



**Rotterdam Convention on the Prior
Informed Consent Procedure for
Certain Hazardous Chemicals and
Pesticides in International Trade**

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**Conference of the Parties to the
Rotterdam Convention on the Prior
Informed Consent Procedure for Certain
Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in
International Trade**

Eighth meeting

Geneva, 24 April–5 May 2017

Item 5 (a) of the provisional agenda*

**Matters related to the implementation of the
Convention: status of implementation**

**Responses received from Parties to the survey on final
regulatory action adopted by Parties and on the main
constraints faced by Parties when implementing Article 5 of the
Rotterdam Convention**

Note by the Secretariat

As referred to in the note by the Secretariat on the proposal for activities to increase notifications of final regulatory action (UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/5), the Secretariat carried out a survey, in English, French and Spanish from 11 February to 15 September 2016, on final regulatory action adopted by Parties and on the main constraints faced by Parties when implementing Article 5 of the Rotterdam Convention. The annex to the present note sets out the responses received from Parties to the survey. The present note, including its annex, has not been formally edited.

* UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.8/1.

Annex

Responses received from Parties to the survey on final regulatory action adopted by Parties and on the main constraints faced by Parties when implementing Article 5 of the Rotterdam Convention

I. Introduction

1. A total of 49 responses to the survey were received, corresponding to 32% or 49 Parties out of the 154 Parties to the Rotterdam Convention at the time of the survey (Table 1).

Table 1: Respondents to the survey by PIC Region

PIC region	Number of respondent Parties per PIC region	Respondent Parties
Africa	3	Lesotho, Kenya, Burkina Faso
Asia	3	China, Japan, Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Europe	33	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russian Federation, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Norway, Serbia, European Union and its member States (counted as 27) ¹
Latin America and Caribbean	6	Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, Mexico, Honduras, Trinidad and Tobago
Near East	2	Yemen, Bahrain
North America	1	Canada
Southwest Pacific	1	Australia

¹ For the purpose of this report, the response submitted by the European Union was counted as 27 responses as it represents 27 member States that were Party to the Rotterdam Convention at that time.

2. This report disaggregates responses received on the basis of the following: (1) developed country Parties; and (2) developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition. Parties with economies in transition are referred to as “EIT” in Figures 1–11 below.
3. Of the respondents, 17 were Parties from developing countries or countries with economies in transition, and 32 were developed country Parties (Table 2).
4. A compilation of responses to the survey is set out in the appendix to the present document.

Table 2: Economic development status of the respondents

Economic development status	Number of respondents	%
Developed countries	32	66
Developing countries or countries with economies in transition	17	34
Total	49	100

II. Parties that have taken decision to ban or severely restrict a chemical and that have notified the Secretariat for their decision

5. The survey showed that 98% of the respondents had taken a decision to ban or severely restrict a chemical (Figure 1). Only 1 Party with an economy in transition had never banned or restricted a chemical.

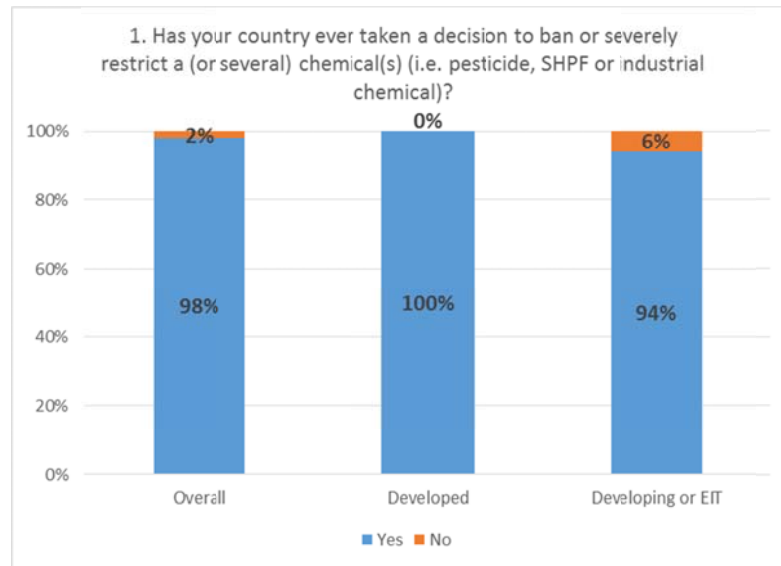


Figure 1: Parties that banned or restricted a chemical

III. Notifications to the Secretariat of decisions to ban or severely restrict chemicals

6. With respect to submitting notifications to the Secretariat, only 13 Parties (27% of the respondents) had notified the Secretariat of each of their decisions to ban or restrict certain chemicals. (Figure 2). However it should be noted that some of the Parties that selected “NO” to this question had already submitted notifications of final regulatory action for their national decisions to ban or restrict certain chemical.

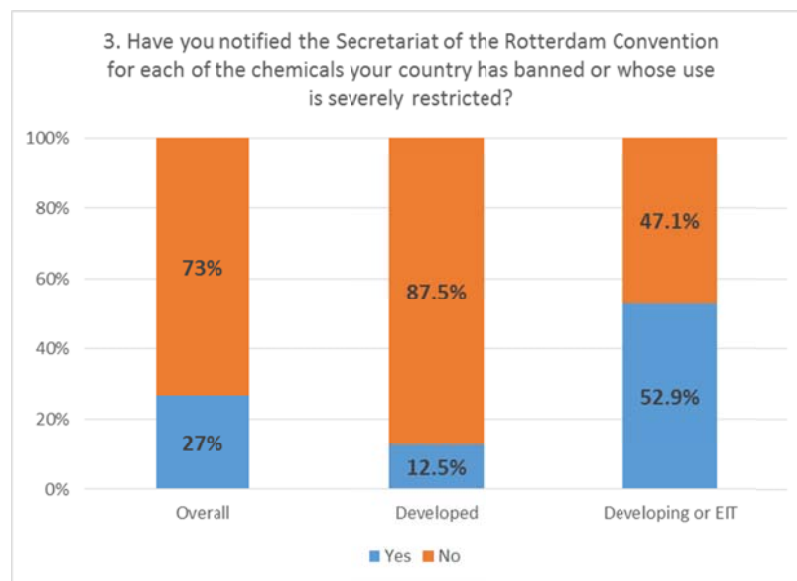


Figure 2: Parties that have notified the Secretariat

IV. Difficulties that Parties are facing during the process to ban or severely restrict a chemical

A. Step 1: System for monitoring and surveillance of chemicals that makes it possible to measure exposure to pesticides and industrial chemicals and adverse effects prevailing under local conditions

7. In total 15 respondents (31 % of the respondents) reported having difficulties to establish system for monitoring and surveillance of chemicals in order to measure exposure to pesticides and industrial chemicals under prevailing local conditions (Figure 3). Only one developed Party reported problems regarding step 1, compared to 14 developing Parties.

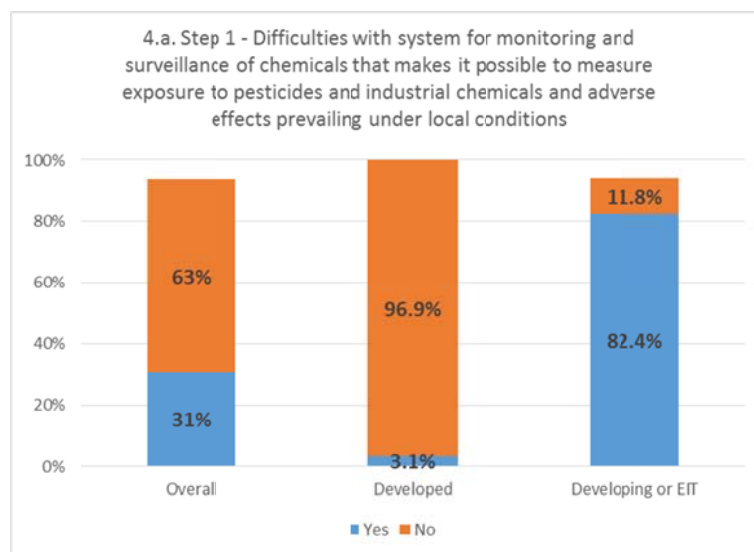


Figure 3: System for monitoring and surveillance of chemicals that makes it possible to measure exposure to pesticides and industrial chemicals and adverse effects prevailing under local conditions

B. Step 2: Capacity for data collection and information exchange

8. In total, 11 Parties (22 % of the respondents) had difficulties in data collection and information exchange, as an important step in the process to ban or severely restrict certain chemicals (Figure 4). Of the Parties having difficulties with step 2, only one was a developed Party, whereas 10 were developing Parties or Parties with economies in transition.

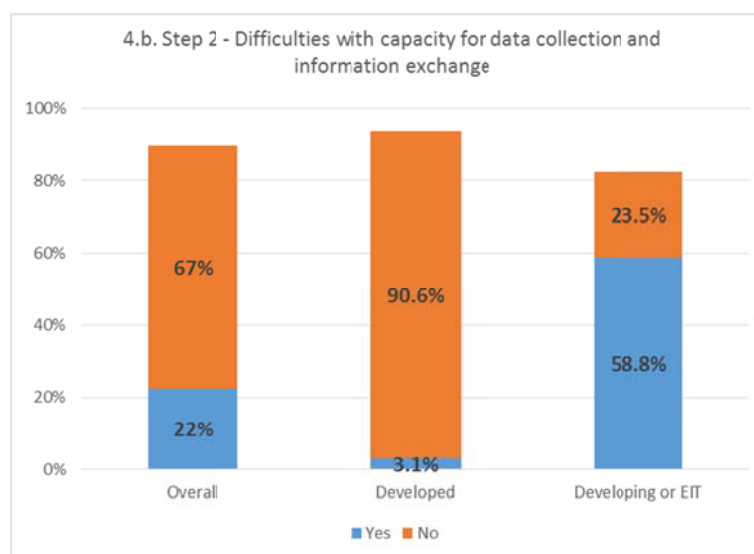


Figure 4: Capacity for data collection and information exchange

C. Step 3: Mechanism for data analysis and risk assessment

9. In total, 15 Parties (31% of the respondents) had difficulties to establish mechanism for data analysis and risk assessment. None of the developed Parties that responded to this section had difficulties with step 3, while 15 developing Parties or Parties with economies in transition had challenges in establishing proper national mechanisms for data analysis and risk assessment.

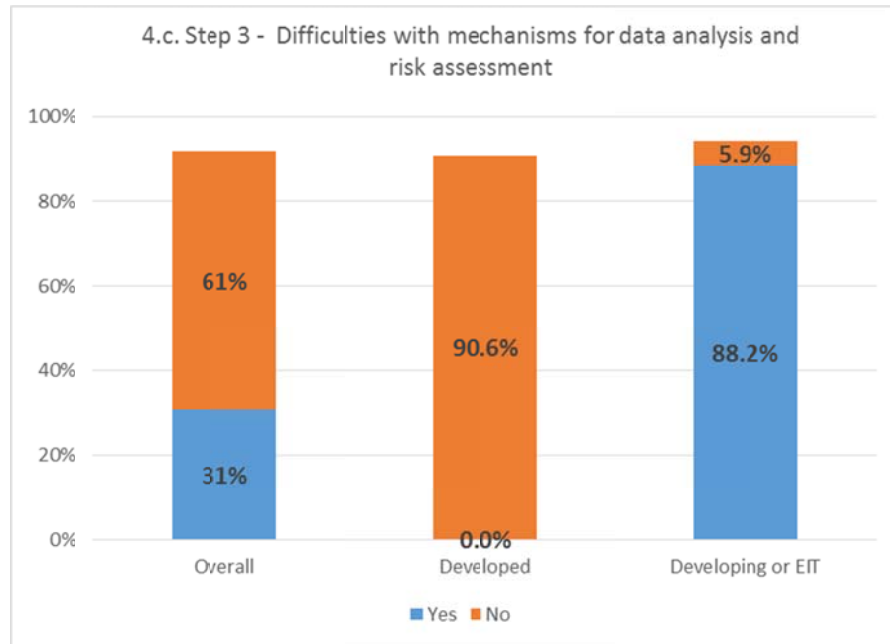


Figure 5: Mechanism for data analysis and risk assessment

D. Step 4: Decision-making process for regulatory measures aimed at chemical

10. In total 8 Parties (16% of the respondents), all of them from developing Parties and Parties with economies in transition had difficulties with their decision-making process to regulate chemicals prior to banning or restricting them. None of the developed Parties that responded faced such problems.

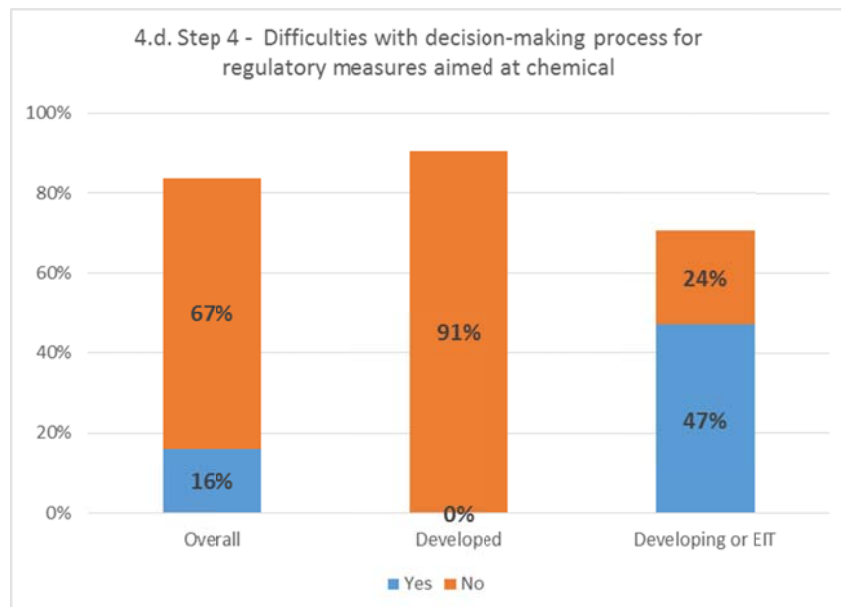


Figure 6: Decision-making process for regulatory measures aimed at chemical

E. Step 5: Designated national authorities to notify the Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention as soon as possible, following Annex I requirements

11. In total 6 Parties (12 % of the respondents, all of them from developing Parties or Parties with economies in transition reported difficulties with the last step on the process of banning or restricting chemicals, when the Party was supposed to notify the Secretariat in accordance with Annex I information requirements. None of the developed Parties had difficulties with step 5.

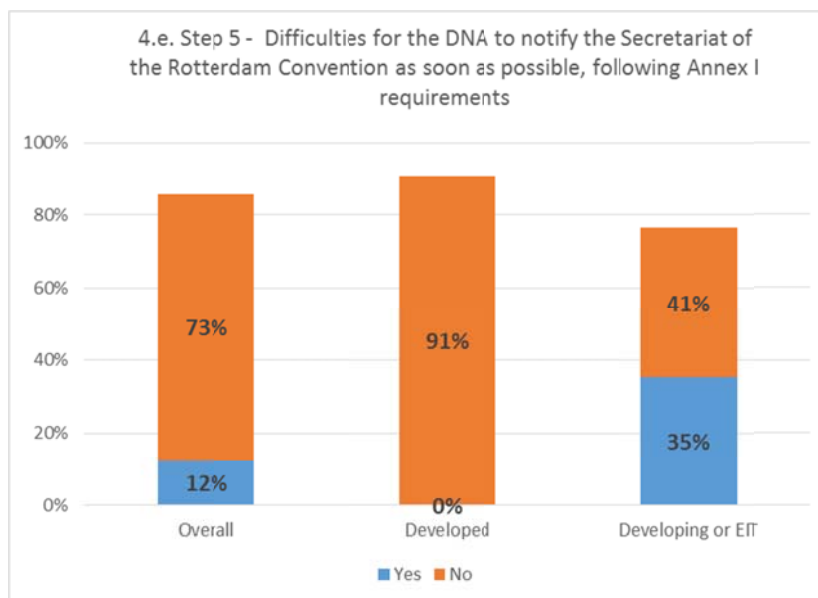


Figure 7: Party to notify the Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention as soon as possible, following Annex I requirements

F. Involvement of designated national authorities in the data collection and information exchange system

12. In total, 16 Parties (33% of the respondents) reported involvement of designated national authorities in the data collection and information exchange system, 4 from developed Parties, 12 from developing or economies in transition Parties.

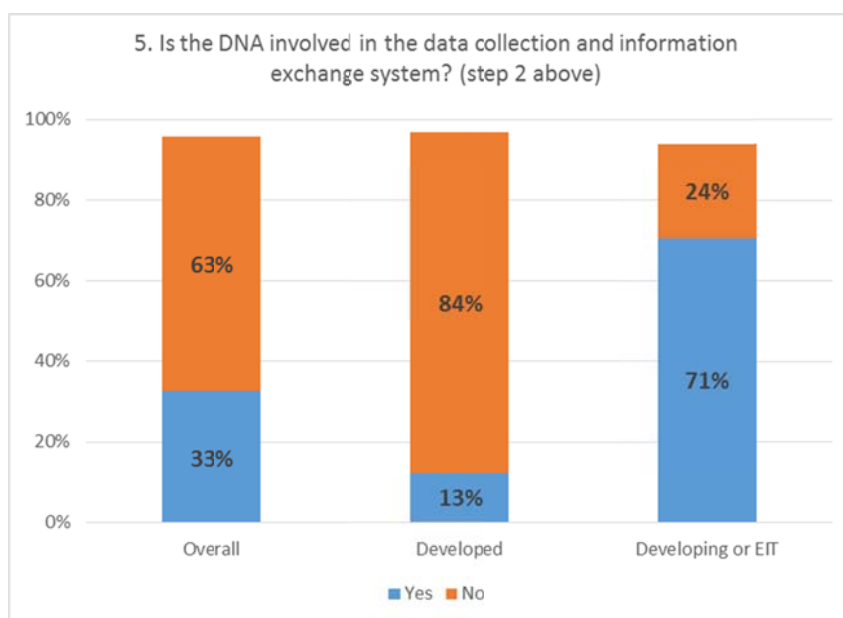


Figure 8: DNA role in the national system for data collection

G. Difficulties that Parties are facing to fulfil Annex II criteria of the Rotterdam Convention when notifying the Secretariat

13. In total, 14 Parties (20 % of the respondents) reported facing difficulties in relation to fulfilling one or more of the following 3 criteria of the Rotterdam Convention when notifying the Secretariat:

- Conditions prevailing in the country;
- Data generated according to scientifically recognized methods;
- Recognized scientific principles in reviewing data.

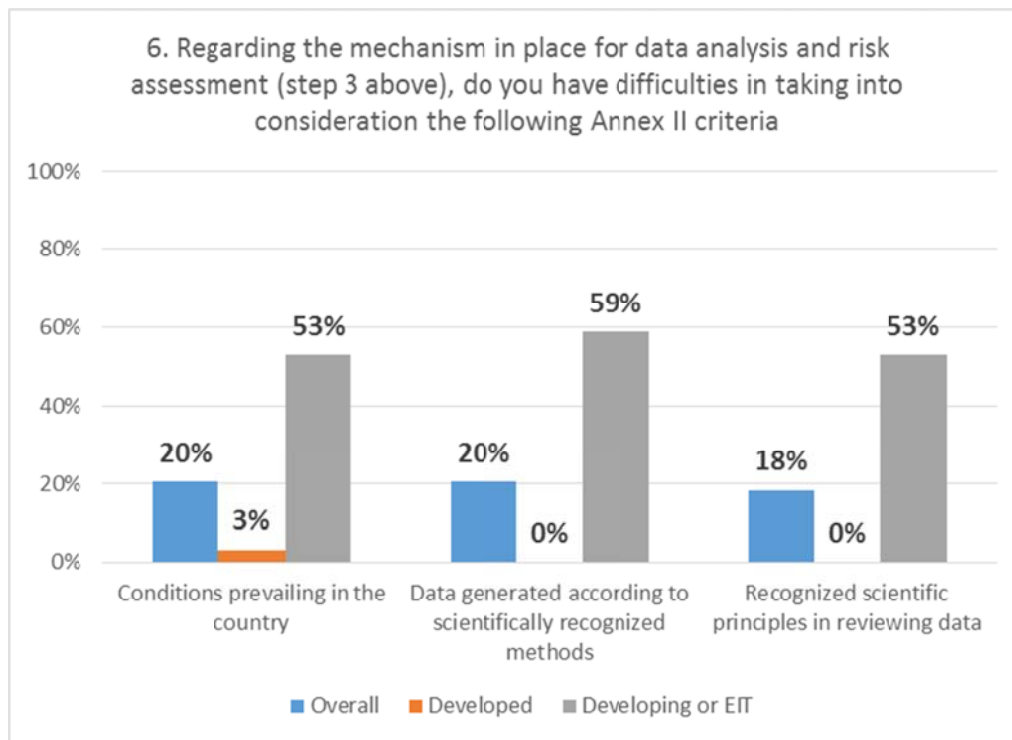


Figure 9: Annex II criteria related to data analysis and risk assessment

14. Only 1 developed Party was facing difficulties in following the Annex II criteria regarding the local conditions prevailing in the country. On the other hand 13 Parties from developing or economies in transition Parties reported difficulties in implementing the three criteria mentioned above. In total 9 developing Parties were facing difficulties with the local conditions prevailing in the country and are experiencing difficulties to review data according to recognized scientific principles, and 10 Parties from developing or economies in transition Parties were struggling with generation of data according to scientifically recognized methods.

15. In conclusion, it seems that most of the developing or economies in transition Parties have difficulties in developing adequate legislation and establishing functional decision-making processes, including coordination mechanisms that lead to bans or severe restrictions of chemicals of concern. They also had difficulties in developing mechanisms for data analysis and chemical risk assessment.

H. Difficulties that Parties are facing to fulfil Annex I information requirements of the Rotterdam Convention when notifying the Secretariat

16. Parties were facing less difficulties in fulfilling Annex I information requirements when notifying the Secretariat on the chemicals they had banned or severely restricted (14% of the respondents), compared to Annex II criteria addressed in the previous question. Only one developed country Party and 6 developing or economies in transition Parties reported having certain challenges to fulfil Annex I information requirements.

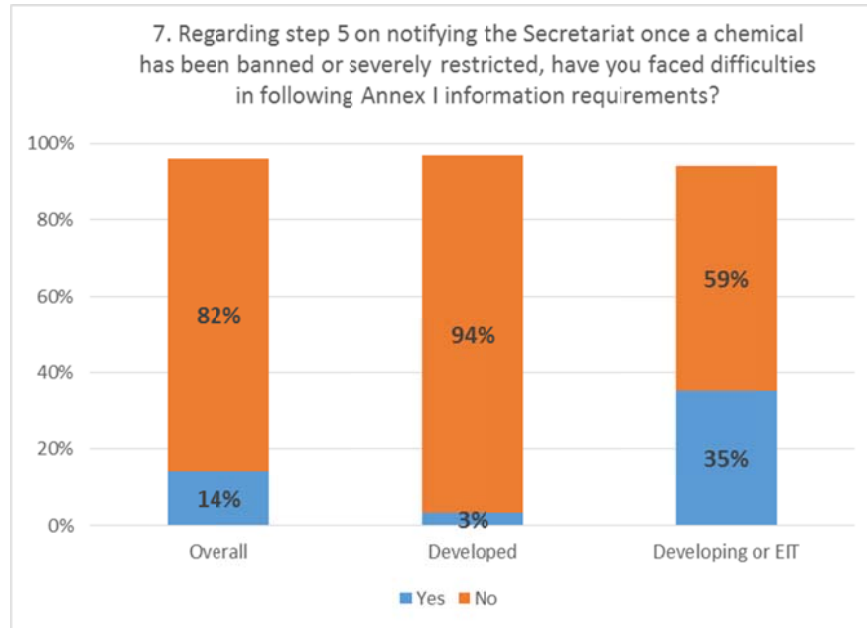


Figure 10: Difficulties following Annex I information requirements

I. Information available on the Convention website

17. All respondents affirmed that the information provided on the Rotterdam Convention website (www.pic.int) was useful and helpful when completing the notification forms for a final regulatory action.

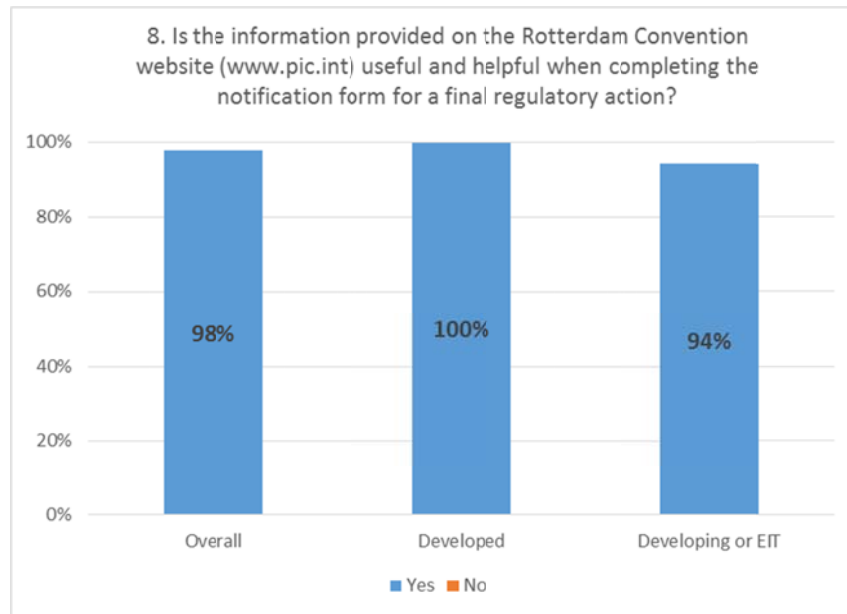


Figure 11: PIC website information

Appendix

Compilation of Responses received from Parties to the survey on final regulatory action adopted by Parties and on the main constraints faced by Parties when implementing Article 5 of the Rotterdam Convention

1. Has your country ever taken a decision to ban or severely restrict a (or several) chemical(s) (i.e. pesticide, SHPF or industrial chemical)?

Yes No

Party	Yes/No	Status
Russian Federation	Yes	Developing or economies in transition
Yemen	Yes	Developing or economies in transition
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Yes	Developing or economies in transition
Bahrain	Yes	Developing or economies in transition
Lesotho	Yes	Developing or economies in transition
China	Yes	Developing or economies in transition
Albania	No	Developing or economies in transition
Australia	Yes	Developed
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Yes	Developing or economies in transition
Kenya	Yes	Developing or economies in transition
Norway	Yes	Developed
Serbia	Yes	Developing or economies in transition
Brazil	Yes	Developing or economies in transition
El Salvador	Yes	Developing or economies in transition
European Union	Yes	Developed
Colombia	Yes	Developing or economies in transition
Mexico	Yes	Developed
Canada	Yes	Developed
Honduras	Yes	Developing or economies in transition
Trinidad and Tobago	Yes	Developing or economies in transition
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Yes	Developing or economies in transition
Burkina Faso	Yes	Developing or economies in transition
Japan	Yes	Developed

2. Have you notified the Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention for each of the chemicals your country has banned or whose use is severely restricted?

Yes No*

Party	Yes/No
Russian Federation	No
Yemen	Yes
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Yes
Bahrain	Yes
Lesotho	No
China	Yes
Albania	Yes
Australia	No
Bosnia and Herzegovina	No
Kenya	Yes
Norway	Yes
Serbia	No
Brazil	No
El Salvador	Yes
European Union	No
Colombia	No

Party	Yes/No
Mexico	Yes
Canada	Yes
Honduras	No
Trinidad and Tobago	Yes
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Yes
Burkina Faso	No
Japan	Yes

3. Individual answers by Parties on difficulties to follow the five steps in the process to ban or severely restrict a chemical:

- Step 1: System for monitoring and surveillance of chemicals that makes it possible to measure exposure to pesticides and industrial chemicals and adverse effects prevailing under local conditions**
- Step 2: Capacity for data collection and information exchange**
- Step 3: Mechanism for data analysis and risk assessment**
- Step 4: Decision-making process for regulatory measures aimed at chemical**
- Step 5: DNA to notify the Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention as soon as possible, following Annex I requirements**

Step 1 Difficulties		
Party	Yes/No	Comments
Russian Federation	Yes	Registration of hazardous chemicals and pesticides. Monthly monitoring of harmful substances in life environment by local bodies of the Federal Sanitary and Epidemiological Service
Yemen	Yes	Not answered
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Yes	As an EU Candidate Country, Macedonia transposed the EU Regulation 689/2008 for export-import of dangerous chemicals. Therefore, the Final Regulatory Action was taken by the EU proposals and recommendations. We have not system for monitoring. In this regard, we have difficulties to fill that part of the form.
Bahrain	Yes	1- lack of training 2- lack of capacity building 3- there is no referenced laboratory 4- lack of financial fund
Lesotho	Yes	We do not have a system in place.
China	Yes	The monitoring and surveillance system on banned and severely restricted chemicals that bring serious adverse health and environmental affect is now being established.
Albania	Yes	Not answered
Australia	/	Not answered
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Yes	Very limited system in place for monitoring and surveillance of chemicals.
Kenya	No	Not answered
Norway	No	Not answered
Serbia	Yes	Not answered
Brazil	Yes	In Brazil there is no system for evaluating the risks of the industrial chemicals and for establishing measures of control in relation to this category of substances. With regarding the pesticides, there is a national system for notifying health disturbing cases, which includes the cases of poisonings caused by pesticides exposure. However, there are difficulties to identify/specify the active ingredient that caused the poisoning and the cases of misuse and intentional poisoning. We believe that should have technical and financial support for that activities.
El Salvador	Yes	porque la información o incidentes no se encuentra disponible o no se registra por alguna entidad, salvo los casos que se detectan intoxicaciones cuando son atendidos por el sistema de salud publico en algun centro hospitalario. No se cuenta con un sistema que permita monitorear y vigilar el manejo y uso en los sitios de aplicación, lográndose únicamente que los agroservicios y lugares de comercialización expliquen los riesgos, la forma de aplicación y el uso de equipo

Step 1 Difficulties		
Party	Yes/No	Comments
		de protección personal a la persona que llega a comprarlos pero no siempre es la misma que manipula en campo los plaguicidas y los productos químicos a aplicar.
European Union	No	Not answered
Colombia	No	Colombia cuenta con un sistema de vigilancia de intoxicaciones por sustancias químicas, sin embargo en este sistema solo se notifican intoxicaciones agudas, lo que no ha permitido identificar intoxicaciones de tipo crónico que se pueden estar dando por el uso de sustancias químicas.
Mexico	Yes	No se cuenta con los recursos suficientes
Canada	No	Not answered
Honduras	Yes	No existe un sistema para monitorear y vigilar los productos químicos que permiten medir la exposición a plaguicidas y productos químicos industriales y los efectos adversos que prevalecen en las condiciones locales
Trinidad and Tobago	Yes	Not answered
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	/	Not answered
Burkina Faso	Yes	Inadequate means and resources to do the monitoring.
Japan	/	Not answered

Step 2 Difficulties		
Party	Yes/No	Comments
Russian Federation	Yes	Federal Register of Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances, State Catalogue of Pesticides and Agrochemicals allowed for use in the territory of Russia
Yemen	Yes	Not answered
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Yes	As an EU Candidate Country, Macedonia transposed the EU Regulation 689/2008 for export-import of dangerous chemicals. Therefore, the Final Regulatory Action was taken by the EU proposals and recommendations. We have not system for monitoring. In this regard, we have difficulties to fill that part of the form.
Bahrain	/	Not answered
Lesotho	Yes	We do not have the resources to collect data.
China	Yes	The capacity for data collection and information exchange is now being built up.
Albania	Yes	Not answered
Australia	/	Not answered
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Yes	Not answered
Kenya	No	Not answered
Norway	No	Not answered
Serbia	/	Not answered
Brazil	Yes	In Brazil there is no system for evaluating the risks of the industrial chemicals and for establishing measures of control in relation to this category of substances. With regarding the pesticides, there is a national system for notifying health disturbing cases, which includes the cases of poisonings caused by pesticides exposure. However, there are difficulties to identify/specify the active ingredient that caused the poisoning and the cases of misuse and intentional poisoning. We believe that should have technical and financial support for that activities.
El Salvador	Yes	En el país se tiene capacidad limitada para recopilar datos de incidentes con plaguicidas, llevar estadísticas e intercambiar información al respecto.
European Union	No	Not answered
Colombia	No	Se puede contar con la información, a través de los sistemas de información actuales.
Mexico	Yes	No se cuenta con los recursos suficientes
Canada	No	Not answered
Honduras	No	Not answered
Trinidad and Tobago	No	Not answered
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	/	Not answered
Burkina Faso	Yes	Inadequate means for information collection.

Step 2 Difficulties		
Party	Yes/No	Comments
Japan	/	Not answered

Step 3 Difficulties		
Party	Yes/No	Comments
Russian Federation	Yes	State regulation and maintenance of information resources including generation of data and carrying out risk assessment of substances
Yemen	Yes	Not answered
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Yes	As an EU Candidate Country, Macedonia transposed the EU Regulation 689/2008 for export-import of dangerous chemicals. Therefore, the Final Regulatory Action was taken by the EU proposals and recommendations. We have not system for monitoring. In this regard, we have difficulties to fill that part of the form.
Bahrain	Yes	1- poor coordination between national authorities 2- lack of training 3- lack of capacity building 4- there is no referenced laboratory 5- lack of financial fund
Lesotho	Yes	We do not have the capacity and resources.
China	Yes	The mechanism for risk assessment of existing chemicals is now being developed.
Albania	Yes	Ministry of Environment of Albania do not have the necessary technical and administrative capacities to take a final regulatory action in place. During the period 2015-2016, Ministry of Environment has prepared a Draft Decision of Council of Ministers on Import and Export of hazardous chemicals, which transpose the respective EU Regulation no. 649/2012. As a EU Candidate Party, MoE of Albania has obligation to transpose the EU legislation, including chemicals field. Same as the EU Regulation, this draft DCM except chemicals from Annex III of RC, includes a list of additional chemicals which have been proposed to the Convention from European Union. Furthermore, MoE do not have the required capacities as European Chemicals Agency-ECHA to prepare relevant dossiers for taking final regulatory action and proposing their inclusion to the Annex III of the Convention.
Australia	/	Not answered
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Yes	Bosnia and Herzegovina as a potential candidate county for EU membership rely on risk assessment performed in EU when taking decision to ban or restrict certain chemical.
Kenya	Yes	No mechanism in place for data analysis and risk evaluation.
Norway	No	Not answered
Serbia	Yes	Not answered
Brazil	Yes	Need for technical and financial support.
El Salvador	Yes	El Ministerio de Salud tiene un sistema para captar datos cuando hay incidentes con intoxicaciones que llegan a pasar consulta o son atendidos en algun centro hospitalario, pero es hasta entonces que puede percatarse de alguna situacion por mal uso de plaguicidas u otros productos quimicos, lo cual limita el analisis y la evaluacion de los riesgos con los productos quimicos.
European Union	No	Not answered
Colombia	No	Se cuenta con los mecanismos para el análisis de datos y se tiene experiencia en evaluación de riesgo, aunque se podrían fortalecer estos aspectos.
Mexico	/	Not answered
Canada	No	Not answered
Honduras	Yes	No existe un mecanismo para el análisis de datos y la evaluación de riesgos
Trinidad and Tobago	Yes	Not answered
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	/	Not answered
Burkina Faso	Yes	Need to strengthen capacities regarding expertise and resources for analyses and risk evaluation.
Japan	/	Not answered

Step 4 Difficulties		
Party	Yes/No	Comments

Step 4 Difficulties		
Party	Yes/No	Comments
Russian Federation	Yes	Scientific validation of decision making, elaboration of draft regulations and sanitary and epidemiological standards, their agreement upon with academic and administrative bodies concerned
Yemen	Yes	Not answered
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Yes	As an EU Candidate Country, Macedonia transposed the EU Regulation 689/2008 for export-import of dangerous chemicals. Therefore, the Final Regulatory Action was taken by the EU proposals and recommendations. We have not system for monitoring. In this regard, we have difficulties to fill that part of the form.
Bahrain	/	Not answered
Lesotho	Yes	Decision-making process for regulatory measures aimed at chemical usually take a long time to be made as most government priorities vary.
China	Yes	The based-on-risk decision-making mechanism for regulatory action on chemicals is under construction.
Albania	/	Not answered
Australia	/	Not answered
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Yes	Not answered
Kenya	No	Not answered
Norway	No	Not answered
Serbia	/	In the process of EU integration, the Republic of Serbia harmonized its legislation with EU legislation regarding banned and severe restricted chemicals (for example: Annex XVII of REACH).
Brazil	No	Not answered
El Salvador	Yes	Si se cuenta con alguna informacion sobre la sustancia o producto quimico que represente alto riesgo al pais, las entidades relacionadas al tema como son los ministerios de Salud, Ambiente y Agricultura se reunen a evaluar tecnicamente para tomar decisiones de regular o prohibir el uso y la entrada al pais, buscando asesoria de expertos nacionales o internacionales. Una vez tomada la medida de regular o prohibir la importacion o el uso, se deben proponer productos alternativos y realizar los procedimientos legales para divulgar y socializar la propuesta hacia los diferentes sectores involucrados o interesados, elaborar planteamiento una vez logrado un acuerdo y proceder a que la entidad correspondiente emita el instrumento legal que respalde la medida y se publique oficialmente.
European Union	No	Not answered
Colombia	Yes	Dificultades en la concertación de la medida reglamentaria ya que en algunos casos no se cuenta con el sustituto adecuado que brinden las mismas garantías a los agricultores o usuarios de los productos químicos.
Mexico	/	Not answered
Canada	No	Not answered
Honduras	No	A través de la Comisión Nacional para la Gestión de Productos Químicos (CNG) se ha establecido un procedimiento para la toma de decisiones relativas a medidas reglamentarias dirigidas al producto químico, con énfasis en los plaguicidas.
Trinidad and Tobago	No	Not answered
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	/	Not answered
Burkina Faso	/	Not answered
Japan	/	Not answered

Step 5 Difficulties		
Party	Yes/No	Comments
Russian Federation	No	Not answered
Yemen	Yes	Not answered
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Yes	As an EU Candidate Country, Macedonia transposed the EU Regulation 689/2008 for export-import of dangerous chemicals. Therefore, the Final Regulatory Action was taken by the EU proposals and recommendations. We have not system for monitoring. In this regard, we have difficulties to fill that part of the form.
Bahrain	/	Not answered

Step 5 Difficulties		
Party	Yes/No	Comments
Lesotho	No	Not answered
China	Yes	By now, the notification of final regulatory action on POPs have been made and sent to the secretariat.
Albania	/	Not answered
Australia	/	Not answered
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Yes	Competences for industrial chemicals and biocides are divided between two entities in Bosna and Herzegovina and therefore is difficult to have uniform decision for whole country. For Plant protection products state Law on Plant Protection Products exists and it is possible to have uniform decision for the country.
Kenya	No	Not answered
Norway	No	Not answered
Serbia	Yes	At first, there were some ambiguities about the way of preparation the Notification of Final Regulatory Action, but now we started to prepare those notification and we will provide it to the Secretariat.
Brazil	No	Not answered
El Salvador	No	Cuando ya el país cuenta con el Acuerdo Ministerial o el instrumento legal que oficialmente esté autorizado, publicado y vigente, el procedimiento para reportar a la Secretaría del convenio de Rotterdam, la medida o decisión del país respecto a un producto o sustancia química peligrosa no es difícil, ya que la forma electrónica es fácil, rápida y directa para reportarlo.
European Union	No	Not answered
Colombia	Yes	Se tiene dificultades para la remisión de las medidas reglamentarias, sin embargo se esta construyendo una plan de mejoramiento para dar cumplimiento al Convenio de Rotterdam.
Mexico	/	Not answered
Canada	No	Not answered
Honduras	No	Not answered
Trinidad and Tobago	No	Not answered
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	/	Not answered
Burkina Faso	/	Not answered
Japan	/	Not answered

4. Is the DNA involved in the data collection and information exchange system? (related to step 2 Capacity for data collection and information exchange)

• Yes • No

Party	Yes/No
Russian Federation	Yes
Yemen	Yes
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	No
Bahrain	Yes
Lesotho	No
China	Yes
Albania	Yes
Australia	/
Bosnia and Herzegovina	No
Kenya	Yes
Norway	Yes
Serbia	/
Brazil	No
El Salvador	Yes
European Union	No
Colombia	Yes
Mexico	Yes
Canada	Yes
Honduras	Yes

Party	Yes/No
Trinidad and Tobago	Yes
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Yes
Burkina Faso	Yes
Japan	Yes

5. Regarding the mechanism in place for data analysis and risk assessment (step 3 above), do you have difficulties in taking into consideration the following Annex II criteria

- (a) Conditions prevailing in the country;
- (b) Data generated according to scientifically recognized methods;
- (c) Recognized scientific principles in reviewing data

Difficulties to consider Annex II criteria		
Party	Yes/No	Comments
Russian Federation	No	
Yemen	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions prevailing in the country; • Data generated according to scientifically recognized methods; • Recognized scientific principles in reviewing data
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions prevailing in the country; • Data generated according to scientifically recognized methods; • Recognized scientific principles in reviewing data
Bahrain	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data generated according to scientifically recognized methods; • Recognized scientific principles in reviewing data
Lesotho	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions prevailing in the country; • Data generated according to scientifically recognized methods; • Recognized scientific principles in reviewing data
China	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions prevailing in the country; • Data generated according to scientifically recognized methods; • Recognized scientific principles in reviewing data
Albania	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions prevailing in the country; • Data generated according to scientifically recognized methods; • Recognized scientific principles in reviewing data
Australia	No	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions prevailing in the country
Kenya	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data generated according to scientifically recognized methods
Norway	No	
Serbia	No	
Brazil	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions prevailing in the country
El Salvador	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data generated according to scientifically recognized methods; • Recognized scientific principles in reviewing data
European Union	No	
Colombia	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions prevailing in the country
Mexico	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions prevailing in the country
Canada	No	
Honduras	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions prevailing in the country; • Data generated according to scientifically recognized methods; • Recognized scientific principles in reviewing data
Trinidad and Tobago	No	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	No	
Burkina Faso	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data generated according to scientifically recognized methods; • Recognized scientific principles in reviewing data
Japan	No	

6. Regarding step 5 on notifying the Secretariat once a chemical has been banned or severely restricted, have you faced difficulties in following Annex I information requirements?

- **Yes** Please specify: _____
- **No**

Difficulties to follow Annex I information requirements		
Party	Yes/No	Comments
Russian Federation	No	Not answered
Yemen	No	Not answered
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Yes	As an EU Candidate Country, Macedonia transposed the EU Regulation 689/2008 for export-import of dangerous chemicals. Therefore, the Final Regulatory Action was taken by the EU proposals and recommendations and not by the basic of a risk or hazard evaluation of our scientific institution. In this regard, we have difficulties to fill the form following Annex I information requirements.
Bahrain	No	Not answered
Lesotho	No	Not answered
China	Yes	Annex I 2.(b) (iii), (c) and (d) (ii)
Albania	No	Ministry of Environment of Albania through the relevant DNA has notified the Secretariat, for all the Chemicals listed in Annex III of Rotterdam Convention (Import Responses).
Australia	No	Not answered
Bosnia and Herzegovina	No	Bosnia and Herzegovina as a potential candidate county for EU membership rely on risk assessment performed in EU when taking decision to ban or restrict certain chemical.
Kenya	No	Not answered
Norway	No	Not answered
Serbia	Yes	There were some ambiguities about the way of preparation the Notification of Final Regulatory Action, but now we started to prepare those notification and we will provide it to the Secretariat.
Brazil	Yes	Exposure data are not easy to collect
El Salvador	Yes	Al tener que pasar al titular de la AND para que autorice la notificacion impresa y ésta se envíe físicamente el documento via oficial al Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores del país para que este lo envíe por correo a la oficina en el país sede del Convenio y esta oficina a su vez la haga llegar a la Secretaria del Convenio. Al hacerlo en forma directa via correo electronico, el Punto Focal o el asignado por parte de alguna de las ANDs nacionales puede enviar la notificacion directamente a la Secretaria, con copia a los otros enlaces de las ANDs nacionales, de esta manera se hace en el tiempo oportuno, rápida y directamente.
European Union	No	Not answered
Colombia	Yes	Debido a que dentro de las AND se presentan temas adicionales que demandan acciones prioritarias y urgentes, lo cual limita el tiempo para dar cumplimiento a lo estipulado en el anexo I.
Mexico	Yes	Los productos fueron prohibidos antes de la existencia del Convenio por lo que los criterios tomados para prohibirlos fueron diferentes. No se ha vuelto a realizar un listado similar para prohibir o restringir plaguicidas
Canada	No	Not answered
Honduras	No	Not answered
Trinidad and Tobago	No	Not answered
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	No	Not answered
Burkina Faso	No	Not answered
Japan	No	Not answered

7. Is the information provided on the Rotterdam Convention website (www.pic.int) useful and helpful when completing the notification form for a final regulatory action?

• Yes • No

Please specify: _____

Rotterdam Convention website useful and helpful to complete FRA notification form		
Party	Yes/No	Comments
Russian Federation	Yes	This information specifies requirements to be met when completing the FRA forms
Yemen	Yes	Not answered
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Yes	Not answered
Bahrain	Yes	Not answered
Lesotho	Yes	Not answered
China	Yes	Not answered
Albania	Yes	Not answered
Australia	/	Not answered
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Yes	Not answered
Kenya	Yes	It is useful as it help in decision making and removal of banned pesticide active ingredients/formulations from our list of registered products.
Norway	Yes	Not answered
Serbia	Yes	Not answered
Brazil	Yes	Not answered
El Salvador	Yes	la informacion se entrega rápida, oportuna y directamente..
European Union	Yes	Not answered
Colombia	Yes	Porque contiene la información básica.
Mexico	Yes	Porque contiene información útil y aclara posibles dudas.
Canada	Yes	The information on the Rotterdam Convention Website is useful and helpful, specifically the templates for the notifications of final regulatory action. Although the online submission of such a notification through the existing web portal is convenient, it does not accommodate the inclusion of images (such as molecular images). Using the web portal for submission of the notification therefore requires subsequent submission by email with the PDF/Word document to ensure it is complete. Further guidance to developing-country parties on the use of severely hazardous pesticide formulation nominations could be helpful for situations where difficulties are being experienced with the use of a pesticide and no regulatory action is (or need be) taken, while the Secretariat and Parties can provide further information to the CRC and all Parties.
Honduras	Yes	Not answered
Trinidad and Tobago	Yes	Not answered
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Yes	Not answered
Burkina Faso	Yes	The form is available as well as instructions as to how to do it properly. Also useful to be able to see what other countries have done and how much progress they have achieved.
Japan	Yes	Not answered