 3.3, Number 33 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances (Ordinance on Substances, Osubst, SR814.013)</p>		
Tanzania, United Republic of	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2005	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Under restriction - permission must be sought from the Registrar of industrial and consumer chemicals (Chief Government Chemist) prior to import.</p> <p>Remarks: The new industrial and consumer chemicals legislation has recently entered into force. Comprehensive monitoring of types of chemicals, products and records is expected to be established under this legislation.</p> <p>Statement of active consideration: Approximately 2 year before a final decision can be reached.</p>		

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Parties -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties of each case, through the PIC Circular

Actinolite asbestos

CAS: 77536-66-4

There are no cases of failure to transmit a response

Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Amosite, asbestos

CAS: 12172-73-5

Australia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Import prohibited for uses that would contravene State, Territory or Commonwealth legislation. All forms of amphibole asbestos are severely restricted in Australia. Please note the following:</p> <p>The Australia wide ban on all new uses of asbestos and materials containing asbestos starts today (31 December 2003). It will be illegal under the laws of each state and territory to use, re-use or sell any products containing asbestos, including automotive brake pads and gaskets</p> <p>The same prohibition applies in the Australian government sector and it will be complemented by a Customs regulation banning imports and exports. The ban does not apply to asbestos products and materials that are already in place. But when they are replaced, non-asbestos alternatives must be used.</p> <p>Any stockpiles of asbestos-containing products must be safely disposed of under the applicable state and territory regulations. The few exemptions to the ban are restricted in scope and will operate for a limited time. They only apply where there are much greater risks to safety if asbestos is not used. Protection for exposure is still required in these cases.</p> <p>For more information, visit the latest news on NOHSC's website at www.nohsc.gov.au.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>Work Health (Occupational Health and Safety) Regulations 2003</i> and Schedule 7 - Prohibited Substances - under the <i>Work Health Act 2002</i> (Northern Territory) 2) <i>Workplace Health and Safety Regulation Amended Regulation (No. 4) 2003</i> and Schedule 7 - Prohibited Substances under the <i>Work Health Act 1995</i> (Queensland) 3) <i>Occupational Health and Safety (Chrysotile Asbestos) Variation Regulations 2003</i> under the <i>Occupational Health and Safety and Welfare Act 1986</i> (South Australia) 4) <i>Workplace Health and Safety Regulations 1988</i> under the <i>Workplace Health and Safety Act 1995</i> (Tasmania) 5) <i>Occupational Health and Safety (Asbestos) Regulations 2003</i> under the <i>Occupational Health and Safety Act 1985</i> and the <i>Dangerous Goods Act 1985</i> (Victoria) 6) <i>Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 1996</i> (Western Australia) 7) <i>Health (Asbestos) Regulations 1992</i> (Western Australia) 8) <i>Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 2001 - Sec 163</i> (New South Wales) 9) <i>Occupational Health and Safety (Maritime Industry) (National Standards) Regulations 2003</i> under the <i>Occupational Health and Safety (Maritime Industry) Act 1993</i> 10) <i>Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations 1956</i> 11) <i>Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958</i> 12) <i>National Model Regulations for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances (National Occupational Health and Safety Commission:1004(1994) Schedule 2 - Substances prohibited for specific uses.</i> <p>The importation into Australia of amphibole asbestos or goods containing amphibole asbestos is prohibited unless under conditions specified in the <i>Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations 1956</i> are met. 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>		

Brazil	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 9.055 of 1 July 1995 - prohibits extraction, production, use and trade of the chemicals amosite, actinolite, anthophyllite, crocidolite and tremolite asbestos, as well as products containing such minerals.</p>		
Bulgaria	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: All forms of asbestos are listed in Annex I to Regulation (BG) on the import and export of dangerous substances, preparations and products in Republic of Bulgaria (CM Decree No 129 of 1.07.2002, SG 66 of 2002) as banned for use as industrial chemicals. The placing on the market and use of these fibres and of products containing these fibres added intentionally are prohibited according to Regulation (BG) on bans and restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations (CM Decree No 130 of 1.07.2002, SG 70 of 17.07.2002, as last amendment by CM Decree no. 156 of 7.07.2004, SG/2004). The use of products containing asbestos fibres which were already installed and/or in service before 1.01.2005 shall continue to be used until they are disposed of or reach the end of their service life, only if the products bear a label in accordance with the special provisions on the labeling of products containing asbestos under Regulation (BG) on bans and restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations.</p>		
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2005	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The specified conditions are: It is prohibited to import the following products:</p>		
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Textile fibre products that are to be worn on the person and that contain asbestos fibres, other than products that are designed for the purpose of affording protection from fire or heat hazards and that are constructed in a way that ensures that the asbestos fibres will not, on reasonably foreseeable use, become separated from the products. 2. Products that are composed of or contain amosite and that are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. for use by a child in learning or play and made in such a way that asbestos may become separated from the products; b. for use in modelling or sculpture; c. dry-wall joint cements or compounds or spackling or patching compounds that are for use in construction, repairs or renovations and that are made in such a way that airborne asbestos may become separated from the products during the preparation of the product, other than preparation at the manufacturing level, or during the application of the products, or at any time thereafter up to and including the repair and removal of the products; or, d. for use in simulating ashes or embers. 3. Products, other than those included in 1 or 2, that are packaged as consumer products and that are composed of amosite. 4. Asbestos products that are destined for application by spraying, other than products that are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. included in items 1, 2 or 3; or a mixture of asbestos fibres and bituminous or resinous based binding materials where the fibres are encapsulated with the binder during spraying and the resulting materials are not friable after drying. 		
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The <i>Hazardous Products Act</i> prohibits the advertisement, sale or import of certain products, including certain products that are composed of or contain amosite.</p>		

European Community	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
<p>Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland**, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland**, Portugal, Slovakia**, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i></p>	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to place on the market and use all forms of asbestos fibres and products containing them. The chemicals were banned by a series of regulatory actions dating from 1983, the latest of which is Commission Directive 1999/77/EC (Official Journal of the European Communities (OJ) L207 of 6 August 1999, p18) adapting to technical progress for the sixth time Annex I to Council Directive 76/769/EEC relating to 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.</p>		
<p>** : These countries are currently PARTICIPATING STATES to the Rotterdam Convention. They are however listed here since they are Member States of the European Community (EC), which is a Party and whose import responses, in accordance with EC legislation, cover all its Member States</p>			
Ghana	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
<p>Conditions for Import: The importer should obtain import permit from the Environmental Protection Agency of Ghana containing information including but not limited to:</p>			
<p>Quantity of chemical to be imported; Source of chemical (Exporting country) End use(s) of the chemical within Ghana</p>			
<p>Statement of active consideration: A survey needs to be conducted to determine if the chemical is currently being used in Ghana or if it would be required in the country in the future and for what purpose. The time required before a final decision can be reached is approximately one year.</p>			
Japan	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Industrial Health and Safety Law</p>			
New Zealand	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2005	consent
<p>Remarks: There is no domestic manufacture of any form or asbestos in New Zealand. Amosite asbestos can be legally imported.</p>			
Norway	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Regulations concerning Asbestos (order no 235) laid down 15 August 1991 in pursuance of the Act relating to Worker Protection and Working Environment and the Product Control Act.</p>			

Switzerland	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2005	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The specified conditions are: If the intended use is subject to the provisions and exemptions of Annex 3.3 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances. Exemptions (Annex 3.3 Number 32): 1. on reasoned request, the Federal Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape may permit a manufacturer or trader to supply certain products or articles or to import them as commercial goods if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. according to the state of the art, there is no replacement substance for the asbestos and provided that no more than the minimum amount of asbestos necessary for the desired purpose is employed, or b. due to particular design conditions, only spare parts containing asbestos can be used. <p>Labelling (Annex 3.3 Number 33): Manufacturers may only supply packing drums and packaging for asbestos, products or articles containins asbestos and unpackaged products or articles containing asbestos if they carry a label giving the information laid out in Annex 3.3, Number 33 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances (Ordinance on Substances, Osubst, SR814.013)</p>		
Tanzania, United Republic of	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2005	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Under restriction - permission must be sought from the Registrar of industrial and consumer chemicals (Chief Government Chemist) prior to import. Remarks: The new industrial and consumer chemicals legislation has recently entered into force. Comprehensive monitoring of types of chemicals, products and records is expected to be established under this legislation. Statement of active consideration: Approximately 2 year before a final decision can be reached.</p>		

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Parties -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties of each case, through the PIC Circular

Amosite, asbestos

CAS: 12172-73-5

There are no cases of failure to transmit a response

Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Anthophyllite

CAS: 17068-78-9, 77536-67-5

Australia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Import prohibited for uses that would contravene State, Territory or Commonwealth legislation. All forms of amphibole asbestos are severely restricted in Australia. Please note the following:</p>		
	<p>The Australia wide ban on all new uses of asbestos and materials containing asbestos starts today (31 December 2003). It will be illegal under the laws of each state and territory to use, re-use or sell any products containing asbestos, including automotive brake pads and gaskets</p> <p>The same prohibition applies in the Australian government sector and it will be complemented by a Customs regulation banning imports and exports. The ban does not apply to asbestos products and materials that are already in place. But when they are replaced, non-asbestos alternatives must be used. Any stockpiles of asbestos-containing products must be safely disposed of under the applicable state and territory regulations.</p> <p>The few exemptions to the ban are restricted in scope and will operate for a limited time. They only apply where there are much greater risks to safety if asbestos is not used. Protection for exposure is still required in these cases.</p>		
	<p>For more information, visit the latest news on NOHSC's website at www.nohsc.gov.au.</p>		
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>Work Health (Occupational Health and Safety) Regulations 2003</i> and <i>Schedule 7 - Prohibited Substances</i> - under the <i>Work Health Act 2002</i> (Northern Territory) 2) <i>Workplace Health and Safety Regulation Amended Regulation (No. 4) 2003</i> and <i>Schedule 7 - Prohibited Substances</i> under the <i>Work Health Act 1995</i> (Queensland) 3) <i>Occupational Health and Safety (Chrysotile Asbestos) Variation Regulations 2003</i> under the <i>Occupational Health and Safety and Welfare Act 1986</i> (South Australia) 4) <i>Workplace Health and Safety Regulations 1988</i> under the <i>Workplace Health and Safety Act 1995</i> (Tasmania) 5) <i>Occupational Health and Safety (Asbestos) Regulations 2003</i> under the <i>Occupational Health and Safety Act 1985</i> and the <i>Dangerous Goods Act 1985</i> (Victoria) 6) <i>Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 1996</i> (Western Australia) 7) <i>Health (Asbestos) Regulations 1992</i> (Western Australia) 8) <i>Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 2001 - Sec 163</i> (New South Wales) 9) <i>Occupational Health and Safety (Maritime Industry) (National Standards) Regulations 2003</i> under the <i>Occupational Health and Safety (Maritime Industry) Act 1993</i> 10) <i>Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations 1956</i> 11) <i>Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958</i> 12) <i>National Model Regulations for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances (National Occupational Health and Safety Commission:1004(1994) Schedule 2 - Substances prohibited for specific uses.</i> 		
	<p>The importation into Australia of amphibole asbestos or goods containing amphibole asbestos is prohibited unless under conditions specified in the <i>Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations 1956</i> are met. 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>		

Brazil	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 9.055 of 1 July 1995 - prohibits extraction, production, use and trade of the chemicals amosite, actinolite, anthophyllite, crocidolite and tremolite asbestos, as well as products containing such minerals.</p>		
Bulgaria	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: All forms of asbestos are listed in Annex I to Regulation (BG) on the import and export of dangerous substances, preparations and products in Republic of Bulgaria (CM Decree No 129 of 1.07.2002, SG 66 of 2002) as banned for use as industrial chemicals. The placing on the market and use of these fibres and of products containing these fibres added intentionally are prohibited according to Regulation (BG) on bans and restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations (CM Decree No 130 of 1.07.2002, SG 70 of 17.07.2002, as last amendment by CM Decree no. 156 of 7.07.2004, SG/2004). The use of products containing asbestos fibres which were already installed and/or in service before 1.01.2005 shall continue to be used until they are disposed of or reach the end of their service life, only if the products bear a label in accordance with the special provisions on the labeling of products containing asbestos under Regulation (BG) on bans and restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations.</p>		
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2005	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The specified conditions are: It is prohibited to import the following products:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Textile fibre products that are to be worn on the person and that contain asbestos fibres, other than products that are designed for the purpose of affording protection from fire or heat hazards and that are constructed in a way that ensures that the asbestos fibres will not, on reasonably foreseeable use, become separated from the products. 2. Products that are composed of or contain anthophyllite and that are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. for use by a child in learning or play and made in such a way that asbestos may become separated from the products; b. for use in modelling or sculpture; c. dry-wall joint cements or compounds or spackling or patching compounds that are for use in construction, repairs or renovations and that are made in such a way that airborne asbestos may become separated from the products during the preparation of the product, other than preparation at the manufacturing level, or during the application of the products, or at any time thereafter up to and including the repair and removal of the products; or, d. for use in simulating ashes or embers. 3. Products, other than those included in 1 or 2, that are packaged as consumer products and that are composed of anthophyllite. 4. Asbestos products that are destined for application by spraying, other than products that are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. included in items 1, 2 or 3; or a mixture of asbestos fibres and bituminous or resinous based binding materials where the fibres are encapsulated with the binder during spraying and the resulting materials are not friable after drying. <p>Legislative or administrative measures: The <i>Hazardous Products Act</i> prohibits the advertisement, sale or import of certain products, including certain products that are composed of or contain anthophyllite</p>		

European Community	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland**, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland**, Portugal, Slovakia**, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to place on the market and use all forms of asbestos fibres and products containing them. The chemicals were banned by a series of regulatory actions dating from 1983, the latest of which is Commission Directive 1999/77/EC (Official Journal of the European Communities (OJ) L207 of 6 August 1999, p18) adapting to technical progress for the sixth time Annex I to Council Directive 76/769/EEC relating to 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.		
<p>** : These countries are currently PARTICIPATING STATES to the Rotterdam Convention. They are however listed here since they are Member States of the European Community (EC), which is a Party and whose import responses, in accordance with EC legislation, cover all its Member States</p>			
Ghana	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
Conditions for Import: The importer should obtain import permit from the Environmental Protection Agency of Ghana containing information including but not limited to:			
<p style="padding-left: 40px;">Quantity of chemical to be imported; Source of chemical (Exporting country) End use(s) of the chemical within Ghana</p>			
Statement of active consideration: A survey needs to be conducted to determine if the chemical is currently being used in Ghana or if it would be required in the country in the future and for what purpose. The time required before a final decision can be reached is approximately one year.			
Japan	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent
Remarks: Use and import of the following ten products containing anthophyllite are banned under the Industrial Safety and Health Law:			
<p style="padding-left: 40px;">Asbestos cement pipes, extruded cement panel, decorated cement shingles for dwelling roofs, fiber reinforced cement boards, fiber reinforced cement sidings, clutch facings, clutch linings, brake pads, brake linings and adhesives.</p>			
New Zealand	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2005	consent
Remarks: There is no domestic manufacture of any form of asbestos in New Zealand. Anthophyllite asbestos can be legally imported.			
Norway	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Legislative or administrative measures: Regulations concerning Asbestos (order no 235) laid down 15 August 1991 in pursuance of the Act relating to Worker Protection and Working Environment and the Product Control Act.			

Switzerland	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2005	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The specified conditions are: If the intended use is subject to the provisions and exemptions of Annex 3.3 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances. Exemptions (Annex 3.3 Number 32):</p> <p>1. on reasoned request, the Federal Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape may permit a manufacturer or trader to supply certain products or articles or to import them as commercial goods if:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">a. according to the state of the art, there is no replacement substance for the asbestos and provided that no more than the minimum amount of asbestos necessary for the desired purpose is employed, or</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">b. due to particular design conditions, only spare parts containing asbestos can be used.</p> <p>Labelling (Annex 3.3 Number 33): Manufacturers may only supply packing drums and packaging for asbestos, products or articles containins asbestos and unpackaged products or articles containing asbestos if they carry a label giving the information laid out in Annex 3.3, Number 33 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances (Ordinance on Substances, Osubst, SR814.013)</p>		
Tanzania, United Republic of	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2005	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Under restriction - permission must be sought from the Registrar of industrial and consumer chemicals (Chief Government Chemist) prior to import.</p> <p>Remarks: The new industrial and consumer chemicals legislation has recently entered into force. Comprehensive monitoring of types of chemicals, products and records is expected to be established under this legislation.</p> <p>Statement of active consideration: Approximately 2 year before a final decision can be reached.</p>		

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Parties -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties of each case, through the PIC Circular

Anthophyllite

CAS: 17068-78-9, 77536-67-5

There are no cases of failure to transmit a response

Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Crocidolite

CAS: 12001-28-4

Argentina	Final decision on import 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.	Published: 12/2002	no consent
Armenia	Interim decision on import Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import 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.	Published: 06/2002	consent under conditions
Brazil	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 9.055 of 1 July 1995 - prohibits extraction, production, use and trade of the chemicals amosite, actinolite, anthophyllite, crocidolite and trmolite asbestos, as well as products containing such minerals.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Bulgaria	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: All forms of asbestos are listed in Annex I to Regulation (BG) on the import and export of dangerous substances, preparations and products in Republic of Bulgaria (CM Decree No 129 of 1.07.2002, SG 66 of 2002) as banned for use as industrial chemicals. The placing on the market and use of these fibres and of products containing these fibres added intentionally are prohibited according to Regulation (BG) on bans and restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations (CM Decree No 130 of 1.07.2002, SG 70 of 17.07.2002, as last amendment by CM Decree no. 156 of 7.07.2004, SG/2004). The use of products containing asbestos fibres which were already installed and/or in service before 1.01.2005 shall continue to be used until they are disposed of or reach the end of their service life, only if the products bear a label in accordance with teh special provisions on the labeling of products containing asbestos under Regulation (BG) on bans and restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations.	Published: 12/2004	no consent

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:</p> <p>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;</p> <p>b) a written notice is given with information required in the Regulations;</p> <p>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:</p> <p>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;</p> <p>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>		
Ecuador	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1995	consent
	<p>Remarks: Additional time is needed to reach a final decision .</p>		
European Community	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
<p>Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland**, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland**, Portugal, Slovakia**, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i></p>	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to place on the market and use all forms of asbestos fibres and products containing them. The chemicals were banned by a series of regulatory actions dating from 1983, the latest of which is Commission Directive 1999/77/EC (Official Journal of the European Communities (OJ) L207 of 6 August 1999, p18) adapting to technical progress for the sixth time Annex I to Council Directive 76/769/EEC relating to 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.</p> <p>** : These countries are currently PARTICIPATING STATES to the Rotterdam Convention. They are however listed here since they are Member States of the European Community (EC), which is a Party and whose import responses, in accordance with EC legislation, cover all its Member States</p>		
Gambia	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1997	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Severely restricted to construction work.</p> <p>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.</p>		

Ghana	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: The importer should obtain import permit from the Environmental Protection Agency of Ghana containing information including but not limited to: Quantity of chemical to be imported; Source of chemical (Exporting country) End use(s) of the chemical within Ghana Statement of active consideration: A survey needs to be conducted to determine if the chemical is currently being used in Ghana or if it would be required in the country in the future and for what purpose. The time required before a final decision can be reached is approximately one year.	Published: 12/2004	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
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: Industrial Health and Safety Law	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Jordan	Final decision on import 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. 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, Democratic People's Republic of	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent

Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import 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. 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.	Published: 06/2002	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Malaysia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Customs (Prohibition of Import) Order 1988, first schedule, under Customs Act 1967.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (under which only approved hazardous substances can be imported or used) Customs Import Order 1999 (27) Asbesto Regulation 1998	Published: 12/2004	no consent
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.1.15 of 1991.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Norway	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Regulations concerning Asbestos (order no 235) laid down 15 August 1991 in pursuance of the Act relating to Worker Protection and Working Environment and the Product Control Act.	Published: 12/2004	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

Romania	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
<p>Remarks: With the purpose to protect the population's health and the environment, starting at 1 January 2007, all activities of trading and using asbestos, and the products containing asbestos, are banned. the products containing asbestos traded up to 1 January 2007 can be used until the end of the lifecycle of these products, no later than 31 December 2006.</p>			
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Government Decision No. 347/27.03.2993 regarding the restriction of placing on the market and of the use of some certain dangerous chemical substances and preparations transposed the European Council Directive No. 76/769/EEC of 12 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 and establishes the restrictions to the placing on the market and to the use of substances, groups of substances and the dangerous chemical preparations presented in its Annex No 1, with the purpose of ensuring the health protection of the population and environment.</p>			
<p>The provisions of the present Decision don't apply to: the transport of dangerous chemical substances and preparations by land, by air or by sea; the dangerous chemical substances and preparations which are exported in countries not being members of the European Union the dangerous chemical substances and preparations that are in transit or which are subjected to the customs operations, on the condition not to be processed.</p>			
<p>According with the Art.4(1) - The substances, groups of substances and the dangerous chemical preparations provided at Art 1 may be placed on the market and used only with the abidance of the specific restriction conditions established in the Annex no. 1 Column B.</p>			
<p>(2) the provisions of the align (1) don't apply to the substances, groups of substances and the dangerous chemical preparations used for the research and development activities.</p>			
<p>The placing on the market and use of this kind of asbestos and of products containing this kind of asbestos, inclusive of the labelling of them, shall be in compliance with provisions of the specific regulations regarding prevention and control on pollution of environment with asbestos and other regulations regarding security and protection of workers health against the risk exposure to asbestos at the work place.</p>			
<p>2. Government Decision no. 124(30.01.2003 on asbestos environment pollution's preventing, reducing and control The purpose is to protect the population's health and the environment, starting of 1 January 2007 all activities of trading and using asbestos and the products containing asbestos are banned. The asbestos is used in the conditions of enforcing some measures and procedures to assure the reduction at the source, as much as possible, of the asbestos emissions in the air or the aquatic environment and the solid waste containing asbestos, and the prevention of such emissions' appearance. The measures foreseen at art. 4 Paragraph (3) must assure that the asbestos emissions' level in the air generated by the asbestos utilisation do not exceed the admissable limit value of 0.1 mg/m³ evacuated air. The installations evacuating residual gases with a flow smaller than 5000 m³/hr and whose asbestos emissions in the air are smaller than 0.5 g/hour in any moment of the installation's operation in normal conditions, are excepted from the provisions of paragraph (1). The products containing asbestos, traded until the enforcement date of the present decision, can be used until the end of the lifecycle of these products, no later than 31 December 2006.</p>			
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
<p>Remarks: Insulation removed from the Parliament building and disposed locally (some disturbance of the container reported).</p>			

Switzerland	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2005	consent under conditions
<p>Conditions for Import: Asbestos shall no longer be used, except to manufacture products or articles which may be supplied or imported as commercial goods in accordance with Annex 3.3 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances (AR 814.013)</p> <p>The specified conditions are: If the intended use is subject to the provisions and exemptions of Annex 3.3 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances.</p> <p>Exemptions (Annex 3.3 Number 32):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. on reasoned request, the Federal Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape may permit a manufacturer or trader to supply certain products or articles or to import them as commercial goods if: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. according to the state of the art, there is no replacement substance for the asbestos and provided that no more than the minimum amount of asbestos necessary for the desired purpose is employed, or b. due to particular design conditions, only spare parts containing asbestos can be used. <p>Labelling (Annex 3.3 Number 33): Manufacturers may only supply packing drums and packaging for asbestos, products or articles containing asbestos and unpackaged products or articles containing asbestos if they carry a label giving the information laid out in Annex 3.3, Number 33 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances.</p> <p>All other provisions of stated in Annex 3.3 apply equally.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances (Ordinance on Substances, Osubst, SR814.013)</p>			
Tanzania, United Republic of	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2005	consent under conditions
<p>Conditions for Import: Under restriction - permission must be sought from the Registrar of industrial and consumer chemicals (Chief Government Chemist) prior to import.</p> <p>Remarks: The new industrial and consumer chemicals legislation has recently entered into force. Comprehensive monitoring of types of chemicals, products and records is expected to be established under this legislation.</p> <p>Statement of active consideration: The following administration action is being undertaken: Establishment of a mechanism for assessment and decision-making under the new legislation on Industrial and Consumer Chemicals (Ref. Section 7)</p> <p>PIC chemicals placed in schedule of new legislation Seeking for information on alternatives.</p> <p>Approximately 2 year before a final decision can be reached.</p>			
Thailand	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
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.</p> <p>Decision: Response did not address Importation</p>			

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Parties -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties of each case, through the PIC Circular

Crocidolite

CAS: 12001-28-4

Party¹	Date
Benin	06/2004
Bolivia	06/2004
Burkina Faso	06/2004
Burundi	06/2005
Cameroon	06/2004
Cook Islands	12/2004
Côte d'Ivoire	06/2004
Djibouti	06/2005
El Salvador	06/2004
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Ethiopia	06/2004
Gabon	06/2004
Kenya	06/2005
Kyrgyzstan	06/2004
Liberia	06/2005
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
Madagascar	06/2005
Mali	06/2004
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Moldova, Republic of	06/2005
Mongolia	06/2004
Panama	06/2004
Paraguay	06/2004
Qatar	06/2005
Rwanda	06/2004
Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Senegal	06/2004
South Africa	06/2004
Sudan	06/2005
Suriname	06/2004
Syrian Arab Republic	06/2004
Togo	12/2004
Ukraine	06/2004
United Arab Emirates	06/2004

Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs)

CAS: 13654-09-6, 27858-07-7, 36355-01-8

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: 12/2004	no consent
	<p>Conditions for Import: Importation is subject to specified conditions contained in <i>Industrial Chemical Notification and Assessment Act 1989</i> as octabromobiphenyl and decabromobiphenyl have been declared Priority Existing Chemicals (PEC) for assessment under the <i>Industrial Chemical Notification and Assessment Act 1989</i> : The introduction of hexbromobiphenyl is prohibited unless the Director, NICNAS, has given written permission for its introduction at or before the time of the proposed introduction. Initial contacts for queries should be to Australia's DNA for industrial chemicals.</p> <p>Statement of active consideration: Octabromobiphenyl and decabromobiphenyl have been declared Priority Existing Chemicals (PEC) for assessment under the <i>Industrial Chemical Notification and Assessment Act 1989</i> . This will enable Australia to finalise an importing country response for the polybrominated biphenyls.</p> <p>A minimum period of 12 months is required before a final decision can be reached.</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	Published: 12/2000	no consent
	<p>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.</p>		
Chad	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
	<p>Remarks: The decision applies to hexabromobiphenyl only. Additional time is needed to reach a final decision.</p>		
Chile	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2000	consent
	<p>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.</p>		
Ecuador	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1995	consent
	<p>Remarks: Additional time is needed to reach a final decision.</p>		
European Community	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
<p>Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland**, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland**, Portugal, Slovakia**, Slovenia, 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> <p>** : These countries are currently PARTICIPATING STATES to the Rotterdam Convention. They are however listed here since they are Member States of the European Community (EC), which is a Party and whose import responses, in accordance with EC legislation, cover all its Member States</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>		
Ghana	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1994 (ACT 490)</p>		

Guinea	Interim decision on import 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.	Published: 01/1996	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: For hexa- and octa-brominated biphenyls, import can occur only after prior notification to and prior approval by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and the Ministry of the Environment. For deca-brominated biphenyl, no notification or approval is required. Remarks: In Japan, commercial production and import of PBBs have not been implemented on voluntary decision of manufacturers and importers. Legislative or administrative measures: Law Concerning the Evaluation of Chemical Substances and Regulation of their Manufacture, etc	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
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, Democratic People's Republic of	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: The import of hexa- or octa-bromobiphenyl must be accompanied with the permission of the Ministry of Chemical Industry and the Ministry of Public Health	Published: 12/2004	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

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
New Zealand	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (under which only approved hazardous substances can be imported or used)	Published: 12/2004	no consent
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.1.15 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

Romania	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Romanian final regulatory action introduces a sever restriction for polybrominated biphenyls which may not be used in textile articles, such as garments, undergarments and linen, intended to come into contact with the skin.</p>		
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Government Decision No 347/27.03.2003 regarding the restriction of placing on the market and of the use of some certain dangerous chemical substances and preparations transposed the European Council Directive no 76/769/EEC of 12 July 1976 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations and establishes the restrictions to the placing on the market and to the use of substances, groups of substances and the dangerous chemical preparations presented in its Annex No 1, with the purpose of ensuring the health protection of the population and environment. The provisions of the present Decision don't apply to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the transport of dangerous chemical substances and preparations by land, by air or by sea the dangerous chemical substances and preparations which are exported in countries not being members of the European Union the dangerous chemical substances and preparations that are in transit or which are subjected to the customs operations, on the condition not to be processed. <p>According with the Art. 4(1) - The substances, groups of substances and the dangerous chemical preparations provided at Art 1 may be placed on the market and used only with the abidance of the specific restriction conditions established in the Annex No. 1 Column B.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (2) the provisions of the Align (1) don't apply to the substances, groups of substances and the dangerous chemical preparations used for the research and development activities. <p>Government Decision No 173/13.03.2003 for the regulation of the special management and control regime of polychlorinated biphenyls and other similar compounds. In order to avoid negative impacts on human health, goods and the environment, polychlorinated biphenyls and similar compounds, hereinafter called designated compounds, shall be subject to a special management and control regime, established by this Decision.</p> <p>The provisions of this Decision shall apply to all equipment and waste or other materials containing the designated compounds in concentrations of at least 50 ppm for concentration in a volume of more that 5 dm³. Minimal values, of 50 ppm for concentration and of 5 dm³ for volume, respectively, of the designated compounds shall be included under the name of minimal quantities. For power capacitors the volume of designated compounds shall be calculated as total volume of all the elements in a set.</p>		
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
	<p>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).</p>		

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
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 by Parties -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties of each case, through the PIC Circular

Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs)

CAS: 13654-09-6, 27858-07-7, 36355-01-8

Party¹	Date
Benin	06/2004
Bolivia	06/2004
Burkina Faso	06/2004
Burundi	06/2005
Cameroon	06/2004
Cook Islands	12/2004
Côte d'Ivoire	06/2004
Djibouti	06/2005
El Salvador	06/2004
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Ethiopia	06/2004
Gabon	06/2004
Kenya	06/2005
Kyrgyzstan	06/2004
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
Madagascar	06/2005
Mali	06/2004
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Moldova, Republic of	06/2005
Mongolia	06/2004
Panama	06/2004
Paraguay	06/2004
Qatar	06/2005
Rwanda	06/2004
Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Senegal	06/2004
South Africa	06/2004
Sudan	06/2005
Suriname	06/2004
Syrian Arab Republic	06/2004
Togo	12/2004
Ukraine	06/2004
United Arab Emirates	06/2004

Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

CAS: 1336-36-3

Argentina	Final decision on import 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.	Published: 12/2002	no consent
Armenia	Interim decision on import Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import 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.	Published: 06/2002	no consent
Brazil	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Inter-ministerial Directive no.019 of 29 January 1981 - Ministries of Interior, Industry and Trade, and of Mining and Energy - Prohibits the implementation of processes that aim at producing PCBs , and prohibits the use and trade of PCBs. New equipment used to replace old ones must not contain PCBs.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Bulgaria	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: PC Bs 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 that 0.005% is prohibited.	Published: 06/2004	no consent

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>		
Ecuador	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1995	consent
	<p>Remarks: Additional time is needed to reach a final decision.</p>		
European Community	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2005	no consent
<p>Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland**, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland**, Portugal, Slovakia**, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i></p>	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to produce, place on the market or use PCBs. The chemicals, whether on their own, in preparations or as constituents of articles, were banned by Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on persistent organic pollutants and amending Directive 79/117/EEC (OJ L 229, 29.6.2004, p.5).</p> <p>**: These countries are currently PARTICIPATING STATES to the Rotterdam Convention. They are however listed here since they are Member States of the European Community (EC), which is a Party and whose import responses, in accordance with EC legislation, cover all its Member States</p>		
Gambia	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1997	consent
	<p>Remarks: PCBs are supposedly imported in closed systems. Regulations on use and import are lacking.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Regulated by the Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides Control and Management Act of 1994.</p>		
Ghana	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1994 (ACT 490)</p>		

Guinea	Interim decision on import 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.	Published: 01/1996	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: Law Concerning the Evaluation of Chemical Substances and Regulation of their Manufacture, etc	Published: 12/2004	no consent
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, Democratic People's Republic of	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: The import of the chemicals must be accompanied with the permission of the Ministry of Chemical Industry and the Ministry of Public Health	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
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 as 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 the 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 effects on humans and the environment.	Published: 06/2002	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
New Zealand	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (under which only approved hazardous substances can be imported or used)	Published: 12/2004	no consent
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.1.15 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

Romania	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	<p>Conditions for Import: The placing on the market and use of polychlorinated biphenyls (except mono- and dichlorinated biphenyls) and preparations, including waste oils, with a PCB content higher than 0.005% by weight shall be prohibited.</p> <p>It grants derogations from the ban on marketing and use of such primary and intermediate products for further processing into other products, in so far as they consider that these derogations have no deleterious effects on health and the environment.</p>		
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Government Decision No 347/27.03.2003 regarding the restriction of placing on the market and of the use of some certain dangerous chemical substances and preparations transposed the European Council Directive no 76/769/EEC of 12 July 1976 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations and establishes the restrictions on the placing on the market and to the use of substances, groups of substances and the dangerous chemical preparations presented in its Annex No 1, with the purpose of ensuring the health protection of the population and environment. The provisions of the present Decision don't apply to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the transport of dangerous chemical substances and preparations by land, by air or by sea the dangerous chemical substances and preparations which are exported in countries not being members of the European Union the dangerous chemical substances and preparations that are in transit or which are subjected to the customs operations, on the condition not to be processed. <p>According with the Art. 4(1) - The substances, groups of substances and the dangerous chemical preparations provided at Art 1 may be placed on the market and used only with the abidance of the specific restriction conditions established in the Annex No. 1 Column B.</p> <p>(2) the provisions of the Align (1) don't apply to the substances, groups of substances and the dangerous chemical preparations used for the research and development activities.</p>		
	<p>Government Decision No 173/13.03.2000 for the regulation of the special management and control regime of polychlorinated biphenyls and other similar compounds. In order to avoid negative impacts on human health, goods and the environment, polychlorinated biphenyls and similar compounds, hereinafter called designated compounds, shall be subject to a special management and control regime, established by this Decision.</p> <p>The provisions of this Decision shall apply to all equipment and waste or other materials containing the designated compounds in concentrations of at least 50 ppm for concentration in a volume of more that 5 dm³. Minimal values, of 50 ppm for concentration and of 5 dm³ for volume, respectively, of the designated compounds shall be included under the name of minimal quantities. For power capacitors the volume of designated compounds shall be calculated as total volume of all the elements in a set.</p>		
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Reportedly used in the 1970s for timber treatment. Residues found in marine shellfish and sediments.</p>		
Switzerland	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
	<p>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).</p>		

Tanzania, United Republic of	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2004	consent under conditions
	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.		
Thailand	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Uruguay	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1997	Response did not address Importation
	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		

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Parties -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties of each case, through the PIC Circular

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

CAS: 1336-36-3

Party¹	Date
Benin	06/2004
Bolivia	06/2004
Burkina Faso	06/2004
Burundi	06/2005
Cameroon	06/2004
Cook Islands	12/2004
Côte d'Ivoire	06/2004
Djibouti	06/2005
El Salvador	06/2004
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Ethiopia	06/2004
Gabon	06/2004
Kenya	06/2005
Kyrgyzstan	06/2004
Liberia	06/2005
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
Madagascar	06/2005
Mali	06/2004
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Moldova, Republic of	06/2005
Mongolia	06/2004
Panama	06/2004
Paraguay	06/2004
Qatar	06/2005
Rwanda	06/2004
Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Senegal	06/2004
South Africa	06/2004
Sudan	06/2005
Suriname	06/2004
Syrian Arab Republic	06/2004
Togo	12/2004
Ukraine	06/2004
United Arab Emirates	06/2004

Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs)

CAS: 61788-33-8

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>		
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
	<p>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.</p>		
Chad	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Additional time is needed to reach a final decision.</p>		

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		
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: 06/2005	no consent
Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland**, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland**, Portugal, Slovakia**, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to place on the market or use PCTs, except for certain specific exemptions on a case-by-case basis. The chemicals were banned by Directive 85/467/EEC of 1 October 1985 amending for the sixth time Directive 76/769/EEC 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 229, 11.10.1985, p.56, as amended by Directive 89/677/EEC of 21 December 1989, OJ L 398,30.12.1989, p.19). However Member States may, provided prior notification stating the reasons is sent to the Commission, grant derogations for primary and intermediate products for further processing into other products not prohibited by Directive 76/769/EEC and other Directives amending it, in so far as they consider that these derogations have no deleterious effects on health and the environment.		
	Member States that consent to import (for import prior written authorisation is required): Poland (on basis of derogation above).		
	Member States that do not consent to import: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, UK.		
	**: These countries are currently PARTICIPATING STATES to the Rotterdam Convention. They are however listed here since they are Member States of the European Community (EC), which is a Party and whose import responses, in accordance with EC legislation, cover all its Member States		
Gambia	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1997	consent
	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.		
Ghana	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1994 (ACT 490)		
Guinea	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1996	consent under conditions
	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.		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: A decree by the supreme council of Environment Protection		

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: Prior notification to and prior approval by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, the Ministry of Economy Trade and Industry and the Ministry of the Environment. Legislative or administrative measures: Law Concerning the Evaluation of Chemical Substances and Regulation of their Manufacture, etc	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
Jordan	Final decision on import 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.	Published: 06/2002	no consent
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Korea, Republic of	Final decision on import 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. 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.	Published: 06/2002	consent under conditions
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 PCT, the import of any preparation with a PCT 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
New Zealand	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (under which only approved hazardous substances can be imported or used)	Published: 12/2004	no consent

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.</p> <p>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>		

Romania	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	<p>Conditions for Import: The placing on the market and use of polychlorinated terphenyls and preparations, including waste oils, with a PCT content higher than 0.005% by weight shall be prohibited. It grants derogations from the ban on marketing and use of such primary and intermediate products for further processing into other products, in so far as they consider that these derogations have no deleterious effects on health and the environment.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Government Decision No 347/27.03.2003 regarding the restriction of placing on the market and of the use of some certain dangerous chemical substances and preparations transposed the European Council Directive no 76/769/EEC of 12 July 1976 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations and establishes the restrictions to the placing on the market and to the use of substances, groups of substances and the dangerous chemical preparations presented in its Annex No 1, with the purpose of ensuring the health protection of the population and environment. The provisions of the present Decision don't apply to: the transport of dangerous chemical substances and preparations by land, by air or by sea the dangerous chemical substances and preparations which are exported in countries not being members of the European Union the dangerous chemical substances and preparations that are in transit or which are subjected to the customs operations, on the condition not to be processed.</p> <p>According with the Art. 4(1) - The substances, groups of substances and the dangerous chemical preparations provided at Art 1 may be placed on the market and used only with the abidance of the specific restriction conditions established in the Annex No. 1 Column B. (2) the provisions of the Align (1) don't apply to the substances, groups of substances and the dangerous chemical preparations used for the research and development activities.</p> <p>Government Decision No 173/13.03.2003 for the regulation of the special management and control regime of polychlorinated biphenyls and other similar compounds. In order to avoid negative impacts on human health, goods and the environment, polychlorinated biphenyls and similar compounds, hereinafter called designated compounds, shall be subject to a special management and control regime, established by this Decision. The provisions of this Decision shall apply to all equipment and waste or other materials containing the designated compounds in concentrations of at least 50 ppm for concentration in a volume of more that 5 dm³. Minimal values, of 50 ppm for concentration and of 5 dm³ for volume, respectively, of the designated compounds shall be included under the name of minimal quantities. For power capacitors the volume of designated compounds shall be calculated as total volume of all the elements in a set.</p>		
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
	<p>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).</p>		

Tanzania, United Republic of	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2004	consent under conditions
	<p>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</p> <p>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.</p>		
Thailand	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1995	Response did not address Importation
	<p>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).</p> <p>Decision: Response did not address Importation</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.</p> <p>Decision: Response did not address Importation</p>		

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Parties -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties of each case, through the PIC Circular

Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs)

CAS: 61788-33-8

Party¹	Date
Benin	06/2004
Bolivia	06/2004
Burkina Faso	06/2004
Burundi	06/2005
Cameroon	06/2004
Cook Islands	12/2004
Côte d'Ivoire	06/2004
Djibouti	06/2005
El Salvador	06/2004
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Ethiopia	06/2004
Gabon	06/2004
Kenya	06/2005
Kyrgyzstan	06/2004
Liberia	06/2005
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
Madagascar	06/2005
Mali	06/2004
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Moldova, Republic of	06/2005
Mongolia	06/2004
Panama	06/2004
Paraguay	06/2004
Qatar	06/2005
Rwanda	06/2004
Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Senegal	06/2004
South Africa	06/2004
Sudan	06/2005
Suriname	06/2004
Syrian Arab Republic	06/2004
Togo	12/2004
Ukraine	06/2004
United Arab Emirates	06/2004

Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Tremolite

CAS: 77536-68-6

Australia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
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Conditions for Import: Import prohibited for uses that would contravene State, Territory or Commonwealth legislation. All forms of asbestos tremolite are severely restricted in Australia. Please note the following:

The Australia wide ban on all new uses of asbestos and materials containing asbestos starts today (31 December 2003).

It will be illegal under the laws of each state and territory to use, re-use or sell any products containing asbestos, including automotive brake pads and gaskets

The same prohibition applies in the Australian government sector and it will be complemented by a Customs regulation banning imports and exports.

The ban does not apply to asbestos products and materials that are already in place. But when they are replaced, non-asbestos alternatives must be used.

Any stockpiles of asbestos-containing products must be safely disposed of under the applicable state and territory regulations.

The few exemptions to the ban are restricted in scope and will operate for a limited time. They only apply where there are much greater risks to safety if asbestos is not used. Protection for exposure is still required in these cases.

For more information, visit the latest news on NOHSC's website at www.nohsc.gov.au.

Legislative or administrative measures:

- 1) *Work Health (Occupational Health and Safety) Regulations 2003* and Schedule 7 - Prohibited Substances - under the *Work Health Act 2002* (Northern Territory)
- 2) *Workplace Health and Safety Regulation Amended Regulation (No. 4) 2003* and Schedule 7 - Prohibited Substances under the *Work Health Act 1995* (Queensland)
- 3) *Occupational Health and Safety (Chrysotile Asbestos) Variation Regulations 2003* under the *Occupational Health and Safety and Welfare Act 1986* (South Australia)
- 4) *Workplace Health and Safety Regulations 1988* under the *Workplace Health and Safety Act 1995* (Tasmania)
- 5) *Occupational Health and Safety (Asbestos) Regulations 2003* under the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 1985* and the *Dangerous Goods Act 1985* (Victoria)
- 6) *Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 1996* (Western Australia)
- 7) *Health (Asbestos) Regulations 1992* (Western Australia)
- 8) *Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 2001 - Sec 163* (New South Wales)
- 9) *Occupational Health and Safety (Maritime Industry) (National Standards) Regulations 2003* under the *Occupational Health and Safety (Maritime Industry) Act 1993*
- 10) *Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations 1956*
- 11) *Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958*
- 12) *National Model Regulations for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances (National Occupational Health and Safety Commission:1004(1994) Schedule 2 - Substances prohibited for specific uses.*

The importation into Australia of amphibole asbestos or goods containing amphibole asbestos is prohibited unless under conditions specified in the *Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulation 1956* are met. 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.

Brazil	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 9.055 of 1 July 1995 - prohibits extraction, production, use and trade of the chemicals amosite, actinolite, anthophyllite, crocidolite and tremolite asbestos, as well as products containing such minerals.</p>		
Bulgaria	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: All forms of asbestos are listed in Annex I to Regulation (BG) on the import and export of dangerous substances, preparations and products in Republic of Bulgaria (CM Decree No 129 of 1.07.2002, SG 66 of 2002) as banned for use as industrial chemicals. The placing on the market and use of these fibres and of products containing these fibres added intentionally are prohibited according to Regulation (BG) on bans and restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations (CM Decree No 130 of 1.07.2002, SG 70 of 17.07.2002, as last amendment by CM Decree no. 156 of 7.07.2004, SG/2004). The use of products containing asbestos fibres which were already installed and/or in service before 1.01.2005 shall continue to be used until they are disposed of or reach the end of their service life, only if the products bear a label in accordance with the special provisions on the labeling of products containing asbestos under Regulation (BG) on bans and restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations.</p>		
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2005	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The specified conditions are: It is prohibited to import the following products:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Textile fibre products that are to be worn on the person and that contain asbestos fibres, other than products that are designed for the purpose of affording protection from fire or heat hazards and that are constructed in a way that ensures that the asbestos fibres will not, on reasonably foreseeable use, become separated from the products. 2. Products that are composed of or contain tremolite and that are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. for use by a child in learning or play and made in such a way that asbestos may become separated from the products; b. for use in modelling or sculpture; c. dry-wall joint cements or compounds or spackling or patching compounds that are for use in construction, repairs or renovations and that are made in such a way that airborne asbestos may become separated from the products during the preparation of the product, other than preparation at the manufacturing level, or during the application of the products, or at any time thereafter up to and including the repair and removal of the products; or, d. for use in simulating ashes or embers. 3. Products, other than those included in 1 or 2, that are packaged as consumer products and that are composed of tremolite. 4. Asbestos products that are destined for application by spraying, other than products that are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. included in items 1, 2 or 3; or a mixture of asbestos fibres and bituminous or resinous based binding materials where the fibres are encapsulated with the binder during spraying and the resulting materials are not friable after drying. <p>Legislative or administrative measures: The <i>Hazardous Products Act</i> prohibits the advertisement, sale or import of certain products, including certain products that are composed of or contain tremolite.</p>		

European Community	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
<p>Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland**, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland**, Portugal, Slovakia**, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i></p>	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to place on the market and use all forms of asbestos fibres and products containing them. The chemicals were banned by a series of regulatory actions dating from 1983, the latest of which is Commission Directive 1999/77/EC (Official Journal of the European Communities (OJ) L207 of 6 August 1999, p18) adapting to technical progress for the sixth time Annex I to Council Directive 76/769/EEC relating to 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.</p>		
<p>** : These countries are currently PARTICIPATING STATES to the Rotterdam Convention. They are however listed here since they are Member States of the European Community (EC), which is a Party and whose import responses, in accordance with EC legislation, cover all its Member States</p>			
Ghana	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
<p>Conditions for Import: The importer should obtain import permit from the Environmental Protection Agency of Ghana containing information including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantity of chemical to be imported; Source of chemical (Exporting country) End use(s) of the chemical within Ghana <p>Statement of active consideration: A survey needs to be conducted to determine if the chemical is currently being used in Ghana or if it would be required in the country in the future and for what purpose. The time required before a final decision can be reached is approximately one year.</p>			
Japan	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent
<p>Remarks: Use and import of the following ten products containing tremolite are banned under the Industrial Safety and Health Law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asbestos cement pipes, extruded cement panel, decorated cement shingles for dwelling roofs, fiber reinforced cement boards, fiber reinforced cement sidings, clutch facings, clutch linings, brake pads, brake linings and adhesives. 			
New Zealand	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2005	consent
<p>Remarks: There is no domestic manufacture of any form or asbestos in New Zealand. Tremolite asbestos can be legally imported.</p>			
Norway	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Regulations concerning Asbestos (order no 235) laid down 15 August 1991 in pursuance of the Act relating to Worker Protection and Working Environment and the Product Control Act.</p>			

Switzerland	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2005	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The specified conditions are: If the intended use is subject to the provisions and exemptions of Annex 3.3 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances. Exemptions (Annex 3.3 Number 32):</p> <p>1. on reasoned request, the Federal Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape may permit a manufacturer or trader to supply certain products or articles or to import them as commercial goods if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. according to the state of the art, there is no replacement substance for the asbestos and provided that no more than the minimum amount of asbestos necessary for the desired purpose is employed, or b. due to particular design conditions, only spare parts containing asbestos can be used. <p>Labelling (Annex 3.3 Number 33): Manufacturers may only supply packing drums and packaging for asbestos, products or articles containins asbestos and unpackaged products or articles containing asbestos if they carry a label giving the information laid out in Annex 3.3, Number 33 of the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances (Ordinance on Substances, Osubst, SR814.013)</p>		
Tanzania, United Republic of	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2005	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Under restriction - permission must be sought from the Registrar of industrial and consumer chemicals (Chief Government Chemist) prior to import.</p> <p>Remarks: The new industrial and consumer chemicals legislation has recently entered into force. Comprehensive monitoring of types of chemicals, products and records is expected to be established under this legislation.</p> <p>Statement of active consideration: Approximately 2 year before a final decision can be reached.</p>		

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Parties -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties of each case, through the PIC Circular

Tremolite

CAS: 77536-68-6

There are no cases of failure to transmit a response

Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Tris(2,3 dibromopropyl)phosphate

CAS: 126-72-7

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 Conditions for Import: Importation is subject to specified conditions contained in <i>Industrial Chemical Notification and Assessment Act 1989</i> as tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate has been declared a Priority Existing Chemical (PEC) for assessment under the <i>Industrial Chemical Notification and Assessment Act 1989</i> : Initial contacts for queries should be to Australia's DNA for industrial chemicals. Statement of active consideration: The following administrative action is being undertaken during the period a final decision is being considered. Tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate has been declared a Priority Existing Chemical (PEC) for assessment under the <i>Industrial Chemical Notification and Assessment Act 1989</i> . This will enable Australia to finalise an importing county response for this chemical. A minimum period of 12 months is needed before a final decision can be reached.	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
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 under conditions
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
Ecuador	Interim decision on import Remarks: Additional time is needed to reach a final decision.	Published: 01/1995	consent
European Community <i>Member States:</i> <i>Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland**, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland**, Portugal, Slovakia**, Slovenia, 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. **: These countries are currently PARTICIPATING STATES to the Rotterdam Convention. They are however listed here since they are Member States of the European Community (EC), which is a Party and whose import responses, in accordance with EC legislation, cover all its Member States	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
Ghana	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1994 (ACT 490)	Published: 12/2004	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
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: Law Concerning the Evaluation of Chemical Substances and Regulation of their Manufacture, etc	Published: 12/2004	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, Democratic People's Republic of	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent
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
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
New Zealand	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (under which only approved hazardous substances can be imported or used)	Published: 12/2004	no consent
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.1.15 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

Romania	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Tris (2,3 dibromopropyl)phosphate may not be used in textile articles, such as garments, undergarments and linen, intended to come into contact with the skin. Legislative or administrative measures: Government Decision No 347/27.03.2003 regarding the restriction of placing on the market and of the use of some certain dangerous chemical substances and preparations transposed the European Council Directive no 76/769/EEC of 12 July 1976 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations and establishes the restrictions to the placing on the market and to the use of substances, groups of substances and the dangerous chemical preparations presented in its Annex No 1, with the purpose of ensuring the health protection of the population and environment. The provisions of the present Decision don't apply to: the transport of dangerous chemical substances and preparations by land, by air or by sea the dangerous chemical substances and preparations which are exported in countries not being members of the European Union the dangerous chemical substances and preparations that are in transit or which are subjected to the customs operations, on the condition not to be processed. According with the Art. 4(1) - The substances, groups of substances and the dangerous chemical preparations provided at Art 1 may be placed on the market and used only with the abidance of the specific restriction conditions established in the Annex No. 1 Column B. (2) the provisions of the Align (1) don't apply to the substances, groups of substances and the dangerous chemical preparations used for the research and development activities.	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
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
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 by Parties -

and date on which the Secretariat first informed the Parties of each case, through the PIC Circular

Tris(2,3 dibromopropyl)phosphate

CAS: 126-72-7

Party¹	Date
Benin	06/2004
Bolivia	06/2004
Burkina Faso	06/2004
Burundi	06/2005
Cameroon	06/2004
Cook Islands	12/2004
Côte d'Ivoire	06/2004
Djibouti	06/2005
El Salvador	06/2004
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Ethiopia	06/2004
Gabon	06/2004
Kenya	06/2005
Kyrgyzstan	06/2004
Liberia	06/2005
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	06/2004
Madagascar	06/2005
Mali	06/2004
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Moldova, Republic of	06/2005
Mongolia	06/2004
Panama	06/2004
Paraguay	06/2004
Qatar	06/2005
Rwanda	06/2004
Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Senegal	06/2004
South Africa	06/2004
Sudan	06/2005
Suriname	06/2004
Syrian Arab Republic	06/2004
Togo	12/2004
Ukraine	06/2004
United Arab Emirates	06/2004

APPENDIX V – PARTIES

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 **Party** and respective PIC region for each notification received during the interim PIC procedure and the Convention PIC procedure (September 1998 to 30 April 2005) 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
1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No
1,1,2 - Trichloroethane	79-00-5	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No
1,1-dichloroethylene	75-35-4	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No
2,4,5-T	93-76-5	Pesticide	Armenia	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
2,4,5-T	93-76-5		Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XX	Yes
2,4,5-T	93-76-5	Pesticide	Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	Circular XX	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)	Asia	Circular XVIII	Yes
2,4,5-T	93-76-5		Japan	Asia	Circular XX	Yes
2,4,5-T	93-76-5	Pesticide	Nigeria	Africa	Circular XXI	Yes
2,4,5-T	93-76-5	Pesticide	Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XIX	Yes
2,4,5-TP (Silvex; Fenoprop)	93-72-1	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
2,4,6-tri-tert-butylphenol	732-26-3	Industrial chemical	Japan	Asia	Circular XXI	No
2,4-D	94-75-7	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XIII	No
2-Ethyl-1,3-hexanediol	94-96-2	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XX	No
2-naphthylamine	91-59-8	Industrial chemical	Japan	Asia	Circular XXI	No
2-naphthylamine	91-59-8	Industrial chemical	Korea, Republic of	Asia	Circular XX	No
2-naphthylamine	91-59-8	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No
4-aminobiphenyl	92-67-1	Industrial chemical	Japan	Asia	Circular XXI	No
4-aminobiphenyl	92-67-1	Industrial chemical	Korea, Republic of	Asia	Circular XX	No
4-aminobiphenyl	92-67-1	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No
4-nitrobiphenyl	92-93-3	Industrial chemical	Japan	Asia	Circular XXI	No
4-nitrobiphenyl	92-93-3	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No
Acephate	30560-19-1	Pesticide	European Community	Europe	Circular XVIII	No
Actinolite asbestos	77536-66-4	Industrial chemical	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XXI	Yes
Actinolite asbestos	77536-66-4	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	Yes
Actinolite asbestos	77536-66-4	Industrial chemical	Switzerland	Europe	Circular XXI	Yes
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	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XX	Yes
Aldrin	309-00-2	Pesticide	Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	Circular XX	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)	Asia	Circular XII	Yes
Aldrin	309-00-2	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	Circular XX	Yes
Aldrin	309-00-2	Pesticide	Korea, Republic of	Asia	Circular XX	Yes
Aldrin	309-00-2	Pesticide	Kyrgyzstan	Near East	Circular XIX	Yes
Aldrin	309-00-2	Pesticide	Nigeria	Africa	Circular XXI	Yes
Aldrin	309-00-2	Pesticide	Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XIX	Yes
Aldrin	309-00-2	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	Circular XX	Yes
Aluminium phosphide	20859-73-8	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	Circular XX	No
Amitraz	33089-61-1	Pesticide	European Community	Europe	Circular XXI	No
Amitrole	61-82-5	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XX	No
Ammonium hydrogen sulfide	12124-99-1	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No
Ammonium polysulfide	9080-17-5	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No
Amosite, asbestos	12172-73-5	Industrial chemical	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XXI	Yes
Amosite, asbestos	12172-73-5	Industrial chemical	Japan	Asia	Circular XXI	Yes
Amosite, asbestos	12172-73-5	Industrial chemical	Jordan	Near East	Circular XVIII	Yes
Amosite, asbestos	12172-73-5	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	Yes
Amosite, asbestos	12172-73-5	Industrial chemical	Switzerland	Europe	Circular XXI	Yes
Anthophyllite	17068-78-9	Industrial chemical	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XXI	Yes
Anthophyllite	17068-78-9	Industrial chemical	Jordan	Near East	Circular XVIII	Yes
Anthophyllite	17068-78-9	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	Yes
Anthophyllite	17068-78-9	Industrial chemical	Switzerland	Europe	Circular XXI	Yes
Anthracene oil	90640-80-5	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No
Aramite	140-57-8	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Arsenic compounds	7440-38-2	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No
Arsenic pentoxide	1303-28-2	Industrial chemical	Korea, Republic of	Asia	Circular XX	No
Asbestos (Amphibole forms)	1332-21-4	Industrial chemical	Australia	Southwest Pacific	Circular XI	No
Asbestos (Amphibole forms)	1332-21-4	Industrial chemical	Chile	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XV	No
Asbestos (Amphibole forms)	1332-21-4	Industrial chemical	Czech Republic	Europe	Circular XIV	No
Asbestos (Amphibole forms)	1332-21-4	Industrial chemical	European Community	Europe	Circular XIII	No
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	European Community	Europe	Circular XXI	No
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		Norway	Europe	Circular XIII	No
Benzene	71-43-2	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No
Benzidine	92-87-5	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	Circular XXI	No
Benzidine	92-87-5	Industrial chemical	Korea, Republic of	Asia	Circular XX	No
Benzidine	92-87-5	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No

Benzidine and its salts	92-87-5	Industrial chemical	Japan	Asia	Circular XXI	No
Benzidine and its salts	92-87-5	Industrial chemical	Jordan	Near East	Circular XVIII	No
beta HCH	319-85-7		Thailand	Asia	Circular XX	No
Bifenthrin	82657-04-3	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	Circular XIV	No
Binapacryl	485-31-4	Pesticide	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XX	Yes
Binapacryl	485-31-4	Pesticide	Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	Circular XX	Yes
Binapacryl	485-31-4	Pesticide	Nigeria	Africa	Circular XXI	Yes
Binapacryl	485-31-4	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	Circular XX	Yes
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	111-44-4	Industrial chemical	Korea, Republic of	Asia	Circular XX	No
Bis(chloromethyl)ether	542-88-1	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	Circular XII	No
Bis(chloromethyl)ether	542-88-1	Industrial chemical	Japan	Asia	Circular XXI	No
Bis(chloromethyl)ether	542-88-1	Industrial chemical	Korea, Republic of	Asia	Circular XX	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
Cadmium compounds	7440-43-9	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No
Calcium arsenate	7778-44-1	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Captafol	2425-06-1	Pesticide	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XX	Yes
Captafol	2425-06-1		Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	Circular XX	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	Japan	Asia	Circular XX	Yes
Captafol	2425-06-1	Pesticide	Nigeria	Africa	Circular XXI	Yes
Captafol	2425-06-1	Pesticide	Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XIX	Yes
Captafol	2425-06-1	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	Circular XX	Yes
carbaryl	63-25-2	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	Circular XVIII	No
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	Pesticide	Canada	North America	Circular XII	No
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	Industrial chemical	Korea, Republic of	Asia	Circular XX	No
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	Pesticide	Switzerland	Europe	Circular XXI	No
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XX	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	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XX	Yes
Chlordane	57-74-9	Pesticide	Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	Circular XX	Yes
Chlordane	57-74-9	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	Circular XIX	Yes
Chlordane	57-74-9	Pesticide	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Asia	Circular XII	Yes
Chlordane	57-74-9	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	Circular XX	Yes
Chlordane	57-74-9	Pesticide	Korea, Republic of	Asia	Circular XX	Yes
Chlordane	57-74-9	Pesticide	Kyrgyzstan	Near East	Circular XIX	Yes
Chlordane	57-74-9	Pesticide	Nigeria	Africa	Circular XXI	Yes

Chlordane	57-74-9	Pesticide	Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XIX	Yes
Chlordane	57-74-9	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	Circular XX	Yes
Chlordane	57-74-9	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XX	Yes
Chlordecone	143-50-0	Pesticide	Switzerland	Europe	Circular XX	No
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	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XX	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	Nigeria	Africa	Circular XXI	Yes
Chlordimeform	6164-98-3	Pesticide	Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	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	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XX	Yes
Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	Pesticide	Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	Circular XX	Yes
Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	Circular XIX	Yes
Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	Pesticide	Nigeria	Africa	Circular XXI	Yes
Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	Pesticide	Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XIX	Yes
Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XX	Yes
Chloroethylene	75-01-4	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No
Chloroform	67-66-3	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No
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
Chlorzolinate	84332-86-5	Pesticide	European Community	Europe	Circular XVI	No
Chrysotile (white asbestos)	12001-29-5	Industrial chemical	Australia	Southwest Pacific	Circular XIX	No
Chrysotile (white asbestos)	12001-29-5	Industrial chemical	Chile	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XV	No
Chrysotile (white asbestos)	12001-29-5	Industrial chemical	European Community	Europe	Circular XIII	No
Chrysotile (white asbestos)	12001-29-5	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No
Chrysotile (white asbestos)	12001-29-5	Industrial chemical	Switzerland	Europe	Circular XXI	No
Copper acetoarsenite	12002-03-8	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Creosote oil	8001-58-9	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No
Creosote oil	61789-28-4	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No
Creosote oil, acenaphthene fraction	90640-84-9	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No
Creosote, wood	8021-39-4	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No
Crocidolite	12001-28-4	Industrial chemical	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XIX	Yes
Crocidolite	12001-28-4	Industrial chemical	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XXI	Yes
Crocidolite	12001-28-4	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	Circular XXI	Yes

Crocidolite	12001-28-4	Industrial chemical	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XVII	Yes
Crocidolite	12001-28-4	Industrial chemical	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XXI	Yes
Crocidolite	12001-28-4	Industrial chemical	Gambia	Africa	Circular XIX	Yes
Crocidolite	12001-28-4	Industrial chemical	Hungary	Europe	Circular XVII	Yes
Crocidolite	12001-28-4	Industrial chemical	Japan	Asia	Circular XXI	Yes
Crocidolite	12001-28-4	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	Yes
Crocidolite	12001-28-4	Industrial chemical	Nigeria	Africa	Circular XXI	Yes
Crocidolite	12001-28-4		Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XX	Yes
Crocidolite	12001-28-4	Industrial chemical	Romania	Europe	Circular XX	Yes
Crocidolite	12001-28-4	Industrial chemical	Switzerland	Europe	Circular XXI	Yes
Cycloheximide	66-81-9	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Cyhexatin	13121-70-5	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	Circular XX	Yes
DDD	72-54-8	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XX	No
DDT	50-29-3	Pesticide	Armenia	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
DDT	50-29-3	Pesticide	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XX	Yes
DDT	50-29-3	Pesticide	Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	Circular XX	Yes
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	Japan	Asia	Circular XX	Yes
DDT	50-29-3	Pesticide	Kyrgyzstan	Near East	Circular XIX	Yes
DDT	50-29-3	Pesticide	Nigeria	Africa	Circular XXI	Yes
DDT	50-29-3	Pesticide	Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XIX	Yes
DDT	50-29-3	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	Circular XX	Yes
Demephion-O	682-80-4	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Demeton-methyl	8022-00-2	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	Circular XX	No
Dibromo-benzyl-toluene (DBBT)	99688-47-8	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	96-12-8	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Dibromotetrafluoroethane	124-73-2	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	Circular XIII	No
Dibutyltin hydrogen borate (DBB)	75113-37-0	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No
Dichlobenil	1194-65-6	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XII	No
Dichloro[(dichlorophenyl)methyl]methylbenzene	76253-60-6	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No
Dichlorophen	97-23-4	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Dicofol	115-32-2	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	Circular XII	No
Dicofol	115-32-2	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	Circular XX	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	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XX	Yes
Dieldrin	60-57-1	Pesticide	Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	Circular XX	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)	Asia	Circular XII	Yes
Dieldrin	60-57-1	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	Circular XX	Yes
Dieldrin	60-57-1	Pesticide	Korea, Republic of	Asia	Circular XX	Yes
Dieldrin	60-57-1	Pesticide	Kyrgyzstan	Near East	Circular XIX	Yes

Dieldrin	60-57-1	Pesticide	Nigeria	Africa	Circular XXI	Yes
Dieldrin	60-57-1	Pesticide	Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XIX	Yes
Dieldrin	60-57-1	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	Circular XX	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	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XX	Yes
Dinoseb and Dinoseb Salts	88-85-7	Pesticide	Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	Circular XX	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)	Asia	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	Nigeria	Africa	Circular XXI	Yes
Dinoseb and Dinoseb Salts	88-85-7	Pesticide	Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XIX	Yes
Dinoseb and Dinoseb Salts	88-85-7	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	Circular XX	Yes
Dinoseb and Dinoseb Salts	88-85-7	Pesticide	Switzerland	Europe	Circular XX	Yes
Dinoterb	1420-07-1	Pesticide	European Community	Europe	Circular XIV	No
Dinoterb	1420-07-1	Pesticide	Switzerland	Europe	Circular XX	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
Diphenyl ether, pentabromo derivative	32534-81-9	Industrial chemical	European Community	Europe	Circular XIX	No
Distillates (coal tar), naphthalene oils	84650-04-4	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No
Distillates (coal tar), upper	65996-91-0	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No
Disulfoton	298-04-4	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
DNOC	534-52-1	Pesticide	Cyprus	Europe	Circular XII	No
DNOC	534-52-1	Pesticide	European Community	Europe	Circular XIV	No
DNOC	534-52-1	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
DNOC and its salts (such as ammonium salt, potassium salt and sodium salt)	534-52-1	Pesticide	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XX	Yes
DNOC and its salts (such as ammonium salt, potassium salt and sodium salt)	534-52-1	Pesticide	Switzerland	Europe	Circular XX	Yes
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	Pesticide	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XX	Yes
EDB (1,2-dibromoethane)	106-93-4	Pesticide	Australia	Southwest Pacific	Circular XII	Yes
EDB (1,2-dibromoethane)	106-93-4	Pesticide	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XX	Yes
EDB (1,2-dibromoethane)	106-93-4	Pesticide	Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	Circular XX	Yes
EDB (1,2-dibromoethane)	106-93-4	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	Circular XIX	Yes
EDB (1,2-dibromoethane)	106-93-4	Industrial chemical	Korea, Republic of	Asia	Circular XX	Yes
EDB (1,2-dibromoethane)	106-93-4	Pesticide	Kyrgyzstan	Near East	Circular XIX	Yes
EDB (1,2-dibromoethane)	106-93-4	Pesticide	Nigeria	Africa	Circular XXI	Yes
EDB (1,2-dibromoethane)	106-93-4	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	Circular XX	Yes

Endosulfan	115-29-7	Pesticide	Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	Circular XX	No
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
Endosulfan	115-29-7	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XXI	No
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	Circular XX	No
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	Circular XVIII	No
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Korea, Republic of	Asia	Circular XX	No
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	Circular XX	No
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Switzerland	Europe	Circular XX	No
Epoxiconazole	106325-08-0	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XIII	No
EPTC	759-94-4	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XIII	No
Ethylbromoacetate	105-36-2	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No
Ethylene dichloride	107-06-2	Pesticide	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XX	Yes
Ethylene dichloride	107-06-2	Pesticide	Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XIX	Yes
Ethylene dichloride	107-06-2	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	Circular XX	Yes
Ethylene dichloride	107-06-2	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XI	Yes
Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	Pesticide	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XX	Yes
Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	Pesticide	Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XIX	Yes
Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	Circular XX	Yes
Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XX	Yes
Extract residues (coal), low temp. coal tar alk	122384-78-5	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No
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	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XX	Yes
Fluoroacetamide	640-19-7	Pesticide	Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	Circular XX	Yes
Fluoroacetamide	640-19-7	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	Circular XIX	Yes
Fluoroacetamide	640-19-7	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	Circular XX	Yes
Fluoroacetamide	640-19-7	Pesticide	Nigeria	Africa	Circular XXI	Yes
Fluoroacetamide	640-19-7	Pesticide	Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XIX	Yes
Fluoroacetic acid	144-49-0	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	Circular XX	No
Folpet	133-07-3	Pesticide	Malaysia	Asia	Circular XII	No
Fonofos	944-22-9	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
HCH (mixed isomers)	608-73-1	Pesticide	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XX	Yes
HCH (mixed isomers)	608-73-1	Pesticide	Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	Circular XX	Yes
HCH (mixed isomers)	608-73-1	Pesticide	Hungary	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
HCH (mixed isomers)	608-73-1	Pesticide	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Asia	Circular XII	Yes
HCH (mixed isomers)	608-73-1	Pesticide	Kyrgyzstan	Near East	Circular XIX	Yes

HCH (mixed isomers)	608-73-1	Pesticide	Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XIX	Yes
HCH (mixed isomers)	608-73-1	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	Circular XX	Yes
Heptachlor	76-44-8	Pesticide	Armenia	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
Heptachlor	76-44-8	Pesticide	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XX	Yes
Heptachlor	76-44-8	Pesticide	Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	Circular XX	Yes
Heptachlor	76-44-8	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	Circular XIX	Yes
Heptachlor	76-44-8	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	Circular XX	Yes
Heptachlor	76-44-8	Pesticide	Korea, Republic of	Asia	Circular XX	Yes
Heptachlor	76-44-8	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	Circular XX	Yes
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	Pesticide	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XX	Yes
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	Pesticide	Canada	North America	Circular XXI	Yes
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	Pesticide	Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	Circular XX	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	Japan	Asia	Circular XX	Yes
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	Pesticide	Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XIX	Yes
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	Circular XX	Yes
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XX	Yes
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No
Hexazinon	51235-04-2		Norway	Europe	Circular XIII	No
Imazalil	35554-44-0		Norway	Europe	Circular XIII	No
Imazapyr	81334-34-1	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XIV	No
Isodrin	465-73-6	Pesticide	Switzerland	Europe	Circular XX	No
Kelevan	4234-79-1	Pesticide	Switzerland	Europe	Circular XX	No
Lead arsenate	7784-40-9		Japan	Asia	Circular XX	No
Lead carbonate	598-63-0	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No
Lead sulfate	7446-14-2	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No
Lead sulfate	15739-80-7	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No
Lindane (gamma-HCH)	58-89-9	Pesticide	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XX	Yes
Lindane (gamma-HCH)	58-89-9	Pesticide	Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	Circular XX	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	Japan	Asia	Circular XX	Yes
Lindane (gamma-HCH)	58-89-9	Pesticide	Malaysia	Asia	Circular XV	Yes
Lindane (gamma-HCH)	58-89-9	Pesticide	Nigeria	Africa	Circular XXI	Yes
Lindane (gamma-HCH)	58-89-9	Pesticide	Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XIX	Yes
Lindane (gamma-HCH)	58-89-9	Pesticide	Switzerland	Europe	Circular XX	Yes
Lindane (gamma-HCH)	58-89-9	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XX	Yes
Linuron	330-55-2	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XIV	No
Maleic hydrazide	123-33-1	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	Circular XX	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
Mercuric oxide	21908-53-2	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	Circular XX	No
Mercurous chloride (Calomel)	10112-91-1	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	Circular XX	No

Mercury Compounds	99-99-9	Pesticide	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XX	Yes
Mercury Compounds	99-99-9	Pesticide	Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	Circular XX	Yes
Mercury Compounds	99-99-9	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	Circular XIX	Yes
Mercury Compounds	99-99-9	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	Circular XX	Yes
Mercury Compounds	99-99-9	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	Yes
Mercury Compounds	99-99-9	Pesticide	Nigeria	Africa	Circular XXI	Yes
Mercury Compounds	99-99-9	Pesticide	Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XIX	Yes
Mercury Compounds	99-99-9	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	Circular XX	Yes
Methamidophos	10265-92-6	Pesticide	Nigeria	Africa	Circular XXI	No
Methamidophos	10265-92-6	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XX	No
Methamidophos (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 600 g active ingredient/l)	10265-92-6	Pesticide	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XX	Yes
Methamidophos (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 600 g active ingredient/l)	10265-92-6	Pesticide	Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	Circular XX	Yes
Methamidophos (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 600 g active ingredient/l)	10265-92-6	Pesticide	El Salvador	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XX	Yes
Methamidophos (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 600 g active ingredient/l)	10265-92-6	Pesticide	Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XIX	Yes
methazole	20354-26-1	Pesticide	Australia	Southwest Pacific	Circular XII	No
Methyl bromide	74-83-9	Pesticide	Korea, Republic of	Asia	Circular XX	No
Methyl bromide	74-83-9		Netherlands	Europe	Circular XV	No
Methyl bromide	74-83-9	Pesticide	Switzerland	Europe	Circular XXI	No
Methyl bromoacetate	96-32-2	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	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	Japan	Asia	Circular XX	No
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Nigeria	Africa	Circular XXI	No
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XIX	No
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XXI	No
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	Pesticide	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XX	Yes
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	Pesticide	Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	Circular XX	Yes
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	Pesticide	El Salvador	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XX	Yes
mevinphos	261718-65-0	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	Circular XVIII	No

mevinphos	261718-65-0	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
MGK Repellent 11	126-15-8	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XX	No
Mirex	2385-85-5	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	Circular XII	No
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	Circular XXI	No
Monocrotophos	6923-22-4	Pesticide	Australia	Southwest Pacific	Circular XII	Yes
Monocrotophos	6923-22-4	Pesticide	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XX	Yes
Monocrotophos	6923-22-4	Pesticide	Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	Circular XX	Yes
Monocrotophos	6923-22-4	Pesticide	Hungary	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
Monocrotophos	6923-22-4	Pesticide	Nigeria	Africa	Circular XXI	Yes
Monocrotophos	6923-22-4	Pesticide	Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XIX	Yes
Monocrotophos	6923-22-4	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XX	Yes
Monocrotophos (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 600 g active ingredient/l)	6923-22-4	Pesticide	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XX	Yes
Monomethyl dichlorodiphenyl methane	122808-61-1	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No
Naphthalene polychlorinated	70776-03-3	Industrial chemical	Japan	Asia	Circular XXI	No
NCC ether	94097-88-8	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	Circular XIII	No
Nickel	7440-02-0	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No
Nitrofen	1836-75-5	Pesticide	European Community	Europe	Circular XVI	No
Nitrofen	1836-75-5	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	Circular XX	No
o-Nitrobenzaldehyde	552-89-6	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No
Paraquat	4685-14-7	Pesticide	Malaysia	Asia	Circular XXI	No
Parathion	56-38-2	Pesticide	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XX	Yes
Parathion	56-38-2	Pesticide	Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	Circular XX	Yes
Parathion	56-38-2	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	Circular XX	Yes
Parathion	56-38-2	Pesticide	Switzerland	Europe	Circular XX	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	Australia	Southwest Pacific	Circular XII	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	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	Nigeria	Africa	Circular XXI	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	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XIX	Yes
Pentachloroethane	76-01-7	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	Pesticide	Armenia	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	Pesticide	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XX	Yes
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	Pesticide	Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	Circular XX	Yes
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	Circular XIX	Yes
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	Yes
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	Pesticide	Nigeria	Africa	Circular XXI	Yes
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	Pesticide	Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XIX	Yes
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	Industrial chemical	Romania	Europe	Circular XX	Yes
Phorate	298-02-2	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XX	No
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide	Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	Circular XX	No
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	Circular XX	No
Phosphamidon (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 1000 g active ingredient/l)	13171-21-6	Pesticide	Nigeria	Africa	Circular XXI	Yes
Phosphamidon (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 1000 g active ingredient/l)	13171-21-6	Pesticide	Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	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	Canada	North America	Circular XXI	Yes
Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs)	13654-09-6	Industrial chemical	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XVII	Yes
Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs)	13654-09-6	Industrial chemical	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XXI	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
Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs)	13654-09-6	Industrial chemical	Nigeria	Africa	Circular XXI	Yes
Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs)	13654-09-6	Industrial chemical	Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XX	Yes
Polybromobiphenyls	59536-65-1	Industrial chemical	Korea, Republic of	Asia	Circular XX	No
Polybromobiphenyls	59536-65-1	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No
Polybromobiphenyls	59536-65-1	Industrial chemical	Romania	Europe	Circular XX	No
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	1336-36-3	Industrial chemical	Australia	Southwest Pacific	Circular XI	Yes

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	1336-36-3	Industrial chemical	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XXI	Yes
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	1336-36-3	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	Circular XXI	Yes
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	1336-36-3	Industrial chemical	Czech Republic	Europe	Circular XIV	Yes
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	1336-36-3	Industrial chemical	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XVII	Yes
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	1336-36-3	Industrial chemical	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XXI	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 Biphenyls (PCBs)	1336-36-3	Industrial chemical	Japan	Asia	Circular XXI	Yes
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	1336-36-3	Industrial chemical	Korea, Republic of	Asia	Circular XX	Yes
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	1336-36-3	Industrial chemical	Nigeria	Africa	Circular XXI	Yes
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	1336-36-3	Industrial chemical	Romania	Europe	Circular XX	Yes
Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs)	61788-33-8	Industrial chemical	Australia	Southwest Pacific	Circular XI	Yes
Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs)	61788-33-8	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	Circular XXI	Yes
Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs)	61788-33-8	Industrial chemical	Czech Republic	Europe	Circular XIV	Yes
Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs)	61788-33-8	Industrial chemical	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XVII	Yes
Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs)	61788-33-8	Industrial chemical	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XXI	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
Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs)	61788-33-8	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	Yes
Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs)	61788-33-8	Industrial chemical	Nigeria	Africa	Circular XXI	Yes
Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs)	61788-33-8	Pesticide	Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XX	Yes
Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs)	61788-33-8	Industrial chemical	Romania	Europe	Circular XX	Yes
Polychloroterpenes	8001-50-1	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XX	No
Propoxycarbazone sodium	145026-81-9	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XV	No
Propylbromoacetate	35223-80-4	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No
Prothoate	2275-18-5	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
pyrazophos	13457-18-6	Pesticide	European Community	Europe	Circular XIII	No
Pyrinuron	53558-25-1	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XX	No
Quintozene	82-68-8		European Community	Europe	Circular XV	No
Quintozene	82-68-8	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	Circular XX	No
Quintozene	82-68-8	Pesticide	Switzerland	Europe	Circular XX	No
S,S-Tributylphosphorotrithioate	78-48-8	Pesticide	Australia	Southwest Pacific	Circular XII	No
Schradan	152-16-9	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	Circular XX	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	European Community	Europe	Circular XXI	No
Simazine	122-34-9	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XIII	No
Sodium arsenite	7784-46-5	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	Circular XIV	No
Styrene rubber antioxidant Group Members: N,N-ditolyl-p-phenylenediamine, N,N'-dixylyl-p-phenyldiamine, N-tolyl-N'-xylyl-p-phenyldiamine	27417-40-9, 28726-30-9, 70290-05-0	Industrial chemical	Japan	Asia	Circular XXI	No
sulfosulfurone	141776-32-1	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XV	No
Sulfotepp	3689-24-5	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Tar acids, coal, crude	65996-85-2	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No
TCA sodium	650-51-1	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	Circular XIV	No
Tecnazene	117-18-0		European Community	Europe	Circular XV	No
TEPP	107-49-3		Japan	Asia	Circular XX	No
Tetraethyl lead	78-00-2	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	Circular XII	Yes
Tetraethyl lead	78-00-2	Industrial chemical	European Community	Europe	Circular XVI	Yes
Tetraethyl lead	78-00-2	Industrial chemical	Japan	Asia	Circular XXI	Yes
Tetramethyl lead	75-74-1	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	Circular XII	Yes
Tetramethyl lead	75-74-1	Industrial chemical	European Community	Europe	Circular XVI	Yes
Tetramethyl lead	75-74-1	Industrial chemical	Japan	Asia	Circular XXI	Yes
Thallium nitrate	10102-45-1	Pesticide	Korea, Republic of	Asia	Circular XX	No
Thallium sulphate	7446-18-6	Pesticide	Korea, Republic of	Asia	Circular XX	No
Thallium sulphate	7446-18-6	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XX	No
Thallium(1)acetate	563-68-8	Industrial chemical	Korea, Republic of	Asia	Circular XX	No
Thiabendazole	148-79-8		Norway	Europe	Circular XIII	No
Toxaphene (Camphechlor)	8001-35-2	Pesticide	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XX	Yes
Toxaphene (Camphechlor)	8001-35-2	Pesticide	Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	Circular XX	Yes
Toxaphene (Camphechlor)	8001-35-2	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	Circular XX	Yes
Toxaphene (Camphechlor)	8001-35-2	Pesticide	Nigeria	Africa	Circular XXI	Yes
Toxaphene (Camphechlor)	8001-35-2	Pesticide	Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XIX	Yes
Toxaphene (Camphechlor)	8001-35-2	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	Circular XX	Yes
Tremolite	77536-68-6	Industrial chemical	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XXI	Yes
Tremolite	77536-68-6	Industrial chemical	Jordan	Near East	Circular XVIII	Yes
Tremolite	77536-68-6	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	Yes
Tremolite	77536-68-6	Industrial chemical	Switzerland	Europe	Circular XXI	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
Tributyl tin compounds	56-35-9	Industrial chemical	Korea, Republic of	Asia	Circular XX	No
Tributyltin oxide	56-35-9	Industrial chemical	Japan	Asia	Circular XXI	No
Trifluorobromomethane	75-63-8	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	Circular XII	No
Tris-(1-aziridinyl)phosphine oxide	545-55-1	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	No

Tris(2,3 dibromopropyl)phosphate	126-72-7	Industrial chemical	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XVII	Yes
Tris(2,3 dibromopropyl)phosphate	126-72-7	Industrial chemical	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XXI	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
Tris(2,3 dibromopropyl)phosphate	126-72-7	Industrial chemical	Korea, Republic of	Asia	Circular XX	Yes
Tris(2,3 dibromopropyl)phosphate	126-72-7	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	Circular XX	Yes
Tris(2,3 dibromopropyl)phosphate	126-72-7	Industrial chemical	Nigeria	Africa	Circular XXI	Yes
Tris(2,3 dibromopropyl)phosphate	126-72-7	Industrial chemical	Romania	Europe	Circular XX	Yes
Vinclozolin	50471-44-8	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	Circular XVIII	No
Vinclozolin	50471-44-8	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XIII	No
Zineb	12122-67-7	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XX	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)
	Pentachlorophenol	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)	

Country	Common Name	Category	Final regulatory action	PIC Circular
	Phosphamidon	Pesticide	Banned	XVIII (Dec. 2003)
	Parathion	Pesticide	Banned	XVIII (Dec. 2003)
Hungary	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)
Lao, People's Democratic Republic	2,4,5-T	Pesticide	Banned	XI (June 2000)
	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)
Nigeria	DNOC and its salts	Pesticide	Banned	XXI (June 2005)
	Dustable powder formulations containing a combination of benomyl at or above 7%, carbofuran at or above 10% and thiram at or above 15%	Pesticide	Banned	XXI (June 2005)
	Ethylene dichloride	Pesticide	Banned	XXI (June 2005)
	Ethylene oxide	Pesticide	Banned	XXI (June 2005)
	HCH	Pesticide	Banned	XXI (June 2005)
	Heptachlor	Pesticide	Banned	XXI (June 2005)
	Hexachlorobenzene	Pesticide	Banned	XXI (June 2005)

Country	Common Name	Category	Final regulatory action	PIC Circular
Norway	Heksazinon	Pesticide	Banned	XII (Dec. 2000)
Sri Lanka	Endosulfan	Pesticide	Banned	XI (June 2000)

PART TWO

Appendices – Information Concerning Participating States

- I. Synopsis of notifications of final regulatory action received from Participating States
- II. Proposals for inclusion of severely hazardous pesticide formulations received from Participating States
- IV. Listing of all import responses received from Participating States and cases of failure on their part to submit response
- V. Tabular summary of notifications of final regulatory actions received from Participating States

APPENDIX I - PARTICIPATING STATES

**SYNOPSIS OF NOTIFICATIONS OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTION
RECEIVED UNDER THE INTERIM PIC PROCEDURE**

**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**

NO FINAL REGULATORY ACTION HAS BEEN RECEIVED.

APPENDIX II – PARTICIPATING STATES

**PROPOSALS FOR INCLUSION OF SEVERELY HAZARDOUS PESTICIDE
FORMULATIONS RECEIVED UNDER THE INTERIM PIC PROCEDURE**

**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 2004 and 30 April 2005, 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 interim PIC procedure have been received or are under verification by the Secretariat, in line with Article 6, paragraph 2.

APPENDIX IV - PARTICIPATING STATES**Listing of all import responses received from Participating States**

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 complete import responses received from **Participating States** by the secretariat as of 30 april 2005. 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 **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.

Listing of all importing responses received from Participating States

2,4,5-T

CAS: 93-76-5

Angola	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Interim decision on import	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
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	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
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
Iraq	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	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
Lebanon	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial decision # 94/1 Dated 20/05/1998	Published: 12/2003	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

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
Pakistan	Interim decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Agricultural Pesticide Ordinance 1971. Agricultural Pesticide Rules 1971.	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
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
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
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
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 by Participating States -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed of each case, through the PIC Circular

2,4,5-T

CAS: 93-76-5

Participating State^s	Date	Participating State^s	Date
Albania	06/1999	Nicaragua	06/1999
Algeria	06/1999	Papua New Guinea	06/1999
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Russian Federation	06/1999
Bahamas	06/1999	Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999
Bahrain	06/1999	Saint Lucia	06/1999
Bangladesh	06/1999	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999
Barbados	06/1999	Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Belize	06/1999	Sierra Leone	06/1999
Bhutan	06/1999	Solomon Islands	06/1999
Botswana	06/1999	Swaziland	06/2001
Cambodia	06/2002	Tajikistan	06/1999
Cape Verde	06/1999	Tonga	06/1999
Central African Republic	06/1999	Tunisia	06/1999
Comoros	06/1999	United States of America	06/1999
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	06/1999	Uzbekistan	06/1999
Congo, Republic of the	06/1999	Venezuela	06/1999
Dominica	06/1999	Yemen	06/2001
Dominican Republic	06/1999	Zambia	06/1999
Egypt	06/1999		
Fiji	06/1999		
Georgia	06/1999		
Grenada	06/1999		
Guatemala	06/1999		
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000		
Guyana	12/2004		
Haiti	06/1999		
Holy See	06/2001		
Iceland	06/1999		
Israel	06/1999		
Kiribati	06/2003		
Lesotho	06/1999		
Malawi	06/1999		
Morocco	06/1999		
Mozambique	06/1999		
Myanmar	06/1999		
Namibia	12/2000		
Nepal	06/1999		

Listing of all importing responses received from Participating States

Aldrin

CAS: 309-00-2

Angola	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	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
Bhutan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	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
China	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Colombia	Final decision on import <small>Legislative or administrative measures: Importation, production and use prohibited by Decree 305 of 1988 and Resolution 10255 of 1993.</small>	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 <small>Remarks: Need more time.</small>	Published: 07/1993	consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import <small>Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Banned by the "Decreto Ejecutivo No. 18346-MAG-S-TSS".</small>	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Dominica	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Fiji	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent

Guatemala	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	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
Iraq	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	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
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Mexico	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	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
Nicaragua	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Niger	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Pakistan	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

Saint Lucia	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 1985.	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
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
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
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 termiticide only. Importation not permitted for agricultural purposes.	Published: 07/1998	consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Participating States -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed of each case, through the PIC Circular

Aldrin

CAS: 309-00-2

Participating State^s	Date
Albania	06/1999
Algeria	06/1999
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999
Bahamas	06/1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/1999
Botswana	06/1999
Cambodia	06/2002
Comoros	06/1999
Egypt	06/1999
Georgia	06/1999
Grenada	06/1999
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000
Guyana	12/2004
Haiti	06/1999
Holy See	06/2001
Israel	06/1999
Kiribati	06/2003
Lesotho	06/1999
Malawi	06/1999
Myanmar	06/1999
Namibia	12/2000
Papua New Guinea	06/1999
Russian Federation	06/1999
Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999
Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Sierra Leone	06/1999
Solomon Islands	06/1999
Swaziland	06/2001
Tajikistan	06/1999
Tonga	06/1999
Tunisia	06/1999
United States of America	06/1999
Uzbekistan	06/1999
Yemen	06/2001

Listing of all importing responses received from Participating States

Binapacryl

CAS: 485-31-4

China	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Regulations on Pesticide Administration.	Published: 12/2004	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 Remarks: This product has never been registered in Costa Rica.	Published: 06/2000	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
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
Niger	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	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
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
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

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
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 by Participating States -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed of each case, through the PIC Circular

Binapacryl

CAS: 485-31-4

Participating State^s	Date	Participating State^s	Date
Albania	06/2000	Kiribati	06/2003
Algeria	06/2000	Kuwait	06/2000
Angola	06/2000	Lesotho	06/2000
Antigua and Barbuda	06/2000	Malawi	06/2000
Bahamas	06/2000	Mexico	06/2000
Bahrain	06/2000	Mozambique	06/2000
Bangladesh	06/2000	Myanmar	06/2000
Barbados	06/2000	Namibia	12/2000
Belize	06/2000	Nepal	06/2000
Bhutan	06/2000	Nicaragua	06/2000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/2000	Pakistan	06/2000
Botswana	06/2000	Papua New Guinea	06/2000
Cambodia	06/2002	Philippines	06/2000
Cape Verde	06/2000	Russian Federation	06/2000
Central African Republic	06/2000	Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/2000
Colombia	06/2000	Saint Lucia	06/2000
Comoros	06/2000	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2000
Congo, Republic of the	06/2000	Sao Tome and Principe	06/2000
Cuba	06/2000	Sierra Leone	06/2000
Dominica	06/2000	Solomon Islands	06/2000
Dominican Republic	06/2000	Solomon Islands	06/2000
Egypt	06/2000	Swaziland	06/2001
Fiji	06/2000	Tajikistan	06/2000
Georgia	06/2000	Tonga	06/2000
Grenada	06/2000	Tunisia	06/2000
Guatemala	06/2000	Uganda	06/2005
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000	United States of America	06/2000
Guyana	12/2004	Uzbekistan	06/2000
Haiti	06/2000	Vanuatu	06/2000
Holy See	06/2001	Venezuela	06/2000
Honduras	06/2000	Yemen	06/2001
Iceland	06/2000	Zambia	06/2000
India	06/2000		
Indonesia	06/2000		
Iraq	06/2000		
Israel	06/2000		
Kazakhstan	06/2000		

Listing of all importing responses received from Participating States

Captafol			
CAS: 2425-06-1			
Angola	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Interim decision on import	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
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	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
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
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	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
Lebanon	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial decision # 94/1 Dated 20/05/1998	Published: 12/2003	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
Niger	Interim decision on import Remarks: Not registered. A final decision will be taken in 1998.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Pakistan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Agricultural Pesticide Ordinance 1971. Agricultural Pesticide Rules 1971.	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
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
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
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
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 by Participating States -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed of each case, through the PIC Circular

Captafol

CAS: 2425-06-1

Participating State^s	Date	Participating State^s	Date
Albania	06/1999	Nicaragua	06/1999
Algeria	06/1999	Papua New Guinea	06/1999
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Russian Federation	06/1999
Bahamas	06/1999	Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999
Bahrain	06/1999	Saint Lucia	06/1999
Bangladesh	06/1999	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999
Barbados	06/1999	Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Belize	06/1999	Sierra Leone	06/1999
Bhutan	06/1999	Solomon Islands	06/1999
Botswana	06/1999	Swaziland	06/2001
Cambodia	06/2002	Tajikistan	06/1999
Cape Verde	06/1999	Tonga	06/1999
Central African Republic	06/1999	Tunisia	06/1999
Comoros	06/1999	United States of America	06/1999
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	06/1999	Uzbekistan	06/1999
Congo, Republic of the	06/1999	Venezuela	06/1999
Dominica	06/1999	Yemen	06/2001
Dominican Republic	06/1999	Zambia	06/1999
Egypt	06/1999		
Fiji	06/1999		
Georgia	06/1999		
Grenada	06/1999		
Guatemala	06/1999		
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000		
Guyana	12/2004		
Haiti	06/1999		
Holy See	06/2001		
Iceland	06/1999		
Israel	06/1999		
Kiribati	06/2003		
Lesotho	06/1999		
Malawi	06/1999		
Morocco	06/1999		
Mozambique	06/1999		
Myanmar	06/1999		
Namibia	12/2000		
Nepal	06/1999		

Listing of all importing responses received from Participating States

Chlordane

CAS: 57-74-9

Angola	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
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
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
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
Dominica	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Fiji	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Guatemala	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	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	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Indonesia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Iraq	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	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	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
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
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
Nicaragua	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Niger	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Pakistan	Final decision on import	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
Saint Lucia	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
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
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
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 by Participating States -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed of each case, through the PIC Circular

Chlordane

CAS: 57-74-9

Participating State^s	Date	Participating State^s	Date
Albania	06/1999	Venezuela	06/1999
Algeria	06/1999	Yemen	06/2001
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Zambia	06/1999
Bahamas	06/1999		
Bhutan	06/1999		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/1999		
Botswana	06/1999		
Cambodia	06/2002		
Cape Verde	06/1999		
Central African Republic	06/1999		
Comoros	06/1999		
Egypt	06/1999		
Georgia	06/1999		
Grenada	06/1999		
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000		
Guyana	12/2004		
Haiti	06/1999		
Holy See	06/2001		
Israel	06/1999		
Kiribati	06/2003		
Lesotho	06/1999		
Malawi	06/1999		
Myanmar	06/1999		
Namibia	12/2000		
Papua New Guinea	06/1999		
Russian Federation	06/1999		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999		
Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999		
Sierra Leone	06/1999		
Solomon Islands	06/1999		
Swaziland	06/2001		
Tajikistan	06/1999		
Tonga	06/1999		
Tunisia	06/1999		
United States of America	06/1999		
Uzbekistan	06/1999		

Listing of all importing responses received from Participating States

Chlordimeform

CAS: 6164-98-3

Angola	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	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
China	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Colombia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Importation, production and use prohibited by Resolution 19408 of 1987 (Ministry of Health). Registration cancelled by Resolution 47 of 1988.	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
Costa Rica	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned by the "Decreto Ejecutivo No. 18346-MAG-S-TSS".	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Cuba	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Prohibited by resolution 268 of Ministry of Public Health. Galecron earlier withdrawn.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Dominica	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Fiji	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Guatemala	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Honduras	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
Iraq	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	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: 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
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
Nicaragua	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Niger	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Pakistan	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
Saint Lucia	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
Sri Lanka	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 Remarks: Not registered	Published: 06/1999	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	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 by Participating States -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed of each case, through the PIC Circular

Chlordimeform

CAS: 6164-98-3

Participating State^s	Date	Participating State^s	Date
Albania	06/1999	Venezuela	06/1999
Algeria	06/1999	Yemen	06/2001
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Zambia	06/1999
Bahamas	06/1999		
Bhutan	06/1999		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/1999		
Botswana	06/1999		
Cambodia	06/2002		
Cape Verde	06/1999		
Central African Republic	06/1999		
Comoros	06/1999		
Egypt	06/1999		
Georgia	06/1999		
Grenada	06/1999		
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000		
Guyana	12/2004		
Haiti	06/1999		
Holy See	06/2001		
Israel	06/1999		
Kiribati	06/2003		
Lesotho	06/1999		
Malawi	06/1999		
Myanmar	06/1999		
Namibia	12/2000		
Papua New Guinea	06/1999		
Russian Federation	06/1999		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999		
Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999		
Sierra Leone	06/1999		
Solomon Islands	06/1999		
Swaziland	06/2001		
Tajikistan	06/1999		
Tonga	06/1999		
Tunisia	06/1999		
United States of America	06/1999		
Uzbekistan	06/1999		

Listing of all importing responses received from Participating States

Chlorobenzilate

CAS: 510-15-6

Angola	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Interim decision on import	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
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Honduras	Final decision on import Remarks: Product never registered nor imported.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
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
Iraq	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	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
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
Niger	Interim decision on import Remarks: Not registered. A final decision will be taken in 1998.	Published: 07/1998	no consent

Pakistan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Agricultural Pesticide Ordinance 1971. Agricultural Pesticide Rules 1971.	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
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
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Remarks: no history of registration or use	Published: 06/1999	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 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
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: Decision No 165/1999/QD-BNN-BTV dated on 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 by Participating States -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed of each case, through the PIC Circular

Chlorobenzilate

CAS: 510-15-6

Participating State^s	Date	Participating State^s	Date
Albania	06/1999	Nepal	06/1999
Algeria	06/1999	Nicaragua	06/1999
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Papua New Guinea	06/1999
Bahamas	06/1999	Russian Federation	06/1999
Bahrain	06/1999	Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999
Bangladesh	06/1999	Saint Lucia	06/1999
Barbados	06/1999	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999
Belize	06/1999	Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Bhutan	06/1999	Sierra Leone	06/1999
Botswana	06/1999	Solomon Islands	06/1999
Cambodia	06/2002	Swaziland	06/2001
Cape Verde	06/1999	Tajikistan	06/1999
Central African Republic	06/1999	Tonga	06/1999
Comoros	06/1999	Tunisia	06/1999
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	06/1999	United States of America	06/1999
Congo, Republic of the	06/1999	Uzbekistan	06/1999
Dominica	06/1999	Venezuela	06/1999
Dominican Republic	06/1999	Yemen	06/2001
Egypt	06/1999	Zambia	06/1999
Fiji	06/1999		
Georgia	06/1999		
Grenada	06/1999		
Guatemala	06/1999		
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000		
Guyana	12/2004		
Haiti	06/1999		
Holy See	06/2001		
Iceland	06/1999		
Israel	06/1999		
Kiribati	06/2003		
Lebanon	06/1999		
Lesotho	06/1999		
Malawi	06/1999		
Morocco	06/1999		
Mozambique	06/1999		
Myanmar	06/1999		
Namibia	12/2000		

Listing of all importing responses received from Participating States

DDT

CAS: 50-29-3

Angola	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	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
Bhutan	Interim decision on import	Published: 07/1993	consent
Cape Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Central African Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
China	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Colombia	Final decision on import <small>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.</small>	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
Costa Rica	Final decision on import <small>Legislative or administrative measures: Banned by the "Decreto Ejecutivo No. 18345-MAG-S".</small>	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Dominica	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Fiji	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Guatemala	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent

Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	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
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	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
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
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
Nicaragua	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Niger	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Pakistan	Final decision on import	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
Saint Lucia	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
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
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
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 by Participating States -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed of each case, through the PIC Circular

DDT

CAS: 50-29-3

Participating State^s	Date
Albania	06/1999
Algeria	06/1999
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999
Bahamas	06/1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/1999
Botswana	06/1999
Cambodia	06/2002
Comoros	06/1999
Dominican Republic	06/1999
Egypt	06/1999
Georgia	06/1999
Grenada	06/1999
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000
Guyana	12/2004
Haiti	06/1999
Holy See	06/2001
Israel	06/1999
Kiribati	06/2003
Lesotho	06/1999
Malawi	06/1999
Myanmar	06/1999
Namibia	12/2000
Papua New Guinea	06/1999
Russian Federation	06/1999
Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999
Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Sierra Leone	06/1999
Solomon Islands	06/1999
Swaziland	06/2001
Tajikistan	06/1999
Tonga	06/1999
Tunisia	06/1999
United States of America	06/1999
Uzbekistan	06/1999
Yemen	06/2001

Listing of all importing responses received from Participating States

Dieldrin

CAS: 60-57-1

Angola	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	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
Bhutan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	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
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
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
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Dominica	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent

Fiji	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Guatemala	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	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
Iraq	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	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 Remarks: Prohibited to import and use.	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Lebanon	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
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
Nicaragua	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Niger	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Pakistan	Final decision on import Remarks: No further use is envisaged.	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
Saint Lucia	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. It is banned for local use since 1985.	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
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
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
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 by Participating States -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed of each case, through the PIC Circular

Dieldrin

CAS: 60-57-1

Participating State^s	Date
Albania	06/1999
Algeria	06/1999
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999
Bahamas	06/1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/1999
Botswana	06/1999
Cambodia	06/2002
Comoros	06/1999
Egypt	06/1999
Georgia	06/1999
Grenada	06/1999
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000
Guyana	12/2004
Haiti	06/1999
Holy See	06/2001
Israel	06/1999
Kiribati	06/2003
Lesotho	06/1999
Malawi	06/1999
Myanmar	06/1999
Namibia	12/2000
Papua New Guinea	06/1999
Russian Federation	06/1999
Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999
Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Sierra Leone	06/1999
Solomon Islands	06/1999
Swaziland	06/2001
Tajikistan	06/1999
Tonga	06/1999
Tunisia	06/1999
United States of America	06/1999
Uzbekistan	06/1999
Yemen	06/2001

Listing of all importing responses received from Participating States

Dinoseb and Dinoseb Salts

CAS: 88-85-7

Angola	Interim decision on import Remarks: Presently registered.	Published: 07/1993	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
Bhutan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	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
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
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
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Dominica	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Fiji	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Guatemala	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent

Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	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
Iraq	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	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	Interim decision on import Remarks: Need more time.	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
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
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
Pakistan	Final decision on import	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

Saint Lucia	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
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1994	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: 07/1994	no consent
Uganda	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	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 by Participating States -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed of each case, through the PIC Circular

Dinoseb and Dinoseb Salts

CAS: 88-85-7

Participating State^s	Date
Albania	06/1999
Algeria	06/1999
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999
Bahamas	06/1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/1999
Botswana	06/1999
Cambodia	06/2002
Comoros	06/1999
Dominican Republic	06/1999
Egypt	06/1999
Georgia	06/1999
Grenada	06/1999
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000
Guyana	12/2004
Haiti	06/1999
Holy See	06/2001
Israel	06/1999
Kiribati	06/2003
Lesotho	06/1999
Malawi	06/1999
Myanmar	06/1999
Namibia	12/2000
Papua New Guinea	06/1999
Russian Federation	06/1999
Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999
Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Sierra Leone	06/1999
Solomon Islands	06/1999
Swaziland	06/2001
Tajikistan	06/1999
Tonga	06/1999
Tunisia	06/1999
United States of America	06/1999
Uzbekistan	06/1999
Yemen	06/2001

Listing of all importing responses received from Participating States

DNOC and its salts (such as ammonium salt, potassium salt and sodium salt)

CAS: 534-52-1

Antigua and Barbuda	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2005	no consent
China	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Regulations on Pesticide Administration.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
India	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Insecticides Act 1968 and the rules forward under thereto.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Singapore	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: A Hazardous Substance Licence is required for the import of the chemical. Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical 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.	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
Turkey	Interim decision on import Remarks: Registered : 1) DNOC ammonium salt (615 g. EC) 2) 650g. oil and 15g. DNOC in SC formulation Statement of active consideration: 3 years	Published: 06/2004	consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Participating States -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed of each case, through the PIC Circular

DNOC and its salts (such as ammonium salt, potassium salt and sodium salt)

CAS: 534-52-1

Participating State^s	Date	Participating State^s	Date
Albania	06/2005	Kiribati	06/2005
Algeria	06/2005	Kuwait	06/2005
Angola	06/2005	Lao People's Democratic Republic	06/2005
Bahamas	06/2005	Lebanon	06/2005
Bahrain	06/2005	Lesotho	06/2005
Bangladesh	06/2005	Malawi	06/2005
Barbados	06/2005	Mauritius	06/2005
Belize	06/2005	Mexico	06/2005
Bhutan	06/2005	Morocco	06/2005
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/2005	Mozambique	06/2005
Botswana	06/2005	Myanmar	06/2005
Cambodia	06/2005	Namibia	06/2005
Cape Verde	06/2005	Nepal	06/2005
Central African Republic	06/2005	Nicaragua	06/2005
Colombia	06/2005	Niger	06/2005
Comoros	06/2005	Pakistan	06/2005
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	06/2005	Papua New Guinea	06/2005
Congo, Republic of the	06/2005	Peru	06/2005
Costa Rica	06/2005	Philippines	06/2005
Cuba	06/2005	Russian Federation	06/2005
Dominica	06/2005	Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/2005
Dominican Republic	06/2005	Saint Lucia	06/2005
Egypt	06/2005	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2005
Fiji	06/2005	Sao Tome and Principe	06/2005
Georgia	06/2005	Sierra Leone	06/2005
Grenada	06/2005	Solomon Islands	06/2005
Guatemala	06/2005	Sri Lanka	06/2005
Guinea-Bissau	06/2005	Swaziland	06/2005
Guyana	06/2005	Tajikistan	06/2005
Haiti	06/2005	Tonga	06/2005
Holy See	06/2005	Trinidad and Tobago	06/2005
Honduras	06/2005	Tunisia	06/2005
Iceland	06/2005	Uganda	06/2005
Indonesia	06/2005	United States of America	06/2005
Iraq	06/2005	Uzbekistan	06/2005
Israel	06/2005	Vanuatu	06/2005
Kazakhstan	06/2005	Venezuela	06/2005

Importing responses received from Participating States - DNOC and its salts (such as ammonium salt, potassium salt and sodium salt) (CAS number: 534-52-1)

Participating State^s	Date
Viet Nam	06/2005
Yemen	06/2005
Zambia	06/2005
Zimbabwe	06/2005

Listing of all importing responses received from Participating States

EDB (1,2-dibromoethane)

CAS: 106-93-4

Angola	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	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
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
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
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Dominica	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	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
Guatemala	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	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
Iraq	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	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
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Mexico	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 01/1997	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
Nicaragua	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Niger	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Pakistan	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
Saint Lucia	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.	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1994	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
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 by Participating States -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed of each case, through the PIC Circular

EDB (1,2-dibromoethane)

CAS: 106-93-4

Participating State^s	Date	Participating State^s	Date
Albania	06/1999	Uzbekistan	06/1999
Algeria	06/1999	Venezuela	06/1999
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Yemen	06/2001
Bahamas	06/1999	Zambia	06/1999
Bhutan	06/1999		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/1999		
Botswana	06/1999		
Cambodia	06/2002		
Cape Verde	06/1999		
Central African Republic	06/1999		
Comoros	06/1999		
Dominican Republic	06/1999		
Egypt	06/1999		
Georgia	06/1999		
Grenada	06/1999		
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000		
Guyana	12/2004		
Haiti	06/1999		
Holy See	06/2001		
Israel	06/1999		
Kiribati	06/2003		
Lesotho	06/1999		
Malawi	06/1999		
Myanmar	06/1999		
Namibia	12/2000		
Papua New Guinea	06/1999		
Russian Federation	06/1999		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999		
Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999		
Sierra Leone	06/1999		
Solomon Islands	06/1999		
Swaziland	06/2001		
Tajikistan	06/1999		
Tonga	06/1999		
Tunisia	06/1999		
United States of America	06/1999		

Listing of all importing responses received from Participating States

Ethylene dichloride

CAS: 107-06-2

China	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Regulations on Pesticide Administration.	Published: 12/2004	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
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
Lebanon	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial decision # 94/1 Dated 20/05/1998	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Peru	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution N° 50-2004-AG-SENASA (4.3.2004) modified by Resolution N° 132-2004-AG-SENASA (6.6.2004).	Published: 12/2004	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
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
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 by Participating States -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed of each case, through the PIC Circular

Ethylene dichloride

CAS: 107-06-2

Participating State^s	Date	Participating State^s	Date
Albania	12/2001	Kiribati	06/2003
Algeria	12/2001	Kuwait	12/2001
Angola	12/2001	Lao People's Democratic Republic	12/2001
Antigua and Barbuda	12/2001	Lesotho	12/2001
Bahamas	12/2001	Malawi	12/2001
Bahrain	12/2001	Mauritius	12/2001
Bangladesh	12/2001	Mexico	12/2001
Barbados	12/2001	Morocco	12/2001
Belize	12/2001	Mozambique	12/2001
Bhutan	12/2001	Myanmar	12/2001
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12/2001	Namibia	12/2001
Botswana	12/2001	Nepal	12/2001
Cambodia	06/2002	Nicaragua	12/2001
Cape Verde	12/2001	Niger	12/2001
Central African Republic	12/2001	Pakistan	12/2001
Colombia	12/2001	Papua New Guinea	12/2001
Comoros	12/2001	Philippines	12/2001
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	12/2001	Russian Federation	12/2001
Costa Rica	12/2001	Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2001
Cuba	12/2001	Saint Lucia	12/2001
Dominica	12/2001	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	12/2001
Dominican Republic	12/2001	Sao Tome and Principe	12/2001
Egypt	12/2001	Sierra Leone	12/2001
Fiji	12/2001	Sri Lanka	12/2001
Georgia	12/2001	Swaziland	12/2001
Grenada	12/2001	Tajikistan	12/2001
Guatemala	12/2001	Tonga	12/2001
Guinea-Bissau	12/2001	Tunisia	12/2001
Guyana	12/2004	Turkey	12/2001
Haiti	12/2001	Uganda	06/2005
Holy See	12/2001	United States of America	12/2001
Honduras	12/2001	Uzbekistan	12/2001
Iceland	12/2001	Vanuatu	12/2001
Indonesia	12/2001	Venezuela	12/2001
Iraq	12/2001	Yemen	12/2001
Israel	12/2001	Zambia	12/2001
Kazakhstan	12/2001	Zimbabwe	12/2001

Listing of all importing responses received from Participating States

Ethylene oxide

CAS: 75-21-8

China	Final decision on import Remarks: Only permit to use as fumigant for empty storehouses, containers and cabins in China. Legislative or administrative measures: Regulations on Pesticide Administration.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
India	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Peru	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution N° 50-2004-AG-SENASA (4.3.2004) modified by Resolution N° 132-2004-AG-SENASA (6.6.2004).	Published: 12/2004	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
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
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/BTV-KHKT/QD dated 20 January 1992 and decision No 165/1999/QD-BNN-BTV 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 by Participating States -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed of each case, through the PIC Circular

Ethylene oxide

CAS: 75-21-8

Participating State^s	Date	Participating State^s	Date
Albania	12/2001	Kazakhstan	12/2001
Algeria	12/2001	Kiribati	06/2003
Angola	12/2001	Kuwait	12/2001
Antigua and Barbuda	12/2001	Lao People's Democratic Republic	12/2001
Bahamas	12/2001	Lebanon	12/2001
Bahrain	12/2001	Lesotho	12/2001
Bangladesh	12/2001	Malawi	12/2001
Barbados	12/2001	Mauritius	12/2001
Belize	12/2001	Mexico	12/2001
Bhutan	12/2001	Morocco	12/2001
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12/2001	Mozambique	12/2001
Botswana	12/2001	Myanmar	12/2001
Cambodia	06/2002	Namibia	12/2001
Cape Verde	12/2001	Nepal	12/2001
Central African Republic	12/2001	Nicaragua	12/2001
Colombia	12/2001	Niger	12/2001
Comoros	12/2001	Pakistan	12/2001
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	12/2001	Papua New Guinea	12/2001
Congo, Republic of the	12/2001	Philippines	12/2001
Costa Rica	12/2001	Russian Federation	12/2001
Cuba	12/2001	Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2001
Dominica	12/2001	Saint Lucia	12/2001
Dominican Republic	12/2001	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	12/2001
Egypt	12/2001	Sao Tome and Principe	12/2001
Fiji	12/2001	Sierra Leone	12/2001
Georgia	12/2001	Sri Lanka	12/2001
Grenada	12/2001	Swaziland	12/2001
Guatemala	12/2001	Tajikistan	12/2001
Guinea-Bissau	12/2001	Tonga	12/2001
Guyana	12/2004	Tunisia	12/2001
Haiti	12/2001	Turkey	12/2001
Holy See	12/2001	Uganda	06/2005
Honduras	12/2001	United States of America	12/2001
Iceland	12/2001	Uzbekistan	12/2001
Indonesia	12/2001	Vanuatu	12/2001
Iraq	12/2001	Venezuela	12/2001
Israel	12/2001	Yemen	12/2001

Participating State^s	Date
Zambia	12/2001
Zimbabwe	12/2001

Listing of all importing responses received from Participating States

Fluoroacetamide

CAS: 640-19-7

Angola	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	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
Bhutan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	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
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
Costa Rica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Dominica	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Fiji	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Guatemala	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent

Importing responses received from Participating States - Fluoroacetamide (CAS number: 640-19-7)

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
Iraq	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	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
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Mexico	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	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
Nicaragua	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Niger	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Pakistan	Final decision on import	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
Saint Lucia	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.	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
Sri Lanka	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: 07/1994	no consent
Uganda	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	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 by Participating States -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed of each case, through the PIC Circular

Fluoroacetamide

CAS: 640-19-7

Participating State^s	Date	Participating State^s	Date
Albania	06/1999	Yemen	06/2001
Algeria	06/1999		
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999		
Bahamas	06/1999		
Barbados	06/1999		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/1999		
Botswana	06/1999		
Cambodia	06/2002		
Comoros	06/1999		
Dominican Republic	06/1999		
Egypt	06/1999		
Georgia	06/1999		
Grenada	06/1999		
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000		
Guyana	12/2004		
Haiti	06/1999		
Holy See	06/2001		
Israel	06/1999		
Kazakhstan	06/1999		
Kiribati	06/2003		
Lesotho	06/1999		
Malawi	06/1999		
Myanmar	06/1999		
Namibia	12/2000		
Papua New Guinea	06/1999		
Russian Federation	06/1999		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999		
Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999		
Sierra Leone	06/1999		
Solomon Islands	06/1999		
Swaziland	06/2001		
Tajikistan	06/1999		
Tonga	06/1999		
Tunisia	06/1999		
United States of America	06/1999		
Uzbekistan	06/1999		

Listing of all importing responses received from Participating States

HCH (mixed isomers)

CAS: 608-73-1

Angola	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	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
Bhutan	Interim decision on import Remarks: Need more time.	Published: 07/1993	consent
Cape Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Central African Republic	Interim decision on import	Published: 07/1993	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
Costa Rica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Dominica	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Fiji	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent

Guatemala	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	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
Iraq	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	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
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Mexico	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	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
Nicaragua	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Niger	Interim decision on import Remarks: Legislation pending.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Pakistan	Final decision on import	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
Saint Lucia	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
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
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
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 by Participating States -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed of each case, through the PIC Circular

HCH (mixed isomers)

CAS: 608-73-1

Participating State^s	Date
Albania	06/1999
Algeria	06/1999
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999
Bahamas	06/1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/1999
Botswana	06/1999
Cambodia	06/2002
Comoros	06/1999
Dominican Republic	06/1999
Egypt	06/1999
Georgia	06/1999
Grenada	06/1999
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000
Guyana	12/2004
Haiti	06/1999
Holy See	06/2001
Israel	06/1999
Kiribati	06/2003
Lesotho	06/1999
Malawi	06/1999
Myanmar	06/1999
Namibia	12/2000
Papua New Guinea	06/1999
Russian Federation	06/1999
Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999
Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Sierra Leone	06/1999
Solomon Islands	06/1999
Swaziland	06/2001
Tajikistan	06/1999
Tonga	06/1999
Tunisia	06/1999
United States of America	06/1999
Uzbekistan	06/1999
Yemen	06/2001

Listing of all importing responses received from Participating States

Heptachlor			
CAS: 76-44-8			
Angola	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	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
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
Costa Rica	Final decision on import Remarks: Restricted to professional use on ornamentals and pine trees.	Published: 01/1994	consent
Cuba	Final decision on import Remarks: Prohibited by resolution 268 of Ministry of Public Health.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Dominica	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Fiji	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Guatemala	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	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
Iraq	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	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
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Mexico	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	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
Nicaragua	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	consent
Niger	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Pakistan	Final decision on import Remarks: Only for use against soil & wood termites.	Published: 07/1995	consent
Peru	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Philippines	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Saint Lucia	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. It is banned for local use since 1985.	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
Sri Lanka	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: 07/1994	no consent
Uganda	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered	Published: 06/1999	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 by Participating States -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed of each case, through the PIC Circular

Heptachlor

CAS: 76-44-8

Participating State^s	Date	Participating State^s	Date
Albania	06/1999	Venezuela	06/1999
Algeria	06/1999	Yemen	06/2001
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Zambia	06/1999
Bahamas	06/1999		
Bhutan	06/1999		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/1999		
Botswana	06/1999		
Cambodia	06/2002		
Cape Verde	06/1999		
Central African Republic	06/1999		
Comoros	06/1999		
Egypt	06/1999		
Georgia	06/1999		
Grenada	06/1999		
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000		
Guyana	12/2004		
Haiti	06/1999		
Holy See	06/2001		
Israel	06/1999		
Kiribati	06/2003		
Lesotho	06/1999		
Malawi	06/1999		
Myanmar	06/1999		
Namibia	12/2000		
Papua New Guinea	06/1999		
Russian Federation	06/1999		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999		
Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999		
Sierra Leone	06/1999		
Solomon Islands	06/1999		
Swaziland	06/2001		
Tajikistan	06/1999		
Tonga	06/1999		
Tunisia	06/1999		
United States of America	06/1999		
Uzbekistan	06/1999		

Listing of all importing responses received from Participating States

Hexachlorobenzene

CAS: 118-74-1

Angola	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Interim decision on import	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 on coffee trees.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	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
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
Iraq	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	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
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
Niger	Interim decision on import Remarks: Not registered. A final decision will be taken in 1998.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Pakistan	Final decision on import Remarks: Agricultural Pesticide Ordinance 1971. Agricultural Pesticide Rules 1971.	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
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
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Remarks: no history of registration or use	Published: 06/1999	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 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
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 by Participating States -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed of each case, through the PIC Circular

Hexachlorobenzene

CAS: 118-74-1

Participating State^s	Date	Participating State^s	Date
Albania	06/1999	Nicaragua	06/1999
Algeria	06/1999	Papua New Guinea	06/1999
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Russian Federation	06/1999
Bahamas	06/1999	Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999
Bahrain	06/1999	Saint Lucia	06/1999
Bangladesh	06/1999	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999
Barbados	06/1999	Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Belize	06/1999	Sierra Leone	06/1999
Bhutan	06/1999	Solomon Islands	06/1999
Botswana	06/1999	Swaziland	06/2001
Cambodia	06/2002	Tajikistan	06/1999
Cape Verde	06/1999	Tonga	06/1999
Central African Republic	06/1999	Tunisia	06/1999
Comoros	06/1999	United States of America	06/1999
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	06/1999	Uzbekistan	06/1999
Congo, Republic of the	06/1999	Venezuela	06/1999
Dominica	06/1999	Yemen	06/2001
Dominican Republic	06/1999	Zambia	06/1999
Egypt	06/1999		
Fiji	06/1999		
Georgia	06/1999		
Grenada	06/1999		
Guatemala	06/1999		
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000		
Guyana	12/2004		
Haiti	06/1999		
Holy See	06/2001		
Iceland	06/1999		
Israel	06/1999		
Kiribati	06/2003		
Lebanon	06/1999		
Lesotho	06/1999		
Malawi	06/1999		
Mozambique	06/1999		
Myanmar	06/1999		
Namibia	12/2000		
Nepal	06/1999		

Listing of all importing responses received from Participating States

Lindane (gamma-HCH)

CAS: 58-89-9

Angola	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1998	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
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
Honduras	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Banned in May 1991 due to problems of high persistence and bioaccumulation.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
India	Final decision on import 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.	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
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	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
Lebanon	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial decision # 262/1 Dated 26/09/2001	Published: 12/2003	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
Niger	Interim decision on import Remarks: Not registered. A final decision will be taken in 1998.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Pakistan	Interim decision on import Remarks: Agricultural Pesticide Ordinance 1971. Agricultural Pesticide Rules 1971.	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
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
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
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
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 by Participating States -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed of each case, through the PIC Circular

Lindane (gamma-HCH)

CAS: 58-89-9

Participating State^s	Date	Participating State^s	Date
Albania	06/1999	Nicaragua	06/1999
Algeria	06/1999	Papua New Guinea	06/1999
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Russian Federation	06/1999
Bahamas	06/1999	Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999
Bahrain	06/1999	Saint Lucia	06/1999
Bangladesh	06/1999	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999
Barbados	06/1999	Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Belize	06/1999	Sierra Leone	06/1999
Bhutan	06/1999	Solomon Islands	06/1999
Botswana	06/1999	Swaziland	06/2001
Cambodia	06/2002	Tajikistan	06/1999
Cape Verde	06/1999	Tonga	06/1999
Central African Republic	06/1999	Tunisia	06/1999
Comoros	06/1999	Uganda	06/2005
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	06/1999	United States of America	06/1999
Congo, Republic of the	06/1999	Uzbekistan	06/1999
Dominica	06/1999	Venezuela	06/1999
Dominican Republic	06/1999	Yemen	06/2001
Egypt	06/1999	Zambia	06/1999
Fiji	06/1999		
Georgia	06/1999		
Grenada	06/1999		
Guatemala	06/1999		
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000		
Guyana	12/2004		
Haiti	06/1999		
Holy See	06/2001		
Iceland	06/1999		
Israel	06/1999		
Kiribati	06/2003		
Lesotho	06/1999		
Malawi	06/1999		
Morocco	06/1999		
Mozambique	06/1999		
Myanmar	06/1999		
Namibia	12/2000		
Nepal	06/1999		

Listing of all importing responses received from Participating States

Mercury Compounds

CAS: 99-99-9

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
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
Costa Rica	Final decision on import Remarks: Legislative or administrative measures - Banned by the "Decreto Ejecutivo No. 13-MNG".	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Cuba	Final decision on import Remarks: Prohibited by resolution 268 of Ministry of Public Health.	Published: 01/1995	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
Fiji	Final decision on import Remarks: Refers only to use as pesticide.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Guatemala	Final decision on import Remarks: Refers to methoxyethyl-mercury chloride only.	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Honduras	Final decision on import	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
Iraq	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import Remarks: Refers to ethylmercury.	Published: 07/1996	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
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Mexico	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	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
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
Pakistan	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
Saint Lucia	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.	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
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 dodecyl succinate used as paint biocide.	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
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 by Participating States -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed of each case, through the PIC Circular

Mercury Compounds

CAS: 99-99-9

Participating State^s	Date	Participating State^s	Date
Albania	06/1999	United States of America	06/1999
Algeria	06/1999	Uzbekistan	06/1999
Angola	06/1999	Venezuela	06/1999
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Yemen	06/2001
Bahamas	06/1999	Zambia	06/1999
Bhutan	06/1999		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/1999		
Botswana	06/1999		
Cambodia	06/2002		
Cape Verde	06/1999		
Central African Republic	06/1999		
Comoros	06/1999		
Dominican Republic	06/1999		
Egypt	06/1999		
Georgia	06/1999		
Grenada	06/1999		
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000		
Guyana	12/2004		
Haiti	06/1999		
Holy See	06/2001		
Israel	06/1999		
Kiribati	06/2003		
Lesotho	06/1999		
Malawi	06/1999		
Myanmar	06/1999		
Namibia	12/2000		
Papua New Guinea	06/1999		
Russian Federation	06/1999		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999		
Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999		
Sierra Leone	06/1999		
Solomon Islands	06/1999		
Swaziland	06/2001		
Tajikistan	06/1999		
Tonga	06/1999		
Tunisia	06/1999		

Listing of all importing responses received from Participating States

Monocrotophos

CAS: 6923-22-4

Antigua and Barbuda	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2003	no consent
China	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Regulations on Pesticide Administration.	Published: 12/2004	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
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
Peru	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution N° 50-2004-AG-SENASA (4.3.2004) modified by Resolution N° 132-2004-AG-SENASA (6.6.2004).	Published: 12/2004	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
Turkey	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2003	consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Participating States -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed of each case, through the PIC Circular

Monocrotophos

CAS: 6923-22-4

Participating State^s	Date	Participating State^s	Date
Albania	12/2003	Kiribati	12/2003
Algeria	12/2003	Kuwait	12/2003
Angola	12/2003	Lao People's Democratic	12/2003
Bahamas	12/2003	Republic	
Bahrain	12/2003	Lebanon	12/2003
Bangladesh	12/2003	Lesotho	12/2003
Barbados	12/2003	Malawi	12/2003
Belize	12/2003	Mexico	12/2003
Bhutan	12/2003	Morocco	12/2003
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12/2003	Mozambique	12/2003
Botswana	12/2003	Myanmar	12/2003
Cambodia	12/2003	Namibia	12/2003
Cape Verde	12/2003	Nepal	12/2003
Central African Republic	12/2003	Nicaragua	12/2003
Colombia	12/2003	Niger	12/2003
Comoros	12/2003	Pakistan	12/2003
Congo, Republic of the	12/2003	Papua New Guinea	12/2003
Costa Rica	12/2003	Philippines	12/2003
Cuba	12/2003	Russian Federation	12/2003
Dominica	12/2003	Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2003
Dominican Republic	12/2003	Saint Lucia	12/2003
Egypt	12/2003	Saint Vincent and the	12/2003
Fiji	12/2003	Grenadines	
Georgia	12/2003	Sao Tome and Principe	12/2003
Grenada	12/2003	Sierra Leone	12/2003
Guatemala	12/2003	Solomon Islands	12/2003
Guinea-Bissau	12/2003	Sri Lanka	12/2003
Guyana	12/2004	Swaziland	12/2003
Haiti	12/2003	Tajikistan	12/2003
Holy See	12/2003	Tonga	12/2003
Honduras	12/2003	Trinidad and Tobago	12/2003
Iceland	12/2003	Tunisia	12/2003
India	12/2003	Uganda	06/2005
Indonesia	12/2003	United States of America	12/2003
Iraq	12/2003	Uzbekistan	12/2003
Israel	12/2003	Vanuatu	12/2003
Kazakhstan	12/2003	Venezuela	12/2003
		Viet Nam	12/2003
		Yemen	12/2003

Participating State^s	Date
Zambia	12/2003
Zimbabwe	12/2003

Listing of all importing responses received from Participating States

Parathion

CAS: 56-38-2

Singapore	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
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Conditions for Import: A Hazardous Substance Licence is required for the import of the chemical.

Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is controlled as a hazardous substance under the Environmental Pollution Control Act (EPCA) and Regulations. A licence is required for the import, use and sale.

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Participating States -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed of each case, through the PIC Circular

Parathion

CAS: 56-38-2

Participating State^s	Date
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Listing of all importing responses received from Participating States

Pentachlorophenol

CAS: 87-86-5

Angola	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1998	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
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
India	Final decision on import Remarks: Banned due to high toxicity to man, animals, aquatic organisms and presence of toxic impurities in commercial products.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Indonesia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Iraq	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	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
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

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
Pakistan	Interim decision on import Remarks: Agricultural Pesticide Ordinance 1971. Agricultural Pesticide Rules 1971.	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
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
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
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
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 by Participating States -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed of each case, through the PIC Circular

Pentachlorophenol

CAS: 87-86-5

Participating State^s	Date	Participating State^s	Date
Albania	06/1999	Namibia	12/2000
Algeria	06/1999	Nepal	06/1999
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Nicaragua	06/1999
Bahamas	06/1999	Papua New Guinea	06/1999
Bahrain	06/1999	Russian Federation	06/1999
Bangladesh	06/1999	Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999
Barbados	06/1999	Saint Lucia	06/1999
Belize	06/1999	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999
Bhutan	06/1999	Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Botswana	06/1999	Sierra Leone	06/1999
Cambodia	06/2002	Solomon Islands	06/1999
Cape Verde	06/1999	Swaziland	06/2001
Central African Republic	06/1999	Tajikistan	06/1999
Comoros	06/1999	Tonga	06/1999
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	06/1999	Tunisia	06/1999
Congo, Republic of the	06/1999	Uganda	06/2005
Dominica	06/1999	United States of America	06/1999
Dominican Republic	06/1999	Uzbekistan	06/1999
Egypt	06/1999	Venezuela	06/1999
Fiji	06/1999	Yemen	06/2001
Georgia	06/1999	Zambia	06/1999
Grenada	06/1999		
Guatemala	06/1999		
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000		
Guyana	12/2004		
Haiti	06/1999		
Holy See	06/2001		
Honduras	06/1999		
Iceland	06/1999		
Israel	06/1999		
Kiribati	06/2003		
Lebanon	06/1999		
Lesotho	06/1999		
Malawi	06/1999		
Morocco	06/1999		
Mozambique	06/1999		
Myanmar	06/1999		

Listing of all importing responses received from Participating States

Toxaphene (Camphechlor)

CAS: 8001-35-2

China	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Regulations on Pesticide Administration.	Published: 12/2004	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
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
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	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
Niger	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Peru	Final decision on import Remarks: The decision is based on the "Decreto Supremo N° 037-91-AG", of 12 September 1991.	Published: 06/2000	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. The chemical is banned for local use since 1985.	Published: 12/2003	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
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
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	consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Participating States -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed of each case, through the PIC Circular

Toxaphene (Camphechlor)

CAS: 8001-35-2

Participating State^s	Date	Participating State^s	Date
Albania	06/2000	Kuwait	06/2000
Algeria	06/2000	Lebanon	06/2000
Angola	06/2000	Lesotho	06/2000
Antigua and Barbuda	06/2000	Malawi	06/2000
Bahamas	06/2000	Mexico	06/2000
Bahrain	06/2000	Mozambique	06/2000
Bangladesh	06/2000	Myanmar	06/2000
Barbados	06/2000	Namibia	12/2000
Belize	06/2000	Nepal	06/2000
Bhutan	06/2000	Nicaragua	06/2000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/2000	Pakistan	06/2000
Botswana	06/2000	Papua New Guinea	06/2000
Cambodia	06/2002	Philippines	06/2000
Cape Verde	06/2000	Russian Federation	06/2000
Central African Republic	06/2000	Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/2000
Colombia	06/2000	Saint Lucia	06/2000
Comoros	06/2000	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2000
Cuba	06/2000	Sao Tome and Principe	06/2000
Dominica	06/2000	Sierra Leone	06/2000
Dominican Republic	06/2000	Solomon Islands	06/2000
Egypt	06/2000	Swaziland	06/2001
Fiji	06/2000	Tajikistan	06/2000
Georgia	06/2000	Tonga	06/2000
Grenada	06/2000	Tunisia	06/2000
Guatemala	06/2000	Uganda	06/2005
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000	United States of America	06/2000
Guyana	12/2004	Uzbekistan	06/2000
Haiti	06/2000	Vanuatu	06/2000
Holy See	06/2001	Venezuela	06/2000
Honduras	06/2000	Yemen	06/2001
Iceland	06/2000	Zambia	06/2000
India	06/2000		
Indonesia	06/2000		
Iraq	06/2000		
Israel	06/2000		
Kazakhstan	06/2000		
Kiribati	06/2003		

Importing responses received from Participating States - dustable powder formulations containing a combination of benomyl at or above 7%, carbofuran at or above 10% and thiram at or above 15% (CAS number: 137-26-8, 1563-66-2, 17804-35-2)

Listing of all importing responses received from Participating States

dustable powder formulations containing a combination of benomyl at or above 7%, carbofuran at or above 10% and thiram at or above 15%

CAS: 137-26-8, 1563-66-2, 17804-35-2

China	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Regulation on Pesticide Administration.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
India	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Insecticides Act 1968 and the rules forward under thereto.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Singapore	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: A Hazardous Substance Licence is required for the import of the chemical. Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical 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.	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
Turkey	Final decision on import Remarks: This specific combination has not registered in Turkey. Legislative or administrative measures: DP formulations containing a combination of benomyl, carbofuran and thiram has never been registered in Turkey. Carbofuran, Benomyl and Thiram are currently registered as separately.	Published: 12/2004	no consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Participating States -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed of each case, through the PIC Circular

dustable powder formulations containing a combination of benomyl at or above 7%, carbofuran at or above 10% and thiram at or above 15%

CAS: 137-26-8, 1563-66-2, 17804-35-2

Participating State^s	Date	Participating State^s	Date
Albania	06/2005	Kazakhstan	06/2005
Algeria	06/2005	Kiribati	06/2005
Angola	06/2005	Kuwait	06/2005
Antigua and Barbuda	06/2005	Lao People's Democratic Republic	06/2005
Bahamas	06/2005	Lebanon	06/2005
Bahrain	06/2005	Lesotho	06/2005
Bangladesh	06/2005	Malawi	06/2005
Barbados	06/2005	Malawi	06/2005
Belize	06/2005	Mauritius	06/2005
Bhutan	06/2005	Mexico	06/2005
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/2005	Morocco	06/2005
Botswana	06/2005	Mozambique	06/2005
Cambodia	06/2005	Myanmar	06/2005
Cape Verde	06/2005	Namibia	06/2005
Central African Republic	06/2005	Nepal	06/2005
Colombia	06/2005	Nicaragua	06/2005
Comoros	06/2005	Niger	06/2005
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	06/2005	Pakistan	06/2005
Congo, Republic of the	06/2005	Papua New Guinea	06/2005
Costa Rica	06/2005	Peru	06/2005
Cuba	06/2005	Philippines	06/2005
Dominica	06/2005	Russian Federation	06/2005
Dominican Republic	06/2005	Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/2005
Egypt	06/2005	Saint Lucia	06/2005
Fiji	06/2005	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2005
Georgia	06/2005	Sao Tome and Principe	06/2005
Grenada	06/2005	Sierra Leone	06/2005
Guatemala	06/2005	Solomon Islands	06/2005
Guinea-Bissau	06/2005	Sri Lanka	06/2005
Guyana	06/2005	Swaziland	06/2005
Haiti	06/2005	Tajikistan	06/2005
Holy See	06/2005	Tonga	06/2005
Honduras	06/2005	Trinidad and Tobago	06/2005
Iceland	06/2005	Tunisia	06/2005
Indonesia	06/2005	Uganda	06/2005
Iraq	06/2005	United States of America	06/2005
Israel	06/2005	Uzbekistan	06/2005
		Vanuatu	06/2005

Importing responses received from Participating States - dustable powder formulations containing a combination of benomyl at or above 7%, carbofuran at or above 10% and thiram at or above 15% (CAS number: 137-26-8, 1563-66-2, 17804-35-2)

Participating State^s	Date
Venezuela	06/2005
Viet Nam	06/2005
Yemen	06/2005
Zambia	06/2005
Zimbabwe	06/2005

Listing of all importing responses received from Participating States

Methamidophos (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 600 g active ingredient/l)

CAS: 10265-92-6

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
Iraq	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
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
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
Niger	Interim decision on import Remarks: Not registered. A final decision will be taken in 1998.	Published: 07/1998	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
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
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
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
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	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Participating States -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed 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

Participating State^s	Date	Participating State^s	Date
Albania	06/1999	Kiribati	06/2003
Algeria	06/1999	Kuwait	06/1999
Angola	06/1999	Lebanon	06/1999
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Lesotho	06/1999
Bahamas	06/1999	Malawi	06/1999
Bahrain	06/1999	Mexico	06/1999
Bangladesh	06/1999	Mozambique	06/1999
Barbados	06/1999	Namibia	12/2000
Belize	06/1999	Nepal	06/1999
Bhutan	06/1999	Nicaragua	06/1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/1999	Papua New Guinea	06/1999
Botswana	06/1999	Russian Federation	06/1999
Cambodia	06/2002	Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999
Cape Verde	06/1999	Saint Lucia	06/1999
Central African Republic	06/1999	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999
Colombia	06/1999	Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Comoros	06/1999	Sierra Leone	06/1999
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	06/1999	Solomon Islands	06/1999
Congo, Republic of the	06/1999	Swaziland	06/2001
Cuba	06/1999	Tajikistan	06/1999
Dominica	06/1999	Tonga	06/1999
Dominican Republic	06/1999	Tunisia	06/1999
Egypt	06/1999	Uganda	06/2005
Fiji	06/1999	United States of America	06/1999
Georgia	06/1999	Uzbekistan	06/1999
Grenada	06/1999	Venezuela	06/1999
Guatemala	06/1999	Yemen	06/2001
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000	Zambia	06/1999
Guyana	12/2004		
Haiti	06/1999		
Holy See	06/2001		
Honduras	06/1999		
Iceland	06/1999		
India	06/1999		
Indonesia	06/1999		
Israel	06/1999		
Kazakhstan	06/1999		

Listing of all importing responses received from Participating States

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

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 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
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
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Final decision on import Remarks: Prohibited to import.	Published: 12/2001	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
Niger	Interim decision on import Remarks: Not registered. A final decision will be taken in 1998.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Pakistan	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply. Remarks: Alternative - Lower concentrations.	Published: 07/1998	consent under conditions
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

Importing responses received from Participating States - 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)

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
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
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
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 by Participating States -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed 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

Participating State^s	Date	Participating State^s	Date
Albania	06/1999	Kuwait	06/1999
Algeria	06/1999	Lebanon	06/1999
Angola	06/1999	Lesotho	06/1999
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Malawi	06/1999
Bahamas	06/1999	Mexico	06/1999
Bahrain	06/1999	Morocco	06/1999
Bangladesh	06/1999	Mozambique	06/1999
Barbados	06/1999	Namibia	12/2000
Belize	06/1999	Nepal	06/1999
Bhutan	06/1999	Nicaragua	06/1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/1999	Papua New Guinea	06/1999
Botswana	06/1999	Russian Federation	06/1999
Cambodia	06/2002	Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999
Cape Verde	06/1999	Saint Lucia	06/1999
Central African Republic	06/1999	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999
Colombia	06/1999	Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Comoros	06/1999	Sierra Leone	06/1999
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	06/1999	Solomon Islands	06/1999
Congo, Republic of the	06/1999	Swaziland	06/2001
Cuba	06/1999	Tajikistan	06/1999
Dominica	06/1999	Tonga	06/1999
Dominican Republic	06/1999	Tunisia	06/1999
Egypt	06/1999	Uganda	06/2005
Fiji	06/1999	United States of America	06/1999
Georgia	06/1999	Uzbekistan	06/1999
Grenada	06/1999	Venezuela	06/1999
Guatemala	06/1999	Yemen	06/2001
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000	Zambia	06/1999
Guyana	12/2004		
Haiti	06/1999		
Holy See	06/2001		
Honduras	06/1999		
Iceland	06/1999		
Indonesia	06/1999		
Israel	06/1999		
Kazakhstan	06/1999		
Kiribati	06/2003		

Listing of all importing responses received from Participating States

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
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
Iraq	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Final decision on import Remarks: Prohibited to import.	Published: 12/2001	no 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
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

Niger	Interim decision on import Remarks: Not registered. A final decision will be taken in 1998.	Published: 07/1998	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
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
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
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
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-BTV 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 by Participating States -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed 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

Participating State^s	Date	Participating State^s	Date
Albania	06/1999	Lebanon	06/1999
Algeria	06/1999	Lesotho	06/1999
Angola	06/1999	Malawi	06/1999
Bahamas	06/1999	Mexico	06/1999
Bahrain	06/1999	Mozambique	06/1999
Bangladesh	06/1999	Namibia	12/2000
Barbados	06/1999	Nepal	06/1999
Belize	06/1999	Nicaragua	06/1999
Bhutan	06/1999	Papua New Guinea	06/1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/1999	Russian Federation	06/1999
Botswana	06/1999	Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999
Cambodia	06/2002	Saint Lucia	06/1999
Cape Verde	06/1999	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999
Central African Republic	06/1999	Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Colombia	06/1999	Sierra Leone	06/1999
Comoros	06/1999	Solomon Islands	06/1999
Congo, Republic of the	06/1999	Swaziland	06/2001
Cuba	06/1999	Tajikistan	06/1999
Dominica	06/1999	Tonga	06/1999
Dominican Republic	06/1999	Tunisia	06/1999
Egypt	06/1999	Uganda	06/2005
Fiji	06/1999	United States of America	06/1999
Georgia	06/1999	Uzbekistan	06/1999
Grenada	06/1999	Venezuela	06/1999
Guatemala	06/1999	Yemen	06/2001
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000	Zambia	06/1999
Guyana	12/2004		
Haiti	06/1999		
Holy See	06/2001		
Honduras	06/1999		
Iceland	06/1999		
India	06/1999		
Indonesia	06/1999		
Israel	06/1999		
Kazakhstan	06/1999		
Kiribati	06/2003		
Kuwait	06/1999		

Listing of all importing responses received from Participating States

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

Bosnia and Herzegovina	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	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
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
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Interim decision on import Remarks: Not allowed to import and use.	Published: 12/2001	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
Niger	Interim decision on import Remarks: Not registered. A final decision will be taken in 1998.	Published: 07/1998	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
Singapore	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: A Hazardous Substance Licence is required for the import of the chemical. Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is controlled as a hazardous substance under the Environmental Pollution Control Act (EPCA) and Regulations. A licence is required for the import, use and sale.	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions

Importing responses received from Participating States - 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)

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
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
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 by Participating States - and date on which the Secretariat first informed 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

Participating State^s	Date	Participating State^s	Date
Albania	06/1999	Lesotho	06/1999
Algeria	06/1999	Malawi	06/1999
Angola	06/1999	Mexico	06/1999
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Morocco	06/1999
Bahamas	06/1999	Mozambique	06/1999
Bahrain	06/1999	Namibia	12/2000
Bangladesh	06/1999	Nepal	06/1999
Barbados	06/1999	Nicaragua	06/1999
Belize	06/1999	Papua New Guinea	06/1999
Bhutan	06/1999	Russian Federation	06/1999
Botswana	06/1999	Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999
Cambodia	06/2002	Saint Lucia	06/1999
Cape Verde	06/1999	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999
Central African Republic	06/1999	Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Colombia	06/1999	Sierra Leone	06/1999
Comoros	06/1999	Solomon Islands	06/1999
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	06/1999	Swaziland	06/2001
Congo, Republic of the	06/1999	Tajikistan	06/1999
Cuba	06/1999	Tonga	06/1999
Dominica	06/1999	Tunisia	06/1999
Dominican Republic	06/1999	Uganda	06/2005
Egypt	06/1999	United States of America	06/1999
Fiji	06/1999	Uzbekistan	06/1999
Georgia	06/1999	Venezuela	06/1999
Grenada	06/1999	Yemen	06/2001
Guatemala	06/1999	Zambia	06/1999
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000		
Guyana	12/2004		
Haiti	06/1999		
Holy See	06/2001		
Honduras	06/1999		
Iceland	06/1999		
Israel	06/1999		
Kazakhstan	06/1999		
Kiribati	06/2003		
Kuwait	06/1999		
Lebanon	06/1999		

Listing of all importing responses received from Participating States

Phosphamidon (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 1000 g active ingredient/l)

CAS: 13171-21-6

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
Iraq	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Interim decision on import Remarks: Prohibited to import.	Published: 12/2001	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
Niger	Interim decision on import Remarks: Not registered. A final decision will be taken in 1998.	Published: 07/1998	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
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
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
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
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-BVTV 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 by Participating States -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed 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

Participating State^s	Date	Participating State^s	Date
Albania	06/1999	Kiribati	06/2003
Algeria	06/1999	Kuwait	06/1999
Angola	06/1999	Lebanon	06/1999
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Lesotho	06/1999
Bahamas	06/1999	Malawi	06/1999
Bahrain	06/1999	Mexico	06/1999
Bangladesh	06/1999	Mozambique	06/1999
Barbados	06/1999	Namibia	12/2000
Belize	06/1999	Nepal	06/1999
Bhutan	06/1999	Nicaragua	06/1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/1999	Papua New Guinea	06/1999
Botswana	06/1999	Russian Federation	06/1999
Cambodia	06/2002	Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999
Cape Verde	06/1999	Saint Lucia	06/1999
Central African Republic	06/1999	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999
Colombia	06/1999	Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Comoros	06/1999	Sierra Leone	06/1999
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	06/1999	Solomon Islands	06/1999
Congo, Republic of the	06/1999	Swaziland	06/2001
Cuba	06/1999	Tajikistan	06/1999
Dominica	06/1999	Tonga	06/1999
Dominican Republic	06/1999	Tunisia	06/1999
Egypt	06/1999	Uganda	06/2005
Fiji	06/1999	United States of America	06/1999
Georgia	06/1999	Uzbekistan	06/1999
Grenada	06/1999	Venezuela	06/1999
Guatemala	06/1999	Yemen	06/2001
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000	Zambia	06/1999
Guyana	12/2004		
Haiti	06/1999		
Holy See	06/2001		
Honduras	06/1999		
Iceland	06/1999		
India	06/1999		
Indonesia	06/1999		
Israel	06/1999		
Kazakhstan	06/1999		

Listing of all importing responses received from Participating States

Actinolite asbestos

CAS: 77536-66-4

Antigua and Barbuda	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2005	no consent
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	<p>Remarks: The use at national level is authorized, until the possible existence of this product is finalized. The decision adopted does not include the use of the product like pattern of reference or reactive destined to the development of searching and analysis.</p> <p>The decision adopted demands its incorporation within the aims of control of the different Inspection Systems from the associated risks from the danger of this product (availability of means for personal protection, fulfillment and requirements for the manipulation, storage and transport; suitable handling of wastes)</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: National Decision made and spread to the interested parties, in accordance with the faculties conferred to the Designated National Authorities, within the framework of the national application of Procedure CFP (Resolution 159/1995 of the Ministry of Science, technology and Environment, on the national application of the procedure CRP). At the present, the process of elaboration of the binding instrument oriented to grant legal character to the made decision, has already started.</p>		
Singapore	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	<p>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.</p> <p>Asbestos in the above forms and the products containing the above forms of asbestos have been banned from import for local use except for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 		

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Participating States -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed of each case, through the PIC Circular

Actinolite asbestos

CAS: 77536-66-4

Participating State^s	Date	Participating State^s	Date
Albania	06/2005	Kazakhstan	06/2005
Algeria	06/2005	Kiribati	06/2005
Angola	06/2005	Kuwait	06/2005
Bahamas	06/2005	Lao People's Democratic Republic	06/2005
Bahrain	06/2005	Lebanon	06/2005
Bangladesh	06/2005	Lesotho	06/2005
Barbados	06/2005	Malawi	06/2005
Belize	06/2005	Malawi	06/2005
Bhutan	06/2005	Mauritius	06/2005
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/2005	Mexico	06/2005
Botswana	06/2005	Morocco	06/2005
Cambodia	06/2005	Mozambique	06/2005
Cape Verde	06/2005	Myanmar	06/2005
Central African Republic	06/2005	Namibia	06/2005
China	06/2005	Nepal	06/2005
Colombia	06/2005	Nicaragua	06/2005
Comoros	06/2005	Niger	06/2005
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	06/2005	Pakistan	06/2005
Congo, Republic of the	06/2005	Papua New Guinea	06/2005
Costa Rica	06/2005	Peru	06/2005
Dominica	06/2005	Philippines	06/2005
Dominican Republic	06/2005	Russian Federation	06/2005
Egypt	06/2005	Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/2005
Fiji	06/2005	Saint Lucia	06/2005
Georgia	06/2005	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2005
Grenada	06/2005	Sao Tome and Principe	06/2005
Guatemala	06/2005	Sierra Leone	06/2005
Guinea-Bissau	06/2005	Solomon Islands	06/2005
Guyana	06/2005	Sri Lanka	06/2005
Haiti	06/2005	Swaziland	06/2005
Holy See	06/2005	Tajikistan	06/2005
Honduras	06/2005	Tonga	06/2005
Iceland	06/2005	Trinidad and Tobago	06/2005
India	06/2005	Tunisia	06/2005
Indonesia	06/2005	Turkey	06/2005
Iraq	06/2005	Uganda	06/2005
Israel	06/2005	United States of America	06/2005
		Uzbekistan	06/2005

Participating State^s	Date
Vanuatu	06/2005
Venezuela	06/2005
Viet Nam	06/2005
Yemen	06/2005
Zambia	06/2005
Zimbabwe	06/2005

Listing of all importing responses received from Participating States

Amosite, asbestos

CAS: 12172-73-5

Antigua and Barbuda	<p>Interim decision on import</p> <p>Statement of active consideration: Revision of the present Pesticides Act, taking approximately 1 year.</p>	Published: 06/2005	no consent
Cuba	<p>Final decision on import</p> <p>Remarks: The use at national level is authorized, until the possible existence of this product is finalized. The decision adopted does not include the use of the product like pattern of reference or reactive destined to the development of searching and analysis.</p> <p>The decision adopted demands its incorporation within the aims of control of the different Inspection Systems from the associated risks from the danger of this product (availability of means for personal protection, fulfillment and requirements for the manipulation, storage and transport; suitable handling of wastes)</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: National Decision made and spread to the interested parties, in accordance with the faculties conferred to the Designated National Authorities, within the framework of the national application of Procedure CFP (Resolution 159/1995 of the Ministry of Science, technology and Environment, on the national application of the procedure CRP). At the present, the process of elaboration of the binding instrument oriented to grant legal character to the made decision, has already started.</p>	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Singapore	<p>Final decision on import</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Asbestos in the above forms and the products containing the above forms of asbestos have been banned from import for local use except for:</p> <p>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:</p> <p>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.</p>	Published: 12/2004	no consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Participating States -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed of each case, through the PIC Circular

Amosite, asbestos

CAS: 12172-73-5

Participating State^s	Date	Participating State^s	Date
Albania	06/2005	Kazakhstan	06/2005
Algeria	06/2005	Kiribati	06/2005
Angola	06/2005	Kuwait	06/2005
Bahamas	06/2005	Lao People's Democratic Republic	06/2005
Bahrain	06/2005	Lebanon	06/2005
Bangladesh	06/2005	Lesotho	06/2005
Barbados	06/2005	Malawi	06/2005
Belize	06/2005	Malawi	06/2005
Bhutan	06/2005	Mauritius	06/2005
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/2005	Mexico	06/2005
Botswana	06/2005	Morocco	06/2005
Cambodia	06/2005	Mozambique	06/2005
Cape Verde	06/2005	Myanmar	06/2005
Central African Republic	06/2005	Namibia	06/2005
China	06/2005	Nepal	06/2005
Colombia	06/2005	Nicaragua	06/2005
Comoros	06/2005	Niger	06/2005
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	06/2005	Pakistan	06/2005
Congo, Republic of the	06/2005	Papua New Guinea	06/2005
Costa Rica	06/2005	Peru	06/2005
Dominica	06/2005	Philippines	06/2005
Dominican Republic	06/2005	Russian Federation	06/2005
Egypt	06/2005	Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/2005
Fiji	06/2005	Saint Lucia	06/2005
Georgia	06/2005	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2005
Grenada	06/2005	Sao Tome and Principe	06/2005
Guatemala	06/2005	Sierra Leone	06/2005
Guinea-Bissau	06/2005	Solomon Islands	06/2005
Guyana	06/2005	Sri Lanka	06/2005
Haiti	06/2005	Swaziland	06/2005
Holy See	06/2005	Tajikistan	06/2005
Honduras	06/2005	Tonga	06/2005
Iceland	06/2005	Trinidad and Tobago	06/2005
India	06/2005	Tunisia	06/2005
Indonesia	06/2005	Turkey	06/2005
Iraq	06/2005	Uganda	06/2005
Israel	06/2005	United States of America	06/2005
		Uzbekistan	06/2005

Participating State^s	Date
Vanuatu	06/2005
Venezuela	06/2005
Viet Nam	06/2005
Yemen	06/2005
Zambia	06/2005
Zimbabwe	06/2005

Listing of all importing responses received from Participating States

Anthophyllite

CAS: 17068-78-9, 77536-67-5

Antigua and Barbuda	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2005	no consent
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	<p>Remarks: The use at national level is authorized, until the possible existence of this product is finalized. The decision adopted does not include the use of the product like pattern of reference or reactive destined to the development of searching and analysis.</p> <p>The decision adopted demands its incorporation within the aims of control of the different Inspection Systems from the associated risks from the danger of this product (availability of means for personal protection, fulfillment and requirements for the manipulation, storage and transport; suitable handling of wastes)</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: National Decision made and spread to the interested parties, in accordance with the faculties conferred to the Designated National Authorities, within the framework of the national application of Procedure CFP (Resolution 159/1995 of the Ministry of Science, technology and Environment, on the national application of the procedure CRP). At the present, the process of elaboration of the binding instrument oriented to grant legal character to the made decision, has already started.</p>		
Singapore	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	<p>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. Asbestos in the above forms and the products containing the above forms of asbestos have been banned from import for local use except for:</p> <p>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:</p> <p>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.</p>		

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Participating States -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed of each case, through the PIC Circular

Anthophyllite

CAS: 17068-78-9, 77536-67-5

Participating State^s	Date	Participating State^s	Date
Albania	06/2005	Kazakhstan	06/2005
Algeria	06/2005	Kiribati	06/2005
Angola	06/2005	Kuwait	06/2005
Bahamas	06/2005	Lao People's Democratic Republic	06/2005
Bahrain	06/2005	Lebanon	06/2005
Bangladesh	06/2005	Lesotho	06/2005
Barbados	06/2005	Malawi	06/2005
Belize	06/2005	Malawi	06/2005
Bhutan	06/2005	Mauritius	06/2005
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/2005	Mexico	06/2005
Botswana	06/2005	Morocco	06/2005
Cambodia	06/2005	Mozambique	06/2005
Cape Verde	06/2005	Myanmar	06/2005
Central African Republic	06/2005	Namibia	06/2005
China	06/2005	Nepal	06/2005
Colombia	06/2005	Nicaragua	06/2005
Comoros	06/2005	Niger	06/2005
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	06/2005	Pakistan	06/2005
Congo, Republic of the	06/2005	Papua New Guinea	06/2005
Costa Rica	06/2005	Peru	06/2005
Dominica	06/2005	Philippines	06/2005
Dominican Republic	06/2005	Russian Federation	06/2005
Egypt	06/2005	Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/2005
Fiji	06/2005	Saint Lucia	06/2005
Georgia	06/2005	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2005
Grenada	06/2005	Sao Tome and Principe	06/2005
Guatemala	06/2005	Sierra Leone	06/2005
Guinea-Bissau	06/2005	Solomon Islands	06/2005
Guyana	06/2005	Sri Lanka	06/2005
Haiti	06/2005	Swaziland	06/2005
Holy See	06/2005	Tajikistan	06/2005
Honduras	06/2005	Tonga	06/2005
Iceland	06/2005	Trinidad and Tobago	06/2005
India	06/2005	Tunisia	06/2005
Indonesia	06/2005	Turkey	06/2005
Iraq	06/2005	Uganda	06/2005
Israel	06/2005	United States of America	06/2005
		Uzbekistan	06/2005

Participating State^s	Date
Vanuatu	06/2005
Venezuela	06/2005
Viet Nam	06/2005
Yemen	06/2005
Zambia	06/2005
Zimbabwe	06/2005

Listing of all importing responses received from Participating States

Crocidolite

CAS: 12001-28-4

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
Algeria	Interim decision on import 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.	Published: 07/1996	consent under conditions
Antigua and Barbuda	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2005	no consent
Bahrain	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
China	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Cuba	Final decision on import 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. 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). 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). At present, the process of elaboration of a legal instrument has started, in order to give a legal character to the decision adopted.	Published: 12/2002	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
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

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
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
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
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

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Participating States -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed of each case, through the PIC Circular

Crocidolite

CAS: 12001-28-4

Participating State^s	Date	Participating State^s	Date
Angola	06/1999	Mexico	06/1999
Bahamas	06/1999	Morocco	06/1999
Bangladesh	06/1999	Mozambique	06/1999
Barbados	06/1999	Myanmar	06/1999
Belize	06/1999	Namibia	12/2000
Bhutan	06/1999	Nepal	06/1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/1999	Nicaragua	06/1999
Botswana	06/1999	Pakistan	06/1999
Cambodia	06/2002	Peru	06/1999
Cape Verde	06/1999	Russian Federation	06/1999
Central African Republic	06/1999	Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999
Colombia	06/1999	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999
Comoros	06/1999	Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	06/1999	Sierra Leone	06/1999
Congo, Republic of the	06/1999	Solomon Islands	06/1999
Costa Rica	06/1999	Sri Lanka	06/1999
Dominica	06/1999	Swaziland	06/2001
Dominican Republic	06/1999	Tajikistan	06/1999
Egypt	06/1999	Tonga	06/1999
Fiji	06/1999	Tunisia	06/1999
Georgia	06/1999	Turkey	06/1999
Grenada	06/1999	Uganda	06/2005
Guatemala	06/1999	United States of America	06/1999
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000	Uzbekistan	06/1999
Guyana	12/2004	Vanuatu	06/1999
Haiti	06/1999	Venezuela	06/1999
Holy See	06/2001	Viet Nam	06/1999
Honduras	06/1999	Yemen	06/2001
Indonesia	06/1999	Zambia	06/1999
Iraq	06/1999	Zimbabwe	06/1999
Israel	06/1999		
Kazakhstan	06/1999		
Kiribati	06/2003		
Kuwait	06/1999		
Lebanon	06/1999		
Lesotho	06/1999		
Malawi	06/1999		

Listing of all importing responses received from Participating States

Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs)

CAS: 13654-09-6, 27858-07-7, 36355-01-8

Albania	Final decision on import 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.	Published: 07/1996	no consent
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. Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published: 01/1995	Response did not address Importation
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
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 of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals.	Published: 01/1995	consent under conditions
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
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
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

Singapore	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
	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.		

Trinidad and Tobago	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	consent
	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.		

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Participating States -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed of each case, through the PIC Circular

Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs)

CAS: 13654-09-6, 27858-07-7, 36355-01-8

Participating State^s	Date	Participating State^s	Date
Algeria	06/1999	Lesotho	06/1999
Angola	06/1999	Malawi	06/1999
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Mexico	06/1999
Bahamas	06/1999	Morocco	06/1999
Bangladesh	06/1999	Mozambique	06/1999
Barbados	06/1999	Myanmar	06/1999
Belize	06/1999	Namibia	12/2000
Bhutan	06/1999	Nepal	06/1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/1999	Nicaragua	06/1999
Botswana	06/1999	Pakistan	06/1999
Cambodia	06/2002	Peru	06/1999
Cape Verde	06/1999	Philippines	06/1999
Central African Republic	06/1999	Russian Federation	06/1999
Colombia	06/1999	Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999
Comoros	06/1999	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	06/1999	Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Congo, Republic of the	06/1999	Sierra Leone	06/1999
Costa Rica	06/1999	Solomon Islands	06/1999
Dominica	06/1999	Sri Lanka	06/1999
Dominican Republic	06/1999	Swaziland	06/2001
Egypt	06/1999	Tajikistan	06/1999
Fiji	06/1999	Tonga	06/1999
Georgia	06/1999	Tunisia	06/1999
Grenada	06/1999	Turkey	06/1999
Guatemala	06/1999	Uganda	06/2005
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000	United States of America	06/1999
Guyana	12/2004	Uzbekistan	06/1999
Haiti	06/1999	Vanuatu	06/1999
Holy See	06/2001	Venezuela	06/1999
Honduras	06/1999	Viet Nam	06/1999
Indonesia	06/1999	Yemen	06/2001
Iraq	06/1999	Zambia	06/1999
Israel	06/1999	Zimbabwe	06/1999
Kazakhstan	06/1999		
Kiribati	06/2003		
Kuwait	06/1999		
Lebanon	06/1999		

Listing of all importing responses received from Participating States

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

CAS: 1336-36-3

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
Algeria	Final decision on import 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.	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Bahrain	Final decision on import Remarks: Action has been taken to substitute the chemical in the electrical facilities. Import of chlorinated pesticides is not allowed.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
China	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Permission must be obtained from the National Environmental Protection Agency of China (including for import of electrical equipment containing PCBs).	Published: 01/1995	consent under conditions
Congo, Republic of the	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: According to the results of the PCB inventory, the equipment and containers were made without the technical assistance from UNEP, 161 transformers contain PCB. The imports were extended from 1948 to 1985. At the moment, there is no final information to prove that the PCB have been imported to Congo	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
Cuba	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The substance itself and electrical equipment with a PCB content of more than 50 ppm are banned for import.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Honduras	Interim decision on import 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	Published: 01/1995	Response did not address Importation
Iceland	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
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
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

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
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
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
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

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Participating States -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed of each case, through the PIC Circular

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

CAS: 1336-36-3

Participating State^s	Date	Participating State^s	Date
Angola	06/1999	Morocco	06/1999
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Mozambique	06/1999
Bahamas	06/1999	Myanmar	06/1999
Bangladesh	06/1999	Namibia	12/2000
Barbados	06/1999	Nepal	06/1999
Belize	06/1999	Nicaragua	06/1999
Bhutan	06/1999	Pakistan	06/1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/1999	Peru	06/1999
Botswana	06/1999	Russian Federation	06/1999
Cambodia	06/2002	Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999
Cape Verde	06/1999	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999
Central African Republic	06/1999	Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Colombia	06/1999	Sierra Leone	06/1999
Comoros	06/1999	Solomon Islands	06/1999
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	06/1999	Sri Lanka	06/1999
Costa Rica	06/1999	Swaziland	06/2001
Dominica	06/1999	Tajikistan	06/1999
Dominican Republic	06/1999	Tonga	06/1999
Egypt	06/1999	Tunisia	06/1999
Fiji	06/1999	Turkey	06/1999
Georgia	06/1999	Uganda	06/2005
Grenada	06/1999	United States of America	06/1999
Guatemala	06/1999	Uzbekistan	06/1999
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000	Vanuatu	06/1999
Guyana	12/2004	Venezuela	06/1999
Haiti	06/1999	Viet Nam	06/1999
Holy See	06/2001	Yemen	06/2001
Indonesia	06/1999	Zambia	06/1999
Iraq	06/1999	Zimbabwe	06/1999
Israel	06/1999		
Kazakhstan	06/1999		
Kiribati	06/2003		
Kuwait	06/1999		
Lebanon	06/1999		
Lesotho	06/1999		
Malawi	06/1999		
Mexico	06/1999		

Listing of all importing responses received from Participating States

Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs)

CAS: 61788-33-8

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
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. Banned for use as a pesticide in the country. Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published: 01/1995	Response did not address Importation
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	Published: 01/1995	no consent
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 and implemented 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
Iceland	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 PCT, the import of any preparation with a PCT content of more than 0,005% is prohibited.	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
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
Mauritius	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: "Supplies (Control of Imports) Regulations", 1991; "Consumer Protection Act".	Published: 12/2000	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 PCT is being imported. Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published: 07/1996	Response did not address Importation

Philippines	Interim decision on import	Published: 07/1996	consent under conditions
	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		
Singapore	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: A Hazardous Substance Licence is required for the import of PCTs.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>PCT has been banned from use since 1980.</p>		
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>		

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Participating States -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed of each case, through the PIC Circular

Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs)

CAS: 61788-33-8

Participating State^s	Date	Participating State^s	Date
Algeria	06/1999	Malawi	06/1999
Angola	06/1999	Mexico	06/1999
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Morocco	06/1999
Bahamas	06/1999	Mozambique	06/1999
Bangladesh	06/1999	Myanmar	06/1999
Barbados	06/1999	Namibia	12/2000
Belize	06/1999	Nepal	06/1999
Bhutan	06/1999	Nicaragua	06/1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/1999	Niger	06/1999
Botswana	06/1999	Pakistan	06/1999
Cambodia	06/2002	Peru	06/1999
Cape Verde	06/1999	Russian Federation	06/1999
Central African Republic	06/1999	Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999
Colombia	06/1999	Saint Lucia	06/1999
Comoros	06/1999	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	06/1999	Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Congo, Republic of the	06/1999	Sierra Leone	06/1999
Costa Rica	06/1999	Solomon Islands	06/1999
Dominica	06/1999	Sri Lanka	06/1999
Dominican Republic	06/1999	Swaziland	06/2001
Egypt	06/1999	Tajikistan	06/1999
Fiji	06/1999	Tonga	06/1999
Georgia	06/1999	Tunisia	06/1999
Grenada	06/1999	Turkey	06/1999
Guatemala	06/1999	Uganda	06/2005
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000	United States of America	06/1999
Guyana	12/2004	Uzbekistan	06/1999
Haiti	06/1999	Vanuatu	06/1999
Holy See	06/2001	Venezuela	06/1999
Indonesia	06/1999	Viet Nam	06/1999
Iraq	06/1999	Yemen	06/2001
Israel	06/1999	Zambia	06/1999
Kazakhstan	06/1999	Zimbabwe	06/1999
Kiribati	06/2003		
Kuwait	06/1999		
Lebanon	06/1999		
Lesotho	06/1999		

Listing of all importing responses received from Participating States

Tremolite

CAS: 77536-68-6

Antigua and Barbuda	Interim decision on import Statement of active consideration: Revision of the present Pesticides Act is required, which will take approximately 1 year.	Published: 06/2005	no consent
Cuba	Final decision on import Remarks: The use at national level is authorized, until the possible existence of this product is finalized. The decision adopted does not include the use of the product like pattern of reference or reactive destined to the development of searching and analysis. The decision adopted demands its incorporation within the aims of control of the different Inspection Systems from the associated risks from the danger of this product (availability of means for personal protection, fulfillment and requirements for the manipulation, storage and transport; suitable handling of wastes) Legislative or administrative measures: National Decision made and spread to the interested parties, in accordance with the faculties conferred to the Designated National Authorities, within the framework of the national application of Procedure CFP (Resolution 159/1995 of the Ministry of Science, technology and Environment, on the national application of the procedure CRP). At the present, the process of elaboration of the binding instrument oriented to grant legal character to the made decision, has already started.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Singapore	Final decision on import 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. 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: 12/2004	no consent

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Participating States -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed of each case, through the PIC Circular

Tremolite

CAS: 77536-68-6

Participating State^s	Date	Participating State^s	Date
Albania	06/2005	Kazakhstan	06/2005
Algeria	06/2005	Kiribati	06/2005
Angola	06/2005	Kuwait	06/2005
Bahamas	06/2005	Lao People's Democratic Republic	06/2005
Bahrain	06/2005	Lebanon	06/2005
Bangladesh	06/2005	Lesotho	06/2005
Barbados	06/2005	Malawi	06/2005
Belize	06/2005	Mauritius	06/2005
Bhutan	06/2005	Mexico	06/2005
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/2005	Morocco	06/2005
Botswana	06/2005	Mozambique	06/2005
Cambodia	06/2005	Myanmar	06/2005
Cape Verde	06/2005	Namibia	06/2005
Central African Republic	06/2005	Nepal	06/2005
China	06/2005	Nicaragua	06/2005
Colombia	06/2005	Niger	06/2005
Comoros	06/2005	Pakistan	06/2005
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	06/2005	Papua New Guinea	06/2005
Congo, Republic of the	06/2005	Peru	06/2005
Costa Rica	06/2005	Philippines	06/2005
Dominica	06/2005	Russian Federation	06/2005
Dominican Republic	06/2005	Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/2005
Egypt	06/2005	Saint Lucia	06/2005
Fiji	06/2005	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2005
Georgia	06/2005	Sao Tome and Principe	06/2005
Grenada	06/2005	Sierra Leone	06/2005
Guatemala	06/2005	Solomon Islands	06/2005
Guinea-Bissau	06/2005	Sri Lanka	06/2005
Guyana	06/2005	Swaziland	06/2005
Haiti	06/2005	Tajikistan	06/2005
Holy See	06/2005	Tonga	06/2005
Honduras	06/2005	Trinidad and Tobago	06/2005
Iceland	06/2005	Tunisia	06/2005
India	06/2005	Turkey	06/2005
Indonesia	06/2005	Uganda	06/2005
Iraq	06/2005	United States of America	06/2005
Israel	06/2005	Uzbekistan	06/2005

Participating State^s	Date
Vanuatu	06/2005
Venezuela	06/2005
Viet Nam	06/2005
Yemen	06/2005
Zambia	06/2005
Zimbabwe	06/2005

Listing of all importing responses received from Participating States

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
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
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
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
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
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
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

Papua New Guinea	Interim decision on import	Published: 07/1996	Response did not address Importation
	<p>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.</p> <p>Decision: Response did not address Importation</p>		
Philippines	Interim decision on import	Published: 07/1996	consent under conditions
	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		
Saint Lucia	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1995	Response did not address Importation
	<p>Remarks: Additional time is needed to reach a final decision.</p> <p>Decision: Response did not address Importation</p>		
Singapore	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: A Hazardous Substance Licence is required for the import of tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate.</p> <p>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.</p>		
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 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.</p>		

Listing of cases of failure to transmit a response by Participating States -
and date on which the Secretariat first informed of each case, through the PIC Circular

Tris(2,3 dibromopropyl)phosphate

CAS: 126-72-7

Participating State^s	Date	Participating State^s	Date
Algeria	06/1999	Malawi	06/1999
Angola	06/1999	Mexico	06/1999
Antigua and Barbuda	06/1999	Morocco	06/1999
Bahamas	06/1999	Mozambique	06/1999
Bangladesh	06/1999	Myanmar	06/1999
Barbados	06/1999	Namibia	12/2000
Belize	06/1999	Nepal	06/1999
Bhutan	06/1999	Nicaragua	06/1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/1999	Pakistan	06/1999
Botswana	06/1999	Peru	06/1999
Cambodia	06/2002	Russian Federation	06/1999
Cape Verde	06/1999	Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/1999
Central African Republic	06/1999	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/1999
Colombia	06/1999	Sao Tome and Principe	06/1999
Comoros	06/1999	Sierra Leone	06/1999
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	06/1999	Solomon Islands	06/1999
Congo, Republic of the	06/1999	Sri Lanka	06/1999
Costa Rica	06/1999	Swaziland	06/2001
Dominica	06/1999	Tajikistan	06/1999
Dominican Republic	06/1999	Tonga	06/1999
Egypt	06/1999	Tunisia	06/1999
Fiji	06/1999	Turkey	06/1999
Georgia	06/1999	Uganda	06/2005
Grenada	06/1999	United States of America	06/1999
Guatemala	06/1999	Uzbekistan	06/1999
Guinea-Bissau	12/2000	Vanuatu	06/1999
Guyana	12/2004	Venezuela	06/1999
Haiti	06/1999	Viet Nam	06/1999
Holy See	06/2001	Yemen	06/2001
Indonesia	06/1999	Zambia	06/1999
Iraq	06/1999	Zimbabwe	06/1999
Israel	06/1999		
Kazakhstan	06/1999		
Kiribati	06/2003		
Kuwait	06/1999		
Lebanon	06/1999		
Lesotho	06/1999		

APPENDIX V – PARTICIPATING STATES

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 received from Participating States

The tabular summary lists the chemical name, CAS number, notifying **Participating State** and respective PIC region for each notification received during the interim and the Convention PIC procedure (September 1998 to 30 April 2005) 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
Benzidine and its salts	92-87-5	Industrial chemical	India	Asia	Circular XX	No
Dieldrin	60-57-1	Pesticide	Niger	Africa	Circular XI	Yes
DNOC	534-52-1	Pesticide	Peru	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XIII	No
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Peru	Latin America and the Caribbean	Circular XIII	No