



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

Distr.: General
21 February 2011

English only

Chemical Review Committee
Seventh meeting
Rome, 28 March–1 April 2011
Item 5 of the provisional agenda*
Other matters

**Information on trade in chemicals under consideration by the
Chemical Review Committee at its seventh meeting**

Note by the Secretariat

The annex to the present note sets out information submitted by five parties to the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and two observer organizations regarding trade in chemicals under consideration by the Chemical Review Committee at its seventh meeting. The annex has not been formally edited by the Secretariat.

* UNEP/FAO/RC/CRC.7/1.

Annex

Information received from parties

1. Information submitted by Argentina
2. Information submitted by Australia
3. Information submitted by Colombia
4. Information submitted by the European Union
5. Information submitted by Norway

Information received from observers:

1. Information submitted by CropLife International
2. Information submitted by the Pesticide Action Network Asia and the Pacific



Misión Permanente
de la República Argentina
RCB/jgz
IV/180
No. 29/11

La Misión Permanente de la República Argentina ante los Organismos Internacionales en Ginebra presenta sus atentos saludos a la Secretaría del Convenio de Rotterdam y, con relación a la invitación a remitir información acerca del comercio internacional de los siguientes químicos: amitraz, carbaril, endosulfán, sulfonato de perfluorooctano, sus sales y precursores, éter de pentabromodifenilo y mezclas, pentaclorobenceno, y éter de octobromodifenilo y mezclas, se remiten los datos provistos por SENASA acerca de la importación y exportación de las sustancias de uso agrícola (amitraz, carbaril y endosulfán).

Con respecto a las sustancias de uso industrial, cabe señalar que las posiciones arancelarias no están claramente especificadas, por lo que no resulta posible obtener información desagregada al respecto.

Sin perjuicio de ello, y a efectos de solucionar tal dificultad, en la Reunión Ordinaria XLIX del Subgrupo de Trabajo N° 6 (Medio Ambiente) del MERCOSUR (Buenos Aires, 15 y 16 de abril de 2010), se propuso que las nuevas sustancias alcanzadas por el Convenio de Rotterdam sean incorporadas como ítems específicos dentro del Nomenclador Común del MERCOSUR y se acordó elevar dicha solicitud al Grupo Mercado Común del MERCOSUR para que éste realice las gestiones ante los foros correspondientes.

Las autoridades argentinas pertinentes siguen trabajando en este tema, y tan pronto se cuente con nuevos datos, serán comunicados.

La Misión Permanente de la República Argentina ante los Organismos Internacionales en Ginebra reitera a la Secretaría del Convenio de Rotterdam las seguridades de su distinguida consideración.



Ginebra, 31 de enero de 2011

Secretaría del Convenio de Rotterdam sobre el Procedimiento de Consentimiento Fundamentado Previo aplicable a ciertos plaguicidas y productos químicos peligrosos objeto de comercio internacional

PNUMA

Fax: (022) 917.80.82

Ginebra

EXPORTACION DE FITOTERAPICOS AÑO 2010

PRINCIPIO ACTIVO	TIPO	KG
AMITRAZ (1)	F	2'871.00
AMITRAZ	T	0.00
TOTAL		2'871.00

(1) DESTINO: ECUADOR

PRINCIPIO ACTIVO	TIPO	KG
CARBARIL	F	0.00
CARBARIL	T	0.00
TOTAL		0.00

PRINCIPIO ACTIVO	TIPO	KG
ENDOSULFAN (2)	F	324'092.08
ENDOSULFAN	T	0.00
TOTAL		324'092.08

(2) DESTINOS: BOLIVIA - COSTA RICA - PARAGUAY - REP. DOMINICANA - URUGUAY

F: Producto formulados

T: Producto técnico

IMPORTACION DE FITOTERAPICOS AÑO 2010

PRINCIPIO ACTIVO	TIPO	KG
AMITRAZ	F	0.00
AMITRAZ	T	0.00
TOTAL		0.00

PRINCIPIO ACTIVO	TIPO	KG
CARBARIL (2)	F	78'800.00
CARBARIL (3)	T	89'000.00
TOTAL		167'800.00

(2) ORIGEN: CHINA - USA

(3) ORIGEN: CHINA

PRINCIPIO ACTIVO	TIPO	KG
ENDOSULFAN (4)	F	1'838'443.04
ENDOSULFAN (5)	T	2'364'000.00
TOTAL		4'202'443.04

(4) ORIGEN: BRASIL - INDIA - ISRAEL

(5) ORIGEN: COREA - INDIA - ISRAEL

Import and use information on perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and pentabromodiphenyl ether (pentaBDE) in Australia

Chemical	Uses in Australia	Import Volume (year)	Manufacture Volume (year)	Import/manufacture status
PFOS and related substances (either simple salts e.g. tetraethylammonium PFOS or more complex structures and polymers containing perfluoroalkane sulfonyl groups)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • metal plating (as mist suppressant) • aviation hydraulic fluids • photography and photolithography (as a surfactant) 	760 kg (2006) 1.35 tonnes (2007)	Nil	Ongoing (importation)
PentaBDE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • additive flame retardant in polyurethane materials such as furniture foams 	~70 tonnes (1998/99) <30 tonnes (2003/04)	Nil	Projected import from 2005 was nil, however this has not been verified recently

From: proyectos agricolas [mailto:proyectos.agricolas@ica.gov.co]
Sent: Wednesday, February 02, 2011 4:57 PM
To: Leslie Angeles; Federico Izzo; pic@fao.org; Elisabetta Tagliati (FAO)
Subject: Circular CFP XXXII Convenio Rotterdam

En atención a la Circular del asunto, le informo que de los ingredientes activos mencionados, en esta Dirección Técnica se encuentran registrados los siguientes:

- Amitraz – Registro ICA 1640 de la Empresa Arysta Lifescience de Colombia S.A.
Registro ICA 4327 de la Empresa Fedearroz
- Amitraz + Bifentrin Registro ICA 821 de la Empresa Interoc S.A.

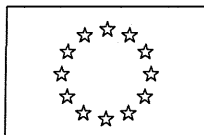
Cordial saludo,

Jose Roberto Galindo Álvarez

Director Técnico de Inocuidad e Insumos Agrícolas ICA

PBX 3323700 Ext. 1320

Email; roberto.galindo@ica.gov.co



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
 DIRECTORATE-GENERAL
 ENVIRONMENT
 Directorate D – Water, Chemicals & Biotechnology
ENV.D.3 – Chemicals & Nanomaterials

Brussels,
 JH/sl Ares (2011)

Mr. Peter Kenmore
 Secretariat for the Rotterdam Convention
 Plant Production and Protection Division
 Food and Agriculture Organisation of the
 United Nations (FAO)
 Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
 IT- 00100 Rome

Information from the European Union on use and international trade in chemicals

Dear Mr Kenmore,

Replying to your request for submission of information on use and trade of chemicals that will be discussed at the 7th meeting of the Chemical Review Committee, we already submitted some information in December 2010. With this letter we would like to provide you with more comprehensive and updated information, which replaces the information you received in December 2010.

Number of European Union export notifications

Chemical	2008	2009	2010	2011*
Amitraz	15	24	15	5
Carbaryl	6	5	5	2
Endosulfan	24	8	5	2
PFOS	17	16	16	14
PentaBDE	0	0	0	0
Pentachlorobenzene	0	0	0	0
OctaBDE	0	0	0	0

* Data for 2011 reflect the status as of January 2011 and are only preliminary since additional notifications could be submitted.

Number of importing countries that received or are expected to receive EU exports

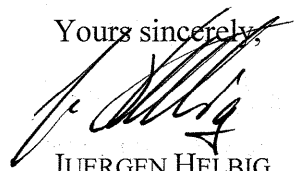
Chemical	2008	2009	2010	2011*
Amitraz	13	22	13	5
Carbaryl	6	5	5	2
Endosulfan	19	6	3	2
PFOS	15	15	15	14

* Data for 2011 reflect the status as of January 2011 and are only preliminary since additional notifications could be submitted.

PFOS is still used in the European Union in electroplating processes and for other purposes in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 757/2010 amending Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council on persistent organic pollutants as regards Annexes I and III. About 4000 kg per year have been used in 2007/2008 in electroplating processes in the European Union. Data on other uses and production of PFOS are not available.

Data on production and use of PentaBDE and OctaBDE are not available. However, it should be noted that production and use of PentaBDE and OctaBDE is prohibited in the European Union.

Yours sincerely,



JUERGEN HELBIG
(DNA Rotterdam Convention)

Enclosures: Commission Regulation (EU) No 757/2010

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 757/2010**of 24 August 2010****amending Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council on persistent organic pollutants as regards Annexes I and III****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to 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 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 14(1) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 implements in the law of the Union the commitments set out in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (hereinafter 'the Convention') approved by Council Decision 2006/507/EC of 14 October 2004 concerning the conclusion, on behalf of the European Community, of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants ⁽²⁾ and in the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Persistent Organic Pollutants (hereinafter 'the Protocol') approved by Council Decision 2004/259/EC of 19 February 2004 concerning the conclusion, on behalf of the European Community, of the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Persistent Organic Pollutants ⁽³⁾.

(2) Following nominations of substances received from the European Union and its Member States, Norway and Mexico, the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee established under the Convention has concluded its work on the nine proposed substances, which have been found to meet the criteria of the Convention. At the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on 4–8 May 2009 (hereinafter 'COP4') it was agreed to add all nine substances to the Annexes to the Convention.

(3) In view of the decisions taken at COP4 it is necessary to update Annexes I and III to Regulation (EC) No 850/2004. Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 should be amended to take into account that substances can be listed only in the Convention.

(4) The COP4 decided to list eight of the substances in Annex A (elimination) to the Convention. The ninth substance, Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and its derivatives (hereinafter PFOS) is still widely used worldwide and COP4 decided to list it in Annex B (restriction) with a range of exemptions. Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 has a similar structure with Annex I (prohibition) and Annex II (restriction). The Convention contains obligations to prohibit or restrict production, use, import and export of the substances listed in its Annexes A and B. By listing the substance covered by the COP4 decisions in Regulation (EC) No 850/2004, the scope of the restriction is brought in conformity with the COP4 decision as Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 includes conditions for production, use and waste management in addition to restricting placing on the market.

(5) Placing on the market and use of PFOS has been restricted in the Union by virtue of Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) ⁽⁴⁾. The existing restriction on PFOS in the Union contains only few exemptions compared to those included in the COP4 decision. PFOS was also listed in Annex I to the revised Protocol adopted on 18 December 2009. Therefore PFOS should be listed together with the other eight substances in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 850/2004. Derogations that were applicable for PFOS when listed in Annex XVII are carried over and listed in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 with only few amendments. The derogations should be subject to the use of best available technique where applicable. The specific derogation to use PFOS as wetting agents for use in controlled electroplating systems is time limited in accordance with the COP4 decision. If technically justified the deadline can be prolonged, subject to approval by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention. Member States must report every four years on the use of the allowed derogations. The European Union as a Party to the Convention should report to it based on the Member State reports. The Commission should continue to review the remaining derogations and the availability of safer alternative substances or technologies.

(6) The provisions in Article 4(1)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 regarding substances occurring as an unintentional trace contaminant should be defined for PFOS to ensure a harmonised enforcement and control of that Regulation, while at the same time guaranteeing conformity with the Convention. By virtue of Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 PFOS was

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 158, 30.4.2004, p. 7.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 209, 31.7.2006, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 81, 19.3.2004, p. 35.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1.

allowed to be used in quantities below certain thresholds. Until further information becomes available, the thresholds in Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 for PFOS in articles correspond to a level below which PFOS can not be meaningfully used while enabling control and enforcement through existing methods. These thresholds should therefore limit the use of PFOS to a level corresponding to unintentional trace contaminants. For PFOS as substances or in preparations, this Regulation should establish a threshold corresponding to a similar level. To rule out intentional use, this level should be lower than the level applied in Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

- (7) Placing on the market and use of pentabromodiphenyl ether and octabromodiphenyl ether have been restricted in the Union by virtue of Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 with a maximum concentration limit of 0,1 % by weight below which it is not considered restricted. The COP4 decided to list congeners present in the commercial forms of pentabromodiphenyl ethers and octabromodiphenyl ethers having POPs characteristics. For reasons of coherence the listing in Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 should follow the approach of Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 for those derivatives identified by COP4 as having POP characteristics; therefore hexabromodiphenyl ether, heptabromodiphenyl ether, tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether derivatives should be listed in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 850/2004.

- (8) The provisions in Article 4(1)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 regarding substances occurring as an unintentional trace contaminant should be defined for polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) to ensure a harmonised enforcement and control of that Regulation, while at the same time guaranteeing conformity with the Convention. This Regulation should establish a fixed threshold for considering unintentional trace contaminants regarding PBDEs in substances, preparations and articles. Subject to further information that becomes available and a review by the Commission, in line with the objectives of this Regulation, the thresholds in Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 for PBDEs in articles produced from recycled materials should limit the use of PBDEs to unintentional trace contaminants in that they are considered to correspond to a level below which PBDEs can not be meaningfully used while enabling control and enforcement through existing methods. For PBDEs as substances, in preparations or in articles, this Regulation should establish a threshold corresponding to a similar level.

- (9) It is necessary to clarify that the prohibition in Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 does not apply to

articles containing PBDEs and PFOS already in use on the date of entry into force of this Regulation.

- (10) DDT and Hexachlorocyclohexanes (HCH), including lindane, should be listed without derogations. Part A of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 allows Member States to maintain existing production and use of DDT for the production of dicofol. No Member State is currently using the derogation. In addition, dicofol was denied for inclusion in Annex I to 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⁽¹⁾ as well as in Council Directive 91/414/EEC of 15 July 1991 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market⁽²⁾. That derogation should therefore be deleted. HCH, including lindane, is listed in Part B of Annex I Regulation (EC) No 850/2004, with two specific derogations for certain specific uses. The derogations expired on 1 September 2006 and on 31 December 2007 and should therefore be deleted.
- (11) In conformity with the COP4 decisions pentachlorobenzene should be added to Annexes I and III to Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 so that it becomes subject to a general prohibition as well as the release reduction provisions in that Regulation. Chlordecone and hexabromobiphenyl should be moved to Annex I, Part A as they are now listed to both international instruments.
- (12) In accordance with Article 22 of the Convention, amendments to Annexes A, B and C thereto enter into force one year from the date of communication by the depositary of an amendment, which will fall on 26 August 2010. Consequently and for reasons of coherence this Regulation should apply from the same date. This Regulation should therefore enter into force as a matter of urgency.
- (13) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee established by Directive 67/548/EEC,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annexes I and III to Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 are amended in accordance with the Annex to this Regulation.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 123, 24.4.1998, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 230, 19.8.1991, p. 1.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

It shall apply from 26 August 2010.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 24 August 2010.

For the Commission
The President
José Manuel BARROSO

ANNEX

(1) Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 is replaced by the following:

‘ANNEX I

Part A — Substances listed in the Convention and in the Protocol as well as substances listed only in the Convention

Substance	CAS No	EC No	Specific exemption on intermediate use or other specification
Tetrabromodiphenyl ether $C_{12}H_6Br_4O$			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> For the purposes of this entry, Article 4(1)(b) shall apply to concentrations of Tetrabromodiphenyl ether equal to or below 10 mg/kg (0,001 % by weight) when it occurs in substances, preparations, articles or as constituents of the flame-retarded parts of articles. By way of derogation, the production, placing on the market and use of the following shall be allowed: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> without prejudice to subparagraph (b), articles and preparations containing concentrations below 0,1 % of tetrabromodiphenyl ether by weight when produced partially or fully from recycled materials or materials from waste prepared for re-use; electrical and electronic equipment within the scope of Directive 2002/95/EC of the European Parliament and Council (*). Use of articles already in use in the Union before 25 August 2010 containing Tetrabromodiphenyl ether as a constituent of such articles shall be allowed. Article 4(2), third and fourth subparagraphs shall apply in relation to such articles.
Pentabromodiphenyl ether $C_{12}H_5Br_5O$			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> For the purposes of this entry, Article 4(1)(b) shall apply to concentrations of pentabromodiphenyl ether equal to or below 10 mg/kg (0,001 % by weight) when it occurs in substances, preparations, articles or as constituents of the flame-retarded parts of articles. By way of derogation, the production, placing on the market and use of the following shall be allowed: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> without prejudice to subparagraph (b), articles and preparations containing concentrations below 0,1 % of pentabromodiphenyl ether by weight when produced partially or fully from recycled materials or materials from waste prepared for re-use;

Substance	CAS No	EC No	Specific exemption on intermediate use or other specification
			<p>(b) electrical and electronic equipment within the scope of Directive 2002/95/EC.</p> <p>3. Use of articles already in use in the Union before 25 August 2010 containing Pentabromodiphenyl ether as a constituent of such articles shall be allowed. Article 4(2), third and fourth subparagraphs shall apply in relation to such articles.</p>
<p>Hexabromodiphenyl ether</p> <p>C₁₂H₄Br₆O</p>			<p>1. For the purposes of this entry, Article 4(1)(b) shall apply to concentrations of hexabromodiphenyl ether equal to or below 10 mg/kg (0,001 % by weight) when it occurs in substances, preparations, articles or as constituents of the flame-retarded parts of articles.</p> <p>2. By way of derogation, the production, placing on the market and use of the following shall be allowed:</p> <p>(a) without prejudice to subparagraph (b), articles and preparations containing concentrations below 0,1 % of hexabromobiphenyl ether by weight when produced partially or fully from recycled materials or materials from waste prepared for re-use;</p> <p>(b) electrical and electronic equipment within the scope of Directive 2002/95/EC.</p> <p>3. Use of articles already in use in the Union before 25 August 2010 containing Hexabromodiphenyl ether as a constituent of such articles shall be allowed. Article 4(2), third and fourth subparagraphs shall apply in relation to such articles.</p>
<p>Heptabromodiphenyl ether</p> <p>C₁₂H₃Br₇O</p>			<p>1. For the purposes of this entry, Article 4(1)(b) shall apply to concentrations of heptabromodiphenyl ether equal to or below 10 mg/kg (0,001 % by weight) when it occurs in substances, preparations, articles or as constituents of the flame-retarded parts of articles.</p> <p>2. By way of derogation, the production, placing on the market and use of the following shall be allowed:</p> <p>(a) without prejudice to subparagraph (b), articles and preparations containing concentrations below 0,1 % of heptabromodiphenyl ether by weight when produced partially or fully from recycled materials or materials from waste prepared for re-use;</p>

Substance	CAS No	EC No	Specific exemption on intermediate use or other specification
			<p>(b) electrical and electronic equipment within the scope of Directive 2002/95/EC.</p> <p>3. Use of articles already in use in the Union before 25 August 2010 containing Heptabromodiphenyl ether as a constituent of such articles shall be allowed. Article 4(2), third and fourth subparagraphs shall apply in relation to such articles.</p>
<p>Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and its derivatives (PFOS)</p> <p>$C_8F_{17}SO_2X$</p> <p>(X = OH, Metal salt ($O-M^+$), halide, amide, and other derivatives including polymers)</p>			<p>1. For the purposes of this entry, Article 4(1)(b) shall apply to concentrations of PFOS equal to or below 10 mg/kg (0,001 % by weight) when it occurs in substances or in preparations.</p> <p>2. For the purposes of this entry, Article 4(1) (b) shall apply to concentrations of PFOS in semi-finished products or articles, or parts thereof, if the concentration of PFOS is lower than 0,1 % by weight calculated with reference to the mass of structurally or micro-structurally distinct parts that contain PFOS or, for textiles or other coated materials, if the amount of PFOS is lower than 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^2$ of the coated material.</p> <p>3. Use of articles already in use in the Union before 25 August 2010 containing PFOS as a constituent of such articles shall be allowed. Article 4(2), third and fourth subparagraphs shall apply in relation to such articles.</p> <p>4. Fire-fighting foams that were placed on the market before 27 December 2006 may be used until 27 June 2011.</p> <p>5. If the quantity released into the environment is minimised, production and placing on the market is allowed for the following specific uses provided that Member States report to the Commission every four years on progress made to eliminate PFOS:</p> <p>(a) until 26 August 2015, wetting agents for use in controlled electroplating systems;</p> <p>(b) photoresists or anti reflective coatings for photolithography processes;</p> <p>(c) photographic coatings applied to films, papers, or printing plates;</p>

Substance	CAS No	EC No	Specific exemption on intermediate use or other specification
			<p>(d) mist suppressants for non-decorative hard chromium (VI) plating in closed loop systems;</p> <p>(e) hydraulic fluids for aviation.</p> <p>Where derogations in points (a) to (e) above concern the production or use in an installation within the scope of Directive 2008/1/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (**), the relevant best available techniques for the prevention and minimisation of emissions of PFOS described in the information published by the Commission pursuant to Article 17(2), second subparagraph, of Directive 2008/1/EC shall apply.</p> <p>As soon as new information on details of uses and safer alternative substances or technologies for the uses in points (b) to (e) becomes available, the Commission shall review the derogations in the second subparagraph so that:</p> <p>(i) the uses of PFOS will be phased out as soon as the use of safer alternatives is technically and economically feasible,</p> <p>(ii) a derogation can only be continued for essential uses for which safer alternatives do not exist and where the efforts undertaken to find safer alternatives have been reported on,</p> <p>(iii) releases of PFOS into the environment have been minimised by applying best available techniques.</p> <p>6. Once standards are adopted by the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) they shall be used as the analytical test methods for demonstrating the conformity of substances, preparations and articles to paragraphs 1 and 2.</p>
DDT (1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis(4-chlorophenyl)ethane)	50-29-3	200-024-3	—
Chlordane	57-74-9	200-349-0	—
Hexachlorocyclohexanes, including lindane	58-89-9	200-401-2	—
	319-84-6	206-270-8	
	319-85-7	206-271-3	
	608-73-1	210-168-9	

Substance	CAS No	EC No	Specific exemption on intermediate use or other specification
Dieldrin	60-57-1	200-484-5	—
Endrin	72-20-8	200-775-7	—
Heptachlor	76-44-8	200-962-3	—
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	200-273-9	—
Chlordecone	143-50-0	205-601-3	—
Aldrin	309-00-2	206-215-8	—
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	210-172-5	—
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)	1336-36-3 and others	215-648-1 and others	Without prejudice to Directive 96/59/EC, articles already in use at the time of the entry into force of this Regulation are allowed to be used
Mirex	2385-85-5	219-196-6	—
Toxaphene	8001-35-2	232-283-3	—
Hexabromobiphenyl	36355-01-8	252-994-2	—

(*) OJ L 37, 13.2.2003, p. 19.

(**) OJ L 24, 29.1.2008, p. 8.

Part B — Substances listed only in the Protocol

Substance	CAS No	EC No	Specific exemption on intermediate use or other specification
—			

(2) In Annex III the following substance is added:

'Pentachlorobenzene (CAS No 608-93-5)'

Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention
United Nations Environment Programme
International Environment House
15 Chemin des Anémones
CH-1219 Châtelaine
Geneva, Switzerland
Tel: +41 22 917 8296
Fax: +41 22 917 8082

Climate and Pollution Agency
P.O.Box 8100 Dep,
N-0032 Oslo, Norway
Visiting address: Strømsveien 96
Telephone: +47 22 57 34 00
Telefax: +47 22 67 67 06
E-mail: postmottak@klif.no
Internet: www.klif.no

Date: 31.01.2011

Our ref.:

Your ref.:

Contact person: Christina C. Tølfen, telephone: +47 22573738

Response to call for information on ongoing trade and use of chemicals

Dear sir/ madam,

As requested by the secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention in their letter of 12. December 2010 the Climate and Pollution Agency (Klif) in Norway, which is the national authority on industrial chemicals, hereby submit information on ongoing trade and use of perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and its salts and precursors, pentachlorobenzene (PeCB), pentabromodiphenyl ether commercial mixtures (pentaBDE) and octabromodiphenyl ether commercial mixtures (octaBDE). The response is mainly based on information retrieved from the national Product Register in Klif. The Product Register is the central register for chemical products in Norway, and provides a national inventory of chemical products (substances or preparations) imported, produced or used in Norway. Declaration to the Product Register is mandatory for all dangerous substances that are classified in one of the danger categories set out in section 6 of the Regulations on classification and labeling of dangerous chemicals and are produced/imported and/or placed on the market for commercial or private use in quantities at or above 100 kg/year (1). The information in the register gives a good overview of the use of hazardous substances in Norway and is used by national authorities in connection with health, environmental and safety issues.

To the knowledge of Klif, none of the above mentioned substances are manufactured in Norway. For PFOS and its salts and precursors, information from the Product Register shows that the import and use of these substances as substances or preparations in Norway is very limited. Numbers for 2010 are not yet available, but in the period from 2006 to

2009 the annual import of PFOS containing substances and preparations was limited to one to three different products which together contained a total quantity of a 1 kg PFOS. Available information from the Product Register also indicate that there is no ongoing trade i.e. import, export and use of PeCB, pentaBDE and octaBDE in Norway.

Import/ export, production, placing on the market and use of persistent organic pollutants such as the above is in Norway regulated by the Regulations relating to restrictions on the manufacture, import, export, sale and use of chemicals and other products hazardous to health and the environment Act no. 922 of 1 June 2004 (Product Regulations) (2). Aside from providing a general regulatory framework for hazardous substances in products the Product Regulations also implements in Norwegian law the current EU regulation on POPs or more specifically Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council on persistent organic pollutants with amendments (3).

Yours sincerely

Electronically documented approval without a digital signature

Eli Vike
Head of Section

Christina C. Tolfsen
Senior Adviser

References

1. Ministry of the Environment, Norway. Regulations on classification and labeling of dangerous chemicals etc. Act no. 1139 of 16. July 2002. <http://www.lovdata.no/cgi-wift/ldles?doc=/sf/sf/sf-20020716-1139.html>
2. Ministry of the Environment, Norway. Regulations relating to restrictions on the manufacture, import, export, sale and use of chemicals and other products hazardous to health and the environment (Product Regulations) Act no. 922 of 1. June 2004. <http://www.lovdata.no/cgi-wift/ldles?doc=/sf/sf/sf-20040601-0922.html>
3. 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



Avenue Louise 143 - B-1050 - Brussels - Belgium

TEL +32 2 542 04 10 FAX +32 2 542 04 19 www.croplife.org

January 31, 2011

Secretariat for the Rotterdam Convention
Plant Protection Service
Plant Production and Protection Service
FAO
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome, Italy

Gentlemen;

Subject: On-going Trade for Amitraz, Carbaryl and Endosulfan

On behalf of CropLife International I am pleased to provide a response to the Secretariat's query as to whether there is continuing international trade in the subject chemicals. We can confirm that all three pesticides are currently in international trade.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Michael A. Morelli".

Michael A. Morelli, Ph.D.
Chair, PIC Project Team
CropLife International



Rotterdam Convention Secretariat,
UN FAO
Rome

February 17, 2011

Dear Stacie,

Regarding your query about trade in various pesticides, I can provide the following information:

1. Endosulfan is manufactured in India, China, and Israel and traded by those countries. Information on this can be found in the POPRC Risk Management Evaluation for Endosulfan.
2. Additionally use was reported in India, Indonesia, Tanzania, Argentina, and Bolivia in PAN International's community monitoring, published in the 2010 global report Communities in Peril. This can be accessed at <http://www.panap.net/en/p/post/pesticides-cpam/78>.
3. Carbaryl was reported in the same report to be used in Bolivia. The Asian regional report (<http://www.panap.net/en/p/post/pesticides-cpam/80>) shows carbaryl being used in Vietnam India and Philippines.
4. Amitraz and carbaryl are both registered for use in New Zealand (<https://eatsafe.nzfsa.govt.nz/web/public/acvm-register>).

Please let me know if you require any further information.

best regards,

Meriel

Dr Meriel Watts
Senior Science Advisor
Pesticide Action Network (PAN) Asia and the Pacific
merielwatts@xtra.co.nz

PAN Asia and the Pacific
P.O. Box 1170, Penang
10850 Malaysia
Tel: 604-657 0271 or 604-656 0381
Fax: 604-6583960
E-mail: panap@panap.net
Web: www.panap.net