



**Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations**



ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

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

PIC CIRCULAR XLI June 2015



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

PIC CIRCULAR XLI - June 2015

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INTRODUCTION

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 purpose of the PIC Circular is to provide all Parties, 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, 13 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, respectively. The present Circular contains information related to and received in the period from 1 November 2014 to 30 April 2015. In order to allow time for processing the information received in preparation of the PIC Circular, information received after 30 April 2015 has generally not been included, and will be included in the next PIC Circular.

Considerable efforts have been made by the Secretariat to ensure that the information included in the PIC Circular is both complete and accurate. DNAs are requested to review the information relating to their countries and communicate any inconsistencies, errors or omissions to the Secretariat.

2. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

2.1 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). A complete Register of DNAs containing all contact details is distributed together with the present PIC Circular. DNAs can also access this information on the Rotterdam Convention website (www.pic.int).

2.2 Notifications 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 circulates summaries of notifications of final regulatory action that have been verified to contain the information required by Annex I of the Convention. In addition, the Secretariat circulates 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 all notifications of final regulatory action to ban or severely restrict chemicals received from Parties since the last PIC Circular has been prepared. Part A of **Appendix I** of the PIC Circular contains a summary of the individual notifications verified to meet the information requirements of Annex I of the Convention. Part B contains a list of 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 lists notifications received which are still under verification by the Secretariat.

Part A of **Appendix V** contains a tabular summary of all the notifications of final regulatory action for banned or severely restricted chemicals that are not listed in Annex III that were received from Parties from September 1998 to the present, and verified as meeting the information requirements of Annex I of the Convention. Once an additional notification

verified as meeting the information requirements of Annex I has been submitted from a second PIC region for one of these chemicals, it will then be forwarded to the Chemical Review Committee for consideration as a candidate chemical for inclusion in Annex III of the Convention.

Parties that have adopted final regulatory actions are to notify the Secretariat within the timeframes established in Article 5, paragraphs 1 and 2. The Secretariat would like to draw the attention of Parties to the chemicals for which at least one complete notification already exists and encourage Parties to accord priority to those chemicals in preparing notifications of final regulatory action.

Part B of **Appendix V** contains a list of all notifications received, over the same period, that have been verified as not meeting the information requirements of Annex I of the Convention.

Information on notifications submitted by Parties for the chemicals listed in Annex III of the Convention verified as meeting the information requirements of Annex I of the Convention have been included on the Convention website (www.pic.int) in the section titled "Database of notifications."

Finally, 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 from the Rotterdam Convention website (www.pic.int). The notifications submitted before the adoption of the Convention do not meet the requirements of Annex I because the information requirements for notification under the original PIC procedure were different than those of the Convention. It is to be noted that although Parties are not obliged to resubmit notifications submitted under the original PIC procedure (paragraph 2 of Article 5 of the Convention), they may wish to consider doing so for those chemicals not presently listed in Annex III, in the event that sufficient supporting information is available.

In order to facilitate the submission of notifications, a *Form for notification of final regulatory action to ban or severely restrict a chemical* and guidance on how to complete it have been developed. Copies of the form and the instructions can be obtained from the Rotterdam Convention website (www.pic.int) or the Secretariat (pic@fao.org or pic@pic.int and pic@brsmeas.org) upon request. Notifications of final regulatory action must be submitted through the official channel of communication for the Party e.g. DNA.

2.3 Proposals for inclusion of severely hazardous pesticide formulations (Article 6 of the Convention)

In line with Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Secretariat circulates summaries of those proposals for inclusion of severely hazardous pesticide formulations in the PIC procedure, which the Secretariat has verified to contain the information required by Part 1 of Annex IV of the Convention.

Summaries of proposals received from Parties are provided in Part A of **Appendix II** of the PIC Circular. Parties that have submitted proposals which are still under verification by the Secretariat are listed in Part B of this Appendix.

A proposal for the inclusion of Dimethoate (Emulsifiable concentrate of 400 g/l active ingredient) as severely hazardous pesticide formulation, received from Georgia, is presented in **Appendix II, Part A**.

In order to facilitate the submission of proposals, an *Incident report form for human health incidents involving Severely Hazardous Pesticide Formulations* and an *Incident report form for environmental incidents involving Severely Hazardous Pesticide Formulations* have been developed. Copies of these forms and instructions may be obtained from the Rotterdam

Convention website (www.pic.int) or the Secretariat (pic@fao.org or pic@pic.int and pic@brsmeas.org) upon request.

Proposal must be submitted through the official channel of communication for the Party e.g. DNA.

2.4 Chemicals subject to the PIC procedure and distribution of Decision Guidance Documents (Article 7 of the Convention)

Appendix III of the PIC Circular lists all chemicals that are currently listed 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 to DNAs.

The Seventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the Rotterdam Convention (4 - 15 May 2015, Geneva), in decision RC-7/4, decided to list the following pesticide in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention making it subject to the Prior Informed Consent Procedure and to approve the Decision Guidance Document:

Chemical	Relevant CAS number(s)	Category
Methamidophos	10265-92-6	Pesticide

The same decision also decided to delete the existing entry in Annex III for “methamidophos (soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 600 g active ingredient/l)”; Further it was decided that this amendment shall enter into force for all parties on 15 September 2015.

The Decision Guidance Documents for this pesticide will be circulated on 15 September 2015, along with a request that DNAs provide an import response within nine months of dispatch of these documents, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 10 of the Convention.

Further, the Conference of the Parties, in its decision RC.7/5, decided to establish an inter-sessional working group to review the cases in which the Conference of the Parties was unable to reach consensus on the listing of a chemical to develop options for improving the effectiveness of the process and to develop proposals for enabling improved information flows that support the prior informed consent procedure for those chemicals.

2.5 Export Notifications (Article 12 of the Convention)

Article 12 and Annex V of the Convention set out the provisions and information requirements related to export notifications. Where a chemical that is banned or severely restricted by a Party is exported from its territory, that Party shall provide an export notification to the importing Party. The importing Party has the obligation to acknowledge receipt of the export notification within 30 days.

The Conference of the Parties at its third meeting requested the Secretariat to develop a standard form for export notification in order to assist Parties in meeting their obligations under the Convention. Copies of the form may be obtained from the Rotterdam Convention website (www.pic.int) or the Secretariat upon request (pic@fao.org or pic@pic.int and pic@brsmeas.org).

Parties are encouraged to use this form when making or acknowledging receipt of export notifications. Where there are forms that have been developed at the national level that meet the information requirements of Annex V of the Convention they may continue to be used.

The Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting in decision RC-7/2 urged parties to ensure the effective implementation of the Convention, including the obligations under paragraph 2 (c) of Article 11 and under Article 12 of the Convention.

2.6 Information to accompany exported chemicals (Article 13, paragraph 1, of the Convention)

In accordance with **Article 13, paragraph 1**, of the Convention, the World Customs Organization (WCO) has assigned specific Harmonized System (HS) customs codes to the individual chemicals or groups of chemicals listed in Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention. These codes entered into force on 1 January 2007. For the chemicals listed in Annex III after 2011, HS codes are expected to be assigned by the WCO in 2017.

Each Party shall require that whenever a HS customs code has been assigned to a chemical listed in Annex III, the shipping document carries this assigned code when the chemical is exported.

A table containing this information is also available on the Rotterdam Convention website (www.pic.int).

2.7 Transmittal of a response concerning future import of a chemical(Article 10, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the Convention)

In accordance with **Article 10, paragraph 2** of the Convention, each Party shall transmit to the Secretariat, as soon as possible, and in any event not later than nine months after the date of dispatch of the Decision Guidance Document, a response concerning the future import of the chemical concerned. If a Party modifies this response, the Party shall forthwith submit the revised response to the Secretariat.

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 to the Secretariat import responses for each of the chemicals listed in Annex III to 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 Annex III of the Convention.

As of 30 April 2015, the following Parties have submitted import responses for all 47 chemicals listed in Annex III of the Convention: Albania, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Cabo Verde, Chad, Cook Islands, Dominican Republic, European Union as a PIC region and EU member countries, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Japan, Macedonia (the Former Yugoslav Republic of), Malaysia, Niger, Senegal, Serbia and Switzerland. 95 Parties have not yet provided import responses for one or more of the chemicals listed in Annex III to the Convention. The following 14 Parties have failed to provide any import responses: Afghanistan, Botswana, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Lesotho, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Montenegro, Namibia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, Swaziland and Ukraine.

When the Convention enters into force for new Parties, the Secretariat sends a welcome package. The package contains all information relevant to the implementation of the Convention together with the request for the submission of the outstanding import responses.

The list of "Cases of failure to transmit a response" in Appendix IV of the PIC Circular serves as a further reminder of the need to submit import responses for all chemicals in Annex III.

In order to facilitate the submission of responses regarding import, a *Form for import response* and guidance on how to complete it have been developed. Copies of the form and the instructions can be obtained from the Rotterdam Convention website (www.pic.int) or the Secretariat (pic@fao.org or pic@pic.int and pic@brsmeas.org) upon request.

Import responses must be submitted through the official channel of communication for the Party.

2.8 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 it has received, including a description of the legislative or administrative measures on which the decisions have been based, where available. The Secretariat shall, in addition, inform the Parties of any cases of failure to transmit a response.

Appendix IV of the PIC Circular contains information on the import responses submitted by Parties for chemicals in Annex III of the Convention. Part 1 includes those import responses received in the period between 1 November 2014 and 30 April 2015. Part 2 includes a full listing of all of the import responses received from all Parties up to 30 April 2015 and Part 3 lists the cases of failure to transmit a response for each chemical and the date on which the Secretariat first informed all Parties, through publication of the PIC Circular, of the failure of a Party to transmit an import response.

The information in this appendix has been arranged according to the sequence of the individual chemicals as they are listed in Annex III of the Convention (and reproduced as Appendix III of the PIC Circular). The import responses relate to the category or categories specified for each chemical in Appendix III of the PIC Circular. Please note that any response not addressing importation is considered as an interim response that does not contain an interim decision.

The Secretariat encourages Parties to submit the outstanding import responses for each of the 47 chemicals listed in Annex III to the Convention and 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 the transmission of an interim response that does not contain an interim decision.

2.9 Information exchange on chemicals recommended by the Chemical Review Committee for listing in Annex III but for which the Conference of the Parties has yet to take a final decision (COP decisions RC.3/3, RC.4/4 and RC.6/8)

Article 14, paragraph 1, states that each Party shall, as appropriate and in accordance with the objective of this Convention, facilitate: a) the exchange of scientific, technical, economic and legal information concerning the chemicals within the scope of this Convention, including toxicological, eco-toxicological and safety information; b) the provision of publicly available information on domestic regulatory actions relevant to the objectives of this Convention; and c) 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 Conference of the Parties (COP), in decisions RC.3/3 and RC.4/4 on chrysotile asbestos, and decision RC.6/8 on liquid formulations (emulsifiable concentrate and soluble concentrate) containing paraquat dichloride at or above 276 g/L, corresponding to paraquat ion at or above 200 g/L for listing in Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention, encouraged Parties to make use of all information available on these chemicals, to assist others, in particular developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to make informed decisions regarding their import and management and to inform other Parties of those

decisions using the information exchange provisions in Article 14 of the Convention. The full text of these decisions may be found in Annex I of the reports of the respective COP meetings (UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.3/26, UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.4/24, and UNEP/FAO/RC/COP.6/20).

In line with these decisions and in the interest of promoting information exchange on these chemicals, **Appendix VI** of the PIC Circular has been added to the Circular and divided into two parts:

Part 1 provides a reference to the information that has been provided by Parties on national decisions concerning the management of chrysotile asbestos and liquid formulations (emulsifiable concentrate and soluble concentrate) containing paraquat dichloride at or above 276 g/L, corresponding to paraquat ion at or above 200 g/L. It is a tabular summary which provides details on the Party that submitted the information; the PIC Circular in which the information was circulated; and the web link to the relevant page of Rotterdam Convention website where the information may be found. In the section “Chemicals recommended for listing” on the Rotterdam Convention website, there is further information on these chemicals including the notifications of final regulatory action and supporting documentation that was made available to the Chemical Review Committee and the draft Decision Guidance Documents.

Part 2 is a list of decisions on the future import of chrysotile asbestos and liquid formulations (emulsifiable concentrate and soluble concentrate) containing paraquat dichloride at or above 276 g/L, corresponding to paraquat ion at or above 200 g/L that have been submitted by Parties under Article 14. These import decisions are circulated for information only and do not constitute part of the legally binding PIC procedure.

This information, as well as further information relevant to the work of the Chemical Review Committee on this chemical, may be accessed directly on the Rotterdam Convention website (www.pic.int).

2.10 Information on transit movements (Article 14, paragraph 5, of the Convention)

As outlined in Article 14, paragraph 5, of the Convention, any Party requiring information on transit movements through its territory of chemicals listed in Annex III may report its need to the Secretariat, which shall inform all Parties accordingly.

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

3. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR DNAs

3.1 Information on the 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 fiftieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. For each State or regional economic integration organization that ratifies, accepts or approves this Convention or accedes thereto after the deposit of the fiftieth such instrument, 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.

As of 30 April 2015 there were 154 Parties to the Rotterdam Convention. The Parties are:

Afghanistan, Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad,

Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Congo (Republic of), Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, European Union, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia (the Former Yugoslav Republic of), Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tanzania (United Republic of), Thailand, , Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

For those Parties for whom the Convention entered into force after 30 April 2015, all information will be reported in the next [PIC Circular](#).

The Convention website (www.pic.int) gives a complete and up to date list of the States and regional economic integration organizations that have consented to be bound by the Rotterdam Convention.

3.2 List of documents in support of the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention

The following are documents relevant to the implementation of Rotterdam Convention. They can be obtained from the Rotterdam Convention website (www.pic.int) or the Secretariat (pic@fao.org or pic@pic.int and pic@brsmeas.org) upon request.

- 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*);
- 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*);
- Form and instructions for reporting human health incidents and environmental incidents relating to Severely Hazardous Pesticide Formulations (SHPF) (*available in English, French and Spanish*);
- Export notification form and instructions (*available in English, French and Spanish*);
- Form for nomination of a Designated National Authority (*available in English, French and Spanish*);
- All past PIC Circulars (*available in English, French and Spanish*);
- Register of Designated National Authorities for the Rotterdam Convention (*available in English*).

3.3 Resource Kit of information on the Rotterdam Convention

The Resource Kit is a collection of publications containing information on the Rotterdam Convention. It has been developed with a range of end-users in mind, including the general

public, DNAs and stakeholders involved in the implementation of the Convention. It includes elements to assist in awareness-raising activities and detailed technical information and training materials aimed at facilitating implementation of the Convention. All documents contained in the Resource Kit can be obtained from the Rotterdam Convention website (www.pic.int) or the Secretariat upon request (pic@fao.org or pic@pic.int and pic@brsmeas.org).

The Stepwise Guide is a document developed as an introduction to the Resource Kit and the publications it includes. It provides a brief outline of the content of each publication, indicates the target audience and lists the languages in which they are available (most publications are available in six languages).

Guidance to complete the form for notification of final regulatory action

A publication containing guidance is available to assist Designated National Authorities (DNAs) in completing the Form for Notification of Final Regulatory Action, with the objective of improving understanding of the information requested and facilitating the preparation and submission of notifications that are complete against the information requirements of Annex I of the Convention. The guidance is available on the Convention website at:

<http://www.pic.int/Implementation/ResourceKit/tabid/1064/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

Under Article 5 of the Rotterdam Convention, Parties have an obligation to notify the Secretariat when they adopt a final regulatory action to ban or severely restrict a chemical. These notifications play an important role in the exchange of information on hazardous chemicals and identification of candidate chemicals for the PIC procedure.

The guidance to assist in completing the Form for Notification of Final Regulatory Action has been developed based on the experience of the Secretariat as well as the lessons learned by members of the Chemical Review Committee. This guidance is considered a work-in-progress that will continue to evolve and be updated as experience is gained and more feedback from Parties is received. Parties are encouraged to send comments on the guidance to the Secretariat at pic@fao.org or pic@pic.int and pic@brsmeas.org.

The Secretariat can be contacted at the following addresses if there are any queries regarding aspects of the development and operation of the Rotterdam Convention:

Secretariat for the Rotterdam Convention (FAO)

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00153 Rome, Italy
Fax: (+39 06) 5705 3224

E-mail: pic@fao.org

Secretariat for the Rotterdam Convention (UNEP)

11-13, Chemin des Anémones
CH – 1219 Châtelaine, Geneva, Switzerland
Fax: (+41 22) 917 8082

E-mail: pic@pic.int
pic@brsmeas.org

APPENDIX I

SYNOPSIS OF NOTIFICATIONS OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTION RECEIVED SINCE THE LAST PIC CIRCULAR

This appendix consists of three parts:

Part A: Summary of each Notification of Final Regulatory Action that has been verified to contain all the information requirements of Annex I of the Convention

Notifications of final regulatory action that have been verified to contain all the information requirements of Annex I of the Convention, received between 01 November 2014 and 30 April 2015.

Part B: Information on Notifications of Final Regulatory Action that have been verified to not contain all the information requirements of Annex I of the Convention

Notifications of final regulatory action that have been verified to not contain all the information requirements of Annex I of the Convention, received between 01 November 2014 and 30 April 2015.

Part C: Notifications of Final Regulatory Action still under verification

Notifications of final regulatory action that have been received by the Secretariat but for which the verification process has not yet been completed.

Synopsis of Notifications of Final Regulatory Action Received Since the Last PIC Circular

PART A

SUMMARY OF EACH NOTIFICATION OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTION THAT HAS BEEN VERIFIED TO CONTAIN ALL THE INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS OF ANNEX I OF THE CONVENTION

Notifications of final regulatory action that have been verified to contain all the information requirements of by Annex I of the Convention, received between 01 November2014 and30April2015.

BURKINA FASO

Common Name(s): Carbosulfan **CAS number(s):** 55285-14-8

Chemical Name: 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethylbenzofuran-7-yl (dibutylaminothio)methylcarbamate

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 of Carbosulfan are severely restricted

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: All products containing Carbosulfan are restricted because of their extremely high potential of toxicity to human beings and especially to the environment.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: During a pilot study carried out in Burkina Faso in June 2010 by a retrospective and prospective survey, 296 cases of poisoning which occurred during the application of pesticides have been recorded. Only one carbosulfan based formulation was involved in a poisoning case. It is PROCOT 40 WS, a ternary formulation containing carbosulfan (250 g/kg), carbendazim (100 g/kg) and metalaxyl-M (50 g/kg).

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The protection of human health, above all.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Carbosulfan is highly toxic to birds (LD50 *Anas platyrhynchos* = 10 mg/kg), fish (CL50 96h *Lepomis macrochirus* = 0,015 mg/L), aquatic invertebrates (EC50 48h *Daphnia magna* = 0,0032 mg/L) and bees (DL50 48h = 0,18 mg/bee) (Footprint PPDB, 2014)(see Annex)

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The reduction of risks deriving from the use of carbosulfan

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 08/04/2015

CABO VERDE

Common Name(s): Atrazine **CAS number(s):** 1912-24-9

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 Banned

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses and formulations of Atrazine are severely restricted

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: All products containing Atrazine are restricted because of their extremely high potential of toxicity to human beings and especially to the environment.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Atrazine belongs to class II of WHO (posing little risks) (Footprint PPDB, 2014). However, it is suspected to pose risks to human health.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The preservation of human health and the environment, above all.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Atrazine poses risks to human health because of real risks of contamination of water resources. The high risk of contamination of water resources justified its ban in many countries in the world and in all the countries of the European Union.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The preservation of the environment, above all.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 08/04/2015

CABO VERDE

Common Name(s): Carbofuran **CAS number(s):** 1563-66-2

Chemical Name: 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethylbenzofuran-7-yl methylcarbamate

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 formulation containing carbofuran is banned

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Carbofuran is banned in all CILSS countries for the reasons mentioned in the document in the Annex

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: In CILSS countries, the Sahelien Pesticide Committee has stopped the registration of carbofuran based products since 2006 for the following reasons:

- The fragile ecology of CILSS countries which is already characterized by ecosystem imbalance and by the disappearance of organisms useful to the environment.
- Non compliance with recommended measures for a safe use of carbofuran by users in the context of CILSS countries;

The presence of pesticide residues in harvested crops and the behaviour of local people make the risk unacceptable;

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction of risks from the use of carbofuran

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: In CILSS countries, the Sahelien Pesticide Committee has stopped the registration of carbofuran based products since 2006 for the following reasons:

The fragile ecology of CILSS countries which is already characterized by ecosystem imbalance and the disappearance of organisms useful to the environment;
Apart from the contamination of sahelien ground water which constitutes the main source of drinking water through open wells, many agree on the high toxicity of carbofuran to birds. One single grain can kill a bird (oral LD50 0,4 mg/kg body weight)
Carbofuran is highly toxic to fresh water invertebrates and extremely toxic to birds.
Carbofuran is moderately to highly toxic to freshwater fish.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The reduction of risks from the use of carbofuran

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 08/04/2015

CABO VERDE

Common Name(s): Carbosulfan **CAS number(s):** 55285-14-8

Chemical Name: 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethylbenzofuran-7-yl (dibutylaminothio)methylcarbamate

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 of Carbosulfan are severely restricted

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: All products containing Carbosulfan are restricted because of their extremely high potential of toxicity to human beings and especially to the environment.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: During a pilot study carried out in Burkina Faso in June 2010 by a retrospective and prospective survey, 296 cases of poisoning which occurred during the application of pesticides have been recorded. Only one carbosulfan based formulation was involved in a poisoning case. It is PROCOT 40 WS, a ternary formulation containing carbosulfan (250 g/kg), carbendazim (100 g/kg) and metalaxyl-M (50 g/kg).

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The protection of human health, above all.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Carbosulfan is highly toxic to birds (LD50 *Anas platyrhynchos* = 10 mg/kg), fish (CL50 96h *Lepomis macrochirus* = 0,015 mg/L), aquatic invertebrates (EC50 48h *Daphnia magna* = 0,0032 mg/L) and bees (DL50 48h = 0,18 mg/bee) (Footprint PPDB, 2014)(see Annex)

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The reduction of risks deriving from the use of carbosulfan

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 08/04/2015

CABO VERDE

Common Name(s): Fipronil **CAS number(s):** 120068-37-3

Chemical Name: 5-amino-1-[2,6-dichloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-4-(trifluoromethylsulfinyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carbonitrile

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 of Fipronil are severely restricted

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: All products containing Fipronil are restricted because of their high potential of toxicity to human beings and to the environment.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Fipronil belongs to class II of WHO (moderately dangerous) (US-EPA, 1998; PAN, 2014). Toxicological studies provide data showing clear risks of toxicity to human health.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction of risks from the use of fipronil.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Birds: Fipronil is highly toxic to northern bobwhites and pheasants with an acute oral LD50 of 11,3 mg/kg and 31,0 mg/kg, respectively (Footprint PPDB, 2014). Fipronil has also a high sub-acute toxicity with a 5 day dietary LC50 of 49 mg/kg in Virginie quail. It is practically non toxic for mallard ducks without documented acute, sub acute or chronic effects.

Fish: Fipronil is highly toxic to sea and freshwater fish. 96 hour LC50 is 0,246 mg/L for rainbow trout (Footprint PPDB, 2014). According to GHS classification, fipronil is extremely dangerous to this species of fish (LC50 < 0,1mg/L). It accumulates in fish with a bio concentration factor of 321 for the

whole fish (Footprint PPDB, 2014), 164 for edible tissues and 575 for non edible tissues. (see Annex)

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The preservation of the environment, above all.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 08/04/2015

CABO VERDE

Common Name(s): Triazophos **CAS number(s):** 24017-47-8

Chemical Name: O,O-diethyl O-1-phenyl-1H-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl 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 uses and formulations of Triazophos are severely restricted

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: All products containing Triazophos are restricted because of their high potential of toxicity to human beings and to the environment.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Triazophos is highly acutely toxic to human beings and mammals. Oral LD50 is 66 mg/kg in rats (Footprint PPDB, 2014). It is mildly to moderately toxic if absorbed through the skin. The dermal LD50 in rabbits is higher than 2000 mg/kg body weight.

Clinical signs and symptoms recorded after human ingestion of triazophos include runny nose, watery eyes, transpiration, increased salivation, weakness, agitation, sneezing, slime, respiratory problems, dizziness, headaches, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal cramps, pneumonia, productive cough, blurred vision, incontinence, abnormal heart rhythm, convulsions (see annex).

The pilot study on poisoning deriving from agricultural pesticides in Burkina Faso showed that the active matter triazophos is used by producers even though it is no longer registered by the CSP. It was found in the following formulations: CYPERPHOS 186 EC (Cypermethrine+ triazophos) and DELTAPHOS 210 EC (deltamethrine + triazophos). The following table shows the poisoning incidents related to the use of triazophos recorded by producers.

Table I - .Poisoning incidents recorded by producers related to the use of DELTAPHOS

Commercial name DELTAPHOS 210 EC (deltamethrin +triazophos)

Type of pesticide: insecticide

Classified by WHO as: Ib

Registration by CSP: No

Type of incident: skin

Number of cases: 04

Symptoms of poisoning : Itching, burning, fever, abdominal pain, scars, fainting

Inhalation

Number of cases: 08

Symptomes of poisoning: Breathing problems, headache, dizziness, abdominal pains, vomiting

Eyes

Number of cases: 01

Symptomes of poisoning: Eye burns

Ingestion

Number of cases: 01

Symptoms of poisoning: Transpiration, vomiting, diarrhoea

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction of risks from the use of triazophos

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Mammals: the oral acute toxicity is high in rats in which the measured LD50 was 66 mg/kg (Footprint PPDB, 2014).

Wild bird : the oral acute toxicity is high in *Colinus virginianus* in which LD50 is 8,3 mg/kg) (Footprint PPDB, 2014). 5

Fish: the oral acute toxicity 96 h is high in *Oncorhynchus mykiss* in which LC50 is 0,038 mg/l (Footprint PPDB, 2014).

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The reduction of risks from the use of Triazophos

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 08/04/2015

CANADA

Common Name(s): Hexane, 1,6-diisocyanato-, homopolymer, reaction products with alpha-fluoro-omega-2-hydroxyethyl-poly(difluoromethylene), C16-20-branched alcohols and 1-octadecanol
CAS number(s): N/A

Chemical Name: Hexane, 1,6-diisocyanato-, homopolymer, reaction products with alpha-fluoro-omega-2-hydroxyethyl-poly(difluoromethylene), C16-20-branched alcohols and 1-octadecanol

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 prevents industry from importing, manufacturing, using, selling and offering for sale these substances, unless they are present in manufactured items.

Use or uses that remain allowed: Not applicable.

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, 2012* prohibit the manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale and import of toxic substances listed in Schedules 1 and 2. This substance is found in Part 2 of Schedule 1, which lists prohibited toxic substances subject to total prohibition, unless present in manufactured items.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Based on the available information on the physical and chemical properties of the fluorotelomer-based polymers, direct and indirect exposure of the general population to the fluorotelomer-based polymers and their hazardous degradation products is expected to be low at the intended annual import quantities.

Based on available data, as well as surrogate data, the fluorotelomer-based polymers are expected to show low acute oral toxicity and low skin and eye irritation potential, and low reproductive and developmental toxicity; however they are likely to display moderate subchronic oral toxicity, with possible effects on the thyroid, liver, and kidney.

The toxicological profile of the anticipated ultimate degradation products of the fluorotelomer-based polymers (i.e. perfluorocarboxylic acids (PFCAs)) is not expected to differ significantly from that of PFOA and its salts. Based on available data, perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and its salts are not genotoxic but are tumourigenic and immunotoxic in rodents, and display moderate reproductive and developmental toxicity in rodents and moderate to high subchronic oral toxicity in rodents and monkeys. As a result, there is reason to suspect that the degradation products of the fluorotelomer-based polymers, and in particular the PFCAs, may have the potential to cause adverse health effects in humans.

Direct Exposure to Humans:

Surface protection of consumer products

Dermal contact with the fluorotelomer-based polymers is likely as the substances are intended to be applied to carpeting and fabrics. Long-term dermal exposures are possible since leaching from and rub-off of the fluorotelomer-based polymer from various substrates will occur during the lifetime of garments and carpeting. However, dermal uptake of the fluorotelomer-based polymers is unlikely due to the expected low proportion of components smaller than 1000 daltons.

Spray-on applications

Moderate to high direct exposure of the general population may occur during spray-on application of fabric protection products available to the consumer. The substances could be formulated for aerosol use, thereby facilitating spray application of the product to leather garments or upholstery. Although the volatility of the fluorotelomer-based polymers themselves is expected to be negligible due to the low proportion of molecular weight species smaller than 1000 daltons, there is the potential for inhalation and dermal exposure during the consumer application of an aerosol formulation.

The overall inhalation exposure to the fluorotelomer-based polymers will depend on the frequency of use of these products. Thus, the potential for direct exposure of the general population to the substances is expected to be moderate to high through inhalation. Uptake of the fluorotelomer-based polymers following inhalation exposure is not expected due to the negligible proportion of low molecular weight components; however, deposition of the fluorotelomer-based polymers in the lungs is possible and would depend on the particle size distribution of the aerosol, which is unknown for the formulations.

Commercial coatings and inks

Once the paints, coatings or inks have dried, the substance will be incorporated into a solid matrix from which it is unlikely to be readily released. Therefore, the potential for direct exposure to the fluorotelomer-based polymers in these commercial uses is expected to be negligible.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The Regulations prevent the introduction of new sources of PFCAs into Canada, thereby protecting the environment and human health. The prohibition prevents industry from importing, manufacturing, using, selling and offering for sale these substances, unless they are present in manufactured items.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: The assessment has concluded that fluorotelomer alcohols (FTOHs) are released from the fluorotelomer-based polymer as unreacted residuals or as degradation products, and ultimately degrade to the highly persistent perfluorinated carboxylic acids (PFCAs). All of the PFCAs formed are expected to remain in the environment as there are no known environmental degradation mechanisms.

Although the experimental evidence is not available demonstrating the occurrence, mechanism or rate of degradation from the fluorotelomer-based polymer, the release of the FTOH can be expected to occur based on the chemistry of the substance and substantial empirical evidence demonstrating susceptibility of this chemistry to hydrolysis. The rate of release may be faster or slower than rates observed in surrogate chemicals due to such factors as steric hindrance, however the rate is not considered of significant environmental importance given the exceptional stability of the ultimate degradation product, PFCAs.

Atmospheric long range transport of FTOH can be used to explain the presence of the longer chain PFCAs in biota in remote regions of Canada. It is noted that atmospheric monitoring is limited to shorter chains of fluorotelomer alcohol rather than the longer chain lengths and therefore the measured levels of FTOH may not adequately explain the presence of the long chain PFCAs found in remote regions. Nonetheless, the evidence to support this transport mechanism is provided through experimental evidence demonstrating the volatile nature of FTOH, measurements of related FTOH in the atmosphere, and atmospheric chamber reaction studies demonstrating possible mechanisms. The measurements of longer chain PFCAs in remote regions of Canada give support to this transport mechanism and provide a scientifically defensible explanation of their presence. It is important to emphasize that the presence of PFCAs in remote regions should not be attributed to a single fluorinated substance, single source or single mechanism of transport and local sources of contaminants and emissions from other jurisdictions may also contribute.

Although acute toxicity to aquatic organisms following exposure to the degradation products appears to be low, evidence for chronic effects remains unknown. Toxicity studies to laboratory mammals indicate the potential to cause adverse health effects in wildlife.

In summary, the fluorotelomer-based polymer is expected to degrade, release FTOH, undergo long range atmospheric transport and/or degrade further to PFCAs. Available evidence indicates that the longer chain PFCAs ($\geq C9$) are susceptible to bioaccumulation and biomagnification, have been found in remote regions, and notably exhibit characteristics of persistent organic pollutants (POPs). These unique characteristics combined with the potential for long term adverse effects, warrant concern for the environment.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The Regulations prevent the introduction of new sources of PFCAs into Canada, thereby protecting the environment and human health. The prohibition prevents industry from importing, manufacturing, using, selling and offering for sale these substances, unless they are present in manufactured items.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 13/10/2010

CANADA

Common Name(s): 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, hexadecyl ester, polymers with 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, gamma-omega-perfluoro-C10-16-alkyl acrylate and stearyl methacrylate
CAS number(s): 203743-03-7

Chemical Name: 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, hexadecyl ester, polymers with 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, gamma-omega-perfluoro-C10-16-alkyl acrylate and stearyl methacrylate

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 prevents industry from

importing, manufacturing, using, selling and offering for sale these substances, unless they are present in manufactured items.

Use or uses that remain allowed: Not applicable.

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, 2012* prohibit the manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale and import of toxic substances listed in Schedules 1 and 2. This substance is found in Part 2 of Schedule 1, which lists prohibited toxic substances subject to total prohibition, unless present in manufactured items.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Based on the available information on the physical and chemical properties of the fluorotelomer-based polymers, direct and indirect exposure of the general population to the fluorotelomer-based polymers and their hazardous degradation products is expected to be low at the intended annual import quantities.

Based on available data, as well as surrogate data, the fluorotelomer-based polymers are expected to show low acute oral toxicity, low skin and eye irritation potential, and low reproductive and developmental toxicity; however they are likely to display moderate subchronic oral toxicity, with possible effects on the thyroid, liver, and kidney.

The toxicological profile of the anticipated ultimate degradation products of the fluorotelomer-based polymers (i.e. PFCAs) is not expected to differ significantly from that of PFOA and its salts. Based on available data, perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and its salts are not genotoxic but are tumourigenic and immunotoxic in rodents, and display moderate reproductive and developmental toxicity in rodents and moderate to high subchronic oral toxicity in rodents and monkeys. As a result, there is reason to suspect that the degradation products of the fluorotelomer-based polymers, and in particular the PFCAs, may have the potential to cause adverse health effects in humans.

Direct Exposure to Humans:

Surface protection of consumer products

Dermal contact with the fluorotelomer-based polymers is likely as the substances are intended to be applied to carpeting and fabrics. Long-term dermal exposures are possible since leaching from and rub-off of the fluorotelomer-based polymer from various substrates will occur during the lifetime of garments and carpeting. However, dermal uptake of the fluorotelomer-based polymers is unlikely due to the expected low proportion of components smaller than 1000 daltons.

Spray-on applications

Moderate to high direct exposure of the general population may occur during spray-on application of fabric protection products available to the consumer. The substances could be formulated for aerosol use, thereby facilitating spray application of the product to leather garments or upholstery. Although the volatility of the fluorotelomer-based polymers themselves is expected to be negligible due to the low proportion of molecular weight species smaller than 1000 daltons, there is the potential for inhalation and dermal exposure during the consumer application of an aerosol formulation.

The overall inhalation exposure to the fluorotelomer-based polymers will depend on the frequency of use of these products. Thus, the potential for direct exposure of the general population to the substances is expected to be moderate to high through inhalation. Uptake of the fluorotelomer-based polymers following inhalation exposure is not expected due to the negligible proportion of low molecular weight components; however, deposition of the fluorotelomer-based polymers in the lungs is possible and would depend on the particle size distribution of the aerosol, which is unknown for the formulations.

Commercial coatings and inks

Once the paints, coatings or inks have dried, the substance will be incorporated into a solid matrix from which it is unlikely to be readily released. Therefore, the potential for direct exposure to the fluorotelomer-based polymers in these commercial uses is expected to be negligible.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The Regulations prevent the introduction of new sources of PFCAs into Canada, thereby protecting the environment and human health. The prohibition prevents industry from importing, manufacturing, using, selling and offering for sale these substances, unless they are present in manufactured items.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: The assessment has concluded that fluorotelomer alcohols (FTOHs) are released from the fluorotelomer-based polymer as unreacted residuals or as degradation products, and ultimately degrade to the highly persistent perfluorinated carboxylic acids (PFCAs). All of the PFCAs formed are expected to remain in the environment as there are no known environmental degradation mechanisms.

Although the experimental evidence is not available demonstrating the occurrence, mechanism or rate of degradation from the fluorotelomer-based polymer, the release of the FTOH can be expected to occur based on the chemistry of the substance and substantial empirical evidence demonstrating susceptibility of this chemistry to hydrolysis. The rate of release may be faster or slower than rates observed in surrogate chemicals due to such factors as steric hindrance, however the rate is not considered of significant environmental importance given the exceptional stability of the ultimate degradation product, PFCAs.

Atmospheric long range transport of FTOH can be used to explain the presence of the longer chain PFCAs in biota in remote regions of Canada. It is noted that atmospheric monitoring is limited to shorter chains of fluorotelomer alcohol rather than the longer chain lengths and therefore the measured levels of FTOH may not adequately explain the presence of the long chain PFCAs found in remote regions. Nonetheless, the evidence to support this transport mechanism is provided through experimental evidence demonstrating the volatile nature of FTOH, measurements of related FTOH in the atmosphere, and atmospheric chamber reaction studies demonstrating possible mechanisms. The measurements of longer chain PFCAs in remote regions of Canada give support to this transport mechanism and provide a scientifically defensible explanation of their presence. It is important to emphasize that the presence of PFCAs in remote regions should not be attributed to a single fluorinated substance, single source or single mechanism of transport and local sources of contaminants and emissions from other jurisdictions may also contribute.

Although acute toxicity to aquatic organisms following exposure to the degradation products appears to be low, evidence for chronic effects remains unknown. Toxicity studies to laboratory mammals indicate the potential to cause adverse health effects in wildlife.

In summary, the fluorotelomer-based polymer is expected to degrade, release FTOH, undergo long range atmospheric transport and/or degrade further to PFCAs. Available evidence indicates that the longer chain PFCAs ($\geq C9$) are susceptible to bioaccumulation and biomagnification, have been found in remote regions, and notably exhibit characteristics of persistent organic pollutants (POPs). These unique characteristics combined with the potential for long term adverse effects, warrant concern for the environment.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The Regulations prevent the introduction of new sources of PFCAs into Canada, thereby protecting the environment and human health. The prohibition prevents industry from importing, manufacturing, using, selling and offering for sale these substances, unless they are present in manufactured items.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 13/10/2010

CANADA

Common Name(s): 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-methylpropyl ester, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate and 2,5 furandione, gamma-omega-perfluoro-C8-14-alkyl esters, *tert*-Bu benzenecarboperoxoate-initiated **CAS number(s):** 459415-06-6

Chemical Name: 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-methylpropyl ester, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate and 2,5 furandione, gamma-omega-perfluoro-C8-14-alkyl esters, *tert*-Bu benzenecarboperoxoate-initiated

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 prevents industry from importing, manufacturing, using, selling and offering for sale these substances, unless they are present in manufactured items.

Use or uses that remain allowed: Not applicable.

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, 2012* prohibit the manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale and import of toxic substances listed in Schedules 1 and 2. This substance is found in Part 2 of Schedule 1, which lists prohibited toxic substances subject to total prohibition, unless present in manufactured items.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Based on the available information on the physical and chemical properties of the fluorotelomer-based polymer, direct and indirect exposure of the general population to the fluorotelomer-based polymer and its hazardous degradation products is expected to be low at the currently intended annual import quantities.

Based on available data, as well as surrogate data, the fluorotelomer-based polymer is expected to show low acute oral toxicity and low skin and eye irritation potential, and low reproductive and developmental toxicity; however they are likely to display moderate subchronic oral toxicity, with possible effects on the thyroid, liver, and kidney.

The toxicological profile of the anticipated ultimate degradation products of the fluorotelomer-based polymer (i.e., perfluorocarboxylic acids (PFCAs)) is not expected to differ significantly from that of perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and its salts. Based on available data, PFOA and its salts are not genotoxic but are tumourigenic and immunotoxic in rodents, and display moderate reproductive and developmental toxicity in rodents and moderate to high subchronic oral toxicity in rodents and monkeys. As a result, there is reason to suspect that the degradation products of the fluorotelomer-based polymer, in particular the PFCAs, may have the potential to cause adverse health effects in humans.

Direct Exposure to Humans:

Once the applied coatings have dried, the substance will be incorporated into a solid matrix from which it is unlikely to be readily released. Therefore, the potential for direct exposure to the notified fluorotelomer-based polymer in these commercial uses is expected to be negligible.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The Regulations prevent the introduction of new sources of PFCAs into Canada, thereby protecting the environment

and human health. The prohibition prevents industry from importing, manufacturing, using, selling and offering for sale these substances, unless they are present in manufactured items.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: The assessment has concluded that fluorotelomer alcohols (FTOHs) are released from the fluorotelomer-based polymer as unreacted residuals or as degradation products, and ultimately degrade to the highly persistent perfluorinated carboxylic acids (PFCAs). All of the PFCAs formed are expected to remain in the environment as there are no known environmental degradation mechanisms.

Although the experimental evidence is not available demonstrating the occurrence, mechanism or rate of degradation from the fluorotelomer-based polymer, the release of the FTOH can be expected based on the chemistry of the substance and substantial empirical evidence demonstrating susceptibility of this chemistry to hydrolysis. The rate of release may be faster or slower than rates observed in surrogate chemicals due to such factors as steric hindrance, however the rate is not considered of significant environmental importance given the exceptional stability of the ultimate degradation product, PFCAs.

Atmospheric long range transport of FTOH can be used to explain the presence of the longer chain PFCAs in biota in remote regions of Canada. It is noted that atmospheric monitoring is limited to shorter chains of fluorotelomer alcohol rather than the longer chain lengths and therefore the measured levels of FTOH may not adequately explain the presence of the long chain PFCAs found in remote regions. Nonetheless, the evidence to support this transport mechanism is provided through experimental evidence demonstrating the volatile nature of FTOH, measurements of related FTOH in the atmosphere, and atmospheric chamber reaction studies demonstrating possible mechanisms. The measurements of longer chain PFCAs in remote regions of Canada give support to this transport mechanism and provides a scientifically defensible explanation of their presence. It is important to emphasize that the presence of PFCAs in remote regions should not be attributed to a single fluorinated substance, single source or single mechanism of transport and local sources of contaminants and emissions from other jurisdictions may also contribute.

Although acute toxicity to aquatic organisms following exposure to the degradation products appears to be low, evidence for chronic effects remains unknown. Toxicity studies to laboratory mammals indicate the potential to cause adverse health effects in wildlife.

In summary, the fluorotelomer-based polymer is expected to degrade, release FTOH, undergo long range atmospheric transport and/or degrade further to PFCAs. Available evidence indicates that the longer chain PFCAs ($\geq C_9$) are susceptible to bioaccumulation and biomagnification, have been found in remote regions, and notably exhibit characteristics of persistent organic pollutants (POPs). These unique characteristics combined with the potential for long term adverse effects, warrant concern for the environment.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The Regulations prevent the introduction of new sources of PFCAs into Canada, thereby protecting the environment and human health. The prohibition prevents industry from importing, manufacturing, using, selling and offering for sale these substances, unless they are present in manufactured items.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 13/10/2010

CANADA

Common Name(s): 2-Propen-1-ol, reaction products with pentafluoroiodoethane tetrafluoroethylene telomer, dehydroiodinated, reaction products with epichlorohydrin and triethylenetetramine **CAS number(s):** 464178-90-3

Chemical Name: 2-Propen-1-ol, reaction products with pentafluoroiodoethane tetrafluoroethylene telomer, dehydroiodinated, reaction products with epichlorohydrin and triethylenetetramine

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 prevents industry from importing, manufacturing, using, selling and offering for sale these substances, unless they are present in manufactured items.

Use or uses that remain allowed: Not applicable.

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, 2012* prohibit the manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale and import of toxic substances listed in Schedules 1 and 2. This notified substance is found in Part 2 of Schedule 1, which lists prohibited toxic substances subject to total prohibition, unless present in manufactured items.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Based on the available information on the physical and chemical properties of the fluorotelomer-based polymer, direct and indirect exposure of the general population to the fluorotelomer-based polymer and the hazardous degradation products is expected to be low at the currently intended annual import quantities.

Based on available data, as well as surrogate data, the fluorotelomer-based polymer is expected to show low acute oral toxicity and low skin and eye irritation potential, and low reproductive and developmental toxicity; however it is likely to display moderate subchronic oral toxicity, with possible effects on the thyroid, liver, and kidney.

The toxicological profile of the anticipated ultimate degradation products of the fluorotelomer-based polymer (i.e. perfluorocarboxylic acids (PFCAs)) is not expected to differ significantly from that of perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and its salts. Based on available data, PFOA and its salts are not genotoxic but are tumourigenic and immunotoxic in rodents, and display moderate reproductive and developmental toxicity in rodents and moderate to high subchronic oral toxicity in rodents and monkeys. As a result, there is reason to suspect that the degradation products of the fluorotelomer-based polymer, and in particular the PFCAs, may have the potential to cause adverse health effects in humans.

Direct Exposure to Humans:

The fluorotelomer-based polymer is expected to react almost completely with paper fibres during the paper sizing process and prior to the sheet forming operation in the manufacture of single-use household paper containers. Supplementary information provided in the Food Contact Notification for the United States Food and Drug Administration (US FDA) gave typical levels of residual fluorinated starting materials and intermediates present in the fluorotelomer-based polymer. Residual fluorinated starting materials and intermediates are on the order of 300 ppm (total) on a dry weight basis of

fluorotelomer-based polymer; whereas, fluorinated propenol byproducts are approximately 3000 ppm. It is predicted that these byproducts would be released to the environment during the paper product manufacturing process and they would be converted quickly in the environment to the corresponding PFCAs. At the projected import quantity of 17 000 kg/yr, the amount of fluorinated alcohol byproducts entering the environment would represent approximately 50 kg/yr.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The Regulations prevent the introduction of new sources of PFCAs into Canada, thereby protecting the environment and human health. The prohibition prevents industry from importing, manufacturing, using, selling and offering for sale these substances, unless they are present in manufactured items.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: The fluorotelomer-based polymer, in its undegraded form, is expected to have limited exposure to the aquatic environment. Based on the exposure scenarios for paper product manufacture and general blending release, an environmental risk quotient of 6.1×10^{-5} is calculated from the lowest predicted environmental concentration (PEC) (Merickville) and the predicted no effects concentration (PNEC). This risk quotient is much less than one, so there is little immediate concern from aquatic exposure of the fluorotelomer-based polymer to aquatic organisms. It is important to note, that because the substance would tend to partition to the sediment, toxicity to sediment dwelling organisms would be more appropriate; however, based on the toxicity results for aquatic organisms, the PEC/PNECs for sediment dwelling organisms would not be expected to exceed 1. Based on these results, the fluorotelomer-based polymer, in its undegraded form, is not expected to induce adverse effects to the environment and would not be considered "toxic" under the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*; however, the fluorotelomer-based polymer is expected to degrade and release substances of higher concern.

The assessment has concluded that PFCA precursors are released from the fluorotelomer-based polymer as unreacted residuals or as degradation products, and are expected to further degrade to the highly persistent PFCAs. All of the PFCAs formed are expected to remain in the environment as there are no known environmental degradation mechanisms.

Although the experimental evidence is not available demonstrating the occurrence, mechanism or rate of degradation from the fluorotelomer-based polymer, the release of PFCA precursors can be expected based on the chemistry of the notified substance and the available evidence suggesting susceptibility of this chemistry to degradation. The rate of release may be faster or slower than rates observed in surrogate chemicals due to such factors as steric hindrance, however the rate is not considered of significant environmental importance given the exceptional stability of the ultimate degradation product, PFCAs.

Atmospheric long range transport of some PFCA precursors can be used to explain the presence of the longer chain PFCAs in biota in remote regions of Canada. The measurements of longer chain PFCAs in remote regions of Canada give support to this transport mechanism and provide a scientifically defensible explanation of their presence. It is important to emphasise that the presence of PFCAs in remote regions should not be solely attributed to the notified substance or any single fluorinated substance, single source or single mechanism of transport, as local sources of contaminants and emissions from other jurisdictions may also contribute.

Although acute toxicity to aquatic organisms following exposure to the degradation products appears to be low, evidence for chronic effects remains unknown. Toxicity studies to laboratory mammals indicate the potential to cause adverse health effects in wildlife.

In summary, the fluorotelomer-based polymer is expected to degrade, release polyfluorinated substances, undergo long range atmospheric transport and/or degrade further to PFCAs. Available evidence indicates that the longer chain PFCAs ($\geq C9$) are susceptible to bioaccumulation and biomagnification, have been found in remote regions, and notably exhibit characteristics of persistent organic pollutants (POPs). These unique characteristics combined with the potential for long term adverse effects, warrant concern for the environment.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The Regulations prevent the introduction of new sources of PFCAs into Canada, thereby protecting the environment and human health. The prohibition prevents industry from importing, manufacturing, using, selling and offering for sale these substances, unless they are present in manufactured items.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 13/10/2010

CHAD

Common Name(s): Atrazine **CAS number(s):** 1912-24-9

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 Banned

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses and formulations of Atrazine are severely restricted

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: All products containing Atrazine are restricted because of their extremely high potential of toxicity to human beings and especially to the environment.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Atrazine belongs to class II of WHO (posing little risks) (Footprint PPDB, 2014). However, it is suspected to pose risks to human health.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The preservation of human health and the environment, above all.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Atrazine poses risks to human health because of real risks of contamination of water resources. The high risk of contamination of water resources justified its ban in many countries in the world and in all the countries of the European Union.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The preservation of the environment, above all.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 08/04/2015

CHAD

Common Name(s): Carbofuran **CAS number(s):** 1563-66-2

Chemical Name: 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethylbenzofuran-7-yl methylcarbamate

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 containing Carbofuran are

severely restricted

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Carbofuran is banned in all CILSS countries for the reasons mentioned in the document in the

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: In CILSS countries, the Sahelien Pesticide Committee has stopped the registration of carbofuran based products since 2006 for the following reasons:

- The fragile ecology of CILSS countries which is already characterized by ecosystem imbalance and by the disappearance of organisms useful to the environment.
- Non compliance with recommended measures for a safe use of carbofuran by users in the context of CILSS countries;
- The presence of pesticide residues in harvested crops and the behaviour of local people make the risk unacceptable

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction of risks from the use of carbofuran

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: In CILSS countries, the Sahelien Pesticide Committee has stopped the registration of carbofuran based products since 2006 for the following reasons:

The fragile ecology of CILSS countries which is already characterized by ecosystem imbalance and the disappearance of organisms useful to the environment;
Apart from the contamination of sahelien ground water which constitutes the main source of drinking water through open wells, many agree on the high toxicity of carbofuran to birds. One single grain can kill a bird (oral LD50 0,4 mg/kg body weight)

Carbofuran is highly toxic to fresh water invertebrates and extremely toxic to birds.

Carbofuran is moderately to highly toxic to freshwater fish.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The reduction of risks from the use of carbofuran

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 08/04/2015

CHAD

Common Name(s): Carbosulfan **CAS number(s):** 55285-14-8

Chemical Name: 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethylbenzofuran-7-yl (dibutylaminothio)methylcarbamate

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 of Carbosulfan are severely restricted

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: All products containing Carbosulfan are restricted because of their extremely high potential of toxicity to human beings and especially to the environment.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: During a pilot study carried out in Burkina Faso in June 2010 by a retrospective and prospective survey, 296 cases of poisoning which occurred during the application of pesticides have been recorded. Only one carbosulfan based formulation was involved in a poisoning case. It is PROCOT 40 WS, a ternary formulation containing carbosulfan (250 g/kg), carbendazim (100 g/kg) and metalaxyl-M (50 g/kg).

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The protection of human health, above all.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Carbosulfan is highly toxic to birds (LD50 *Anas platyrhynchos* = 10 mg/kg), fish (CL50 96h *Lepomis macrochirus* = 0,015 mg/L), aquatic invertebrates (EC50 48h *Daphnia magna* = 0,0032 mg/L) and bees (DL50 48h = 0,18 mg/bee) (Footprint PPDB, 2014)(see Annex)

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The reduction of risks deriving from the use of carbosulfan

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 08/04/2015

CHAD

Common Name(s): Fipronil **CAS number(s):** 120068-37-3

Chemical Name: 5-amino-1-[2,6-dichloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-4-(trifluoromethylsulfanyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carbonitrile

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 of Fipronil are severely restricted

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: All products containing Fipronil are restricted because of their high potential of toxicity to human beings and to the environment

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Fipronil belongs to class II of WHO (moderately dangerous) (US-EPA, 1998; PAN, 2014). Toxicological studies provide data showing clear risks of toxicity to human health.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction of risks from the use of fipronil

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Birds : Fipronil is highly toxic to northern bobwhites and pheasants with an acute oral LD50 of 11,3 mg/kg and 31,0 mg/kg, respectively (Footprint PPDB, 2014). Fipronil has also a high sub-acute toxicity with a 5 day dietary LC50 of 49 mg/kg in Virginie quail. It is practically non toxic for mallard ducks without documented acute, sub acute or chronic effects.

Fish: Fipronil is highly toxic to sea and freshwater fish. 96 hour LC50 is 0,246 mg/L for rainbow trout (Footprint PPDB, 2014). According to GHS classification, fipronil is extremely dangerous to this species of fish (LC50 < 0,1mg/L). It accumulates in fish with a bio concentration factor of 321 for the whole fish (Footprint PPDB, 2014), 164 for edible tissues and 575 for non edible tissues. (see Annex)

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The preservation of the environment, above all.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 08/04/2015

CHAD

Common Name(s): Triazophos **CAS number(s):** 24017-47-8

Chemical Name: O,O-diethyl O-1-phenyl-1H-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl 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 uses and formulations of Triazophos are severely restricted

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: All products containing Triazophos are restricted because of their high potential of toxicity to human beings and to the environment.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Triazophos is highly acutely toxic to human beings and mammals. Oral LD50 is 66 mg/kg in rats (Footprint PPDB, 2014). It is mildly to moderately toxic if absorbed through the skin. The dermal LD50 in rabbits is higher than 2000 mg/kg body weight.

Clinical signs and symptoms recorded after human ingestion of triazophos include runny nose, watery eyes, transpiration, increased salivation, weakness, agitation, sneezing, slime, respiratory problems, dizziness, headaches, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal cramps, pneumonia, productive cough, blurred vision, incontinence, abnormal heart rhythm, convulsions (see annex).

The pilot study on poisoning deriving from agricultural pesticides in Burkina Faso showed that the active matter triazophos is used by producers even though it is no longer registered by the CSP. It was found in the following formulations: CYPERPHOS 186 EC (Cypermethrine+ triazophos) and DELTAPHOS 210 EC (deltamethrine + triazophos). The following table shows the poisoning incidents related to the use of triazophos recorded by producers.

Table I - .Poisoning incidents recorded by producers related to the use of DELTAPHOS

Commercial name DELTAPHOS 210 EC (deltamethrin +triazophos)

Type of pesticide: insecticide

Classified by WHO as: Ib

Registration by CSP: No

Type of incident: skin

Number of cases: 04

Symptoms of poisoning : Itching, burning, fever, abdominal pain, scars, fainting
Inhalation

Number of cases: 08

Symptoms of poisoning: Breathing problems, headache, dizziness, abdominal pains, vomiting
Eyes

Number of cases: 01

Symptoms of poisoning: Eye burns
Ingestion

Number of cases: 01

Symptoms of poisoning: Transpiration, vomiting, diarrhoea

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction of risks from the use of triazophos

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Mammals: the oral acute toxicity is high in rats in which the measured LD50 was 66 mg/kg (Footprint PPDB, 2014).

Wild bird : the oral acute toxicity is high in *Colinus virginianus* in which LD50 is 8,3 mg/kg) (Footprint PPDB, 2014). 5

Fish: the oral acute toxicity 96 h is high in *Oncorhynchus mykiss* in which LC50 is 0,038 mg/l (Footprint PPDB, 2014).

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The reduction of risks from the use of Triazophos

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 08/04/2015

GAMBIA

Common Name(s): Atrazine **CAS number(s):** 1912-24-9

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 Banned

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses and formulations of Atrazine are severely restricted

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: All products containing Atrazine are restricted because of their extremely high potential of toxicity to human beings and especially to the environment.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Atrazine belongs to class II of WHO (posing little risks) (Footprint PPDB, 2014). However, it is suspected to pose risks to human health.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The preservation of human health and the environment, above all.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Atrazine poses risks to human health because of real risks of contamination of water resources. The high risk of contamination of water resources justified its ban in many countries in the world and in all the countries of the European Union.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The preservation of the environment, above all.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 08/04/2015

GAMBIA

Common Name(s): Carbofuran **CAS number(s):** 1563-66-2

Chemical Name: 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethylbenzofuran-7-yl methylcarbamate

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 formulation containing carbofuran is banned

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Carbofuran is banned in all CILSS countries for the reasons mentioned in the document in the Annex

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: In CILSS countries, the Sahelien Pesticide Committee has stopped the registration of carbofuran based products since 2006 for the following reasons:

- The fragile ecology of CILSS countries which is already characterized by ecosystem imbalance and by the disappearance of organisms useful to the environment.

- Non compliance with recommended measures for a safe use of carbofuran by users in the context of CILSS countries;

The presence of pesticide residues in harvested crops and the behaviour of local people make the risk unacceptable;

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction of risks from the use of carbofuran

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: In CILSS countries, the Sahelien Pesticide Committee has stopped the registration of carbofuran based products since 2006 for the following reasons:

The fragile ecology of CILSS countries which is already characterized by ecosystem imbalance and the disappearance of organisms useful to the environment;

Apart from the contamination of sahelien ground water which constitutes the main source of drinking water through open wells, many agree on the high toxicity of carbofuran to birds. One single grain can kill a bird (oral LD50 0,4 mg/kg body weight)

Carbofuran is highly toxic to fresh water invertebrates and extremely toxic to birds.

Carbofuran is moderately to highly toxic to freshwater fish.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The reduction of risks from the use of carbofuran

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 08/04/2015

GAMBIA

Common Name(s): Carbosulfan **CAS number(s):** 55285-14-8

Chemical Name: 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethylbenzofuran-7-yl (dibutylaminothio)methylcarbamate

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 of Carbosulfan are severely restricted

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: All products containing Carbosulfan are restricted because of their extremely high potential of toxicity to human beings and especially to the environment.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: During a pilot study carried out in Burkina Faso in June 2010 by a retrospective and prospective survey, 296 cases of poisoning which occurred during the application of pesticides have been recorded. Only one carbosulfan based formulation was involved in a poisoning case. It is PROCOT 40 WS, a ternary formulation containing carbosulfan (250 g/kg), carbendazim (100 g/kg) and metalaxyl-M (50 g/kg).

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The protection of human health, above all.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Carbosulfan is highly toxic to birds (LD50 *Anas platyrhynchos* = 10 mg/kg), fish (CL50 96h *Lepomis macrochirus* = 0,015 mg/L), aquatic invertebrates (EC50 48h *Daphnia magna* = 0,0032 mg/L) and bees (DL50 48h = 0,18 mg/bee) (Footprint PPDB, 2014)(see Annex)

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The reduction of risks deriving from the use of carbosulfan

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 08/04/2015

GAMBIA

Common Name(s): Fipronil **CAS number(s):** 120068-37-3

Chemical Name: 5-amino-1-[2,6-dichloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-4-(trifluoromethylsulfinyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carbonitrile

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 of Fipronil are severely restricted

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: All products containing Fipronil are restricted because of their high potential of toxicity to human beings and to the environment

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Fipronil belongs to class II of WHO (moderately dangerous) (US-EPA, 1998; PAN, 2014). Toxicological studies provide data showing clear risks of toxicity to human health.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction of risks from the use of fipronil.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Birds : Fipronil is highly toxic to northern bobwhites and pheasants with an acute oral LD50 of 11,3 mg/kg and 31,0 mg/kg, respectively (Footprint PPDB, 2014). Fipronil has also a high sub-acute toxicity with a 5 day dietary LC50 of 49 mg/kg in Virginie quail. It is practically non toxic for mallard ducks without documented acute, sub acute or chronic effects.

Fish: Fipronil is highly toxic to sea and freshwater fish. 96 hour LC50 is 0,246 mg/L for rainbow trout (Footprint PPDB, 2014). According to GHS classification, fipronil is extremely dangerous to this species of fish (LC50 < 0,1mg/L). It accumulates in fish with a bio concentration factor of 321 for the whole fish (Footprint PPDB, 2014), 164 for edible tissues and 575 for non edible tissues. (see Annex)

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The preservation of the environment, above all.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 08/04/2015

GAMBIA

Common Name(s): Triazophos **CAS number(s):** 24017-47-8

Chemical Name: O,O-diethyl O-1-phenyl-1H-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl 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 uses and formulations of Triazophos are severely restricted

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: All products containing Triazophos are restricted because of their high potential of toxicity to human beings and to the environment.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Triazophos is highly acutely toxic to human beings and mammals. Oral LD50 is 66 mg/kg in rats (Footprint PPDB, 2014). It is mildly to moderately toxic if absorbed through the skin. The dermal LD50 in rabbits is higher than 2000 mg/kg body weight.

Clinical signs and symptoms recorded after human ingestion of triazophos include runny nose, watery eyes, transpiration, increased salivation, weakness, agitation, sneezing, slime, respiratory problems, dizziness, headaches, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal cramps, pneumonia, productive cough, blurred vision, incontinence, abnormal heart rhythm, convulsions (see annex).

The pilot study on poisoning deriving from agricultural pesticides in Burkina Faso showed that the active matter triazophos is used by producers even though it is no longer registered by the CSP. It was found in the following formulations: CYPERPHOS 186 EC (Cypermethrine+ triazophos) and DELTAPHOS 210 EC (deltamethrine + triazophos). The following table shows the poisoning incidents related to the use of triazophos recorded by producers.

Table I - .Poisoning incidents recorded by producers related to the use of DELTAPHOS

Commercial name DELTAPHOS 210 EC (deltamethrin +triazophos)

Type of pesticide: insecticide

Classified by WHO as: Ib

Registration by CSP: No

Type of incident: skin

Number of cases: 04

Symptoms of poisoning : Itching, burning, fever, abdominal pain, scars, fainting

Inhalation

Number of cases: 08

Symptomes of poisoning: Breathing problems, headache, dizziness, abdominal pains, vomiting

Eyes

Number of cases: 01

Symptomes of poisoning: Eye burns

Ingestion

Number of cases: 01

Symptoms of poisoning: Transpiration, vomiting, diarrhoea

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction of risks from the use of triazophos

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Mammals: the oral acute toxicity is high in rats in which the measured LD50 was 66 mg/kg (Footprint PPDB, 2014).

Wild bird : the oral acute toxicity is high in *Colinus virginianus* in which LD50 is 8,3 mg/kg) (Footprint PPDB, 2014). 5

Fish: the oral acute toxicity 96 h is high in *Oncorhynchus mykiss* in which LC50 is 0,038 mg/l (Footprint PPDB, 2014).

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The reduction of risks from the use of Triazophos

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 08/04/2015

MAURITANIA

Common Name(s): Atrazine **CAS number(s):** 1912-24-9

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 Banned

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses and formulations of Atrazine are severely restricted

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: All products containing Atrazine are restricted because of their extremely high potential of toxicity to human beings and especially to the environment.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Atrazine belongs to class II of WHO (posing little risks) (Footprint PPDB, 2014). However, it is suspected to pose risks to human health.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The preservation of human health and the environment, above all.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Atrazine poses risks to human health because of real risks of contamination of water resources. The high risk of contamination of water resources justified its ban in many countries in the world and in all the countries of the European Union.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The preservation of the environment, above all.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 08/04/2015

MAURITANIA

Common Name(s): Carbofuran **CAS number(s):** 1563-66-2

Chemical Name: 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethylbenzofuran-7-yl methylcarbamate

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 containing Carbofuran are severely restricted

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Carbofuran is banned in all CILSS countries for the reasons mentioned in the document in the Annex

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: In CILSS countries, the Sahelien Pesticide Committee has stopped the registration of carbofuran based products since 2006 for the following reasons:

- The fragile ecology of CILSS countries which is already characterized by ecosystem imbalance and by the disappearance of organisms useful to the environment.
- Non compliance with recommended measures for a safe use of carbofuran by users in the context of CILSS countries;

The presence of pesticide residues in harvested crops and the behaviour of local people make the risk unacceptable;

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction of risks from the use of carbofuran

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: In CILSS countries, the Sahelien Pesticide Committee has stopped the registration of carbofuran based products since 2006 for the following reasons:

- The fragile ecology of CILSS countries which is already characterized by ecosystem imbalance and the disappearance of organisms useful to the environment;

Apart from the contamination of sahelien ground water which constitutes the main source of drinking water through open wells, many agree on the high toxicity of carbofuran to birds. One single grain can kill a bird (oral LD50 0,4 mg/kg body weight)

Carbofuran is highly toxic to fresh water invertebrates and extremely toxic to birds.

Carbofuran is moderately to highly toxic to freshwater fish.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The reduction of risks from the use of carbofuran

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 08/04/2015

MAURITANIA

Common Name(s): Carbosulfan **CAS number(s):** 55285-14-8

Chemical Name: 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethylbenzofuran-7-yl (dibutylaminothio)methylcarbamate

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 of Carbosulfan are severely restricted

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: All products containing Carbosulfan are restricted because of their extremely high potential of toxicity to human beings and especially to the environment.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: During a pilot study carried out in Burkina Faso in June 2010 by a retrospective and prospective survey, 296 cases of poisoning which occurred during the application of pesticides have been recorded. Only one carbosulfan based formulation was involved in a poisoning case. It is PROCOT 40 WS, a ternary formulation containing carbosulfan (250 g/kg), carbendazim (100 g/kg) and metalaxyl-M (50 g/kg).

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The protection of human health, above all.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Carbosulfan is highly toxic to birds (LD50 *Anas platyrhynchos* = 10 mg/kg), fish (CL50 96h *Lepomis macrochirus* = 0,015 mg/L), aquatic invertebrates (EC50 48h *Daphnia magna* = 0,0032 mg/L) and bees (DL50 48h = 0,18 mg/bee) (Footprint PPDB, 2014)(see Annex)

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The reduction of risks deriving from the use of carbosulfan

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 08/04/2015

MAURITANIA

Common Name(s): Fipronil **CAS number(s):** 120068-37-3

Chemical Name: 5-amino-1-[2,6-dichloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-4-(trifluoromethylsulfinyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carbonitrile

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 of Fipronil are severely restricted

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: All products containing Fipronil are restricted because of their high potential of toxicity to human beings and to the environment

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Fipronil belongs to class II of WHO (moderately dangerous) (US-EPA, 1998; PAN, 2014). Toxicological studies provide data showing clear risks of toxicity to human health.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction of risks from the use of fipronil

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Birds : Fipronil is highly toxic to northern bobwhites and pheasants with an acute oral LD50 of 11,3 mg/kg and 31,0 mg/kg, respectively (Footprint PPDB, 2014). Fipronil has also a high sub-acute toxicity with a 5 day dietary LC50 of 49 mg/kg in Virginie quail. It is practically non toxic for mallard ducks without documented

acute, sub acute or chronic effects.

Fish: Fipronil is highly toxic to sea and freshwater fish. 96 hour LC50 is 0,246 mg/L for rainbow trout (Footprint PPDB, 2014). According to GHS classification, fipronil is extremely dangerous to this species of fish (LC50 < 0,1mg/L). It accumulates in fish with a bio concentration factor of 321 for the whole fish (Footprint PPDB, 2014), 164 for edible tissues and 575 for non edible tissues. (see Annex)

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The preservation of the environment, above all.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 08/04/2015

MAURITANIA

Common Name(s): Triazophos **CAS number(s):** 24017-47-8

Chemical Name: O,O-diethyl O-1-phenyl-1H-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl 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 uses and formulations of Triazophos are severely restricted

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: All products containing Triazophos are restricted because of their high potential of toxicity to human beings and to the environment.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Triazophos is highly acutely toxic to human beings and mammals. Oral LD50 is 66 mg/kg in rats (Footprint PPDB, 2014). It is mildly to moderately toxic if absorbed through the skin. The dermal LD50 in rabbits is higher than 2000 mg/kg body weight.

Clinical signs and symptoms recorded after human ingestion of triazophos include runny nose, watery eyes, transpiration, increased salivation, weakness, agitation, sneezing, slime, respiratory problems, dizziness, headaches, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal cramps, pneumonia, productive cough, blurred vision, incontinence, abnormal heart rhythm, convulsions (see annex).

The pilot study on poisoning deriving from agricultural pesticides in Burkina Faso showed that the active matter triazophos is used by producers even though it is no longer registered by the CSP. It was found in the following formulations: CYPERPHOS 186 EC (Cypermethrine+ triazophos) and DELTAPHOS 210 EC (deltamethrine + triazophos). The following table shows the poisoning incidents related to the use of triazophos recorded by producers.

Table I - .Poisoning incidents recorded by producers related to the use of DELTAPHOS

Commercial name DELTAPHOS 210 EC (deltamethrin +triazophos)

Type of pesticide: insecticide

Classified by WHO as: Ib

Registration by CSP: No

Type of incident: skin

Number of cases: 04

Symptoms of poisoning : Itching, burning, fever, abdominal pain, scars, fainting
Inhalation

Number of cases: 08

Symptomes of poisoning: Breathing problems, headache, dizziness, abdominal pains, vomiting
Eyes

Number of cases: 01

Symptomes of poisoning: Eye burns
Ingestion

Number of cases: 01

Symptoms of poisoning: Transpiration, vomiting, diarrhoea

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction of risks from the use of triazophos

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Mammals: the oral acute toxicity is high in rats in which the measured LD50 was 66 mg/kg (Footprint PPDB, 2014).

Wild bird : the oral acute toxicity is high in *Colinus virginianus* in which LD50 is 8,3 mg/kg) (Footprint PPDB, 2014). 5

Fish: the oral acute toxicity 96 h is high in *Oncorhynchus mykiss* in which LC50 is 0,038 mg/l (Footprint PPDB, 2014).

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The reduction of risks from the use of Triazophos

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 08/04/2015

NIGER

Common Name(s): Atrazine **CAS number(s):** 1912-24-9

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 Banned

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses and formulations of Atrazine are severely restricted

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: All products containing Atrazine are restricted because of their extremely high potential of toxicity to human beings and especially to the environment.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Atrazine belongs to class II of WHO (posing little risks) (Footprint PPDB, 2014). However, it is suspected to pose risks to human health.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The preservation of human health and the environment, above all.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Atrazine poses risks to human health because of real risks of contamination of water resources. The high risk of contamination of water

resources justified its ban in many countries in the world and in all the countries of the European Union.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The preservation of the environment, above all.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 08/04/2015]

NIGER

Common Name(s): Carbofuran **CAS number(s):** 1563-66-2

Chemical Name: 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethylbenzofuran-7-yl methylcarbamate

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 containing Carbofuran are severely restricted

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Carbofuran is banned in all CILSS countries for the reasons mentioned in the document in the Annex

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: In CILSS countries, the Sahelien Pesticide Committee has stopped the registration of carbofuran based products since 2006 for the following reasons:

- The fragile ecology of CILSS countries which is already characterized by ecosystem imbalance and by the disappearance of organisms useful to the environment.
- Non compliance with recommended measures for a safe use of carbofuran by users in the context of CILSS countries;

The presence of pesticide residues in harvested crops and the behaviour of local people make the risk unacceptable;

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction of risks from the use of carbofuran

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: In CILSS countries, the Sahelien Pesticide Committee has stopped the registration of carbofuran based products since 2006 for the following reasons:

The fragile ecology of CILSS countries which is already characterized by ecosystem imbalance and the disappearance of organisms useful to the environment;
Apart from the contamination of sahelien ground water which constitutes the main source of drinking water through open wells, many agree on the high toxicity of carbofuran to birds. One single grain can kill a bird (oral LD50 0,4 mg/kg body weight)
Carbofuran is highly toxic to fresh water invertebrates and extremely toxic to birds.

Carbofuran is moderately to highly toxic to freshwater fish.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The reduction of risks from the use of carbofuran

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 08/04/2015

NIGER

Common Name(s): Carbosulfan **CAS number(s):** 55285-14-8

Chemical Name: 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethylbenzofuran-7-yl (dibutylaminothio)methylcarbamate

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 of Carbosulfan are severely restricted

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: All products containing Carbosulfan are restricted because of their extremely high potential of toxicity to human beings and especially to the environment.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: During a pilot study carried out in Burkina Faso in June 2010 by a retrospective and prospective survey, 296 cases of poisoning which occurred during the application of pesticides have been recorded. Only one carbosulfan based formulation was involved in a poisoning case. It is PROCOT 40 WS, a ternary formulation containing carbosulfan (250 g/kg), carbendazim (100 g/kg) and metalaxyl-M (50 g/kg).

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The protection of human health, above all.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Carbosulfan is highly toxic to birds (LD50 *Anas platyrhynchos* = 10 mg/kg), fish (CL50 96h *Lepomis macrochirus* = 0,015 mg/L), aquatic invertebrates (EC50 48h *Daphnia magna* = 0,0032 mg/L) and bees (DL50 48h = 0,18 mg/bee) (Footprint PPDB, 2014)(see Annex)

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The reduction of risks deriving from the use of carbosulfan

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 08/04/2015

NIGER

Common Name(s): Fipronil **CAS number(s):** 120068-37-3

Chemical Name: 5-amino-1-[2,6-dichloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-4-(trifluoromethylsulfinyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carbonitrile

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 of Fipronil are severely restricted

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: All products containing Fipronil are restricted because of their high potential of toxicity to human beings and to the environment

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Fipronil belongs to class II of WHO (moderately dangerous) (US-EPA, 1998; PAN, 2014). Toxicological studies provide data showing clear risks of toxicity to human health.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction of risks from the use of fipronil

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Birds : Fipronil is highly toxic to northern bobwhites and pheasants with an acute oral LD50 of 11,3 mg/kg and 31,0 mg/kg, respectively (Footprint PPDB, 2014). Fipronil has also a high sub-acute toxicity with a 5 day dietary LC50 of 49 mg/kg in Virginie quail. It is practically non toxic for mallard ducks without documented acute, sub acute or chronic effects.

Fish: Fipronil is highly toxic to sea and freshwater fish. 96 hour LC50 is 0,246 mg/L for rainbow trout (Footprint PPDB, 2014). According to GHS classification, fipronil is extremely dangerous to this species of fish (LC50 < 0,1mg/L). It accumulates in fish with a bio concentration factor of 321 for the whole fish (Footprint PPDB, 2014), 164 for edible tissues and 575 for non edible tissues. (see Annex)

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The preservation of the environment, above all.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 08/04/2015

NIGER

Common Name(s): Triazophos **CAS number(s):** 24017-47-8

Chemical Name: O,O-diethyl O-1-phenyl-1H-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl 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 uses and formulations of Triazophos are severely restricted

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: All products containing Triazophos are restricted because of their high potential of toxicity to human beings and to the environment.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Triazophos is highly acutely toxic to human beings and mammals. Oral LD50 is 66 mg/kg in rats (Footprint PPDB, 2014). It is mildly to moderately toxic if absorbed through the skin. The dermal LD50 in rabbits is higher than 2000 mg/kg body weight.

Clinical signs and symptoms recorded after human ingestion of triazophos include runny nose, watery eyes, transpiration, increased salivation, weakness, agitation, sneezing, slime, respiratory problems, dizziness, headaches, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal cramps, pneumonia, productive cough, blurred vision, incontinence, abnormal heart rhythm, convulsions (see annex).

The pilot study on poisoning deriving from agricultural pesticides in Burkina Faso showed that the active matter triazophos is used by producers even though it is no longer registered by the CSP. It was found in the following formulations: CYPERPHOS 186 EC (Cypermethrine+ triazophos) and DELTAPHOS 210 EC (deltamethrine + triazophos). The following table shows the poisoning incidents related to the use of triazophos recorded by producers.

Table I - .Poisoning incidents recorded by producers related to the use of DELTAPHOS

Commercial name DELTAPHOS 210 EC (deltamethrin +triazophos)

Type of pesticide: insecticide

Classified by WHO as: Ib

Registration by CSP: No

Type of incident: skin

Number of cases: 04

Symptoms of poisoning : Itching, burning, fever, abdominal pain, scars, fainting

Inhalation

Number of cases: 08

Symptomes of poisoning: Breathing problems, headache, dizziness, abdominal pains, vomiting

Eyes

Number of cases: 01

Symptomes of poisoning: Eye burns

Ingestion

Number of cases: 01

Symptoms of poisoning: Transpiration, vomiting, diarrhoea

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction of risks from the use of triazophos

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Mammals: the oral acute toxicity is high in rats in which the measured LD50 was 66 mg/kg (Footprint PPDB, 2014).

Wild bird : the oral acute toxicity is high in *Colinus virginianus* in which LD50 is 8,3 mg/kg) (Footprint PPDB, 2014). 5

Fish: the oral acute toxicity 96 h is high in *Oncorhynchus mykiss* in which LC50 is 0,038 mg/l (Footprint PPDB, 2014).

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The reduction of risks from the use of Triazophos

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 08/04/2015

NORWAY

Common Name(s): PFOA and its salts and esters; C8; perfluorooctanoate; pentadecafluoro octanoic acid; perfluoroheptanecarboxylic acid; perfluoro-n-octanoic acid; Fluorad FC-26; perfluorocaprylic acid

CAS number(s): 335-67-1,
3825-26-1,
335-95-5,
2395-00-8,
335-93-3,
335-66-0,
376-27-2,
3108-24-5

Chemical Name: Perfluorooctanoic acid;
1-Octanoic acid, 2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-pentadecafluoro, and its salts and esters

Free Acid (X = OM+; M = H) [CAS no. 335-67-1]; Ammonium Salt (X = OM+; M = NH4) [CAS no. 3825-26-1]; Sodium Salt (X = OM+; M = Na) [CAS no. 335-95-5]; Potassium Salt (X = OM+; M = K) [CAS no. 2395-00-8]; Silver Salt (X = OM+; M = Ag) [CAS no. 335-93-3]; Acid Fluoride (X = F) [CAS no. 335-66-0]; Methyl Ester (X = CH3) [CAS no. 376-27-2]; Ethyl Ester (X = CH2-CH3) [CAS no. 3108-24-5]

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: From 1 June 2014, it is prohibited to manufacture, import, export, and sell consumer products that contain perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and individual salts and esters of PFOA (CAS nr. 335-67-1, 3825-26-1, 335-95-5, 2395-00-8, 335-93-3, 335-66-0, 376-27-2, 3108-24-5), as pure substance or in a mixture when the mixture contains 0.001 weight percent or more of the substance.

From 1 June 2014, it is prohibited to manufacture, import, export and sell textiles, carpets and other coated consumer products that contain perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and individual salts and esters of PFOA (CAS nr. 335-67-1, 3825-26-1, 335-95-5, 2395-00-8, 335-93-3, 335-66-0, 376-27-2, 3108-24-5), when the content of the substance in the product's individual parts is greater than or equal to 1 µg/m². Individual parts comprise the materials of which the product is manufactured, and the product's individual components.

From 1 June 2014, it is prohibited to manufacture, import, export and sell consumer products that contain perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and individual salts and esters of PFOA (CAS nr. 335-67-1, 3825-26-1, 335-95-5, 2395-00-8, 335-93-3, 335-66-0, 376-27-2, 3108-24-5), when the content of the substance in the product's individual parts is greater than or equal to 0.1 weight percent.

The prohibitions on manufacture and export will not apply until 1 January 2016 to:

- a) adhesives, foil or tape in semiconductors,
- b) photographic coatings for film, paper or printing plate.

The prohibitions on import and sale will not apply until 1 January 2018 to products for which it can be documented that the manufacture took place prior to the prohibitions in paragraphs 1 to 3, cf. paragraph 4 came into force.

The above prohibitions do not apply to food packaging, food contact materials and medical devices. The prohibitions shall not apply to spare parts for consumer products made available for sale prior to 1 June 2014.

For consumer products, this section shall prevail over other provisions of this regulation.

Use or uses that remain allowed: The above prohibitions do not apply to food packaging, food contact materials and medical devices. The prohibitions shall not apply to spare parts for consumer products made available for sale prior to 1 June 2014.

For consumer products, this section shall prevail over other provisions of this regulation.

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Regulations to restrict the production, import, export or sale of consumer products that contain PFOA, its salts and esters in consumer products if they exceed certain limit values.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: PFOA and other perfluorinated organic compounds have been widely used and are present in various consumer products that are produced and used worldwide. A number of different perfluorinated compounds have been widely found in the environment. Extensive data in humans and animals demonstrate ready absorption of PFOA and distribution of the chemical throughout the body by non-covalent binding to plasma proteins. The liver is an important binding site, and increased liver weight in laboratory animals is one of the early, low-dose manifestations of exposure. PFOA is not readily eliminated from humans as evidenced by the half-life of 2.3 years. In contrast, half-life values for the monkey, rat, and mouse are 20.8 days, 11.5 days, and 15.6 days, respectively.

Human exposure to PFAS, including PFOA and PFOS, is likely to occur via a number of vectors and routes e.g. ingestion of non-food materials, dermal contact and inhalation. PFOA has been analyzed in a limited number of European environment and food samples, and has been detected in fish and eggs. Cereals were found to be the main source in a food-basket study (Haug et al., 2010a,b). Drinking water is estimated to contribute less than 16% to the indicative exposure. PFOA was also observed to leak from non-stick coatings on cookware and from food packaging of paper treated with oil- and moisture resistant chemicals. Based on the limited data available, the EFSA CONTAM Panel identified the indicative average and high level dietary exposures of 2 and 6 ng/kg b.w. per day, respectively. However, a higher estimate was found for dietary intake of PFOA (31 ng/day) in Norway by using consumption data given by Norkost 1997 (Haug et al., 2010a).

The importance of possible pathways of non-food human exposure to PFOA is of higher importance in childhood compared to adulthood. Dust has been identified as an important source of exposure, which put toddlers at risk due to their hand-to mouth behavior. For PFOA, the total contribution from the non-food sources, mainly indoor exposure, could be as high as 50% compared to the estimated average dietary exposure to PFOA.

PFOA has also been shown to be transferred from mother to the fetus, and the relatively high plasma concentration detected in blood samples from small children is of concern. Two studies show that PFOA levels in maternal blood decreased to 54% after six months and to 7% after 12 months of breast-feeding compared to their blood levels at birth, whereas PFOA levels in the serum of six-month-old infants were 4.6 times higher than maternal blood levels at birth (Thomsen et al., 2010, Fromme et al., 2010). Another Norwegian study estimated that breast-fed infants at around 6 months of age take up 4.1 ng PFOA per kg body weight, which is 15 times higher than the uptake in adults (Haug et al., 2011).

In a study from the Norwegian Mother and Child Cohort Study, Granum et al., (2013) found a positive correlation between the maternal concentrations of PFOA and PFNA and the number of episodes of common cold for the children, and between PFOA and PFHxS and the number of episodes of

gastroenteritis. The results indicate that pre-natal exposure to PFAS may be associated with immunosuppression in early childhood.

In Norway the occupational exposure of professional ski-waxers to PFOA were shown to be higher than for non-occupational exposed; blood serum values were 25 fold higher (rang 15-175 ng/ ml) than previously measured among people with a high consumption of fish (Daae et al., 2009). Epidemiology studies have examined occupational and residential populations at or near large-scale PFOA production plants in the United States in an attempt to determine the relationship between serum PFOA concentration and various health outcomes suggested by the standard animal toxicological studies. These studies have found a positive association between serum PFOA concentration and increased cholesterol levels in the general population and in worker populations but no consistent trends for the low- and high-density protein lipids. A positive association has been found between serum PFOA concentrations and increased liver enzymes and/or decreased bilirubin in both worker and general populations, chronic kidney disease in the general population, and the odds of experiencing early menopause. Epidemiology studies demonstrate an association of serum PFOA with kidney and testicular tumors among highly exposed members of the general population. Maternal or child plasma levels of PFOA were positively associated with decreased antibody titers in children after vaccination, obesogenic effects in female children at 20 years of age, and parent reported Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorders. Based on a general concern for the high levels of PFOA found in environmental samples, a national action plan was initiated by the Norwegian authorities in 2002 (later updated in 2009). Furthermore, PFOA was in 2003 added to a Norwegian national target to substantially reduce the emission of certain hazardous substances by 2020, as described in a white paper to the parliament (ministry of the Environment, Norway, 2003).

In the Norwegian "Evaluation of consequences of regulating PFOA and selected salts and esters of PFOA in consumer products", the following concerns were put forward for the proposed regulation: PFOA is present in the blood of the general population, breast milk and in umbilical cord blood. PFOA is eliminated from the body very slowly. Humans are exposed to PFOA by consuming contaminated foods or water, by breathing air that is polluted as well as by ingesting dust. Fish is an important source of exposure via food. The foetus is exposed to PFOA via umbilical cord blood and newborns are exposed via breast milk. The intake for infants via breast milk can be greater than the intake via food for adults. Infants can also come into direct contact through carpeting, and swallowing dust can be an important contributor to exposure.

PFOA is a substance of very high concern with respect to its health and environmental properties. PFOA is harmful to the reproductive system, carcinogenic, toxic and harmful to human health through repeated exposure and is also an irritant. PFOA does not degrade in the environment. PFOA is a substance similar to persistent, bio-accumulating and toxic (PBT) substances or a substance of equal concern. It is impossible to establish an acceptable level for substances with such properties in the environment, and emissions and exposure should be limited to the greatest extent possible.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: PFOA is an anthropogenic compound widely found in the environment including the Arctic. The long-range air and ocean transport of PFOA to the Arctic give detectable levels in sea birds, seal and polar bear. The levels in polar bears have significantly increased the last 20-30 years (Smithwick et al., 2006). Furthermore, it has been shown that other more volatile perfluorated compounds can be degraded to form PFOA and thus contribute to the increased levels observed (ECHA 2013). Calculation-models has indicated that PFOA levels in the Arctic will continue to increase up to 2030 despite the voluntary actions taken to phase-out production and use of this compound (Dietz et al., 2008).

The monitoring data show that PFOA in soil leaches can be a long term source to contaminating underlying groundwater (ECHA, 2013). Sewer and leachate are significant, human-made primary sources for emissions and dispersion of PFOA into the Norwegian environment (TA-2354). In a

Nordic study of perfluorinated compounds in the environment, PFOS and PFOA dominated in the sewer samples from all six Nordic countries (ref. TemaNord 2004). PFOA was dominating in leachate samples from waste deposit sites in Norway and Finland. The presence of PFOS and PFOA was also detected in sludge from processing plants (Tom Erik Økland and Kristina Skoog; TA-2450/2008). A new study has established that PFOA is only bound to sludge to a small degree and that it mainly follows the water phase through the Nordic water treatment plants (Aquateam, 2010).

Evenset et al. (2005) established PFOS and PFOA as the most common perfluorinated compounds in sediments from Isfjorden on Svalbard, Norway. A study of sediments from the Barent's Sea from 2007 shows the presence of PFOA in a number of samples with a general prevalence of PFOS and perfluorocarboxylic acids with long chain lengths over PFOA. (Bakke et al., 2007).

Measurements of PFOA in air started in the autumn of 2006 at Birkenes in Southern Norway and Zeppelin on Svalbard (Manø et al., TA-2408/2008). The values at Birkenes was on average 1.04 pg/m³, Zeppelin 0.44 pg/m³, which were lower than, for example, the west coast of Ireland and in the English Channel. PFOA is also transported long distances to the Arctic via sea currents. PFOA has been detected in sea water; this confirms that long-range transboundary transport via sea currents can occur (AMAP 2009).

A study of samples from polar bears in Greenland collected during the period 1984-2006 showed a significant annual increase in the levels of PFOS and some perfluorocarboxylic acids. For PFOA there was an average annual increase of 2.3%. The sum of the concentrations of perfluorinated compounds was higher than the concentration of known chloro-organic priority substances. It is assumed that if the most marked increase continues, the level for harmful effect could be exceeded in 2014-2024 (Dietz et al. 2008).

The Norwegian Government has established national goals for discharge and emission reductions and cessation for 2010 and 2020, (Prop. 1 S (2009-2010) from the Norwegian Ministry of the Environment, Proposition to the Storting (Storting bill) for the 2010 budget year for the priority substances hazardous to health and the environment (the Priority List). Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) is one of the substances included in those national goals.

In the Norwegian "Evaluation of consequences of regulating PFOA and selected salts and esters of PFOA in consumer products", the following concerns were put forward for the proposed regulation: PFOA is a man-made substance that does not occur in nature. PFOA is currently widely dispersed in the environment, including in the Arctic. PFOA is transported long distances with air and sea currents, and its presence has been detected in the Arctic in (among other things) sea birds, seals and polar bears. In polar bear a significant increase in the levels of PFOA has been detected over the past 20-30 years. Other more volatile, perfluorinated compounds have also been detected, which can slowly degrade to produce PFOA. Model calculations show that concentrations of PFOA in the Arctic will continue to increase until 2030 in spite of the voluntary measures that have been taken.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The regulation proposal may result in some increased costs but will result in significant reductions in how much PFOA is introduced into the environment and it will reduce the risk of health and environmental damages. The benefits are therefore expected to outweigh the costs on the basis of the proposal's anticipated positive effects for health and the environment.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/06/2014

SENEGAL

Common Name(s): Atrazine **CAS number(s):** 1912-24-9

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 Banned

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses and formulations of Atrazine are severely restricted

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: All products containing Atrazine are restricted because of their extremely high potential of toxicity to human beings and especially to the environment.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Atrazine belongs to class II of WHO (posing little risks) (Footprint PPDB, 2014). However, it is suspected to pose risks to human health.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The preservation of human health and the environment, above all.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Atrazine poses risks to human health because of real risks of contamination of water resources. The high risk of contamination of water resources justified its ban in many countries in the world and in all the countries of the European Union.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The preservation of the environment, above all.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 04/04/2015

SENEGAL

Common Name(s): Carbofuran **CAS number(s):** 1563-66-2

Chemical Name: 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethylbenzofuran-7-yl methylcarbamate

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 containing Carbofuran are severely restricted

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Carbofuran is banned in all CILSS countries for the reasons mentioned in the document in the Annex

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: In CILSS countries, the Sahelien

Pesticide Committee has stopped the registration of carbofuran based products since 2006 for the following reasons:

- The fragile ecology of CILSS countries which is already characterized by ecosystem imbalance and by the disappearance of organisms useful to the environment.
- Non compliance with recommended measures for a safe use of carbofuran by users in the context of CILSS countries;

The presence of pesticide residues in harvested crops and the behaviour of local people make the risk unacceptable;

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction of risks from the use of carbofuran

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: In CILSS countries, the Sahelian Pesticide Committee has stopped the registration of carbofuran based products since 2006 for the following reasons:

The fragile ecology of CILSS countries which is already characterized by ecosystem imbalance and the disappearance of organisms useful to the environment;
Apart from the contamination of sahelien ground water which constitutes the main source of drinking water through open wells, many agree on the high toxicity of carbofuran to birds. One single grain can kill a bird (oral LD50 0,4 mg/kg body weight)
Carbofuran is highly toxic to fresh water invertebrates and extremely toxic to birds.
Carbofuran is moderately to highly toxic to freshwater fish.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The reduction of risks from the use of carbofuran

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 08/04/2015

SENEGAL

Common Name(s): Carbosulfan **CAS number(s):** 55285-14-8

Chemical Name: 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethylbenzofuran-7-yl (dibutylaminothio)methylcarbamate

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 of Carbosulfan are severely restricted

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: All products containing Carbosulfan are restricted because of their extremely high potential of toxicity to human beings and especially to the environment.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: During a pilot study carried out in Burkina Faso in June 2010 by a retrospective and prospective survey, 296 cases of poisoning which occurred during the application of pesticides have been recorded. Only one carbosulfan based formulation was

involved in a poisoning case. It is PROCOT 40 WS, a ternary formulation containing carbosulfan (250 g/kg), carbendazim (100 g/kg) and metalaxyl-M (50 g/kg).

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The protection of human health, above all.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Carbosulfan is highly toxic to birds (LD50 *Anas platyrhynchos* = 10 mg/kg), fish (CL50 96h *Lepomis macrochirus* = 0,015 mg/L), aquatic invertebrates (EC50 48h *Daphnia magna* = 0,0032 mg/L) and bees (DL50 48h = 0,18 mg/bee) (Footprint PPDB, 2014)(see Annex)

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The reduction of risks deriving from the use of carbosulfan

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 08/04/2015

SENEGAL

Common Name(s): Fipronil **CAS number(s):** 120068-37-3

Chemical Name: 5-amino-1-[2,6-dichloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-4-(trifluoromethylsulfinyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carbonitrile

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 of Fipronil are severely restricted

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: All products containing Fipronil are restricted because of their high potential of toxicity to human beings and to the environment

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Fipronil belongs to class II of WHO (moderately dangerous) (US-EPA, 1998; PAN, 2014). Toxicological studies provide data showing clear risks of toxicity to human health.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction of risks from the use of fipronil

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Birds : Fipronil is highly toxic to northern bobwhites and pheasants with an acute oral LD50 of 11,3 mg/kg and 31,0 mg/kg, respectively (Footprint PPDB, 2014). Fipronil has also a high sub-acute toxicity with a 5 day dietary LC50 of 49 mg/kg in Virginie quail. It is practically non toxic for mallard ducks without documented acute, sub acute or chronic effects.

Fish: Fipronil is highly toxic to sea and freshwater fish. 96 hour LC50 is 0,246 mg/L for rainbow trout (Footprint PPDB, 2014). According to GHS classification, fipronil is extremely dangerous to this species of fish (LC50 < 0,1mg/L). It accumulates in fish with a bio concentration factor of 321 for the

whole fish (Footprint PPDB, 2014), 164 for edible tissues and 575 for non edible tissues. (see Annex)

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The preservation of the environment, above all.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 08/04/2015

SENEGAL

Common Name(s): Triazophos **CAS number(s):** 24017-47-8

Chemical Name: O,O-diethyl O-1-phenyl-1H-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl 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 uses and formulations of Triazophos are severely restricted

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: All products containing Triazophos are restricted because of their high potential of toxicity to human beings and to the environment.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Triazophos is highly acutely toxic to human beings and mammals. Oral LD50 is 66 mg/kg in rats (Footprint PPDB, 2014). It is mildly to moderately toxic if absorbed through the skin. The dermal LD50 in rabbits is higher than 2000 mg/kg body weight.

Clinical signs and symptoms recorded after human ingestion of triazophos include runny nose, watery eyes, transpiration, increased salivation, weakness, agitation, sneezing, slime, respiratory problems, dizziness, headaches, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal cramps, pneumonia, productive cough, blurred vision, incontinence, abnormal heart rhythm, convulsions (see annex).

The pilot study on poisoning deriving from agricultural pesticides in Burkina Faso showed that the active matter triazophos is used by producers even though it is no longer registered by the CSP. It was found in the following formulations: CYPERPHOS 186 EC (Cypermethrine+ triazophos) and DELTAPHOS 210 EC (deltamethrine + triazophos). The following table shows the poisoning incidents related to the use of triazophos recorded by producers.

Table I - .Poisoning incidents recorded by producers related to the use of DELTAPHOS

Commercial name DELTAPHOS 210 EC (deltamethrin +triazophos)

Type of pesticide: insecticide

Classified by WHO as: Ib

Registration by CSP: No

Type of incident: skin

Number of cases: 04

Symptoms of poisoning : Itching, burning, fever, abdominal pain, scars, fainting
Inhalation

Number of cases: 08

Symptomes of poisoning: Breathing problems, headache, dizziness, abdominal pains, vomiting
Eyes

Number of cases: 01

Symptomes of poisoning: Eye burns
Ingestion

Number of cases: 01

Symptoms of poisoning: Transpiration, vomiting, diarrhoea

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction of risks from the use of triazophos

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Mammals: the oral acute toxicity is high in rats in which the measured LD50 was 66 mg/kg (Footprint PPDB, 2014).

Wild bird : the oral acute toxicity is high in *Colinus virginianus* in which LD50 is 8,3 mg/kg) (Footprint PPDB, 2014). 5

Fish: the oral acute toxicity 96 h is high in *Oncorhynchus mykiss* in which LC50 is 0,038 mg/l (Footprint PPDB, 2014).

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The reduction of risks from the use of Triazophos

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 08/04/2015

TOGO

Common Name(s): Atrazine **CAS number(s):** 1912-24-9

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 Banned

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses and formulations of Atrazine are severely restricted

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: All products containing Atrazine are restricted because of their extremely high potential of toxicity to human beings and especially to the environment.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Atrazine belongs to class II of WHO (posing little risks) (Footprint PPDB, 2014). However, it is suspected to pose risks to human health.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The preservation of human health and the environment, above all.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Atrazine poses risks to human health because of real risks of contamination of water resources. The high risk of contamination of water resources justified its ban in many countries in the world and in all the countries of the European Union.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The preservation of the environment, above all.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 09/04/2015

TOGO

Common Name(s): Carbofuran **CAS number(s):** 1563-66-2

Chemical Name: 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethylbenzofuran-7-yl methylcarbamate

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 formulation containing carbofuran is banned

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Carbofuran is banned in all CILSS countries for the reasons mentioned in the document in the Annex

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: In CILSS countries, the Sahelien Pesticide Committee has stopped the registration of carbofuran based products since 2006 for the following reasons:

- The fragile ecology of CILSS countries which is already characterized by ecosystem imbalance and by the disappearance of organisms useful to the environment.

- Non compliance with recommended measures for a safe use of carbofuran by users in the context of CILSS countries;

The presence of pesticide residues in harvested crops and the behaviour of local people make the risk unacceptable;

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction of risks from the use of carbofuran

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: In CILSS countries, the Sahelien Pesticide Committee has stopped the registration of carbofuran based products since 2006 for the following reasons:

The fragile ecology of CILSS countries which is already characterized by ecosystem imbalance and the disappearance of organisms useful to the environment;

Apart from the contamination of sahelien ground water which constitutes the main source of drinking water through open wells, many agree on the high toxicity of carbofuran to birds. One single grain can kill a bird (oral LD50 0,4 mg/kg body weight)

Carbofuran is highly toxic to fresh water invertebrates and extremely toxic to birds.

Carbofuran is moderately to highly toxic to freshwater fish.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The reduction of risks from the use of carbofuran

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 08/04/2015

TOGO

Common Name(s): Carbosulfan **CAS number(s):** 55285-14-8

Chemical Name: 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethylbenzofuran-7-yl (dibutylaminothio)methylcarbamate

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 of Carbosulfan are severely restricted

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: All products containing Carbosulfan are restricted because of their extremely high potential of toxicity to human beings and especially to the environment.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: During a pilot study carried out in Burkina Faso in June 2010 by a retrospective and prospective survey, 296 cases of poisoning which occurred during the application of pesticides have been recorded. Only one carbosulfan based formulation was involved in a poisoning case. It is PROCOT 40 WS, a ternary formulation containing carbosulfan (250 g/kg), carbendazim (100 g/kg) and metalaxyl-M (50 g/kg).

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The protection of human health, above all.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Carbosulfan is highly toxic to birds (LD50 *Anas platyrhynchos* = 10 mg/kg), fish (CL50 96h *Lepomis macrochirus* = 0,015 mg/L), aquatic invertebrates (EC50 48h *Daphnia magna* = 0,0032 mg/L) and bees (DL50 48h = 0,18 mg/bee) (Footprint PPDB, 2014)(see Annex)

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The reduction of risks deriving from the use of carbosulfan

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 08/04/2015

TOGO

Common Name(s): Fipronil **CAS number(s):** 120068-37-3

Chemical Name: 5-amino-1-[2,6-dichloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-4-(trifluoromethylsulfinyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carbonitrile

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 of Fipronil are severely restricted

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: All products containing Fipronil are restricted because of their high potential of toxicity to human beings and to the environment

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Fipronil belongs to class II of WHO (moderately dangerous) (US-EPA, 1998; PAN, 2014). Toxicological studies provide data showing clear risks of toxicity to human health.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction of risks from the use of fipronil

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Birds : Fipronil is highly toxic to northern bobwhites and pheasants with an acute oral LD50 of 11,3 mg/kg and 31,0 mg/kg, respectively (Footprint PPDB, 2014). Fipronil has also a high sub-acute toxicity with a 5 day dietary LC50 of 49 mg/kg in Virginie quail. It is practically non toxic for mallard ducks without documented acute, sub acute or chronic effects.

Fish: Fipronil is highly toxic to sea and freshwater fish. 96 hour LC50 is 0,246 mg/L for rainbow trout (Footprint PPDB, 2014). According to GHS classification, fipronil is extremely dangerous to this species of fish (LC50 < 0,1mg/L). It accumulates in fish with a bio concentration factor of 321 for the whole fish (Footprint PPDB, 2014), 164 for edible tissues and 575 for non edible tissues. (see Annex)

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The preservation of the environment, above all.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 08/04/2015

TOGO

Common Name(s): Triazophos **CAS number(s):** 24017-47-8

Chemical Name: O,O-diethyl O-1-phenyl-1H-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl 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 uses and formulations of Triazophos are severely restricted

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: All products containing Triazophos are restricted because of their high potential of toxicity to human beings and to the environment.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Triazophos is highly acutely toxic to human beings and mammals. Oral LD50 is 66 mg/kg in rats (Footprint PPDB, 2014). It is mildly to moderately toxic if absorbed through the skin. The dermal LD50 in rabbits is higher than 2000 mg/kg body weight.

Clinical signs and symptoms recorded after human ingestion of triazophos include runny nose, watery eyes, transpiration, increased salivation, weakness, agitation, sneezing, slime, respiratory problems, dizziness, headaches, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal cramps, pneumonia, productive cough, blurred vision, incontinence, abnormal heart rhythm, convulsions (see annex).

The pilot study on poisoning deriving from agricultural pesticides in Burkina Faso showed that the

active matter triazophos is used by producers even though it is no longer registered by the CSP. It was found in the following formulations: CYPERPHOS 186 EC (Cypermethrine+ triazophos) and DELTAPHOS 210 EC (deltamethrine + triazophos). The following table shows the poisoning incidents related to the use of triazophos recorded by producers.

Table I - .Poisoning incidents recorded by producers related to the use of DELTAPHOS

Commercial name DELTAPHOS 210 EC (deltamethrin +triazophos)

Type of pesticide: insecticide

Classified by WHO as: Ib

Registration by CSP: No

Type of incident: skin

Number of cases: 04

Symptoms of poisoning : Itching, burning, fever, abdominal pain, scars, fainting

Inhalation

Number of cases: 08

Symptomes of poisoning: Breathing problems, headache, dizziness, abdominal pains, vomiting

Eyes

Number of cases: 01

Symptomes of poisoning: Eye burns

Ingestion

Number of cases: 01

Symptoms of poisoning: Transpiration, vomiting, diarrhoea

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: The reduction of risks from the use of triazophos

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Mammals: the oral acute toxicity is high in rats in which the measured LD50 was 66 mg/kg (Footprint PPDB, 2014).

Wild bird : the oral acute toxicity is high in *Colinus virginianus* in which LD50 is 8,3 mg/kg) (Footprint PPDB, 2014). 5

Fish: the oral acute toxicity 96 h is high in *Oncorhynchus mykiss* in which LC50 is 0,038 mg/l (Footprint PPDB, 2014).

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The reduction of risks from the use of Triazophos

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 08/04/2015

**Synopsis of Notifications of Final Regulatory Action Received Since the Last PIC
Circular**

PART B

**INFORMATION ON NOTIFICATIONS OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTION THAT HAVE
BEEN VERIFIED TO NOT CONTAIN ALL THE INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS OF
ANNEX I OF THE CONVENTION**

Notifications of final regulatory action that have been verified to not contain all the information requirements of Annex I of the Convention, received between 01 November 2014 and 30 April 2015.

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	Annex III

Synopsis of Notifications of Final Regulatory Action Received Since the Last PIC Circular

PART C

NOTIFICATIONS OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTION STILL UNDER VERIFICATION

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	Annex III
Aldrin	309-00-2	Pesticide	Nepal	Asia	Yes
Chlordane	57-74-9	Pesticide	Nepal	Asia	Yes
DDT	50-29-3	Pesticide	Nepal	Asia	Yes
Dieldrin	60-57-1	Pesticide	Nepal	Asia	Yes
Endosulfan	115-29-7	Pesticide	Nepal	Asia	Yes
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Nepal	Asia	No
HCH (mixed isomers)	608-73-1	Pesticide	Nepal	Asia	Yes
Heptachlor	76-44-8	Pesticide	Nepal	Asia	Yes
Lindane	58-89-9	Pesticide	Nepal	Asia	Yes
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Severely hazardous pesticide formulation	Nepal	Asia	Yes
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Nepal	Asia	No
Monocrotophos	6923-22-44	Pesticide	Nepal	Asia	Yes
Mercuric chloride	7487-94-7	Pesticide	Nepal	Asia	Yes
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Severely hazardous pesticide formulation	Nepal	Asia	Yes
Toxaphene	8001-35-2	Pesticide	Nepal	Asia	Yes
Lead arsenate	3687-31-8	Pesticide	Togo	Africa	No
Paraquat	4685-14-7	Pesticide	Togo	Africa	No
Trichlorfon	52-68-6	Pesticide	Togo	Africa	No
Hexabromobiphenyl	36355-01-8	Industrial	China	Asia	Yes
Hexabromobiphenyl ether Heptabromodiphenyl ether	207122-15-4 68928-80-3	Industrial	China	Asia	Yes
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	Industrial	China	Asia	No ¹
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid salts and perfluorooctane sulfonate fluoride	1763-23-1 2795-39-3 29457-72-5 29081-56-9 70225-14-8	Industrial	China	Asia	Yes

¹Hexachlorobenzene is listed under pesticides category in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention

	56773-42-3 251099-16-8 307-35-7				
Tetrabromodiphenyl ether Pentabromodiphenyl ether	40088-47-9 32534-81-9	Industrial	China	Asia	Yes

APPENDIX II**PROPOSALS FOR INCLUSION OF SEVERELY HAZARDOUS PESTICIDE FORMULATIONS IN THE PIC PROCEDURE****PART A****SUMMARY OF EACH PROPOSAL FOR INCLUSION OF A SEVERELY HAZARDOUS PESTICIDE FORMULATION THAT HAS BEEN VERIFIED TO CONTAIN ALL INFORMATION REQUESTED BY ANNEX IV, PART 1, OF THE CONVENTION****Georgia**

Name of the hazardous pesticide formulation: Dimethoate

Name of the active ingredient or ingredients in the formulation: Dimethoate

Relative amount of each active ingredient in the formulation: 400 g/l

Type of formulation: EC

Trade names and name of producers, if available: Insecticide _ Bi 58 - Basf SE, Germany

Common and recognized patterns of use of the formulation within the proposing Party:

The formulation is registered and permitted for use since 2004, RE-preregistration on 13.10.14, Reg.# 462/04/09/14 without any handling or applicator restrictions specified as condition for registration.

It is a formulation against the main target pests in agricultural crops.

The SHPF has been registered 3 times until present time - In 2004, 2009 and 2014. State registration and control system was established in the country after 1998 when the law of Georgia on "pesticides and agrochemicals" was enacted. The Ministry of Agriculture and The Ministry-of Environment Protection and Natural Resources are actually involved in this system. The active substance Dimethoate was registered and included in the state catalogue of permitted pesticide for first time in 2004. After this the substance was re-registered in 2009 and 2014 (every 5 years).

Georgia does not produce the pesticides. In the country annually imported 3000 tons of pesticides for agrarian use, but exact quantity of Dimethoate is not available.

There are some Preparation forms registered in Georgia for active substance of Dimethoate: Bi-5g New, Safagor, Dingo, Poligor, Di-68, Bi-Fosfin, Demetra, Biital, Korumagor, Efdal kemidon, Dimevit, Fos-bi, Alpgor, Vertical. The exporting countries/countries of origin are Germany, Bulgaria, Turkey, China, India, sale amount of dimethoate is not available. The pesticides with active substance Dimethoate have a huge spear of use in Georgian agriculture. The main crops on which SHPF has been applied are fruit trees, vegetable, citrus fruits, grape.

A clear description of incidents related to the problem, including the adverse effects and the way in which the formulation was used:

The poisoning incident was experienced by a pesticide retailer, Shaik Bayramov. He described his repeated exposure to Dimethoate, in particular, 1998-2010 caused by having to repack large drums of the pesticide into 0.5 l containers. He felt the chemical in his throat and had headaches. In 2010 he began having trouble with his throat and went to a specialist. He was diagnosed with a cancerous growth and had his voice box* removed. He has an open stoma in his neck and no voice of course.

He still sells pesticides but has ceased repacking them. He complained of the difficulty of getting hold of small sized packaging, which means that repacking is a very common practice.

Accidents of health damage among the agricultural workers really exist; chemical intoxication/accidents have been occurring in various regions of Georgia. As a pesticides registration agency, National Food Agency has information about all registered permitted pesticides suited for use, among them: MSDS, where the safety measures of pesticides storage, transporting, usage and during the fire and emergency occurrence is defined. But unfortunately the poisoning cases are not registered by the Agency. Lack of a poisoning centre accessible 24 hours 7 days a week and access to relevant information on pesticide toxicology (diagnosis and treatment) as well as absence of an incident reporting procedure makes it difficult to keep record of such incidents and cases.

Any regulatory, administrative or other measure taken, or intended to be taken, by the proposing Party in response to such incidents:

There are no any regulations regarding the receiving of information on pesticides poisonings in Georgia. Information for any poisoning cases is not registered and it is available only by the phone informing. No measures have been taken.

PART B

**PROPOSALS FOR INCLUSION OF SEVERELY HAZARDOUS PESTICIDE
FORMULATIONS STILL UNDER VERIFICATION**

No proposals for inclusion of severely hazardous pesticide formulations in the PIC procedure are currently under verification by the Secretariat.

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 and its salts and esters	93-76-5*	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
Alachlor	15972-60-8	Pesticide	24 October 2011
Aldicarb	116-06-3	Pesticide	24 October 2011
Aldrin	309-00-2	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
Azinphos-methyl	86-50-0	Pesticide	10 August 2013
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
Dinitro- <i>ortho</i> -cresol (DNOC) and its salts (such as ammonium salt, potassium salt and sodium salt)	534-52-1 2980-64-5 5787-96-2 2312-76-7	Pesticide	1 February 2005
Dinoseb and its salts and esters	88-85-7*	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
1,2-dibromoethane (EDB)	106-93-4	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
Endosulfan	115-29-7	Pesticide	24 October 2011
Ethylene dichloride	107-06-2	Pesticide	1 February 2005
Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	Pesticide	1 February 2005

Chemical	Relevant CAS number(s)	Category	Date of first dispatch of decision guidance document
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, including inorganic mercury compounds, alkyl mercury compounds and alkyloxyalkyl and aryl mercury compounds		Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
Methamidophos	10265-92-6	Pesticide	To be issued 15 September 2015
Monocrotophos	6923-22-4	Pesticide	1 February 2005
Parathion	56-38-2	Pesticide	1 February 2005
Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters	87-86-5*	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
Toxaphene	8001-35-2	Pesticide	1 February 2005
All tributyltin compounds including: – Tributyltin oxide – Tributyltin fluoride – Tributyltin methacrylate – Tributyltin benzoate – Tributyltin chloride – Tributyltin linoleate – Tributyltin naphthenate	56-35-9 1983-10-4 2155-70-6 4342-36-3 1461-22-9 24124-25-2 85409-17-2	Pesticide	1 February 2009
Dustable powder formulations containing a combination of: – Benomyl at or above 7%, – Carbofuran at or above 10%, – 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**
Phosphamidon (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 1000 g active ingredient/l)	13171-21-6 (mixture, (E)&(Z) isomers) 23783-98-4 ((Z)-isomer) 297-99-4 ((E)-isomer)	Severely hazardous pesticide formulation	Prior to adoption of Convention
Methyl-parathion (Emulsifiable concentrates (EC) at or above 19.5% active ingredient and dusts at or above 1.5% active ingredient)	298-00-0	Severely hazardous pesticide formulation	Prior to adoption of Convention
Actinolite asbestos	77536-66-4	Industrial	1 February 2005
Anthophyllite asbestos	77536-67-5	Industrial	1 February 2005

Chemical	Relevant CAS number(s)	Category	Date of first dispatch of decision guidance document
Amosite asbestos	12172-73-5	Industrial	1 February 2005
Crocidolite asbestos	12001-28-4	Industrial	Prior to adoption of Convention
Tremolite asbestos	77536-68-6	Industrial	1 February 2005
Commercial octabromodiphenyl ether including: - Hexabromodiphenyl ether - Heptabromodiphenyl ether	36483-60-0 68928-80-3	Industrial	10 August 2013
Commercial pentabromodiphenyl ether including: - Tetrabromodiphenyl ether - Pentabromodiphenyl ether	40088-47-9 32534-81-9	Industrial	10 August 2013
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, perfluorooctane sulfonates, perfluorooctane sulfonamides and perfluorooctane sulfonyls including: - Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid - Potassium perfluorooctane sulfonate - Lithium perfluorooctane sulfonate - Ammonium perfluorooctane sulfonate - Diethanolammonium perfluorooctane sulfonate - Tetraethylammonium perfluorooctane sulfonate - Didecylmethylammonium perfluorooctane sulfonate - N-Ethylperfluorooctane sulfonamide - N-Methylperfluorooctane sulfonamide - N-Ethyl-N-(2-hydroxyethyl) perfluorooctane sulfonamide - N-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-N-methylperfluorooctane sulfonamide - Perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride	1763-23-1 2795-39-3 29457-72-5 29081-56-9 70225-14-8 56773-42-3 251099-16-8 4151-50-2 31506-32-8 1691-99-2 24448-09-7 307-35-7	Industrial	10 August 2013
Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB)	36355-01-8 (hexa-) 27858-07-7 (octa-) 13654-09-6 (deca-)	Industrial	Prior to adoption of Convention
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)	1336-36-3	Industrial	Prior to adoption of Convention
Polychlorinated terphenyls (PCT)	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
Tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate	126-72-7	Industrial	Prior to adoption of Convention

*Only the CAS numbers of parent compounds are listed. For a list of other relevant CAS numbers, reference may be made to the relevant Decision Guidance Document.

** The Seventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the Rotterdam Convention (4 - 15 May 2015, Geneva), in decision RC-7/4, decided to delete this entry. This amendment shall enter into force for all parties on 15 September 2015.

APPENDIX IV

LISTING OF ALL IMPORT RESPONSES RECEIVED FROM PARTIES AND CASES OF FAILURE TO SUBMIT RESPONSES

The information in this Appendix has been arranged according to the sequence of the individual chemicals as they are listed in Annex III of the Convention (and reproduced in Appendix III of the PIC Circular).

For each chemical there are three tabular summaries:

Part 1 is an overview of new import responses received since the last PIC Circular (between 01 November 2014 and 30 April 2015) and which are published for the first time in the current PIC Circular. Detailed information concerning the responses can be found in the list of all import responses received from Parties contained in Part 2 of this Appendix.

Part 2 is a compilation of all the import responses received from Parties by the Secretariat as of 30 April 2015. The listed responses relate to the category or categories specified for each chemical in Annex III of the Convention. The date on which the import response was first published in the PIC Circular is also indicated.

Part 3 is a list of those Parties which have failed to provide a response regarding future import of a 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 all Parties, through publication in the PIC Circular, of cases of failure to transmit a response.

APPENDIX IV - PART 1**OVERVIEW OF NEW IMPORT RESPONSES RECEIVED SINCE THE LAST PIC CIRCULAR****Pesticides****2,4,5-T and its salts and esters**

Cambodia
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Russian Federation

Alachlor

Burundi
Kyrgyzstan
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Qatar
Russian Federation
Senegal
Tonga

Aldicarb

Cambodia
Kyrgyzstan
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Qatar
Russian Federation
Senegal
Tonga

Aldrin

Cambodia
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Russian Federation

Azinphos-methyl

Albania
Cambodia
Kyrgyzstan
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Nicaragua
Niger
Qatar
Senegal

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Tonga

Binapacryl

Cambodia
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Russian Federation
Tonga

Captafol

Cambodia
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Russian Federation
Tonga

Chlordane

Cambodia
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Russian Federation

Chlordimeform

Cambodia
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Russian Federation
Tonga

Chlorobenzilate

Cambodia
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Russian Federation
Tonga

DDT

Cambodia
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Russian Federation

Dieldrin

Cambodia
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Russian Federation

Dinitro-ortho-cresol (DNOC) and its salts (such as ammonium salt, potassium salt and sodium salt)

Cambodia
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Russian Federation
Tonga

Dinoseb and its salts and esters

Cambodia
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Russian Federation
Tonga

EDB (1,2-dibromoethane)

Cambodia
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Russian Federation
Tonga

Endosulfan

Cambodia
Kyrgyzstan
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Nicaragua
Qatar
Russian Federation
Senegal
Tonga

Ethylene dichloride

Cambodia
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Russian Federation
Tonga

Ethylene oxide

Cambodia
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Russian Federation
Tonga

Fluoroacetamide

Cambodia

Lao People's Democratic Republic
Russian Federation
Tonga

HCH (mixed isomers)

Cambodia
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Russian Federation
Tonga

Heptachlor

Cambodia
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Russian Federation

Hexachlorobenzene

Cambodia
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Russian Federation
Tonga

Lindane (gamma-HCH)

Cambodia
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Russian Federation
Tonga

Mercury compounds, including inorganic mercury compounds, alkyl mercury compounds and alkyloxyalkyl and aryl mercury compounds

Cambodia
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Russian Federation
Tonga

Monocrotophos

Cambodia
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Russian Federation
Tonga

Parathion

Cambodia
Lao People's Democratic Republic

Russian Federation
Tonga

Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters

Cambodia
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Russian Federation
Tonga

Toxaphene (Camphechlor)

Cambodia
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Russian Federation

Tributyl tin compounds

Cambodia
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Nicaragua
Russian Federation
Senegal
Tonga

Severely hazardous pesticide formulation

Dustable powder formulations containing a combination of benomyl at or above 7%, carbofuran at or above 10% and thiram at or above 15%

Armenia
Cambodia
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Nicaragua
Niger
Russian Federation
Tonga

Methamidophos (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 600 g active ingredient/l)

Cambodia

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Russian Federation
Tonga

Methyl-parathion (Emulsifiable concentrates (EC) at or above 19.5% active ingredient and dusts at or above 1.5% active ingredient)

Cambodia
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Russian Federation
Tonga

Phosphamidon (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 1000 g active ingredient/l)

Cambodia
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Russian Federation
Tonga

Industrial Chemical

Actinolite asbestos

Costa Rica
Niger
Senegal

Amosite asbestos

Costa Rica
Niger
Senegal

Anthophyllite

Costa Rica
Niger
Senegal

Crocidolite

Costa Rica
Senegal

Tremolite

Costa Rica
Gabon
Niger
Senegal

Commercial octabromodiphenyl ether (including Hexabromodiphenyl ether and Heptabromodiphenyl ether)

Albania
Burkina Faso
Costa Rica
Senegal
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Commercial pentabromodiphenyl ether (including tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether)

Albania
Burkina Faso
Costa Rica
Kyrgyzstan
Senegal
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, perfluorooctane sulfonates, perfluorooctane sulfonamides and perfluorooctane sulfonyls

Albania
Burkina Faso
Costa Rica
Kyrgyzstan
Senegal
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs)

Costa Rica
Gabon
Senegal

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Costa Rica
Gabon

Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs)

Costa Rica
Gabon
Niger
Senegal

Tetraethyl lead

Costa Rica
Gabon
Niger
Senegal

Tetramethyl lead

Costa Rica
Gabon
Niger
Senegal

Tris(2,3 dibromopropyl)phosphate

Costa Rica
Senegal

APPENDIX IV - PARTS 2 AND 3

**LISTING OF ALL IMPORT RESPONSES RECEIVED FROM PARTIES
AND CASES OF FAILURE TO SUBMIT RESPONSES**

Pesticides

2,4,5-T and its salts and esters	72
Alachlor	83
Aldicarb	93
Aldrin	103
Azinphos-methyl	114
Binapacryl	121
Captafol	133
Chlordane	144
Chlordimeform	155
Chlorobenzilate	166
DDT	178
Dieldrin	190
Dinitro-ortho-cresol (DNOC) and its salts (such as ammonium salt, potassium salt and sodium salt)	201
Dinoseb and its salts and esters	213
EDB (1,2-dibromoethane).....	224
Endosulfan	235
Ethylene dichloride.....	246
Ethylene oxide	259
Fluoroacetamide	272
HCH (mixed isomers).....	283
Heptachlor	294
Hexachlorobenzene	305

Lindane (gamma-HCH)	316
Mercury compounds, including inorganic mercury compounds, alkyl mercury compounds and alkyloxyalkyl and aryl mercury compounds	328
Monocrotophos	339
Parathion	352
Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters	365
Toxaphene (Camphechlor)	377
Tributyl tin compounds	389
Severely hazardous pesticide formulations	
Dustable powder formulations containing a combination of benomyl at or above 7%, carbofuran at or above 10% and thiram at or above 15%	401
Methamidophos (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 600 g active ingredient/l)	413
Methyl-parathion (Emulsifiable concentrates (EC) at or above 19.5% active ingredient and dusts at or above 1.5% active ingredient)	425
Phosphamidon (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 1000 g active ingredient/l)	438
Industrial Chemicals	
Actinolite asbestos	450
Amosite asbestos	463
Anthophyllite	475
Crocidolite	488
Tremolite	501
Commercial octabromodiphenyl ether (including Hexabromodiphenyl ether and Heptabromodiphenyl ether)	514
Commercial pentabromodiphenyl ether (including tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether)	521
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, perfluorooctane sulfonates, perfluorooctane sulfonamides and perfluorooctane sulfonyls	528

Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs)	538
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	550
Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs)	562
Tetraethyl lead	572
Tetramethyl lead	587
Tris(2,3 dibromopropyl)phosphate	601

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

2,4,5-T and its salts and esters

CAS: 93-76-5

Albania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Law no. 9362 dated 24/03/2005 on "Plant Protection Service," as amended. Decision of the Council of Ministers no. 1555, dated 12.11.2008 "On approval of rules of registration and assessment criteria of Plant Protection Products (PPP)." According to paragraph 7.2, Chapter II, PPP may be registered for trade and use in the Republic of Albania, if its active substance(s) is/are included in Appendix II, attached to this decision. In this Annex, 2,4,5-T and its salts and esters are not included.	Published: 06/2013	no consent
Argentina	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Prohibited for use in agriculture are explicitly those products formulated on the basis of butyl ester of 2,4,5-T Legislative or administrative measures: Decree No.2121/90 Published on the Congressional Record October 16,1990. Prohibits: importation, manufacturing, processing, commercialisation and use of agriculture applications products, on the basis of butyl ester of 2,4,5-T	Published: 12/2002	consent under conditions
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	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
Belize	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Classified as a prohibited pesticide in Schedule IV of the Pesticides Control Act of 1985, Chapter 181B of the Laws of Belize, and in the Pesticides Control (replacement of Schedules) Order, 1995.	Published: 12/2005	no consent
Benin	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Authorization of the Ministry of the Environment after opinion of the National Committee for the Approval and the Control of Plant Protection Products. Statement of active consideration: Information available on accidents caused by this pesticide	Published: 06/2014	consent under conditions
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of BiH" No 11/11)	Published: 12/2011	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 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.</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>		
Burkina Faso	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Results of the Sahelien Pesticides Committee (CSP) meeting</p>		
Burundi	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticide Committee which is the regional organization in charge of pesticides registration according to national legislation, Act n° 26/97</p>		
Cambodia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: - Law on Pesticide Fertilizer Management, 2012 - Law of Banned Pesticides, 2012</p>		
Cameroon	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Act n° 66/9/COR of 8 November 1966 Decree n° 77/171 of 03 June 1977 Decree n° 83-661 of 27 December 1983 Order n° 0002/MINAGRI/DIRAGRI/SDPV of 17/01/1989</p>		
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: 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.</p>		

China	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998 Revised: 10/2008	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional information related to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) related to the import response for Annex III chemicals: Published: 12/06/2009; Final decision on import: No consent to import. 		
Colombia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: ICA resolution 749/79 cancels the registration of herbicides based on 2,4,5-T and 2,4,5-TP.		
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Cook Islands Pesticides Act 1987		
Costa Rica	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Banned by the "Decreto Ejecutivo No. 17486 MAG-S".		
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.		
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	Remarks: The adopted decision does not include the use of the product as a reference pattern or reactive used for the development of research and analysis activities.		
	Legislative or administrative measures: National Decision in force under Resolution 268/1990 of the Ministry of Public Health		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	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.		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.		
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticide banned by Decree 217-91, July 4, 1991.		
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2000	no consent

Eritrea	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Legal Notice N° 113/2006. Regulations for Importation, Handling, Use, Storage and Disposal of Pesticides.		
Ethiopia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered. Other pesticides available for same use.		
European Union	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Remarks: 2,4,5-T 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: Xn; R22 (Harmful; Harmful if swallowed) - Xi; R 36/37/38 (Irritant; Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin) - N; R50-53 (Dangerous to the environment; Very Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment).	Revised: 10/2008	
	Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to use or place on the market all plant protection products containing 2,4,5-T. The chemical was excluded from Annex I to Council Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and 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).		
	**: 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 been placed on the list of banned pesticides.		
Georgia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Severely Restricted and banned chemical substances and pesticides' import-export in Georgia is regulated by the Rotterdam Convention "On The Prior Informed consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade", and by the Georgian Law 1998 of "Pesticides an Agrochemicals"		
Ghana	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticide Control and Management Act, 1996 (Act 528)		

Guinea	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - Decision No 2395/MAE/SGG/2001 of 6/06/2001 restricting and prohibiting the use of active substances in agriculture. - National weakness in the toxicological and ecotoxicological analyses. - Information issued by international conventions, regional legislation or institutions	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The product has not been authorized by the Sahelien Pesticide Committee (CSP).	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Guyana	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control (Prohibited Pesticides) Order No. 22 of 2006 made under the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Act 2000 (No. 13 of 2000).	Published: 12/2007	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
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
Israel	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Plant Protection Law, 1956 2. Hazardous Substances Regulations (Registration of Formulations for the Control of Pests Harmful to Man), 1994 3. Free Import Order, 2006	Published: 06/2012	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
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kenya	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Other pesticides available for similar use.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Kuwait	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent

Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 27 July 2001 No. 376 on measures to protect the environment and health of the population from adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides.		
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Regulation on the Control of Pesticide in Lao PDR, No. 2860/MAF, dated 11 June 2010		
Lebanon	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial decision # 94/1 Dated 20/05/1998		
Liberia	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Libya	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Not registration in the pesticide list for Libyan agriculture pesticide.		
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to manufacture, place on the market, import in a private capacity, or use: a. 2,4,5-T and its salts and also its esters; b. substances and preparations that contain 2,4,5-T and/or its salts and/or its esters and are not merely unavoidable impurities. (Swiss Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.1)		
Madagascar	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2011	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Decree N°4196/06 of 23 March 2006, prohibiting the sale and use in agriculture of any pesticide active substance.		
Malawi	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Malaysia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	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.		
Mali	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2007	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Decree n° 01-2699/MICT-SG of 16 th October 2001 listing the products the import and export of which are prohibited. Act n° 01-020 of 30 th May 2001 on pollution and nuisance		
Mauritania	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee, the regional body for registration, under national legislative and regulatory texts (Act 042/2000 on plant protection).		

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
Morocco	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide is not registered in Morocco. <u>Act No. 42-95 concerning the supervising and management of trade of agricultural pesticides (21st January 1997) :</u> Article 2 : it is prohibited to import, manufacture, stock in the view of selling, to sell or distribute even for free pesticides for agricultural uses which have not been registered or which sale has not been authorized, or which have been exempted from registration according to the provisions of this law.	Published: 06/2013	no consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import Remarks: The last 2,4,5-T-based pesticide registration was withdrawn (at the manufacturer's request) in 1990. No import or sale permitted.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Niger	Interim decision on import Remarks: Niger ratified the Rotterdam Convention which entered into force in June 2006, in January 2006 Niger ratified the Common Regulation of CILSS Member States (the Sahelian Pesticide Committee is in charge of implementing that regulation). Order N° 092/MAG/EL/DPV of 08-07-99, listing plant protection products prohibited in Niger. All that has been said allows the country to conform to the regulation in force at a national, regional and international level.	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Nigeria	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Norway	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decision 27/73 of 26 Feb 1973.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Oman	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations. - Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Pakistan	Interim decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Agricultural Pesticide Ordinance 1971. Agricultural Pesticide Rules 1971.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Panama	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Prohibited for use in agriculture.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Paraguay	Interim decision on import Remarks: There are no laws that prohibit the use of this product in the country.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Peru	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Philippines	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent

Qatar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Article No. 26 Environment Law (30), 2002	Published: 12/2005	no consent
Republic of Korea	Final decision on import Remarks: The substance has never been registered in Korea.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Republic of Moldova	Final decision on import Remarks: The chemical has never been manufactured in the Republic of Moldova. Not used. Legislative or administrative measures: 2,4,5-T and its salts and esters have been prohibited since 1970. Not included in the official register of permitted substances for use in agriculture, including also individual farms, forestry and household. No import or sale permitted.	Published: 12/2009	no consent
Russian Federation	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The decision of the Ministry of Health in 1970.	Published: 06/2015	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
Saudi Arabia	Final decision on import Remarks: It was registered in the past, but its registration was cancelled because it was proven risky to human health, animal and the environment. Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial decision based on recommendation from the relevant technical departments.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Senegal	Interim decision on import Remarks: 2,4,5 has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Serbia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Cannot be placed on the market according to the Law on Plant Protection Products ("Official Gazette RS" No 41/09).	Published: 12/2011	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 Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale of the chemical.	Published: 12/2003 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions
South Africa	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Government Gazette 10723 published in Government Notice R. 949 on the 30 th April 1987 in terms of the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, Act 36 of 1947.	Published: 12/2014	no consent

Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: National legislative and administrative measures - Final regulation to import prohibition effective since 17 September 1984 by Pesticide Formulary Committee (presently PeTAC) of 13/1984.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Pesticides and Plant Protection Materials Act, 1994; the National Council for Pesticides. Not registered.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Suriname	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette).	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to manufacture, place on the market, import in a private capacity, or use: a) 2,4,5-T and its salts and also its esters; b) substances and preparations that contain 2,4,5-T and/or its salts and/or its esters and are not merely unavoidable impurities. (Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.1)	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
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
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the list of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in Republic of Macedonia (Official Gazette of RM 159/2010).	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Togo	Interim decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Law 96-007/PR of 3 July 1996 concerning plant protection in Togo.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Trinidad and Tobago	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Banned according to notice No 1 of 1994 of the Ministry of Trade and Industry issued under section 10 of the Trade ordinance No 19 of 1958: Negative list which has been effective since January 28, 1994.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Uganda	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered	Published: 06/1999	no consent
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
United Republic of Tanzania	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Permitted only for total weed clearance on roads.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
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

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Interim decision on import Remarks: There are statistics, from the last 5 years, in the importing country for a use other than pesticide, however, the chemical is not registered in the Ministry of Popular Power for Agriculture and Lands, because the import as pesticide is not authorised.	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Viet Nam	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned for import, trade and use.	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Yemen	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: List of Banned and Severely Restricted Pesticides in Yemen.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Zimbabwe	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent

Part 3 - 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 and its salts and esters

CAS: 93-76-5

Party¹	Date
Afghanistan	12/2013
Antigua and Barbuda	12/2010
Bahrain	12/2012
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	06/2004
Botswana	06/2008
Congo	12/2006
Djibouti	06/2005
Dominica	06/2006
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Guatemala	12/2010
Lesotho	12/2008
Maldives	06/2007
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Mongolia	06/2004
Montenegro	06/2012
Mozambique	12/2010
Namibia	12/2005
Nepal	06/2007
Nicaragua	06/2009
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011
Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013
Somalia	12/2010
Swaziland	06/2013
Tonga	12/2010
Ukraine	06/2004
Zambia	06/2011

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Alachlor			
CAS: 15972-60-8			
Albania	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law no. 9362 dated 24/03/2005 on "Plant Protection Service", as amended. Decision of the Council of Ministers no. 1555, dated 12.11.2008 "On approval of rules of registration and assessment criteria of Plant Protection Products (PPP)." According to paragraph 7.2, Chapter II, PPP may be registered for trade and use in the Republic of Albania, if its active substance(s) is/are included in Appendix II, attached to this decision. In this Annex, alachlor is not included.</p>		
Antigua and Barbuda	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Final decision is based primarily on the fact that alachlor is a highly hazardous pesticide based on the WHO classification. It poses an unacceptably high risk to human health and the environment. The pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board is committed to registering only lowest risk pesticides for use in the country unless viable alternatives are unavailable. Viable alternatives are available for this product.</p>		
Australia	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2012	response did not address importation
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in List of active substances allowed for use in plant protection products in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Official Gazette of BiH No 03/12)</p>		
Brazil	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2012	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: According to the Law 7802/89, Decree 4074/2002, no pesticide shall be manufactured, imported, exported, traded or used unless it has been registered in Brazil. The active ingredient Alachlor is registered for agricultural purpose in crops of cotton, groundnuts, coffee, sugar cane, sunflower, corn and soybeans. Legislative or administrative measures: Law no. 7802/89, Decree 4074/2002 and other complementary acts of the registrant agencies.</p>		
Burundi	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	<p>Remarks: The herbicide Alachlor has never been imported, sold, stocked or used in agriculture in Burundi</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: TThe import and use of Alachlor, in all its forms, are banned in Burundi by Ministerial Ordinance n° 710/1464 of 16 October 2013. The causes of its ban are the following: i) carcinogenic to animals and potentially carcinogenic to human beings (class/category 3. R340 being suspected to be the cause of tumours of the nasal cavities in rats); ii) its behaviour in the environment is cause of concern especially for the formation of a great variety of degradation products, some of which are of toxicological and/or eco-toxicological concern Alachlor is recorded in the register of banned pesticides under n° 2013-01-P-001.</p>		
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelien Pesticide Committee which is the regional body for registration of pesticides according to National decree- act n° 026/97 of 20th May and it is not in the positive list of authorised pesticides in Cabo Verde.</p>		

Canada	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Alachlor is banned in Canada since 1985. Therefore, it is not registered under the Pest Control Products Act.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Chad	Final decision on import Remarks: None Legislative or administrative measures: The product has carcinogenic effects and presents possible risks of irreversible effects. The product is not registered in the sub-region CLISS CEMAC.	Published: 06/2014	no consent
Chile	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: On exceptional basis, the use of analytical patterns will be allowed to determine the analytes corresponding to the pure active substance and the metabolites used in a monitoring program, in studies of residues in different matrix related with forestry, agriculture and cattle, or in scientific investigation, depending on the national standards. Remarks: On an exceptional basis, the use of analytical patterns will be allowed to determine the analytes corresponding to the pure active substance and the metabolites used in a monitoring program, in studies of residues in different matrix related with forestry, agriculture and cattle, or in scientific investigation, depending on the national standards. Legislative or administrative measures: Agricultural and Livestock Service, Resolution No.8231, 19th December 2011.	Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions
China	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Only if have been registered and used in China, the chemicals could be imported.	Published: 12/2013	consent under conditions
Colombia	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: In line with the information from the Technical Department of Agricultural Inputs Safety of ICA, the Alachlor holds sales record No.1346 of 25th June 1991, and No.434 of January 2001. Authorised uses are as herbicide to control weeds (arvensis) in: soybean, sorghum, cotton, peanuts, sesame, maize and cassava. Remarks: Decree No. 2820 of 2010, published in the Official Journal No. 47792 of 5th August 2010, Title II, on the exigibility of Environmental Licenses, in Article 8, established that the Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development, may permanently grant or deny such environmental license for the activities (...)11. The import and/or manufacturing of those substances, materials or products subject to controls pursuant to treaties, conventions and international protocols, of environmental nature, except in cases where these rules point out a special authorisation for such purpose. Since they are LMO's (Living Modified Organisms), for which only the procedure established in Act 740 of 2002 and its regulatory decrees or rules that modify, replace or repeal it will be applied in their evaluation and decision" Legislative or administrative measures: In line with the Andean Decision of Nations No.436; Andean Standard for the Registration and Control of Chemical Pesticides for Agricultural use, published in Official Journal (Year XIV, No.347, in Lima, Peru, on 17th June 1988, on the Cartagena Agreement), and the Resolution of the Colombian Institute for Agriculture and Farming (ICA) No.03759 of 16th December 2003, to enact provisions for the Registration and Control of Chemical Pesticides for Agricultural use, pesticides must be registered to be used and marketed in the country. IMPORTANT NOTE: According to information from the Technical Department of Agricultural Inputs Safety of ICA, the product holds sales Register No.1346 of 25th June 1991, and 434 of 29th January 2001, and consequently it can be imported in Colombia as herbicide to control weeds (arvensis) in: soybean, sorghum, cotton, peanuts, sesame, maize and cassava. Only the company owning the mentioned register may import the product.	Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions
Cook Islands	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Cook Islands Pesticides Act 1987	Published: 12/2014	no consent

Costa Rica	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The pesticide must be previously registered with the State Phytosanitary Service. Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Plant Protection Act No. 7664: "Article 24. - Registration of substances. No person or entity may import, export, manufacture, formulate, store, distribute, transport, repackage, rebottling, announce, handle, mix, sell or use chemicals, biological or related for agricultural use, which are not registered under this Act. " 2. Executive Decree No. 33495-MAG-S- MINAE-MEIC "Regulation on Registration, Use and Control of Formulated Synthetic Pesticides, Technical Grade Active Ingredient, Coadjuvants and Related Substances for Agricultural Purposes".	Published: 06/2013	consent under conditions
Côte d'Ivoire	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: The herbicide is only registered in the Ivory Coast for the treatment of sugar cane, subsistence and market-garden crops and maize crops. Remarks: For a final decision to be taken, decisions must be adopted at national level. This is why, for an effective implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, we have worked out a draft decree on the implementation of the above Convention. We shall be able to finalize all import responses as soon as the decree is signed.	Published: 12/2014	consent under conditions
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2012	consent
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Prohibited use and marketing of all kind of formulations, Rotterdam Convention, December 31, 1985.	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Ecuador	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2012	consent
El Salvador	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2012	consent

European Union	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2012	no consent
<p>Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i></p>	<p>Remarks: In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, which implements the UN Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals in the EU, alachlor is classified as: Carc. 2 - H 351 - Suspected of causing cancer. Acute Tox. 4* - H 302 - Harmful if swallowed. Skin Sens. 1 - H 317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction. Aquatic Acute 1 - H 400 - Very toxic to aquatic life. Aquatic Chronic 1 - H 410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. (* = This classification shall be considered as a minimum classification)</p> <p>In accordance with Council Directive 67/548/EEC alachlor is classified as: Carc. Cat 3; R40 - Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect. Xn; R22 - Harmful if swallowed. R43 - May cause sensitization by skin contact. N (dangerous for the environment); R50/53 - very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effect in the aquatic environment.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to place on the market or use plant protection products containing alachlor, since this active substance is not approved under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC (OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 1), pursuant to Commission Decision 2006/966/EC of 18 December 2006 concerning the non-inclusion of alachlor in Annex I to Council Directive 91/414/EEC and the withdrawal of authorisations for plant protection products containing this active substance (OJ L 397, 30.12.2006, p. 28).</p>		
Gambia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides Control and Management Act 1994.</p>		
Georgia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Restricted and strictly limited chemical substances and pesticides' import-export in Georgia is regulated by the Rotterdam Convention "On The Prior Informed consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade", Georgian Law of 1998 on "Pesticides and Agrochemicals" and Decree N184 of Government of Georgia of 28th September, 2006 "On Statute about Transit Permit Issuance, Limited Circulating Material Production, Transportation, Import, Export, Re-export, and on Approval of the List of Limited Circulating Materials".</p>		
Guatemala	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2012	consent
Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: This product is not authorized by the SPC, the regional CILSS Authority for the registration of pesticides.</p>		

India	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The importer of Alachlor must have valid Certificate of Registration for import from Regulatory Authority in India, i.e. Sect. of Central Insecticides Board and Registration Committee, NH IV, Faridabad, India. Legislative or administrative measures: The Insecticides Act 1968 and Rules framed thereunder.	Published: 12/2012	consent under conditions
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned for use, production and import as pesticide product based on the resolution of 23 September 2011 under the Pesticides Control Act 1968.	Published: 06/2014	no consent
Israel	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The Flora Protection and Inspection Services of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development consents to import the chemical only if the formulation containing that chemical is registered in the Flora Protection and Inspection Services. Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Plant Protection Law, 1956 2. Hazardous Substances Regulations (Registration of Formulations for the Control of Pests Harmful to Man), 1994 3. Free Import Order, 2006	Published: 12/2012	consent under conditions
Japan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: In order to import agricultural chemicals into Japan, a domestic importer shall register such chemicals with the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. Legislative or administrative measures: Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law.	Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions
Kuwait	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Based on the ministerial decree (95 of the year 1995) that states forbidding the registration and commercial use of the substance in the state of Kuwait due to its health and environmental hazardous effects.	Published: 06/2013	no consent
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: In accordance with Article 3 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on "On the use of chemicals and plant protection" is not allowed turnover of pesticides and agrochemicals, which are not included in the State Register of pesticides and agrochemicals permitted for use in the Kyrgyz Republic. Alachlor is not included in the State Register of pesticides and agrochemicals permitted for use in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2011-2019 years, approved by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, November 4, 2011 N 704.	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Should be registered in Lao PDR before importing. Legislative or administrative measures: Regulation on the Control of Pesticide in Lao PDR, No. 2860/MAF, dated 11 June 2010	Published: 06/2015	consent under conditions

Liechtenstein	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Alachlor is banned as agricultural chemical (it is not listed on annex I of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in July 2011). Alachlor is not on the list of active substances to be examined under the EU review programme (Annex II of the COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1451/2007 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). The Swiss Ordinance on Biocide Products (entered into force in May 2005) adopts the same biocide active ingredients as the EU. Alachlor is not authorized in biocide preparations.</p>		
Madagascar	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Interministerial Decree N°45.555/2011 of 28/12/2011 banning the import, distribution, sale, use and manufacturing of some pesticide active materials in agriculture and of chemicals of the industrial sector.</p>		
Malawi	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2012	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Alachlor has never been registered in Malawi.</p>		
Malaysia	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2012	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Products to be imported must be registered with the Pesticides Board, Malaysia and must possess valid registration at time of import.</p>		
Mauritania	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: This product has not been authorized by the Sahelian Committee on Pesticides (Regional Authority for Pesticides Registration for the 9 CILSS countries, among which Mauritania).</p>		
Mexico	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Registration issued by the Mexican Authority and import license, are required.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Regulation on Registration, Import - Export Authorizations, and Export Certificates for: Pesticides, Fertilizers and Substances, and Toxic or Hazardous Materials.</p> <p>Agreement establishing classification and codification of goods which import and export is subject to regulation by Agencies of the Inter Secretariat Commission for the Control Process and Use of Pesticides, Fertilizers and Toxic Substances.</p>		
Morocco	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide is not registered in Morocco.</p> <p><u>Act No. 42-95 concerning the supervising and management of trade of agricultural pesticides (21st January 1997) :</u></p> <p>Article 2 : it is prohibited to import, manufacture, stock in the view of selling, to sell or distribute even for free pesticides for agricultural uses which have not been registered or which sale has not been authorized, or which have been exempted from registration according to the provisions of this law.</p>		

New Zealand	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2012	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Alachlor active ingredient is approved for import but can only be used for research and development or as an ingredient or component in the manufacture of another substance. Only products containing alachlor that are approved under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act and registered under the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act can be manufactured, imported or used in New Zealand. Legislative or administrative measures: Approval of alachlor and specific substances containing alachlor under the Hazardous Substance and New Organisms Act and registration of products containing alachlor under the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act.</p>		
Nicaragua	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Remarks: In 2012 expired the register of Alachlor to the company holding this pesticide register.</p>		
Niger	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: - Regulatory texts banning organochlorines and dangerous pesticides. - Signature and ratification of the Stockholm Convention - CILSS member, therefore only products registered by CSP.</p>		
Norway	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Plant protection products containing alachlor are not authorized for use, import or marketing in Norway. There has never been a request for registration of alachlor in Norway.</p>		
Panama	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2013	consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: By Executive Decree No. 305 of September 4th, 2002, of the Ministry of Health, published in the Official Gazette No. 24634 of September 9th, 2002, it was established a national legislative action. In its third article it states: " The substances or products described in Annex 1, are considered controlled hazardous substances and materials; and their residues are hazardous wastes". Alachlor is the substance No. 53 of Annex 1 to this Decree.</p>		
Peru	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2013	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: There are no existing records for pesticide Alachlor in Peru; therefore any import application must go through to the registration process, in line with Decision 436 and Resolution 630 of the Andean Community.</p>		
Philippines	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2013	response did not address importation
Qatar	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: (*) Ministry of Environment to perform all the tasks and actions to protect the environment in the country. According to the law No. 30 of 2002 Article (26), Prohibiting the import or handling or transport of hazardous materials, without authorization from the competent administrative authority. And article (29) of law No. 30 of 2002 Provides (spray or prohibitid the use of pesticides or other chemical compounds for agriculture, public health or other purposes, but after taking into account the requirements and checks and balances defined by the regulations, to ensure that human, animal or plant or watercourses or other components of the environment directly or indirectly on the spot or future adverse impacts of pesticides or chemical compounds (*) Law No. 24 of 2010 Promulgating the Law (Regulation) of Pesticides in the States of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf.</p>		

Republic of Moldova	Interim decision on import Remarks: The chemical has never been manufactured in the Republic of Moldova.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Russian Federation	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: List of substances banned for use in cosmetics and toiletries products. Cosmetic Technical Regulation of the Customs Union» N. 799 of 23.09.2011. Federal law No 109-φ3 of 19.07.1997 concerning safe handling of pesticides and agricultural chemicals. Permitted for use on the territory of the Russian Federation. 2012 (approved by Ministry of Agriculture of Russia).	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Senegal	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticide Committee	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Serbia	Final decision on import Remarks: Legislative or administrative measures: The List of Approved Substances ("Official Gazette of the RS, No 117/13)	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Singapore	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Alachlor is allowed to be imported: 1) For the purpose of research or analysis; or 2) For re-export only. Remarks: Domestic use is restricted to the purpose of research or analysis only. Legislative or administrative measures: Alachlor is controlled as a hazardous substance under the Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) and its Regulations. Importers are required to possess a valid hazardous substance licence issued by the Pollution Control Department (PCD).	Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Pesticides Technical and Advisory Committee in Sri Lanka has taken the decision at its 57th meeting, held on the 2 nd December 2011, to cease importation of all alachlor products including alachlor 480 g/L EC (the only registered product in Sri Lanka) with effect from 2 nd December 2011.	Published: 12/2012	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decision of the meeting No. 6/2011 of the National Pesticides Council dated 20/12/2011.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Suriname	Final decision on import Remarks: Stock that is present in the country is being phased out. Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticide Law, S.B. February 2005, includes automatically new pesticides added to Annex III.	Published: 12/2012	no consent

Switzerland	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Alachlor is banned as agricultural chemical (it is not listed on annex I of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in July 2011). Alachlor is not on the list of active substances to be examined under the EU review programme (Annex II of the COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1451/2007 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). The Swiss Ordinance on Biocide Products (entered into force in May 2005) adopts the same biocide active ingredients as the EU. Alachlor is not authorized in biocide preparations.</p>		
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	<p>Remarks: The pesticide is not registered in Syria.</p>		
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in R. Macedonia (Official Gazette of RM 159/2010).</p>		
Togo	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2012	consent
Tonga	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Waste and Chemicals Act Pesticide Act</p>		
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2013	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Alachlor is banned as a pesticide in UAE according to the ministerial decree No. 13 for the year 2012 concerning banned and restricted-use pesticides in UAE.</p>		
United Republic of Tanzania	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2013	consent
Uruguay	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2013	consent

Part 3 - 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

Alachlor

CAS: 15972-60-8

Party ¹	Date	Party ¹	Date
Afghanistan	12/2013	Mongolia	06/2004
Argentina	12/2004	Montenegro	06/2012
Armenia	06/2004	Mozambique	12/2010
Bahrain	12/2012	Namibia	12/2005
Belize	12/2005	Nepal	06/2007
Benin	06/2004	Nigeria	06/2004
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	06/2004	Oman	06/2004
Botswana	06/2008	Pakistan	12/2005
Burkina Faso	06/2004	Paraguay	06/2004
Cambodia	06/2013	Republic of Korea	06/2004
Cameroon	06/2004	Rwanda	06/2004
Congo	12/2006	Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	06/2004	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011
Djibouti	06/2005	Samoa	06/2004
Dominica	06/2006	Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004	Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Eritrea	12/2005	Somalia	12/2010
Ethiopia	06/2004	South Africa	06/2004
Gabon	06/2004	Swaziland	06/2013
Ghana	06/2004	Thailand	06/2004
Guinea	06/2004	Trinidad and Tobago	06/2010
Guyana	12/2007	Uganda	12/2008
Honduras	06/2012	Ukraine	06/2004
Indonesia	06/2014	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	12/2005
Jamaica	06/2004	Viet Nam	12/2007
Jordan	06/2004	Yemen	06/2006
Kazakhstan	06/2008	Zambia	06/2011
Kenya	06/2005	Zimbabwe	06/2012
Lebanon	06/2007		
Lesotho	12/2008		
Liberia	06/2005		
Libya	06/2004		
Maldives	06/2007		
Mali	06/2004		
Marshall Islands	06/2004		
Mauritius	12/2005		

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Aldicarb			
CAS: 116-06-3			
Albania	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law no. 9362 dated 24/03/2005 on "Plant Protection Service", as amended. Decision of the Council of Ministers no. 1555, dated 12.11.2008 "On approval of rules of registration and assessment criteria of Plant Protection Products (PPP)." According to paragraph 7.2, Chapter II, PPP may be registered for trade and use in the Republic of Albania, if its active substance(s) is/are included in Appendix II, attached to this decision. In this Annex, aldicarb is not included.</p>		
Antigua and Barbuda	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Final decision is based primarily on the fact that aldicarb is a highly hazardous pesticide based on the WHO classification. It poses an unacceptably high risk to human health and the environment. The pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board is committed to registering only lowest risk pesticides for use in the country unless viable alternatives are unavailable. Viable alternatives are available for this product.</p>		
Australia	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2012	response did not address importation
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in List of active substances allowed for use in plant protection products in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Official Gazette of BiH No 03/12)</p>		
Brazil	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2012	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: According to the Law 7802/89, Decree 4074/2002, no pesticide shall be manufactured, imported, exported, traded or used unless it has been registered in Brazil. The active ingredient Aldicarb is registered for agricultural purpose in crops of coffee, citrus and sugar cane, only to certified farmers and registered properties by the manufacturers companies in the following Brazilian states: São Paulo, Minas Gerais and Bahia. Legislative or administrative measures: Law no. 7802/89, Decree 4074/2002 and other complementary acts of the registrant agencies.</p>		
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticide Committee which is the regional body for registration of pesticides according to National decree- act n° 026/97 of 20th May and it is not in the positive list of authorised pesticides in Cabo Verde.</p>		
Cambodia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: - Law on Pesticide Fertilizer Management, 2012 - Law of Banned Pesticides, 2012</p>		
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Aldicarb registrations under the Pest Control Products Act in Canada expired in 1996.</p>		

Chad	Final decision on import Published: 06/2014	no consent
	<p>Remarks: None Legislative or administrative measures: The product is toxic for the skin and highly toxic if inhaled and swallowed. It is also highly toxic for aquatic organisms and can lead in the long term to adverse effects on the environment. The product is not registered in the sub-region CLISS CEMAC</p>	
Chile	Final decision on import Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: On exceptional basis, the use of analytical patterns will be allowed to determine the analytes corresponding to the pure active substance and the metabolites used in a monitoring program, in studies of residues in different matrix related with forestry, agriculture and cattle, or in scientific investigation, depending on the national standards. Remarks: On an exceptional basis, the use of analytical patterns will be allowed to determine the analytes corresponding to the pure active substance and the metabolites used in a monitoring program, in studies of residues in different matrix related with forestry, agriculture and cattle, or in scientific investigation, depending on the national standards.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Agricultural and Livestock Service, Resolution No.8231, 19th December 2011.</p>	
China	Interim decision on import Published: 12/2013	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Only if have been registered and used in China, the chemicals could be imported.</p>	
Colombia	Final decision on import Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: According to information from the Technical Department of Agricultural Inputs Safety of ICA, the Aldicarb holds the sales record No. 1022 of 18th September 1996. Authorised uses as insecticide pesticide on crops of chrysanthemum, citrus, coffee, carnation, cotton, rose and potatoes. Remarks: Decree No. 2820 of 2010, published in the Official Journal No. 47792 of 5th August 2010, Title II, on the exigibility of Environmental Licenses, in Article 8, established that the Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development, may permanently grant or deny such environmental license for the activities (...)11. The import and/or manufacturing of those substances, materials or products subject to controls pursuant to treaties, conventions and international protocols, of environmental nature, except in cases where these rules point out a special authorisation for such purpose. Legislative or administrative measures: In line with the Andean Decision of Nations No.436; Andean Standard for the Registration and Control of Chemical Pesticides for Agricultural use, published in Official Journal (Year XIV, No.347, in Lima, Peru, on 17th June 1988, on the Cartagena Agreement), and the Resolution of the Colombian Institute for Agriculture and Farming (ICA) No.03759 of 16th December 2003, to enact provisions for the Registration and Control of Chemical Pesticides for Agricultural use, pesticides must be registered to be used and marketed in the country.</p> <p>IMPORTANT NOTE: According to information from the Technical Department of Agricultural Inputs Safety of ICA, the product holds sales Register No.1022 of 18th September 1996, and consequently it can be imported in Colombia as insecticide pesticide on the following crops: chrysanthemum, citrus, coffee, carnation, cotton, rose and potatoes. Only the company owning the mentioned register may import the product.</p>	
Cook Islands	Final decision on import Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Cook Islands Pesticides Act 1987</p>	

Costa Rica	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The pesticide must be previously registered with the State Phytosanitary Service. Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Plant Protection Act No. 7664: "Article 24. - Registration of substances. No person or entity may import, export, manufacture, formulate, store, distribute, transport, repackage, rebottling, announce, handle, mix, sell or use chemicals, biological or related for agricultural use, which are not registered under this Act. " 2. Executive Decree No. 33495-MAG-S- MINAE-MEIC "Regulation on Registration, Use and Control of Formulated Synthetic Pesticides, Technical Grade Active Ingredient, Coadjuvants and Related Substances for Agricultural Purposes".	Published: 06/2013	consent under conditions
Côte d'Ivoire	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Nematicide registered in the Ivory Coast and only used for the treatment of oil palm. Remarks: For a final decision to be taken, decisions must be adopted at national level. This is why, for an effective implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, we have worked out a draft decree on the implementation of the above Convention. We shall be able to finalize all import responses as soon as the decree is signed.	Published: 12/2014	consent under conditions
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2012	no consent
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Prohibited use and marketing by Resolution N. 61-2011 on 8 December 2011.	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Ecuador	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The company Bayer Inc. requested AGROCALIDAD to cancel the register of pesticide TEMIK (Aldicarb 15% GR), for commercial reasons, been this chemical the only one marketed in the country. AGROCALIDAD proceeded to cancel the Register of this product by Resolution No.167 of AGROCALIDAD, published in Official Gazette No.593 of 9th December 2011.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
El Salvador	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: It needs to be registered in the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. Restricted use regulated under Agreement No. 18 of Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.	Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions

European Union	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2012	no consent
<p>Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i></p>	<p>Remarks: In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, which implements the UN Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals in the EU, aldicarb is classified as: Acute Tox. 2* - H 330 - Fatal if inhaled. Acute Tox. 2* - H 302 - Fatal if swallowed. Acute Tox. 3* - H 311 - Toxic in contact with skin. Aquatic Acute 1 - H 400 - Very toxic to aquatic life. Aquatic Chronic 1 - H 410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. (* = This classification shall be considered as a minimum classification)</p> <p>In accordance with Council Directive 67/548/EEC aldicarb is classified as: T+; R26/28 - Very toxic by inhalation and if swallowed. T; R24 - Toxic in contact with skin. N (dangerous for the environment); R50/53 - Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effect in the aquatic environment.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to place on the market or use plant protection products containing aldicarb, since this active substance is not approved under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC (OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 1), pursuant to Council Decision 2003/199/EC of 18 March 2003 concerning the non-inclusion of aldicarb in Annex I to Council Directive 91/414/EEC and the withdrawal of authorisations for plant protection products containing this active substance (OJ L 76, 22.3.2003, p. 21).</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: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides Control and Management Act 1994.</p>		
Georgia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Restricted and strictly limited chemical substances and pesticides' import-export in Georgia is regulated by the Rotterdam Convention "On The Prior Informed consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade", Georgian Law of 1998 on "Pesticides and Agrochemicals" and Decree N184 of Government of Georgia of 28th September, 2006 "On Statute about Transit Permit Issuance, Limited Circulating Material Production, Transportation, Import, Export, Re-export, and on Approval of the List of Limited Circulating Materials".</p>		
Guatemala	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2012	consent
Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: This product is not authorized by the SPC, the regional CILSS Authority for the registration of pesticides.</p>		
India	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The Insecticides Act 1968 and Rules framed thereunder.</p>		

Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned for use, production and import as pesticide product based on the resolution of 26 August 2002 under the Pesticides Control Act 1968.	Published: 06/2014	no consent
Israel	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Plant Protection Law, 1956 2. Hazardous Substances Regulations (Registration of Formulations for the Control of Pests Harmful to Man), 1994 3. Free Import Order, 2006	Published: 12/2012	no consent
Japan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: In order to import agricultural chemicals into Japan, a domestic importer shall register such chemicals with the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. Legislative or administrative measures: Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law.	Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions
Kuwait	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Based on the ministerial decree (95 of the year 1995) that states forbidding the registration and commercial use of the substance in the state of Kuwait due to its health and environmental hazardous effects.	Published: 06/2013	no consent
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: In accordance with Article 3 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on "On the use of chemicals and plant protection" is not allowed turnover of pesticides and agrochemicals, which are not included in the State Register of pesticides and agrochemicals permitted for use in the Kyrgyz Republic. Aldicarb is not included in the State Register of pesticides and agrochemicals permitted for use in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2011-2019 years, approved by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, November 4, 2011- N 704.	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The import of aldicarb and its mixtures is only permitted if they are used in sugar beet cultures to fight the stem nematode (<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i>). Legislative or administrative measures: Aldicarb is listed on Annex I of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in July 2011. The use of aldicarb mixtures is only allowed on sugar beets to fight the stem nematode (<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i>). Aldicarb is not on the list of active substances to be examined under the EU review programme (Annex II of the COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1451/2007 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). The Swiss Ordinance on Biocide Products (entered into force in May 2005) adopts the same biocide active ingredients as the EU. Aldicarb is not authorized in biocide preparations.	Published: 12/2012	consent under conditions
Madagascar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Interministerial Decree N°45.555/2011 of 28/12/2011 banning the import, distribution, sale, use and manufacturing of some pesticide active materials in agriculture and of chemicals of the industrial sector.	Published: 06/2012	no consent

Malawi	Final decision on import Remarks: Aldicarb in Malawi has been abused to the extent that there are cases of poisoning and loss of human life related to this pesticide, hence the final decision.	Published: 12/2012	no consent
Malaysia	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: 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, Malaysia. However, import of small quantities of aldicarb active ingredient for research or education purpose may be permitted provided approval is obtained from the Pesticides Board. Remarks: Aldicarb has never been registered in Malaysia. Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides Act 1974 Customs (Prohibition of Import/Export) 2008	Published: 12/2012	no consent
Mauritania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This product has not been authorized by the Sahelian Committee on Pesticides (Regional Authority for Pesticides Registration for the 9 CILSS countries, among which Mauritania	Published: 12/2012	no consent
Mexico	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Registration issued by the Mexican Authority and import license, are required. Legislative or administrative measures: Regulation on Registration, Import - Export Authorizations, and Export Certificates for: Pesticides, Fertilizers and Substances, and Toxic or Hazardous Materials. Agreement establishing classification and codification of goods, which import and export is subject to regulation by Agencies of the Inter Secretariat Commission for the Control Process and Use of Pesticides, Fertilizers and Toxic Substances.	Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions
Morocco	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide is not registered in Morocco. <u>Act No. 42-95 concerning the supervising and management of trade of agricultural pesticides (21st January 1997) :</u> <u>Article 2 :</u> it is prohibited to import, manufacture, stock in the view of selling, to sell or distribute even for free pesticides for agricultural uses which have not been registered or which sale has not been authorized, or which have been exempted from registration according to the provisions of this law.	Published: 06/2013	no consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This chemical is not currently approved for import, manufacture or use under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act or registered under the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act. It is therefore not legal to import this substance into New Zealand, except for small scale laboratory use.	Published: 12/2012	no consent
Nicaragua	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution 001 - 2014	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Niger	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - Regulatory texts banning organochlorines and dangerous pesticides. - Signature and ratification of the Stockholm Convention - CILSS member.	Published: 06/2012	no consent

Norway	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2012	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: All plant protection products containing aldicarb were withdrawn from the Norwegian market and since 31.12.1997 aldicarb has not been authorized for use, import or marketing in Norway.		
Panama	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2013	consent
	Remarks: According to Resolution No.24, of 10 June 2011, special management practices have been adopted in order to protect the human health or the environment. For example, the sale of Aldicarb will be made only by professional prescription issued by an agronomist and may not be used for aerial applications. Because of its restricted use, the application of Aldicarb is banned near residential areas, schools, hospitals, hand made wells, affluents or natural and artificial watercourses.		
	Legislative or administrative measures: By Executive Decree No. 305 of September 4th, 2002, of the Ministry of Health, published in the Official Gazette No. 24634 of September 9th, 2002, it was established a national legislative action. In its third article it states: " The substances or products described in Annex 1, are considered controlled hazardous substances and materials; and their residues are hazardous wastes". Aldicarb is the substance No. 55 of Annex 1 to this Decree.		
	Aldicarb active ingredient, in all its forms, is of restricted use in agriculture by Resolution No.24, of 10 June 2011, of the Ministry of Agriculture, and published in the Official Gazette No. 26809 of 17 June 2011.		
Peru	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Administrative Resolution No. 013-2012-AG-SENASA published in the Official Journal on 1.2.2012.		
Philippines	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2013	response did not address importation
Qatar	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: (*) Ministry of Environment to perform all the tasks and actions to protect the environment in the country. According to the law No. 30 of 2002 Article (26), Prohibiting the import or handling or transport of hazardous materials, without authorization from the competent administrative authority. And article (29) of law No. 30 of 2002 Provides (spray or prohibitid the use of pesticides or other chemical compounds for agriculture, public health or other purposes, but after taking into account the requirements and checks and balances defined by the regulations, to ensure that human, animal or plant or watercourses or other components of the environment directly or indirectly on the spot or future adverse impacts of pesticides or chemical compounds		
	(*) Law No. 24 of 2010 Promulgating the Law (Regulation) of Pesticides in the States of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf.		
Republic of Moldova	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	Remarks: The chemical has never been manufactured in the Republic of Moldova.		
Russian Federation	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: The decision of the Ministry of Health in 1986.		
Senegal	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticide Committee		

Serbia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Law on Plant Protection Products ("Official Gazette of the RS" No 41/09).	Published: 12/2012	no consent
Singapore	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Aldicarb is allowed to be imported: 1) For the purpose of research or analysis; or 2) For re-export purposes. Remarks: Domestic use is restricted to the purpose of research and analysis only. Legislative or administrative measures: Aldicarb is controlled as a hazardous substance under the Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) and its Regulations. Importers are required to possess a valid hazardous substance licence issued by the Pollution Control Department (PCD).	Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Pesticides Technical and Advisory Committee in Sri Lanka has taken the decision at its 57th meeting, held on the 2nd December 2011, to cease importation of any aldicarb products to Sri Lanka with effect from 2nd December 2011.	Published: 12/2012	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decision of the meeting No. 6/2011 of the National Pesticides Council dated 20/12/2011.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The import of aldicarb and its mixtures is only permitted if they are used in sugar beet cultures to fight the stem nematode (<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i>). Legislative or administrative measures: Aldicarb is listed on Annex I of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in July 2011. The use of aldicarb mixtures is only allowed on sugar beets to fight the stem nematode (<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i>). Aldicarb is not on the list of active substances to be examined under the EU review programme (Annex II of the COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1451/2007 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). The Swiss Ordinance on Biocide Products (entered into force in May 2005) adopts the same biocide active ingredients as the EU. Aldicarb is not authorized in biocide preparations.	Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import Remarks: The pesticide is banned in Syria in the granule form. The pesticide hasn't been imported to Syria in other forms. Legislative or administrative measures: Decision: N 10/T, Date 10/4/1990 by Minister of Agriculture and agrarian reform.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in R. Macedonia (Official Gazette of RM 159/2010).	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Togo	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2012	no consent

Tonga	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Waste and Chemicals Act Pesticide Act	Published: 06/2015	no consent
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Alachlor is banned as a pesticide in UAE according to the ministerial decree No. 13 for the year 2012 concerning banned and restricted-use pesticides in UAE.	Published: 12/2013	no consent
United Republic of Tanzania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Plant Protection Act 1997, Plant Protection Regulations of 1999 and National Advisory Committee do not allow registration of chemicals listed under Annex III, especially if there are alternatives.	Published: 06/2013	no consent
Uruguay	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2013	consent
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Ministry of Popular Power for Agriculture and Lands. National Institute of Integral Agricultural Health. Administrative Order. Office of the President / INSAI N ° 28, Caracas, July 15, 2009. According to this Order, the Records of chemicals for agricultural use in which composition or formulation Aldicarb (or formulations) is used as active ingredient, are not authorised for import and use in the country since 30/04/2010.	Published: 12/2012	no consent

Part 3 - 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

Aldicarb

CAS: 116-06-3

Party ¹	Date	Party ¹	Date
Afghanistan	12/2013	Mongolia	06/2004
Argentina	12/2004	Montenegro	06/2012
Armenia	06/2004	Mozambique	12/2010
Bahrain	12/2012	Namibia	12/2005
Belize	12/2005	Nepal	06/2007
Benin	06/2004	Nigeria	06/2004
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	06/2004	Oman	06/2004
Botswana	06/2008	Pakistan	12/2005
Burkina Faso	06/2004	Paraguay	06/2004
Burundi	06/2005	Republic of Korea	06/2004
Cameroon	06/2004	Rwanda	06/2004
Congo	12/2006	Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	06/2004	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011
Djibouti	06/2005	Samoa	06/2004
Dominica	06/2006	Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004	Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Eritrea	12/2005	Somalia	12/2010
Ethiopia	06/2004	South Africa	06/2004
Gabon	06/2004	Suriname	06/2004
Ghana	06/2004	Swaziland	06/2013
Guinea	06/2004	Thailand	06/2004
Guyana	12/2007	Trinidad and Tobago	06/2010
Honduras	06/2012	Uganda	12/2008
Indonesia	06/2014	Ukraine	06/2004
Jamaica	06/2004	Viet Nam	12/2007
Jordan	06/2004	Yemen	06/2006
Kazakhstan	06/2008	Zambia	06/2011
Kenya	06/2005	Zimbabwe	06/2012
Lebanon	06/2007		
Lesotho	12/2008		
Liberia	06/2005		
Libya	06/2004		
Maldives	06/2007		
Mali	06/2004		
Marshall Islands	06/2004		
Mauritius	12/2005		

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Aldrin			
CAS: 309-00-2			
Albania	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law no. 9362 dated 24/03/2005 on "Plant Protection Service", as amended. Decision of the Council of Ministers no. 1555, dated 12.11.2008 "On approval of rules of registration and assessment criteria of Plant Protection Products (PPP)." According to paragraph 7.2, Chapter II, PPP may be registered for trade and use in the Republic of Albania, if its active substance(s) is/are included in Appendix II, attached to this decision. In this Annex, aldrin is not included.</p>		
Antigua and Barbuda	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Final decision based on the policy of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board of Antigua and Barbuda, not to register for use in the country chemicals listed in annexes A, B or C of the Stockholm Convention once viable alternatives are readily available.</p>		
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>		
Bahrain	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Belize	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Classified as a prohibited pesticide in Schedule IV of the Pesticides Control Act of 1985, Chapter 181B of the Laws of Belize, and in the Pesticides Control (replacement of Schedules) Order, 1995.</p>		
Benin	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent

Bosnia and Herzegovina	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of BiH" No 11/11)	Published: 12/2011	no consent
Brazil	Final decision on import Remarks: There is no pesticide registered for any purpose. Legislative or administrative measures: Directive nº 63 of 15 June 1992 - Prohibits the production, import, export, trade and use of active ingredient Aldrin, for application in livestock and agriculture. Directive nº 11 of 8 January 1998 -- Exclude the Aldrin 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
Burkina Faso	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Results of the Sahelien Pesticides Committee (CSP) meeting.	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Burundi	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Its high toxicity, its bio accumulation and persistence in the environment led to it being prohibited. It is prohibited to import, to place on the market or use Aldrine as an agricultural pesticide by Ministerial Decree n 710/838 of 29/10/2001 under n 2001-01-P001.	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Cambodia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - Law on Pesticide Fertilizer Management, 2012 - Law of Banned Pesticides, 2012	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Cameroon	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Act nº 66/9/COR of 18 November 1966 Decree nº 77/171 of 03 June 1977 Decree nº 83-661 of 27 December 1983 Order nº 0002/MINAGRI/DIRAGRI/SDPV of 17/01/1989	Published: 12/2008	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

China	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993 Revised: 10/2008	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: • Additional information related to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) related to the import response for Annex III chemicals: Published: 12/06/2009; Final decision on import: No consent to import.		
Colombia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Importation, production and use prohibited by Decree 305 of 1988 and Resolution 10255 of 1993.		
Congo	Interim decision on import	Published: 07/1993	consent
	Remarks: Need more time.		
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Banned by the "Decreto Ejecutivo No. 18346-MAG-S-TSS".		
Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2004	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: 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.		
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	Remarks: The adopted decision does not include the use of the product as a reference pattern or reactive used for the development of research and analysis activities		
	Legislative or administrative measures: National decision adopted and disseminated to the interested Parties, under the power conferred to the Designated National Authority, as entity empowered to register pesticides authorized for use at national level (Resolution 16/2007 of Ministry of Agriculture).		
	National Decision in force under Resolution 268/1990 of the Ministry of Public Health		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
	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.		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.		
Dominica	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent

Dominican Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Eritrea	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legal Notice N° 113/2006. Regulations for Importation, Handling, Use, Storage and Disposal of Pesticides	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Ethiopia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered. Other pesticides available for similar use.	Published: 12/2010	no consent
European Union <i>Member States: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, 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 Revised: 10/2008	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
Georgia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Severely Restricted and banned chemical substances and pesticides' import-export in Georgia is regulated by the Rotterdam Convention "On The Prior Informed consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade", and by the Georgian Law 1998 of "Pesticides an Agrochemicals"	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Ghana	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticide Control and Management Act, 1996 (Act 528)	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Guatemala	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent

Guinea	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1)Decision No 2395/MAE/SGG/2001 of 6/06/2001 restricting and/or prohibiting the use of active substances in agriculture. 2) The product is listed in the group of organic product persistent in the environment "POP" 3)National weakness in the toxicological and ecotoxicological analyses.	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The product has not been authorized by the Sahelien Pesticide Committee (CSP).	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Guyana	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control (Prohibited Pesticides) Order No. 22 of 2006 made under the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Act 2000 (No. 13 of 2000).	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
India	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Indonesia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - The use, production and import are prohibited. Based on the Resolution of 11 July 1976, under "The Pesticides Control Act" 1968. For emergency cases: permission from Ministry of Agriculture.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Israel	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Plant Protection Law, 1956 2. Hazardous Substances Regulations (Registration of Formulations for the Control of Pests Harmful to Man), 1994 3. Free Import Order, 2006	Published: 06/2012	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
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Kenya	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 06/1999	no consent

Kuwait	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Decree No. 95/1995.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 27 June 2001 No. 376 on measures to protect the environment and health of the population from adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Regulation on the Control of Pesticide in Lao PDR, No. 2860/MAF, dated 11 June 2010	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Liberia	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Libya	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registration in the pesticide list for Libyan agriculture pesticide	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to manufacture, place on the market, import in a private capacity, or use: a. aldrin; b. substances and preparations that contain aldrin that are not merely unavoidable impurities. (Swiss Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.1)	Published: 06/2010	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
Mali	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree n° 01-2699/MICT-SG of 16 th October 2001 listing the products the import and export of which are prohibited. Act n° 01-020 of 30 th May 2001 on pollution and nuisance	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Mauritania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee, the regional body for registration, under national legislative and regulatory texts (Act 042/2000 on plant protection).	Published: 12/2006	no consent

Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Mexico	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Mongolia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Government resolution n° 95/2007 Annex I "List of prohibited chemicals in Mongolia".	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Morocco	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Mozambique	Final decision on import Remarks: Import, production and use banned.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Nepal	Interim decision on import Remarks: Need more time.	Published: 07/1993	consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Nicaragua	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Niger	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Nigeria	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Norway	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Oman	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations. - Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Pakistan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Panama	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Paraguay	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Peru	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Philippines	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Qatar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticide Law (10), 1968 Article No. (26) Environment (30), 2002	Published: 12/2005	no consent

Republic of Korea	Final decision on import Remarks: Banned because of residue in 1972.	Published: 01/1997	no consent
Republic of Moldova	Final decision on import Remarks: The chemical has never been manufactured in the Republic of Moldova. Not used. Legislative or administrative measures: Aldrin has been prohibited since 1972. Not included in the official register of permitted substances for use in agriculture, including and individual farms, forestry and household. No import or sale permitted.	Published: 12/2009	no consent
Russian Federation	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Item 1.4. "Plant protection agents which import is banned to the Customs Union's territory and fall under Annexes A and B of the Stockholm Convention on POPs, 22.05.2001" from the Unified list of goods subject to bans and restrictions for import and export by the Customs Union members within EurASEC in the trade with the third countries which was approved by Decision No 134 "Regulatory legislative acts on the non-tariff regulation" made by the EurASEC College on 16.8.2012. Federal law No 109-φ3 of 19.07.1997 concerning safe handling of pesticides and agricultural chemicals. Permitted for use on the territory of the Russian Federation. 2012 (approved by Ministry of Agriculture of Russia).	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Rwanda	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Saudi Arabia	Final decision on import Remarks: It was registered in the past, but its registration was cancelled because it was proven risky to human health, animal and the environment. Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial decision based on recommendation from the relevant technical departments.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Senegal	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Aldrin has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Serbia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned by Regulation on bans and restrictions of production, placing on the market and use of chemicals which represent unacceptable risk on human health and environment (Official Gazette RS", No 89/10).	Published: 12/2011	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 Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) 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 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions

South Africa	Interim decision on import Statement of active consideration: Engaging all relevant stakeholders for a complete ban of the pesticide. Final decision can be reached: two years	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Pesticides Technical and Advisory Committee in Sri Lanka has taken the decision at its 56th meeting, held on the 7 th October 2011, not to allow importation of aldrin to Sri Lanka.	Published: 12/2012	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 Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to manufacture, place on the market, import in a private capacity, or use: a) aldrin; b) substances and preparations that contain aldrin that are not merely unavoidable impurities. (Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.1).	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no 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
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in R. Macedonia (Official Gazette of RM 159/2010).	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Togo	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Tonga	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Waste and Chemicals Act.	Published: 12/2014	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
Uganda	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent

United Republic of Tanzania	Final decision on import Remarks: For emergency cases in limited amounts.	Published: 07/1993	consent
Uruguay	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2007	no consent
Viet Nam	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Yemen	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: List of Banned and Severely Restricted Pesticides in Yemen.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Zambia	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: restricted use Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration.	Published: 12/1999	consent under conditions
Zimbabwe	Final decision on import Remarks: Use as termaticide only. Importation not permitted for agricultural purposes.	Published: 07/1998	consent

Part 3 - 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
Afghanistan	12/2013
Botswana	06/2008
Djibouti	06/2005
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Lesotho	12/2008
Malawi	06/2009
Maldives	06/2007
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Montenegro	06/2012
Namibia	12/2005
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011
Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013
Somalia	12/2010
Swaziland	06/2013
Ukraine	06/2004

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Azinphos-methyl

CAS: 86-50-0

Albania	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: National legislation on Plant protection products, Decision No. 1555, dated 12.11.2008 "On the determination of rules of registration and assessment criteria for plant protection products" amended. According to paragraph 7.2, Chapter II, determined that a PPP is register to be traded and used in the Republic of Albania, if its active substance/substances, are included in Appendix II, attached to this decision. <i>Azinphos methyl</i> pesticide, is not included in the Appendix.		
Australia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2014	response did not address importation
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Rulebook on list of active substances approved for use in biocidal products (Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska, no 32/10, 72/11 and 85/12).		
Brazil	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: This active ingredient has never been authorized for registration in Brazil.		
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: The pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelien Pesticide Committee which is the regional body for registration of pesticides according to National decree- act n° 026/97 of 20th May and it is not in the positive list of authorised pesticides in Cabo Verde.		
Cambodia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: - Law on Pesticide Fertilizer Management, 2012 - Law of Banned Pesticides, 2012		
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2014	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Under authority of the Pest Control Products Act, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency concluded that the use of azinphos-methyl and its associated end-use products entailed unacceptable risk of harm to agricultural workers (<i>Re-evaluation Decision Document RRD2004-05, Azinphos-methyl</i>). As a result, all uses of azinphos-methyl were phased out effective December 31, 2012 (<i>Re-evaluation Note REV2007-08, Updated opf Re-evaluation of Azinphos-methyl</i>).		
Chad	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2014	no consent
	Remarks: None Legislative or administrative measures: The use of the product can entail the risk of water pollution and can be highly dangerous for the environment. The product is not registered in the sub-region CLISS CEMAC		

China	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: According to the <i>Regulations on Pesticide Management</i>, the chemicals could not be imported and used unless been registered in China. Azinphos-methyl has not been registered and not allowed to register in the future.</p>		
Colombia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2014	no consent
	<p>Remarks: According to the information of the Colombian Agricultural Institute, Technical Department of Safety and Agricultural Inputs, the azinphos-methyl in Colombia, has the Sales Register No. 321 of August 22, 1994, owned by Bayer CropScience SA with trade name Gusathion (EC) 200, and authorized concentration 200 g/l. Toxicity Category II, highly toxic. Below are described the authorized uses as insecticide (crops and pest control): Cotton: Indian pink bollworm and <i>Anthonomus grandis</i>. Tomato: armyworm, <i>epitrix cucumeris</i> Potato: muque, psyllids, tostón. Tabacco: leafminer, flea beetles, <i>epitrix cucumeris</i>, hornworms, thrips. Beans: green parrot, <i>epitrix cucumeris</i>. Citrus: white louse, <i>selenaspidium articulatus</i>, blackfly and whitefly. Despite the previous, this interim response does not temporarily allow imports of azinphos-methyl; it is considered as a prevention and protection measure or mechanism on unwanted/unintended imports of the product, while performing the process of re-evaluation/study to make a final decision on the approval of the register of sale. Malgré ce qui est indiqué en haut, cette réponse provisoire ne permet pas temporairement l'importation de l'azinphos méthyl, une mesure ou Consequently, the country may be subjected to excessive imports of azinphos-methyl, with the potential risk of creating obsolete stocks of hazardous waste and /or environmental liabilities that may be hazardous for the health and the environment. To better justify this interim decision preventing imports of azinphos-methyl, official sources as the Unified Counter for Foreign Trade (Ventanilla Unica de Comercio Exterior - VUCE) and the trading statistics of chemical pesticides for agricultural use, were consulted; with the result that it is more than 6 years that the substance is not imported in Colombia. In addition, this measure of temporarily banning imports of azinphos-methyl is based on the decision of the Andean Community of Nations No. 785 of March 11, 2013, which extends the deadline for the reassessment of chemical pesticides for agricultural use (Modification of Decisions 436, 684 and 767). This decision provides that "the records of chemical pesticides for agricultural use granted before the entry into force of Decision 436 of 1998, which at June 25, 2019 will not have an administrative act shall have no effect and will be automatically cancelled. To make it clear, Re-evaluation of a pesticide means the technical process through which the Pertinent National Authority (ICA in Colombia), and upon request of the party interested for purposes of inscription of that pesticide on the Subregional Register, evaluates again the risks and the benefits of the pesticide as it had been registered before Decision 436 was enforced in 1998. The National Competent Authority also applies this process for pesticide reviews in order to perform post registration programs. Furthermore, Decree 2820 of 2010 (August 5, 2010), regulating the Title VIII, Law 99 of 1993 on environmental licensing, in Title II, on the enforceability of Environmental Licenses, in Article 8 identifies the competence of the Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development to grant or exclusively deny the environmental license for the following activities: 10 Production and import of pesticides in the following cases: a) Pesticides for agricultural use, with the exception of biological origin pesticides from natural extracts. The import of chemical pesticides for agricultural use shall follow the procedure established in the Andean Decision 436 of 1998, or the act that would amend or replace this decision; b) Pesticides or veterinary pesticides, except those for pet topical use and accessories such as earrings, necklaces, nose rings, etc.; c) Pesticides for public health use; d) Pesticides for industrial use; e) Pesticides for household use, except those for domestic use individually packaged. 11. The import and /or production of those substances, materials or products subject to control under international environmental treaties, conventions and protocols, except in cases of special authorizations. In case of evaluation and decision of Living Modified Organisms - LMOs, procedures laid down by Law 740 of 2002 (and the regulatory decrees or rules that would modify, replace or derogate this law), will be only applied.</p>		

Cook Islands	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Cook Islands Pesticides Act 1987	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Côte d'Ivoire	Interim decision on import Remarks: For a final decision to be taken, decisions must be adopted at national level. This is why, for an effective implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, we have worked out a draft decree on the implementation of the above Convention. We shall be able to finalize all import responses as soon as the decree is signed.	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Law 311, 24 May 1968, lays down that a pesticide can be imported, marketed and used in the country, only if it has been registered in the Ministry of Agriculture. This product is not marketed in the country, and its homologation has expired more than two periods ago.	Published: 12/2014	no consent
European Union <i>Member States: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Final decision on import Remarks: In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, which implements the UN Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals in the EU, azinphos-methyl is classified as: Acute Tox. 2* - H 300 - Fatal if swallowed. Acute Tox. 2* - H 330 - Fatal if inhaled. Acute Tox. 3* - H 311 - Toxic in contact with skin. Skin Sens. 1 - H 317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction. Aquatic Acute 1 - H 400 - Very toxic to aquatic life. Aquatic Chronic 1 - H 410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. (* = This classification shall be considered as a minimum classification) In accordance with Council Directive 67/548/EEC azinphos-methyl is classified as: T+; R26/28 - Very toxic by inhalation and if swallowed. T; R24 - Toxic in contact with skin. R43 - May cause sensitization by skin contact. N (dangerous for the environment); R50/53 - Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effect in the aquatic environment. Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to place on the market or use plant protection products containing azinphosmethyl, since this active substance is not approved under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC (OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, 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: 12/2014	no consent
Gambia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides Control and Management Act 1994.	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Georgia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Restricted and strictly limited chemical substances and pesticides' import-export in Georgia is regulated by the Rotterdam Convention "On The Prior Informed consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade", Georgian Law of 1998 on "Pesticides and Agrochemicals".	Published: 12/2013	no consent
Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This product is not authorized by the SPC, the regional CILSS Authority for the registration of pesticides.	Published: 12/2014	no consent

India	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It has been refused registration by Central Insecticide Board and Registration Committee.	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned for use, production and import as pesticide product based on the resolution of 23 September 2010 under the Pesticide Control Act 1968.	Published: 06/2014	no consent
Japan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: For agricultural pesticide, a domestic importer or manufacturer is required to register with the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. Legislative or administrative measures: Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law	Published: 06/2014	consent under conditions
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: In accordance with Article 3 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on "On the use of chemicals and plant protection" is not allowed turnover of pesticides and agrochemicals, which are not included in the State Register of pesticides and agrochemicals permitted for use in the Kyrgyz Republic. Azinphos-methyl is not included in the State Register of pesticides and agrochemicals permitted for use in the Kyrgyz Republic for years 2011-2019, approved by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, November 4, 2011- N 704.	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Malaysia	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Importation of small quantities of azinphos methyl active ingredient for research and educational purposes may be permitted provided approval is obtained from the Pesticides Board Malaysia. Remarks: Azinphos methyl has never been registered in Malaysia. Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides Act, 1974 Customs (Prohibition of Import) Order 2012	Published: 06/2014	consent under conditions
Mauritania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This product is not authorised by CSP	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Morocco	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The pesticide is withdrawn from the market after review of the active substance. Act N°42-95 on the control and management of trade in pesticide products for agricultural use, 21st January 1971: article 5 : if a new development occurs or because of its use or, possibly, after review the product does not meet the conditions of safety and effectiveness for men, animals or their environment, its registration or sale authorization is withdrawn.	Published: 06/2014	no consent
Nicaragua	Interim decision on import Remarks: Currently no record for pesticide Azinphos-methyl Statement of active consideration: Provide available information from other countries studies, as well as technical assistance in the topic of pesticide Azinphos-methyl	Published: 06/2015	no consent

Niger	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: - Niger has ratified the Common Regulation of CILSS Member States (The Sahelian Pesticide Committee being in charge of the implementation of the regulation). Since the CSP has not registered the pesticide, its import is banned		
Qatar	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: (*) Ministry of Environment to perform all the tasks and actions to protect the environment in the country. According to the law No. 30 of 2002 Article (26), Prohibiting the import or handling or transport of hazardous materials, without authorization from the competent administrative authority. And article (29) of law No. 30 of 2002 Provides (spray or prohibited the use of pesticides or other chemical compounds for agriculture, public health or other purposes, but after taking into account the requirements and checks and balances defined by the regulations, to ensure that human, animal or plant or watercourses or other components of the environment directly or indirectly on the spot or future adverse impacts of pesticides or chemical compounds (*) Law No. 24 of 2010 Promulgating the Law (Regulation) of Pesticides in the States of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf.		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2014	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: National Legislative Measure: Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Act, Chapter 9.18 Schedule 3 Prohibited Products.		
Senegal	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticide Committee		
Serbia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: The Law on Plant Protection Products („Official Gazette of the RS" No. 41/09). The list of the Approved Active Substances („Official Gazette of the RS" No 117/13)		
Switzerland	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Azinphos-methyl is banned as active ingredient of plant protection products as it is not listed on annex 1 of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in July 2011. Azinphos-methyl is banned as active ingredient of biocide products as it is not listed in any of the lists mentioned in article 9 of the Ordinance on Biocide Products, which entered into force in May 2005		
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in part B of the National list of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in R. Macedonia Official Gazette of RM 105/2013.		
Togo	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2014	consent under conditions
	Conditions for Import: Only for laboratory uses and/or for the purpose of research not aimed at health and/or plant protection.		
Tonga	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Waste and Chemicals Act Pesticide Act		

Part 3 - 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

Azinphos-methyl

CAS: 86-50-0

Party¹	Date	Party¹	Date
Afghanistan	06/2014	Kenya	06/2014
Antigua and Barbuda	06/2014	Kuwait	06/2014
Argentina	06/2014	Lebanon	06/2014
Armenia	06/2014	Lesotho	06/2014
Bahrain	06/2014	Liberia	06/2014
Belize	06/2014	Libya	06/2014
Benin	06/2014	Liechtenstein	06/2014
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	06/2014	Madagascar	06/2014
Botswana	06/2014	Malawi	06/2014
Burkina Faso	06/2014	Maldives	06/2014
Burundi	06/2014	Mali	06/2014
Cameroon	06/2014	Marshall Islands	06/2014
Chile	06/2014	Mauritius	06/2014
Congo	06/2014	Mexico	06/2014
Costa Rica	06/2014	Mongolia	06/2014
Cuba	06/2014	Montenegro	06/2014
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	06/2014	Mozambique	06/2014
Democratic Republic of the Congo	06/2014	Namibia	06/2014
Djibouti	06/2014	Nepal	06/2014
Dominica	06/2014	New Zealand	06/2014
Ecuador	06/2014	Nigeria	06/2014
El Salvador	06/2014	Norway	06/2014
Equatorial Guinea	06/2014	Oman	06/2014
Eritrea	06/2014	Pakistan	06/2014
Ethiopia	06/2014	Panama	06/2014
Gabon	06/2014	Paraguay	06/2014
Ghana	06/2014	Peru	06/2014
Guatemala	06/2014	Philippines	06/2014
Guinea	06/2014	Republic of Korea	06/2014
Guyana	06/2014	Republic of Moldova	06/2014
Honduras	06/2014	Russian Federation	06/2014
Indonesia	06/2014	Rwanda	06/2014
Israel	06/2014	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2014
Jamaica	06/2014	Samoa	06/2014
Jordan	06/2014	Sao Tome and Principe	06/2014
Kazakhstan	06/2014	Saudi Arabia	06/2014

Party¹	Date
Singapore	06/2014
Somalia	06/2014
South Africa	06/2014
Sri Lanka	06/2014
Sudan	06/2014
Suriname	06/2014
Swaziland	06/2014
Syrian Arab Republic	06/2014
Thailand	06/2014
Trinidad and Tobago	06/2014
Uganda	06/2014
Ukraine	06/2014
United Arab Emirates	06/2014
United Republic of Tanzania	06/2014
Uruguay	06/2014
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	06/2014
Viet Nam	06/2014
Yemen	06/2014
Zambia	06/2014
Zimbabwe	06/2014

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Binapacryl

CAS: 485-31-4

Country	Decision Type	Published	Consent Status
Albania	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law no. 9362 dated 24/03/2005 on "Plant Protection Service", as amended. Decision of the Council of Ministers no. 1555, dated 12.11.2008 "On approval of rules of registration and assessment criteria of Plant Protection Products (PPP)." According to paragraph 7.2, Chapter II, PPP may be registered for trade and use in the Republic of Albania, if its active substance(s) is/are included in Appendix II, attached to this decision. In this Annex, binapacryl is not included.</p>			
Argentina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2002	consent under conditions
<p>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.</p>			
Armenia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
<p>Remarks: The chemical has never been manufactured, formulated or used in the Republic of Armenia. The chemical is not included in the "List of chemical and biological plant protection measures allowed for use in the Republic of Armenia", approved by the Order of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Armenia No 198 dated 18 November 2003.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is included in the "List of regulated under the Rotterdam Convention chemicals and pesticides banned in the Republic of Armenia" approved by the Governmental Decision of the Republic of Armenia (No293-N dated 17 March 2005)</p>			
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 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.</p>			
Belize	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Not classified as an approved pesticide in the Pesticides Control (replacement of Schedules), Order, 1995 and the Official Register of Pesticides for Belize.</p>			
Benin	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2014	consent under conditions
<p>Conditions for Import: Authorization of the Ministry of the environment after opinion of the National Committee for the Approval and the Control of Plant Protection Products. Statement of active consideration: Information available on accidents caused by this pesticide.</p>			

Bosnia and Herzegovina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2011	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of BiH" No 11/11)		
Brazil	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	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.		
Burkina Faso	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Results of the Sahelian Pesticides Committee (CSP) meeting.		
Burundi	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2003	no consent
	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.		
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: The pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticide Committee which is the regional organization in charge of pesticides registration according to national legislation, Act n° 26/97		
Cambodia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: - Law on Pesticide Fertilizer Management, 2012 - Law of Banned Pesticides, 2012		
Cameroon	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Act n° 66/9/COR of 18 November 1966 Decree n° 77/171 of 03 June 1977 Decree n° 83-661 of 27 December 1983 Order n° 0002/MINAGRI/DIRAGRI/SDPV of 17/01/1989		
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2003	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical not registered for pest control in Canada.		

Chad	Final decision on import Remarks: None Legislative or administrative measures: This measure is going to be adopted. The product is not registered in the sub-region CLISS CEMAC	Published: 06/2014	no consent
Chile	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - This action is based on the absence, for this chemical substance, of the authorization as a pesticide in agriculture, without which it is not allowed to import, manufacture, distribute, sell or use this substance in Chile. To obtain this authorization, it is necessary to follow strict national regulations that reflect many procedures and information needed to obtain the permission.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
China	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Regulations on Pesticide Administration. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional information related to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) related to the import response for Annex III chemicals: Published: 12/06/2009; Final decision on import: No consent to import. 	Published: 12/2004 Revised: 10/2008	no consent
Colombia	Final decision on import Remarks: Decree No.1220 published in Official Gazette No.45890 of 25 April 2005, Title II, on the need of Environmental Licenses, in its Article 8th determined that the Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development is the one and only authority to grant or deny environmental licenses for the activities: "12. The import and production of pesticides and substances, materials or products subject to control under International Agreements, Conventions and Protocols, and the import of chemical pesticides for agricultural use shall follow the procedure outlined in the Andean Decision 436 of the Cartagena Agreement and its regulations". Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measure: In compliance with Andean Nations Decision No.436; Andean Regulation for the Registration and Control of Chemical Pesticides for Agricultural Use, published in Official Gazette (year XIV, No.347, in Lima, Peru, 17 June 1988, regarding Cartagena Agreement) and Resolution ICA No.03759, of 16 December 2003, enacting provisions on the Registration and Control of Chemical Pesticides for Agricultural use, pesticides must be registered to be used and commercialised in the country.	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import Remarks: This product has never been registered in Costa Rica.	Published: 06/2000	no consent
Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to use or place on the market all plant products containing Binapacryl as an active substance in the whole territory of the Côte d'Ivoire. The product is highly toxic for humans and the environment.	Published: 06/2004	no consent

Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: National decision adopted and disseminated to the interested Parties, under the power conferred to the Designated National Authority, as entity empowered to register pesticides authorized for use at national level (Joint Resolution of March 7, 2007, Ministries of Agriculture and Public Health). It is currently in the process of adopting the resolution which grants legal status to this national decision adopted.</p>		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	<p>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.</p>		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.</p>		
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Prohibited use and marketing of all kind of formulations, by the Rotterdam Convention.</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>		
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2009	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Import of 25 grams in weight or volume is allowed, as limit quantity. Limit quantity: refers to the amount equal or less, by weight or volume, which does not require the submission of environmental documentation. Quantities above this, should submit to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), the corresponding environmental documentation for the purpose of obtaining responses to determine that does Not Require to Elaborate Environmental Impact Study, through a Resolution for the Environmental License for import and/or transport on national territory.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Executive Decision No. 40 published in the Official Gazette Volume 83 number 375, May 9, 2007, Annex 1: List of Regulated Substances.</p>		
Eritrea	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Legal Notice N° 113/2006. Regulations for Importation, Handling, Use, Storage and Disposal of Pesticides</p>		

Ethiopia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered. Other pesticides available for same use.		
European Union	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Remarks: 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) - N; R 50/53 (Dangerous to the environment; Very Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment). Legislative or administrative measures: 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 last amended by Regulation (EC) 850/2004 of 29/04/2004 (OJ L 229 of 29/06/2004, p.5).	Revised: 10/2008	
	**: 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.		
Georgia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Severely Restricted and banned chemical substances and pesticides' import-export in Georgia is regulated by the Rotterdam Convention "On The Prior Informed consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade", and by the Georgian Law 1998 of "Pesticides and Agrochemicals"		
Ghana	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides Control and Management Act, 1996 (Act 528).		
Guinea	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: 1) Decision No 2395/MAE/SGG/2001 of 6/06/2001 restricting and/or prohibiting the use of active substances in agriculture. 2) National weakness in the toxicological and ecotoxicological analyses. 3) National policy on health and environment protection, pesticide management		
Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: The product has not been authorized by the Sahelien Pesticide Committee (CSP).		

Guyana	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Administrative decision of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board. The pesticide is not registered nor any application for registration has been received.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
India	Final decision on import Remarks: Binapacryl figures in the list of refused registration. Legislative or administrative measures: The insecticides Act, 1968 and rules framed thereunder. Pesticides to be imported/manufactured require registration under the Act by the Registration Committee.	Published: 06/2006	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 banned. Based on the Resolution of 23 May 1994, under "the Pesticide Control Act", 1968.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Israel	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Plant Protection Law, 1956 2. Hazardous Substances Regulations (Registration of Formulations for the Control of Pests Harmful to Man), 1994 3. Free Import Order, 2006	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Jamaica	Final decision on import 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.	Published: 06/2000	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: Binapacryl is banned for use in the country Legislative or administrative measures: The pest control products act cap 346 - laws of kenya empowers The pest control products board to make final decisions	Published: 06/2007	no consent
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 27 July 2001 No. 376 on measures to protect the environment and health of the population from adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Regulation on the Control of Pesticide in Lao PDR, No. 2860/MAF, dated 11 June 2010	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial decision # 94/1 Dated 20/05/1998	Published: 12/2003	no consent

Liberia	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Libya	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registration in the pesticide list for Libyan agriculture pesticide	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Binapacryl is banned as agricultural chemical (it is not listed on annex I of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in August 2005). Binapacryl is not on the list of active substances to be examined under the EU review programme (Annex II of the COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1451/2007 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). The Swiss Ordinance on Biocide Products (entered into force on Mai 2005) adopts the same biocide active ingredients as the EU. Binapacryl is not authorized in biocide preparations.	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Madagascar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree No.4196/06 of 23 March 2006 banning the sale and use of some pesticide active materials in agriculture. ...import, sale and use of all formulations of plant protection products to protect crops, containing the active material are banned...	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Malawi	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	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
Mali	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree n° 01-2699/MICT-SG of 16 th October 2001 listing the products the import and export of which are prohibited. Act n° 01-020 of 30yh May 2001 on pollution and nuisance	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Mauritania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee, the regional body for registration, under national legislative and regulatory texts (Act 042/2000 on plant protection).	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Mexico	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: No registration for use	Published: 12/2006	no consent

Mongolia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Government resolution n° 95/2007 Annex I "List of prohibited chemicals in Mongolia".	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Morocco	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The product has been removed from the list of products authorized in Morocco since enforcement of Act 42-95 on the control and the organization of the marketing of pesticide products. In particular, its provisions establish the principle of a new authorization for products which were authorized more than 10 years ago.	Published: 06/2003	no consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import Remarks: Small-scale use of this substances in a laboratory for research and development or teaching is exempt from a HSNO approval provided all the requirements of Section 33 of the HSNO Act are met. Legislative or administrative measures: There are no approvals for pesticide formulations or veterinary actives containing binapacryl under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO).	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Nicaragua	Interim decision on import Remarks: The National Pesticide Commission is the advisory and consultative body on pesticides issues, and should be consulted for the final decision of the final regulatory action, in this case Binapacryl was never registered and is prohibited in many countries, it will therefore be requested the prohibition of manufacturing, formulating and marketing of the pesticide as active ingredient or in any formulation.	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Niger	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Nigeria	Final decision on import Remarks: Legislative or administrative measures – Decree 58 of (1988) as amended by decree 59 of (1992) S.I.9 National Environmental Protection Regulations (1991).	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Norway	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Plant protection products Act and Regulations relating to plant protection products.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Oman	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations. - Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Pakistan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned in Pakistan	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Panama	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Executive Decree No. 304 of 4 September 2002, published in the Official Gazette No. 24634 of 9 September 2002, in its fifth Article states: "All substances banned or severely restricted in, at least, four States, will be banned in our country too". Substance No. 108 of Annex I of this Executive Decree. Binapacryl is banned in more than 4 States and is not registered for agricultural use in Panama.	Published: 12/2010	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
Qatar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Article (26) from the Environment Law No (30), 2002 Pesticide Law (10), 1968	Published: 12/2005	no consent
Republic of Korea	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
Republic of Moldova	Interim decision on import Remarks: The chemical has never been manufactured in the Republic of Moldova.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Russian Federation	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Federal law No 109-φ3 of 19.07.1997 concerning safe handling of pesticides and agricultural chemicals. Permitted for use on the territory of the Russian Federation. 2012 (approved by Ministry of Agriculture of Russia).	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Rwanda	Final decision on import Remarks: All uses are forbidden in the country. Product never registered	Published: 12/2002	no consent
Samoa	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Pesticides Regulations 1990 and decision of the Pesticide Technical Committee (PTC) on 20 April 2000.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Saudi Arabia	Final decision on import Remarks: It was registered in the past, but its registration was cancelled because it was proven risky to human health, animal and the environment. Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial decision based on recommendation from the relevant technical departments.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Senegal	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Binapacryl has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee and is not listed in the Senegal National Profile for Chemicals management.	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Serbia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Cannot be placed on the market according to the Law on Plant Protection Products ("Official Gazette RS" No 41/09).	Published: 12/2011	no consent

Singapore	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions
	Conditions for Import: A hazardous Substance License is required for the import of the chemical.		
	Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is controlled as a Hazardous Substance under the Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale of the chemical.		
South Africa	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
	Statement of active consideration: Engaging all relevant stakeholders for a complete ban of the pesticide. Final decision can be reached: two years		
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Formal declaration of prohibition of this pesticide was issued on 29 March 2001 (Pesticide Technical and Advisory Committee 15/2001).		
Sudan	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2000	no consent
	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.		
Switzerland	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Binapacryl is banned as agricultural chemical (it is not listed on annex I of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in August 2005). Binapacryl is not on the list of active substances to be examined under the EU review programme (Annex II of the COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1451/2007 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). The Swiss Ordinance on Biocide Products (entered into force on Mai 2005) adopts the same biocide active ingredients as the EU. Binapacryl is not authorized in biocide preparations.		
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2008	no consent
Thailand	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2000	no consent
	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.		
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in R. Macedonia (Official Gazette of RM 159/2010).		
Togo	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2012	no consent

Tonga	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Waste and Chemicals Act Pescitice Act	Published: 06/2015	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
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Binapacryl is banned as a pesticide in UAE according to the ministerial decree No. 13 for the year 2012 concerning banned and restricted-use pesticides in UAE.	Published: 12/2013	no consent
United Republic of Tanzania	Interim decision on import Remarks: The chemical will be forwarded to the National PIC Committee for consideration. Recommendations will be discussed by the Pesticides Approval and Registration Technical Committee. No application for registration of this chemical has ever been submitted.	Published: 06/2000	consent
Uruguay	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: There is no legislative or administrative measure to prohibit the use of binapacryl. Binapacryl is not registered in the country and therefore can not be imported for supply according to the decree 149/977. It was withdrawn voluntarily by the manufacturer. There is no registration in force.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2007	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
Yemen	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: List of Banned and Severely Restricted Pesticides in Yemen.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Zimbabwe	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent

Part 3 - 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

Party¹	Date
Afghanistan	12/2013
Antigua and Barbuda	12/2010
Bahrain	12/2012
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	12/2005
Botswana	06/2008
Congo	12/2006
Djibouti	12/2005
Dominica	06/2006
Equatorial Guinea	12/2005
Gabon	12/2005
Guatemala	12/2010
Honduras	06/2012
Indonesia	06/2014
Kazakhstan	06/2008
Kuwait	12/2006
Lesotho	12/2008
Maldives	06/2007
Marshall Islands	12/2005
Montenegro	06/2012
Mozambique	12/2010
Namibia	12/2005
Nepal	06/2007
Paraguay	12/2005
Philippines	12/2006
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011
Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013
Somalia	12/2010
Suriname	12/2005
Swaziland	06/2013
Uganda	12/2008
Ukraine	12/2005
Zambia	06/2011

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Captafol			
CAS: 2425-06-1			
Albania	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law no. 9362 dated 24/03/2005 on "Plant Protection Service", as amended. Decision of the Council of Ministers no. 1555, dated 12.11.2008 "On approval of rules of registration and assessment criteria of Plant Protection Products (PPP)." According to paragraph 7.2, Chapter II, PPP may be registered for trade and use in the Republic of Albania, if its active substance(s) is/are included in Appendix II, attached to this decision. In this Annex, captafol is not included.</p>			
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>			
Belize	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Not classified as an approved pesticide in the Official Register of Pesticides for Belize.</p>			
Benin	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2014	consent under conditions
<p>Conditions for Import: Authorization of the Ministry of the environment after opinion of the National Committee for the Approval and the Control of Plant Protection Products. Statement of active consideration: Information available on accidents caused by this pesticide.</p>			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2011	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of BiH" No 11/11)</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: 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>		
Burkina Faso	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Results of the Sahelian Pesticides Committee (CSP) meeting.</p>		
Burundi	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticide Committee which is the regional organization in charge of pesticides registration according to national legislation, Act n° 26/97</p>		
Cambodia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: - Law on Pesticide Fertilizer Management, 2012 - Law of Banned Pesticides, 2012</p>		
Cameroon	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Act n° 66/9/COR of 18 November 1966 Decree n° 77/171 of 03 June 1977 Decree n° 83-661 of 27 December 1983 Order n° 0002/MINAGRI/DIRAGRI/SDPV of 17/01/1989</p>		
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>		

China	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998 Revised: 10/2008	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional information related to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) related to the import response for Annex III chemicals: Published: 12/06/2009; Final decision on import: No consent to import. 		
Colombia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: ICA Resolution 5053/89 prohibits the importation and sale of this product.		
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Cook Islands Pesticides Act 1987		
Costa Rica	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Banned by the "Decreto Ejecutivo No. 19260-MAG".		
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.		
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: National decision adopted and disseminated to the interested Parties, under the power conferred to the Designated National Authority, as entity empowered to register pesticides authorized for use at national level (Joint Resolution of March 7, 2007, Ministries of Agriculture and Public Health).		
	It is currently in the process of adopting the resolution which grants legal status to this national decision adopted.		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	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.		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.		
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2007	consent
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".		
Eritrea	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Legal Notice N° 113/2006. Regulations for Importation, Handling, Use, Storage and Disposal of Pesticides		
Ethiopia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered. Other pesticides available for similar use.		
European Union	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Remarks: 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). Legislative or administrative measures: 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 33 of 8.2.1979, p. 36) as last amended by Regulation (EC) 850/2004 of 29/04/2004 (OJ L 229 of 29/06/2004, p.5).	Revised: 10/2008	
	**: 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.		
Georgia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Severely Restricted and banned chemical substances and pesticides' import-export in Georgia is regulated by the Rotterdam Convention "On The Prior Informed consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade", and by the Georgian Law 1998 of "Pesticides and Agrochemicals"		
Ghana	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides Control and Management Act, 1996 (Act 528).		
Guinea	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: 1) Decision No 2395/MAE/SGG/2001 of 6/06/2001 restricting and/or prohibiting the use of active substances in agriculture. 2) National policy on health and environment protection, pesticide management 3) National weakness in the toxicological and ecotoxicological analyses.		

Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The product has not been authorized by the Sahelien Pesticide Committee (CSP).	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Guyana	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control (Prohibited Pesticides) Order No. 22 of 2006 made under the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Act 2000 (No. 13 of 2000).	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Honduras	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution 014-99, dated 17-6-1999. Prohibiting Captafol.	Published: 12/2014	no consent
India	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply. Remarks: Captafol shall be used only as a seed dresser. Use as foliar spray is banned.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Indonesia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Import and use of the substance as agricultural chemical are banned.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Israel	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Plant Protection Law, 1956 2. Hazardous Substances Regulations (Registration of Formulations for the Control of Pests Harmful to Man), 1994 3. Free Import Order, 2006	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Jamaica	Interim decision on import Remarks: Not registered. No application for registration has been received.	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Japan	Final decision on import 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
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kenya	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Other pesticides available for similar use.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Kuwait	Final decision on import Remarks: Decree No. 95/1995.	Published: 01/1998	no consent

Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 27 July 2001 No. 376 on measures to protect the environment and health of the population from adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides.		
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Regulation on the Control of Pesticide in Lao PDR, No. 2860/MAF, dated 11 June 2010		
Lebanon	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial decision # 94/1 Dated 20/05/1998		
Liberia	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Libya	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Not registration in the pesticide list for Libyan agriculture pesticide		
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Captafol is banned as agricultural chemical (it is not listed on annex I of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in August 2005). Captafol is not on the list of active substances to be examined under the EU review programme (Annex II of the COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1451/2007 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). The Swiss Ordinance on Biocide Products (entered into force on Mai 2005) adopts the same biocide active ingredients as the EU. Captafol is not authorized in biocide preparations.		
Madagascar	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2011	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Decree N°4196/06 of 23 March 2006, prohibiting the sale and use in agriculture of any pesticide active substance.		
Malawi	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Malaysia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2000	no consent
	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		
Mali	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2007	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Decree n° 01-2699/MICT-SG of 16 th October 2001 listing the products the import and export of which are prohibited. Act n° 01-020 of 30yh May 2001 on pollution and nuisance		

Mauritania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee, the regional body for registration, under national legislative and regulatory texts (Act 042/2000 on plant protection).	Published: 12/2006	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
Mongolia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Government resolution n° 95/2007 Annex I "List of prohibited chemicals in Mongolia"	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Morocco	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide is not registered in Morocco. <u>Act No. 42-95 concerning the supervising and management of trade of agricultural pesticides (21st January 1997) :</u> <u>Article 2 :</u> it is prohibited to import, manufacture, stock in the view of selling, to sell or distribute even for free pesticides for agricultural uses which have not been registered or which sale has not been authorized, or which have been exempted from registration according to the provisions of this law.	Published: 06/2013	no consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import Remarks: Small-scale use of this substances in a laboratory for research and development or teaching is exempt from a HSNO approval provided all the requirements of Section 33 of the HSNO Act are met. Legislative or administrative measures: There are no approvals for pesticide formulations containing captafol under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO)	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Nicaragua	Interim decision on import Remarks: The National Pesticide Commission is the advisory and consultative body on pesticides issues, and should be consulted for the final decision of the final regulatory action, in this case Captafol was never registered and is prohibited in many countries, it will therefore be requested the prohibition of manufacturing, formulating and marketing of the pesticide as active ingredient or in any formulation.	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Niger	Interim decision on import Remarks: Niger ratified the Rotterdam Convention which entered into force in June 2006, in January 2006 Niger ratified the Common Regulation of CILSS Member States (the Sahelian Pesticide Committee is in charge of implementing that regulation). Order N° 092/MAG/EL/DPV of 08-07-99, listing plant protection products prohibited in Niger. All that has been said allows the country to conform to the regulation in force at a national, regional and international level.	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Nigeria	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Chemical is under severe restriction to be used only in seed dressing. Importation allowed only by permit from FEPA and NAFDAC pending phase-out.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Norway	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decision 23/81 of 31 March 1981.	Published: 01/1998	no consent

Oman	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations. - Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Pakistan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Agricultural Pesticide Ordinance 1971. Agricultural Pesticide Rules 1971.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Panama	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Paraguay	Interim decision on import Remarks: Requests technical assistance to reach final decision.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Peru	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Philippines	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Qatar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ministry of Environment to perform all the tasks and actions to protect the environment in the country, according to the law No. 30 of 2002 Article (26), prohibiting the import or handling of transport of hazardous materials, without authorization from the competent administrative authority, and article (29) of law No. 30 of 2002 prohibiting the use of pesticides or other chemical compounds for agriculture, public health or other purposes.	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Republic of Korea	Final decision on import Remarks: Banned in 1993 because of carcinogenicity.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Republic of Moldova	Interim decision on import Remarks: The chemical has never been manufactured in the Republic of Moldova.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Russian Federation	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: List of substances banned for use in cosmetics and toiletries products. Cosmetic Technical Regulation of the Customs Union» N. 799 of 23.09.2011. Federal law No 109-φ3 of 19.07.1997 concerning safe handling of pesticides and agricultural chemicals. Permitted for use on the territory of the Russian Federation. 2012 (approved by Ministry of Agriculture of Russia).	Published: 06/2015	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
Saudi Arabia	Final decision on import Remarks: It was registered in the past, but its registration was cancelled because it was proven risky to human health, animal and the environment. Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial decision based on recommendation from the relevant technical departments.	Published: 12/2007	no consent

Senegal	Interim decision on import Remarks: Captafol has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee.	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Serbia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Cannot be placed on the market according to the Law on Plant Protection Products ("Official Gazette RS" No 41/09)	Published: 12/2011	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 Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale of the chemical.	Published: 12/2003 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions
South Africa	Interim decision on import Statement of active consideration: Engaging all relevant stakeholders for a complete ban of the pesticide. Final decision can be reached: two years	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Remarks: National legislative and administrative measures - Final regulation to import: prohibition effective since 26 January 1989.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Pesticides and Plant Protection Materials Act, 1994; the National Council for Pesticides. Not registered.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Suriname	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette)	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Captafol is banned as agricultural chemical (it is not listed on annex I of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in August 2005). Captafol is not on the list of active substances to be examined under the EU review programme (Annex II of the COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1451/2007 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). The Swiss Ordinance on Biocide Products (entered into force in May 2005) adopts the same biocide active ingredients as the EU. Captafol is not authorized in biocide preparations.	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Thailand	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Captafol was banned according to notification of Ministry of Industry issued under the Hazardous Substance Act B.E.2535 (1992) which has been effective since 2 May 1995.	Published: 01/1998	no consent

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in R. Macedonia (Official Gazette of RM 159/2010).	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Togo	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: For scientific experiments. Legislative or administrative measures: Law 96-007/PR of 3 July 1996 concerning plant protection in Togo.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Tonga	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Waste and Chemicals Act Pesticide Act	Published: 06/2015	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
Uganda	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered	Published: 06/1999	no consent
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
United Republic of Tanzania	Final decision on import Remarks: Product banned since 1986.	Published: 01/1998	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
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Authorisations and registrations will be granted by the Institute of Comprehensive Agricultural Health, INSAI, created by Decree with Status, Value and Effect of the Law of Comprehensive Agricultural Health, Decree No 6129, June 3, 2008, as management entity for integrated Agricultural Health, under the Ministry of People Power with competence in agriculture and lands, been responsible to: authorise, certify, suspend, revoke or renew the practice of the integrated agricultural health through the issuance of permits and licenses, registrations, certifications, accreditations and authorisations.	Published: 06/2010	consent under conditions
Viet Nam	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned for import, trade and use	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Yemen	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: List of Banned and Severely Restricted Pesticides in Yemen.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Zimbabwe	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	consent

Part 3 - 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
Afghanistan	12/2013
Antigua and Barbuda	12/2010
Bahrain	12/2012
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	06/2004
Botswana	06/2008
Congo	12/2006
Djibouti	06/2005
Dominica	06/2006
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Guatemala	12/2010
Lesotho	12/2008
Maldives	06/2007
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Montenegro	06/2012
Mozambique	12/2010
Namibia	12/2005
Nepal	06/2007
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011
Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013
Somalia	12/2010
Swaziland	06/2013
Ukraine	06/2004
Zambia	06/2011

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Chlordane			
CAS: 57-74-9			
Albania	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law no. 9362 dated 24/03/2005 on "Plant Protection Service", as amended. Decision of the Council of Ministers no. 1555, dated 12.11.2008 "On approval of rules of registration and assessment criteria of Plant Protection Products (PPP)." According to paragraph 7.2, Chapter II, PPP may be registered for trade and use in the Republic of Albania, if its active substance(s) is/are included in Appendix II, attached to this decision. In this Annex, chlordane is not included.</p>		
Antigua and Barbuda	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Final decision based on the policy of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board of Antigua and Barbuda, not to register for use in the country chemicals listed in annexes A, B or C of the Stockholm Convention once viable alternatives are readily available.</p>		
Argentina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2002	no consent
	<p>Remarks: National production for national consumption not prohibited simultaneously. Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution SAGP and A, No.513/98 published on the Congressional Record August 13, 1998. Prohibits: importation, commercialisation and phytosanitary use of Chlordane active ingredient, and all products formulated with its basis, in the Republic of Argentine.</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>		
Bahrain	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Belize	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Classified as a prohibited pesticide in Schedule IV of the Pesticides Control Act of 1985, Chapter 181B of the Laws of Belize, and in the Pesticides Control (replacement of Schedules) Order, 1995.</p>		
Benin	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2014	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Authorization of the Ministry of the environment after opinion of the National Committee for the Approval and the Control of Plant Protection Products. Statement of active consideration: Information available on accidents caused by this pesticide.</p>		
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Not registered.</p>		

Bosnia and Herzegovina	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of BiH" No 11/11)	Published: 12/2011	no consent
Brazil	Final decision on import 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. 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
Burkina Faso	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Results of the Sahelian Pesticides Committee (CSP) meeting.	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Burundi	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Considering its harmful effects on human beings and the environment, the use of chlordane as a pesticide for agricultural purposes has been prohibited by Ministerial Ordinance N.710/838 of 29th October 2001. It is listed in the register of pesticides prohibited in Burundi under N. 2001-01-P005	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticide Committee which is the regional organization in charge of pesticides registration according to national legislation, Act n° 26/97	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Cambodia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - Law on Pesticide Fertilizer Management, 2012 - Law of Banned Pesticides, 2012	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Cameroon	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Chad	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Chile	Final decision on import Remarks: Resolution No. 2142 of 18/10/1987.	Published: 07/1995	no consent

China	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993 Revised: 10/2008	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional information related to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) related to the import response for Annex III chemicals: Published: 12/06/2009; Final decision on import: No consent to import. 		
Colombia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Importation, production and use prohibited by Decree 305 of 1988 and Resolution 10255 of 1993. Registration cancelled.		
Congo	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Banned by the "Decreto Ejecutivo No. 20184-S-MAG".		
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.		
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	Remarks: The adopted decision does not include the use of the product as a reference pattern or reactive used for the development of research and analysis activities.		
	Legislative or administrative measures: National Decision in force under Resolution 268/1990 of the Ministry of Public Health		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
	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.		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.		
Dominica	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent

El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Eritrea	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legal Notice N° 113/2006. Regulations for Importation, Handling, Use, Storage and Disposal of Pesticides	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Ethiopia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered. Other pesticides available for same use.	Published: 12/2010	no consent
European Union <i>Member States:</i> <i>Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, 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
Georgia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Severely Restricted and banned chemical substances and pesticides' import-export in Georgia is regulated by the Rotterdam Convention "On The Prior Informed consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade", and by the Georgian Law 1998 of "Pesticides and Agrochemicals"	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Ghana	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticide Control and Management Act, 1996 (Act 528)	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Guatemala	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Guinea	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1) Decision No 2395/MAE/SGG/2001 of 6/06/2001 restricting and/or prohibiting the use of active substances in agriculture. 2) The product is listed in the group of organic product persistent in the environment "POP" 3) National weakness in the toxicological and ecotoxicological analyses.	Published: 06/2006	no consent

Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The product has not been authorized by the Sahelien Pesticide Committee (CSP).	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Guyana	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control (Prohibited Pesticides) Order No. 22 of 2006 made under the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Act 2000 (No. 13 of 2000).	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
India	Interim decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Indonesia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Use, production and import are banned. Based on the Resolution of 16 April 1973, under "The Pesticides Control Act" 1968. Ministry of Agriculture. Effective date: 1976.	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Israel	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Plant Protection Law, 1956 2. Hazardous Substances Regulations (Registration of Formulations for the Control of Pests Harmful to Man), 1994 3. Free Import Order, 2006	Published: 06/2012	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
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Kenya	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Other pesticides available for similar use.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Kuwait	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered. Decree No. 95/1995.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 27 June 2001 No. 376 on measures to protect the environment and health of the population from adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides.	Published: 06/2004	no consent

Lao People's Democratic Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Regulation on the Control of Pesticide in Lao PDR, No. 2860/MAF, dated 11 June 2010	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Liberia	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Libya	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registration in the pesticide list for Libyan agriculture pesticide	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to manufacture, place on the market, import in a private capacity, or use: a. chlordane; b. substances and preparations that contain chlordane that are not merely unavoidable impurities. (Swiss Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.1)	Published: 06/2010	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
Mali	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree n° 01-2699/MICT-SG of 16 th October 2001 listing the products the import and export of which are prohibited. Act n° 01-020 of 30yh May 2001 on pollution and nuisance	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Mauritania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee, the regional body for registration, under national legislative and regulatory texts (Act 042/2000 on plant protection).	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Mexico	Interim decision on import Remarks: Manufactured in country. Use as termiticide only.	Published: 01/1994	consent
Mongolia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Government resolution n° 95/2007 Annex I "List of prohibited chemicals in Mongolia"	Published: 06/2010	no consent

Morocco	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Mozambique	Final decision on import Remarks: Import, production and use banned.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Nepal	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Nicaragua	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Niger	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Nigeria	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Norway	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Oman	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Royal Decree No.46/95 Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.	Published: 12/2002	no consent
Pakistan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Panama	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Prohibited for use in agriculture.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Paraguay	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution 447/93.	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Peru	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Philippines	Interim decision on import Remarks: No additional importation allowed since December 31, 1996. Phase-out for its use by December 1998.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Qatar	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Republic of Korea	Final decision on import Remarks: Chlordane has never been registered in Korea.	Published: 01/1997	no consent
Republic of Moldova	Final decision on import Remarks: The chemical has never been manufactured in the Republic of Moldova. Not used. Legislative or administrative measures: Not included in the official register of permitted substances for use in agriculture, including and individual farms, forestry and household. No import or sale permitted.	Published: 12/2009	no consent

Russian Federation	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Item 1.4. "Plant protection agents which import is banned to the Customs Union's territory and fall under Annexes A and B of the Stockholm Convention on POPs, 22.05.2001" from the Unified list of goods subject to bans and restrictions for import and export by the Customs Union members within EurASEC in the trade with the third countries which was approved by Decision No 134 "Regulatory legislative acts on the non-tariff regulation" made by the EurASEC College on 16.8.2012. List of substances banned for use in cosmetics and toiletries products. Cosmetic Technical Regulation of the Customs Union» N. 799 of 23.09.2011. Federal law No 109-φ3 of 19.07.1997 concerning safe handling of pesticides and agricultural chemicals. Permitted for use on the territory of the Russian Federation. 2012 (approved by Ministry of Agriculture of Russia)	Published: 06/2015	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
Saudi Arabia	Final decision on import Remarks: It was registered in the past, but its registration was cancelled because it was proven risky to human health, animal and the environment. Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial decision based on recommendation from the relevant technical departments.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Senegal	Final decision on import Remarks: Toxaphen has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee Legislative or administrative measures: Senegal is Party to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Serbia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned by Regulation on bans and restrictions of production, placing on the market and use of chemicals which represent unacceptable risk on human health and environment (Official Gazette RS", No 89/10)	Published: 12/2011	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 Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) 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 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions
South Africa	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical banned by the Minister in terms of Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act (Act 36 of 1947).	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Final regulation to import prohibition effective since 1 January 1996.	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 Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to manufacture, place on the market, import in a private capacity, or use: a) chlordane; b) substances and preparations that contain chlordane that are not merely unavoidable impurities. (Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.1)	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	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, chlordane has been identified as type 4 hazardous substance which is prohibited for import, production, distribution, possession or use in Thailand.	Published: 12/2005	no consent
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in R. Macedonia (Official Gazette of RM 159/2010).	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Togo	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Tonga	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Waste and Chemicals Act.	Published: 12/2014	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
Uganda	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered	Published: 06/1999	no consent
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
United Republic of Tanzania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Plant Protection Act 1997, Plant Protection Regulations of 1999 and National Advisory Committee do not allow registration of chemicals listed under Annex III.	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Uruguay	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2007	no consent
Viet Nam	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned for import, trade and use.	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Yemen	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: List of Banned and Severely Restricted Pesticides in Yemen.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Zimbabwe	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent

Part 3 - 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
Afghanistan	12/2013
Botswana	06/2008
Djibouti	06/2005
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Lesotho	12/2008
Malawi	06/2009
Maldives	06/2007
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Montenegro	06/2012
Namibia	12/2005
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011
Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013
Somalia	12/2010
Swaziland	06/2013
Ukraine	06/2004
Zambia	06/2011

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Chlordimeform

CAS: 6164-98-3

Albania	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law no. 9362 dated 24/03/2005 on "Plant Protection Service", as amended. Decision of the Council of Ministers no. 1555, dated 12.11.2008 "On approval of rules of registration and assessment criteria of Plant Protection Products (PPP)." According to paragraph 7.2, Chapter II, PPP may be registered for trade and use in the Republic of Albania, if its active substance(s) is/are included in Appendix II, attached to this decision. In this Annex, chlordimeform is not included.</p>		
Argentina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2002	consent under conditions
	<p>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.</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 all uses were cancelled in 1988. Legislative or administrative measures: <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994</i>.</p>		
Bahrain	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Belize	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Not classified as an approved pesticide in the Pesticides Control (replacement of Schedules), Order, 1995 and the Official Register of Pesticides for Belize.</p>		
Benin	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2014	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Authorization of the Ministry of the environment after opinion of the National Committee for the Approval and the Control of Plant Protection Products. Statement of active consideration: Information available on accidents caused by this pesticide.</p>		
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2011	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of BiH" No 11/11)</p>		

Brazil	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
<p>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.</p>			
Burkina Faso	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Results of the Sahelian Pesticides Committee (CSP) meeting.</p>			
Burundi	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2003	no consent
<p>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.</p>			
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticide Committee which is the regional organization in charge of pesticides registration according to national legislation, Act n° 26/97</p>			
Cambodia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: - Law on Pesticide Fertilizer Management, 2012 - Law of Banned Pesticides, 2012</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	Published: 12/1999	no consent
<p>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.</p>			
China	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994 Revised: 10/2008	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional information related to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) related to the import response for Annex III chemicals: Published: 12/06/2009; Final decision on import: No consent to import. 			

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	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned by the "Decreto Ejecutivo No. 18346-MAG-S-TSS".	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The product has not been registered since 1998. Therefore all use is prohibited in order to protect human health and the environment.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Cuba	Final decision on import Remarks: The adopted decision does not include the use of the product as a reference pattern or reactive used for the development of research and analysis activities. Legislative or administrative measures: National Decision in force under Resolution 268/1990 of the Ministry of Public Health	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Dominica	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Eritrea	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legal Notice N° 113/2006. Regulations for Importation, Handling, Use, Storage and Disposal of Pesticides	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Ethiopia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered. Other pesticides available for similar use.	Published: 12/2010	no consent

European Union	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2005	no consent
<p>Member States: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</p>			
<p>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 1451/2007 of 4 December 2007 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 the chemical is not allowed to be placed on the market for use as a biocidal product.</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: 06/1999	no consent
<p>Remarks: additional time is needed for a final decision</p>			
Gambia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Georgia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Severely Restricted and banned chemical substances and pesticides' import-export in Georgia is regulated by the Rotterdam Convention "On The Prior Informed consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade", and by the Georgian Law 1998 of "Pesticides and Agrochemicals"</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>			
Guatemala	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Guinea	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: 1) Decision No 2395/MAE/SGG/2001 of 6/06/2001 restricting and/or prohibiting the use of active substances in agriculture. 2) National policy on health and environment protection, pesticide management. 3) National weakness in the toxicological and ecotoxicological analyses.</p>			
Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The product has not been authorized by the Sahelien Pesticide Committee (CSP).</p>			

Guyana	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control (Prohibited Pesticides) Order No. 22 of 2006 made under the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Act 2000 (No. 13 of 2000).	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
India	Interim decision on import Remarks: No application for registration.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Indonesia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Never registered in I.R. Iran.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Israel	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Plant Protection Law, 1956 2. Hazardous Substances Regulations (Registration of Formulations for the Control of Pests Harmful to Man), 1994 3. Free Import Order, 2006	Published: 06/2012	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
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Kenya	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The pest control products act cap 346 - laws of kenya empowers The pest control products board to make final decisions.	Published: 06/2007	no consent
Kuwait	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered. Decree No. 95/1995.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 27 June 2001 No. 376 on measures to protect the environment and health of the population from adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides.	Published: 06/2004	no consent

Lao People's Democratic Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Regulation on the Control of Pesticide in Lao PDR, No. 2860/MAF, dated 11 June 2010.	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Liberia	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Libya	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registration in the pesticide list for Libyan agriculture pesticide	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Chlordimeform is banned as agricultural chemical (it is not listed on annex I of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in August 2005). Chlordimeform is not on the list of active substances to be examined under the EU review programme (Annex II of the COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1451/2007 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). The Swiss Ordinance on Biocide Products (entered into force on Mai 2005) adopts the same biocide active ingredients as the EU. Chlordimeform is not authorized in biocide preparations.	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Madagascar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree N°4196/06 of 23 March 2006, prohibiting the sale and use in agriculture of any pesticide active substance.	Published: 06/2011	no consent
Malawi	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Malaysia	Final decision on import Remarks: Except for small quantities for research/ educational uses through import permit.	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Mali	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree n° 01-2699/MICT-SG of 16 th October 2001 listing the products the import and export of which are prohibited. Act n° 01-020 of 30yh May 2001 on pollution and nuisance	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Mauritania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee, the regional body for registration, under national legislative and regulatory texts (Act 042/2000 on plant protection).	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Mexico	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 01/1997	no consent

Mongolia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Government resolution n° 95/2007 Annex I "List of prohibited chemicals in Mongolia".	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Morocco	Final decision on import Remarks: No request for registration.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Mozambique	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Import, production and use banned.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Nepal	Final decision on import Remarks: No record of use.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Nicaragua	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Niger	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Nigeria	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Norway	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Oman	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Pakistan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Panama	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Prohibited for use in agriculture.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Paraguay	Interim decision on import Remarks: No registered use in the country. Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published: 01/1998	Response did not address Importation
Peru	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Philippines	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Qatar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticide Law No (10), 1968 Article No. (26) Environment Law (30), 2002	Published: 12/2005	no consent
Republic of Korea	Final decision on import Remarks: The use of chlordimeform was banned because of carcinogenicity in 1977.	Published: 01/1997	no consent

Republic of Moldova	Final decision on import Remarks: The chemical has never been manufactured in the Republic of Moldova. Not used. Legislative or administrative measures: Chlordimeform has been prohibited since 1978. Not included in the official register of permitted substances for use in agriculture, including and individual farms, forestry and household. No import or sale permitted.	Published: 12/2009	no consent
Russian Federation	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: List of substances banned for use in cosmetics and toiletries products. Cosmetic Technical Regulation of the Customs Union» N. 799 of 23.09.2011. Federal law No 109-φ3 of 19.07.1997 concerning safe handling of pesticides and agricultural chemicals. Permitted for use on the territory of the Russian Federation. 2012 (approved by Ministry of Agriculture of Russia).	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Rwanda	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	consent
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Saudi Arabia	Final decision on import Remarks: It was registered in the past, but its registration was cancelled because it was proven risky to human health, animal and the environment. Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial decision based on recommendation from the relevant technical departments.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Senegal	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Chlordimeform has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee and is not listed in the National Profile of Chemicals management of Senegal.	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Serbia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Cannot be placed on the market according to the Law on Plant Protection Products ("Official Gazette RS" No 41/09)	Published: 12/2011	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 Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale of the chemical.	Published: 12/2003 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions
South Africa	Interim decision on import Statement of active consideration: Engaging all relevant stakeholders for a complete ban of the pesticide. Final decision can be reached: two years	Published: 06/2006	no consent

Sri Lanka	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Suriname	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette).	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Legislative or administrative measures: Chlordimeform is banned as agricultural chemical (it is not listed on annex I of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in August 2005). Chlordimeform is not on the list of active substances to be examined under the EU review programme (Annex II of the COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1451/2007 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). The Swiss Ordinance on Biocide Products (entered into force in May 2005) adopts the same biocide active ingredients as the EU. Chlordimeform is not authorized in biocide preparations.	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Thailand	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in R. Macedonia (Official Gazette of RM 159/2010).	Published: 06/2012	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
Tonga	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Waste and Chemicals Act Pesticide Act	Published: 06/2015	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
Uganda	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered	Published: 06/1999	no consent
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
United Republic of Tanzania	Final decision on import Remarks: Product not registered.	Published: 01/1998	no consent

Uruguay	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: There is no legislative or administrative measure banning the use of Chlordimeform, it is not registered in the country and therefore cannot be imported for marketing under Decree 149/977.	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Interim decision on import Remarks: No import/export records found for this chemical.	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Viet Nam	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned for import, trade and use.	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Yemen	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: List of Banned and Severely Restricted Pesticides in Yemen.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Zimbabwe	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent

Part 3 - 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
Afghanistan	12/2013
Antigua and Barbuda	12/2010
Botswana	06/2008
Cameroon	06/2004
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	06/2004
Djibouti	06/2005
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Lesotho	12/2008
Maldives	06/2007
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Montenegro	06/2012
Namibia	12/2005
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011
Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013
Somalia	12/2010
Swaziland	06/2013
Ukraine	06/2004
Zambia	06/2011

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Chlorobenzilate			
CAS: 510-15-6			
Albania	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law no. 9362 dated 24/03/2005 on "Plant Protection Service", as amended. Decision of the Council of Ministers no. 1555, dated 12.11.2008 "On approval of rules of registration and assessment criteria of Plant Protection Products (PPP)." According to paragraph 7.2, Chapter II, PPP may be registered for trade and use in the Republic of Albania, if its active substance(s) is/are included in Appendix II, attached to this decision. In this Annex, chlorobenzilate is not included.</p>			
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. Legislative or administrative measures: <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994</i>.</p>			
Belize	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Not classified as an approved pesticide in the Pesticides Control (replacement of Schedules), Order, 1995 and the Official Register of Pesticides for Belize.</p>			
Benin	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2014	consent under conditions
<p>Conditions for Import: Authorization of the Ministry of the environment after opinion of the National Committee for the Approval and the Control of Plant Protection Products. Statement of active consideration: Information available on accidents caused by this pesticide.</p>			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2011	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of BiH" No 11/11)</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. 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. 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>			

Burkina Faso	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Results of the Sahelian Pesticides Committee (CSP) meeting.	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Burundi	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticide Committee which is the regional organization in charge of pesticides registration according to national legislation, Act n° 26/97	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Cambodia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - Law on Pesticide Fertilizer Management, 2012 - Law of Banned Pesticides, 2012	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Chad	Interim decision on import Remarks: Final decision pending passage of pesticide control decree.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Chile	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This action is based on the absence, for this chemical substance, of the authorization as a pesticide in agriculture, without which it is not allowed to import, manufacture, distribute, sell or use this substance in Chile. To obtain this authorization, it is necessary to follow strict national regulations that reflect many procedures and information needed to obtain the permission.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
China	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: • Additional information related to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) related to the import response for Annex III chemicals: Published: 12/06/2009; Final decision on import: No consent to import.	Published: 01/1998 Revised: 10/2008	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
Cook Islands	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Cook Islands Pesticides Act 1987	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 06/1999	no consent

Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2004	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Chlorobenzilate is prohibited in the Côte d'Ivoire. It is therefore prohibited to import, to locally produce, place on the market, sell or use this product in order to protect human health and the environment. The product has not been registered since 1998.		
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	Remarks: The adopted decision does not include the use of the product as a reference pattern or reactive used for the development of research and analysis activities.		
	Legislative or administrative measures: National Decision in force under Resolution 268/1990 of the Ministry of Public Health		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	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.		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.		
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2007	consent
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2000	no consent
Eritrea	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Legal Notice N° 113/2006. Regulations for Importation, Handling, Use, Storage and Disposal of Pesticides		
Ethiopia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered. Other pesticides available for similar use.		

European Union	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003	no consent
<p>Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i></p>	<p>Remarks: Chlorobenzilate 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: Xn; R22 (Harmful; Harmful if swallowed) - N; R50-53 (Dangerous to the environment; Very Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment).</p>	Revised: 10/2008	
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to use or place on the market all plant protection 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 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 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>		
Gabon	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	<p>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.</p>		
Gambia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	<p>Remarks: It has never been registered.</p>		
Georgia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Severely Restricted and banned chemical substances and pesticides' import-export in Georgia is regulated by the Rotterdam Convention "On The Prior Informed consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade", and by the Georgian Law 1998 of "Pesticides and Agrochemicals"</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>		
Guinea	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: 1) Decision No 2395/MAE/SGG/2001 of 6/06/2001 restricting and/or prohibiting the use of active substances in agriculture. 2) National policy on health and environment protection 3) National weakness in the toxicological and ecotoxicological analyses.</p>		
Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The product has not been authorized by the Sahelien Pesticide Committee (CSP).</p>		

Guyana	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control (Prohibited Pesticides) Order No. 22 of 2006 made under the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Act 2000 (No. 13 of 2000).	Published: 12/2007	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
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Import for Agricultural use is prohibited. Based on the Resolution of 4 August 1980, under the Pesticide Control Act 1968 (Ministry of Jihade-Agriculture) Legislative or administrative measures: Import for agricultural is prohibited, based on resolution of 14 August 1980. Under the pesticide Control Act 1968.	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Israel	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Plant Protection Law, 1956 2. Hazardous Substances Regulations (Registration of Formulations for the Control of Pests Harmful to Man), 1994 3. Free Import Order, 2006	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Jamaica	Interim decision on import Remarks: Not registered. No application for registration has been received.	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Japan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: 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	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
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kenya	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Other pesticides available for similar use.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Kuwait	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree No. 95/1995.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2007	no consent

Lao People's Democratic Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Regulation on the Control of Pesticide in Lao PDR, No. 2860/MAF, dated 11 June 2010	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decision of the Minister of Agriculture # 570/1 Dated 24/12/2008.	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Liberia	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Libya	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registration in the pesticide list for Libyan agriculture pesticide	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Chlorobenzilate is banned as agricultural chemical (it is not listed on annex I of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in August 2005). Chlorobenzilate is not on the list of active substances to be examined under the EU review programme (Annex II of the COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1451/2007 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). The Swiss Ordinance on Biocide Products (entered into force on Mai 2005) adopts the same biocide active ingredients as the EU. Chlorobenzilate is not authorized in biocide preparations.	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Madagascar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree N°4196/06 of 23 March 2006, prohibiting the sale and use in agriculture of any pesticide active substance.	Published: 06/2011	no consent
Malawi	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	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
Mali	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree n° 01-2699/MICT-SG of 16 th October 2001 listing the products the import and export of which are prohibited. Act n° 01-020 of 30yh May 2001 on pollution and nuisance	Published: 12/2007	no consent

Mauritania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee, the regional body for registration, under national legislative and regulatory texts (Act 042/2000 on plant protection).	Published: 12/2006	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
Mongolia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Government resolution n° 95/2007 Annex I "List of prohibited chemicals in Mongolia"	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Morocco	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The pesticide is prohibited in Morocco. <u>Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural reform No. 466-84 regulating organochlorine pesticides (19 March 1984) :</u> <u>Article 1 :</u> it is prohibited to import, manufacture, offer for sale, sell, give or make somebody use any substance or mixture of substances containing Chlorobenzilate active ingredient.	Published: 06/2013	no consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import Remarks: Small-scale use of this substance in a laboratory for research and development or teaching is exempt from a HSNO approval provided all the requirements of Section 33 of the HSNO Act are met. Legislative or administrative measures: There are no approvals for pesticide formulations containing ethylene dichloride under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO)	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Nicaragua	Interim decision on import Remarks: Currently there's no register of Chlorobenzilate.	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Niger	Interim decision on import Remarks: Niger ratified the Rotterdam Convention which entered into force in June 2006, in January 2006 Niger ratified the Common Regulation of CILSS Member States (the Sahelian Pesticide Committee is in charge of implementing that regulation). Order N° 092/MAG/EL/DPV of 08-07-99, listing plant protection products prohibited in Niger. All that has been said allows the country to conform to the regulation in force at a national, regional and international level.	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Nigeria	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Norway	Final decision on import Remarks: Never approved in Norway.	Published: 01/1998	no consent

Oman	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations. - Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Pakistan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Agricultural Pesticide Ordinance 1971. Agricultural Pesticide Rules 1971.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Panama	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Paraguay	Interim decision on import Remarks: Requests technical assistance to reach final decision.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Peru	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Philippines	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Only in cases of emergency as determined by FPA.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Qatar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ministry of Environment to perform all the tasks and actions to protect the environment in the country, according to the law No. 30 of 2002 Article (26), prohibiting the import or handling of transport of hazardous materials, without authorization from the competent administrative authority, and article (29) of law No. 30 of 2002 prohibiting the use of pesticides or other chemical compounds for agriculture, public health or other purposes.	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Republic of Korea	Final decision on import Remarks: Banned in 1990 because of carcinogenicity.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Republic of Moldova	Interim decision on import Remarks: The chemical has never been manufactured in the Republic of Moldova.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Russian Federation	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Federal law No 109-φ3 of 19.07.1997 concerning safe handling of pesticides and agricultural chemicals. Permitted for use on the territory of the Russian Federation. 2012 (approved by Ministry of Agriculture of Russia).	Published: 06/2015	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
Saudi Arabia	Final decision on import Remarks: It was registered in the past, but its registration was cancelled because it was proven risky to human health, animal and the environment. Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial decision based on recommendation from the relevant technical departments.	Published: 12/2007	no consent

Senegal	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Chlorobenzilate has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee and is not listed in the National Profile of Chemicals management of Senegal.	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Serbia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Cannot be placed on the market according to the Law on Plant Protection Products ("Official Gazette RS" No 41/09)	Published: 12/2011	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 Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale of the chemical.	Published: 12/2003 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions
South Africa	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Government Gazette 10739 published in Government Notice R. 1061 on the 15 th May 1987 in terms of the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, Act 36 of 1947.	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Remarks: no history of registration or use	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Pesticides and Plant Protection Materials Act, 1994; the National Council for Pesticides. Not registered.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Suriname	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette).	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Chlorobenzilate is banned as agricultural chemical (it is not listed on annex I of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in August 2005). Chlorobenzilate is not on the list of active substances to be examined under the EU review programme (Annex II of the COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1451/2007 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). The Swiss Ordinance on Biocide Products (entered into force in May 2005) adopts the same biocide active ingredients as the EU. Chlorobenzilate is not authorized in biocide preparations.	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	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, chlorobenzilate has been identified as type 4 hazardous substance which is prohibited for import, production, distribution, possession or use in Thailand.	Published: 12/2005	no consent
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in R. Macedonia (Official Gazette of RM 159/2010).	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Togo	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: For scientific experiments. Legislative or administrative measures: Law 96-007/PR of 3 July 1996 concerning plant protection in Togo.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Tonga	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Waste and Chemicals Act Pesticide Act	Published: 06/2015	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
Uganda	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered	Published: 06/1999	no consent
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
United Republic of Tanzania	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered / importation prohibited.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Uruguay	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: There is no legislative or administrative measure banning the use of Chlorobenzilate, it is not registered in the country and therefore cannot be imported for marketing under Decree 149/977.	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Interim decision on import Remarks: No import/export records found for this chemical	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Viet Nam	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decision No 165/1999/QĐ-BNN-BVTV dated on 13th January 1999, issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD). Not registered.	Published: 06/2001	no consent

Yemen	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: List of Banned and Severely Restricted Pesticides in Yemen.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Zimbabwe	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent

Part 3 - 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
Afghanistan	12/2013
Antigua and Barbuda	12/2010
Bahrain	12/2012
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	06/2004
Botswana	06/2008
Cameroon	06/2004
Congo	12/2006
Djibouti	06/2005
Dominica	06/2006
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Guatemala	12/2010
Lesotho	12/2008
Maldives	06/2007
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Montenegro	06/2012
Mozambique	12/2010
Namibia	12/2005
Nepal	06/2007
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011
Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013
Somalia	12/2010
Swaziland	06/2013
Ukraine	06/2004
Zambia	06/2011

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

DDT			
CAS: 50-29-3			
Albania	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law no. 9362 dated 24/03/2005 on "Plant Protection Service", as amended. Decision of the Council of Ministers no. 1555, dated 12.11.2008 "On approval of rules of registration and assessment criteria of Plant Protection Products (PPP)." According to paragraph 7.2, Chapter II, PPP may be registered for trade and use in the Republic of Albania, if its active substance(s) is/are included in Appendix II, attached to this decision. In this Annex, DDT is not included.</p>		
Antigua and Barbuda	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Final decision based on the policy of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board of Antigua and Barbuda, not to register for use in the country chemicals listed in annexes A, B or C of the Stockholm Convention once viable alternatives are readily available.</p>		
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>		
Bahrain	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Belize	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
	<p>Statement of active consideration: Not classified as an approved pesticide in the Official Register of Pesticides for Belize. Agreement needs to be sought with the Ministry of Health regarding the use of alternatives to DDT in their vector control program. Not currently being imported nor used by the Ministry of Health.</p>		
Benin	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	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>		

Bosnia and Herzegovina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2011	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of BiH" No 11/11)		
Brazil	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	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 nº 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.		
Burkina Faso	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Results of the Sahelian Pesticides Committee (CSP) meeting.		
Burundi	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2003	no consent
	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		
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Cambodia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: - Law on Pesticide Fertilizer Management, 2012		
	- Law of Banned Pesticides, 2012		
Cameroon	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2008	consent under conditions
	Remarks: Please send us the reasons and studies leading to DDT being listed in Annex III.		
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Chad	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent

Chile	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: This action is based on the absence, for this chemical substance, of the authorization as a pesticide in agriculture, without which it is not allowed to import, manufacture, distribute, sell or use this substance in Chile. To obtain this authorization, it is necessary to follow strict national regulations that reflect many procedures and information needed to obtain the permission.		
China	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993 Revised: 10/2008	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional information related to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) related to the import response for Annex III chemicals: Published: 12/06/2009; Final decision on import: No consent to import. 		
Colombia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	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.		
Congo	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Banned by the "Decreto Ejecutivo No. 18345-MAG-S".		
Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2004	no consent
	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.		
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	Remarks: The adopted decision does not include the use of the product as a reference pattern or reactive used for the development of research and analysis activities.		
	Legislative or administrative measures: National Decision in force under Resolution 268/1990 of the Ministry of Public Health		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.		

Dominica	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Prohibited use and marketing by Decree N. 217-91, June 4, 1991	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Eritrea	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legal Notice N° 113/2006. Regulations for Importation, Handling, Use, Storage and Disposal of Pesticides	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Ethiopia	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: The product is imported only for public health by the Ministry of Health. Not used for agricultural purposes.	Published: 12/2010	consent under conditions
European Union <i>Member States:</i> <i>Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, 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	Interim decision on import Remarks: The interim decision to allow import has been taken as an emergency measure in the fight against malaria. A final decision will be taken evaluation of risk assessment of DDT. Legislative or administrative measures: Use is strictly limited to indoor residual spraying for malaria vector control under the Ministry of Health Import is strictly limited to the Ministry of Health as required by Pesticide Control Management Act 1994	Published: 12/2008	consent under conditions

Georgia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Severely Restricted and banned chemical substances and pesticides' import-export in Georgia is regulated by the Rotterdam Convention "On The Prior Informed consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade", and by the Georgian Law 1998 of "Pesticides and Agrochemicals"	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Ghana	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticide Control and Management Act, 1996 (Act 528)	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Guatemala	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Guinea	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1) Decision No 2395/MAE/SGG/2001 of 6/06/2001 restricting and prohibiting the use of active substances in agriculture. 2) the product is listed in the group of organic product persistent in the environment "POP" 3) National weakness in the toxicological and ecotoxicological analyses. Information issued by international conventions, regional legislation or institutions.	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The product has not been authorized by the Sahelien Pesticide Committee (CSP).	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Guyana	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
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
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned for all kind of uses.	Published: 06/2005	no consent
Israel	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Plant Protection Law, 1956 2. Hazardous Substances Regulations (Registration of Formulations for the Control of Pests Harmful to Man), 1994 3. Free Import Order, 2006	Published: 06/2012	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
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Kenya	Interim decision on import Remarks: Imported only by Ministry of Health for public health use.	Published: 07/1993	consent
Kuwait	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered. Decree No. 95/1995.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 27 June 2001 No. 376 on measures to protect the environment and health of the population from adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Regulation on the Control of Pesticide in Lao PDR, No. 2860/MAF, dated 11 June 2010	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Liberia	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Libya	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registration in the pesticide list for Libyan agriculture pesticide	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to manufacture, place on the market, import in a private capacity, or use: a) DDT; b) substances and preparations that contain DDT that are not merely unavoidable impurities. The same legislation as for DDT applies to dicofol. (Swiss Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, reparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.1).	Published: 06/2010	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

Malawi	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: To be used for public health purposes only.	Published: 06/2010	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
Mali	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Authorisation from relevant environment services Legislative or administrative measures: Decree n° 01-2699/MICT-SG of 16 th October 2001 listing the products the import and export of which are prohibited.	Published: 12/2007	consent under conditions
Mauritania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee, the regional body for registration, under national legislative and regulatory texts (Act 042/2000 on plant protection).	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import Remarks: Restricted use by public health service only.	Published: 01/1995	consent
Mexico	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Direct import by Secretariat of Health for public health campaigns.	Published: 07/1993	consent under conditions
Mongolia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Government resolution n° 95/2007 Annex I "List of prohibited chemicals in Mongolia"	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Morocco	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Mozambique	Final decision on import Remarks: Import, production and use banned.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Nepal	Interim decision on import Remarks: Need more time.	Published: 07/1993	consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Nicaragua	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Niger	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Nigeria	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Norway	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent

Oman	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations. - Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Pakistan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Panama	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Paraguay	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution 447/93.	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Peru	Final decision on import Remarks: All use in agriculture prohibited.	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Philippines	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Special permit required for malaria vector control through Dept. of Health.	Published: 01/1994	consent under conditions
Qatar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides Law No. (10) 1968 Article No (26) Environment Law (30) 2002	Published: 12/2005	no consent
Republic of Korea	Final decision on import Remarks: Banned because of residue since 1977.	Published: 01/1997	no consent
Republic of Moldova	Final decision on import Remarks: The chemical has never been manufactured in the Republic of Moldova. Not used. Legislative or administrative measures: DDT and preparations on its base has been prohibited since 1970. Not included in the official register of permitted substances for use in agriculture, including and individual farms, forestry and household. No import or sale permitted.	Published: 12/2009	no consent
Russian Federation	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Item 1.4. "Plant protection agents which import is banned to the Customs Union's territory and fall under Annexes A and B of the Stockholm Convention on POPs, 22.05.2001" from the Unified list of goods subject to bans and restrictions for import and export by the Customs Union members within EurASEC in the trade with the third countries which was approved by Decision No 134 "Regulatory legislative acts on the non-tariff regulation" made by the EurASEC College on 16.8.2012. Federal law No 109-φ3 of 19.07.1997 concerning safe handling of pesticides and agricultural chemicals. Permitted for use on the territory of the Russian Federation. 2012 (approved by Ministry of Agriculture of Russia)	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Rwanda	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent

Saudi Arabia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2007	no consent
	<p>Remarks: It was registered in the past, but its registration was cancelled because it was proven risky to human health, animal and the environment.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial decision based on recommendation from the relevant technical departments.</p>		
Senegal	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2007	no consent
	<p>Remarks: DDT has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee</p>		
Serbia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2011	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Cannot be placed on the market according to the Law of Plant Protection Products ("Official Gazette RS", No 41/09) and banned by Regulation on bans and restrictions of production, placing on the market and use of chemicals which represent unacceptable risk on human health and environment ("Official Gazette RS", No 89/10)</p>		
Singapore	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: A hazardous Substance License is required for the import of the chemical.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is controlled as a Hazardous Substance under the Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale.</p> <p>The chemical is banned from local use since 1985.</p>		
South Africa	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Used for control of Malaria by the Department of Health only.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Government Gazette No. 8561; Regulation 384 of 25 February 1983 in terms of Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act (Act 36 of 1947).</p>		
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Banned for agricultural use since 1970. Phased out of vector programmes since 1976.</p>		
Sudan	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The Pesticides and Plant Protection Act.</p> <p>The National Pesticide Council decision number 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: 06/2010	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to manufacture, place on the market, import in a private capacity, or use:</p> <p>a) DDT;</p> <p>b) substances and preparations that contain DDT that are not merely unavoidable impurities.</p> <p>The same legislation as for DDT applies to dicofol.</p> <p>(Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, reparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.1)</p>		

Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Thailand	Final decision on import Remarks: DDT was prohibited for agriculture use since 1983 and for malaria control since 1995. Although DDT was legally prohibited for malaria vector control in 2003, practically, the Ministry of Public Health had not applied it since 1995. DDT was substituted by alternative substances which have least hazardous characteristic e.g. Larvivorous fish, ITNs, pyrethroids etc. Legislative or administrative measures: DDT is classified as Hazardous Substance Type 4 in agriculture and public health, that of which production, import, export and having in possession is prohibited. Notification of Ministry of Industry entitled "list of Hazardous Substances" B.E. 2546 (2003) under umbrella of Hazardous Substance Act B.E. 2535 (1992)	Published: 06/2006	no consent
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in R. Macedonia (Official Gazette of RM 159/2010).	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Togo	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Tonga	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Waste and Chemicals Act.	Published: 12/2014	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
Uganda	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
United Republic of Tanzania	Final decision on import Remarks: For emergency cases in limited amounts.	Published: 07/1993	consent
Uruguay	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2007	no consent
Viet Nam	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned for import, trade and use	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Yemen	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: List of Banned and Severely Restricted Pesticides in Yemen.	Published: 12/2007	no 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

Part 3 - 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

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Party¹	Date
Afghanistan	12/2013
Botswana	06/2008
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	06/2004
Djibouti	06/2005
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Lesotho	12/2008
Maldives	06/2007
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Montenegro	06/2012
Namibia	12/2005
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011
Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013
Somalia	12/2010
Swaziland	06/2013
Ukraine	06/2004

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Dieldrin			
CAS: 60-57-1			
Albania	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law no. 9362 dated 24/03/2005 on "Plant Protection Service", as amended. Decision of the Council of Ministers no. 1555, dated 12.11.2008 "On approval of rules of registration and assessment criteria of Plant Protection Products (PPP)." According to paragraph 7.2, Chapter II, PPP may be registered for trade and use in the Republic of Albania, if its active substance(s) is/are included in Appendix II, attached to this decision. In this Annex, dieldrin is not included.</p>			
Antigua and Barbuda	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2014	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Final decision based on the policy of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board of Antigua and Barbuda, not to register for use in the country chemicals listed in annexes A, B or C of the Stockholm Convention once viable alternatives are readily available.</p>			
Argentina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2002	no consent
<p>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.</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>			
Bahrain	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Belize	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Classified as a prohibited pesticide in Schedule IV of the Pesticides Control Act of 1985, Chapter 181B of the Laws of Belize, and in the Pesticides Control (replacement of Schedules) Order, 1995.</p>			
Benin	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2011	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of BiH" No 11/11)</p>			

Brazil	Final decision on import 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.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Burkina Faso	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Results of the Sahelian Pesticides Committee (CSP) meeting.	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Burundi	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It has been prohibited for its high toxicity and its bioaccumulation in the food chain as well as in human tissue. It has been listed under N. 2001-01-P003 in the register of pesticides for agricultural purposes prohibited in Burundi.	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Cambodia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - Law on Pesticide Fertilizer Management, 2012 - Law of Banned Pesticides, 2012	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Cameroon	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Act n° 66/9/COR of 18 November 1966 Decree n° 77/171 of 03 June 1977 Decree n° 83-661 of 27 December 1983 Order n° 0002/MINAGRI/DIRAGRI/SDPV of 17/01/1989	Published: 12/2008	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 Remarks: Resolution SAG No. 2142 of 18/10/1987.	Published: 07/1995	no consent
China	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: • Additional information related to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) related to the import response for Annex III chemicals: Published: 12/06/2009; Final decision on import: No consent to import.	Published: 07/1993 Revised: 10/2008	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	Interim decision on import Remarks: Need more time.	Published: 07/1993	consent
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import Remarks: Banned by the "Decreto Ejecutivo No. 19346-MAG-S-TSS".	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Dieldrin has not been registered since 1998. It is therefore prohibited to import, sell or use this product in the whole of the Côte d'Ivoire in order to protect human health and the environment.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Cuba	Final decision on import Remarks: The adopted decision does not include the use of the product as a reference pattern or reactive used for the development of research and analysis activities. Legislative or administrative measures: National Decision in force under Resolution 268/1990 of the Ministry of Public Health	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	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
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Dominica	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Eritrea	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legal Notice N° 113/2006. Regulations for Importation, Handling, Use, Storage and Disposal of Pesticides	Published: 06/2010	no consent

Ethiopia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered. Other pesticides available for same use.		
European Union	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2005	no consent
Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, 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 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		
Gabon	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
	Remarks: additional time is needed for a final decision		
Gambia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Georgia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Severely Restricted and banned chemical substances and pesticides' import-export in Georgia is regulated by the Rotterdam Convention "On The Prior Informed consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade", and by the Georgian Law 1998 of "Pesticides and Agrochemicals"		
Ghana	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticide Control and Management Act, 1996 (Act 528)		
Guatemala	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Guinea	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: 1) Decision No 2395/MAE/SGG/2001 of 6/06/2001 restricting and/or prohibiting the use of active substances in agriculture. 2) The product is listed in the group of organic product persistent in the environment "POP" 3)National weakness in the toxicological and ecotoxicological analyses.		
Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: The product has not been authorized by the Sahelien Pesticide Committee (CSP).		
Guyana	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2007	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control (Prohibited Pesticides) Order No. 22 of 2006 made under the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Act 2000 (No. 13 of 2000).		

Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
India	Final decision on import Remarks: For locust control only.	Published: 07/1993	consent
Indonesia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - The use, production and import are prohibited. Based on the Resolution of 11 July 1976, under "The Pesticides Control Act" 1968. For emergency cases: permission from Ministry of Agriculture.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Israel	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Plant Protection Law, 1956 2. Hazardous Substances Regulations (Registration of Formulations for the Control of Pests Harmful to Man), 1994 3. Free Import Order, 2006	Published: 06/2012	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
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Kenya	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Kuwait	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered. Decree No. 95/1995.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 27 June 2001 No. 376 on measures to protect the environment and health of the population from adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Regulation on the Control of Pesticide in Lao PDR, No. 2860/MAF, dated 11 June 2010	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Liberia	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent

Libya	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registration in the pesticide list for Libyan agriculture pesticide	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to manufacture, place on the market, import in a private capacity, or use: a. dieldrin; b. substances and preparations that contain dieldrin that are not merely unavoidable impurities. (Swiss Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.1)	Published: 06/2010	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
Malawi	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	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
Mali	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree n° 01-2699/MICT-SG of 16 th October 2001 listing the products the import and export of which are prohibited. Act n° 01-020 of 30yh May 2001 on pollution and nuisance	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Mauritania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee, the regional body for registration, under national legislative and regulatory texts (Act 042/2000 on plant protection).	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Mexico	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Mongolia	Final decision on import Remarks: 162.5 liter was used in 1 business entity for plant insects. Legislative or administrative measures: Government resolution n° 95/2007 Annex I "List of prohibited chemicals in Mongolia".	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Morocco	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Mozambique	Final decision on import Remarks: Import, production and use banned.	Published: 01/1995	no consent

Nepal	Interim decision on import Remarks: Need more time.	Published: 07/1993	consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Nicaragua	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Niger	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Nigeria	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Norway	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Oman	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations. - Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Pakistan	Final decision on import Remarks: No further use is envisaged.	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Panama	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Paraguay	Final decision on import Remarks: Resolution 447/93.	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Peru	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Philippines	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Qatar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides Law No (10) 1968 Article (26) Environment Law No. (30) 2002	Published: 12/2005	no consent
Republic of Korea	Final decision on import Remarks: Banned because of residue since 1970.	Published: 01/1997	no consent
Republic of Moldova	Final decision on import Remarks: The chemical has never been manufactured in the Republic of Moldova. Not used. Legislative or administrative measures: Dieldrin has been prohibited. Not included in the official register of permitted substances for use in agriculture, including and individual farms, forestry and household. No import or sale permitted.	Published: 12/2009	no consent

Russian Federation	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Item 1.4. "Plant protection agents which import is banned to the Customs Union's territory and fall under Annexes A and B of the Stockholm Convention on POPs, 22.05.2001" from the Unified list of goods subject to bans and restrictions for import and export by the Customs Union members within EurASEC in the trade with the third countries which was approved by Decision No 134 "Regulatory legislative acts on the non-tariff regulation" made by the EurASEC College on 16.8.2012. Federal law No 109-φ3 of 19.07.1997 concerning safe handling of pesticides and agricultural chemicals. Permitted for use on the territory of the Russian Federation. 2012 (approved by Ministry of Agriculture of Russia)</p>		
Rwanda	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Saudi Arabia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2007	no consent
	<p>Remarks: It was registered in the past, but its registration was cancelled because it was proven risky to human health, animal and the environment. Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial decision based on recommendation from the relevant technical departments.</p>		
Senegal	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
	<p>Remarks: This formulation has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee Legislative or administrative measures: Senegal is Party to the Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants.</p>		
Serbia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2011	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Banned by Regulation on bans and restrictions of production, placing on the market and use of chemicals which represent unacceptable risk on human health and environment (Official Gazette RS", No 89/10)</p>		
Singapore	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions
	<p>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 Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale. It is banned for local use since 1985.</p>		
South Africa	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical Banned: Government Gazette No. 8561; Regulation 384 of 25 February 1983 in terms of Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act (Act 36 of 1947).</p>		
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The Pesticides Technical and Advisory Committee in Sri Lanka has decided at its 56th meeting, held on the 7th October 2011, not to allow manufacture, registration and importation of dieldrin products to Sri Lanka.</p>		

Sudan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decision of the National Pesticide Council No. 4/2009 dated 15/7/2009.	Published: 12/2009	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: It is prohibited to manufacture, place on the market, import in a private capacity, or use: a) dieldrin; b) substances and preparations that contain dieldrin that are not merely unavoidable impurities. (Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.1).	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Thailand	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in R. Macedonia (Official Gazette of RM 159/2010).	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Togo	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Tonga	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Waste and Chemicals Act.	Published: 12/2014	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
Uganda	Interim decision on import Remarks: Termiticide use only.	Published: 07/1993	consent
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
United Republic of Tanzania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Plant Protection Act 1997, Plant Protection Regulations of 1999 and National Advisory Committee do not allow registration of chemicals listed under Annex III under normal circumstances.	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Uruguay	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2007	no consent

Viet Nam	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned for import, trade and use	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Yemen	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: List of Banned and Severely Restricted Pesticides in Yemen.	Published: 12/2007	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

Part 3 - 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
Afghanistan	12/2013
Botswana	06/2008
Djibouti	06/2005
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Lesotho	12/2008
Maldives	06/2007
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Montenegro	06/2012
Namibia	12/2005
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011
Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013
Somalia	12/2010
Swaziland	06/2013
Ukraine	06/2004

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Dinitro-ortho-cresol (DNOC) and its salts (such as ammonium salt, potassium salt and sodium salt)

CAS: 534-52-1

Albania	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law no. 9362 dated 24/03/2005 on "Plant Protection Service", as amended. Decision of the Council of Ministers no. 1555, dated 12.11.2008 "On approval of rules of registration and assessment criteria of Plant Protection Products (PPP)." According to paragraph 7.2, Chapter II, PPP may be registered for trade and use in the Republic of Albania, if its active substance(s) is/are included in Appendix II, attached to this decision. In this Annex, dinitro-ortho-cresol (DNOC) and its salts (such as ammonium salt, potassium salt and sodium salt) are not included.</p>		
Antigua and Barbuda	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2005	no consent
	<p>Statement of active consideration: Revision of present Pesticides Act</p>		
Argentina	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2006	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Decision N° 3489/1 958 established an obligatory register at the Registro Nacional de Terapéutica Vegetal for all products used for treatment or destruction against animals or vegetals, cultivated or useful plants to be commercialized in the country.</p> <p>Resolution SAGPyA N° 350/99 establish the registration requirements for the phytosanitary products in the Argentinean Republic.</p> <p>Remarks: Decision N°3489/1958 - Published in the Official Bulletin: 24 mars 1958 Resolution SAGPyA N° 350/99 - Published in the Official Bulletin: 8 septembre 1999</p> <p>Secretariat of Agriculture, Cattle, fish and food (SAGPyA) Ministry of Economy and Production Av. Paseo Colón 982 Buenos Aires, Argentina</p>		
Armenia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
	<p>Remarks: The chemical has never been manufactured, formulated in the Republic of Armenia. It was used in the Soviet Republic of Armenia of the former USSR until 1991.</p> <p>The chemical was not included in the "List of plant protection chemical and biological substances allowed for use in Republic of Armenia" approved by Governmental Decision No.608 dated 30 September 2000.</p> <p>The chemical is not included in the "List of chemical and biological plant protection measures allowed for use in the Republic of Armenia", approved by the Order of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Armenia No 198 dated 18 November 2003.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is included in the "List of regulated under the Rotterdam Convention chemicals and pesticides banned in the Republic of Armenia" approved by the Governmental Decision of the Republic of Armenia (No293-N dated 17 March 2005)</p>		

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 there are no registered uses of DNOC. Remarks: Industrial use of this chemical also occurs in Australia. Legislative or administrative measures: <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994</i> .	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
Belize	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Classified as a prohibited pesticide in Schedule IV of the Pesticides Control Act of 1985, Chapter 181B of the Laws of Belize, and in the Pesticides Control (replacement of Schedules) Order, 1995.	Published: 12/2005	no consent
Benin	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Authorization of the Ministry of the environment after opinion of the National Committee for the Approval and the Control of Plant Protection Products. Statement of active consideration: Information available on accidents caused by this pesticide.	Published: 06/2014	consent under conditions
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decision on prohibiting of the registration, import and placing on the market plant protection products containing certain active substances ("Official gazette of BH" No 55/08)	Published: 12/2010	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.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Burkina Faso	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Results of the Sahelian Pesticides Committee (CSP) meeting.	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Burundi	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial order N° 710/81 of 9/2/2004 bans the import, trade, distribution and use of DNOC and its salts in Burundi. The reason for its ban is its likely mutagenic potential with risks of irreversible effects ; its extremely high toxicity by inhalation, contact and ingestion, risks of proven serious eye damage. It is registered in the register of banned pesticides under N° 2004-09-P001.	Published: 06/2008	no consent
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticide Committee which is the regional organization in charge of pesticides registration according to national legislation, Act n° 26/97	Published: 12/2008	no consent

Cambodia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - Law on Pesticide Fertilizer Management, 2012 - Law of Banned Pesticides, 2012	Published: 06/2015	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. DNOC is not registered for pest control use in Canada.	Published: 06/2005	no consent
Chad	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The product is not registered in the CLISS and CPAC subregion.	Published: 12/2014	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
China	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Regulations on Pesticide Administration. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Additional information related to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) related to the import response for Annex III chemicals: Published: 12/06/2009; Final decision on import: No consent to import.	Published: 12/2004 Revised: 10/2008	no consent
Colombia	Final decision on import Remarks: Decree No.1220 published in Official Gazette No.45890 of 25 April 2005, Title II, on the need of Environmental Licenses, in its Article 8th determined that the Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development is the one and only authority to grant or deny environmental licenses for the activities: "12. The import and production of pesticides and substances, materials or products subject to control under International Agreements, Conventions and Protocols, and the import of chemical pesticides for agricultural use shall follow the procedure outlined in the Andean Decision 436 of the Cartagena Agreement and its regulations". Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measure: In compliance with Andean Nations Decision No.436; Andean Regulation for the Registration and Control of Chemical Pesticides for Agricultural Use, published in Official Gazette (year XIV, No.347, in Lima, Peru, 17 June 1988, regarding Cartagena Agreement) and Resolution ICA No.03759, of 16 December 2003, enacting provisions on the Registration and Control of Chemical Pesticides for Agricultural use, pesticides must be registered to be used and commercialised in the country.	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned, Decree No 31997 MAG-S of November 22, 2004.	Published: 06/2010	no consent

Côte d'Ivoire	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Remarks: For a final decision to be taken, decisions must be adopted at national level. This is why, for an effective implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, we have worked out a draft decree on the implementation of the above Convention. We shall be able to finalize all import responses as soon as the decree is signed.</p>		
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	<p>Remarks: The adopted decision does not include the use of the product as a reference pattern or reactive used for the development of research and analysis activities.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: National decision adopted and disseminated to the interested Parties, under the power conferred to the Designated National Authority, as entity empowered to register pesticides authorized for use at national level (Joint Resolution of March 7, 2007, Ministries of Agriculture and Public Health). It is in process of approving the resolution which grants legal status to the decision adopted at national level .</p>		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.</p>		
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: It is a molecule, it is prohibited production, use and marketing from 2004, by the Rotterdam Convention.</p>		
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution No. 015 published in the Official Register No 116 of 3 October 2005 of the Equatorian Service of Agriculture and Fishing Health, SESA.</p>		
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2009	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Import of 25 grams in weight or volume is allowed, as limit quantity. Limit quantity: refers to the amount equal or less, by weight or volume, which does not require the submission of environmental documentation. Quantities above this, should submit to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), the corresponding environmental documentation for the purpose of obtaining responses to determine that does Not Require to Elaborate Environmental Impact Study, through a Resolution for the Environmental License for import and/or transport on national territory.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Executive Decision No. 40 published in the Official Gazette Volume 83 number 375, May 9, 2007, Annex 1: List of Regulated Substances.</p>		
Eritrea	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Legal Notice N° 113/2006. Regulations for Importation, Handling, Use, Storage and Disposal of Pesticides</p>		

Ethiopia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered. Other pesticides available for same use.		
European Union	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, 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 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).		
	**: 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: 12/2008	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Chemicals and pesticides Control Management Act of 1994 The pesticide is not registered by the Sahelian Pesticide Committee of which the Gambia is a member.		
Georgia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Severely Restricted and banned chemical substances and pesticides' import-export in Georgia is regulated by the Rotterdam Convention "On The Prior Informed consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade", and by the Georgian Law 1998 of "Pesticides and Agrochemicals"		
Ghana	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides Control and Management Act, 1996 (Act 528).		
Guinea	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: 1) Decision No 2395/MAE/SGG/2001 of 6/06/2001 restricting and/or prohibiting the use of active substances in agriculture. 2) National weakness in the toxicological and ecotoxicological analyses. 3) Human and environment protection.		
Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: The product has not been authorized by the Sahelien Pesticide Committee (CSP).		
Guyana	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2007	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Administrative decision of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board. The product is not registered nor any application for registration has been received for this product as a pesticide.		

India	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Insecticides Act 1968 and the rules forward under thereto.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Remarks: It is not registered. Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is not registered in the country.	Published: 12/2009	no consent
Israel	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Plant Protection Law, 1956 2. Hazardous Substances Regulations (Registration of Formulations for the Control of Pests Harmful to Man), 1994 3. Free Import Order, 2006	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Jamaica	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides Act 1975, Not registered	Published: 12/2005	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
Kenya	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The pest control products act cap 346 - laws of kenya empowers The pest control products board to make final decisions	Published: 06/2007	no consent
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of June 6, 2011 No. 289 about entering additions and changes to the Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic from July 27, 2001 No. 376 on measures for environmental protection and public health from the adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Regulation on the Control of Pesticide in Lao PDR, No. 2860/MAF, dated 11 June 2010	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decision of the Minister of Agriculture # 570/1 Dated 24/12/2008.	Published: 12/2010	no consent

Libya	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registration in the pesticide list for Libyan agriculture pesticide	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: DNOC and its salts are banned as agricultural chemical (it is not listed on annex I of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in August 2005). DNOC and its salts are not on the list of active substances to be examined under the EU review programme (Annex II of the COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1451/2007 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). The Swiss Ordinance on Biocide Products (entered into force on Mai 2005) adopts the same biocide active ingredients as the EU. DNOC and its salts are not authorized in biocide preparations.	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Madagascar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Interministerial Decree N°45.555/2011 of 28/12/2011 banning the import, distribution, sale, use and manufacturing of some pesticide active materials in agriculture and of chemicals of the industrial sector.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Malawi	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Malaysia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Currently the pesticide is not registered under the Pesticides Act 1974. Therefore it cannot be imported into, manufactured, sold and used in the country. However, small amount of the pesticide could be imported into the country for research and educational purposes subject the approval of import permit issued by the Pesticides Board.	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Mali	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree n° 01-2699/MICT-SG of 16 th October 2001 listing the products the import and export of which are prohibited. Act n° 01-020 of 30yh May 2001 on pollution and nuisance	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Mauritania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee, the regional body for registration, under national legislative and regulatory texts (Act 042/2000 on plant protection).	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: DNOC and its salts are listed as prohibited chemicals in the Dangerous Chemicals Control Act 2004.	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Mexico	Final decision on import Remarks: Pesticide never registered in Mexico, It can not be imported.	Published: 12/2007	no consent

Mongolia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Government resolution n° 95/2007 Annex I "List of prohibited chemicals in Mongolia"	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Morocco	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The pesticide has been withdrawn from the market (Opinion of the Commission for agricultural pesticides, meeting of 25 June 2002). <u>Act No. 42-95 concerning the supervising and management of trade of agricultural pesticides (21st January 1997:</u> <u>Article 5 :</u> if, following a new event or because of its use or following new examination a product no longer meets the requirements of efficacy and harmlessness for men, animals and their environment, registration or sale authorization are withdrawn.	Published: 06/2013	no consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The transitional provisions for DNOC under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO) expire on 1 st July 2006, when the Toxic Substances Regulations 1983 are revoked. From 1 st July 2006, DNOC will be transferred into the HSNO Act as a single existing substance. General conditions relating to the hazards of this chemical will then apply. Remarks: Small-scale use of this substance in a laboratory for research and development or teaching is exempt from a HSNO approval provided all the requirements of Section 33 of the HSNO Act are met. Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO)	Published: 06/2006	consent under conditions
Nicaragua	Interim decision on import Remarks: The National Pesticide Commission is the advisory and consultative body on pesticides issues, and should be consulted for the final decision of the final regulatory action, in this case DNOC was never registered and is prohibited in many countries, it will therefore be requested the prohibition of manufacturing, formulating and marketing of the pesticide as active ingredient or in any formulation.	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Niger	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Nigeria	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: DNOC and its salts are under national regulatory control through Act 59 of 1988 as amended by Act 59 of 1992 for the control of hazardous substances which might impact the Nigerian environment and public health The complete name and address of the institution/authority responsible for issuing this national legislative or administrative measure: FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT 7TH & 9TH FLOOR, FEDERAL SECRETARIAT, SHEHU SHAGARI WAY, P.M.B. 468. GARKI, ABUJA, NIGERIA	Published: 06/2007	no 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
Pakistan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Never registered in Pakistan	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Panama	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Executive Decree No. 304 of 4 September 2002, published in the Official Gazette No. 24634 of 9 September 2002, in its fifth Article states: "All substances banned or severely restricted in, at least, four States, will be banned in our country too". Substance No. 108 of Annex I of this Executive Decree. Binapacryl is banned in more than 4 States and is not registered for agricultural use in Panama.	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Peru	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution NO. 182-2000-AG-SENASA (9.10.2000).	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Qatar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ministry of Environment to perform all the tasks and actions to protect the environment in the country, according to the law No. 30 of 2002 Article (26), prohibiting the import or handling of transport of hazardous materials, without authorization from the competent administrative authority, and article (29) of law No. 30 of 2002 prohibiting the use of pesticides or other chemical compounds for agriculture, public health or other purposes.	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Republic of Korea	Final decision on import Remarks: The chemical has never been registered in Korea. Legislative or administrative measures: The import of the chemical was prohibited from all sources by RDA Notification No. 2005-12 (7 May 2005)	Published: 12/2005	no consent
Republic of Moldova	Interim decision on import Remarks: The chemical has never been manufactured in the Republic of Moldova.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Russian Federation	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The decision of the Ministry of Health in 1986.	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Saudi Arabia	Final decision on import Remarks: It was registered in the past, but its registration was cancelled because it was proven risky to human health, animal and the environment. Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial decision based on recommendation from the relevant technical departments.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Senegal	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Dinitro-orthocresol (DNOC) and its salts have not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee and is not listed in the National Profile of Chemicals management of Senegal.	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Serbia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Cannot be placed on the market according to the Law on Plant Protection Products ("Official Gazette RS" No 41/09)	Published: 12/2011	no consent

Singapore	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: A Hazardous Substance Licence is required for the import of the chemical.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is controlled as a Hazardous Substance under the Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) and its Regulations. A licence is required for the import, use and sale.</p>		
South Africa	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
	<p>Statement of active consideration: Engaging all relevant stakeholders for a complete ban of the pesticide. Final decision can be reached: two years</p>		
Sudan	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2009	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Decision of National Pesticide Council No. 4/2009 dated 15/7/2009.</p>		
Switzerland	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: DNOC and its salts are banned as agricultural chemical (it is not listed on annex I of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in August 2005). DNOC and its salts are not on the list of active substances to be examined under the EU review programme (Annex II of the COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1451/2007 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). The Swiss Ordinance on Biocide Products (entered into force on May 2005) adopts the same biocide active ingredients as the EU. DNOC and its salts are not authorized in biocide preparations.</p>		
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2008	no consent
Thailand	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The Notification of Ministry of Industry entitled "List of Hazardous Substances (No. 2)". In this list, DNOC and its salts have been identified as type 4 hazardous substance which is prohibited for import, production, distribution, possession or use in Thailand.</p>		
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in R. Macedonia (Official Gazette of RM 159/2010).</p>		
Togo	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2012	consent
Tonga	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Waste and Chemicals Act Pesticide Act</p>		

United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Dinitro-ortho-cresol (DNOC) and its salts is banned as a pesticide in UAE according to the ministerial decree No. 13 for the year 2012 concerning banned and restricted-use pesticides in UAE.	Published: 12/2013	no consent
United Republic of Tanzania	Final decision on import Remarks: It was used for locust control during colonial period and was later banned, 57,000 tons of obsolete DNOC was disposed off in 1996 by incineration in a local cement kiln at temperature of 1400° C. Legislative or administrative measures: Banned since 1950s and appeared in the Government gazette in the list of banned chemicals.	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Uruguay	Final decision on import Remarks: There is no current register, a resolution prohibiting its registration and use is envisaged. Legislative or administrative measures: There is no legislative or administrative measure banning the use of DNOC and its salts, it is not registered in the country and therefore cannot be imported for marketing under Decree 149/977.	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Interim decision on import Remarks: No import/export records found for this chemical	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Yemen	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: List of Banned and Severely Restricted Pesticides in Yemen.	Published: 12/2007	no consent

Part 3 - 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

Dinitro-ortho-cresol (DNOC) and its salts (such as ammonium salt, potassium salt and sodium salt)

CAS: 534-52-1

Party¹	Date	Party¹	Date
Afghanistan	12/2013	Trinidad and Tobago	06/2010
Bahrain	12/2012	Uganda	12/2008
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	12/2005	Ukraine	12/2005
Botswana	06/2008	Viet Nam	12/2007
Cameroon	12/2005	Zambia	06/2011
Congo	12/2006	Zimbabwe	06/2012
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	12/2005		
Djibouti	12/2005		
Dominica	06/2006		
Equatorial Guinea	12/2005		
Gabon	12/2005		
Guatemala	12/2010		
Honduras	06/2012		
Indonesia	06/2014		
Jordan	12/2005		
Kazakhstan	06/2008		
Kuwait	12/2006		
Lesotho	12/2008		
Liberia	12/2005		
Maldives	06/2007		
Marshall Islands	12/2005		
Montenegro	06/2012		
Mozambique	12/2010		
Namibia	12/2005		
Nepal	06/2007		
Paraguay	12/2005		
Philippines	12/2006		
Rwanda	12/2005		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011		
Samoa	12/2005		
Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013		
Somalia	12/2010		
Sri Lanka	06/2006		
Suriname	12/2005		
Swaziland	06/2013		

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Dinoseb and its salts and esters

CAS: 88-85-7

Albania	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law no. 9362 dated 24/03/2005 on "Plant Protection Service", as amended. Decision of the Council of Ministers no. 1555, dated 12.11.2008 "On approval of rules of registration and assessment criteria of Plant Protection Products (PPP)." According to paragraph 7.2, Chapter II, PPP may be registered for trade and use in the Republic of Albania, if its active substance(s) is/are included in Appendix II, attached to this decision. In this Annex, dinoseb and its salts and esters are not included.</p>		
Argentina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2002	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: According to Degree 3489/1958 all products determined for treatment and control of enemies of animals and plants cultivates 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.</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 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>.</p>		
Bahrain	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Belize	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Classified as a prohibited pesticide in Schedule IV of the Pesticides Control Act of 1985, Chapter 181B of the Laws of Belize, and in the Pesticides Control (replacement of Schedules) Order, 1995.</p>		
Benin	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Not registered.</p>		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2011	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of BiH" No 11/11)</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> <p>Directive nº 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.</p> <p>Directive nº 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.</p>		
Burkina Faso	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Results of the Sahelian Pesticides Committee (CSP) meeting.</p>		
Burundi	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Cambodia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: - Law on Pesticide Fertilizer Management, 2012 - Law of Banned Pesticides, 2012</p>		
Cameroon	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Act nº 66/9/COR of 18 November 1966 Decree nº 77/171 of 03 June 1977 Decree nº 83-661 of 27 December 1983 Order nº 0002/MINAGRI/DIRAGRI/SDPV of 17/01/1989</p>		
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Dinoseb and its salts and esters are not registered under the Pest Control Products Act in Canada.</p>		
Chad	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	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>		

China	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993 Revised: 10/2008	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional information related to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) related to the import response for Annex III chemicals: Published: 12/06/2009; Final decision on import: No consent to import. 		
Colombia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	Remarks: At the request of the Ministry of Health, registration cancelled by ICA by Resolution 930, 14 April 1987.		
Congo	Interim decision on import	Published: 07/1993	consent
	Remarks: Need more time.		
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
	Remarks: Banned by the "Decreto Ejecutivo No. 18346-MAG-S-TSS". Legislative or administrative measures: Banned by the "Decreto Ejecutivo No. 18346-MAG-S-TSS".		
Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2004	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: 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.		
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	Remarks: The adopted decision does not include the use of the product as a reference pattern or reactive used for the development of research and analysis activities.		
	Legislative or administrative measures: National Decision in force under Resolution 181/1995 of the Ministry of Public Health		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
	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.		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.		
Dominica	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent

Dominican Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Production, use and marketing prohibited on 1984.	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2000	no consent
Eritrea	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legal Notice N° 113/2006. Regulations for Importation, Handling, Use, Storage and Disposal of Pesticides	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Ethiopia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered.	Published: 12/2010	no consent
European Union	Final decision on import Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, 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 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 last amended by Regulation (EC) 850/2004 of 29/04/2004 (OJ L 229 of 29/06/2004, p.5. 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 1451/2007 of 4 December 2007 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 the chemical is not allowed to be placed on the market for use as a biocidal product.	Published: 06/2005 Revised: 10/2008	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
Georgia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Severely Restricted and banned chemical substances and pesticides' import-export in Georgia is regulated by the Rotterdam Convention "On The Prior Informed consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade", and by the Georgian Law 1998 of "Pesticides and Agrochemicals".	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Ghana	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides Control and Management Act, 1996 (Act 528).	Published: 12/2004	no consent

Guatemala	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Guinea	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1) Decision No 2395/MAE/SGG/2001 of 6/06/2001 restricting and/or prohibiting the use of active substances in agriculture. 2) National weakness in the toxicological and ecotoxicological analyses. 3) Human and environment protection.	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The product has not been authorized by the Sahelien Pesticide Committee (CSP).	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Guyana	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control (Prohibited Pesticides) Order No. 22 of 2006 made under the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Act 2000 (No. 13 of 2000).	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
India	Final decision on import Remarks: No application for registration.	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Indonesia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Use, production and import are banned. Based on the Resolution of 12 May 1988, under "The Pesticides Control Act" 1988, Ministry of Agriculture.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Israel	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Plant Protection Law, 1956 2. Hazardous Substances Regulations (Registration of Formulations for the Control of Pests Harmful to Man), 1994 3. Free Import Order, 2006	Published: 06/2012	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

Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Kenya	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Kuwait	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Decree No. 95/1995.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 27 June 2001 No. 376 on measures to protect the environment and health of the population from adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Regulation on the Control of Pesticide in Lao PDR, No. 2860/MAF, dated 11 June 2010	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import Remarks: Need more time. Legislative or administrative measures: Decision of the Minister of Agriculture # 94/1 dated 20/05/1998	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Libya	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registration in the pesticide list for Libyan agriculture pesticide	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Dinoseb and its salts and esters are banned as agricultural chemicals (they are not listed on annex I of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in August 2005). Dinoseb and its salts and esters are not on the list of active substances to be examined under the EU review programme (Annex II of the COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1451/2007 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). The Swiss Ordinance on Biocide Products (entered into force on May 2005) adopts the same biocide active ingredients as the EU. Dinoseb and its salts and esters are not authorized in biocide preparations.	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Madagascar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree N°4196/06 of 23 March 2006, prohibiting the sale and use in agriculture of any pesticide active substance.	Published: 06/2011	no consent
Malawi	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Malaysia	Final decision on import Remarks: Except for research through permit.	Published: 07/1993	no consent

Mali	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree n° 01-2699/MICT-SG of 16 th October 2001 listing the products the import and export of which are prohibited. Act n° 01-020 of 30yh May 2001 on pollution and nuisance	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Mauritania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee, the regional body for registration, under national legislative and regulatory texts (Act 042/2000 on plant protection).	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Mexico	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Mongolia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Government resolution n° 95/2007 Annex I "List of prohibited chemicals in Mongolia"	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Morocco	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide is not registered in Morocco. <u>Act No. 42-95 concerning the supervising and management of trade of agricultural pesticides (21st January 1997) :</u> <u>Article 2 :</u> it is prohibited to import, manufacture, stock in the view of selling, to sell or distribute even for free pesticides for agricultural uses which have not been registered or which sale has not been authorized, or which have been exempted from registration according to the provisions of this law.	Published: 06/2013	no consent
Mozambique	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Nepal	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Nicaragua	Interim decision on import Remarks: Need more time.	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Niger	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Nigeria	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Norway	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent

Oman	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations. - Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Pakistan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Panama	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Paraguay	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Peru	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Philippines	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered, WHO hazard class I.	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Qatar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Article No. 26 from Environment Law No. 30, 2002 Pesticide Law No. (10), 1968	Published: 12/2005	no consent
Republic of Korea	Final decision on import Remarks: Dinoseb has never been registered in Korea.	Published: 01/1997	no consent
Republic of Moldova	Interim decision on import Remarks: The chemical has never been manufactured in the Republic of Moldova.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Russian Federation	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: List of substances banned for use in cosmetics and toiletries products. Cosmetic Technical Regulation of the Customs Union» N. 799 of 23.09.2011. Federal law No 109-φ3 of 19.07.1997 concerning safe handling of pesticides and agricultural chemicals. Permitted for use on the territory of the Russian Federation. 2012 (approved by Ministry of Agriculture of Russia).	Published: 06/2015	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
Saudi Arabia	Final decision on import Remarks: It was registered in the past, but its registration was cancelled because it was proven risky to human health, animal and the environment. Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial decision based on recommendation from the relevant technical departments.	Published: 12/2007	no consent

Senegal	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Dinoseb (salts and esters) has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee and is not listed in the National Profile of Chemicals management of Senegal.	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Serbia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Cannot be placed on the market according to the Law on Plant Protection Products ("Official Gazette RS" No 41/09)	Published: 12/2011	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 Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale of the chemical.	Published: 12/2003 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions
South Africa	Interim decision on import Statement of active consideration: Engaging all relevant stakeholders for a complete ban of the pesticide. Final decision can be reached: two years	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Suriname	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette).	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Dinoseb and its salts and esters are banned as agricultural chemicals (they are not listed on annex I of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in August 2005). Dinoseb and its salts and esters are not on the list of active substances to be examined under the EU review programme (Annex II of the COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1451/2007 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). The Swiss Ordinance on Biocide Products (entered into force on May 2005) adopts the same biocide active ingredients as the EU. Dinoseb and its salts and esters are not authorized in biocide preparations.	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Thailand	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in R. Macedonia (Official Gazette of RM 159/2010).	Published: 06/2012	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
Tonga	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Waste and Chemicals Act Pesticide Act	Published: 06/2015	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
Uganda	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
United Republic of Tanzania	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: The product will have to be registered, and a pesticide Import Permit must be obtained prior to importation.	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
Uruguay	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	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
Yemen	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: List of Banned and Severely Restricted Pesticides in Yemen.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Zambia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Zimbabwe	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent

Part 3 - 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 its salts and esters

CAS: 88-85-7

Party¹	Date
Afghanistan	12/2013
Antigua and Barbuda	12/2010
Botswana	06/2008
Djibouti	06/2005
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Lesotho	12/2008
Liberia	06/2005
Maldives	06/2007
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Montenegro	06/2012
Namibia	12/2005
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011
Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013
Somalia	12/2010
Swaziland	06/2013
Ukraine	06/2004

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

EDB (1,2-dibromoethane)

CAS: 106-93-4

Country	Decision Type	Published	Consent Status
Albania	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law no. 9362 dated 24/03/2005 on "Plant Protection Service", as amended. Decision of the Council of Ministers no. 1555, dated 12.11.2008 "On approval of rules of registration and assessment criteria of Plant Protection Products (PPP)." According to paragraph 7.2, Chapter II, PPP may be registered for trade and use in the Republic of Albania, if its active substance(s) is/are included in Appendix II, attached to this decision. In this Annex, 1,2-dibromoethane (EDB) is not included.</p>			
Argentina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2002	consent under conditions
<p>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.</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 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>.</p>			
Bahrain	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Belize	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Classified as a prohibited pesticide in Schedule IV of the Pesticides Control Act of 1985, Chapter 181B of the Laws of Belize, and in the Pesticides Control (replacement of Schedules) Order, 1995.</p>			
Benin	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2014	consent under conditions
<p>Conditions for Import: Authorization of the Ministry of the environment after opinion of the National Committee for the Approval and the Control of Plant Protection Products. Statement of active consideration: Information available on accidents caused by this pesticide</p>			
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
<p>Remarks: Not registered.</p>			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2011	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of BiH" No 11/11)</p>			

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
Burkina Faso	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Results of the Sahelian Pesticides Committee (CSP) meeting.	Published: 12/2006	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
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticide Committee which is the regional organization in charge of pesticides registration according to national legislation, Act n° 26/97	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Cambodia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - Law on Pesticide Fertilizer Management, 2012 - Law of Banned Pesticides, 2012	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Chad	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Chile	Final decision on import Remarks: Resolution No. 107 of 6/2/1985.	Published: 07/1995	no consent
China	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: • Additional information related to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) related to the import response for Annex III chemicals: Published: 12/06/2009; Final decision on import: No consent to import.	Published: 07/1993 Revised: 10/2008	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	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent

Cook Islands	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Only by authorization and for application by Ministry of Agriculture for produce treatment against fruit flies. Remarks: Need more time.	Published: 07/1995	consent under conditions
Costa Rica	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Banned by the "Decreto Ejecutivo No. 18346-MAG-S-TSS".	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to place on the market or sell this product. It is highly toxic to human health and the environment.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Cuba	Final decision on import Remarks: The adopted decision does not include the use of the product as a reference pattern or reactive used for the development of research and analysis activities. Legislative or administrative measures: National Decision in force under Resolution 49/2001 of the Ministry of Public Health	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	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
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all the chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Dominica	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Prohibited use and marketing by Decree N. 217-91, June 4, 1991.	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Eritrea	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legal Notice N° 113/2006. Regulations for Importation, Handling, Use, Storage and Disposal of Pesticides	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Ethiopia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered.	Published: 06/2011	no consent

Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The product has not been authorized by the Sahelien Pesticide Committee (CSP).	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Guyana	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control (Prohibited Pesticides) Order No. 22 of 2006 made under the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Act 2000 (No. 13 of 2000).	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
India	Final decision on import Remarks: Use restricted to fumigation of food grains by Government organizations and pest control operators whose expertise is approved by Plant Protection Advisor to the Government of India.	Published: 07/1995	consent
Indonesia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Based on Resolution of 30 December 1985, under "The Pesticides Control Act" 1968. This chemical has never been used in I.R. Iran.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Israel	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Plant Protection Law, 1956 2. Hazardous Substances Regulations (Registration of Formulations for the Control of Pests Harmful to Man), 1994	Published: 06/2012	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
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Kenya	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Other pesticides available for similar use.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Kuwait	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered. Decree No. 95/1995.	Published: 01/1998	no consent

Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 27 June 2001 No. 376 on measures to protect the environment and health of the population from adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Liberia	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Libya	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registration in the pesticide list for Libyan agriculture pesticide	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1,2-dibromoethane is banned as agricultural chemical (it is not listed on annex I of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in August 2005) 1,2-dibromoethane is not on the list of active substances to be examined under the EU review programme (Annex II of the COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1451/2007 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). The Swiss Ordinance on Biocide Products (entered into force on Mai 2005) adopts the same biocide active ingredients as the EU. 1,2-dibromoethane is not authorized in biocide preparations.	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Madagascar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree N°4196/06 of 23 March 2006, prohibiting the sale and use in agriculture of any pesticide active substance.	Published: 06/2011	no consent
Malawi	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: For use only in controlling nematodes	Published: 06/2010	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
Mali	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Act n° 01-020 of 30yh May 2001 on pollution and nuisance Decree n° 01-2699/MICT-SG of 16 th October 2001 listing the products the import and export of which are prohibited.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Mauritania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee, the regional body for registration, under national legislative and regulatory texts (Act 042/2000 on plant protection).	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent

Mexico	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 01/1997	no consent
Mongolia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Government resolution n° 95/2007 Annex I "List of prohibited chemicals in Mongolia"	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Morocco	Final decision on import Remarks: No request for registration.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Mozambique	Final decision on import Remarks: Import, production and use banned.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Nepal	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The transitional provisions for EDB under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO) expire on 1 st July 2006, when the Toxic Substances Regulations 1983 are revoked. From 1 st July 2006, EDB will be transferred into the HSNO Act as a single existing substance. General conditions relating to the hazards of this chemical will then apply. Remarks: Small-scale use of this substances in a laboratory for research and development or teaching is exempt from a HSNO approval provided all the requirements of Section 33 of the HSNO Act are met. Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO).	Published: 06/2006	consent under conditions
Nicaragua	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Niger	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Nigeria	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Norway	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Oman	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Pakistan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Panama	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned as pesticide use in agriculture by Resolution ALP 074 of 18 September 1997, been the substance No.33 listed as fumigant and nematocide insecticide. Executive Decree No.305 of 4 September 2002, published in Official Gazette No.24634 of 9 September 2002. In its fifth Article states: "All substances banned or severely restricted in, at least, four States, will be banned in our country too". Substance No.248 and 249 as EDB, of Annex I of this Executive Decree.	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Paraguay	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Peru	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent

Philippines	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Qatar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Article No (26) from Environment Law (30) 2002	Published: 12/2005	no consent
Republic of Korea	Final decision on import Remarks: Ethylene dibromide has never been registered in Korea.	Published: 01/1997	no consent
Republic of Moldova	Interim decision on import Remarks: The chemical has never been manufactured in the Republic of Moldova.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Russian Federation	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: List of substances banned for use in cosmetics and toiletries products. Cosmetic Technical Regulation of the Customs Union» N. 799 of 23.09.2011. Federal law No 109-φ3 of 19.07.1997 concerning safe handling of pesticides and agricultural chemicals. Permitted for use on the territory of the Russian Federation. 2012 (approved by Ministry of Agriculture of Russia).	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Rwanda	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Saudi Arabia	Final decision on import Remarks: It was registered in the past, but its registration was cancelled because it was proven risky to human health, animal and the environment. Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial decision based on recommendation from the relevant technical departments.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Senegal	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: EDB (1-2 dibromoethane) has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee and is not listed in the National Profile of Chemicals management of Senegal.	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Serbia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Cannot be placed on the market according to the Law on Plant Protection Products ("Official Gazette RS" No 41/09)	Published: 12/2011	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 Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale.	Published: 12/2003 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions

South Africa	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Only for nematode control (soil fumigation) Statement of active consideration: Engaging all relevant stakeholders for a complete ban of the pesticide. Final decision can be reached: two years	Published: 06/2006	consent under conditions
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Suriname	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette).	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import Remarks: Legislative or administrative measures: 1,2-dibromoethane is banned as agricultural chemical (it is not listed on annex I of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in August 2005). 1,2-dibromoethane is not on the list of active substances to be examined under the EU review programme (Annex II of the COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1451/2007 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). The Swiss Ordinance on Biocide Products (entered into force on May 2005) adopts the same biocide active ingredients as the EU. 1,2-dibromoethane is not authorized in biocide preparations.	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Thailand	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in R. Macedonia (Official Gazette of RM 159/2010).	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Togo	Interim decision on import Remarks: Legislation pending.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Tonga	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Waste and Chemicals Act Pesticide Act	Published: 06/2015	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
Uganda	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered	Published: 06/1999	no consent

United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
United Republic of Tanzania	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
Uruguay	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Viet Nam	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Yemen	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: List of Banned and Severely Restricted Pesticides in Yemen.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Zimbabwe	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	consent

Part 3 - 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
Afghanistan	12/2013
Antigua and Barbuda	12/2010
Botswana	06/2008
Cameroon	06/2004
Djibouti	06/2005
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Lesotho	12/2008
Maldives	06/2007
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Montenegro	06/2012
Namibia	12/2005
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011
Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013
Somalia	12/2010
Swaziland	06/2013
Ukraine	06/2004
Zambia	06/2011

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Endosulfan

CAS: 115-29-7

Country	Decision	Published	Consent
Albania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Law no. 9362 dated 24/03/2005 on "Plant Protection Service", as amended. Decision of the Council of Ministers no. 1555, dated 12.11.2008 "On approval of rules of registration and assessment criteria of Plant Protection Products (PPP)." According to paragraph 7.2, Chapter II, PPP may be registered for trade and use in the Republic of Albania, if its active substance(s) is/are included in Appendix II, attached to this decision. In this Annex, endosulfan is not included.	Published: 06/2013	no consent
Antigua and Barbuda	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Final decision is based primarily on the fact that endosulfan is a highly hazardous pesticide based on the WHO classification. It poses an unacceptably high risk to human health and the environment. The Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board is committed to registering only lowest risk pesticides for use in the country unless viable alternatives are unavailable. Viable alternatives are available for this product.	Published: 12/2012	no consent
Australia	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2012	response did not address importation
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in List of active substances allowed for use in plant protection products in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Official Gazette of BiH No 03/12)	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Brazil	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Resolution RDC n° 28, of August, 09, 2010 of the National Health Surveillance Agency (ANVISA) established a phased ban of the active ingredient endosulfan to be concluded in 2014, when the registration of the pesticide will be cancelled. The imports are not allowed since 31 July 2011.	Published: 12/2012	no consent
Burundi	Final decision on import Remarks: Until its ban, endosulfan 50 WP had been used in bean maggot control, <i>Ophyomyia spp.</i> Alternative products are available, in particular Deltamethrin 25 EC, Chlorpyrifos-ethyl 48 EC. Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to import and use Endosulfan, in all its forms in Burundi under Ministerial order n° 710/1464 of 16 October 2013. The reasons underlying its ban are : i) high acute oral toxicity; ii) operators' exposure higher than the acceptable level, even for operators using standard personal protective equipment; iii) unclear degradation pathway since unknown metabolites have been observed during studies conducted in the soil and in water/sediment systems; iv) volatile compound which main metabolite is persistent and traces of which are found in regions where it had not been used, according to surveillance data. Endosulfan is listed in the register of banned pesticides under n° 2013-01-P-001.	Published: 06/2014	no consent
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticide Committee which is the regional body for registration of pesticides according to National decree- act n° 026/97 of 20th May and it is not in the positive list of authorised pesticides in Cabo Verde.	Published: 12/2014	no consent

Cambodia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: - Law on Pesticide Fertilizer Management, 2012 - Law of Banned Pesticides, 2012</p>		
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	consent
	<p>Remarks: In 2010 Canada announced the phase out of endosulfan. The last date of registrant sale under phase out is December 31, 2014. All remaining uses of endosulfan are to be discontinued by the end of 2016. Legislative or administrative measures: Endosulfan is currently registered under the Pest Control Products Act in Canada.</p>		
Chad	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2014	no consent
	<p>Remarks: None Legislative or administrative measures: Chad aligns itself with EU's decisions concerning its ban notified in the Directive 91/414/EEC and 2005/864/EC of 2/12/2005. The product is not registered in the sub-region CLISS CEMAC</p>		
Chile	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: On exceptional basis, the use of analytical patterns will be allowed to determine the analytes corresponding to the pure active substance and the metabolites used in a monitoring program, in studies of residues in different matrix related with forestry, agriculture and cattle, or in scientific investigation, depending on the national standards. Remarks: On an exceptional basis, the use of analytical patterns will be allowed to determine the analytes corresponding to the pure active substance and the metabolites used in a monitoring program, in studies of residues in different matrix related with forestry, agriculture and cattle, or in scientific investigation, depending on the national standards. Legislative or administrative measures: Agricultural and Livestock Service, Resolution No.8231, 19th December 2011.</p>		
China	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2013	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Only if have been registered and used in China, the chemicals could be imported.</p>		

Colombia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Decree No. 2820 of 2010, published in the Official Journal No. 47792 of 5th August 2010, Title II, on the exigibility of Environmental Licenses, in Article 8, established that the Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development, may permanently grant or deny such environmental license for the activities (...) "11. The import and/or manufacturing of those substances, materials or products subject to controls pursuant to treaties, conventions and international protocols, of environmental nature, except in cases where these rules point out a special authorisation for such purpose. Since they are LMO's (Living Modified Organisms), for which only the procedure established in Act 740 of 2002 and its regulatory decrees or rules that modify, replace or repeal it will be applied in their evaluation and decision". Also, in line with the Andean Decision of Nations No.436; Andean Standard for the Registration and Control of Chemical Pesticides for Agricultural use, published in Official Journal (Year XIV, No.347, in Lima, Peru, on 17th June 1988, on the Cartagena Agreement), and the Resolution of the Colombian Institute for Agriculture and Farming (ICA) No.03759 of 16th December 2003, to enact provisions for the Registration and Control of Chemical Pesticides for Agricultural use, pesticides must be registered to be used and marketed in the country.</p> <p>IMPORTANT NOTE: According to information from the Technical Department of Agricultural Inputs Safety of ICA, the product is not registered for domestic sales in the Colombian Institute for Agriculture and Farming (ICA), and consequently it can't be imported, manufactured, formulated, distributed, marketed or used in Colombia as a chemical pesticide in agriculture.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Health Ministry Resolution 1669, Article I, 27th May 1997, issued on May 27th 1997, prohibiting import, manufacturing, marketing and use of products formulated with mixtures of Endosulfan and other active ingredients. This ban was reinforced by the State Council Decision N° 11001-03-24-000-1999-5483-01 (5483), Section One, of March 23, 2001. During the Fifth Meeting of the Parties (COP-5) to the Stockholm Convention, on Persistent Organic Pollutants, held from 25th to 29th of April 2001 in Geneva, Switzerland, the Representatives of 127 governments, agreed to include Endosulfan, technical grade and its isomers in the Annex A of the Convention, i.e. in the list of chemicals which production and use must be eliminated. Specific exemptions to the amendment to Annex A that will enter into force in one year were also defined. Likewise, the Fifth Conference of the Parties (COP-5) to the Rotterdam Convention, on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 20th to 24th June 2011, unanimously agreed to include Alachlor, Aldicarb and Endosulfan in the list of pesticides in Annex III of the Convention, included them in the list of chemicals subject to the PIC Procedure as well. In line with the Decisions RC-573, RC-5/4 and RC-5/5, entered into force on 24 October 2011.</p>		
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Cook Islands Pesticides Act 1987</p>		
Costa Rica	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2013	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The pesticide must be previously registered with the State Phytosanitary Service.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Plant Protection Act No. 7664: "Article 24. - Registration of substances. No person or entity may import, export, manufacture, formulate, store, distribute, transport, repackage, rebottling, announce, handle, mix, sell or use chemicals, biological or related for agricultural use, which are not registered under this Act. "</p> <p>2. Executive Decree No. 33495-MAG-S- MINAE-MEIC "Regulation on Registration, Use and Control of Formulated Synthetic Pesticides, Technical Grade Active Ingredient, Coadjuvants and Related Substances for Agricultural Purposes".</p>		
Côte d'Ivoire	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2013	no consent
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2012	no consent

Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.		
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	Remarks: The Resolution establishes a period of three (3) months from issuance date (March 13, 2014), for selling all pesticides stockpiles containing ENDOSULFAN including imported items which must be dispatched to country of origen, prior to resolution date. The Directorate of Plant Protection, Ministry of Agriculture is authorized to make a survey of stockpiles of this pesticide, and once accomplished, registers of all pesticides containing the ENDOSULFAN molecule will be canceled. Once the deadline is met, the Ministry will proceed on confiscation of products containing ENDOSULFAN. Legislative or administrative measures: Prohibited use and marketing ENDOSULFAN by Resolution N. 6-2014 on March 13, 2014, in the Dominican Republic.		
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution No.178 of 11 October 2011, signed by the Executive Director of AGROCALIDAD, banning the import of products containing Endosulfan and its mixtures, cancelling all registration procedures and re-evaluation of products containing Endosulfan and its mixtures, Registers of products containing Endosulfan and its mixtures will be cancelled as from the 30 of June 2012, and a six months grace period will be granted from the cancellation of the records (31 December 2012) for Endosulfan products and mixtures to be recalled from the Ecuador market.		
El Salvador	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions
	Conditions for Import: It needs to be registered in the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. Restricted use regulated under Agreement No. 18 of Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.		

European Union	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2012	no consent
<p>Member States: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</p>	<p>Remarks: In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, which implements the UN Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals in the EU, endosulfan is classified as: Acute Tox. 2* - H 330 - Fatal if inhaled. Acute Tox. 2* - H 300 - Fatal if swallowed. Acute Tox. 4* - H 312 - Harmful in contact with skin. Aquatic Acute 1 - H 400 - Very toxic to aquatic life. Aquatic Chronic 1 - H 410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. (* = This classification shall be considered as a minimum classification)</p> <p>In accordance with Council Directive 67/548/EEC endosulfan is classified as: T+; R26/28 - Very toxic by inhalation and if swallowed. Xn; R21 - Harmful in contact with skin. N (dangerous for the environment); R50/53 - Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effect in the aquatic environment.</p>		
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to place on the market or use plant protection products containing endosulfan, since this active substance is not approved under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC (OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 1), pursuant to Commission Decision 2005/864/EC of 2 December 2005 concerning the non-inclusion of endosulfan in Annex I to Council Directive 91/414/EEC and the withdrawal of authorisations for plant protection products containing this active substance (OJ L 317, 3.12.2005, p. 25).</p>		
	<p>Furthermore, it is prohibited to place on the market or use biocidal products containing endosulfan since this active substance is not authorized under Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market (OJ L 123, 24.04.1998, p. 1), pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1451/2007 of 4 December 2007 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 (OJ L 325, 11.12.2007, p. 3).</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: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides Control and Management Act 1994.</p>		
Georgia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Restricted and strictly limited chemical substances and pesticides' import-export in Georgia is regulated by the Rotterdam Convention "On The Prior Informed consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade", Georgian Law of 1998 on "Pesticides and Agrochemicals" and Decree N184 of Government of Georgia of 28th September, 2006 "On Statute about Transit Permit Issuance, Limited Circulating Material Production, Transportation, Import, Export, Re-export, and on Approval of the List of Limited Circulating Materials".</p>		
Guatemala	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2012	consent

Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This product is not authorized by the SPC, the regional CILSS Authority for the registration of pesticides.	Published: 12/2014	no consent
India	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2012	no consent
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned for use, production and import as pesticide product based on the resolution of 23 September 2010 under the Pesticides Control Act 1968.	Published: 06/2014	no consent
Japan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Kuwait	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Based on the ministerial decree (95 of the year 1995) that states forbidding the registration and commercial use of the substance in the state of Kuwait due to its health and environmental hazardous effects.	Published: 06/2013	no consent
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: In accordance with Article 3 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on "On the use of chemicals and plant protection" is not allowed turnover of pesticides and agrochemicals, which are not included in the State Register of pesticides and agrochemicals permitted for use in the Kyrgyz Republic. Endosulfan is not included in the State Register of pesticides and agrochemicals permitted for use in the Kyrgyz Republic for years 2011-2019, approved by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, November 4, 2011- N 704.	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Regulation on the Control of Pesticide in Lao PDR, No. 2860/MAF, dated 11 June 2010	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Endosulfan is banned as agricultural chemical (it is not listed on annex I of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in July 2011). Endosulfan is not on the list of active substances to be examined under the EU review programme (Annex II of the COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1451/2007 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). The Swiss Ordinance on Biocide Products (entered into force in May 2005) adopts the same biocide active ingredients as the EU. Endosulfan is not authorized in biocide preparations.	Published: 12/2012	no consent
Madagascar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Interministerial Decree N°45.555/2011 of 28/12/2011 banning the import, distribution, sale, use and manufacturing of some pesticide active materials in agriculture and of chemicals of the industrial sector.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Malawi	Final decision on import Remarks: Endosulfan is no longer used in the tea and coffee industry, following complaints about residues found in the products the industry stopped using it. Nobody imports it any longer.	Published: 12/2012	no consent

Malaysia	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Importation of small quantities of endosulfan active ingredient for research and educational purposes may be permitted provided approval is obtained from the Pesticides Board. Remarks: Endosulfan has been deregistered since 15/11/2005. As such, no endosulfan is permitted to be imported, manufactured, exported, used and sold. Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides Act 1974 Customs (Prohibition of Import/Export) 2008	Published: 12/2012	consent under conditions
Mauritania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This product has not been authorized by the Sahelian Committee on Pesticides (Regional Authority for Pesticides Registration for the 9 CILSS countries, among which Mauritania).	Published: 12/2012	no consent
Mexico	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Registration issued by the Mexican Authority and import license, are required. Legislative or administrative measures: Regulation on Registration, Import - Export Authorizations, and Export Certificates for: Pesticides, Fertilizers and Substances, and Toxic or Hazardous Materials. Agreement establishing classification and codification of goods, which import and export is subject to regulation by Agencies of the Inter Secretariat Commission for the Control Process and Use of Pesticides, Fertilizers and Toxic Substances.	Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions
Morocco	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The pesticide has been withdrawn from the market (Opinion of the Commission for agricultural pesticides, meeting of 22 April 2010). <u>Act No. 42-95 concerning the supervising and management of trade of agricultural pesticides (21st January 1997:</u> <u>Article 5 :</u> if, following a new event or because of its use or following new examination a product no longer meets the requirements of efficacy and harmlessness for men, animals and their environment, registration or sale authorization are withdrawn.	Published: 06/2013	no consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: On 15 December 2008, the Environmental Risk Management authority of New Zealand, under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO), revoked all approvals for the import, manufacture or use of endosulfan and endosulfan products. The ban (including on use) took effect from 16 January 2009 and all existing stocks had to be disposed of by 16 January 2010. The revocation of approvals followed a reassessment carried out under the provisions of section 63 of HSNO, which included a determination that the environmental and human health risks associated with the use of the products outweighed the benefits obtained from its use. In August 2011, HSNO was amended to expressly prohibit the import of endosulfan.	Published: 12/2012	no consent
Nicaragua	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution 001-2014	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Niger	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Norway	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: In a Decree of the Norwegian Agricultural Inspection Service of 20.12.94 it was decided to ban all use, import and marketing of endosulfan compounds in Norway after 01.01.1999. Pesticide registration in Norway is regulated by the Pesticide Act of 5 April 1963.	Published: 12/2012	no consent

Panama	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2013	consent
	<p>Remarks: According to Resolution No.32, of 8 June 2006, the use of Endosulfan active ingredient has been restricted given the high toxicity to aquatic fauna. This restriction includes the following: 1) Do not allow aerial applications; 2) Do not allow applications in rice farming areas or other applications that may contaminate water sources by improper use.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: By Executive Decree No. 305 of September 4th, 2002, of the Ministry of Health, published in the Official Gazette No. 24634 of September 9th, 2002, it was established a national legislative action. In its third article it states: " The substances or products described in Annex 1, are considered controlled hazardous substances and materials; and their residues are hazardous wastes". Endosulfan is the substance No. 336 of Annex 1 to this Decree.</p> <p>Endosulfan active ingredient, in all its forms, is of restricted use in agriculture by Resolution No.32, of 8 June 2006, of the Ministry of Agriculture, and published in the Official Gazette No. 25584 of 10 Julio 2006.</p>		
Peru	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Administrative Resolution No. 013-2012-AG-SENASA published in the Official Journal on 1.2.2012.</p>		
Philippines	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2013	response did not address importation
Qatar	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: (*) Ministry of Environment to perform all the tasks and actions to protect the environment in the country. According to the law No. 30 of 2002 Article (26), Prohibiting the import or handling or transport of hazardous materials, without authorization from the competent administrative authority. And article (29) of law No. 30 of 2002, Provides (spray or prohibitid the use of pesticides or other chemical compounds for agriculture), public health or other purposes, but after taking into account the requirements and checks and balances defined by the regulations, to ensure that human, animal or plant or watercourses or other components of the environment directly or indirectly on the spot or future adverse impacts of pesticides or chemical compounds</p> <p>(*) Law No. 24 of 2010 Promulgating the Law (Regulation) of Pesticides in the States of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf.</p>		
Republic of Moldova	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	<p>Remarks: The chemical has never been manufactured in the Republic of Moldova.</p>		
Russian Federation	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Ministry of Health letter N° 123-9-2923 in 1984.</p>		
Senegal	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticide Committee</p>		
Serbia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The Law on Plant Protection Products ("Official Gazette of the RS" No 41/09).</p>		

Singapore	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Endosulfan is allowed to be imported: 1) For the purpose of research or analysis; or 2) For re-export only. Remarks: Domestic use is restricted to the purpose of research or analysis only. Legislative or administrative measures: Endosulfan is controlled as a hazardous substance under the Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) and its Regulations. Importers are required to possess a valid hazardous substance licence issued by the Pollution Control Department (PCD).	Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Pesticides Technical and Advisory Committee in Sri Lanka has taken the decision at its 57th meeting, held on the 2nd December 2011, to not to consent to import endosulfan into Sri Lanka.	Published: 12/2012	no consent
Suriname	Final decision on import Remarks: This pesticide was phased out due to recurrent levels of residues on vegetables. Import was stopped in 2007, and stocks were allowed to be used up. Legislative or administrative measures: Decree Negative list import and exports, 18 September 2003, S.B. no 74 (State Gazette) Law of 24 February 2005, changing the Pesticide Law 1972 (GB 1972 no 151.) Decree of April 12, 2012, no 65.	Published: 12/2013	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Endosulfan is banned as agricultural chemical (it is not listed on annex I of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in July 2011). Endosulfan is not on the list of active substances to be examined under the EU review programme (Annex II of the COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1451/2007 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). The Swiss Ordinance on Biocide Products (entered into force in May 2005) adopts the same biocide active ingredients as the EU. Endosulfan is not authorized in biocide preparations.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import Remarks: The pesticide is banned in Syria in emulsifiable concentrate, wettable powder, dustable powder and granule forms. The pesticide hasn't been imported to Syria in other forms. Legislative or administrative measures: Decision: N 10/T, Date 10/4/1990 by Minister of Agriculture and agrarian reform.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in R. Macedonia (Official Gazette of RM 159/2010).	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Togo	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Order No 31/MAEP/SG/DA of 21-09-2004 banning the import and manufacturing of POPs, among which Endosulfan and Toxaphène.	Published: 12/2012	no consent

Tonga	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Waste and Chemicals Act Pescitice Act	Published: 06/2015	no consent
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Endosulfan is banned as a pesticide in UAE according to the ministerial decree No. 13 for the year 2012 concerning banned and restricted-use pesticides in UAE.	Published: 12/2013	no consent
United Republic of Tanzania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Plant Protection Act 1997, Plant Protection Regulations of 1999 and National Advisory Committee do not allow registration of chemicals listed under Annex III, especially if there are alternatives.	Published: 06/2013	no consent
Uruguay	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Import consent only for quantities of a chemical to be used for laboratory-scale research or as a reference standard (Article 2 of Decree 434/011). Legislative or administrative measures: Decree 434/011. Prohibits introducing, production and use, in any form or under any regime, chemicals and preparations or formulations containing Endosulfan and its isomers in any area under the national jurisdiction.	Published: 06/2013	consent under conditions
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Ministry of Popular Power for Agriculture and Lands. National Institute for Integral Agricultural Health. Administrative Order. Dispatch of Presidency /INSAI N ° 28, Caracas, July 15, 2009. According to this Order, Records for agricultural chemicals in which composition or formulation is used Endosulfan as active ingredient, are not authorized for import and use in the country since 30/04/2010.	Published: 06/2013	no consent
Viet Nam	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Endosulfan was banned since 22 April 2005. Decision No. 22/2005/QD/BNN dated 22 April 2005 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.	Published: 06/2012	no consent

Part 3 - 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

Endosulfan

CAS: 115-29-7

Party¹	Date	Party¹	Date
Afghanistan	12/2013	Mongolia	06/2004
Argentina	12/2004	Montenegro	06/2012
Armenia	06/2004	Mozambique	12/2010
Bahrain	12/2012	Namibia	12/2005
Belize	12/2005	Nepal	06/2007
Benin	06/2004	Nigeria	06/2004
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	06/2004	Oman	06/2004
Botswana	06/2008	Pakistan	12/2005
Burkina Faso	06/2004	Paraguay	06/2004
Cameroon	06/2004	Republic of Korea	06/2004
Congo	12/2006	Rwanda	06/2004
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	06/2004	Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012
Djibouti	06/2005	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011
Dominica	06/2006	Samoa	06/2004
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004	Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013
Eritrea	12/2005	Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Ethiopia	06/2004	Somalia	12/2010
Gabon	06/2004	South Africa	06/2004
Ghana	06/2004	Sudan	06/2005
Guinea	06/2004	Swaziland	06/2013
Guyana	12/2007	Thailand	06/2004
Honduras	06/2012	Trinidad and Tobago	06/2010
Indonesia	06/2014	Uganda	12/2008
Israel	06/2012	Ukraine	06/2004
Jamaica	06/2004	Yemen	06/2006
Jordan	06/2004	Zambia	06/2011
Kazakhstan	06/2008	Zimbabwe	06/2012
Kenya	06/2005		
Lebanon	06/2007		
Lesotho	12/2008		
Liberia	06/2005		
Libya	06/2004		
Maldives	06/2007		
Mali	06/2004		
Marshall Islands	06/2004		
Mauritius	12/2005		

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Ethylene dichloride

CAS: 107-06-2

Albania	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law no. 9362 dated 24/03/2005 on "Plant Protection Service", as amended. Decision of the Council of Ministers no. 1555, dated 12.11.2008 "On approval of rules of registration and assessment criteria of Plant Protection Products (PPP)." According to paragraph 7.2, Chapter II, PPP may be registered for trade and use in the Republic of Albania, if its active substance(s) is/are included in Appendix II, attached to this decision. In this Annex, ethylene dichloride is not included.</p>		
Argentina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2002	consent under conditions
	<p>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.</p>		
Armenia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
	<p>Remarks: The chemical has never been manufactured, formulated in the Republic of Armenia. The chemical is not included in the "List of chemical and biological plant protection measures allowed for use in the Republic of Armenia", approved by the Order of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Armenia No 198 dated 18 November 2003.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is included in the "List of regulated under the Rotterdam Convention chemicals and pesticides banned in the Republic of Armenia" approved by the Governmental Decision of the Republic of Armenia (No293-N dated 17 March 2005)</p>		
Australia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2002	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Subject to registration, exemption or permit under the Agricultural and veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994.</p>		
Belize	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Classified as a prohibited pesticide in Schedule IV of the Pesticides Control Act of 1985, Chapter 181B of the Laws of Belize, and in the Pesticides Control (replacement of Schedules) Order, 1995.</p>		
Benin	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2014	no consent
	<p>Statement of active consideration: Information available on accidents caused by this pesticide</p>		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2011	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of BiH" No 11/11)</p>		

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 04 January 2002 - Pesticides and its compounds need to be registered by the Federal Authority prior to produce, export, import, trade or use.		
Burkina Faso	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Results of the Sahelian Pesticides Committee (CSP) meeting.		
Burundi	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
	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.		
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: The pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticide Committee which is the regional organization in charge of pesticides registration according to national legislation, Act n° 26/97		
Cambodia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: - Law on Pesticide Fertilizer Management, 2012 - Law of Banned Pesticides, 2012		
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2003	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical not registered for pest control in Canada.		
Chad	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2014	no consent
	Remarks: RAS Legislative or administrative measures: The product is toxic, especially by inhalation due to its high vapor pressure, it is corrosive to the eyes, to the respiratory tract and the skin ; it is highly inflammable. The product is not registered in the CLISS CEMAC sub-region		
Chile	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2002	no consent
	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.		

China	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
		Revised: 10/2008	
	Legislative or administrative measures: Regulations on Pesticide Administration.		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional information related to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) related to the import response for Annex III chemicals: Published: 12/06/2009; Final decision on import: No consent to import. 		
Colombia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
	Remarks: Decree No.1220 published in Official Gazette No.45890 of 25 April 2005, Title II, on the need of Environmental Licenses, in its Article 8th determined that the Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development is the one and only authority to grant or deny environmental licenses for the activities: "12. The import and production of pesticides and substances, materials or products subject to control under International Agreements, Conventions and Protocols, and the import of chemical pesticides for agricultural use shall follow the procedure outlined in the Andean Decision 436 of the Cartagena Agreement and its regulations".		
	Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measure: In compliance with Andean Nations Decision No.436; Andean Regulation for the Registration and Control of Chemical Pesticides for Agricultural Use, published in Official Gazette (year XIV, No.347, in Lima, Peru, 17 June 1988, regarding Cartagena Agreement) and Resolution ICA No.03759, of 16 December 2003, enacting provisions on the Registration and Control of Chemical Pesticides for Agricultural use, pesticides must be registered to be used and commercialised in the country.		
	IMPORTANT NOTE: The product is not registered for domestic sale by the Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA), therefore it can't be imported, manufactured, formulated, distributed, commercialised or used in Colombia as Chemical Pesticide for Agricultural use.		
Congo	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Law 003/91 of 23/04/91 on environment protection.		
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Banned, Decree No 31997 MAG-S of November 22, 2004.		
Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2004	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to sell or use this product. It is highly toxic to human health and the environment.		
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	Remarks: The adopted decision does not include the use of the product as a reference pattern or reactive used for the development of research and analysis activities.		
	Legislative or administrative measures: National Decision in force under Resolution 7/2006 of the Ministry of Agriculture.		

Democratic People's Republic of Korea	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
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2007	consent
Ecuador	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution No. 015 published in the Official Register No 116 of 3 October 2005 of the Equatorian Service of Agriculture and Fishing Health, SESA.	Published: 06/2006	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Import of 1 litre is allowed as limit quantity. Limit quantity: refers to the amount equal or less, by weight or volume, which does not require the submission of environmental documentation. Quantities above this, should submit to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), the corresponding environmental documentation for the purpose of obtaining responses to determine that does Not Require to Elaborate Environmental Impact Study, through a Resolution for the Environmental License for import and/or transport on national territory. Legislative or administrative measures: Executive Decision No. 40 published in the Official Gazette Volume 83 number 375, May 9, 2007, Annex 1: List of Regulated Substances.	Published: 06/2009	consent under conditions
Eritrea	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legal Notice N° 113/2006. Regulations for Importation, Handling, Use, Storage and Disposal of Pesticides	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Ethiopia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered.	Published: 12/2010	no consent

European Union	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
<p>Member States: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</p>	<p>Remarks: 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>Legislative or administrative measures: 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 last amended by Regulation (EC) 850/2004 of 29/04/2004 (OJ L 229 of 29/06/2004, p.5).</p>	Revised: 10/2008	
<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	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Chemicals and pesticides Control Management Act of 1994 The pesticide is not registered by the Sahelian Pesticide Committee of which the Gambia is a member.</p>		
Georgia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Severely Restricted and banned chemical substances and pesticides' import-export in Georgia is regulated by the Rotterdam Convention "On The Prior Informed consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade", and by the Georgian Law 1998 of "Pesticides and Agrochemicals"</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>		
	<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 and for what proposes.</p>		
Guinea	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
	<p>Statement of active consideration: A final decision should be taken, two years</p>		

Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The product has not been authorized by the Sahelien Pesticide Committee (CSP).	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Guyana	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Administrative decision of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board. The product is not registered nor any application for registration has been received for this product as a pesticide.	Published: 12/2007	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
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import 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.	Published: 06/2005	consent under conditions
Israel	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Plant Protection Law, 1956 2. Hazardous Substances Regulations (Registration of Formulations for the Control of Pests Harmful to Man), 1994 3. Free Import Order, 2006	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Jamaica	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - The pesticides Act of 1975 allows importation of registered pesticides only. This pesticide was registered as an active ingredient with ethylene oxide and is due for registration. Issued by the Pesticides Control Authority.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Japan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: 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: Ethylene dichloride is banned for use in the country Legislative or administrative measures: The pest control products act cap 346 - laws of kenya empowers The pest control products board to make final decisions	Published: 06/2007	no consent
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2007	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Regulation on the Control of Pesticide in Lao PDR, No. 2860/MAF, dated 11 June 2010	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial decision # 94/1 Dated 20/05/1998	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Liberia	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Libya	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registration in the pesticide list for Libyan agriculture pesticide	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ethylene dichloride is banned as agricultural chemical (it is not listed on annex 1 of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in July 2011). Ethylene dichloride is not on the list of active substances to be examined under the EU review programme (Annex II of the COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1451/2007 on the second phase of the 10-yearwork 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). The Swiss Ordinance on Biocide Products (entered into force on Mai 2005) adopts the same biocide active ingredients as the EU. Ethylene dichloride is not authorized in biocide preparations. It is prohibited to supply to the general public substances classified as carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction according to Annex XVII, Appendices 1 - 6 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/200645, or substances and preparations containing them, if they have a content by mass exceeding the concentration specified: a) in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; or b) in Annex II, Part B, Number 6, Tables VI and VI A of Directive 1999/45/EC, if no specific concentration limit is included in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. (Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.10) Ethylene dichloride is classified as Carc.Cat.2	Published: 06/2014	no consent
Madagascar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Interministerial Decree N°45.555/2011 of 28/12/2011 banning the import, distribution, sale, use and manufacturing of some pesticide active materials in agriculture and of chemicals of the industrial sector.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Malawi	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent

Malaysia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
	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.		
Mali	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2007	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Decree n° 01-2699/MICT-SG of 16 th October 2001 listing the products the import and export of which are prohibited. Act n° 01-020 of 30yh May 2001 on pollution and nuisance		
Mauritania	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee, the regional body for registration, under national legislative and regulatory texts (Act 042/2000 on plant protection).		
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Ethylene dichloride has been listed as a prohibited chemical under the Dangerous Chemicals Control Act 2004.		
Mexico	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: No product registered in the country		
New Zealand	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
	Remarks: Small-scale use of this substances in a laboratory for research and development or teaching is exempt from a HSNO approval provided all the requirements of Section 33 of the HSNO Act are met. Legislative or administrative measures: There are no approvals for pesticide formulations containing ethylene dichloride under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO)		
Nicaragua	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
	Remarks: The National Pesticide Commission is the advisory and consultative body on pesticides issues, and should be consulted for the final decision of the final regulatory action, in this case Ethylene dichloride was never registered and is prohibited in many countries, it will therefore be requested the prohibition of manufacturing, formulating and marketing of the pesticide as active ingredient or in any formulation.		
Niger	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Nigeria	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2007	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Ethylene dichloride is under national regulatory control through Act 59 of 1988 as amended by Act 59 of 1992 for the control of hazardous substances which might impact the Nigerian environment and public health The complete name and address of the institution/authority responsible for issuing this national legislative or administrative measure: FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT 7TH & 9TH FLOOR, FEDERAL SECRETARIAT, SHEHU SHAGARI WAY, P.M.B. 468. GARKI, ABUJA, NIGERIA		

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
Pakistan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned in Pakistan	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Panama	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Executive Decree No. 305 of 4 September 2002, published in the Official Gazette No. 24634 of 9 September 2002, establishes a national legislative measure. In its fifth Article states: "All substances banned or severely restricted in, at least, four States, will be banned in our country too". Substance No. 264 of Annex I of this Executive Decree. Ethylene dichloride is banned in more than 4 States and is not registered for agricultural use in Panama.	Published: 12/2010	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
Qatar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ministry of Environment to perform all the tasks and actions to protect the environment in the country, according to the law No. 30 of 2002 Article (26), prohibiting the import or handling of transport of hazardous materials, without authorization from the competent administrative authority, and article (29) of law No. 30 of 2002 prohibiting the use of pesticides or other chemical compounds for agriculture, public health or other purposes.	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Republic of Korea	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
Republic of Moldova	Final decision on import Remarks: The chemical has never been manufactured in the Republic of Moldova. Not used. Legislative or administrative measures: Ethylene dichloride has been prohibited since 1986. Not included in the official register of permitted substances for use in agriculture, including and individual farms, forestry and household. No import or sale permitted.	Published: 12/2009	no consent
Russian Federation	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Federal law No 109-φ3 of 19.07.1997 concerning safe handling of pesticides and agricultural chemicals. Permitted for use on the territory of the Russian Federation. 2012 (approved by Ministry of Agriculture of Russia).	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Rwanda	Final decision on import Remarks: All uses are forbidden in the country. Product never registered	Published: 12/2002	no consent

Samoa	Final decision on import Remarks: Pesticides regulations 1990 and decision of the Pesticides Technical Committee (PTC) on 10th May 2001. Agenda 24/6B.	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Saudi Arabia	Final decision on import Remarks: It was registered in the past, but its registration was cancelled because it was proven risky to human health, animal and the environment. Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial decision based on recommendation from the relevant technical departments.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Senegal	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ethylene dichloride has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee and is not listed in the National Profile of Chemicals management of Senegal.	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Serbia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Cannot be placed on the market according to the Law on Plant Protection Products ("Official Gazette RS" No 41/09)	Published: 12/2011	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 Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale.	Published: 12/2003 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions
South Africa	Interim decision on import Statement of active consideration: Engaging all relevant stakeholders for a complete ban of the pesticide. Final decision can be reached: two years	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Pesticides and Plant Protection Materials Act, 1994. The decision of "no consent" was taken by the National Pesticides Council at its meeting No. 3/2001 dated 3/7/2001.	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Suriname	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette)	Published: 12/2003	no consent

Switzerland	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Ethylene dichloride is banned as agricultural chemical (it is not listed on annex 1 of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in July 2011). Ethylene dichloride is not on the list of active substances to be examined under the EU review programme (Annex II of the COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1451/2007 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). The Swiss Ordinance on Biocide Products (entered into force on May 2005) adopts the same biocide active ingredients as the EU. Ethylene dichloride is not authorized in biocide preparations. It is prohibited to supply to the general public substances classified as carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction according to Annex XVII, Appendices 1 - 6 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, or substances and preparations containing them, if they have a content by mass exceeding the concentration specified: a. in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; or b. in Annex II, Part B, Number 6, Tables VI and VI A of Directive 1999/45/EC, if no specific concentration limit is included in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. (Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.10) Ethylene dichloride is classified as Carc.Cat.2</p>		
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2008	no consent
Thailand	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The Notification of Ministry of Industry entitled "List of Hazardous Substances (No. 2)". In this list, ethylene dichloride has been identified as type 4 hazardous substance which is prohibited for import, production, distribution, possession or use in Thailand.</p>		
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in R. Macedonia (Official Gazette of RM 159/2010).</p>		
Togo	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2012	no consent
Tonga	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Waste and Chemicals Act Pesticide Act</p>		
Trinidad and Tobago	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
	<p>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.</p>		
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2013	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Ethylene dichloride is banned as a pesticide in UAE according to the ministerial decree No. 13 for the year 2012 concerning banned and restricted-use pesticides in UAE.</p>		
United Republic of Tanzania	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>		

Uruguay	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
	<p>Remarks: There is no current register, a resolution prohibiting its registration and use is envisaged.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: There is no legislative or administrative measure banning the use of Ethylene dichloride, it is not registered in the country and therefore cannot be imported for marketing under Decree 149/977.</p>		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Viet Nam	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
	<p>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).</p>		
Yemen	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2007	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: List of Banned and Severely Restricted Pesticides in Yemen.</p>		

Part 3 - 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

Party¹	Date
Afghanistan	12/2013
Antigua and Barbuda	12/2010
Bahrain	12/2012
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	12/2005
Botswana	06/2008
Cameroon	12/2005
Djibouti	12/2005
Dominica	06/2006
Equatorial Guinea	12/2005
Guatemala	12/2010
Honduras	06/2012
Indonesia	06/2014
Kazakhstan	06/2008
Kuwait	12/2006
Lesotho	12/2008
Maldives	06/2007
Marshall Islands	12/2005
Mongolia	12/2005
Montenegro	06/2012
Morocco	12/2011
Mozambique	12/2010
Namibia	12/2005
Nepal	06/2007
Paraguay	12/2005
Philippines	12/2006
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011
Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013
Somalia	12/2010
Sri Lanka	06/2006
Swaziland	06/2013
Uganda	12/2008
Ukraine	12/2005
Zambia	06/2011
Zimbabwe	06/2012

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Ethylene oxide

CAS: 75-21-8

Country	Decision Type	Published	Consent Status
Albania	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law no. 9362 dated 24/03/2005 on "Plant Protection Service", as amended. Decision of the Council of Ministers no. 1555, dated 12.11.2008 "On approval of rules of registration and assessment criteria of Plant Protection Products (PPP)." According to paragraph 7.2, Chapter II, PPP may be registered for trade and use in the Republic of Albania, if its active substance(s) is/are included in Appendix II, attached to this decision. In this Annex, ethylene oxide is not included.</p>			
Argentina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2002	consent under conditions
<p>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.</p>			
Armenia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
<p>Remarks: The chemical has never been manufactured, formulated in the Republic of Armenia. The chemical is not included in the "List of chemical and biological plant protection measures allowed for use in the Republic of Armenia", approved by the Order of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Armenia No 198 dated 18 November 2003.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is included in the "List of regulated under the Rotterdam Convention chemicals and pesticides banned in the Republic of Armenia" approved by the Governmental Decision of the Republic of Armenia (No293-N dated 17 March 2005)</p>			
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>. Remarks: Industrial use of this chemical also occurs in Australia. Legislative or administrative measures: <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994</i>.</p>			
Belize	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Classified as a prohibited pesticide in Schedule IV of the Pesticides Control Act of 1985, Chapter 181B of the Laws of Belize, and in the Pesticides Control (replacement of Schedules) Order, 1995.</p>			
Benin	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2014	no consent
<p>Statement of active consideration: Information available on accidents caused by this pesticide</p>			

Bosnia and Herzegovina	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of BiH" No 11/11)	Published: 12/2011	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
Burkina Faso	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Results of the Sahelian Pesticides Committee (CSP) meeting.	Published: 12/2006	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
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticide Committee which is the regional organization in charge of pesticides registration according to national legislation, Act n° 26/97	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Cambodia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - Law on Pesticide Fertilizer Management, 2012 - Law of Banned Pesticides, 2012	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Canada	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ethylene oxide is currently registered for use under the Pest Control Products Act in Canada.	Published: 06/2012	consent
Chad	Final decision on import Remarks: RAS Legislative or administrative measures: Epidemiological studies in humans have shown a high rate of lymphocytic and stomach cancer in people exposed to ethylene oxide. The product is not registered in the CLISS CEMAC sub-region	Published: 06/2014	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, evaluation and information necessary to get the authorisation.	Published: 06/2002	no consent

China	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004 Revised: 10/2008	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Only permit to use as fumigant for empty storehouses, containers and cabins in China.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Regulations on Pesticide Administration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional information related to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) related to the import response for Annex III chemicals: Published: 12/06/2009; Final decision on import: No consent to import. 		
Colombia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The product is not registered for domestic sale to the Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA), thus can't be imported, manufactured, formulated, distributed, commercialised or used in Colombia as Chemical Pesticide for Agricultural use. However, the only permitted use is as a sanitizer under the conditions laid down in Decree 1669 of 2002, "Article 8": Amended Decree 2676 of 2000, Article 15, which reads: "Use of Ethylene Oxide and Hexachlorophene. The manufacturers regulated by this Decree, shall remove in a period not exceeding 3 years, the use of Ethylene Oxide in mixtures with chlorofluorocarbons CFC and in mixtures with hydrochlorofluorocarbons HCFC compounds, as well as in non-automated systems". In any case must be ensured that the maximum occupational exposure allowed should not be exceed in any area within the Health System, as identified by the American Association of Industrial Hygienists ACGIH, for the Ethylene Oxide.</p> <p>Remarks: Decree No.1220 published in Official Gazette No.45890 of 25 April 2005, Title II, on the need of Environmental Licenses, in its Article 8th determined that the Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development is the one and only authority to grant or deny environmental licenses for the activities: "12. The import and production of pesticides and substances, materials or products subject to control under International Agreements, Conventions and Protocols, and the import of chemical pesticides for agricultural use shall follow the procedure outlined in the Andean Decision 436 of the Cartagena Agreement and its regulations".</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measure: In compliance with Andean Nations Decision No.436; Andean Regulation for the Registration and Control of Chemical Pesticides for Agricultural Use, published in Official Gazette (year XIV, No.347, in Lima, Peru, 17 June 1988, regarding Cartagena Agreement) and Resolution ICA No.03759, of 16 December 2003, enacting provisions on the Registration and Control of Chemical Pesticides for Agricultural use, pesticides must be registered to be used and commercialised in the country. Decree 1669 of 2002, "which partially modified Decree 2676 of 2000", published in Official Gazette 44892 of 6 August 2002..</p>		
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Banned, Decree No 31997 MAG-S of November 22, 2004.</p>		
Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Decision N. 159/MINAGRI of 21 June 2004 that bans the use of active ingredients in the production of plant protection products for agricultural uses states in article one that the import, the production and the conditioning of Ethylene oxido in order to place it on the market are prohibited, as well as its use in agriculture.</p>		

Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: National decision adopted and disseminated to the interested Parties, under the power conferred to the Designated National Authority, as entity empowered to register pesticides authorized for use at national level (Resolution 16/2007, Ministry of Agriculture)</p> <p>National Decision in force under Resolution 7/2006 of the National Centre for Plant Health Ministry of Agriculture.</p>		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.</p>		
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2007	consent
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution No. 015 published in the Official Register No 116 of 3 October 2005 of the Equatorian Service of Agriculture and Fishing Health, SESA.</p>		
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2009	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Allowed import of 25 grams in weight or volume as a limit, in any of the following mixtures Ethylene oxide or ethylene oxide with nitrogen up to a total pressure of 1 MPa (100 bar) at 50 °C. Mixture of ethylene oxide and carbon dioxide containing more than 9% but not more than 87% of ethylene oxide. Mixture of ethylene oxide and carbon dioxide with a maximum of 9% ethylene oxide. Ethylene oxide and propylene oxide mixtures with a maximum of 30% oxide ethylene. Mixture of ethylene oxide and carbon dioxide with a maximum of 87% ethylene oxide. Limit Quantity: refers to the amount less or equal, by weight or volume that does not require the submission of environmental documentation. Quantities above this, should submit to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), the environmental documentation for the purpose of obtaining responses to determine that it does Not Require to Elaborate Environmental Impact Study, through a Resolution for the Environmental License for import and/or transport on national territory.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Executive Decision No. 40 published in the Official Gazette Volume 83 number 375, May 9, 2007, Annex 1: List of Regulated Substances.</p>		
Eritrea	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Legal Notice N° 113/2006. Regulations for Importation, Handling, Use, Storage and Disposal of Pesticides</p>		
Ethiopia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered.</p>		

European Union	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	consent under conditions
<p>Member States: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</p>	<p>Conditions for Import: For plant protection products It is prohibited to use or place on the market all plant 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 last amended by Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 of the European Parliament and of the council (OJ L 229, 29.6.2004, p.5).</p> <p>For biocidal products In accordance with Commission Regulation (EC)(No 1451/2007 of 4 December 2007 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 of 16 February 1998 concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market, this substance is listed in Annex II to the Regulation only allowing placing on the market for uses in PT2 (private area and public health are disinfectants) and PT20 (preservatives for food and feedstock). 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, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands (only for PT2, private area and public health area disinfectants), Poland, Portugal. Member States that consent to import only for sterilisation of surgical tools in accordance with Directive 93/42/EC (for import prior written authorisation is required): Cyprus, Greece, Slovakia, Spain, Romania. Member States that do not consent to import: Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Malta, Slovenia, UK.</p>		
	<p>Remarks: Ethylene oxide 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 196, 16.8.1967, p.1) as: F+; R12 (Extremely flammable) - T; R23 (Toxic; Toxic by inhalation) - Carc. Cat.2; R45 (Carcinogenic category 2; May cause cancer) - Mut. Cat2; R 46 (Mutagenic category 2; May cause heritable genetic damage) - Xi; R36/37/38 (Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin).</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	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Chemicals and pesticides Control Management Act of 1994 The pesticide is not registered by the Sahelian Pesticide Committee of which the Gambia is a member.</p>		
Georgia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Severely Restricted and banned chemical substances and pesticides' import-export in Georgia is regulated by the Rotterdam Convention "On The Prior Informed consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade", and by the Georgian Law 1998 of "Pesticides and Agrochemicals"</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 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.	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
Guinea	Interim decision on import Statement of active consideration: -For experiment purposes -For research purposes A final decision should be taken, two years	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The product has not been authorized by the Sahelien Pesticide Committee (CSP).	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Guyana	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Administrative decision of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board. The product is not registered nor any application for registration has been received for this product as a pesticide.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
India	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import 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.	Published: 06/2005	consent under conditions
Israel	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Plant Protection Law, 1956 2. Hazardous Substances Regulations (Registration of Formulations for the Control of Pests Harmful to Man), 1994 3. Free Import Order, 2006	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Jamaica	Final decision on import 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.	Published: 06/2001	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 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: Ethylene oxide is banned for use in the country Legislative or administrative measures: The pest control products act cap 346 - laws of kenya empowers The pest control products board to make final decisions	Published: 06/2007	no consent
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2007	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Regulation on the Control of Pesticide in Lao PDR, No. 2860/MAF, dated 11 June 2010	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decision of the Minister of Agriculture # 94/1 dated 20/05/1998	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Libya	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registration in the pesticide list for Libyan agriculture pesticide	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Ethylene oxide may only be imported to be used in Biocide products of category 2: Private area and public health area disinfectants and other biocidal products and category 20: Preservatives for food or feedstocks. (Ordinance on Biocide Products of May 2005) Legislative or administrative measures: Ethylene oxide is banned as agricultural chemical (it is not listed on annex I of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in August 2005). Ethylene oxide is on the list of active substances to be examined under the EU review programme (Annex II of the COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1451/2007 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). The Swiss Ordinance on Biocide Products (entered into force on May 2005) adopts the same biocide active ingredients as the EU. Ethylene oxide may be used in Biocide products of category 2: Private area and public health area disinfectants and other biocidal products and category 20: Preservatives for food or feedstocks. (Ordinance on Biocide Products of May 2005)	Published: 06/2010	consent under conditions

Madagascar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Interministerial Decree N°45.555/2011 of 28/12/2011 banning the import, distribution, sale, use and manufacturing of some pesticide active materials in agriculture and of chemicals of the industrial sector.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Malawi	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Importation subject to use in the health sector for sterilization of equipment.	Published: 06/2010	consent under conditions
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
Mali	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree n° 01-2699/MICT-SG of 16 th October 2001 listing the products the import and export of which are prohibited. Act n° 01-020 of 30yh May 2001 on pollution and nuisance	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Mauritania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee, the regional body for registration, under national legislative and regulatory texts (Act 042/2000 on plant protection).	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ethylene oxide has been listed as a prohibited chemical under the Dangerous Chemicals Control Act 2004.	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Mexico	Final decision on import Remarks: Pesticide never registered in Mexico.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: As specified in the Hazardous Substances (Dangerous Goods and Scheduled Toxic Substances) Transfer Notice 2004, pursuant to the Hazardous Substances and new Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO). Remarks: Small-scale use of this substances in a laboratory for research and development or teaching is exempt from a HSNO approval provided all the requirements of Section 33 of the HSNO Act are met. Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO).	Published: 06/2006	consent under conditions
Nicaragua	Interim decision on import Remarks: The National Pesticide Commission is the advisory and consultative body on pesticides issues, and should be consulted for the final decision of the final regulatory action, in this case Ethylene Oxide was never registered and is prohibited in many countries, it will therefore be requested the prohibition of manufacturing, formulating and marketing of the pesticide as active ingredient or in any formulation.	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Niger	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent

Nigeria	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2007	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Ethylene oxide is under national regulatory control through Act 59 of 1988 as amended by Act 59 of 1992 for the control of hazardous substances which might impact the Nigerian environment and public health</p> <p>The complete name and address of the institution/authority responsible for issuing this national legislative or administrative measure:</p> <p>FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT 7TH & 9TH FLOOR, FEDERAL SECRETARIAT, SHEHU SHAGARI WAY, P.M.B. 468. GARKI, ABUJA, NIGERIA</p>			
Norway	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
<p>Remarks: Plant protection products Act and Regulations relating to plant protection products.</p>			
Oman	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2004	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations.</p> <p>- Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.</p>			
Pakistan	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Never registered in Pakistan</p>			
Panama	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Banned as pesticide use in agriculture by Resolution ALP 074 of 18 September 1997, been the substance No.49 listed as sterilising fumigant.</p> <p>Executive Decree No.305 of 4 September 2002, published in Official Gazette No.24634 of 9 September 2002. In its fifth Article states: "All substances banned or severely restricted in, at least, four States, will be banned in our country too". Substance No.519 of Annex I of this Executive Decree.</p> <p>Ethylene oxide is banned in more than 4 States, and is not registered for agricultural use in Panama.</p>			
Peru	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution N° 50-2004-AG-SENASA (4.3.2004) modified by Resolution N° 132-2004-AG-SENASA (6.6.2004).</p>			
Qatar	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Ministry of Environment to perform all the tasks and actions to protect the environment in the country, according to the law No. 30 of 2002 Article (26), prohibiting the import or handling of transport of hazardous materials, without authorization from the competent administrative authority, and article (29) of law No. 30 of 2002 prohibiting the use of pesticides or other chemical compounds for agriculture, public health or other purposes.</p>			
Republic of Korea	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2004	no consent
<p>Remarks: The chemical has never been registered in Korea.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: The import if the chemical was prohibited from all sources by RDA Notification No. 2004-11 (11 Feb. 2004).</p>			
Republic of Moldova	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
<p>Remarks: The chemical has never been manufactured in the Republic of Moldova.</p>			

Russian Federation	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Federal law No 109-φ3 of 19.07.1997 concerning safe handling of pesticides and agricultural chemicals. Permitted for use on the territory of the Russian Federation. 2012 (approved by Ministry of Agriculture of Russia).	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Rwanda	Final decision on import Remarks: All uses are forbidden in the country. Product never registered	Published: 12/2002	no consent
Samoa	Final decision on import Remarks: Pesticides regulations 1990 and decision of the Pesticides Technical Committee (PTC) on 10th May 2001. Agenda 24/6B.	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Saudi Arabia	Final decision on import Remarks: It was registered in the past, but its registration was cancelled because it was proven risky to human health, animal and the environment. Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial decision based on recommendation from the relevant technical departments.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Senegal	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ethylene oxide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee and is not listed in the National Profile of Chemicals management of Senegal.	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Serbia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Cannot be placed on the market according to the Law on Plant Protection Products ("Official Gazette RS" No 41/09)	Published: 12/2011	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 Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale.	Published: 12/2003 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions
South Africa	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Consent to import only for control of storage pests. Statement of active consideration: Engaging all relevant stakeholders for a complete ban of the pesticide. Final decision can be reached: two years	Published: 06/2006	consent under conditions
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Pesticides Technical and Advisory Committee in Sri Lanka has decided at its 56th meeting, held on the 7 th October 2011, to not to consent to import this chemical as a pesticide to Sri Lanka.	Published: 12/2012	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Pesticides and Plant Protection Materials Act, 1994. The decision of no consent was taken by the National Pesticides Council at its meeting No. 3/2001 dated 3/7/2001.	Published: 12/2001	no consent

Suriname	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette).	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Ethylene oxide may only be imported to be used in Biocide products of category 2: Private area and public health area disinfectants and other biocidal products and category 20: Preservatives for food or feedstocks. (Ordinance on Biocide Products of May 2005) Legislative or administrative measures: Ethylene oxide is banned as agricultural chemical (it is not listed on annex I of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in August 2005). Ethylene oxide is on the list of active substances to be examined under the EU review programme (Annex II of the COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1451/2007 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). The Swiss Ordinance on Biocide Products (entered into force on May 2005) adopts the same biocide active ingredients as the EU. Ethylene oxide may be used in Biocide products of category 2: Private area and public health area disinfectants and other biocidal products and category 20: Preservatives for food or feedstocks. (Ordinance on Biocide Products of May 2005)	Published: 06/2010	consent under conditions
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2008	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, ethylene oxide has been identified as type 4 hazardous substance which is prohibited for import, production, distribution, possession or use in Thailand.	Published: 12/2005	no consent
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in R. Macedonia (Official Gazette of RM 159/2010).	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Togo	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2012	no consent
Tonga	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Waste and Chemicals Act Pesticide Act	Published: 06/2015	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
United Arab Emirates	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: - Ethylene oxide is banned as a pesticide (agricultural and public health uses) in UAE according to the ministerial decree No.13 for the year 2012 concerning banned and restricted-use pesticides in UAE. - Allowed for sterilization of medical tools only (prior authorization from the Ministry of Environment and Water is required).	Published: 12/2013	consent under conditions
United Republic of Tanzania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures Tropical Pesticides Research Institute Act (1979) and Pesticides Registration and Control Regulation (1984). Issued by the Tropical Pesticides Research Institute.	Published: 06/2001	no consent

Uruguay	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
	Remarks: There is no current register, a resolution prohibiting its registration and use is envisaged. Legislative or administrative measures: There is no legislative or administrative measure banning the use of Ethylene oxide, it is not registered in the country and therefore cannot be imported for marketing under Decree 149/977.		
Viet Nam	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures With Decision No 23/BVTV-KHKT/QD dated 20 January 1992 and decision No 165/1999/QD-BNN-BVTV dated on 13 January 1999, issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD).		
Yemen	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2007	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: List of Banned and Severely Restricted Pesticides in Yemen.		

Part 3 - 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

Party¹	Date	Party¹	Date
Afghanistan	12/2013	Zambia	06/2011
Antigua and Barbuda	12/2010	Zimbabwe	06/2012
Bahrain	12/2012		
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	12/2005		
Botswana	06/2008		
Cameroon	12/2005		
Congo	12/2006		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	12/2005		
Djibouti	12/2005		
Dominica	06/2006		
Equatorial Guinea	12/2005		
Guatemala	12/2010		
Honduras	06/2012		
Indonesia	06/2014		
Kazakhstan	06/2008		
Kuwait	12/2006		
Lesotho	12/2008		
Liberia	12/2005		
Maldives	06/2007		
Marshall Islands	12/2005		
Mongolia	12/2005		
Montenegro	06/2012		
Morocco	12/2011		
Mozambique	12/2010		
Namibia	12/2005		
Nepal	06/2007		
Paraguay	12/2005		
Philippines	12/2006		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011		
Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013		
Somalia	12/2010		
Swaziland	06/2013		
Uganda	12/2008		
Ukraine	12/2005		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	12/2005		

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Fluoroacetamide

CAS: 640-19-7

Albania	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law no. 9362 dated 24/03/2005 on "Plant Protection Service", as amended. Decision of the Council of Ministers no. 1555, dated 12.11.2008 "On approval of rules of registration and assessment criteria of Plant Protection Products (PPP)." According to paragraph 7.2, Chapter II, PPP may be registered for trade and use in the Republic of Albania, if its active substance(s) is/are included in Appendix II, attached to this decision. In this Annex, fluoroacetamide is not included.</p>		
Argentina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2002	consent under conditions
	<p>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.</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 registered for use in Australia. Legislative or administrative measures: <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994</i>.</p>		
Bahrain	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Belize	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Not classified as an approved pesticide in the Pesticides Control (replacement of Schedules), Order, 1995 and the Official Register of Pesticides for Belize.</p>		
Benin	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Not registered.</p>		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2011	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of BiH" No 11/11)</p>		
Brazil	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	<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>		

Burkina Faso	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Results of the Sahelian Pesticides Committee (CSP) meeting.	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Burundi	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Cambodia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - Law on Pesticide Fertilizer Management, 2012 - Law of Banned Pesticides, 2012	Published: 06/2015	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
China	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: • Additional information related to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) related to the import response for Annex III chemicals: Published: 12/06/2009; Final decision on import: No consent to import.	Published: 07/1993 Revised: 10/2008	no consent
Colombia	Final decision on import Remarks: Never registered in Colombia.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Congo	Interim decision on import Remarks: Need more time.	Published: 07/1993	consent
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1995	no consent

Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2004	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to use or place on the market all plant products containing Fluoroacetamide as an active substance in the whole territory of the Côte d'Ivoire. The product is highly toxic for humans and the environment.		
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	Remarks: The adopted decision does not include the use of the product as a reference pattern or reactive used for the development of research and analysis activities		
	Legislative or administrative measures: National Decision in force under Resolution 181/1995 of the Ministry of Public Health.		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
	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.		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.		
Dominica	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2007	consent
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Eritrea	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Legal Notice N° 113/2006. Regulations for Importation, Handling, Use, Storage and Disposal of Pesticides		
Ethiopia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered.		

European Union	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
<p>Member States: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</p>	<p>Remarks: Fluoroacetamide 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 196, 16.8.1967, p.1) as: T; R24 (Toxic; Toxic in contact with skin) - T+; R28 (Very Toxic if swallowed)</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to use or place on the market all plant protection products containing fluoracetamide. 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 31 March 2004 (Commission Decision 2004/129/EC of 30 January 2004 concernin the non-inclusion of certain active substances in Annex I to that Directive and the withdrawal of authorisations for plant protection products containing theses substances (OJ L37, 10.2.2004, p. 27).</p> <p>It is prohibited to use or place on the market all biocidal products containing fluoroacetamide. In accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 1451/2007 of 4 December 2007 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 the chemical is not allowed to be placed on the market for any such uses and had therefore been withdrawn from the market as from 1 September 2006.</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>	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Gabon	<p>Remarks: additional time is needed for a final decision</p>		
Gambia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Georgia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Severely Restricted and banned chemical substances and pesticides' import-export in Georgia is regulated by the Rotterdam Convention "On The Prior Informed consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade", and by the Georgian Law 1998 of "Pesticides and Agrochemicals"</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:</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 and for what proposes.</p>		
Guatemala	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Guinea	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: 1) Decision No 2395/MAE/SGG/2001 of 6/06/2001 restricting and/or prohibiting the use of active substances in agriculture. 2) National weakness in the toxicological and ecotoxicological analyses. 3) Human and environment protection.</p>		

Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The product has not been authorized by the Sahelien Pesticide Committee (CSP).	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Guyana	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control (Prohibited Pesticides) Order No. 22 of 2006 made under the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Act 2000 (No. 13 of 2000).	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
India	Interim decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Indonesia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Israel	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Plant Protection Law, 1956 2. Hazardous Substances Regulations (Registration of Formulations for the Control of Pests Harmful to Man), 1994 3. Free Import Order, 2006	Published: 06/2012	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
Kuwait	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered. Decree No. 95/1995.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2007	no consent

Lao People's Democratic Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Regulation on the Control of Pesticide in Lao PDR, No. 2860/MAF, dated 11 June 2010	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Libya	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registration in the pesticide list for Libyan agriculture pesticide	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Fluoroacetamide is banned as agricultural chemical (it is not listed on annex I of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in August 2005). Fluoroacetamide is not on the list of active substances to be examined under the EU review programme (Annex II of the COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1451/2007 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). The Swiss Ordinance on Biocide Products (entered into force on Mai 2005) adopts the same biocide active ingredients as the EU. Fluoroacetamide is not authorized in biocide preparations.	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Madagascar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree N°4196/06 of 23 March 2006, prohibiting the sale and use in agriculture of any pesticide active substance.	Published: 06/2011	no consent
Malawi	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Malaysia	Final decision on import Remarks: Except for research through permit.	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Mali	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree n° 01-2699/MICT-SG of 16 th October 2001 listing the products the import and export of which are prohibited. Act n° 01-020 of 30yh May 2001 on pollution and nuisance	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Mauritania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee, the regional body for registration, under national legislative and regulatory texts (Act 042/2000 on plant protection).	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Mexico	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent

Mongolia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Government resolution n° 95/2007 Annex I "List of prohibited chemicals in Mongolia".	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Morocco	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Mozambique	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Nepal	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Nicaragua	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Niger	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Nigeria	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Norway	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Oman	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations. - Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Pakistan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Panama	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned as pesticide use in agriculture by Resolution ALP 074 of 18 September 1997, been the substance No.61 listed as rodenticide insecticide. Executive Decree No.305 of 4 September 2002, published in Official Gazette No.24634 of 9 September 2002. In its fifth Article states: "All substances banned or severely restricted in, at least, four States, will be banned in our country too". Substance No.384 and 385 of Annex I of this Executive Decree.	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Paraguay	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Peru	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Philippines	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent

Qatar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticide Law No (10) 1968 Article No (26) from Environment Law No (30) 2002	Published: 12/2005	no consent
Republic of Korea	Final decision on import Remarks: Fluoroacetamide has never been registered in Korea.	Published: 01/1997	no consent
Republic of Moldova	Interim decision on import Remarks: The chemical has never been manufactured in the Republic of Moldova.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Russian Federation	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Federal law No 109-φ3 of 19.07.1997 concerning safe handling of pesticides and agricultural chemicals. Permitted for use on the territory of the Russian Federation. 2012 (approved by Ministry of Agriculture of Russia).	Published: 06/2015	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
Saudi Arabia	Final decision on import Remarks: It was registered in the past, but its registration was cancelled because it was proven risky to human health, animal and the environment. Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial decision based on recommendation from the relevant technical departments.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Senegal	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Fluoroacetamide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee and is not listed in the National Profile of Chemicals management of Senegal.	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Serbia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Cannot be placed on the market according to the Law on Plant Protection Products ("Official Gazette RS" No 41/09)	Published: 12/2011	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 Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale.	Published: 12/2003 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions

South Africa	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Consent to import for use until a final regulatory action has been taken. Statement of active consideration: Engaging all relevant stakeholders in legislative review aimed at reaching a final decision on the pesticide. Final decision can be reached: two years	Published: 06/2006	consent under conditions
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Suriname	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette).	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Fluoroacetamide is banned as agricultural chemical (it is not listed on annex I of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in August 2005). Fluoroacetamide is not on the list of active substances to be examined under the EU review programme (Annex II of the COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1451/2007 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). The Swiss Ordinance on Biocide Products (entered into force on May 2005) adopts the same biocide active ingredients as the EU. Fluoroacetamide is not authorized in biocide preparations.	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Thailand	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in R. Macedonia (Official Gazette of RM 159/2010).	Published: 06/2012	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
Tonga	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Waste and Chemicals Act Pesticide Act	Published: 06/2015	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
Uganda	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent

United Republic of Tanzania	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
Uruguay	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	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
Yemen	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: List of Banned and Severely Restricted Pesticides in Yemen.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Zambia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Zimbabwe	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent

Part 3 - 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
Afghanistan	12/2013
Antigua and Barbuda	12/2010
Botswana	06/2008
Djibouti	06/2005
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Kazakhstan	06/2008
Lesotho	12/2008
Liberia	06/2005
Maldives	06/2007
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Montenegro	06/2012
Namibia	12/2005
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011
Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013
Somalia	12/2010
Swaziland	06/2013
Ukraine	06/2004

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

HCH (mixed isomers)

CAS: 608-73-1

Albania	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law no. 9362 dated 24/03/2005 on "Plant Protection Service", as amended. Decision of the Council of Ministers no. 1555, dated 12.11.2008 "On approval of rules of registration and assessment criteria of Plant Protection Products (PPP)." According to paragraph 7.2, Chapter II, PPP may be registered for trade and use in the Republic of Albania, if its active substance(s) is/are included in Appendix II, attached to this decision. In this Annex, HCH (mixed isomers) is not included.</p>		
Argentina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2002	no consent
	<p>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.</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 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.</p>		
Bahrain	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Belize	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Classified as a prohibited pesticide in Schedule IV of the Pesticides Control Act of 1985, Chapter 181B of the Laws of Belize, and in the Pesticides Control (replacement of Schedules) Order, 1995.</p>		
Benin	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2011	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of BiH" No 11/11)</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: Directive No. 329 of 2 September 1985 - Ministry of Agriculture - Prohibit the trade, use and distribution of the pesticides for agricultural use, including HCH.</p> <p>Directive No. 11 of 8 January 1998 - Ministry of Health, National Surveillance - Exclude the HCH from the list of toxic 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>		
Burkina Faso	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Burundi	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003	no consent
	<p>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.</p>		
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Cambodia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: - Law on Pesticide Fertilizer Management, 2012 - Law of Banned Pesticides, 2012</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: 07/1995	no consent
Chile	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution No. 2142 of 18/10/1987.</p>		
China	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993 Revised: 10/2008	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional information related to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) related to the import response for Annex III chemicals: Published: 12/06/2009; Final decision on import: No consent to import. 		
Colombia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Importation, production and sale prohibited by Resolution 10255 of 1993 (Ministry of Health). Registration cancelled (ICA).</p>		

Congo	Interim decision on import	Published: 07/1993	consent
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to import, locally produce, place on the market, sell or use this product in order to protect human health and the environment. The product has not been registered since 1998.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Cuba	Final decision on import Remarks: The adopted decision does not include the use of the product as a reference pattern or reactive used for the development of research and analysis activities Legislative or administrative measures: National Decision in force under Resolution 181/1995 of the Ministry of Public Health	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Dominica	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Prohibited use and marketing by Decree N. 217-91, June 4, 1991.	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Eritrea	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legal Notice N° 113/2006. Regulations for Importation, Handling, Use, Storage and Disposal of Pesticides	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Ethiopia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered.	Published: 12/2010	no consent

European Union	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
<i>Member States: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to produce, use or place on the market HCH. 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		
Gabon	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
	Remarks: additional time is needed for a final decision		
Gambia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Georgia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Severely Restricted and banned chemical substances and pesticides' import-export in Georgia is regulated by the Rotterdam Convention "On The Prior Informed consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade", and by the Georgian Law 1998 of "Pesticides and Agrochemicals"		
Ghana	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1994 (Act 490).		
Guatemala	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Guinea	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: -National policy on health and environment protection -Decision No 2395/MAE/SGG/2001 of 6/06/2001 restricting and/or prohibiting the use of active substances in agriculture. -National weakness in the toxicological and ecotoxicological analyses.		
Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: The product has not been authorized by the Sahelien Pesticide Committee (CSP).		
Guyana	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2007	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control (Prohibited Pesticides) Order No. 22 of 2006 made under the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Act 2000 (No. 13 of 2000).		
Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
India	Interim decision on import	Published: 07/1993	consent
	Remarks: Need more time; certain uses banned.		

Indonesia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - The use, production and import are prohibited, Based on Resolution of 7 May 1978, under "The Pesticides Control Act", Ministry of Agriculture.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Israel	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Plant Protection Law, 1956 2. Hazardous Substances Regulations (Registration of Formulations for the Control of Pests Harmful to Man), 1994 3. Free Import Order, 2006	Published: 06/2012	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
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Kenya	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Other pesticides available for similar use.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Kuwait	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Decree No. 95/1995.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2007	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Libya	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registration in the pesticide list for Libyan agriculture pesticide	Published: 12/2010	no consent

Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to manufacture, place on the market, import in a private capacity, or use: a) HCH (mixed isomers); b) substances and preparations that contain HCH (mixed isomers) that are not merely unavoidable impurities. (Swiss Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.1)	Published: 06/2010	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
Malawi	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Malaysia	Final decision on import Remarks: Except for research through permit.	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Mali	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree n° 01-2699/MICT-SG of 16 th October 2001 listing the products the import and export of which are prohibited. Act n° 01-020 of 30 th May 2001 on pollution and nuisance	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Mauritania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee, the regional body for registration, under national legislative and regulatory texts (Act 042/2000 on plant protection).	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Mexico	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Mongolia	Final decision on import Remarks: During years 1960-1999 huge amount of HCH were used in western Mongolia Khovd, Baya-Oigii, Gobi-altai and Ovorkhangai aimags to control grasshoppers in pastureland. Moreover, the HCH was used very commonly in herder households to disinfect the livestock fences and ranges Legislative or administrative measures: Government resolution n° 95/2007 Annex I "List of prohibited chemicals in Mongolia".	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Morocco	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Mozambique	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Nepal	Interim decision on import Remarks: Need more time.	Published: 07/1993	consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Nicaragua	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent

Niger	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Niger ratified the Rotterdam Convention which entered into force in June 2006, in January 2006 Niger ratified the Common Regulation of CILSS Member States (the Sahelian Pesticide Committee is in charge of implementing that regulation). Order N° 092/MAG/EL/DPV of 08-07-99, listing plant protection products prohibited in Niger. All that has been said allows the country to conform to the regulation in force at a national, regional and international level.</p>		
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: 06/2004	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>		
Pakistan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Panama	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Prohibited for use in agriculture. Medical formulations for treatment of human scabies permitted.</p>		
Paraguay	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution 447/93.</p>		
Peru	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Philippines	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
	<p>Remarks: As per pesticide circular N°. 04 series of 1989. Re: Revised list of banned and restricted pesticides in the Philippines.</p>		
Qatar	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Article No (26) from Environment Law No (30) 2002 Pesticide Law No (10) 1968</p>		
Republic of Korea	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1997	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Banned because of residue since 1979.</p>		
Republic of Moldova	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2009	no consent
	<p>Remarks: The chemical has never been manufactured in the Republic of Moldova. Not used.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: HCH has been prohibited since 1986. Not included in the official register of permitted substances for use in agriculture, including and individual farms, forestry and household. No import or sale permitted.</p>		

Russian Federation	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The decision of the Ministry of Health in 1986.	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Rwanda	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Saudi Arabia	Final decision on import Remarks: It was registered in the past, but its registration was cancelled because it was proven risky to human health, animal and the environment. Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial decision based on recommendation from the relevant technical departments.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Senegal	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: HCH (mixed isomers) has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee and is not listed in the National Profile of Chemicals management of Senegal.	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Serbia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Cannot be placed on the market according to the Law of Plant Protection Products ("Official Gazette RS", No 41/09) and banned by Regulation on bans and restrictions of production, placing on the market and use of chemicals which represent unacceptable risk on human health and environment ("Official Gazette RS", No 89/10)	Published: 12/2011	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 Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) 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 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions
South Africa	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Government Gazette 8561 published in Government Notice R. 384 on the 25th February 1983 in terms of the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, Act 36 of 1947.	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Remarks: Only the gamma isomer is registered for restricted use for coconut beetle control in coconut nurseries, or emergency use in spotted locust control.	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Suriname	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette)	Published: 12/2003	no consent

Switzerland	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to manufacture, place on the market, import in a private capacity, or use: a) HCH (mixed isomers); b) substances and preparations that contain HCH (mixed isomers) that are not merely unavoidable impurities. (Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.1).</p>		
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Thailand	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in R. Macedonia (Official Gazette of RM 159/2010).</p>		
Togo	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Tonga	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Waste and Chemicals Act Pesticide Act</p>		
Trinidad and Tobago	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
	<p>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.</p>		
Uganda	Interim decision on import	Published: 07/1993	consent
	<p>Remarks: Need more time.</p>		
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
United Republic of Tanzania	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	consent
Uruguay	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Ministry of People Power for Agriculture and Lands. National Institute of Integrated Agricultural Health. Administrative Order. Office of the President/ INSAI N°28, Caracas, 15 July, 2009. According to this Order, registration of products used in cattle, aquaculture and fisheries with organic chlorine active ingredient will not be allowed to import and use in the country as of 30/04/2010.</p>		
Viet Nam	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent

Yemen	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: List of Banned and Severely Restricted Pesticides in Yemen.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Zambia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Zimbabwe	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent

Part 3 - 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
Afghanistan	12/2013
Antigua and Barbuda	12/2010
Botswana	06/2008
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	06/2004
Djibouti	06/2005
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Lesotho	12/2008
Liberia	06/2005
Maldives	06/2007
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Montenegro	06/2012
Namibia	12/2005
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011
Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013
Somalia	12/2010
Swaziland	06/2013
Ukraine	06/2004

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Heptachlor			
CAS: 76-44-8			
Albania	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law no. 9362 dated 24/03/2005 on "Plant Protection Service", as amended. Decision of the Council of Ministers no. 1555, dated 12.11.2008 "On approval of rules of registration and assessment criteria of Plant Protection Products (PPP)." According to paragraph 7.2, Chapter II, PPP may be registered for trade and use in the Republic of Albania, if its active substance(s) is/are included in Appendix II, attached to this decision. In this Annex, heptachlor is not included.</p>			
Antigua and Barbuda	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2014	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Final decision based on the policy of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board of Antigua and Barbuda, not to register for use in the country chemicals listed in Annexes A, B or C of the Stockholm Convention once viable alternatives are readily available.</p>			
Argentina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2002	no consent
<p>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.</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>			
Bahrain	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Belize	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Classified as a prohibited pesticide in Schedule IV of the Pesticides Control Act of 1985, Chapter 181B of the Laws of Belize, and in the Pesticides Control (replacement of Schedules) Order, 1995.</p>			
Benin	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2014	consent under conditions
<p>Conditions for Import: Authorization of the Ministry of the environment after opinion of the National Committee for the Approval and the Control of Plant Protection Products Legislative or administrative measures: List of pesticides authorized by the National Committee for the Approval and the Control of Plant Protection Products Statement of active consideration: Information available on accidents caused by this pesticide</p>			
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent

Bosnia and Herzegovina	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of BiH" No 11/11)	Published: 12/2011	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 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.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Burkina Faso	Final decision on import Remarks: None Legislative or administrative measures: As result of the meeting of the Sahelian Pesticides Committee	Published: 06/2008	no 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
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticide Committee which is the regional organization in charge of pesticides registration according to national legislation, Act n° 26/97	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Cambodia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - Law on Pesticide Fertilizer Management, 2012 - Law of Banned Pesticides, 2012	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Cameroon	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Act n° 66/9/COR of 18 November 1966 Decree n° 77/171 of 03 June 1977 Decree n° 83-661 of 27 December 1983 Order n° 0002/MINAGRI/DIRAGRI/SDPV of 17/01/1989	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent

Chad	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Chile	Final decision on import Remarks: Resolution No 2142 of 18/10/87.	Published: 01/1997	no consent
China	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: • Additional information related to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) related to the import response for Annex III chemicals: Published: 12/06/2009; Final decision on import: No consent to import.	Published: 07/1993 Revised: 10/2008	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	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import Remarks: Restricted to professional use on ornamentals and pine trees.	Published: 01/1994	consent
Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Heptachlor is banned in the Côte d'Ivoire. It is therefore prohibited to import, locally produce, place on the market or use this product in order to protect human health and the environment. The product has not been registered since 1998.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Cuba	Final decision on import Remarks: The adopted decision does not include the use of the product as a reference pattern or reactive used for the development of research and analysis activities. Legislative or administrative measures: National Decision in force under Resolution 268/1990 of the Ministry of Public Health	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	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
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.	Published: 06/2012	no consent

Dominica	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Eritrea	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legal Notice N° 113/2006. Regulations for Importation, Handling, Use, Storage and Disposal of Pesticides	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Ethiopia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered.	Published: 12/2010	no consent
European Union <i>Member States:</i> <i>Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, 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
Georgia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Severely Restricted and banned chemical substances and pesticides' import-export in Georgia is regulated by the Rotterdam Convention "On The Prior Informed consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade", and by the Georgian Law 1998 of "Pesticides and Agrochemicals"	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Ghana	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticide Control and Management Act, 1996 (Act 528).	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Guatemala	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent

Guinea	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: 1) Decision No 2395/MAE/SGG/2001 of 6/06/2001 restricting and prohibiting the use of active substances in agriculture. 2) The product is listed in the group of organic product persistent in the environment "POP" 3) National weakness in the toxicological and ecotoxicological analyses. Information issued by international conventions, regional legislation or institutions</p>			
Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The product has not been authorized by the Sahelien Pesticide Committee (CSP).</p>			
Guyana	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2007	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control (Prohibited Pesticides) Order No. 22 of 2006 made under the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Act 2000 (No. 13 of 2000).</p>			
Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
India	Interim decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Indonesia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2000	no consent
<p>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.</p>			
Israel	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Plant Protection Law, 1956 2. Hazardous Substances Regulations (Registration of Formulations for the Control of Pests Harmful to Man), 1994 3. Free Import Order, 2006</p>			
Jamaica	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
<p>Remarks: Not registered.</p>			
Japan	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
<p>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</p>			
Jordan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
<p>Remarks: The decision was taken by the Pesticide registration committee due to the information received from the PIC.</p>			
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent

Kenya	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Other pesticides available for similar use.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Kuwait	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Decree No. 95/1995.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 27 July 2001 No. 376 on measures to protect the environment and health of the population from adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Regulation on the Control of Pesticide in Lao PDR, No. 2860/MAF, dated 11 June 2010	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Liberia	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Libya	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registration in the pesticide list for Libyan agriculture pesticide	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to manufacture, place on the market, import in a private capacity, or use: a) heptachlor; b) substances and preparations that contain heptachlor and are not merely unavoidable impurities. (Swiss Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.1)	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Madagascar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree N°4196/06 of 23 March 2006, prohibiting the sale and use in agriculture of any pesticide active substance.	Published: 06/2011	no consent
Malawi	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Malaysia	Final decision on import Remarks: Except for small quantities for research/ educational use through import permit.	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Mali	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree n° 01-2699/MICT-SG of 16 th October 2001 listing the products the import and export of which are prohibited. Act n° 01-020 of 30yh May 2001 on pollution and nuisance	Published: 12/2007	no consent

Mauritania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee, the regional body for registration, under national legislative and regulatory texts (Act 042/2000 on plant protection).	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Mexico	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Mongolia	Final decision on import Remarks: 500,5 liter was used in 3 soums of 3 aimags during 1972-2003, 15,5 liter of deposit Legislative or administrative measures: Government resolution n° 95/2007 Annex I "List of prohibited chemicals in Mongolia".	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Morocco	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Mozambique	Final decision on import Remarks: Import, production and use banned.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Nepal	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Nicaragua	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	consent
Niger	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Nigeria	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Norway	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Oman	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations. - Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Pakistan	Final decision on import Remarks: This product deregistered and banned in 1997. Legislative or administrative measures: Deregistered - banned in 1997	Published: 06/2010	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
Peru	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent

Philippines	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Qatar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticide Law No (10) 1968 Article No (26) from Environment No (30) 2002	Published: 12/2005	no consent
Republic of Korea	Final decision on import Remarks: Prohibit the use of heptachlor since 1979 because of residue problem.	Published: 01/1997	no consent
Republic of Moldova	Final decision on import Remarks: The chemical has never been manufactured in the Republic of Moldova. Not used. Legislative or administrative measures: Heptachlor and its mixtures with TMTD and Hexachlorobenzene have been prohibited since 1986. Not included in the official register of permitted substances for use in agriculture, including and individual farms, forestry and household. No import or sale permitted.	Published: 12/2009	no consent
Russian Federation	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Item 1.4. "Plant protection agents which import is banned to the Customs Union's territory and fall under Annexes A and B of the Stockholm Convention on POPs, 22.05.2001" from the Unified list of goods subject to bans and restrictions for import and export by the Customs Union members within EurASEC in the trade with the third countries which was approved by Decision No 134 "Regulatory legislative acts on the non-tariff regulation" made by the EurASEC College on 16.8.2012. List of substances banned for use in cosmetics and toiletries products. Cosmetic Technical Regulation of the Customs Union» N. 799 of 23.09.2011. Federal law No 109-φ3 of 19.07.1997 concerning safe handling of pesticides and agricultural chemicals. Permitted for use on the territory of the Russian Federation. 2012 (approved by Ministry of Agriculture of Russia)	Published: 06/2015	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
Saudi Arabia	Final decision on import Remarks: It was registered in the past, but its registration was cancelled because it was proven risky to human health, animal and the environment. Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial decision based on recommendation from the relevant technical departments.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Senegal	Final decision on import Remarks: Heptachlor has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee Legislative or administrative measures: Senegal is Party to the Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants.	Published: 12/2006	no consent

Serbia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned by Regulation on bans and restrictions of production, placing on the market and use of chemicals which represent unacceptable risk on human health and environment (Official Gazette RS", No 89/10)	Published: 12/2011	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 Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale. It is banned for local use since 1985.	Published: 12/2003 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions
South Africa	Interim decision on import Statement of active consideration: Engaging all relevant stakeholders for a complete ban of the pesticide. Final decision can be reached: two years	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Sri Lanka	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 Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to manufacture, place on the market, import in a private capacity, or use: a) heptachlor; b) substances and preparations that contain heptachlor and are not merely unavoidable impurities. (Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.1).	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Thailand	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in R. Macedonia (Official Gazette of RM 159/2010).	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Togo	Interim decision on import Remarks: Not currently included in list of banned or severely restricted pesticides .	Published: 07/1994	consent

Tonga	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Waste and Chemicals Act Pescitice Act	Published: 12/2014	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
Uganda	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered	Published: 06/1999	no consent
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
United Republic of Tanzania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Plant Protection Act 1997, Plant Protection Regulations of 1999 and National Advisory Committee do not allow registration of chemicals listed under Annex III.	Published: 06/2010	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
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2007	no consent
Viet Nam	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned for import, trade and use	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Yemen	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: List of Banned and Severely Restricted Pesticides in Yemen.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Zimbabwe	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent

Part 3 - 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
Afghanistan	12/2013
Botswana	06/2008
Djibouti	06/2005
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Lesotho	12/2008
Maldives	06/2007
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Montenegro	06/2012
Namibia	12/2005
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011
Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013
Somalia	12/2010
Swaziland	06/2013
Ukraine	06/2004
Zambia	06/2011

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Hexachlorobenzene

CAS: 118-74-1

Albania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Law no. 9362 dated 24/03/2005 on "Plant Protection Service", as amended. Decision of the Council of Ministers no. 1555, dated 12.11.2008 "On approval of rules of registration and assessment criteria of Plant Protection Products (PPP)." According to paragraph 7.2, Chapter II, PPP may be registered for trade and use in the Republic of Albania, if its active substance(s) is/are included in Appendix II, attached to this decision. In this Annex, hexachlorobenzene is not included.	Published: 06/2013	no consent
Antigua and Barbuda	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Final decision based on the policy of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board of Antigua and Barbuda, not to register for use in the country chemicals listed in annexes A, B or C of the Stockholm Convention once viable alternatives are readily available.	Published: 06/2014	no consent
Argentina	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution SAGP and A, NO.750/2000 Published on the Congressional Record, November 02, 2000. Prohibits: importation, manufacturing, processing, commercialisation and use of active ingredient HCB (Hexachlorobenzene) and all the phytosanitary products formulated with its basis.	Published: 12/2002	no consent
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import 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
Belize	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not classified as an approved pesticide in the Pesticides Control (replacement of Schedules), Order, 1995 and the Official Register of Pesticides for Belize.	Published: 12/2005	no consent
Benin	Interim decision on import Statement of active consideration: Information available on accidents caused by this pesticide	Published: 06/2014	consent under conditions
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of BiH" No 11/11)	Published: 12/2011	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: 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>			
Burkina Faso	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Results of the Sahelian Pesticides Committee (CSP) meeting.</p>			
Burundi	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticide Committee which is the regional organization in charge of pesticides registration according to national legislation, Act n° 26/97</p>			
Cambodia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: - Law on Pesticide Fertilizer Management, 2012 - Law of Banned Pesticides, 2012</p>			
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>			
China	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998 Revised: 10/2008	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional information related to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) related to the import response for Annex III chemicals: Published: 12/06/2009; Final decision on import: No consent to import. 			
Colombia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
<p>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.</p>			

Cook Islands	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Cook Islands Pesticides Act 1987	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: All use of Hexachlorebenzene is prohibited to protect human health and the environment.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Cuba	Final decision on import Remarks: The adopted decision does not include the use of the product as a reference pattern or reactive used for the development of research and analysis activities Legislative or administrative measures: National Decision in force under Resolution 49/2001 of the Ministry of Public Health	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Prohibited use and marketing by Decree N. 217-91, June 4, 1991.	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2000	no consent
Eritrea	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legal Notice N° 113/2006. Regulations for Importation, Handling, Use, Storage and Disposal of Pesticides	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Ethiopia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered.	Published: 12/2010	no consent
European Union <i>Member States: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, 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
Georgia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Severely Restricted and banned chemical substances and pesticides' import-export in Georgia is regulated by the Rotterdam Convention "On The Prior Informed consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade", and by the Georgian Law 1998 of "Pesticides and Agrochemicals"	Published: 12/2014	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	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1) Decision No 2395/MAE/SGG/2001 of 6/06/2001 restricting and/or prohibiting the use of active substances in agriculture. 2) The product is listed in the group of organic product persistent in the environment "POP" 3) National weakness in the toxicological and ecotoxicological analyses.	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The product has not been authorized by the Sahelien Pesticide Committee (CSP).	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Guyana	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control (Prohibited Pesticides) Order No. 22 of 2006 made under the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Act 2000 (No. 13 of 2000).	Published: 12/2007	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
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Israel	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Plant Protection Law, 1956 2. Hazardous Substances Regulations (Registration of Formulations for the Control of Pests Harmful to Man), 1994 3. Free Import Order, 2006	Published: 06/2012	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
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kenya	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Kuwait	Final decision on import Remarks: Decree No. 95/1995.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 27 July 2001 No. 376 on measures to protect the environment and health of the population from adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decision of the Minister of Agriculture # 570/1 Dated 24/12/2008.	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Libya	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registration in the pesticide list for Libyan agriculture pesticide	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to manufacture, place on the market, import in a private capacity, or use: a) hexachlorbenzene; b) substances and preparations that contain hexachlorbenzene and are not merely unavoidable impurities. (Swiss Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.1)	Published: 06/2010	no consent

Madagascar	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2011	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Decree N°4196/06 of 23 March 2006, prohibiting the sale and use in agriculture of any pesticide active substance.		
Malawi	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Malaysia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	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.		
Mali	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2007	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Decree n° 01-2699/MICT-SG of 16 th October 2001 listing the products the import and export of which are prohibited. Act n° 01-020 of 30yh May 2001 on pollution and nuisance		
Mauritania	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee, the regional body for registration, under national legislative and regulatory texts (Act 042/2000 on plant protection).		
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Mexico	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	Remarks: Compound not registered and no request for registration.		
Mongolia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	Remarks: 5983.6 liter was used in 17 soums of 9 aimags during 1972-2003, 52,1 liter of deposits in 3 business entities. Legislative or administrative measures: Government resolution n° 95/2007 Annex I "List of prohibited chemicals in Mongolia".		
Morocco	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2003	no consent
	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		
New Zealand	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	Remarks: All registrations of HCB withdrawn by the Pesticides Board in 1972. No import or sale permitted.		

Nicaragua	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
	<p>Remarks: This final regulatory action was based on the administrative provisions of the General Management of Plant Protection and Health (DGPSA/MAGFOR) on 18 August 1993, recommended by the National Commission of Agrochemicals at the meeting of 5 August 1993.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial Agreement No. 23-2001: import, commercialisation and use throughout the national territory of pesticide Hexachlorobenzene is prohibited; in its raw materials, formulated products and in any other mixture. Issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, empowered conferred under Law No.274 "Basic Law for regulation and control of pesticides, toxic and hazardous substances, and other similar", and its regulations</p>		
Niger	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Niger ratified the Rotterdam Convention which entered into force in June 2006, in January 2006</p> <p>Niger ratified the Common Regulation of CILSS Member States (the Sahelian Pesticide Committee is in charge of implementing that regulation).</p> <p>Order N° 092/MAG/EL/DPV of 08-07-99, listing plant protection products prohibited in Niger.</p> <p>All that has been said allows the country to conform to the regulation in force at a national, regional and international level.</p>		
Nigeria	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Placed under severe restriction with permit for research purposes only. Importation is only by approval of FEPA/NAFDAC/Ministry of Agriculture.</p> <p>Remarks: Final decision pending additional local information on its use, effects and toxicity.</p>		
Norway	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Never approved in Norway.</p>		
Oman	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2004	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations.</p> <p>- Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.</p>		
Pakistan	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Agricultural Pesticide Ordinance 1971. Agricultural Pesticide Rules 1971.</p>		
Panama	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Not registered. Prohibited for use in agriculture.</p>		
Paraguay	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Requests technical assistance to reach a final decision.</p>		
Peru	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Philippines	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent

Qatar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticide Law (10) 1968 Article No (26) from Environment Law No (30) 2002	Published: 12/2005	no consent
Republic of Korea	Final decision on import Remarks: It has never been registered.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Republic of Moldova	Final decision on import Remarks: The chemical has never been manufactured in the Republic of Moldova. Not used. Legislative or administrative measures: Hexachlorobenzene is not included in the official register of permitted substances for use in agriculture, including and individual farms, forestry and household. No import or sale permitted.	Published: 12/2009	no consent
Russian Federation	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Item 1.4. "Plant protection agents which import is banned to the Customs Union's territory and fall under Annexes A and B of the Stockholm Convention on POPs, 22.05.2001" from the Unified list of goods subject to bans and restrictions for import and export by the Customs Union members within EurASEC in the trade with the third countries which was approved by Decision No 134 "Regulatory legislative acts on the non-tariff regulation" made by the EurASEC College on 16.8.2012. List of substances banned for use in cosmetics and toiletries products. Cosmetic Technical Regulation of the Customs Union» N. 799 of 23.09.2011. Federal law No 109-φ3 of 19.07.1997 concerning safe handling of pesticides and agricultural chemicals. Permitted for use on the territory of the Russian Federation. 2012 (approved by Ministry of Agriculture of Russia)	Published: 06/2015	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
Saudi Arabia	Final decision on import Remarks: It was registered in the past, but its registration was cancelled because it was proven risky to human health, animal and the environment. Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial decision based on recommendation from the relevant technical departments.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Senegal	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Hexachlorobenzene has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee and is not listed in the National Profile of Chemicals management of Senegal. Senegal is Party to the Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants.	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Serbia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned by Regulation on bans and restrictions of production, placing on the market and use of chemicals which represent unacceptable risk on human health and environment (Official Gazette RS", No 89/10)	Published: 12/2011	no consent

Singapore	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions
	<p>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 Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale. The chemical has been banned from local use since 1985.</p>		
South Africa	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Government Gazette 8561 published in Government Notice R. 384 on the 25th February 1983 Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, Act 36 of 1947.</p>		
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
	<p>Remarks: no history of registration or use</p>		
Sudan	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	<p>Remarks: 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: 06/2010	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to manufacture, place on the market, import in a private capacity, or use: a) hexachlorobenzene; b) substances and preparations that contain hexachlorobenzene and are not merely unavoidable impurities. (Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.1).</p>		
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Thailand	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The Notification of Ministry of Industry entitled "List of Hazardous Substances (No. 2)". In this list, Hexachlorobenzene has been identified as type 4 hazardous substance which is prohibited for import, production, distribution, possession or use in Thailand.</p>		
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in R. Macedonia (Official Gazette of RM 159/2010).</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>		
Tonga	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Waste and Chemicals Act Pescitice Act</p>		

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
Uganda	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered	Published: 06/1999	no consent
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
United Republic of Tanzania	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered / importation prohibited.	Published: 01/1998	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 preparapations for agricultural use since 1977.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2007	no consent
Viet Nam	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned for import, trade and use	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Yemen	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: List of Banned and Severely Restricted Pesticides in Yemen.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Zimbabwe	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent

Part 3 - 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
Afghanistan	12/2013
Bahrain	12/2012
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	06/2004
Botswana	06/2008
Cameroon	06/2004
Congo	12/2006
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	06/2004
Djibouti	06/2005
Dominica	06/2006
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Guatemala	12/2010
Lesotho	12/2008
Liberia	06/2005
Maldives	06/2007
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Montenegro	06/2012
Mozambique	12/2010
Namibia	12/2005
Nepal	06/2007
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011
Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013
Somalia	12/2010
Swaziland	06/2013
Ukraine	06/2004
Zambia	06/2011

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Lindane (gamma-HCH)

CAS: 58-89-9

Albania	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law no. 9362 dated 24/03/2005 on "Plant Protection Service", as amended. Decision of the Council of Ministers no. 1555, dated 12.11.2008 "On approval of rules of registration and assessment criteria of Plant Protection Products (PPP)." According to paragraph 7.2, Chapter II, PPP may be registered for trade and use in the Republic of Albania, if its active substance(s) is/are included in Appendix II, attached to this decision. In this Annex, lindane is not included.</p>		
Argentina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2002	no consent
	<p>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.</p>		
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2002	consent under conditions
	<p>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.</p>		
Belize	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Classified as a prohibited pesticide in Schedule IV of the Pesticides Control Act of 1985, Chapter 181B of the Laws of Belize, and in the Pesticides Control (replacement of Schedules) Order, 1995.</p>		
Benin	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2014	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Authorization of the Ministry of the environment after opinion of the National Committee for the Approval and the Control of Plant Protection Products Legislative or administrative measures: List of pesticides authorized by the National Committee for the Approval and the Control of Plant Protection Products. Statement of active consideration: Information available on accidents caused by this pesticide</p>		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Decision on prohibiting of the registration, import and placing on the market plant protection products containing certain active substances ("Official gazette of BH" No 55/08)</p>		

Brazil	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2008	no consent
<p>Remarks: The production of formulations with Lindane was finished in 30 November 2006; The trading was finished in 30 March 2007; The uses were finished in 30 June 2007.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: - Ministry of Environment/Normative Instruction emitted by Brazilian Institute of Environment and Natural Renewable Resources - IBAMA nº 132 of 10 November 2006, published in DOU (the official gazette from the Brazilian Government) of 13 November 2006 (Prohibit the importation, production, trading and utilization). - Ministry of Health / Resolution emitted by Directory of National Health Surveillance Agency - ANVISA - RDC nº 165 of 18 August 2006, published in DOU of 21 August 2006 (Prohibit all kinds of uses of Lindane in Brazil).</p>			
Burkina Faso	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2008	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: As result of the meeting of the Sahelian Pesticides Committee</p>			
Burundi	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2003	no consent
<p>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.</p>			
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticide Committee which is the regional organization in charge of pesticides registration according to national legislation, Act nº 26/97</p>			
Cambodia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: - Law on Pesticide Fertilizer Management, 2012 - Law of Banned Pesticides, 2012</p>			
Cameroon	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Act nº 2003/003 of 21 April 2003 Decree nº 2005/0772/PM of 06 April 2005 Order nº 057/05/A/MINADER/SG/DPA/SDPV/LAD of 22 August 2005</p>			
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
<p>Remarks: Lindane is not registered under the Pest Control Products Act and pesticide uses of lindane are not permitted in Canada. Lindane imports for other uses will be acceptable when they align with Canada's Specific Exemption(s) as registered under the Stockholm Convention. Legislative or administrative measures: Lindane (gamma-HCH) is not registered as a pesticide under the Pest Control Products Act as a result of regulatory action.</p>			
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: 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.		
China	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions
	Conditions for Import: Special permit documents. Import restricted to certain bodies. Remarks: Severely restricted use on wheat / locusts on wasteland and forests. Legislative or administrative measures:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional information related to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) related to the import response for Annex III chemicals: Published: 12/06/2009; Final decision on import: No consent to import. 		
Colombia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	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).		
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Cook Islands Pesticides Act 1987		
Costa Rica	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
	Remarks: Banned by the "Decreto Ejecutivo No. 25934-MAG-S". Legislative or administrative measures: Banned by the "Decreto Ejecutivo No. 25934-MAG-S".		
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.		
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: National decision adopted and disseminated to the interested Parties, under the power conferred to the Designated National Authority, as entity empowered to register pesticides authorized for use at national level (Joint Resolution of Ministries of Agriculture and Public Health). In process of approving resolution which grants legal status to this national decision adopted.		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent
	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.		

Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Prohibited use and marketing by Decree N. 217-91, June 4, 1991.	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2000	no consent
Eritrea	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legal Notice N° 113/2006. Regulations for Importation, Handling, Use, Storage and Disposal of Pesticides	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Ethiopia	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Import permit required from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Import permit issued on a case by case basis.	Published: 12/2010	consent under conditions
European Union <i>Member States:</i> <i>Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Final decision on import Remarks: Lindane is classified under Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provision relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances (OJ 196, 16.8.1967, p.1) as: T; R25 (Toxic; Toxic if swallowed) - Xn; R20/21, R48/22 and R64 (Harmful; Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin, Harmful danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure if swallowed, may cause harm to breastfed babies) - N; R50/53 (Dangerous to the environment; Very Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment). Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to produce, use or place on the market lindane (gamma HCH). 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 of the Council of 29 April 2004 on persistent organic pollutants and amending Directive 70/117/EEC (OJ L 229, 29.5.2004, p. 5)	Published: 06/2010	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: 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
Georgia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Severely Restricted and banned chemical substances and pesticides' import-export in Georgia is regulated by the Rotterdam Convention "On The Prior Informed consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade", and by the Georgian Law 1998 of "Pesticides and Agrochemicals"	Published: 12/2014	no consent

Ghana	Final decision on import Remarks: There are remnant stock of chemicals that need to be retrieved and disposed. Legislative or administrative measures: Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1994 (Act 490).	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Guinea	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: -National policy on health and environment protection. -Decision No 2395/MAE/SGG/2001 of 6/06/2001 restricting and/or prohibiting the use of active substances in agriculture. -National weakness in the toxicological and ecotoxicological analyses.	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The product has not been authorized by the Sahelien Pesticide Committee (CSP).	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Guyana	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control (Prohibited Pesticides) Order No. 22 of 2006 made under the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Act 2000 (No. 13 of 2000).	Published: 12/2007	no consent
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
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
Israel	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Plant Protection Law, 1956 2. Hazardous Substances Regulations (Registration of Formulations for the Control of Pests Harmful to Man), 1994 3. Free Import Order, 2006	Published: 06/2012	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
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kenya	Interim decision on import Remarks: General conditions apply.	Published: 06/1999	consent
Kuwait	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree No. 95/1995.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 27 July 2001 No. 376 on measures to protect the environment and health of the population from adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Regulation on the Control of Pesticide in Lao PDR, No. 2860/MAF, dated 11 June 2010	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial decision # 262/1 Dated 26/09/2001	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Liberia	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Libya	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registration in the pesticide list for Libyan agriculture pesticide	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to manufacture, place on the market, import in a private capacity, or use: a. lindane; b. substances and preparations that contain lindane that are not merely unavoidable impurities. (Swiss Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.1)	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Madagascar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree N°4196/06 of 23 March 2006, prohibiting the sale and use in agriculture of any pesticide active substance.	Published: 06/2011	no consent
Malawi	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	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 lindane 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: 15 Aug. 2005.	Published: 12/2008	consent under conditions
Mali	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree n° 01-2699/MICT-SG of 16 th October 2001 listing the products the import and export of which are prohibited. Act n° 01-020 of 30 th May 2001 on pollution and nuisance	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Mauritania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee, the regional body for registration, under national legislative and regulatory texts (Act 042/2000 on plant protection).	Published: 12/2006	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
Mongolia	Final decision on import Remarks: 11446 kg of lindane, used in 21 soums of 10 aimags with 391,5 kg of deposit was reported in the inventory. Legislative or administrative measures: Government resolution n° 95/2007 Annex I "List of prohibited chemicals in Mongolia".	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Morocco	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide is not registered in Morocco. <u>Act No. 42-95 concerning the supervising and management of trade of agricultural pesticides (21st January 1997) :</u> <u>Article 2 :</u> it is prohibited to import, manufacture, stock in the view of selling, to sell or distribute even for free pesticides for agricultural uses which have not been registered or which sale has not been authorized, or which have been exempted from registration according to the provisions of this law.	Published: 06/2013	no consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The transitional provisions for lindane under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO) expire on 1 st July 2006, when the Toxic Substances Regulations 1983 are revoked. From 1 st July 2006, lindane will be transferred into the HSNO Act as a single existing substance. General conditions relating to the hazards of this chemical will then apply. No formulations containing lindane are currently registered in New Zealand. Remarks: Small-scale use of this substances in a laboratory for research and development or teaching is exempt from a HSNO approval provided all the requirements of Section 33 of the HSNO Act are met. Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO).	Published: 06/2006	consent under conditions

Nicaragua	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
	<p>Remarks: This final regulatory action was based on the administrative provisions of the General Management of Plant Protection and Health (DGPSA/MAGFOR) on 18 August 1993, recommended by the National Commission of Agrochemicals at the meeting of 5 August 1993.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial Agreement No. 23-2001: import, commercialisation and use throughout the national territory of pesticide Lindane is prohibited; in its raw materials, formulated products and in any other mixture. Issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, empowered conferred under Law No.274 "Basic Law for regulation and control of pesticides, toxic and hazardous substances, and other similar", and its regulations</p>		
Niger	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Niger ratified the Rotterdam Convention which entered into force in June 2006, in January 2006</p> <p>Niger ratified the Common Regulation of CILSS Member States (the Sahelian Pesticide Committee is in charge of implementing that regulation).</p> <p>Order N° 092/MAG/EL/DPV of 08-07-99, listing plant protection products prohibited in Niger.</p> <p>All that has been said allows the country to conform to the regulation in force at a national, regional and international level.</p>		
Nigeria	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Placed under severe restriction for cocoa use only. Importation allowed only by permit from FEPA and NAFDAC pending phase-out.</p> <p>Remarks: Initiation of phase-out programme to involve formulators and marketers of lindane. 3-5 years to be given for phase-out.</p>		
Norway	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	<p>Remarks: All products withdrawn by importer. No import since 1991.</p>		
Oman	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2004	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations.</p> <p>- Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.</p>		
Pakistan	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Agricultural Pesticide Ordinance 1971. Agricultural Pesticide Rules 1971.</p>		
Panama	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Paraguay	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution No 447/93 prohibits the import, formulation, distribution, sale and use of organochloride-based insecticides.</p>		
Peru	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Philippines	Interim decision on import	Published: 07/1998	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Restricted use on pineapple plantations.</p>		

Qatar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Article No (26) from the Environment Law No (30) 2002 Pesticide Law No (10) 1968	Published: 12/2005	no consent
Republic of Korea	Final decision on import Remarks: Banned in 1979 because of residue.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Republic of Moldova	Final decision on import Remarks: The chemical has never been manufactured in the Republic of Moldova. Not used. Legislative or administrative measures: Lindane (gamma-HCH) has been prohibited since 1991. Not included in the official register of permitted substances for use in agriculture, including and individual farms, forestry and household. No import or sale permitted.	Published: 12/2009	no consent
Russian Federation	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: List of substances banned for use in cosmetics and toiletries products. Cosmetic Technical Regulation of the Customs Union» N. 799 of 23.09.2011. Federal law No 109-φ3 of 19.07.1997 concerning safe handling of pesticides and agricultural chemicals. Permitted for use on the territory of the Russian Federation. 2012 (approved by Ministry of Agriculture of Russia)	Published: 06/2015	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
Saudi Arabia	Final decision on import Remarks: It was registered in the past, but its registration was cancelled because it was proven risky to human health, animal and the environment. Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial decision based on recommendation from the relevant technical departments.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Senegal	Final decision on import Remarks: National use and re-export to the West African Sub-region Legislative or administrative measures: Results of the Sahelian Committee on pesticides meeting.	Published: 12/2007	consent under conditions
Serbia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Cannot be placed on the market according to the Law of Plant Protection Products ("Official Gazette RS", No 41/09) and banned by Regulation on bans and restrictions of production, placing on the market and use of chemicals which represent unacceptable risk on human health and environment ("Official Gazette RS", No 89/10)	Published: 12/2011	no consent

Singapore	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions
<p>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 Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale. The chemical has been banned from local use since 1985.</p>			
South Africa	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	consent under conditions
<p>Conditions for Import: Only used for structural pest control. Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical banned for all other uses except for use in structural pests control: Regulation R. 1061 of 15 May 1987 in terms of Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act (Act 36 of 1947).</p>			
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2000	no consent
<p>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.</p>			
Sudan	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The Pesticides and Plant Protection Act. The National Pesticide Council decision number 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: 06/2010	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to manufacture, place on the market, import in a private capacity, or use: a) lindane; b) substances and preparations that contain lindane that are not merely unavoidable impurities. (Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.1).</p>			
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Decision No 12/T date 14/2/2002 by Minister of Agriculture and agrarian reform</p>			
Thailand	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The Notification of Ministry of Industry entitled "List of Hazardous Substances (No. 2)". In this list, lindane has been identified as type 4 hazardous substance which is prohibited for import, production, distribution, possession or use in Thailand.</p>			
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in R. Macedonia (Official Gazette of RM 159/2010).</p>			

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
Tonga	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Waste and Chemicals Act Pescitice Act	Published: 06/2015	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
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
United Republic of Tanzania	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
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
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - Act ratifying the Stockholm Convention, which is part of the legal framework of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. - Act on substances, hazardous materials and wastes (Article 7) All uses, imports and distribution of chemicals, persistent organic pollutants, with the exception of dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT), are banned. - Ministry of People Power for Agriculture and Lands. National Institute of Integrated Agriculture Health. Administrative Order. Office of the President/ INSAI N°28, Caracas, 15 July, 2009. According to this Order, registration of products used in cattle, aquaculture and fisheries with organic chlorine active ingredient, will not be allowed to import and use in the country as of 30/04/2010.	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Viet Nam	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned for import, trade and use	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Yemen	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: List of Banned and Severely Restricted Pesticides in Yemen.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Zimbabwe	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	consent

Part 3 - 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
Afghanistan	12/2013
Antigua and Barbuda	12/2010
Bahrain	12/2012
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	06/2004
Botswana	06/2008
Congo	12/2006
Djibouti	06/2005
Dominica	06/2006
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Guatemala	12/2010
Lesotho	12/2008
Maldives	06/2007
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Montenegro	06/2012
Mozambique	12/2010
Namibia	12/2005
Nepal	06/2007
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011
Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013
Somalia	12/2010
Swaziland	06/2013
Uganda	12/2008
Ukraine	06/2004
Zambia	06/2011

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Mercury compounds, including inorganic mercury compounds, alkyl mercury compounds and alkyloxyalkyl and aryl mercury compounds

CAS: 99-99-9

Country	Decision Type	Published	Consent Status
Albania	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law no. 9362 dated 24/03/2005 on "Plant Protection Service", as amended. Decision of the Council of Ministers no. 1555, dated 12.11.2008 "On approval of rules of registration and assessment criteria of Plant Protection Products (PPP)." According to paragraph 7.2, Chapter II, PPP may be registered for trade and use in the Republic of Albania, if its active substance(s) is/are included in Appendix II, attached to this decision. In this Annex, mercury compounds, including inorganic mercury compounds, alkyl mercury compounds and alkyloxyalkyl and aryl mercury compounds, are not included.</p>		
Argentina	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2006	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Decision N° 3489/1 958 established an obligatory register at the Registro Nacional de Terapéutica Vegetal for all products used for treatment or destruction against animals or vegetals, cultivated or useful plants to be commercialized in the country. Resolution SAGPyA N° 350/99 establish the registration requirements for the phytosanitary products in the Argentinean Republic.</p> <p>Remarks: Decision N°3489/1958 - Published in the Official Bulletin: 24 mars 1958 Resolution SAGPyA N° 350/99 - Published in the Official Bulletin: 8 septembre 1999</p> <p>Secretariat of Agriculture, Cattle, fish and food (SAGPyA) Ministry of Economy and Production Av. Paseo Colón 982 Buenos Aires, Argentina</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>. 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>.</p>		
Bahrain	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Belize	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Classified as a prohibited pesticide in Schedule IV of the Pesticides Control Act of 1985, Chapter 181B of the Laws of Belize, and in the Pesticides Control (replacement of Schedules) Order, 1995.</p>		
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent

Bosnia and Herzegovina	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of BiH" No 11/11)	Published: 12/2011	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
Burkina Faso	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Results of the Sahelian Pesticides Committee (CSP) meeting.	Published: 12/2006	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
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticide Committee which is the regional organization in charge of pesticides registration according to national legislation, Act n° 26/97	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Cambodia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - Law on Pesticide Fertilizer Management, 2012 - Law of Banned Pesticides, 2012	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Chad	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Chile	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution No. 996 of 11/6/1993.	Published: 07/1995	no consent

China	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993 Revised: 10/2008	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional information related to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) related to the import response for Annex III chemicals: Published: 12/06/2009; Final decision on import: No consent to import. 		
Colombia	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Mercurial fungicides have been prohibited by ICA. Registration cancelled by Resolution 2189 of 14 November 1974.		
Congo	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
	Remarks: No record of use.		
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Banned by the "Decreto Ejecutivo No. 13-MNG".		
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.		
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	Remarks: The adopted decision does not include the use of the product as a reference pattern or reactive used for the development of research and analysis activities		
	Legislative or administrative measures: National Decision in force under Resolutions 268/1990 and 181/1995 of the Ministry of Public Health		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	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.		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.		
Dominica	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1996	consent under conditions
	Conditions for Import: Import permit only for official laboratories and pharmacies.		
	Remarks: Additional time required.		

Dominican Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Prohibited use and marketing by Decree N. 217-91, June 4, 1991.	Published: 12/2014	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
Eritrea	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legal Notice N° 113/2006. Regulations for Importation, Handling, Use, Storage and Disposal of Pesticides	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Ethiopia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered.	Published: 12/2010	no consent
European Union <i>Member States:</i> <i>Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, 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 protection products containing mercury compounds 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 8.2.1979, p.36), as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 229, 29.6.2004, p.5). Furthermore, in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 1451/2007 of 4 December 2007 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 the chemical is not allowed to be placed on the market for use as a biocidal product. **: 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: 06/2010	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
Georgia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Severely Restricted and banned chemical substances and pesticides' import-export in Georgia is regulated by the Rotterdam Convention "On The Prior Informed consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade", and by the Georgian Law 1998 of "Pesticides and Agrochemicals"	Published: 12/2014	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. 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.	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
Guatemala	Final decision on import Remarks: Refers to methoxyethyl-mercury chloride only.	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Guinea	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1) Decision No 2395/MAE/SGG/2001 of 6/06/2001 restricting and/or prohibiting the use of active substances in agriculture. 2) National weakness in the toxicological and ecotoxicological analyses. 3) Human and environment protection.	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The product has not been authorized by the Sahelien Pesticide Committee (CSP).	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Guyana	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Administrative decision of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board. The product is not registered nor any application for registration has been received for this product.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
India	Interim decision on import Remarks: 1. Ethylmercury chloride: Interim decision - consent to import (final decision pending). 2. Phenylmercury acetate: Final decision - no consent to import 3. Methoxyethyl mercury chloride: Final decision - consent to import. Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published: 07/1998	Response did not address Importation
Indonesia	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Mercury compounds banned as agricultural chemical based on the Resolution of 16 April 1973, under "The Pesticides Control Act" 1968. (Ministry of Agriculture.) Prohibit for use as a Plant Protection Products, antifoulants, wood preservatives and Slimicides.	Published: 12/2000	no consent

Israel	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Plant Protection Law, 1956 2. Hazardous Substances Regulations (Registration of Formulations for the Control of Pests Harmful to Man), 1994 3. Free Import Order, 2006	Published: 06/2012	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
Kazakhstan	Final decision on import Remarks: Refers to ethylmercury.	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Kenya	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Other pesticides available for similar use.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Kuwait	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Decree No. 95/1995.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2007	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Regulation on the Control of Pesticide in Lao PDR, No. 2860/MAF, dated 11 June 2010	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Libya	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registration in the pesticide list for Libyan agriculture pesticide	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Mercury compounds are banned as agricultural chemicals (they are not listed on Annex I of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in August 2005). Mercury compounds are prohibited for all other uses except for uses mentioned in Annex 1.7 of the Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to Chemical Products (ORRChem) which entered into force in May 2005 and which superseded the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances (Osubst). Seed dressings for agricultural purposes and sealing agents for trees which were exempted from the mercury ban in the Osubst are no longer exempted from the mercury ban in the ORRChem.	Published: 06/2010	no consent

Madagascar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree N°4196/06 of 23 March 2006, prohibiting the sale and use in agriculture of any pesticide active substance.	Published: 06/2011	no consent
Malawi	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Malaysia	Final decision on import Remarks: Except for small quantities for research/ educational use through import permit.	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Mali	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree n° 01-2699/MICT-SG of 16 th October 2001 listing the products the import and export of which are prohibited. Act n° 01-020 of 30yh May 2001 on pollution and nuisance	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Mauritania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee, the regional body for registration, under national legislative and regulatory texts (Act 042/2000 on plant protection).	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Mexico	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Mongolia	Final decision on import Remarks: Ethyl mercury chloride banned in 1990 on basis of high toxicity.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Morocco	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Mozambique	Final decision on import Remarks: Import, production and use banned.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Nepal	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import Remarks: Refers only for use as a pesticide.	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Nicaragua	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Niger	Final decision on import Remarks: Refers only to use in plant protection products.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Nigeria	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Norway	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Prohibit for use as plant protection product, antifoulant, wood preservative and slimicide.	Published: 07/1993	no consent

Oman	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1993	no consent
Pakistan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Panama	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Prohibited for use in agriculture.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Paraguay	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Peru	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Philippines	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Qatar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Article No (26) from Environment Law No. (30) 2002	Published: 12/2005	no consent
Republic of Korea	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
Republic of Moldova	Interim decision on import Remarks: The chemical has never been manufactured in the Republic of Moldova.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Russian Federation	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Item 1.2 "Dangerous waste which import to the customs territory of the Customs Union Is banned" from the United list of goods subject to bans and restrictions for import and export by the Customs Union members within EurASEC in the trade with the third countries which was approved by Decision No 134 "Regulatory legislative acts on the non-tariff regulation" made by the EurASEC Collegue in 16.08.2012. Federal law No 109-φ3 of 19.07.1997 concerning safe handling of pesticides and agricultural chemicals. Permitted for use on the territory of the Russian Federation. 2012 (approved by Ministry of Agriculture of Russia)	Published: 06/2015	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: 01/1996	no consent
Saudi Arabia	Final decision on import Remarks: It was registered in the past, but its registration was cancelled because it was proven risky to human health, animal and the environment. Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial decision based on recommendation from the relevant technical departments.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Senegal	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2007	no consent

Serbia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Cannot be placed on the market according to the Law on Plant Protection Products ("Official Gazette RS" No 41/09)	Published: 12/2011	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 Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale.	Published: 12/2003 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions
South Africa	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical banned in 1997 by the Minister in terms of Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act (Act 36 of 1947).	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Approval letter for import from registrar. Remarks: All mercury-based agrochemicals prohibited (Pesticide Formulary Committee 4/6/87). Phenylmercury dodecanyl succinate used as paint biocide.	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1994	no consent
Suriname	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette).	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Mercury compounds are banned as agricultural chemicals (they are not listed on Annex I of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in August 2005). Mercury compounds are prohibited for all other uses except for uses mentioned in Annex 1.7 of the Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to Chemical Products (ORRChem) which entered into force in May 2005 and which superseded the Ordinance relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances (Osubst). Seed dressings for agricultural purposes and sealing agents for trees which were exempted from the mercury ban in the Osubst are no longer exempted from the mercury ban in the ORRChem.	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decision: NO 10/T Date 10/4/1990 by Minister of Agriculture and agrarian reform	Published: 06/2008	no consent
Thailand	Final decision on import Remarks: Refers to 2-methoxyethyl mercury chloride.	Published: 07/1993	no consent

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in R. Macedonia (Official Gazette of RM 159/2010).	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Togo	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1994	no consent
Tonga	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Waste and Chemicals Act Pesticide Act	Published: 06/2015	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
Uganda	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered	Published: 06/1999	no consent
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
United Republic of Tanzania	Final decision on import Remarks: Refers only to pesticide uses.	Published: 01/1995	no consent
Uruguay	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Viet Nam	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned for import, trade and use	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Yemen	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: List of Banned and Severely Restricted Pesticides in Yemen.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Zimbabwe	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent

Part 3 - 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, including inorganic mercury compounds, alkyl mercury compounds and alkyloxyalkyl and aryl mercury compounds

CAS: 99-99-9

Party¹	Date
Afghanistan	12/2013
Antigua and Barbuda	12/2010
Benin	06/2004
Botswana	06/2008
Cameroon	06/2004
Djibouti	06/2005
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Lesotho	12/2008
Liberia	06/2005
Maldives	06/2007
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Montenegro	06/2012
Namibia	12/2005
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011
Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013
Somalia	12/2010
Swaziland	06/2013
Ukraine	06/2004
Zambia	06/2011

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Monocrotophos

CAS: 6923-22-4

Country	Decision Type	Published	Response
Albania	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law no. 9362 dated 24/03/2005 on "Plant Protection Service", as amended. Decision of the Council of Ministers no. 1555, dated 12.11.2008 "On approval of rules of registration and assessment criteria of Plant Protection Products (PPP)." According to paragraph 7.2, Chapter II, PPP may be registered for trade and use in the Republic of Albania, if its active substance(s) is/are included in Appendix II, attached to this decision. In this Annex, monocrotophos is not included.</p>		
Antigua and Barbuda	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2003	no consent
	<p>Statement of active consideration: Revision of the pesticide board control act 1973 in preparation of the pesticides and toxic chemicals control act 2002.</p>		
Argentina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Prior to the prohibition, it was formulated for use in the national territory Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution SAGPyA N° 181/99. Published in the Official Bulletin: 24 June 1999. Ban the import, trade and use of the active ingredient. Monocrotophos and its formulations, in all the territory of the Argentine Republic.</p>		
Armenia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
	<p>Remarks: The chemical has never been manufactured, formulated in the Republic of Armenia. The chemical is not included in the "List of chemical and biological plant protection measures allowed for use in the Republic of Armenia", approved by the Order of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Armenia No 198 dated 18 November 2003. Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is included in the "List of regulated under the Rotterdam Convention chemicals and pesticides banned in the Republic of Armenia" approved by the Governmental Decision of the Republic of Armenia (No293-N dated 17 March 2005)</p>		
Australia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003	consent under conditions
	<p>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</p>		

Belize	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: One monocrotophos formulation (60%) currently registered in Belize, and is included in the Official Register of Pesticides.	Published: 12/2005	consent under conditions
Benin	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Authorization of the Ministry of the environment after opinion of the National Committee for the Approval and the Control of Plant Protection Products Legislative or administrative measures: List of pesticides authorized by the National Committee for the Approval and the Control of Plant Protection Products Statement of active consideration: Information available on accidents caused by this pesticide	Published: 06/2014	consent under conditions
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decision on prohibiting of the registration, import and placing on the market plant protection products containing certain active substances ("Official gazette of BH" No 55/08)	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Brazil	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Legislative or administrative measures: - Federal Law nº 7.802 of 1989; - Decree nº 4.074 of 2002 - Ministry of Health / Resolution emitted by Directory of National Health Surveillance Agency - ANVISA - RDC nº 215 of 14 December 2006, published in DOU (the official gazette from the Brazilian Government), of 15 December 2006 (Prohibit all kinds of uses of Monocrotophos in Brazil).	Published: 06/2008	no consent
Burkina Faso	Final decision on import Remarks: None Legislative or administrative measures: As result of the meeting of the Sahelian Pesticides Committee	Published: 06/2008	no consent
Burundi	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticide Committee which is the regional organization in charge of pesticides registration according to national legislation, Act nº 26/97	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Cambodia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - Law on Pesticide Fertilizer Management, 2012 - Law of Banned Pesticides, 2012	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Cameroon	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Formulations containing concentrations ≤ 600 g/l are registered and authorized.	Published: 12/2008	consent under conditions

Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2003	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical not registered for pest control in Canada.		
Chad	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2014	no consent
	<p>Remarks: None</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: The product is highly toxic, affecting the nervous system. Cases of neuropathy have been observed after chronic exposure.</p> <p>The product is not registered in the sub-region CLISS CEMAC</p>		
Chile	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003	no consent
	<p>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.</p>		
China	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent
		Revised: 10/2008	
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Regulations on Pesticide Administration.</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional information related to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) related to the import response for Annex III chemicals: Published: 12/06/2009; Final decision on import: No consent to import. 		

Colombia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: In line with the information from the Technical Department of Agricultural Inputs Safety of ICA, Monocrotophos holds the following Sales Records: 1251, 1603, 1636, 2270, 2411, 2461, 2597, 3322, and 3528. These are the only authorised uses as insecticide-acaricide, for pests in cotton, rice, beans, tobacco, soybean, sesame, peanuts, cassava, snap beans and potato.</p> <p>Remarks: Decree No. 2820 of 2010, published in the Official Journal No. 47792 of 5th August 2010, Title II, on the exigibility of Environmental Licenses, in Article 8, established that the Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development, may permanently grant or deny such environmental license for the activities (...)11. The import and/or manufacturing of those substances, materials or products subject to controls pursuant to treaties, conventions and international protocols, of environmental nature, except in cases where these rules point out a special authorisation for such purpose".</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: In line with the Andean Decision of Nations No.436; Andean Standard for the Registration and Control of Chemical Pesticides for Agricultural use, published in Official Journal (Year XIV, No.347, in Lima, Peru, on 17th June 1988, on the Cartagena Agreement), and the Resolution of the Colombian Institute for Agriculture and Farming (ICA) No.03759 of 16th December 2003, to enact provisions for the Registration and Control of Chemical Pesticides for Agricultural use, pesticides must be registered to be used and marketed in the country.</p> <p>IMPORTANT NOTE: According to information from the Technical Department of Agricultural Inputs Safety of ICA, Monocrotophos formulations, registered in concentrations of 400 and 600 g/l, can be imported in Colombia as insecticide-acaricide to control pests in crops of: cotton, rice, beans, tobacco, soybean, sesame, peanuts, cassava, snap beans and potato. Only the company owning the mentioned register may import the product.</p>		
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Banned, Decree No 31997 MAG-S of November 22, 2004.</p>		
Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Decision N. 159/MINAGRI of 21 June 2004 that bans the use of active ingredients in the production of plant protection products for agricultural uses states in article one that the import, the production and the conditioning of Monocrotophos in order to place it on the market are prohibited, as well as its use in agriculture.</p>		
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	<p>Remarks: The adopted decision does not include the use of the product as a reference pattern or reactive used for the development of research and analysis activities.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: National Decision in force under Resolution 2/2004 of the Ministry of Public Health</p>		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent

Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Prohibited use and marketing by Resolution N. 61-2011, December 8, 2011, Ministry of Agriculture.	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Ecuador	Final decision on import Remarks: Before register cancellation (of the product) if it is produced in the country. Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution No. 015 published in the Official Register No 116 of 3 October 2005 of the Equatorian Service of Agriculture and Fishing Health, SESA.	Published: 06/2006	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The import as active ingredient is banned, both in technical grade or final product for pesticides, by Executive Act No.151 of June 27, 2000, by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, and published on page 57 of "La Prensa Gráfica", 19 July 2000; pursuant to the authority conferred under the Act on the Control of Pesticides, Fertilizers and Products for agricultural and livestock use in article six, paragraph f.; also in the Executive Agreement No. 40 published in Official Gazette Volume 83 number 375, 9 May 2007, Annex 3: List of hazardous substances prohibited imports.	Published: 12/2013	no consent
Eritrea	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legal Notice N° 113/2006. Regulations for Importation, Handling, Use, Storage and Disposal of Pesticides	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Ethiopia	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Import permit required according to legislation.	Published: 12/2010	consent under conditions
European Union <i>Member States:</i> <i>Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, 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 protection 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 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).	Published: 12/2003 Revised: 10/2008	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		

Gambia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Chemicals and pesticides Control Management Act of 1994 The pesticide is not registered by the Sahelian Pesticide Committee of which the Gambia is a member.	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Georgia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Severely Restricted and banned chemical substances and pesticides' import-export in Georgia is regulated by the Rotterdam Convention "On The Prior Informed consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade", and by the Georgian Law 1998 of "Pesticides and Agrochemicals"	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Ghana	Final decision on import Remarks: There are remnant stock of chemicals that need to be retrieved and disposed. Legislative or administrative measures: Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1994 (Act 490)	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Guinea	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - National policy on health and environment protection, pesticide management. - Decision No 2395/MAE/SGG/2001 of 6/06/2001 restricting and/or prohibiting the use of active substances in agriculture. - National weakness in the toxicological and ecotoxicological analyses.	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The product has not been authorized by the Sahelian Pesticide Committee (CSP).	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Guyana	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Product must be registered under the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Regulations and all importation must be approved by the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board.	Published: 12/2007	consent under conditions
India	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Banned for use on vegetables Remarks: The use of monocrotophos is banned on vegetables Legislative or administrative measures: The Insecticides Act, 1968 and Rules framed thereunder.	Published: 06/2006	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, under "The Pesticide Control Act" 1968.	Published: 06/2005	no consent
Israel	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Plant Protection Law, 1956 2. Hazardous Substances Regulations (Registration of Formulations for the Control of Pests Harmful to Man), 1994 3. Free Import Order, 2006	Published: 12/2012	no consent
Jamaica	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides Act 1975, Not registered	Published: 12/2005	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 Remarks: The decision was taken by the pesticide registration due to the information received from PIC Secretariat. Legislative or administrative measures: Banned for all agricultural use by the pesticide registration committee in MOA.	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Kenya	Final decision on import Remarks: One of the client is affected whose product is currently registered in Kenya. However, the Board agreed on modalities to help the client clear the product that was last imported in 2004. Legislative or administrative measures: The Pest Control Products Act (CAp.346) empowers the Board to withdraw the registration of any product follow-up adverse effect reported about it.	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Kuwait	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered. Decree No. 95/1995	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2007	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Regulation on the Control of Pesticide in Lao PDR, No. 2860/MAF, dated 11 June 2010	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decision of the Minister of Agriculture # 262/1 dated 26/09/2001	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Libya	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registration in the pesticide list for Libyan agriculture pesticide	Published: 12/2010	no consent

Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Monocrotophos is banned as agricultural chemical (it is not listed on annex I of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in August 2005). Monocrotophos is not on the list of active substances to be examined under the EU review programme (Annex II of the COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1451/2007 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). The Swiss Ordinance on Biocide Products (entered into force on Mai 2005) adopts the same biocide active ingredients as the EU. Monocrotophos is not authorized in biocide preparations.	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Madagascar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree N°4196/06 of 23 March 2006, prohibiting the sale and use in agriculture of any pesticide active substance.	Published: 06/2011	no consent
Malawi	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Only to be used in controlling red spider mites	Published: 06/2010	consent under conditions
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. Legislative or administrative measures: General conditions apply.	Published: 12/2003	consent
Mali	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree n° 01-2699/MICT-SG of 16 th October 2001 listing the products the import and export of which are prohibited. Act n° 01-020 of 30yh May 2001 on pollution and nuisance	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Mauritania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee, the regional body for registration, under national legislative and regulatory texts (Act 042/2000 on plant protection).	Published: 12/2006	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
Mexico	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Registration and permission from the Mexico Secretariat of Health is needed.	Published: 12/2006	consent under conditions
Mongolia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Government resolution n° 95/2007 Annex I "List of prohibited chemicals in Mongolia"	Published: 06/2010	no consent

Morocco	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide is not registered in Morocco.</p> <p><u>Act No. 42-95 concerning the supervising and management of trade of agricultural pesticides (21st January 1997) :</u></p> <p><u>Article 2 :</u> it is prohibited to import, manufacture, stock in the view of selling, to sell or distribute even for free pesticides for agricultural uses which have not been registered or which sale has not been authorized, or which have been exempted from registration according to the provisions of this law.</p>		
New Zealand	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003	no consent
	<p>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.</p>		
Nicaragua	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
	<p>Remarks: This final regulatory action is based on the final recommendations of the National Commission of Pesticides during the session of 27 April 2004 and the mandate of the Act 274 "Basic Law for the regulation and control of toxic, hazardous and other pesticides" and its regulations.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial Resolution No.019-2008: registration of Monocrotophos molecule is cancelled; import, commercialisation and use throughout the national territory of the pesticide is prohibited; in its raw materials, formulated products and in any other mixture. Issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, empowered conferred under Law No.274 "Basic Law for regulation and control of pesticides, toxic and hazardous substances, and other similar", and its regulations.</p>		
Niger	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Norway	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003	no consent
	<p>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.</p>		
Oman	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2004	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations.</p> <p>- Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.</p>		
Pakistan	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: All formulations banned in Pakistan</p>		

Panama	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2013	no consent
	<p>Remarks: There are no stocks of the product. Banned import and use in agriculture due to the significant risks to public health and other living organisms because its extreme toxicity. Legislative or administrative measures: By Executive Decree No. 305 of September 4th, 2002, of the Ministry of Health, published in the Official Gazette No. 24634 of September 9th, 2002, it was established a national legislative action. In its fifth article it states: "All substances banned or severely restricted in at least four States, will be banned or severely restricted in our country too". Monocrotophos is the substance No. 463 of Annex 1 to this Decree.</p> <p>Monocrotophos active ingredient, in all its forms, is of restricted use in agriculture by Resolution No.24, of 10 June 2011, published in the Official Gazette No. 26809 of 17 June 2011.</p>		
Peru	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution N° 50-2004-AG-SENASA (4.3.2004) modified by Resolution N° 132-2004-AG-SENASA (6.6.2004).</p>		
Qatar	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticide Law No (10) 1968 Article No (26) Environment Law No (30) 2002</p>		
Republic of Korea	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	consent
	<p>Remarks: Need more time before a final decision can be taken.</p>		
Republic of Moldova	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	<p>Remarks: The chemical has never been manufactured in the Republic of Moldova.</p>		
Russian Federation	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Federal law No 109-φ3 of 19.07.1997 concerning safe handling of pesticides and agricultural chemicals. Permitted for use on the territory of the Russian Federation. 2012 (approved by Ministry of Agriculture of Russia)</p>		
Saudi Arabia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2007	no consent
	<p>Remarks: It was registered in the past, but its registration was cancelled because it was proven risky to human health, animal and the environment.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial decision based on recommendation from the relevant technical departments.</p>		
Senegal	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2006	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Only formulations registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee can be imported.</p>		
Serbia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2011	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Cannot be placed on the market according to the Law on Plant Protection Products ("Official Gazette RS" No 41/09)</p>		

Singapore	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: A hazardous Substance License is required for the import of the chemical.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is controlled as a Hazardous Substance under the Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale.</p>		
South Africa	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical banned in 2005 by the Minister in terms of The Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act (Act 26 of 1947).</p>		
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2012	consent under conditions
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The Pesticides Technical and Advisory Committee in Sri Lanka has taken the decision at its 62nd meeting, held on the 19th October 2012, to continue the importation of monocrotophos under restricted manner only for the use of coconut cultivation.</p> <p>Decision: The product will be used only for the coconut cultivation strictly under the supervision of Coconut Research Institute, Sri Lanka</p>		
Sudan	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The Pesticides and Plant Protection Act. The National Pesticide Council decision number 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 Gazzette)</p>		
Switzerland	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Monocrotophos is banned as agricultural chemical (it is not listed on annex I of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in August 2005). Monocrotophos is not on the list of active substances to be examined under the EU review programme (Annex II of the COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1451/2007 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). The Swiss Ordinance on Biocide Products (entered into force on May 2005) adopts the same biocide active ingredients as the EU. Monocrotophos is not authorized in biocide preparations.</p>		
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2008	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: No. 754/WIa dated 15/8/1998 from Minister of Agriculture and agrarian reform</p>		
Thailand	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2003	no consent
	<p>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.</p>		
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in R. Macedonia (Official Gazette of RM 159/2010).</p>		

Togo	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2012	no consent
Tonga	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Waste and Chemicals Act Pesticide Act	Published: 06/2015	no consent
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Monocrotophos is banned as a pesticide in UAE according to the ministerial decree No. 13 for the year 2012 concerning banned and restricted-use pesticides in UAE.	Published: 12/2013	no consent
United Republic of Tanzania	Final decision on import Remarks: It was used in 1970s but no longer used and not registered. Legislative or administrative measures: Monocrotophos is not registered for use.	Published: 06/2006	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
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Ministry of People Power for Agriculture and Lands. National Institute of Integrated Agriculture Health. Administrative Order. Office of the President/ INSAI N°28, Caracas, 15 July, 2009. According to this Order, registration of products used in agriculture composed or formulated with Monocrotophos as active ingredient, will not be authorised to import and use in the country as of 30/04/2010.	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Viet Nam	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned for import, trade and use	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Yemen	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: List of Banned and Severely Restricted Pesticides in Yemen.	Published: 12/2007	no consent

Part 3 - 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

Party¹	Date
Afghanistan	12/2013
Bahrain	12/2012
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	12/2005
Botswana	06/2008
Congo	12/2006
Djibouti	12/2005
Dominica	06/2006
Equatorial Guinea	12/2005
Gabon	12/2005
Guatemala	12/2010
Honduras	06/2012
Indonesia	06/2014
Kazakhstan	06/2008
Lesotho	12/2008
Liberia	12/2005
Maldives	06/2007
Marshall Islands	12/2005
Montenegro	06/2012
Mozambique	12/2010
Namibia	12/2005
Nepal	06/2007
Nigeria	12/2005
Paraguay	12/2005
Philippines	12/2006
Rwanda	12/2005
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011
Samoa	12/2005
Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013
Somalia	12/2010
Swaziland	06/2013
Trinidad and Tobago	06/2010
Uganda	12/2008
Ukraine	12/2005
Zambia	06/2011
Zimbabwe	06/2012

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Parathion

CAS: 56-38-2

Albania	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law no. 9362 dated 24/03/2005 on "Plant Protection Service", as amended. Decision of the Council of Ministers no. 1555, dated 12.11.2008 "On approval of rules of registration and assessment criteria of Plant Protection Products (PPP)." According to paragraph 7.2, Chapter II, PPP may be registered for trade and use in the Republic of Albania, if its active substance(s) is/are included in Appendix II, attached to this decision. In this Annex, parathion is not included.</p>		
Argentina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution SAGyP N° 606/93: Published in the Official Bulletin, 10 August 1993 Ban the production, import, trade and use of the active products with active substance as methyl parathion and ethyl parathion, in all the territory of the Argentine Republic.</p> <p>Resolution SS N°7/96: published in the Official Bulletin: 06 February 1996</p> <p>Ban the production, import, trade and use of the active products with active substance</p> <p>It prohibits the production, import, distribution, storage, publicity and commercialization of parathion and its products, for all use, in all the country.</p>		
Armenia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
	<p>Remarks: The chemical has never been manufactured, formulated in the Republic of Armenia.</p> <p>The chemical is not included in the "List of chemical and biological plant protection measures allowed for use in the Republic of Armenia", approved by the Order of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Armenia No 198 dated 18 November 2003.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is included in the "List of regulated under the Rotterdam Convention chemicals and pesticides banned in the Republic of Armenia" approved by the Governmental Decision of the Republic of Armenia (No293-N dated 17 March 2005)</p>		

Australia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The conditions in the <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994</i></p> <p>Remarks: Potential exporters should note that the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA), then known as the National Registration Authority for Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (NRA), cancelled the registrations and all relevant approvals (including the active constituent approval) for parathion in July 1999.</p> <p>The NRA Gazette notice of 7 July 1999 stated that it will be an offence to supply by wholesale, or to have possession or custody for the purpose of such wholesale supply, parathion or products containing parathion after 31 December 1999. It will be an offence to supply by retail, or to have possession or custody for the purpose of such retail supply, parathion or products containing parathion after 30 June 2000.</p> <p>The above-mentioned Gazette notice further stated that the cancellation or registrations and approvals under the Agvet Code has the effect that it is an offence to import parathion or products containing parathion in to Australia after 11 June 1999. In this regard, section 69B of the <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Administration) Act 1992</i> provides that a person must not, without reasonable excuse, import into Australia an unapproved active or an unregistered chemical product unless the APVMA has consented in writing to the importation, or the APVMA has exempted the active or product from the operation of the section.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994.</i></p>		
Belize	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Classified as a prohibited pesticide in Schedule IV of the Pesticides Control Act of 1985, Chapter 181B of the Laws of Belize, and in the Pesticides Control (replacement of Schedules) Order, 1995.</p>		
Benin	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2014	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Authorization of the Ministry of the environment after opinion of the National Committee for the Approval and the Control of Plant Protection Products</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: List of pesticides authorized by the National Committee for the Approval and the Control of Plant Protection Products</p> <p>Statement of active consideration: Information available on accidents caused by this pesticide</p>		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Decision on prohibiting of the registration, import and placing on the market plant protection products containing certain active substances ("Official gazette of BH" No 55/08)</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 nº 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>		

Burkina Faso	Final decision on import Remarks: None Legislative or administrative measures: As result of the meeting of the Sahelian Pesticides Committee	Published: 06/2008	no consent
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
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticide Committee which is the regional organization in charge of pesticides registration according to national legislation, Act n° 26/97	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Cambodia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - Law on Pesticide Fertilizer Management, 2012 - Law of Banned Pesticides, 2012	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Canada	Final decision on import 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.	Published: 06/2005	no consent
Chad	Final decision on import Remarks: RAS Legislative or administrative measures: Parathion is very toxic by inhalation or if swallowed and in contact with the skin. The product is not registered in the CLISS CEMAC sub-region.	Published: 06/2014	no consent
Chile	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
China	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Regulations on Pesticide Administration. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Additional information related to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) related to the import response for Annex III chemicals: Published: 12/06/2009; Final decision on import: No consent to import.	Published: 06/2006 Revised: 10/2008	consent

Colombia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Decree No.1220 published in Official Gazette No.45890 of 25 April 2005, Title II, on the need of Environmental Licenses, in its Article 8th determined that the Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development is the one and only authority to grant or deny environmental licenses for the activities: "12. The import and production of pesticides and substances, materials or products subject to control under International Agreements, Conventions and Protocols, and the import of chemical pesticides for agricultural use shall follow the procedure outlined in the Andean Decision 436 of the Cartagena Agreement and its regulations".</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measure: In compliance with Andean Nations Decision No.436; Andean Regulation for the Registration and Control of Chemical Pesticides for Agricultural Use, published in Official Gazette (year XIV, No.347, in Lima, Peru, 17 June 1988, regarding Cartagena Agreement) and Resolution ICA No.03759, of 16 December 2003, enacting provisions on the Registration and Control of Chemical Pesticides for Agricultural use, pesticides must be registered to be used and commercialised in the country.</p> <p>IMPORTANT NOTE: The product is not registered for domestic sale to the Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA), thus can't be imported, manufactured, formulated, distributed, commercialised or used in Colombia as Chemical Pesticide for Agricultural use.</p>		
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Banned, Decree No 31997 MAG-S of November 22, 2004.</p>		
Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: According to decree 89-02 of 4 January 1989 concerning the authorisation, the production, the sale and the use of pesticides, all pesticides used in the Ivory Coast must be registered or have a provisional authorisation for sale. Parathion is not registered in the Ivory Coast.</p>		
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	<p>Remarks: The adopted decision does not include the use of the product as a reference pattern or reactive used for the development of research and analysis activities</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: In process of drafting the resolution of the National Centre for Plant Health - Ministry of Agriculture which gives legal status to the decision adopted at national level.</p>		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.</p>		
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Prohibited use and marketing by Decree N. 217-91, June 4, 1991.</p>		

Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial Agreement No. 112 published in the official register No 64 of 12 November 2002, of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.		
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2013	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: The import as active ingredient is banned, both in technical grade or final product for pesticides, by Executive Act No.151 of June 27, 2000, by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, and published on page 57 of "La Prensa Gráfica", 19 July 2000; pursuant to the authority conferred under the Act on the Control of Pesticides, Fertilizers and Products for agricultural and livestock use in article six, paragraph f.; also in the Executive Agreement No. 40 published in Official Gazette Volume 83 number 375, 9 May 2007, Annex 3: List of hazardous substances prohibited imports.		
Eritrea	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Legal Notice N° 113/2006. Regulations for Importation, Handling, Use, Storage and Disposal of Pesticides		
Ethiopia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered.		
European Union	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005 Revised: 10/2008	no consent
Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, 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 protection products containing parathion. Parathion 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 2001/520/EC of 9 July 2001, OJ L187, 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		
Gambia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Chemicals and pesticides Control Management Act of 1994 The pesticide is not registered by the Sahelian Pesticide Committee of which the Gambia is a member.		
Georgia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Severely Restricted and banned chemical substances and pesticides' import-export in Georgia is regulated by the Rotterdam Convention "On The Prior Informed consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade", and by the Georgian Law 1998 of "Pesticides and Agrochemicals"		

Guinea	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: - National policy on health and environment protection, pesticide management - Decision No 2395/MAE/SGG/2001 of 6/06/2001 restricting and/or prohibiting the use of active substances in agriculture. - National weakness in the toxicological and ecotoxicological analyses.</p>			
Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The product has not been authorized by the Sahelien Pesticide Committee (CSP).</p>			
Guyana	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2007	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control (Prohibited Pesticides) Order No. 22 of 2006 made under the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Act 2000 (No. 13 of 2000).</p>			
Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution 09-91. Pesticide register is indefinitely prohibited.</p>			
India	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
<p>Remarks: Ethyl parathion has been banned for manufacture, import and use in the country as per the decision taken in the 14th meeting of Registration Committee held on 30.12.1974. The Registration Committee has been constituted under section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968. Legislative or administrative measures: The Insecticides Act, 1968 and Rules framed thereunder.</p>			
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2009	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Banned for use, production and import as pesticide product based on the resolution of 23 May 1994 under the Pesticides Control Act 1968.</p>			
Israel	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Plant Protection Law, 1956 2. Hazardous Substances Regulations (Registration of Formulations for the Control of Pests Harmful to Man), 1994 3. Free Import Order, 2006</p>			
Jamaica	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides Act 1975, Not registered.</p>			
Japan	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law 2. Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law 3. Pharmaceutical Affairs Law</p>			
Kuwait	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered. Decree No. 95/1995</p>			

Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 27 July 2001 No. 376 on measures to protect the environment and health of the population from adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides.		
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2007	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Decision of the Minister of Agriculture # 94/1 dated 20/05/1998		
Libya	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Not registration in the pesticide list for Libyan agriculture pesticide		
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Parathion is banned as agricultural chemical (it is not listed on annex I of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in August 2005). Parathion is not on the list of active substances to be examined under the EU review programme (Annex II of the COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1451/2007 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). The Swiss Ordinance on Biocide Products (entered into force on Mai 2005) adopts the same biocide active ingredients as the EU. Parathion is not authorized in biocide preparations.		
Madagascar	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2011	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Decree N°4196/06 of 23 March 2006, prohibiting the sale and use in agriculture of any pesticide active substance.		
Malawi	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	Remarks: Recommended for de-registration		
Malaysia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Currently parathion is not registered in Malaysia under the Pesticides Act 1974. Therefore, it cannot be imported into, manufactured, sold and used in the country.		
Mali	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2007	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Decree n° 01-2699/MICT-SG of 16 th October 2001 listing the products the import and export of which are prohibited. Act n° 01-020 of 30yh May 2001 on pollution and nuisance		

Mauritania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee, the regional body for registration, under national legislative and regulatory texts (Act 042/2000 on plant protection).	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Parathion has been listed as a prohibited chemical under the Dangerous Chemicals Control Act 2004.	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Mexico	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: No product registered in the country	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Mongolia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Government resolution n ^o 95/2007 Annex I "List of prohibited chemicals in Mongolia"	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Morocco	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The pesticide has been withdrawn from the market (Opinion of the Commission for agricultural pesticides, meeting of 19 may 2004). <u>Act No. 42-95 concerning the supervising and management of trade of agricultural pesticides (21st January 1997:</u> <u>Article 5 :</u> if, following a new event or because of its use or following new examination a product no longer meets the requirements of efficacy and harmlessness for men, animals and their environment, registration or sale authorization are withdrawn.	Published: 06/2013	no consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import Remarks: Small-scale use of this substances in a laboratory for research and development or teaching is exempt from a HSNO approval provided all the requirements of Section 33 of the HSNO Act are met. Legislative or administrative measures: The transitional provisions for parathion under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO) expire on 1 st July 2006 when the Toxic Substances Regulations 1983 are revoked. There are no approvals for pesticides formulations or veterinary actives containing parathion under the HSNO Act.	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Nicaragua	Final decision on import Remarks: This final regulatory action was based on the administrative provisions of the General Management of Plant Protection and Health (DGPSA/MAGFOR) on 18 August 1993, recommended by the National Commission of Agrochemicals at the meeting of 5 August 1993. Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial Agreement No. 23-2001: import, commercialisation and use throughout the national territory of pesticide Ethyl paration is prohibited; in its raw materials, formulated products and in any other mixture. Issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, empowered conferred under Law No.274, "Basic Law for regulation and control of pesticides, toxic and hazardous substances, and other similar", and its regulations.	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Niger	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent

Nigeria	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2007	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Parathion is under national regulatory control through Act 59 of 1988 as amended by Act 59 of 1992 for the control of hazardous substances which might impact the Nigerian environment and public health</p> <p>The complete name and address of the institution/authority responsible for issuing this national legislative or administrative measure:</p> <p>FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT 7TH & 9TH FLOOR, FEDERAL SECRETARIAT, SHEHU SHAGARI WAY, P.M.B. 468. GARKI, ABUJA, NIGERIA</p>		
Norway	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Regulation relating to plant protection products.</p>		
Oman	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: - The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations. - Royal Decree n° 46/95, Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.</p>		
Pakistan	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Never registered in Pakistan</p>		
Panama	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2013	no consent
	<p>Remarks: There is currently no stock of this product. It is forbidden import and use in agriculture due to the high risk to public health and other living organisms because of its extreme toxicity.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: According to Executive Decree No. 305 of September 4, 2002, published in Official Gazette No. 24634, on September 9, 2002, establishing a national legislative measure. In his fifth Article states: "All substances banned or severely restricted, in at least four States, will be also in our country." Substance No. 524 of Annex I of this Executive Decree.</p> <p>The active ingredient Parathion, in any form, is prohibited for agriculture use by Resolution 24 of June 10, 2011, published in Official Gazette No. 26809 of June 17, 2011.</p>		
Paraguay	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2009	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: SENAVE Resolution No. 488/03, "which prohibits registration, import, synthesis, formulation and marketing of products based on methyl and ethyl parathion". Published on the Web site of SENAVE: www.senave.gov.py <http://www.senave.gov.py></p>		
Peru	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution NO. 182-2000-AG-SENASA (9.10.2000).</p>		
Qatar	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticide Law No. (10) 1968 Article No. (26) Environment Law (30) 2002</p>		

Republic of Korea	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical was allowed to import by RDA Notification No. 2005-12 (May, 07,2005)	Published: 12/2005	consent
Republic of Moldova	Final decision on import Remarks: The chemical has never been manufactured in the Republic of Moldova. Not used. Legislative or administrative measures: Parathion has been prohibited since 1972. Not included in the official register of permitted substances for use in agriculture, including and individual farms, forestry and household. No import or sale permitted.	Published: 12/2009	no consent
Russian Federation	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Federal law No 109-φ3 of 19.07.1997 concerning safe handling of pesticides and agricultural chemicals. Permitted for use on the territory of the Russian Federation. 2012 (approved by Ministry of Agriculture of Russia).	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Saudi Arabia	Final decision on import Remarks: It was registered in the past, but its registration was cancelled because it was proven risky to human health, animal and the environment. Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial decision based on recommendation from the relevant technical departments.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Senegal	Interim decision on import Remarks: Parathion has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee.	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Serbia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Cannot be placed on the market according to the Law on Plant Protection Products ("Official Gazette RS" No 41/09)	Published: 12/2011	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 Protection and Management Act (EPMA) and Regulations. A licence is required for the import, use and sale.	Published: 12/2004 Revised: 10/2008	no consent
South Africa	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Only for use in insect control. Statement of active consideration: Engaging all relevant stakeholders for a complete ban of the pesticide. Final decision can be reached: two years	Published: 06/2006	consent under conditions
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Pesticides Technical and Advisory Committee in Sri Lanka has decided at its 56th meeting, held on the 7 th October 2011, to not to consent to import this pesticide to Sri Lanka.	Published: 12/2012	no consent

Sudan	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2009	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Decision of National Pesticide Council No. 4/2009 dated 15/7/2009.		
Suriname	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2009	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticide Law of February 24, 2005 (S.B. N° 18) (changing the Pesticide Law 1972 (G.B. 1972, n° 151), published in State Gazette and Decree Negative list import and exports, 18 September 2003, S.B. n° 74.		
Switzerland	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Parathion is banned as agricultural chemical (it is not listed on annex I of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in August 2005). Parathion is not on the list of active substances to be examined under the EU review programme (Annex II of the COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1451/2007 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). The Swiss Ordinance on Biocide Products (entered into force on May 2005) adopts the same biocide active ingredients as the EU. Parathion is not authorized in biocide preparations.		
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2008	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Decision No 10/T dated 10/4/1990 by Minister of Agriculture and agrarian reform Decision No 1969/W dated 12/5/1999 by Minister of Agriculture and agrarian reform		
Thailand	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Parathion has been banned according to Notification of Ministry of Industry issued under the Hazardous Substance Act B, E, 2535 (1992) which was effective since 2 May 1995.		
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in R. Macedonia (Official Gazette of RM 159/2010).		
Togo	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2012	no consent
Tonga	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Waste and Chemicals Act Pesticide Act		
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2013	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Parathion is banned as a pesticide in UAE according to the ministerial decree No. 13 for the year 2012 concerning banned and restricted-use pesticides in UAE.		
United Republic of Tanzania	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Was in the list of banned chemicals in the Government gazette in 1996.		

Uruguay	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
	<p>Remarks: By repealing the current registers and prohibiting the registration of products based on ethyl parathion, its import for marketing purposes is banned according to decree 149/977.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution of the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fishery 20/01/2002.</p> <p>It prohibits the registration and use of plant protection products based on ethyl parathion for all agricultural use. It repeals the registration and authorization for sale of all plant protection products based on ethyl parathion for all agricultural uses. It allows a period of 6 (six) months after coming into force of the present resolution for all holders of these products to withdraw them from the market.</p>		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Ministry of People Power for Agriculture and Lands. National Institute of Integrated Agricultural Health. Administrative Order. Office of the President /INSAI No 28, Caracas, July 15, 2009. According to this Order, registration of chemicals for agricultural use, compounded or formulated with Ethyl Parathion as active ingredient, will no be authorised for import and use in the country from 30/04/2010.</p>		
Viet Nam	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Banned for import, trade and use</p>		
Yemen	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2007	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: List of Banned and Severely Restricted Pesticides in Yemen.</p>		

Part 3 - 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

Party ¹	Date	Party ¹	Date
Afghanistan	12/2013	Ukraine	12/2005
Antigua and Barbuda	12/2010	Zambia	06/2011
Bahrain	12/2012	Zimbabwe	06/2012
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	12/2005		
Botswana	06/2008		
Cameroon	12/2005		
Congo	12/2006		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	12/2005		
Djibouti	12/2005		
Dominica	06/2006		
Equatorial Guinea	12/2005		
Gabon	12/2005		
Ghana	12/2005		
Guatemala	12/2010		
Indonesia	06/2014		
Jordan	12/2005		
Kazakhstan	06/2008		
Kenya	12/2005		
Lesotho	12/2008		
Liberia	12/2005		
Maldives	06/2007		
Marshall Islands	12/2005		
Montenegro	06/2012		
Mozambique	12/2010		
Namibia	12/2005		
Nepal	06/2007		
Philippines	12/2006		
Rwanda	12/2005		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011		
Samoa	12/2005		
Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013		
Somalia	12/2010		
Swaziland	06/2013		
Trinidad and Tobago	06/2010		
Uganda	12/2008		

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters

CAS: 87-86-5

Albania	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law no. 9362 dated 24/03/2005 on "Plant Protection Service", as amended. Decision of the Council of Ministers no. 1555, dated 12.11.2008 "On approval of rules of registration and assessment criteria of Plant Protection Products (PPP)." According to paragraph 7.2, Chapter II, PPP may be registered for trade and use in the Republic of Albania, if its active substance(s) is/are included in Appendix II, attached to this decision. In this Annex, pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters are not included.</p>			
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 derivatives 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>			
Belize	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Not classified as an approved pesticide in the Official Register of Pesticides for Belize.</p>			
Benin	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2014	consent under conditions
<p>Conditions for Import: Authorization of the Ministry of the environment after opinion of the National Committee for the Approval and the Control of Plant Protection Products. Legislative or administrative measures: List of pesticides authorized by the National Committee for the Approval and the Control of Plant Protection Products. Statement of active consideration: Information available on accidents caused by this pesticide.</p>			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2011	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of BiH" No 11/11)</p>			

Brazil	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2008	no consent
<p>Remarks: The production of formulations with Pentachlorophenol was finished in 30 November 2006; The trading was finished in 30 March 2007; The uses were finished in 30 June 2007.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: - Ministry of Environment/Normative Instruction emitted by Brazilian Institute of Environment and Natural Renewable Resources - IBAMA nº 132 of 10 November 2006, published in DOU (the official gazette from the Brazilian Government) of 13 November 2006 (Prohibit the importation, production, trading and utilization). - Ministry of Health / Resolution emitted by Directory of National Health Surveillance Agency - ANVISA - RDC nº 165 of 18 August 2006, published in DOU of 21 August 2006 (Prohibit all kinds of uses of Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters in Brazil).</p>			
Burkina Faso	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Results of the Sahelian Pesticides Committee (CSP) meeting.</p>			
Burundi	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticide Committee which is the regional organization in charge of pesticides registration according to national legislation, Act nº 26/97</p>			
Cambodia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: - Law on Pesticide Fertilizer Management, 2012 - Law of Banned Pesticides, 2012</p>			
Cameroon	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Act nº 2003/003 of 21 April 2003 Decree nº 2005/0772/PM of 06 April 2005 Order nº 87 of 17 August 2004</p>			
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Pentachlorophenol is registered for use under the Pest Control Products Act as a heavy duty wood preservative.</p>			
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 Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - With the Resolution No. 2226 of 27 July 1999, it was decided to suspend the import, the manufacture, the selling, the distribution, and the use in agriculture of pentachlorophenol. It is foreseen to establish a final prohibition of this chemical substance.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
China	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Special permit documents. Import restricted to certain bodies. Remarks: Allowed to be used only as a wood preservative and smoke agent against pine leaf fall. Legislative or administrative measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional information related to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) related to the import response for Annex III chemicals: Published: 12/06/2009; Final decision on import: No consent to import. 	Published: 01/1998 Revised: 10/2008	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
Cook Islands	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Cook Islands Pesticides Act 1987	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import Remarks: Banned by the "Decreto Ejecutivo No. 19446-MAG-S". Legislative or administrative measures: Banned by the "Decreto Ejecutivo No. 19446-MAG-S".	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The product has not been registered since 1998. Therefore all use is prohibited in order to protect human health and the environment.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	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
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.	Published: 06/2012	no consent

Dominican Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2007	consent
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2000	no consent
Eritrea	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legal Notice N° 113/2006. Regulations for Importation, Handling, Use, Storage and Disposal of Pesticides	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Ethiopia	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Import permit required and to be imported on a case by case basis only for specified use.	Published: 12/2010	consent under conditions
European Union <i>Member States:</i> <i>Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Final decision on import Remarks: Pentachlorophenol is classified under Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provision relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances (OJ 196, 16.8.1967, p. 1) as: T; R24/25 (toxic; Toxic in contact with skin and if swallowed) - T+; R26 (Very Toxic, Very toxic by inhalation) - Carc. Cat. 3; R40 (Carcinogenic category 3; Limited evidence of carcinogenic effect) - Xi; R36/37/38 (Irritating, irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin) - N; R50/53 (Dangerous to the environment; Very Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment). Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to use or place on the market pentachlorophenol. 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 (EC) No 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). It is prohibited to use or place on the market all biocidal products containing pentachlorophenol. In accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 1451/2007 of 4 December 2007 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 the chemicals is not allowed to be placed on the market for use as a biocidal product and had therefore to be withdrawn from the markets as from 1 September 2006. **: 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: 06/2010	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 been placed on the list of banned pesticides.	Published: 01/1998	no consent

Georgia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Severely Restricted and banned chemical substances and pesticides' import-export in Georgia is regulated by the Rotterdam Convention "On The Prior Informed consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade", and by the Georgian Law 1998 of "Pesticides and Agrochemicals"	Published: 12/2014	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	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1) Decision No 2395/MAE/SGG/2001 of 6/06/2001 restricting and/or prohibiting the use of active substances in agriculture. 2) National weakness in the toxicological and ecotoxicological analyses. 3) Human and environment protection.	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The product has not been authorized by the Sahelien Pesticide Committee (CSP).	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Guyana	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control (Prohibited Pesticides) Order No. 22 of 2006 made under the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Act 2000 (No. 13 of 2000).	Published: 12/2007	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
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Israel	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Plant Protection Law, 1956 2. Hazardous Substances Regulations (Registration of Formulations for the Control of Pests Harmful to Man), 1994 3. Free Import Order, 2006	Published: 06/2012	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

Kazakhstan	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kenya	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Kuwait	Final decision on import Remarks: Decree No. 95/1995.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 27 July 2001 No. 376 on measures to protect the environment and health of the population from adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decision of the Minister of Agriculture # 570/1 Dated 24/12/2008.	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Liberia	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Libya	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registration in the pesticide list for Libyan agriculture pesticide	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to manufacture, place on the market, import in a private capacity, or use: a) pentachlorophenol and its salts and also its esthers; b) substances and preparations that contain pentachlorophenol and/or its salts and/or its esthers and are not merely unavoidable impurities. (Swiss Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.1)	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Madagascar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree N°4196/06 of 23 March 2006, prohibiting the sale and use in agriculture of any pesticide active substance.	Published: 06/2011	no consent
Malawi	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: The import is only for wood preservation	Published: 06/2010	consent under conditions

Malaysia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	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.		
Mali	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2007	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Decree n° 01-2699/MICT-SG of 16 th October 2001 listing the products the import and export of which are prohibited. Act n° 01-020 of 30 th May 2001 on pollution and nuisance		
Mauritania	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee, the regional body for registration, under national legislative and regulatory texts (Act 042/2000 on plant protection).		
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Mexico	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
	Conditions for Import: General conditions apply.		
Mongolia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Government resolution n° 95/2007 Annex I "List of prohibited chemicals in Mongolia"		
Morocco	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide is not registered in Morocco. <u>Act No. 42-95 concerning the supervising and management of trade of agricultural pesticides (21st January 1997) :</u> <u>Article 2 :</u> it is prohibited to import, manufacture, stock in the view of selling, to sell or distribute even for free pesticides for agricultural uses which have not been registered or which sale has not been authorized, or which have been exempted from registration according to the provisions of this law.		
New Zealand	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: There are no approvals for pesticide formulations containing pentachlorophenol under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO).		
Nicaragua	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
	Remarks: This final regulatory action was based on the administrative provisions of the General Management of Plant Protection and Health (DGPSA/MAGFOR) on 18 August 1993, recommended by the National Commission of Agrochemicals at the meeting of 5 August 1993. Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial Agreement No.23-2001, import, commercialisation and use throughout the national territory of pesticide Pentachlorophenol is prohibited; in its raw materials, formulated products and in any other mixture. Issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, empowered conferred under Law No.274 "Basic Law for regulation and control of pesticides, toxic and hazardous substances, and other similar", and its regulations		

Niger	Interim decision on import Remarks: Niger ratified the Rotterdam Convention which entered into force in June 2006, in January 2006 Niger ratified the Common Regulation of CILSS Member States (the Sahelian Pesticide Committee is in charge of implementing that regulation). Order N° 092/MAG/EL/DPV of 08-07-99, listing plant protection products prohibited in Niger. All that has been said allows the country to conform to the regulation in force at a national, regional and international level.	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Nigeria	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Norway	Final decision on import Remarks: Never approved in Norway.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Oman	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations. - Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Pakistan	Interim decision on import Remarks: Agricultural Pesticide Ordinance 1971. Agricultural Pesticide Rules 1971.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Panama	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered. Prohibited for use in agriculture.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Paraguay	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution No 447/93 prohibits the import, formulation, distribution, sale and use of organochlorine based insecticides. Resolution No 448 prohibits the use of pentachlorophenol and other organochlorines in wood treatment.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Peru	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Philippines	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Only allowed use is in wood treatment by FPA-accredited wood treatment plants and institutions.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Qatar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticide Law No. (10), 1968 Article No. (26) Environment Law (30), 2002	Published: 12/2005	no consent
Republic of Korea	Final decision on import Remarks: Banned in 1975 because of its toxicity to fish.	Published: 01/1998	no consent

Republic of Moldova	Final decision on import Remarks: The chemical has never been manufactured in the Republic of Moldova. Not used. Legislative or administrative measures: Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters have not been included in the official register of permitted substances for use in agriculture, including and individual farms, forestry and household. No import or sale permitted.	Published: 12/2009	no consent
Russian Federation	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Federal law No 109-φ3 of 19.07.1997 concerning safe handling of pesticides and agricultural chemicals. Permitted for use on the territory of the Russian Federation. 2012 (approved by Ministry of Agriculture of Russia).	Published: 06/2015	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
Saudi Arabia	Final decision on import Remarks: It was registered in the past, but its registration was cancelled because it was proven risky to human health, animal and the environment. Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial decision based on recommendation from the relevant technical departments.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Senegal	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee and is not listed in the National Profile of Chemicals management of Senegal.	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Serbia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Cannot be placed on the market according to the Law on Plant Protection Products ("Official Gazette RS" No 41/09)	Published: 12/2011	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 Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale.	Published: 12/2003 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions
South Africa	Interim decision on import Statement of active consideration: Engaging all relevant stakeholders for a complete ban of the pesticide. Final decision can be reached: two years	Published: 06/2006	no consent

Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: National legislative and administrative measures - All agricultural uses and non-agricultural uses have been withdrawn since 1994. All uses prohibited.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Pesticides and Plant Protection Materials Act, 1994; the National Council for Pesticides. Not registered.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Suriname	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette).	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to manufacture, place on the market, import in a private capacity, or use: a) pentachlorophenol and its salts and also its esters; b) substances and preparations that contain pentachlorophenol and/or its salts and/or its esters and are not merely unavoidable impurities. (Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.1).	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	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
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in R. Macedonia (Official Gazette of RM 159/2010).	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Togo	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: For scientific experiments. Legislative or administrative measures: Law 96-007/PR of 3 July 1996 concerning plant protection in Togo.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Tonga	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Waste and Chemicals Act Pesticide Act	Published: 06/2015	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
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent

United Republic of Tanzania	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Uruguay	Interim decision on import Remarks: The only existing legislative measure which specifically refers to sodium pentachlorophenolate is: Resolution of Animal Sanitary Direction(Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries MGAP) 2 February 1990: - Import banned of sodium pentachlorophenolate, registered in this Direction with No 2661, 3936, 5053 and 4565 from 1 February 1990. - Product banned for bathing sheep, to prevent or treatparasites from 1 July 1990. This resolution concerns only formulations and uses indicated, and can't be extended to other formulations and possible agricultural and industrial uses. There's another MGAP resolution 23 September 1997, general for organochlorine, establishing "to revoke the register and sale authorization for organochlorine insecticides for all agricultural uses" with exception of dodecachloro and endosulfan. Thus it is presently impossible to register products for agricultural use with pentachlorophenol and its salts. These solutions restrict their preparations register; however, the import for any destination or use not implying registration is possible. At present sodium pentachlorophenolate preparations are imported for wood treatment, formulations are no imported at a national level. These do not have to meet any special condition before being imported. In the past pentachlorophenol formulations have been elaborated, there's no evidence of use actually. Uses are: leather treatment, sheep baths and wood treatment. Imports have been registered until 1998 included, in the customs register for corresponding pentachlorophenol and its salts in chapter 29 of common external Custom.	Published: 12/2006	consent
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Viet Nam	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned for import, trade and use	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Yemen	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: List of Banned and Severely Restricted Pesticides in Yemen.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Zimbabwe	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent

Part 3 - 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 and its salts and esters

CAS: 87-86-5

Party¹	Date
Afghanistan	12/2013
Antigua and Barbuda	12/2010
Bahrain	12/2012
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	06/2004
Botswana	06/2008
Congo	12/2006
Djibouti	06/2005
Dominica	06/2006
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Guatemala	12/2010
Honduras	06/2012
Lesotho	12/2008
Maldives	06/2007
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Montenegro	06/2012
Mozambique	12/2010
Namibia	12/2005
Nepal	06/2007
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011
Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013
Somalia	12/2010
Swaziland	06/2013
Uganda	12/2008
Ukraine	06/2004
Zambia	06/2011

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Toxaphene (Camphechlor)			
CAS: 8001-35-2			
Albania	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law no. 9362 dated 24/03/2005 on "Plant Protection Service", as amended. Decision of the Council of Ministers no. 1555, dated 12.11.2008 "On approval of rules of registration and assessment criteria of Plant Protection Products (PPP)." According to paragraph 7.2, Chapter II, PPP may be registered for trade and use in the Republic of Albania, if its active substance(s) is/are included in Appendix II, attached to this decision. In this Annex, toxaphene is not included.</p>		
Antigua and Barbuda	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Final decision based on the policy of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board of Antigua and Barbuda, not to register for use in the country chemicals listed in annexes A, B or C of the Stockholm Convention once viable alternatives are readily available.</p>		
Argentina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2002	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution SAGP and A, NO.750/2000 Published on the Congressional Record, November 2, 2000. Prohibits: importation, manufacturing, processing commercialisation and use of active ingredient Camphechlor, and all the phytosanitary products formulated on basis of it.</p>		
Armenia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
	<p>Remarks: The chemical has never been manufactured, formulated in the Republic of Armenia.</p> <p>The chemical was not included in the "List of chemicals, biological substances, heavy metals or their compounds and other substances, which have negative impact on the ecosystem of Lake Sevan" approved by the Governmental Decision No.57 dated 24 January 2002.</p> <p>The chemical is not included in the "List of chemical and biological plant protection measures allowed for use in the Republic of Armenia", approved by the Order of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Armenia No 198 dated 18 November 2003.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is included in the "List of regulated under the Rotterdam Convention chemicals and pesticides banned in the Republic of Armenia" approved by the Governmental Decision of the Republic of Armenia (No293-N dated 17 March 2005).</p>		
Australia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994</p>		
Belize	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Classified as a prohibited pesticide in Schedule IV of the Pesticides Control Act of 1985, Chapter 181B of the Laws of Belize, and in the Pesticides Control (replacement of Schedules) Order, 1995.</p>		

Benin	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2014	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Authorization of the Ministry of the environment after opinion of the National Committee for the Approval and the Control of Plant Protection Products.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: List of pesticides authorized by the National Committee for the Approval and the Control of Plant Protection Products.</p> <p>Statement of active consideration: Information available on accidents caused by this pesticide.</p>		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2011	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of BiH" No 11/11)</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. 329 of 2 September 1985 - Prohibit the trade, use and distribution of the pesticides for agricultural use, including toxaphene.</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>		
Burkina Faso	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Results of the Sahelian Pesticides Committee (CSP) meeting.</p>		
Burundi	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2003	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The use of toxaphene as a pesticide for agricultural purposes has been prohibited in Burundi because of its persistence in the environment, the bioaccumulation of residuals in the food chain and its carcinogenic and mutagenic effects.</p> <p>It is prohibited in Burundi under N. 2003-01-P001 by Ministerial Ordinance N. 710/405 of 24th March 2003.</p>		
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticide Committee which is the regional organization in charge of pesticides registration according to national legislation, Act n° 26/97</p>		
Cambodia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: - Law on Pesticide Fertilizer Management, 2012 - Law of Banned Pesticides, 2012</p>		

Canada	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical not registered for pest control in Canada.	Published: 06/2003	no consent
Chad	Final decision on import Remarks: None Legislative or administrative measures: The contamination of the aquatic environment may be a threat to human beings. Exposure to the product may have considerable effects on human health The product is not registered in the sub-region CLISS CEMAC	Published: 06/2014	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
China	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Regulations on Pesticide Administration. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional information related to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) related to the import response for Annex III chemicals: Published: 12/06/2009; Final decision on import: No consent to import. 	Published: 12/2004 Revised: 10/2008	no consent
Colombia	Final decision on import Remarks: Decree No.1220 published in Official Gazette No.45890 of 25 April 2005, Title II, on the need of Environmental Licenses, in its Article 8th determined that the Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development is the one and only authority to grant or deny environmental licenses for the activities: "12. The import and production of pesticides and substances, materials or products subject to control under International Agreements, Conventions and Protocols, and the import of chemical pesticides for agricultural use shall follow the procedure outlined in the Andean Decision 436 of the Cartagena Agreement and its regulations". Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measure: In compliance with Andean Nations Decision No.436; Andean Regulation for the Registration and Control of Chemical Pesticides for Agricultural Use, published in Official Gazette (year XIV, No.347, in Lima, Peru, 17 June 1988, regarding Cartagena Agreement) and Resolution ICA No.03759, of 16 December 2003, enacting provisions on the Registration and Control of Chemical Pesticides for Agricultural use, pesticides must be registered to be used and commercialised in the country.	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Congo	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
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent

Costa Rica	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Banned by the "Decreto Ejecutivo No. 18346 MAG-S-TSS", dated 10 August 1988.	Published: 06/2000	no consent
Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Toxaphene is prohibited in the Côte d'Ivoire. It is therefore prohibited to import, to locally produce, place on the market, sell or use this product in order to protect human health and the environment. The product has not been registered since 1998.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Cuba	Final decision on import Remarks: The adopted decision does not include the use of the product as a reference pattern or reactive used for the development of research and analysis activities Legislative or administrative measures: National Decision in force under Resolution 268/1990 of the Ministry of Public Health	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	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
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Prohibited use and marketing by Decree N. 217-91, June 4, 1991.	Published: 12/2014	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
Eritrea	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legal Notice N° 113/2006. Regulations for Importation, Handling, Use, Storage and Disposal of Pesticides	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Ethiopia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered.	Published: 12/2010	no consent

European Union	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2005	no consent
<p>Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, 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 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).</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>		
Georgia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Severely Restricted and banned chemical substances and pesticides' import-export in Georgia is regulated by the Rotterdam Convention "On The Prior Informed consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade", and by the Georgian Law 1998 of "Pesticides and Agrochemicals"</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>		
Guinea	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: 1) National weakness in the toxicological and ecotoxicological analyses. 2) the product is listed in the group of organic product persistent in the environment "POP" 3) Human and environment protection</p>		
Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The product has not been authorized by the Sahelien Pesticide Committee (CSP).</p>		
Guyana	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2007	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control (Prohibited Pesticides) Order No. 22 of 2006 made under the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Act 2000 (No. 13 of 2000).</p>		
Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution 09-91. Pesticide register is indefinitely prohibited.</p>		

India	Final decision on import Remarks: Toxaphene is banned in India for import, manufacture and use. Legislative or administrative measures: The insecticides Act, 1968 and Rules Framed thereunder.	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import 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.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Israel	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Plant Protection Law, 1956 2. Hazardous Substances Regulations (Registration of Formulations for the Control of Pests Harmful to Man), 1994 3. Free Import Order, 2006	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Jamaica	Final decision on import Remarks: Decision is based on the Pesticides Act 1975, Section 14 Subsection (1).	Published: 06/2000	no consent
Japan	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: Toxaphene (Camphechlor) is banned for use in the country Legislative or administrative measures: The pest control products act cap 346 - laws of kenya empowers The pest control products board to make final decisions	Published: 06/2007	no consent
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of June 6, 2011 No. 289 about entering additions and changes to the Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic from July 27, 2001 No. 376 on measures for environmental protection and public health from the adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Regulation on the Control of Pesticide in Lao PDR, No. 2860/MAF, dated 11 June 2010	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decision of the Minister of Agriculture # 94/1 dated 20/05/1998	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Liberia	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent

Libya	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registration in the pesticide list for Libyan agriculture pesticide	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to manufacture, place on the market, import in a private capacity, or use: a) toxaphene; b) substances and preparations that contain toxaphene that are not merely unavoidable impurities. (Swiss Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.1)	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Madagascar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree N°6225/93 of 30 November 1993, « Due to their high toxicity and the important bioaccumulation of their residues, the sale and the use of plant protection preparations containing this active substance (toxaphen) and intended for crop protection are suspended»	Published: 06/2011	no consent
Malawi	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	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
Mali	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree n° 01-2699/MICT-SG of 16 th October 2001 listing the products the import and export of which are prohibited. Act n° 01-020 of 30yh May 2001 on pollution and nuisance	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Mauritania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee, the regional body for registration, under national legislative and regulatory texts (Act 042/2000 on plant protection).	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Mexico	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Mongolia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Government resolution n° 95/2007 Annex I "List of prohibited chemicals in Mongolia"	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Morocco	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2003	no consent

New Zealand	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2000	no consent
	<p>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.</p>		
Nicaragua	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
	<p>Remarks: This final regulatory action was based on the administrative provisions of the General Management of Plant Protection and Health (DGPSA/MAGFOR) on 18 August 1993, recommended by the National Commission of Agrochemicals at the meeting of 5 August 1993.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial Agreement No.23-2001, import, commercialisation and use throughout the national territory of pesticide Toxaphene is prohibited; in its raw materials, formulated products and in any other mixture. Issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, empowered conferred under Law No.274 "Basic Law for regulation and control of pesticides, toxic and hazardous substances, and other similar", and its regulations</p>		
Niger	Final decision on import	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Nigeria	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
	<p>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)</p>		
Norway	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2000	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Plant protection products Act and Regulations relating to plant protection products.</p>		
Oman	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2004	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations.</p> <p>- Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.</p>		
Pakistan	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Deregistered since 1992</p>		
Panama	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Banned as pesticide use in agriculture by Resolution ALP 074 of 18 September 1997, been the substance No.61 listed as insecticide.</p> <p>Executive Decree No.305 of 4 September 2002, published in Official Gazette No.24634 of 9 September 2002. In its fifth Article states: "All substances banned or severely restricted in, at least, four States, will be banned in our country too". Substance No.594 of Annex I of this Executive Decree.</p>		

Peru	Final decision on import Published: 06/2000	no consent
	Remarks: The decision is based on the "Decreto Supremo N° 037-91-AG", of 12 September 1991.	
Qatar	Final decision on import Published: 12/2005	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticide Law No. (10), 1968 Article (26) Environment Law (30), 2002	
Republic of Korea	Final decision on import Published: 06/2004	no consent
	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).	
Republic of Moldova	Final decision on import Published: 12/2009	no consent
	Remarks: The chemical has never been manufactured in the Republic of Moldova. Not used. Legislative or administrative measures: Toxaphene has been prohibited since 1991. Not included in the official register of permitted substances for use in agriculture, including and individual farms, forestry and household. No import or sale permitted.	
Russian Federation	Final decision on import Published: 06/2015	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Item 1.4. "Plant protection agents which import is banned to the Customs Union's territory and fall under Annexes A and B of the Stockholm Convention on POPs, 22.05.2001" from the Unified list of goods subject to bans and restrictions for import and export by the Customs Union members within EurASEC in the trade with the third countries which was approved by Decision No 134 "Regulatory legislative acts on the non-tariff regulation" made by the EurASEC College on 16.8.2012. Federal law No 109-φ3 of 19.07.1997 concerning safe handling of pesticides and agricultural chemicals. Permitted for use on the territory of the Russian Federation. 2012 (approved by Ministry of Agriculture of Russia).	
Rwanda	Final decision on import Published: 12/2002	no consent
	Remarks: All uses are forbidden in the country. Product never registered	
Samoa	Final decision on import Published: 12/2000	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Pesticides Regulations 1990 and decision of the Pesticide Technical Committee (PTC) on 20 April 2000.	
Saudi Arabia	Final decision on import Published: 12/2007	no consent
	Remarks: It was registered in the past, but its registration was cancelled because it was proven risky to human health, animal and the environment. Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial decision based on recommendation from the relevant technical departments.	
Senegal	Final decision on import Published: 12/2006	no consent
	Remarks: Toxaphen has not been registered by the Sahelian Committee on Pesticides. Legislative or administrative measures: Senegal is Party to the Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants.	

Serbia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned by Regulation on bans and restrictions of production, placing on the market and use of chemicals which represent unacceptable risk on human health and environment (Official Gazette RS", No 89/10)	Published: 12/2011	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 Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) 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 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions
South Africa	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Government Gazette 10739 published in Government Notice R. 1061 on the 17th May 1987 in terms of Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, Act 36 of 1947.	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Remarks: Formal declaration of prohibition of this pesticide was issued on 29 March 2001 (Pesticide Technical and Advisory Committee 15/2001).	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures The Pesticides and Plant Protection Materials Act of 1994. The decision of "No consent for import of binapacryl" was taken by The Pesticides Council in its periodical meeting No. 4/99, on the 21st of December, 1999. Stopped use since 1982, following the Pesticide Committee decision to prohibit the use of DDT, containing mixtures and some hazardous organochlorines in agriculture.	Published: 07/1997	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to manufacture, place on the market, import in a private capacity, or use: a) toxaphene; b) substances and preparations that contain toxaphene that are not merely unavoidable impurities. (Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.1)	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decisión No 1193/WIa dated 25/10/1999 by Minister of Agriculture and agrarian reform	Published: 06/2008	no consent
Thailand	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decision made by the Toxic Substance Controlling Board, effective by March 1983, which has been replaced by decision made by the Hazardous Substances Board, effective by 2 May 1995.	Published: 06/2000	no consent

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in R. Macedonia (Official Gazette of RM 159/2010).	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Togo	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Order No 31/MAEP/SG/DA of 21-09-2004 banning the import and manufacturing of POPs, among which Endosulfan and Toxaphène.	Published: 12/2012	no consent
Tonga	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Waste and Chemicals Act.	Published: 12/2014	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
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Decision of the UAE Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries No. 97 (1993), amended December 1997.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
United Republic of Tanzania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Plant Protection Act 1997, Plant Protection Regulations of 1999 and National Advisory Committee do not allow registration of chemicals listed under Annex III.	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Uruguay	Final decision on import 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.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2007	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
Yemen	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: List of Banned and Severely Restricted Pesticides in Yemen.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Zimbabwe	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2001	consent

Part 3 - 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

Party¹	Date
Afghanistan	12/2013
Bahrain	12/2012
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	12/2005
Botswana	06/2008
Cameroon	12/2005
Djibouti	12/2005
Dominica	06/2006
Equatorial Guinea	12/2005
Gabon	12/2005
Guatemala	12/2010
Indonesia	06/2014
Kazakhstan	06/2008
Kuwait	12/2006
Lesotho	12/2008
Maldives	06/2007
Marshall Islands	12/2005
Montenegro	06/2012
Mozambique	12/2010
Namibia	12/2005
Nepal	06/2007
Paraguay	12/2005
Philippines	12/2006
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011
Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013
Somalia	12/2010
Suriname	12/2005
Swaziland	06/2013
Uganda	12/2008
Ukraine	12/2005
Zambia	06/2011

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Tributyl tin compounds

CAS: 1461-22-9, 1983-10-4, 2155-70-6, 24124-25-2, 4342-36-3, 56-35-9, 85409-17-2

Country	Decision Type	Published	Consent Status
Albania	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law no. 9362 dated 24/03/2005 on "Plant Protection Service", as amended. Decision of the Council of Ministers no. 1555, dated 12.11.2008 "On approval of rules of registration and assessment criteria of Plant Protection Products (PPP)." According to paragraph 7.2, Chapter II, PPP may be registered for trade and use in the Republic of Albania, if its active substance(s) is/are included in Appendix II, attached to this decision. In this Annex, all tributyltin compounds are not included.</p>			
Argentina	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2009	consent
Australia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2011	consent under conditions
<p>Conditions for Import: The importation of unapproved active constituents and unregistered chemical products is prohibited under section 69B of the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Administration) Act 1992. TBT may be imported into Australia without restriction if associated with an approved active constituent or registered product(s). The status of registrations and approvals may change. Companies intending to import into Australia are advised to consult http://services.apvma.gov.au/PubcrisWebClient/welcome.do for currently registered products.</p> <p>Remarks: It is unknown if the manufacturer/formulator intends to export the product. Any proposed export would be assessed against country import responses in the PIC Circular.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Administration) Act 1992. More information at http://www.apvma.gov.au/about/legislation/index.php</p>			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2011	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of BiH" No 11/11)</p>			
Brazil	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2009	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: There is no pesticide registered for any purpose, no intention of acceptance. Federal Law n° 7.802 of 11 July 1989 and Decree n° 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, according to the guidelines and requirements of ministry responsible for the sectors of health, environment and agriculture.</p>			
Burkina Faso	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The Sahelien Committee on Pesticides (SCP) did not authorize the product. Burkina Faso applies the decisions taken by the SCP.</p>			

Burundi	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Pesticides which are Tributylétain compounds have never been imported, sold, stocked or used in agriculture in Burundi.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Considering the risk to non targeted aquatic organisms, its persistence in the environment et its accumulation in aquatic organisms, the exposure of operators and the risks linked to the consumption of contaminated food, the use of all Tributyletain compounds as pesticide in agriculture has been banned in Burundi by ministerial order n° 710/690 of 21th April 2010. These compounds are registered in the register of banned pesticides under the respective following numbers: 2010-10-P001; 2010-10-P002; 2010-10-P003; 2010-10-P004; 2010-10-P005; 2010-10-P006; 2010-10-P007.</p>		
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The pesticide has not been registered by the Sahélien Pesticide Committee which is the regional body for registration of pesticides according to National decree- act n° 026/97 of 20th May and it is not in the positive list of authorised pesticides in Cabo Verde.</p>		
Cambodia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: - Law on Pesticide Fertilizer Management, 2012 - Law of Banned Pesticides, 2012</p>		
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: As a result of regulatory action, no tributyl tin compounds are registered under the Pest Control Products Act except tributyltin oxide.</p> <p>Remarks: Only tributyltin oxide is registered under the Pest Control Products Act and to be phased out by December 31, 2014, with a last date of registrant sale of December 31, 2012. The other tributyl tin products are not registered under the Pest Control Products Act.</p>		
Chad	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2014	no consent
	<p>Remarks: RAS</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: The product is a pollutant, an endocrine disrupter and is toxic. The product is not registered in the CLISS CEMAC sub-region.</p>		
Chile	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2011	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Importation is allowed only for the chemical Tributyltin Naphtenate, CAS 85409-17-2, because is the only one registered in the Pesticide Register for Agricultural Use of the Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG).</p> <p>Remarks: At present in Chile, there's only one pesticide for agriculture and forestry use with this active ingredient authorised by the SAG, which is the pesticide PROTIM S 65, SAG Authorisation N° 2603. The company Comercial Osmose Chile Ltd, holder of this pesticide register, through a letter dated May 28, 2009 informed this Service that additional imports of this product are not considered.</p>		

Colombia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2014	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Decree 2820 of 2010 (August 5, 2010), regulating the Title VIII, Law 99 of 1993 on environmental licensing, in Title II, on the enforceability of Environmental Licenses, in Article 8 identifies the competence of the Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development to grant or exclusively deny the environmental license for the following activities: 10 Production and import of pesticides in the following cases: a) Pesticides for agricultural use, with the exception of biological origin pesticides from natural extracts. The import of chemical pesticides for agricultural use shall follow the procedure established in the Andean Decision 436 of 1998, or the act that would amend or replace this decision; b) Pesticides or veterinary pesticides, except those for pet topical use and accessories such as earrings, necklaces, nose rings, etc.; c) Pesticides for public health use; d) Pesticides for industrial use; e) Pesticides for household use, except those for domestic use individually packaged. 11. The import and /or production of those substances, materials or products subject to control under international environmental treaties, conventions and protocols, except in cases of special authorizations. In case of evaluation and decision of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs), procedures laid down by Law 740 of 2002 (and the regulatory decrees or rules that would modify, replace or derogate this law), will be only applied. Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measure. Pursuant to the Andean Nations Decision No. 436 of 1998; Andean Regulation for the Registration and Control of Chemical Pesticides for Agricultural Use, published in the Official Gazette (year XIV, No. 347, in Lima, Peru on June 17, 1998, on the Cartagena Agreement) and Resolution of the Agricultural Colombian Institute (ICA) No. 03759 of 16 December 2003, laying down the provisions for the Registration and Control of Chemical Pesticides for Agricultural use, pesticides must be registered to be used and marketed in the country. IMPORTANT NOTE: According to the information of the Technical Directorate of Safety and Agricultural Inputs (ICA), the product is not registered for domestic sale in the Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA), and imports, manufacture, formulation, distribution, sale or use are banned in Colombia.</p>		
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Cook Islands Pesticides Act 1987		
Côte d'Ivoire	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2014	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Tributyltin is the only compound which is registered and used for wood treatment. Remarks: For a final decision to be taken, decisions must be adopted at national level. This is why, for an effective implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, we have worked out a draft decree on the implementation of the above Convention. We shall be able to finalize all import responses as soon as the decree is signed.</p>		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.		
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	consent
El Salvador	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2009	consent
Eritrea	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Legal Notice N° 113/2006. Regulations for Importation, Handling, Use, Storage and Disposal of Pesticides		

Ethiopia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticide Registration and Control Special decree N° 20 1990 does not allow the importation of unregistered pesticide for use.		
European Union	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2009	no consent
Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Remarks: In accordance with Council Directive 67/548/EEC tributyltin compounds are classified as: T (toxic): R25 - toxic if swallowed; R48/23/25 - toxic, danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation and if swallowed; N (dangerous for the environment): R50/53 - very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effect in the aquatic environment; Xn (harmful): R21 - harmful in contact with skin; Xi (irritant): R36/38 - irritating to eyes and skin.		
	Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to place on the market or use plant protection products containing tributyltin compounds, since these active substances are not included in Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market (OJ L 230, 19.08.1991, p. 1) and in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 2076/2002 of 20 November 2002 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 (OJ L 319, 23.11.2002, p. 3).		
	It is prohibited to place on the market or use biocidal products containing tributyltin compounds since these active substances are not included in Annex I to Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market (OJ L 123, 24.04.1998, p. 1) and in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 1451/2007 of 4 December 2007 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. (OJ L 325, 11.12.2007, p. 3).		
	Furthermore, it is prohibited to place on the market or use all organostannic compounds for treatment of industrial waters in accordance with point 20 of Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC. (OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, 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		
Gambia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides Control and Management Act 1994.		
Georgia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Severely Restricted and banned chemical substances and pesticides' import-export in Georgia is regulated by the Rotterdam Convention "On The Prior Informed consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade", and by the Georgian Law 1998 of "Pesticides and Agrochemicals"		

Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: The product has not been authorized by the Sahelien Pesticide Committee (CSP).		
India	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Tributyl tin compounds are not included in the schedule and not registered for use and import under the Insecticides Act, 1968.		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2014	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Inter-ministerial Chemical Safety Commission Decision of 22 December 2013.		
Israel	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2012	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Plant Protection Law, 1956 2. Hazardous Substances Regulations (Registration of Formulations for the Control of Pests Harmful to Man), 1994 3. Free Import Order, 2006		

Japan	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: (1) Tributyltin fluoride Tributyltin methacrylate Tributyltin chloride Tributyltin naphthenate [Consent to import only subject to the following specified conditions] For agricultural pesticides, a domestic importer is required to register with the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. For pesticides except agriculture uses, person who imports the substance or the product in which these listed chemical substances are used shall, for each substance or each product, notify the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, each fiscal year, of the planned quantity of import of the substance or the planned quantity of the product using the substance, etc.</p> <p>(2) Tributyltin linoleate [Consent to import only subject to the following specified conditions] For agricultural pesticides, a domestic importer is required to register with the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. For pesticide except agricultural uses, 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.</p> <p>(3) Tributyltin benzoate [Consent to import only subject to the following specified conditions] For agricultural pesticides, a domestic importer is required to register with the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.</p> <p>(4) Tributyltin oxide [No consent to import] No consent to import under Act on the Evaluation of Chemical Substances and Regulation of Their Manufacture, etc. Import of the chemical from all sources is simultaneously prohibited. Domestic production of the chemical for domestic use is simultaneously prohibited.</p> <p>Remarks: (1) Tributyltin fluoride Tributyltin methacrylate Tributyltin chloride Tributyltin naphthenate Tributyltin benzoate Not registered under Agricultural Chemical Regulation Law Registered under Act on the Evaluation of Chemical Substances and Regulation of Their Manufacture, etc.</p> <p>(2) Tributyltin linoleate Not registered under Agricultural Chemical Regulation Law Not Registered under Act on the Evaluation of Chemical Substances and Regulation of Their Manufacture, etc.</p> <p>(3) Tributyltin oxide Not registered in the country Not manufactured in the country Legislative or administrative measures: Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law Act of the Evaluation of Chemical Substances and Regulation of Their Manufacture, etc.</p>		
Kenya	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2009	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The Pest Control Products Act CAP 346 - Laws of Kenya empowers the Pest Control Products Board to make final decisions.</p>		
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of June 6, 2011 No. 289 about entering additions and changes to the Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic from July 27, 2001 No. 376 on measures for environmental protection and public health from the adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides.</p>		

Lao People's Democratic Republic	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Libya	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registration in the pesticide list for Libyan agriculture pesticide	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Tributyl tin compounds are not on the list of active substances to be examined under the EU review programme (Annex II of the COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1451/2007 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). The Swiss Ordinance on Biocide Products (entered into force on May 2005) adopts the same biocide active ingredients as the EU. Tributyl tin compounds are not authorized in Biocide preparations. Tributyl tin compounds are prohibited in paints, varnishes, antifouling products or in industrial water as mentioned in annex 2.4 of the Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to Chemical Products which entered into force in May 2005. All tributyl tin compounds are banned as agricultural chemicals (they are not listed on Annex I of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in August 2005).	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Madagascar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Interministerial Decree N°45.555/2011 of 28/12/2011 banning the import, distribution, sale, use and manufacturing of some pesticide active materials in agriculture and of chemicals of the industrial sector.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Malaysia	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Product to be imported must be registered with the Pesticides Board, Malaysia and must possess valid registration at time of import	Published: 06/2010	consent under conditions
Mauritania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This product has not been authorized by the Sahelian Committee on Pesticides (Regional Authority for Pesticides Registration for the 9 CILSS countries, among which Mauritania).	Published: 12/2012	no consent
Mexico	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Any substance that is used as a pesticide must obtain a health registration, according to the General Health Law, the regulation concerning the registration, import and export licenses and export licenses for pesticides, plant nutrients and toxic substances or hazardous materials . So its importation is not authorised	Published: 12/2009	no consent
Nicaragua	Interim decision on import Remarks: Currently no record for Tributyltin compounds Statement of active consideration: Provide available information from other countries studies, on no-chemical substitutes and less toxic chemicals, as well as technical assistance in the topic of tributyltin compounds	Published: 06/2015	no consent

Niger	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Norway	<p>Final decision on import</p> <p>Remarks: In accordance with Norwegian regulation on classification and labelling of hazardous substances tributyltin compounds are classified as: T (toxic): R25 - toxic if swallowed; R48/23/25 - toxic, danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation and if swallowed; N (dangerous for the environment): R50/53 - very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effect in the aquatic environment; Xn (harmful): R21 - harmful in contact with skin; Xi (irritant): R36/38 - irritating to eyes and skin.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: According to § 2-8 of "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, it is prohibited to produce, import, export, sell and use tributyltin compounds and preparations containing tributyl compounds. It is also prohibited to produce, import, export sell and use other organostannic compound as a substance as such or in mixtures: a) to prevent the fouling by micro organisms, plants and animals on ship hulls and equipment fully or partly submerged into water and b) for treatment of industrial water, independent of the intended use of the water.</p> <p>Further, in accordance with the Norwegian Biocides Regulation, Act no 1848 of 18 December 2003, all tributyltin compounds, including bis(tributyltin)oxide were not allowed to be used and placed on the market in biocidal products as from 1 September 2006.</p> <p>Plant protection products Act and Regulations relating to plant protection products: Tributyltin compounds are not authorised for use, import or marketing in Norway.</p>	Published: 12/2009	no consent
Pakistan	<p>Final decision on import</p> <p>Remarks: No person shall import, manufacture, formulate, sell, offer for sale, hold any stock for sale or in any manner advertise any pesticide which has not been registered in the manner provided by this Act or the rules framed thereunder. The Tributyltin compounds are never registered as agriculture pesticide before Annex III.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Agricultural Pesticides Ordinance 1971.</p>	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Panama	<p>Final decision on import</p> <p>Conditions for Import: Executive decree n° 305 of September 4, 2002 published in the Official Bulletin N°24634 of September 9, 2002, a national legislative measure. In its fifth article states: "All substances banned or severely restricted in at least four states, will also be in our country" Is the substance n° 387 as Tributyltin florure of Annex I o this Executive Order.</p>	Published: 06/2011	consent under conditions
Peru	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	consent
Philippines	<p>Final decision on import</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: PD 1144 Creation of Fertilizer and Pesticides Authority (FPA) with its mandates. FPA identified the banned pesticides in the Philippines naming organotin (which include tributyltin compounds).</p>	Published: 12/2009	no consent

Qatar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ministry of Environment to perform all the tasks and actions to protect the environment in the country, according to the law No. 30 of 2002 Article (26), prohibiting the import or handling of transport of hazardous materials, without authorization from the competent administrative authority, and article (29) of law No. 30 of 2002 prohibiting the use of pesticides or other chemical compounds for agriculture, public health or other purposes.	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Republic of Moldova	Interim decision on import Remarks: The chemical has never been manufactured in the Republic of Moldova.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Russian Federation	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Federal law No 109-φ3 of 19.07.1997 concerning safe handling of pesticides and agricultural chemicals. Permitted for use on the territory of the Russian Federation. 2012 (approved by Ministry of Agriculture of Russia)	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Saudi Arabia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticide Act M/67.	Published: 12/2009	no consent
Senegal	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticide Committee	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Serbia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Cannot be placed on the market according to the Law on Plant Protection Products ("Official Gazette RS" No 41/09)	Published: 12/2011	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 Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale of the chemical.	Published: 12/2009	consent under conditions
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Pesticides Technical and Advisory Committee in Sri Lanka has decided at its 56th meeting, held on the 7 th October 2011, to not to consent to import this pesticide to Sri Lanka.	Published: 12/2012	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decision of National Pesticide Council No. 4/2009 dated 15/7/2009.	Published: 12/2009	no consent

Switzerland	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Tributyl tin compounds are not on the list of active substances to be examined under the EU review programme (Annex II of the COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1451/2007 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). The Swiss Ordinance on Biocide Products (entered into force on May 2005) adopts the same biocide active ingredients as the EU. Tributyl tin compounds are not authorized in Biocide preparations. Tributyl tin compounds are prohibited in paints, varnishes, antifouling products or in industrial water as mentioned in annex 2.4 of the Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to Chemical Products which entered into force in May 2005. All tributyl tin compounds are banned as agricultural chemicals (they are not listed on Annex I of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in August 2005).	Published: 12/2009	no consent
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import Remarks: This pesticide is not registered in Syria.	Published: 12/2009	no consent
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in R. Macedonia (Official Gazette of RM 159/2010).	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Togo	Interim decision on import Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration.	Published: 12/2009	no consent
Tonga	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Waste and Chemicals Act Pesticide Act	Published: 06/2015	no consent
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Tributyl tin compounds are banned as a pesticide in UAE according to the ministerial decree No. 13 for the year 2012 concerning banned and restricted-use pesticides in UAE.	Published: 12/2013	no consent
United Republic of Tanzania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Plant Protection Act 1997, Plant Protection Regulations of 1999 and National Advisory Committee do not allow registration of chemicals listed under Annex III.	Published: 06/2010	no consent

Uruguay	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	consent
	<p>Remarks: • Maritime Provision No. 103 Naval National Prefecture of October 6th, 2005. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE CONTROL OF HARMFUL ANTIFOULING SYSTEMS ON SHIPS.</p> <p>It specifies that Uruguay is in process of ratifying the International Convention on the control of harmful Antifouling Systems on ships (AFS Convention-Anti Fouling System) of 2001, which arises from serious problems to the marine environment caused by the presence of high concentrations of organotin (organ-stannic compounds) derived from the application of antifouling paints for boats hulls preservation.</p> <p>On the other hand, it is considered that major providers of this type of paints in the Uruguayan market do not sell paints containing these harmful compounds since September 2002.</p> <p>Therefore, the use of paints with organ-stannic compounds for ship hulls preservation larger than 10 GRT (gross registered tons), which covers most of the national flag ships, is banned.</p> <p>The nature of this provision is temporary and revocable, but to date there's no other provision to annul it, therefore it is in full force.</p> <p>Full name of institution/authority responsible for issuing this national administrative or legislative measure: ARMADA NACIONAL. PREFECTURA NACIONAL NAVAL. MINISTERIO DE DEFENSA. REPÚBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY. Address/Phone: Rambla 25 de Agosto de 1825 S/N y Marciel 4º piso, Montevideo. República Oriental del Uruguay/Tel (598) 29155500</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ordinance 145/2009 related to the Health Surveillance, Exposure to Chemical Risk Factors. <p>Full name of institution/authority responsible for issuing this national administrative or legislative measure: MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH. Address/Phone: 18 de julio 1892. CP 11200, Montevideo, República Oriental del Uruguay/ Tel. (598) 2 4000101/04</p>		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Must have authorisation from National Institute of Aquatic Spaces (INEA)</p>		

Part 3 - 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

Tributyl tin compounds

CAS: 1461-22-9, 1983-10-4, 2155-70-6, 24124-25-2, 4342-36-3, 56-35-9, 85409-17-2

Party¹	Date	Party¹	Date
Afghanistan	12/2013	Mauritius	12/2009
Antigua and Barbuda	12/2010	Mongolia	12/2009
Armenia	12/2009	Montenegro	06/2012
Bahrain	12/2012	Morocco	12/2011
Belize	12/2009	Mozambique	12/2010
Benin	12/2009	Namibia	12/2009
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	12/2009	Nepal	12/2009
Botswana	12/2009	New Zealand	12/2009
Cameroon	12/2009	Nigeria	12/2009
China	12/2009	Oman	12/2009
Congo	12/2009	Paraguay	12/2009
Costa Rica	12/2009	Republic of Korea	12/2009
Cuba	12/2009	Rwanda	12/2009
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	12/2009	Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012
Djibouti	12/2009	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011
Dominica	12/2009	Samoa	12/2009
Ecuador	12/2009	Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013
Equatorial Guinea	12/2009	Somalia	12/2010
Gabon	12/2009	South Africa	12/2009
Ghana	12/2009	Suriname	12/2009
Guatemala	12/2010	Swaziland	06/2013
Guinea	12/2009	Thailand	12/2009
Guyana	12/2009	Trinidad and Tobago	06/2010
Honduras	06/2012	Uganda	12/2009
Indonesia	06/2014	Ukraine	12/2009
Jamaica	12/2009	Viet Nam	12/2009
Jordan	12/2009	Yemen	12/2009
Kazakhstan	12/2009	Zambia	06/2011
Kuwait	12/2009	Zimbabwe	06/2012
Lebanon	12/2009		
Lesotho	12/2009		
Liberia	12/2009		
Malawi	12/2009		
Maldives	12/2009		
Mali	12/2009		
Marshall Islands	12/2009		

Part 2 - 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

Country	Decision Type	Published	Consent Status
Albania	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law no. 9362 dated 24/03/2005 on "Plant Protection Service", as amended. Decision of the Council of Ministers no. 1555, dated 12.11.2008 "On approval of rules of registration and assessment criteria of Plant Protection Products (PPP)." According to paragraph 7.2, Chapter II, PPP may be registered for trade and use in the Republic of Albania, if its active substance(s) is/are included in Appendix II, attached to this decision. In this Annex, dustable powder formulations containing a combination of benomyl at or above 7%, carbofuran at or above 10%, thiram at or above 15% are not included.</p>			
Argentina	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2006	consent under conditions
<p>Conditions for Import: Decision N° 3489/1 958 established an obligatory register at the Registro Nacional de Terapéutica Vegetal for all products used for treatment or destruction against animals or vegetals, cultivated or useful plants to be commercialized in the country.</p> <p>Remarks: Decision N°3489/1958 - Publication in the Official Bulletin: 24 mars 1958 ResolutionSAGPyA N° 350/99 - Publication in the Official Bulletin: 8 septembre 1999</p> <p>Secretariat of Agriculture, Cattle, fish and food (SAGPyA) Ministry of Economy and Production Av. Paseo Colón 982 Buenos Aires, Argentina</p>			
Armenia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Severely Restricted and banned chemical substances and pesticides' import-export in Armenia is regulated by the Rotterdam Convention "On The Prior Informed consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade". - Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia "On implementation of the Republic of Armenia obligations under Rotterdam Convention signed September 10, 1998" (No. 1508-N dated October 29, 2004) - Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia " On approval of the list of the chemicals and pesticides banned in the Republic of Armenia" (No. 293-N dated March 17, 2005).</p>			
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 combination has never been registered in Australia. Legislative or administrative measures: <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994</i>.</p>			
Belize	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Not classified as an approved pesticide formulation in the Official Register of Pesticides for Belize.</p>			

Benin	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Authorization of the Ministry of the environment after opinion of the National Committee for the Approval and the Control of Plant Protection Products. Legislative or administrative measures: List of pesticides authorized by the National Committee for the Approval and the Control of Plant Protection Products. Statement of active consideration: Information available on accidents caused by this pesticide.	Published: 06/2014	consent under conditions
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decision on prohibiting of the registration, import and placing on the market plant protection products containing certain active substances ("Official gazette of BH" No 55/08)	Published: 12/2010	no consent
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
Burkina Faso	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Results of the Sahelian Pesticides Committee (CSP) meeting.	Published: 12/2006	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
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticide Committee which is the regional organization in charge of pesticides registration according to national legislation, Act n° 26/97	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Cambodia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - Law on Pesticide Fertilizer Management, 2012 - Law of Banned Pesticides, 2012	Published: 06/2015	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

Chad	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The product is not registered in the CLISS and CPAC subregion	Published: 12/2014	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
China	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Regulation on Pesticide Administration. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Additional information related to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) related to the import response for Annex III chemicals: Published: 12/06/2009; Final decision on import: No consent to import.	Published: 12/2004 Revised: 10/2008	no consent
Colombia	Final decision on import Remarks: Decree No. 2820 of 2010, published in the Official Journal No. 47792 of 5th August 2010, Title II, on the exigibility of Environmental Licenses, in Article 8, established that the Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development, may permanently grant or deny such environmental license for the activities (...)"11. The import and/or manufacturing of those substances, materials or products subject to controls pursuant to treaties, conventions and international protocols, of environmental nature, except in cases where these rules point out a special authorisation for such purpose. Since they are LMO's (Living Modified Organisms), for which only the procedure established in Act 740 of 2002 and its regulatory decrees or rules that modify, replace or repeal it will be applied in their evaluation and decision". Legislative or administrative measures: In line with the Andean Decision of Nations No.436; Andean Standard for the Registration and Control of Chemical Pesticides for Agricultural use, published in Official Journal (Year XIV, No.347, in Lima, Peru, on 17th June 1988, on the Cartagena Agreement), and the Resolution of the Colombian Institute for Agriculture and Farming (ICA) No.03759 of 16th December 2003, to enact provisions for the Registration and Control of Chemical Pesticides for Agricultural use, pesticides must be registered to be used and marketed in the country. IMPORTANT NOTE: According to information from the Technical Department of Agricultural Inputs Safety of ICA, dustable powder formulations are not registered for domestic sales in the Colombian Institute for Agriculture and Farming (ICA), and consequently can't be imported, manufactured, formulated, distributed, marketed or used in Colombia.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: According to Decree 33495-MAG-S-MINAE-MEIC all chemical pesticide for pest control in agriculture must be properly registered in the country. This formulation has never been registered in Costa Rica; therefore it can not be imported.	Published: 06/2010	no consent

Côte d'Ivoire	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Each of these products (benomyl, carbofuran and thiram) is registered for the treatment of either pineapple, maize, bananas or oil palm. However, the association of these three pesticides is not registered. In this context, the import of each product (benomyl, carbofuran, thiram) is allowed for the above- mentioned treatments. Remarks: For a final decision to be taken, decisions must be adopted at national level. This is why, for an effective implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, we have worked out a draft decree on the implementation of the above Convention. We shall be able to finalize all import responses as soon as the decree is signed.	Published: 12/2014	consent under conditions
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Law 311, 24 May 1968, lays down that a pesticide can be imported, marketed and used in the country, only if it has been registered in the Ministry of Agriculture, Plant Protection Directorate, Pesticide Homologation Division. The product is not registered in this formulation.	Published: 12/2014	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Allowed import of 25 grams, in weight or volume, as limited quantity. Limited quantity: refers to a quantity less or equal, in weight or volume, not requiring the submission of any environmental documentation. Quantities above this will need the submission of the corresponding environmental documentation to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARI), in order to obtain the corresponding environmental documentation to get the response to determine that it will not be necessary the development of a study of environmental impact, through a Resolution for Environmental License to import and/or transport on national territory. Legislative or administrative measures: Executive Agreement No. 40 published in the Official Journal number 83, Volume No 375, of May 9, 2007, Annex 1: List of Regulated Substances.	Published: 06/2010	consent under conditions
Eritrea	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legal Notice No 113/ 2006. Regulation for Importation, Handling, Use, Storage and Disposal of Pesticides.	Published: 06/2010	consent
Ethiopia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent

European Union	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
<p>Member States: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, 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 protection products containing benomyl. Benomyl was excluded from Annex I to Council Directive 91/414/EEC and thus authorisations for plant protection products containing this active substance had to be withdrawn (Commission Decision 2002/928/EC of 26 November 2002, OJ L 322, 27.11.2002, p.53). It is prohibited to use or place on the market all biocidal products containing benomyl. In accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 1451/2007 of 4 December 2007 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 the chemical is not allowed to be placed on the market for use as a biocidal product and had therefore to be withdrawn from the market as from 1 September 2006.</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: 12/2008	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Chemicals and pesticides Control Management Act of 1994 The pesticide is not registered by the Sahelian Pesticide Committee of which the Gambia is a member.</p>		
Georgia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Severely Restricted and banned chemical substances and pesticides' import-export in Georgia is regulated by the Rotterdam Convention "On The Prior Informed consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade", and by the Georgian Law 1998 of "Pesticides and Agrochemicals"</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>		
Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The product has not been authorized by the Sahelien Pesticide Committee (CSP).</p>		
Guyana	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2007	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Administrative decision of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board. The product is not registered nor any application for registration has been received for this product as a pesticide.</p>		
India	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The Insecticides Act 1968 and the rules forward under thereto.</p>		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered</p>		

Israel	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2012	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Plant Protection Law, 1956 2. Hazardous Substances Regulations (Registration of Formulations for the Control of Pests Harmful to Man), 1994 3. Free Import Order, 2006		
Jamaica	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides Act. 1975, Not registered.		
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 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		
Kenya	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2007	no consent
	Remarks: Benomyl. Carbofuran / Thiram Combinations - Dustable Formulations containing Benomyl at or above 7%. Carbofuran at or above 10% and Thiram at or above 15% is banned for use in the country		
	Legislative or administrative measures: The pest control products act cap 346 - laws of kenya empowers The pest control products board to make final decisions		
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of June 6, 2011 No. 289 about entering additions and changes to the Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic from July 27, 2001 No. 376 on measures for environmental protection and public health from the adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides.		
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Decision of the Minister of Agriculture # 570/1 Dated 24/12/2008.		
Libya	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Not registration in the pesticide list for Libyan agriculture pesticide		

Liechtenstein	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Benomyl is banned as agricultural chemical (it is not listed on annex I of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in August 2005). No benomyl containing plant protection products are authorized.</p>			
Madagascar	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Interministrial Decree N°45.555/2011 of 28/12/2011 banning the import, distribution, sale, use and manufacturing of some pesticide active materials in agriculture and of chemicals of the industrial sector.</p>			
Malawi	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Malaysia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Currently the dustable formulations containing combination of benomyl carbofuran and thiram is not registered under the Pesticides Act 1974. Therefore it cannot be imported into, manufactured, sold and used in the country.</p>			
Mali	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2007	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Decree n° 01-2699/MICT-SG of 16th October 2001 listing the products the import and export of which are prohibited. Act n° 01-020 of 30yh May 2001 on pollution and nuisance</p>			
Mauritania	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee, the regional body for registration, under national legislative and regulatory texts (Act 042/2000 on plant protection).</p>			
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: This formulation is not registered under the Dangerous Chemicals Control Act 2004.</p>			
Mexico	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2007	no consent
<p>Remarks: Mixture never registered in Mexico.</p>			
Mongolia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Government resolution n° 95/2007 Annex I "List of prohibited chemicals in Mongolia"</p>			

Morocco	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: These Pesticide formulations are not registered in Morocco. <u>Act No. 42-95 concerning the supervising and management of trade of agricultural pesticides (21st January 1997) :</u> Article 2 : it is prohibited to import, manufacture, stock in the view of selling, to sell or distribute even for free pesticides for agricultural uses which have not been registered or which sale has not been authorized, or which have been exempted from registration according to the provisions of this law.	Published: 06/2013	no consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Benomyl and thiram formulations are currently register as seed treatment formulated as wettable powders. Conditions are as specified in the Hazardous Substances (Pesticides) Transfer Notice 2004, pursuant to the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO). Carbofuran formulations not currently registered in New Zealand, and will need approval from the Environmental Risk Management Authority if future import required. Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO).	Published: 06/2006	consent under conditions
Nicaragua	Interim decision on import Remarks: Currently no record for Dustable powder formulations containing a combination of Benomyl at or above 7%, Carbofuran at or above 10%, and Thiram at or above 15%	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Niger	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered by the CSP	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Nigeria	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Dustable powder formulations containing a combination of benomyl at or above 7% carbofuran at or above 10% and thiram at or above 15% are under national regulatory control through Act 59 of 1988 as amended by Act 59 of 1992 for the control of hazardous substances which might impact the Nigerian environment and public health The complete name and address of the institution/authority responsible for issuing this national legislative or administrative measure: FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT 7TH & 9TH FLOOR, FEDERAL SECRETARIAT, SHEHU SHAGARI WAY, P.M.B. 468. GARKI, ABUJA, NIGERIA	Published: 06/2007	no consent
Norway	Final decision on import 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.	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
Pakistan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Never registered dustable powder formulation containing a combination of Benomyl at or above 7 percent, Carbofuran at above 10 percent, Thiram at or above 15 percent.	Published: 06/2010	no consent

Panama	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The Executive Decree No. 305 of 4 September 2002, published in the Official Gazette No. 24634 of 9 September 2002, establishes a national legislative measure. In its fifth Article states: "All substances banned or severely restricted in, at least, four States, will be banned in our country too". Substances No. 91, 142 and 582 of Annex I of this Executive Decree. The mixture of Carbofuran + Benomyl + Thiram is banned in more than 4 States. Banned as pesticide use in agriculture, by Resolution DAL 015 of 12 April 2010, published in the Official Gazette No. 26521 of 28 April 2010.</p>		
Peru	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: This formulation does not have antecedents in the country; therefore any import application must have a registration process of Experimental Permit, then negotiate and obtain the final National Register, according to Decision 636 and Resolution 630 of the Andean Community.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Decision 436, Andean Regulation for the Registration and Control Chemical Pesticides for Agricultural Use. Resolution 630, Andean Technical Manual for the Registration and Control of Chemical Pesticides for Agricultural Use.</p>		
Qatar	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Ministry of Environment to perform all the tasks and actions to protect the environment in the country, according to the law No. 30 of 2002 Article (26), prohibiting the import or handling of transport of hazardous materials, without authorization from the competent administrative authority, and article (29) of law No. 30 of 2002 prohibiting the use of pesticides or other chemical compounds for agriculture, public health or other purposes.</p>		
Republic of Korea	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Republic of Moldova	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	<p>Remarks: The formulations have never been manufactured in the Republic of Moldova.</p>		
Russian Federation	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Benomyl and Thiram banned in accordance with "List of substances banned for use in cosmetics and toiletries products. Cosmetic Technical Regulation of the Customs Union» N. 799 of 23.09.2011 Federal law No 109-φ3 of 19.07.1997 concerning safe handling of pesticides and agricultural chemicals. Permitted for use on the territory of the Russian Federation. 2012 (approved by Ministry of Agriculture of Russia).</p>		
Saudi Arabia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2009	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticide Act M/67.</p>		
Senegal	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2007	no consent
	<p>Remarks: This formulation lead to the death of some 20 people in 2001 due to bad handling.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: This formulation has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee</p>		
Serbia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2011	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Cannot be placed on the market according to the Law on Plant Protection Products ("Official Gazette RS" No 41/09)</p>		

Singapore	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: A Hazardous Substance Licence is required for the import of the chemical.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is controlled as a Hazardous Substance under the Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) and its Regulations. A licence is required for the import, use and sale.</p>		
South Africa	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
	<p>Remarks: There is no information on the use of the chemical in the country.</p>		
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The Pesticides Technical and Advisory Committee in Sri Lanka has decided at its 56th meeting, held on the 7th October 2011, not to allow manufacture, registration and importation of dustable powder formulations containing a combination of benomyl at or above 7%, carbofuran at or above 10% and thiram at or above 15% with immediate effect.</p>		
Sudan	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2009	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Decision of National Pesticide Council No. 4/2009 dated 15/7/2009.</p>		
Switzerland	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Benomyl is banned as agricultural chemical (it is not listed on annex I of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in August 2005). No benomyl containing plant protection products are authorized in Switzerland.</p>		
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2008	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Decision No 10/T date 10/4/1990 by Minister of Agriculture and agrarian reform</p> <p>Decision No. 1969/W date 12/5/1999 by Minister of Agriculture and agrarian reform</p>		
Thailand	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Requires import and production registration and also import license.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: The Sub-Committee for Consideration on Pesticide Registration.</p>		
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in R. Macedonia (Official Gazette of RM 159/2010).</p>		
Togo	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2012	no consent
Tonga	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Waste and Chemicals Act Pesticide Act</p>		

United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: All formulations containing benomyl or carbofuran are banned as pesticides in UAE according to the ministerial decree No. 13 for the year 2012 concerning banned and restricted-use pesticides in UAE.	Published: 12/2013	no consent
United Republic of Tanzania	Final decision on import Remarks: The product has not been used in the country.	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Uruguay	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: There is no legislative or administrative measure banning the use of this formulation, it is not registered in the country and therefore cannot be imported for marketing under Decree 149/977.	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Ministry of People Power for Agriculture and Lands. National Institute of Integrated Agriculture Health. Administrative Order. Office of the President/ INSAI N°28, Caracas, 15 July, 2009. According to this Order, registration of products used in agriculture composed or formulated with Carbofuran as active ingredient, will not be authorised to import and use in the country as of 30/04/2010.	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Yemen	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: List of Banned and Severely Restricted Pesticides in Yemen.	Published: 12/2007	no consent

Part 3 - 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

Party¹	Date	Party¹	Date
Afghanistan	12/2013	Somalia	12/2010
Antigua and Barbuda	12/2010	Suriname	12/2005
Bahrain	12/2012	Swaziland	06/2013
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	12/2005	Trinidad and Tobago	06/2010
Botswana	06/2008	Uganda	12/2008
Cameroon	12/2005	Ukraine	12/2005
Congo	12/2006	Viet Nam	12/2007
Cuba	06/2008	Zambia	06/2011
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	12/2005	Zimbabwe	06/2012
Djibouti	12/2005		
Dominica	06/2006		
Ecuador	12/2005		
Equatorial Guinea	12/2005		
Gabon	12/2005		
Guatemala	12/2010		
Guinea	12/2005		
Honduras	06/2012		
Indonesia	06/2014		
Jordan	12/2005		
Kazakhstan	06/2008		
Kuwait	12/2006		
Lesotho	12/2008		
Liberia	12/2005		
Maldives	06/2007		
Marshall Islands	12/2005		
Montenegro	06/2012		
Mozambique	12/2010		
Namibia	12/2005		
Nepal	06/2007		
Paraguay	12/2005		
Philippines	12/2006		
Rwanda	12/2005		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011		
Samoa	12/2005		
Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013		

Part 2 - 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

Albania	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law no. 9362 dated 24/03/2005 on "Plant Protection Service", as amended. Decision of the Council of Ministers no. 1555, dated 12.11.2008 "On approval of rules of registration and assessment criteria of Plant Protection Products (PPP)." According to paragraph 7.2, Chapter II, PPP may be registered for trade and use in the Republic of Albania, if its active substance(s) is/are included in Appendix II, attached to this decision. In this Annex, methamidophos (soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 600 g active ingredient/L) is not included.</p>		
Argentina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2002	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The Resolution SAGyP No.: 127/98 which prohibits its use in stone fruits Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution SAGP and A, NO.127/98 Published on the Congressional Record, March 17, 1998. Prohibits: use of products formulated on basis of active ingredient Methamidophos, in stone fruits in the Republic of Argentine</p>		
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Interim 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>. Statement of active consideration: Reconsideration of the approvals and registrations of methamidophos: 2 years</p>		
Belize	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: One methamidophos formulation approved/registered in Belize and included in the Official Register of Pesticides DOES NOT exceed 600 g of the active ingredient.</p>		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2011	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of BiH" No 11/11)</p>		
Brazil	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		

Burkina Faso	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Results of the Sahelian Pesticides Committee (CSP) meeting.	Published: 12/2006	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
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticide Committee which is the regional organization in charge of pesticides registration according to national legislation, Act n° 26/97	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Cambodia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - Law on Pesticide Fertilizer Management, 2012 - Law of Banned Pesticides, 2012	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Cameroon	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Only formulations containing concentrations \leq 600 g/l are registered and authorized	Published: 12/2008	consent under conditions
Canada	Final decision on import Remarks: Formulations containing methamidophos of >600 g/L are not registered for use under the Pest Control Products Act. Methamidophos formulation containing 480 g/L is registered as an insecticide. Legislative or administrative measures: Formulations containing methamidophos of >600 g/L are not registered for use under the Pest Control Products Act.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Chad	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Chile	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Subject to registration in Pesticides Registrar.	Published: 07/1998	consent under conditions
China	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Special permit documents. Import restricted to certain bodies. Remarks: Restricted. Not permitted for use on fruit, vegetables, herbs and tobacco. No formulations higher than 600 g/l produced. Legislative or administrative measures: • Additional information related to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) related to the import response for Annex III chemicals: Published: 12/06/2009; Final decision on import: No consent to import.	Published: 01/1998 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions

Colombia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	<p>Remarks: In line with the information from the Technical Department of Agricultural Inputs Safety of ICA, soluble liquid formulations of Methamidophos with the following Sales Records: 584, 1034, 1451, 2041, 2072, 2404, 3229, 3260, 3809, 4004, 4165, 4190, 4228, 4310, 3869 and 4309, are authorised only for concentrations of 400 and 800 g/l. These are the only authorised uses as insecticide-acaricide, for pests in soybean, cotton, tomato and potato. Consequently, higher concentrations than the mentioned are not authorised.</p> <p>It's important to inform globally that Methamidophos soluble liquid formulations registered at ICA are in a process of re-evaluation to fulfil ICA Resolution No.2915 of August 2008, resulting in the re-evaluation process of chemical pesticides for agricultural use foreseen in Andean Decision 684 of 2008 of the Andean Community of Nations.</p> <p>Decree No. 2820 of 2010, published in the Official Journal No. 47792 of 5th August 2010, Title II, on the exigibility of Environmental Licenses, in Article 8, established that the Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development, may permanently grant or deny such environmental license for the activities (...)11. The import and/or manufacturing of those substances, materials or products subject to controls pursuant to treaties, conventions and international protocols, of environmental nature, except in cases where these rules point out a special authorisation for such purpose".</p>		
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Cook Islands Pesticides Act 1987</p>		
Costa Rica	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2000	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Formulations higher than 600 g/l are not registered.</p>		
Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2004	no consent
	<p>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.</p>		
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Allowed only importing of formulations below 600 g/l active ingredient as concentrates and soluble liquids</p> <p>Remarks: Working in the gradual reduction of the imported quantities, based on the use of lower environmental and health impact alternatives</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: National decision based on the process of registration of a pesticide formulation and published in the Official List of Authorized Pesticides in the Republic of Cuba</p>		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
	<p>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.</p>		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.</p>		
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Prohibited use and marketing by Resolution N. 61-2011, December 8, 2011, Ministry of Agriculture.</p>		

Ecuador	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
	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".		
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2009	consent under conditions
	Conditions for Import: Import of 25 grams in weight or volume is allowed, as limit quantity. Limit quantity: refers to the amount equal or less, by weight or volume, which does not require the submission of environmental documentation. Quantities above this, should submit to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), the corresponding environmental documentation for the purpose of obtaining responses to determine that does Not Require to Elaborate Environmental Impact Study, through a Resolution for the Environmental License for import and/or transport on national territory.		
	Legislative or administrative measures: Executive Decision No. 40 published in the Official Gazette Volume 83 number 375, May 9, 2007, Annex 1: List of Regulated Substances.		
Eritrea	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Legal Notice N° 113/2006. Regulations for Importation, Handling, Use, Storage and Disposal of Pesticides		
Ethiopia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
European Union	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Remarks: Methamidophos is classified under Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances (OJ 196, 16.8.1967, p.1) as: T; R24 (Toxic, Toxic in contact with skin) - T+; R26/28 (Very Toxic; Very Toxic by inhalation and if swallowed) - N; R50 (Dangerous to the environment; Very Toxic to aquatic organisms). Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to use or place on the market all plant protection products containing methamidophos. Methamidophos is not included in Annex I to Council Directive 91/414/EEC (OJ L 230, 19.8.1991, p. 1) and thus authorisations for plant protection products containing this active substance had to be withdrawn by 30 June 2008. Furthermore, it is prohibited to use or place on the market biocidal products containing methamidophos. In accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 1451/2007 of 4 December 2007 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 (OJ L 123, 24.4.1998, p.1) the chemical is not allowed to be placed on the market for use as a biocidal product.		
	**: 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.		

Georgia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Severely Restricted and banned chemical substances and pesticides' import-export in Georgia is regulated by the Rotterdam Convention "On The Prior Informed consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade", and by the Georgian Law 1998 of "Pesticides and Agrochemicals"	Published: 12/2014	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	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1) Decision No 2395/MAE/SGG/2001 of 6/06/2001 restricting and/or prohibiting the use of active substances in agriculture. 2) National weakness in the toxicological and ecotoxicological analyses. 3) Human and environment protection	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The product has not been authorized by the Sahelien Pesticide Committee (CSP).	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Guyana	Interim decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Administrative decision of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board. The product is not registered nor any application for registration has been received for this product as a pesticide.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
India	Final decision on import Remarks: Methamidophos (soluble liquid formulation of the substance that exceeds 600 gm a.i/L) is not registered in India Legislative or administrative measures: The Insecticides Act, 1968 and Rules framed thereunder.	Published: 06/2006	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
Israel	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Plant Protection Law, 1956 2. Hazardous Substances Regulations (Registration of Formulations for the Control of Pests Harmful to Man), 1994 3. Free Import Order, 2006	Published: 06/2012	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
Kuwait	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered. Decree No. 95/1995	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 27 July 2001 No. 376 on measures to protect the environment and health of the population from adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Regulation on the Control of Pesticide in Lao PDR, No. 2860/MAF, dated 11 June 2010	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decision of the Minister of Agriculture # 79/1 Dated 13/02/2010. All formulations of Methamidophos are prohibited.	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Liberia	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: The DNA of Liberia requests exporting countries to inform the DNA of address of companies/agencies in Liberia to which this chemical is being imported.	Published: 12/2001	consent under conditions
Libya	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registration in the pesticide list for Libyan agriculture pesticide	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Methamidophos is banned as agricultural chemical (it is not listed on annex I of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in August 2005) Methamidophos is not on the list of active substances to be examined under the EU review programme (Annex II of the COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1451/2007 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). The Swiss Ordinance on Biocide Products (entered into force on Mai 2005) adopts the same biocide active ingredients as the EU. Methamidophos is not authorized in biocide preparations.	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Madagascar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree N°4196/06 of 23 March 2006, prohibiting the sale and use in agriculture of any pesticide active substance.	Published: 06/2011	no consent
Malawi	Interim decision on import Remarks: Was used for control of aphids, cut worms, boll worms, bud worms and elegant grasshoppers	Published: 06/2010	no consent

Malaysia	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply. Remarks: Registered only for use as a trunk injection on coconut and oil palm. Users required to obtain a permit from the Pesticides Board to purchase and use this chemical.	Published: 07/1998	consent under conditions
Mali	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Mauritania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide hasn't been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee, the regional body for registration, under national legislative and regulatory texts (Act 042/2000 on plant protection)	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Restricted use to be used by authorised persons only.	Published: 01/1998	consent under conditions
Mexico	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Registration and permission.	Published: 12/2006	consent under conditions
Mongolia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Government resolution n° 95/2007 Annex I "List of prohibited chemicals in Mongolia"	Published: 06/2010	no consent
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
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

Nicaragua	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
<p>Remarks: This final regulatory action is based on the final recommendations of the National Commission of Pesticides during the session of 27 April 2004 and the mandate of the Act 274 "Basic Law for the regulation and control of toxic, hazardous and other pesticides" and its regulations.</p> <p>The deregistration of Metamidophos entered into force on October 2008, thereafter banned the import, and set a deadline of one year to the companies having stocks for their consumption. At the meeting of Health Ministers of Central America and Dominican Republic (RESSCAD) was agreed to ban or restrict 12 pesticides causing the greatest number of poisonings, including Methamidophos, and Nicaragua was the only country in the region to cancel the registration.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial Resolution No.019-2008: registration of Methamidophos molecule is cancelled; import, commercialisation and use throughout the national territory of the pesticide is prohibited; in its raw materials, formulated products and in any other mixture. Issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, empowered conferred under Law No.274 "Basic Law for regulation and control of pesticides, toxic and hazardous substances, and other similar", and its regulations</p>			
Niger	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Nigeria	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
<p>Remarks: Not registered.</p>			
Norway	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2000	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Plant protection products Act and Regulations relating to plant protection products.</p>			
Oman	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2004	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations.</p> <p>- Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.</p>			
Pakistan	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
<p>Remarks: Alternative - Lower concentrations.</p>			
Panama	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2013	no consent
<p>Remarks: There is currently no stock of this product.</p> <p>It is forbidden import and use in agriculture due to the high risk to public health and other living organisms because of its extreme toxicity.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: According to Executive Decree No. 305 of September 4, 2002, published in Official Gazette No. 24634, on September 9, 2002, establishing a national legislative measure. In his fifth Article states: "All substances banned or severely restricted, in at least four States, will be also in our country." Substance No. 524 of Annex I of this Executive Decree.</p> <p>The active ingredient Methamidophos, in any form, is prohibited for agriculture use by Resolution 24 of June 10, 2011, published in Official Gazette No. 26809 of June 17, 2011.</p>			
Peru	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	consent
<p>Remarks: Registration requirements have to be met (packaging, instruction and labelling).</p>			

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
Qatar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticide Law No (10) 1968 Article No (26 from Environment Law No (30) 2002	Published: 12/2005	no consent
Republic of Korea	Interim decision on import Remarks: Need more time before a final decision can be taken.	Published: 06/2010	consent
Republic of Moldova	Interim decision on import Remarks: The formulations have never been manufactured in the Republic of Moldova.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Russian Federation	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Federal law No 109-φ3 of 19.07.1997 concerning safe handling of pesticides and agricultural chemicals. Permitted for use on the territory of the Russian Federation. 2012 (approved by Ministry of Agriculture of Russia)	Published: 06/2015	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
Saudi Arabia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticide Act M/67.	Published: 12/2009	no consent
Senegal	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Only formulations registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee can be imported.	Published: 12/2007	consent under conditions
Serbia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Cannot be placed on the market according to the Law on Plant Protection Products ("Official Gazette RS" No 41/09)	Published: 12/2011	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 Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale.	Published: 12/2003 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions

South Africa	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: For control of insects Statement of active consideration: Engaging all relevant stakeholders for a complete ban of the pesticide. Final decision can be reached: two years	Published: 06/2006	consent under conditions
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: National legislative and administrative measures - Final regulation to import prohibition effective since 1 May 1995 by Pesticide Formulary Committee (presently PeTAC) of 3/1995.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Suriname	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette).	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Methamidophos is banned as agricultural chemical (it is not listed on annex I of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in August 2005). Methamidophos is not on the list of active substances to be examined under the EU review programme (Annex II of the COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1451/2007 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). The Swiss Ordinance on Biocide Products (entered into force on May 2005) adopts the same biocide active ingredients as the EU. Methamidophos is not authorized in biocide preparations.	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The only formulation imported to the country is (soluble liquid formulation of the substance that is 600 g. active ingredient/l) Remarks: The registered formulation is only as SL. This formulation which is manufactured and formulated contains (600 g active ingredient/l)	Published: 06/2008	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, methamidophos has been identified as type 4 hazardous substance which is prohibited for import, production, distribution, possession or use in Thailand.	Published: 12/2005	no consent
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in R. Macedonia (Official Gazette of RM 159/2010).	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Togo	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2012	no consent
Tonga	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Waste and Chemicals Act	Published: 06/2015	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
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import Remarks: All formulations.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
United Republic of Tanzania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Plant Protection Act 1997, Plant Protection Regulations of 1999 and National Advisory Committee do not allow registration of chemicals listed under Annex III.	Published: 06/2010	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
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Ministry of People Power for Agriculture and Lands. National Institute of Integrated Agriculture Health. Administrative Order. Office of the President/ INSAI N°28, Caracas, 15 July, 2009. According to this Order, registration of products used in agriculture composed or formulated with Methamidophos as active ingredient, will not be authorised to import and use in the country as of 30/04/2010.	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Viet Nam	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned for import, trade and use	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Yemen	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: List of Banned and Severely Restricted Pesticides in Yemen.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Zimbabwe	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	consent

Part 3 - 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
Afghanistan	12/2013
Antigua and Barbuda	12/2010
Bahrain	12/2012
Benin	06/2004
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	06/2004
Botswana	06/2008
Congo	12/2006
Djibouti	06/2005
Dominica	06/2006
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Gabon	06/2004
Guatemala	12/2010
Honduras	06/2012
Indonesia	06/2014
Kazakhstan	06/2008
Lesotho	12/2008
Maldives	06/2007
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Montenegro	06/2012
Mozambique	12/2010
Namibia	12/2005
Nepal	06/2007
Paraguay	06/2004
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011
Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013
Somalia	12/2010
Swaziland	06/2013
Uganda	12/2008
Ukraine	06/2004
Zambia	06/2011

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Methyl-parathion (Emulsifiable concentrates (EC) at or above 19.5% active ingredient and dusts at or above 1.5% active ingredient)

CAS: 298-00-0

Country	Decision Type	Published	Consent Status
Albania	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law no. 9362 dated 24/03/2005 on "Plant Protection Service", as amended. Decision of the Council of Ministers no. 1555, dated 12.11.2008 "On approval of rules of registration and assessment criteria of Plant Protection Products (PPP)." According to paragraph 7.2, Chapter II, PPP may be registered for trade and use in the Republic of Albania, if its active substance(s) is/are included in Appendix II, attached to this decision. In this Annex, methyl-parathion (emulsifiable concentrates (EC) at or above 19.5% active ingredient and dusts at or above 1.5% active ingredient) is not included.</p>			
Argentina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution SAGyP N° 606/93: Published in the Official Bulletin, 10 August 1993 Ban the production, import, trade and use of products with active ingredients as methyl parathion and ethyl parathion, in all the territory of the Argentina Republic.</p> <p>Resolution SS N°7/96: published in the Official Bulletin: 06 February 1996</p> <p>Ban the production, import, trade and use of products with the active ingredient.</p> <p>It prohibits the production, import, division, storage, publicity and commercialization of parathion and its products, for all uses, in the country.</p>			
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Interim 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>. Statement of active consideration: Review of the approvals and registrations of methyl-parathion: 1 year</p>			
Belize	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: <u>No</u> dust formulation of methyl parathion registered/approved and included in the official Register of Pesticides.</p>			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2011	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of BiH" No 11/11)</p>			

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
Burkina Faso	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Results of the Sahelian Pesticides Committee (CSP) meeting.	Published: 12/2006	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
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticide Committee which is the regional organization in charge of pesticides registration according to national legislation, Act n° 26/97	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Cambodia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - Law on Pesticide Fertilizer Management, 2012 - Law of Banned Pesticides, 2012	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Cameroon	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Only the import of microencapsulated formulation is authorized, provided it will not be used on cocoa plants. Other formulations are banned. Remarks: Only the microencapsulated formulation of methyl-parathion is registered. It's use is nevertheless prohibited on cocoa plants under order n° 71 considered in chapter 4.4. Legislative or administrative measures: Act n° 90/013 of 10 August 1990 Decree n° 92/223/PM of 25 May 1992 Order n° 019/A/MINAGRI/CNHPA/SECC of 7 May 1998 Order n° 071/08/D/MINAGRI/SG/DRCQ/SDRP/SRP of 19/07/2008	Published: 12/2008	consent under conditions
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent

Chad	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The product is highly toxic and may cause health problems in certain storage and transport conditions. The product is not registered in the CLISS and CPAC subregion	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Chile	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - With the Resolution No. 312 of 29 January 1999, it was decided to prohibit the manufacture, the selling, the distribution, and the use in agriculture of all the formulations based on Methyl parathion, excepted encapsulated suspensions.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
China	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Special permit documents. Import restricted to certain bodies. Remarks: Restricted. Not permitted for use on fruit, vegetables, herbs and tobacco. Legislative or administrative measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional information related to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) related to the import response for Annex III chemicals: Published: 12/06/2009; Final decision on import: No consent to import. 	Published: 01/1998 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions
Colombia	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: In line with the information from the Technical Department of Agricultural Inputs Safety of ICA, the Methyl-parathion holds the following sales records No.318, 615, 1570, 1943, 2376, 2682 y 4149. Authorised uses as insecticide pesticide on crops of cotton and rice. ICA Resolution No. 2471 of 1991, in Article Second authorises use and manipulation of pesticides formulated with the substance generically known as METILPARATHION; only for pest control in cotton and tech rice crops. Likewise, it is to be considered provisional since the Methyl-parathion (EC) for this import response, is in the process of re-evaluation, pursuant to ICA Resolution No.2915 of August 2008, resulting in the re-evaluation process of chemical pesticides for agricultural use foreseen in Andean Decision 684 of 2008 of the Andean Community of Nations. Remarks: Decree No. 2820 of 2010, published in the Official Journal No. 47792 of 5th August 2010, Title II, on the exigibility of Environmental Licenses, in Article 8, established that the Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development, may permanently grant or deny such environmental license for the activities (...)11. The import and/or manufacturing of those substances, materials or products subject to controls pursuant to treaties, conventions and international protocols, of environmental nature, except in cases where these rules point out a special authorisation for such purpose".	Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions
Cook Islands	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Cook Islands Pesticides Act 1987	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Restricted use Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Banned by the "Decreto Ejecutivo No. 24337 MAG-S-TSS", dated 16 June 1995	Published: 12/1999	consent under conditions

Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Decision N. 159/MINAGRI of 21 June 2004 that bans the use of active ingredients in the production of plant protection products for agricultural uses states in article one that the import, the production and the conditioning of Methyl Parathion in order to place it on the market are prohibited, as well as its use in agriculture.</p> <p>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).</p>		
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	consent under conditions
	<p>Remarks: Working in the gradual reduction of the imported quantities, based on the use of lower environmental and health impact alternatives</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: National decision based on the process of registration of a pesticide formulation and published in the Official List of Authorized Pesticides in the Republic of Cuba</p>		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.</p>		
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Prohibited use and marketing by Decree N. 217-91, June 4, 1991.</p>		
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2009	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Import of 25 grams in weight or volume is allowed, as limit quantity. Limit quantity: refers to the amount equal or less, by weight or volume, which does not require the submission of environmental documentation. Quantities above this, should submit to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), the corresponding environmental documentation for the purpose of obtaining responses to determine that does Not Require to Elaborate Environmental Impact Study, through a Resolution for the Environmental License for import and/or transport on national territory.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Executive Decision No. 40 published in the Official Gazette Volume 83 number 375, May 9, 2007, Annex 1: List of Regulated Substances.</p>		

Eritrea	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legal Notice N° 113/2006. Regulations for Importation, Handling, Use, Storage and Disposal of Pesticides	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Ethiopia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered.	Published: 12/2010	no consent
European Union <i>Member States:</i> <i>Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Final decision on import Remarks: Methyl parathion is classified under Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances (OJ L 196, 16.8.1967, p. 1) as: T+; R28 (Very Toxic; Very toxic if swallowed) - T; R24 (Toxic; toxic in contact with skin). Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to use or place on the market all plant protection products containing methyl parathion. Methyl parathion was excluded from Annex I to Council Directive 91/414/EEC and thus authorisations for plant protection products containing this active substance had to be withdrawn by 9 September 2003 (Commission decision 2003/166/EC of 10 march 2003, OJL 67, 12.2.2003, p. 18).	Published: 12/2003 Revised: 10/2008	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	Final decision on import Remarks: Uncertain knowledge on the import of Alachlor	Published: 06/2008	no consent
Gambia	Final decision on import Remarks: Never registered.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Georgia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Severely Restricted and banned chemical substances and pesticides' import-export in Georgia is regulated by the Rotterdam Convention "On The Prior Informed consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade", and by the Georgian Law 1998 of "Pesticides and Agrochemicals"	Published: 12/2014	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-Bissau	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The product has not been authorized by the Sahelien Pesticide Committee (CSP).	Published: 12/2010	no consent

Guyana	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control (Prohibited Pesticides) Order No. 22 of 2006 made under the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Act 2000 (No. 13 of 2000).	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Honduras	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Agreement N° 674-06. To deny or cancel indefinitely register of pesticides based on methyl parathion active ingredient. Prohibiting importation and marketing of pesticides containing methyl parathion active ingredient, in any formulation and concentration.	Published: 12/2014	no consent
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
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import 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.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Israel	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Plant Protection Law, 1956 2. Hazardous Substances Regulations (Registration of Formulations for the Control of Pests Harmful to Man), 1994 3. Free Import Order, 2006	Published: 06/2012	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 Legislative or administrative measures: Banned for all agricultural use by the pesticide registration committee in MOA.	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Kenya	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 06/1999	no consent
Kuwait	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered. Decree No. 95/1995	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 27 July 2001 No. 376 on measures to protect the environment and health of the population from adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides.	Published: 06/2012	no consent

Lao People's Democratic Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Regulation on the Control of Pesticide in Lao PDR, No. 2860/MAF, dated 11 June 2010	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Only the formulation Methyl-parathion 10% (a.i) EC + 50% winter oil is excluded from the ban of import. Legislative or administrative measures: Decision of the Minister of Agriculture # 262/1 dated 26/09/2001	Published: 12/2007	consent under conditions
Libya	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registration in the pesticide list for Libyan agriculture pesticide	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Methyl-parathion has been removed from the list of authorized active substances of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in August 2005.	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Madagascar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree N°4196/06 of 23 March 2006, prohibiting the sale and use in agriculture of any pesticide active substance.	Published: 06/2011	no consent
Malawi	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Malaysia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Mali	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree n° 01-2699/MICT-SG of 16 th October 2001 listing the products the import and export of which are prohibited. Act n° 01-020 of 30yh May 2001 on pollution and nuisance	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Mauritania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide hasn't been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee, the regional body for registration, under national legislative and regulatory texts (Act 042(2000 on plant protection)	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Mexico	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: The Health Secretary in Mexico requires an import license.	Published: 12/2007	consent under conditions

Mongolia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Government resolution n° 95/2007 Annex I "List of prohibited chemicals in Mongolia"	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Morocco	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticide formulations based on Methyl Parathion have been withdrawn from the market (Opinion of the Commission for agricultural pesticides, meeting of 19 May 2004). <u>Act No. 42-95 concerning the supervising and management of trade of agricultural pesticides (21st January 1997:</u> <u>Article 5 :</u> if, following a new event or because of its use or following new examination a product no longer meets the requirements of efficacy and harmlessness for men, animals and their environment, registration or sale authorization are withdrawn.	Published: 06/2013	no consent
New Zealand	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Methyl-parathion emulsifiable concentrates at 60% active ingredient registered in New Zealand. Conditions are as specified in the Hazardous Substances (Pesticides) Transfer Notice 2004, pursuant to the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO) Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO)	Published: 06/2006	consent under conditions
Nicaragua	Final decision on import Remarks: This final regulatory action is based on the final recommendations of the National Commission of Pesticides during the session of 27 April 2004 and the mandate of the Act 274 "Basic Law for the regulation and control of toxic, hazardous and other pesticides" and its regulations. The deregistration of Methyl-parathion entered into force on October 2008, thereafter banned the import, and set a deadline of one year to the companies having stocks for their consumption. At the meeting of Health Ministers of Central America and Dominican Republic (RESSCAD) was agreed to ban or restrict 12 pesticides causing the greatest number of poisonings, including Methylparathion. Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial Resolution No.019-2008: registration of Methyl parathion molecule is cancelled; import, commercialisation and use throughout the national territory of the pesticide is prohibited; in its raw materials, formulated products and in any other mixture. Issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, empowered conferred under Law No.274 "Basic Law for regulation and control of pesticides, toxic and hazardous substances, and other similar", and its regulations.	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Niger	Interim decision on import Remarks: Niger ratified the Rotterdam Convention which entered into force in June 2006, in January 2006 Niger ratified the Common Regulation of CILSS Member States (the Sahelian Pesticide Committee is in charge of implementing that regulation). Order N° 092/MAG/EL/DPV of 08-07-99, listing plant protection products prohibited in Niger. All that has been said allows the country to conform to the regulation in force at a national, regional and international level.	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Nigeria	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Norway	Final decision on import Remarks: Legislative or administrative measures - Plant protection products Act and Regulations relating to plant protection products.	Published: 12/2000	no consent

Oman	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations. - Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Pakistan	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: General conditions apply. Remarks: Alternative - Lower concentrations.	Published: 07/1998	consent under conditions
Panama	Final decision on import Remarks: There is currently no stock of this product. It is forbidden import and use in agriculture due to the high risk to public health and other living organisms because of its extreme toxicity. Legislative or administrative measures: According to Executive Decree No. 305 of September 4, 2002, published in Official Gazette No. 24634, on September 9, 2002, establishing a national legislative measure. In his fifth Article states: "All substances banned or severely restricted, in at least four States, will be also in our country." Substance No. 524 of Annex I of this Executive Decree. The active ingredient Methylparathion, in any form, is prohibited for agriculture use by Resolution 24 of June 10, 2011, published in Official Gazette No. 26809 of June 17, 2011.	Published: 12/2013	no consent
Paraguay	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: SENAVE Resolution No. 488/03, "which prohibits registration, import, synthesis, formulation and marketing of products based on methyl and ethyl parathion". Published on the Web site of SENAVE: www.senave.gov.py < http://www.senave.gov.py >	Published: 06/2009	no consent
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
Qatar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticide Law No. (10) 1968 Article No. (26) Environment Law No. (30) 2002	Published: 12/2005	no consent
Republic of Korea	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Republic of Moldova	Interim decision on import Remarks: The formulations have never been manufactured in the Republic of Moldova.	Published: 06/2012	no consent

Russian Federation	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Methyl-parathion only as product "Parachute, MKC" (microencapsulated suspension of methyl-parathion with the content of the main substance of 450 g/l) is applied to treat wheat, cereal and grain legume cultures. Country may require an import permit for each shipment in order that regulations can monitor chemicals being imported. Legislative or administrative measures: Federal law No 109-φ3 of 19.07.1997 concerning safe handling of pesticides and agricultural chemicals. Permitted for use on the territory of the Russian Federation. 2012 (approved by Ministry of Agriculture of Russia).	Published: 06/2015	consent under conditions
Rwanda	Final decision on import Remarks: All uses are forbidden in the country. Product never registered	Published: 12/2002	no consent
Samoa	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Saudi Arabia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticide Act M/67.	Published: 12/2009	no consent
Senegal	Interim decision on import Remarks: Methyl-parathion has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Serbia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Cannot be placed on the market according to the Law on Plant Protection Products ("Official Gazette RS" No 41/09)	Published: 12/2011	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 Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale.	Published: 12/2003 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions
South Africa	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Only for use in insect control. Statement of active consideration: Engaging all relevant stakeholders for a complete ban of the pesticide. Final decision can be reached: two years	Published: 06/2006	consent under conditions
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Final regulation to import, prohibition effective since November 19, 1984. Pesticide Formulary Committee (presently PeTAC) of 14/1984.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decision of National Pesticide Council No. 4/2009 dated 15/7/2009.	Published: 12/2009	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: Methyl-parathion has been removed from the list of authorized active substances of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in August 2005.	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decision: NO 754/WIa Date 15/8/1998 From Minister of Agriculture and agrarian reform	Published: 06/2008	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, methyl-parathion has been identified as type 4 hazardous substance which is prohibited for import, production, distribution, possession or use in Thailand.	Published: 12/2005	no consent
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in R. Macedonia (Official Gazette of RM 159/2010).	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Togo	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2012	no consent
Tonga	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Waste and Chemicals Act Pesticide Act	Published: 06/2015	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
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	no consent
United Republic of Tanzania	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
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

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Ministry of People Power for Agriculture and Lands. National Institute of Integrated Agricultural Health. Administrative Order. Office of the President /INSAI No 28, Caracas, July 15, 2009. According to this Order, registration of chemicals for agricultural use, compounded or formulated with Methyl-parathion as active ingredient, will no be authorised for import and use in the country from 30/04/2010.	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Viet Nam	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned for import, trade and use	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Yemen	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: List of Banned and Severely Restricted Pesticides in Yemen.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Zimbabwe	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent

Part 3 - 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) at or above 19.5% active ingredient and dusts at or above 1.5% active ingredient)

CAS: 298-00-0

Party¹	Date
Afghanistan	12/2013
Antigua and Barbuda	12/2010
Bahrain	12/2012
Benin	06/2004
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	06/2004
Botswana	06/2008
Congo	12/2006
Djibouti	06/2005
Dominica	06/2006
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Guatemala	12/2010
Guinea	06/2004
Indonesia	06/2014
Kazakhstan	06/2008
Lesotho	12/2008
Liberia	06/2005
Maldives	06/2007
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Montenegro	06/2012
Mozambique	12/2010
Namibia	12/2005
Nepal	06/2007
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011
Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013
Somalia	12/2010
Swaziland	06/2013
Uganda	12/2008
Ukraine	06/2004
Zambia	06/2011

Part 2 - 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

Albania	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law no. 9362 dated 24/03/2005 on "Plant Protection Service", as amended. Decision of the Council of Ministers no. 1555, dated 12.11.2008 "On approval of rules of registration and assessment criteria of Plant Protection Products (PPP)." According to paragraph 7.2, Chapter II, PPP may be registered for trade and use in the Republic of Albania, if its active substance(s) is/are included in Appendix II, attached to this decision. In this Annex, phosphamidon (soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 1000 g active ingredient/L) is not included.</p>			
Argentina	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2002	consent under conditions
<p>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</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 Phosphamidon has never been registered in Australia. Legislative or administrative measures: <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Code Act 1994</i>.</p>			
Belize	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Classified as a prohibited pesticide in Schedule IV of the Pesticides Control Act of 1985, Chapter 181B of the Laws of Belize, and in the Pesticides Control (replacement of Schedules) Order, 1995.</p>			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2011	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of BiH" No 11/11)</p>			

Brazil	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	<p>Remarks: There is no pesticide registered for any purpose, no intention of acceptance.</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> <p>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</p>		
Burkina Faso	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Results of the Sahelian Pesticides Committee (CSP) meeting.</p>		
Burundi	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2008	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The reason for banning the use of Phosphamidon in agriculture is its toxicity for aquatic organisms and its long term harmful effects on the environment. It is registered in the register of banned pesticides under N° 2004-01-P004 by ministerial order N° 710/81 of 9/2/2004.</p>		
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The pesticide has not been registered by the Sahelian Pesticide Committee which is the regional organization in charge of pesticides registration according to national legislation, Act n° 26/97</p>		
Cambodia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: - Law on Pesticide Fertilizer Management, 2012 - Law of Banned Pesticides, 2012</p>		
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Chad	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Not registered.</p>		
Chile	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1998	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Subject to registration in Pesticides Registrar.</p>		

China	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Special permit documents. Import restricted to certain bodies.</p> <p>Remarks: Restricted. Not permitted for use on fruit, vegetables, herbs and tobacco.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional information related to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) related to the import response for Annex III chemicals: Published: 12/06/2009; Final decision on import: No consent to import. 		
Colombia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Decree No.1220 published in Official Gazette No.45890 of 25 April 2005, Title II, on the need of Environmental Licenses, in its Article 8th determined that the Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development is the one and only authority to grant or deny environmental licenses for the activities: "12. The import and production of pesticides and substances, materials or products subject to control under International Agreements, Conventions and Protocols, and the import of chemical pesticides for agricultural use shall follow the procedure outlined in the Andean Decision 436 of the Cartagena Agreement and its regulations".</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measure: In compliance with Andean Nations Decision No.436; Andean Regulation for the Registration and Control of Chemical Pesticides for Agricultural Use, published in Official Gazette (year XIV, No.347, in Lima, Peru, 17 June 1988, regarding Cartagena Agreement) and Resolution ICA No.03759, of 16 December 2003, enacting provisions on the Registration and Control of Chemical Pesticides for Agricultural use, pesticides must be registered to be used and commercialised in the country.</p> <p>IMPORTANT NOTE: According to ICA's Technical Department of Safety and Agricultural Inputs, the product is not registered for domestic sale to the Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA), therefore it can't be imported, manufactured, formulated, distributed, commercialised or used in Colombia as Chemical Pesticide for Agricultural use.</p>		
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Cook Islands Pesticides Act 1987</p>		
Costa Rica	Final decision on import	Published: 06/1999	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Not registered.</p>		
Côte d'Ivoire	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2004	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: All use of Phosphamidon is prohibited to protect human health and the environment.</p>		
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: In process of drafting the resolution of the National Centre for Plant Health - Ministry of Agriculture which gives legal status to the decision adopted at national level.</p>		

Democratic People's Republic of Korea	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
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2007	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
Eritrea	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legal Notice N° 113/2006. Regulations for Importation, Handling, Use, Storage and Disposal of Pesticides	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Ethiopia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
European Union	Final decision on import Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Published: 12/2003 Revised: 10/2008	no consent
	Remarks: Phosphamidon 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: Muta. Cat. 3; R68 (Mutagenic category 3; Possible risk of irreversible effects) - T+; R28 (Very Toxic; Very toxic if swallowed) - T; R24 (Toxic; toxic in contact with skin) - N; R50-53 (Dangerous to the environment; Very Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment). Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to use or place on the market all plant protection 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 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 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		

Gambia	Final decision on import Remarks: Never registered.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Georgia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Severely Restricted and banned chemical substances and pesticides' import-export in Georgia is regulated by the Rotterdam Convention "On The Prior Informed consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade", and by the Georgian Law 1998 of "Pesticides and Agrochemicals"	Published: 12/2014	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	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1) Decision No 2395/MAE/SGG/2001 of 6/06/2001 restricting and/or prohibiting the use of active substances in agriculture. 2) National weakness in the toxicological and ecotoxicological analyses. 3) Human and environment protection.	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The product has not been authorized by the Sahelien Pesticide Committee (CSP).	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Guyana	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control (Prohibited Pesticides) Order No. 22 of 2006 made under the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Act 2000 (No. 13 of 2000).	Published: 12/2007	no consent
India	Final decision on import Remarks: Phosphamidon 40% SL is registered in India. The use of phosphamidon 85% SL is prohibited with effect from 25.03.2002. Legislative or administrative measures: The Insecticides Act 1968 and Rules Framed thereunder. The pesticide to be imported/manufactured require registration under the Act by the Registration Committee.	Published: 06/2006	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
Israel	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: 1. Plant Protection Law, 1956 2. Hazardous Substances Regulations (Registration of Formulations for the Control of Pests Harmful to Man), 1994 3. Free Import Order, 2006	Published: 06/2012	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
Kuwait	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registered. Decree No. 95/1995	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2007	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Regulation on the Control of Pesticide in Lao PDR, No. 2860/MAF, dated 11 June 2010	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decision of the Minister of Agriculture # 570/1 Dated 24/12/2008. All formulations of Phosphamidon are prohibited.	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Liberia	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Libya	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Not registration in the pesticide list for Libyan agriculture pesticide	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Phosphamidon is banned as agricultural chemical (it is not listed on annex I of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in August 2005). Phosphamidon is not on the list of active substances to be examined under the EU review programme (Annex II of the COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1451/2007 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). The Swiss Ordinance on Biocide Products (entered into force on Mai 2005) adopts the same biocide active ingredients as the EU. Phosphamidon is not authorized in biocide preparations.	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Madagascar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree N°4196/06 of 23 March 2006, prohibiting the sale and use in agriculture of any pesticide active substance.	Published: 06/2011	no consent

Malawi	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Malaysia	Final decision on import Remarks: Not registered.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Mali	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree n° 01-2699/MICT-SG of 16 th October 2001 listing the products the import and export of which are prohibited. Act n° 01-020 of 30yh May 2001 on pollution and nuisance	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Mauritania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This pesticide hasn't been registered by the Sahelian Pesticides Committee the regional body for registration, under national legislative and regulatory texts (Act 042/2000 on plant protection).	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Mexico	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Registration and permission from the Mexico Secretariat of Health is requested	Published: 12/2006	consent under conditions
Mongolia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Government resolution n° 95/2007 Annex I "List of prohibited chemicals in Mongolia"	Published: 06/2010	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
New Zealand	Final decision on import Remarks: Registration withdrawn.	Published: 01/1998	no consent
Nicaragua	Interim decision on import Remarks: The National Pesticide Commission is the advisory and consultative body on pesticides issues, and should be consulted for the final decision of the final regulatory action, in this case Phosphamidon was never registered and is prohibited in many countries, it will therefore be requested the prohibition of manufacturing, formulating and marketing of the pesticide as active ingredient or in any formulation.	Published: 12/2010	no consent

Niger	Interim decision on import Remarks: Niger ratified the Rotterdam Convention which entered into force in June 2006, in January 2006 Niger ratified the Common Regulation of CILSS Member States (the Sahelian Pesticide Committee is in charge of implementing that regulation). Order N° 092/MAG/EL/DPV of 08-07-99, listing plant protection products prohibited in Niger. All that has been said allows the country to conform to the regulation in force at a national, regional and international level.	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Nigeria	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Severely restricted. Permit from FEPA required. Remarks: Interim decision pending research on cost-effective locally available alternatives. Alternatives: Chlorpyrifos (not readily available).	Published: 07/1998	consent under conditions
Norway	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Legislative or administrative measures - Plant protection products Act and Regulations relating to plant protection products.	Published: 12/2000	no consent
Oman	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: - According to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries legislations. - Royal Decree No. 46/95. Issuing the Law of Handling and Use of Chemicals.	Published: 06/2004	no consent
Pakistan	Final decision on import Remarks: Alternative - Lower concentrations.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Panama	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Executive Decree No. 305 of 4 September 2002, published in the Official Gazette No. 24634 of 9 September 2002, establishes a national legislative measure. In its fifth Article states: "All substances banned or severely restricted in, at least, four States, will be banned in our country too". Substance No. 396 of Annex I of this Executive Decree. Phosphamidon is banned in more than 4 States, and is not registered for agricultural use in Panama.	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Paraguay	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: SENAVE Resolution No. 69/06, "which prohibits registration, import, sale and use in the country of products based on monocrotophos and phosphamidon in all concentrations". Published on the Web site of SENAVE: www.senave.gov.py < http://www.senave.gov.py >	Published: 06/2009	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

Qatar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticide Law (10) 1968 Article No (26) Environment Law (30) 2002	Published: 12/2005	no consent
Republic of Korea	Interim decision on import Remarks: Need more time before a final decision can be taken.	Published: 06/2010	consent
Republic of Moldova	Interim decision on import Remarks: The formulations have never been manufactured in the Republic of Moldova.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Russian Federation	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Federal law No 109-φ3 of 19.07.1997 concerning safe handling of pesticides and agricultural chemicals. Permitted for use on the territory of the Russian Federation. 2012 (approved by Ministry of Agriculture of Russia)	Published: 06/2015	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
Saudi Arabia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Pesticide Act M/67.	Published: 12/2009	no consent
Senegal	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: This formulation has not been registered by the Sahelian pesticides Committee.	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Serbia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Cannot be placed on the market according to the Law on Plant Protection Products ("Official Gazette RS" No 41/09)	Published: 12/2011	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 Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) and its regulations. A license is required for the import, use and sale.	Published: 12/2003 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions
South Africa	Interim decision on import Statement of active consideration: Engaging all relevant stakeholders for a complete ban of the pesticide. Final decision can be reached: two years	Published: 06/2006	no consent

Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Remarks: Formal declaration of prohibition of this pesticide was issued on 29 March 2001 (Pesticide Technical and Advisory Committee 15/2001).	Published: 12/2001	no consent
Sudan	Final decision on import Remarks: Banned.	Published: 07/1998	no consent
Suriname	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree negative list imports and exports, September 1, 1999, SB 34 (State Gazette).	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Phosphamidon is banned as agricultural chemical (it is not listed on annex I of the Ordinance on Plant Protection Products, which entered into force in August 2005). Phosphamidon is not on the list of active substances to be examined under the EU review programme (Annex II of the COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1451/2007 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). The Swiss Ordinance on Biocide Products (entered into force on May 2005) adopts the same biocide active ingredients as the EU. Phosphamidon is not authorized in biocide preparations.	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The registered formulation is only as SCW. Remarks: The registered formulation is only as SCW	Published: 06/2008	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, phosphamidon has been identified as type 4 hazardous substance which is prohibited for import, production, distribution, possession or use in Thailand.	Published: 12/2005	no consent
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Chemical is not included in the List of active substances allowed for use in Plant Protection Products in R. Macedonia (Official Gazette of RM 159/2010).	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Togo	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2012	no consent
Tonga	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Waste and Chemicals Act Pesticide Act	Published: 06/2015	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
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 phosfamidon for all agricultural use.	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Viet Nam	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned for import, trade and use	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Yemen	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: List of Banned and Severely Restricted Pesticides in Yemen.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Zimbabwe	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2001	no consent

Part 3 - 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
Afghanistan	12/2013
Antigua and Barbuda	12/2010
Bahrain	12/2012
Benin	06/2004
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	06/2004
Botswana	06/2008
Cameroon	06/2004
Congo	12/2006
Djibouti	06/2005
Dominica	06/2006
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004
Gabon	06/2004
Guatemala	12/2010
Honduras	06/2012
Indonesia	06/2014
Kazakhstan	06/2008
Lesotho	12/2008
Maldives	06/2007
Marshall Islands	06/2004
Montenegro	06/2012
Mozambique	12/2010
Namibia	12/2005
Nepal	06/2007
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011
Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013
Somalia	12/2010
Swaziland	06/2013
Uganda	12/2008
Ukraine	06/2004
United Republic of Tanzania	06/2004
Zambia	06/2011

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Actinolite asbestos

CAS: 77536-66-4

Albania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 9108, dated 17.07.2003 "On substances and preparations", prohibits the manufacture, import, export and distribution in the Republic of Albania for substances included in Appendix II of this Law. Actinolite asbestos fibers are part of this Appendix.	Published: 06/2013	no consent
Antigua and Barbuda	Interim decision on import Statement of active consideration: Revision of the Pesticides Act which will take approximately 1 year.	Published: 06/2005	no consent
Argentina	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution MS, NO.845/00 Published in the Congressional Record, October 17, 2000. Prohibits: production, importation, commercialization and use of Asbestos fibres Amphiboles forms (Crocidolites, Amosite, Actinolite, Tremolite, Anthophyllite) and products formulated on its basis.	Published: 12/2006	no consent

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).</p>		
	<p>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.</p>		
	<p>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.</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>		
	<p>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)</p>		
	<p>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)</p>		
	<p>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)</p>		
	<p>4) <i>Workplace Health and Safety Regulations 1988</i> under the <i>Workplace Health and Safety Act 1995</i> (Tasmania)</p>		
	<p>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)</p>		
	<p>6) <i>Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 1996</i> (Western Australia)</p>		
	<p>7) <i>Health (Asbestos) Regulations 1992</i> (Western Australia)</p>		
	<p>8) <i>Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 2001 - Sec 163</i> (New South Wales)</p>		
	<p>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></p>		
	<p>10) <i>Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations 1956</i></p>		
	<p>11) <i>Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958</i></p>		
	<p>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>		
	<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>		
Belize	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2009	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Environmental Protection Act, Schedule of Hazardous Substances, Part I, Subpart A.</p>		
Benin	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2014	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Under authorization of the registration committee of chemicals and Ministry for the Environment (DNA).</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 trmolite asbestos, as well as products containing such minerals.</p>		
Burkina Faso	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law no. 005/97/30 ADP January 1997, which establishes an Environment Code in Burkina Faso. Decree n.97-039/PRES/P.m.MCIA of 04 February 1998, which prohibits the manufacture, transformation, commercialised imports and the use of construction equipments with asbestos in Burkina Faso.</p>		
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: An asbestos consumer product that contains actinolite asbestos and that is set out in column 1 of the table may be imported if it meets the requirements set out in column 2.</p> <p>A consumer product is defined as a product, including its components, parts or accessories, that may reasonably be expected to be obtained by an individual to be used for non-commercial purposes, including for domestic, recreational and sports purposes, and includes its packaging.</p>		
	<p>Column 1</p> <p>Non-crocidolite asbestos products</p> <p>A textile fibre consumer product that is worn on the person</p> <p>A consumer product that is used by a child in learning or play</p> <p>Drywall joint cement or compound, or spackling or patching compound, that is used in construction, repair or renovation</p> <p>A consumer product that is applied by spraying</p>	<p>Column 2</p> <p>Requirements</p> <p>(a) The consumer product provides protection from fire or heat hazards. (b) A person who uses the consumer product in a reasonably foreseeable manner cannot come into contact with airborne asbestos from the consumer product.</p> <p>Asbestos cannot become separated from the consumer product.</p> <p>Asbestos cannot become separated from the product during its post-manufacture preparation, application or removal.</p> <p>(a) The asbestos is encapsulated with a binder during spraying. (b) The materials that result from the spraying are not friable after drying.</p>	
	<p>Import of the following actinolite consumer products is prohibited:</p> <p>(a) a consumer product for use in modeling or sculpture.</p> <p>(b) a consumer product for use in simulating ashes or embers.</p> <p>(c) a consumer product that is composed entirely of asbestos.</p>		
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The Asbestos Products Regulations (SOR/2007-260) (<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2007-260/FullText.html>) under the Canada Consumer Product Safety Act (CCPSA) (<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-1.68/index.html>) applies to the import, advertising and sale of consumer products that contain asbestos. The import of a consumer product containing asbestos is permitted subject to the conditions of the CCPSA and its Regulations.</p>		
Chad	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Nothing to report</p>		

Chile	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Supreme Decree Not 656 of 2000, that prohibits asbestos use in indicated products, establishes as follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The use of crocidolite is prohibited in absolute form and without exceptions. 2. The use of all type of asbestos in construction equipment is prohibited in absolute form and without exceptions 3. The asbestos use will be only authorized, by Express Sanitary Resolution, in fabrication of products or elements that are not construction equipment and that is not crocidolite, when the interested part demonstrates that it does not exist any tecnic nor economic feasibility that allows to replace it in a especific use by another material. <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Supreme decree no. 656 of 2000, prohibits the asbestos use in products indicated. This legislative national measure prohibits in the country the production, import, distribution, sale and use of crocidolite and any material or product that contain it. Additionally, it prohibits the production, import, distribution and sale of construction equipments that contain any type of asbestos and, finally, it prohibits the production, import, distribution, sale and use of crisotile, actinolite, amosite, antofilite, tremolite and another type of asbestos, or any mix of them for any thing, element or product, with some exceptions specified, whenever these do not concern to construction equipment.</p>		
China	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2008 Revised: 10/2008	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Catalogue of Outdated Production Capacity, Technologies and Products to be Phased out (Batch 3). (Enacted by the State Economic and Trade Commission as Decree No. 32, and came into force on July 1, 2002)</p> <p>The complete name and address of the institution/authority responsible for issuing this national legislative or administrative measure: State Economic & Trade Commission (It has already turned into National Development and Reform Commission), No. 38 Yuetan Nanjie, Beijing 100824, China.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Additional information related to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) related to the import response for Annex III chemicals: Published: 12/06/2009; Final decision on import: Consent under conditions; Conditions of import: Permission must be obtained from the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) of the HKSAR, China.</p>		
Colombia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2013 Revised: 08/2013	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution 007 of 2011, which adopts the Health and Safety Regulation on Chrysotile fibers and other similar use . 3.1. Exposure Limits. 3.1.1. Type of asbestos management and limitation. a) The only type of asbestos allowed for industrial or commercial use, is chrysotile or white asbestos, b) use of any variety of amphibole asbestos is prohibited c) application of friable chrysotile form or spray is prohibited.</p>		
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	consent
	<p>Remarks: The use of products containing asbestos made with actinolite asbestos is regulated by Executive Order 25056 "Regulation of Controlled Use of Asbestos and products containing it" published in the Official Gazette No. 72, 16 April 1996; Legislation establishing preventive and protective measures for exposure and occupational health of workers, transportation, demolition, waste, signs and penalties.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Executive Order 28113-S, published in Supplement No. 74 of the Official Gazette No. 197 of 6 October 1999</p>		

Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The national decision was adopted and disseminated to interested parties, under the powers conferred to the Designated National Authority for industrial chemicals, as part of the implementation at the national level of the PIC procedure (Resolution 159/1995 of Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment on the national implementation of the PIC procedure). National decision entered into force under Resolution 96/2004 of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment.</p>		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.</p>		
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2009	consent under conditions
Ecuador	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2013 Revised: 04/2013	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Allow to import only subject to certain conditions</p>		
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2009	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The import is allowed for 1kilogram of weight or volume, as quantity limits. Quantity limits: refers to less or equal amount, of weight or volume, which does not require the submission of environmental documentation. For quantities above this, it should be submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), the environmental documentation in order to obtain the response to determine that It is not required to elaborate an Environmental Impact Study, through an Environmental Permit Resolution to import and/or transport in the national territory.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Executive Decision No: 40 published in the Official Journal n°83, volume n°375 of 9 May 2007, Annex 1: List of Regulated Substances.</p>		
Eritrea	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Legal Notice No 52/ 2001, Customs Tariff Regulations.</p>		

European Union	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
<p>Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, 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>	Revised: 10/2008	
	<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: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides Control and Management Act1994.</p>		
Ghana	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Importer should obtain an 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 -Sources of chemical (exporting country) -End uses of the chemical within Ghana. <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1994 (Act. 490)</p>		

Guinea	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2005	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The conditions are as follow: - to address a written request in order to obtain the previous authorization for import, to the responsible authority elected by the minister of the environment (reference: Articles 6 and 10 of the decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/SGG of October 26, 2001, concerning article 8 of the D/97/287/ decree PRGSGG of 24 december 1997, establishing the management and control of harmful and dangerous chemicals in Guinea Republic); - to obtain a previous authorization to import, delivered by competent authority (reference: Article 5 of the decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/SGG 26 october 2001) - asbestos actinolite only can be imported by industrial unities, mining industry, building constructions companies, electricity centrals and production and distribution centers, laboratories and research centers, etc, and this, for certain uses when the need is justify, since this product appears in order no. 57 of appendix II of the decision A/2001/4784/MMGE/SGG of October 26, 2001, making reference for application to articles 3, 4 and 5 of the D/97/287/PRG/SGG of December 24, 1997. - importer obligation to present the stocks of import products once arrived at the terrestrial borders, maritime or air of the national territory, for a chemical and physical control by qualified agents of the service of the environment or by any other organization of control entitled for this procedure (reference: Article 12 of the decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/SGG of October 26, 2001. - name, address of the competent authority from which the previous autorisation should be obtained: M. le directeur national, Direction nationale de la prevention et de la lutte contre les pollutions et nuisances, Ministere de l'Environnement, BP 3118, Conakry, Republique de Guinee. Fax: (224) 46 85 46</p>		
	<p>Remarks: Different forms of asbestos are used in Guinea among which the actinolite asbestos could exist and, particularly, in the industrial units, mining societies, real estate constructions, power stations and networks of production and electricity, distribution, laboratories and research centers, etc. Although this product is dangerous for the health and the environment, for economic reasons it would be used at the moment in the sectors of activities sus cites. Some existence of asbestos remainders that can contain asbestos physically exists or has been hidden in some electrical power stations and mining societies, thus it is a potential danger for the workers of these sectors of activities, the workers of the informal sector and even the populations that are exposed to these dangerous and bad known products and all the implications of risks and dangers for their health, their families and to the environment. Before this situation, and awaiting the final decision concernign the actinolite asbestos, the Government, with the purpose of reducing the field of use of this dangerous product and reducing the exhibition of the populations, workers and workers of the different sectors of activities, decided to classify this product in the national list of severely restricted chemicals (Annexed II of the A/2001/4784/decision MMGE/SGG of 26 October 2001.</p>		
	<p>Statement of active consideration: Any actinolite asbestos import can be done without previous autorisation of the environment service and the competent authority properly approved by the environment minister (ref Articles 1 and 5 of decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/26 SGG october 2001. The approximate period until the adoption of a final decision is not defined.</p>		
Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Guyana	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2007	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Administrative decision of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board. The product is not registered nor has any application for registration been received for this product.</p>		
Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Agreement 032 - 2004. Prohibition of Importation, Marketing and Use of Asbestos.</p>		

India	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The import would be allowed subject to obtaining licence for imports from the Government. Remarks: It is clarified that registration of Pesticides and their formulation is mandatory under 'The Insecticides Act'. No such registration is required for industrial chemicals. Legislative or administrative measures: This is published in ITC (HS) classification of Export-Import items issued vide notification No 03/2004-09, 31 August 2004.	Published: 12/2005	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: 12/2008	no consent
Israel	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Proposed legislation for Asbest Ordinance, 2010.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Jamaica	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Administrative measure - no issue of a permit to import.	Published: 12/2005	no consent
Japan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Allowed use (import) is as follows. 1. Seal materials that is used under a specific condition in existing facilities of chemical industry 2. An insulation material for rocket motors used for a missile produced in Japan 3. Raw materials of the product mentioned above These products will be banned sequentially from the thing which is able to replace with other materials. Legislative or administrative measures: The Industry Safety and Health Law	Published: 12/2009	consent under conditions
Jordan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: A decree by the Minister of Health issued in the Official Journal No. 4717 dted 16-08-2005, prohibited the import, use and marketing of all forms of asbestos and the products containing these materials. The total ban on this chemical was effective since August 2006.	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Kuwait	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned Decree No. 26/1995.	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of on June 6, 2011 Number 289 About entering additions and changes to the Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic from July 27, 2001 Number 376 On Measures for environmental protection and public health from the adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Common Decision of the Minister of Environment and the Minister of Public Health # 174/1 dated 2/11/1998	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited: a. to use actinolite; b. to place preparations and articles containing actinolite on the market; c. to export preparations and articles containing actinolite. (Swiss Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.6)	Published: 06/2010	no consent

Madagascar	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012 Revised: 01/2012	no consent
Malawi	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Malaysia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: These Chemicals (Amosite, Actinolite, Anthophyllite and Tremolite will be listed under the First Schedule of Customs (Prohibition of Import) Order and Customs (Prohibition of Export) Order, under the Customs Act 1967.	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Mauritania	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: All five forms of asbestos fibres have been listed as prohibited under the Dangerous Chemicals Control Act 2004	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Mexico	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The asbestos is generically defined, in the agreement that establishes the classification and codification of goods which import is subject to regulation from the dependencies that integrate the intersectorial commission for the control of the process and use of pesticides, fertilizers and toxic chemicals . The asbestos fibers included in annexed III are not used in Mexico. In prohibition process. Legislative or administrative measures: Agreement establishing the classification and codification of goods which import is subject to regulation from the dependencies that integrate the intersectorial commission for the control of the process and use of pesticides, fertilizers and toxic chemicals. Published in the official bulletin of the federation on 29 march 2002 (first section) 174.	Published: 12/2007	consent under conditions
Morocco	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Comply with the provisions of the Decree of the Minister of Trade No. 2916-11 of 12 October 2011 establishing the list of goods subject to measures of quantitative restrictions on imports and exports , published in BO No. 5996 of 17 November 2011. Remarks: The import is subject to import license since October 2011. The health safety of asbestos work is regulated (protection of workers exposed to asbestos dust, medical prevention). : Decree No. 2-98-975 of 23 January 2001 (Official Gazette , 2001-02-01 , No. 4870 , p. 192-194) amended and completed by Decree No. 2-12-387 of 14 September 2012 (Bulletin Official , 2012-10-04 , No. 6088 , p. 2647-2648) on the protection of workers exposed to asbestos dust . Article 3 : The use of asbestos belong to the amphibole group (anthophyllite , amosite (brown asbestos), crocidolite (blue asbestos) , actinolite and tremolite) or products containing it, shall be prohibited in the work of manufacturing and processing of products asbestos-based . Article 4: The use of asbestos in all its forms is prohibited in flocking work. The Joint Order No. 3352-10 of 26 October 2010 from the Minister of Employment and Vocational Training, Minister of Health , the Minister of Industry, Trade and New Technologies and the Minister of Energy, Mines , Water and Environment , sets the average value of exposure to asbestos fibers in the workplace . (Official Gazette , 2011-01-06 , No. 5906 , p. 7).	Published: 06/2014	consent under conditions
New Zealand	Interim decision on import Remarks: There is no domestic manufacture of any form or asbestos in New Zealand. Actinolite asbestos can be legally imported.	Published: 06/2005	consent

Nicaragua	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	consent
Niger	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: For industrial use for service needs Remarks: Niger ratified in January 2006 the Rotterdam Convention which entered into force since June 2006. - Niger ratified the Common Regulation of CILSS member countries (with the Sahelian Pesticides Committee responsible for the implementation of this regulation). Given all the above, the country is required to comply with the regulations in force at the national, regional and international levels.	Published: 06/2015	consent under conditions
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	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is based on the unified Customs law of the Gulf Cooperation Council, and the Law of Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs.	Published: 06/2008	no consent
Panama	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Pursuant to resolution n° 50 of June 23, 1999 which approves the health rules for the management, storage and transport of asbestos in the Republic of Panama. Executive Decree n° 305 of September 4, 2002 published in Official Gazette n° 24634 29 September 2002, a national legislative measure, established at its fifth article: "All substances banned or severely restricted in at least four States, will also be banned in our country". The substance friable asbestos n°81 of annex I to this executif decree.	Published: 12/2010	consent under conditions
Peru	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Law n° 29662 bans amphibole asbestos and regulates the use of chrysotile asbestos published on 09/02/2011	Published: 06/2011	no consent
Qatar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Article 26 Environment Law (30) 2002	Published: 12/2005	no consent
Republic of Moldova	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Senegal	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: No regulation	Published: 06/2015	no consent

Serbia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2011	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The Production, placing on the market and use of these fibres and of articles containing these fibres is prohibited. 2. By the way of derogation from Paragraph 1 of this point placing on the market and use shall be allowed for: a) reinforced asbestos klingerit; b) asbestos graphite braids, which are necessary for functioning in conditions of extremely high temperature, pressure and aggressive mediums, until the technological process is changed or technological changes of the equipment in which they are used are conducted.</p>		
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Severely restricted by Serbian Regulation on Bans and Restrictions of Production, Placing on the Market and Use of Chemicals which Represent Unacceptable Risk on Human Health and Environment ("Official Gazette RS", No 89/10)</p>		
Singapore	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
		Revised: 10/2008	
	<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 Protection and Management Act (EPMA) 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.</p>		
South Africa	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
	<p>Statement of active consideration: Draft regulations for banning production of and trading with all types of asbestos in the country were published on the 4 November 2005 and public comments currently under review before promulgation.</p>		
Switzerland	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited: a. to use actinolite; b. to place preparations and articles containing actinolite on the market; c. to export preparations and articles containing actinolite. (Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.6)</p>		
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2007	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial committee decision No. 97/1/31 dated 6/2/2000 Ministerial committee decision headed by the Prime Minister.</p>		
Thailand	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
	<p>Statement of active consideration: The draft decision to prohibit import, export, use of having in possession in the country has been submitted to Hazardous substances committee for consideration</p>		

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: 1. The Production, placing on the market and use of these fibres and of articles containing these fibres is prohibited.</p> <p>By the way of derogation form Paragraph 1 of this point placing on the market and use shall be allowed for:</p> <p>a) reinforced asbestos klingerit;</p> <p>b) asbestos graphite braids, which are necessary for functioning in conditions of extremely high temperature, pressure and aggressive mediums, until the technological process is changed or technological changes of the equipment in which they are used are conducted.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: List on Bans and Restrictions of the use of chemicals (Official Gazette of RM 57/2011)</p>		
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2013	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Actinolite asbestos is banned based on the Cabinet Decree No. (39) of 2006 banning the Import, Production and Use of Asbestos Boards in UAE.</p>		
United Republic of Tanzania	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>		
Uruguay	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2007	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The authorization should be requested from the Ministry of Public Health, who will extend it previous acceptance from the Comisión Honoraria de Trabajos Insalubres..." (Unhealthy Work Honorary Commission).</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Decision 154/002. Prohibition of asbestos.</p> <p>It is banned the production and introduction into the national territory in all its forms and commerce of products that contains asbestos included under consignment 6811 and in item 6812.50.00.00 of MERCOSUR Common Nomenclature.</p> <p>For the manufacture, introduction to the national territory under any form and asbestos commercialization or asbestos products, when it does not concerned those mentioned in the previous paragraph, an authorisation should be asked to the Ministry of Public Health.</p> <p>Legislation can be consulted at: http://www.dinama.gub.uy/discargas/decretos/Dec.154_02.pdf</p>		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent

Part 3 - 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

Party¹	Date	Party¹	Date
Afghanistan	12/2013	Paraguay	12/2005
Armenia	12/2005	Philippines	12/2006
Bahrain	12/2012	Republic of Korea	12/2005
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	12/2005	Russian Federation	12/2011
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12/2007	Rwanda	12/2005
Botswana	06/2008	Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012
Burundi	12/2005	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011
Cambodia	06/2013	Samoa	12/2005
Cameroon	12/2005	Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013
Congo	12/2006	Saudi Arabia	12/2005
Côte d'Ivoire	12/2005	Somalia	12/2010
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	12/2005	Sri Lanka	06/2006
Djibouti	12/2005	Sudan	12/2005
Dominica	06/2006	Suriname	12/2005
Equatorial Guinea	12/2005	Swaziland	06/2013
Ethiopia	12/2005	Togo	12/2005
Gabon	12/2005	Tonga	12/2010
Georgia	06/2007	Trinidad and Tobago	06/2010
Guatemala	12/2010	Uganda	12/2008
Indonesia	06/2014	Ukraine	12/2005
Kazakhstan	06/2008	Viet Nam	12/2007
Kenya	12/2005	Yemen	06/2006
Lao People's Democratic Republic	06/2011	Zambia	06/2011
Lesotho	12/2008	Zimbabwe	06/2012
Liberia	12/2005		
Libya	12/2005		
Maldives	06/2007		
Mali	12/2005		
Marshall Islands	12/2005		
Mongolia	12/2005		
Montenegro	06/2012		
Mozambique	12/2010		
Namibia	12/2005		
Nepal	06/2007		
Nigeria	12/2005		
Pakistan	12/2005		

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Amosite asbestos

CAS: 12172-73-5

Albania	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Law No, 9108, dated 17,07,2003 "On substances and preparations", prohibits the manufacture, import, export and distribution in the Republic of Albania for substances included in Appendix II of this Law, Amosite asbestos fibers are part of this Appendix.		
Antigua and Barbuda	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2005	no consent
	Statement of active consideration: Revision of the present Pesticides Act, taking approximately 1 year.		
Argentina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution MS, NO.845/00 Published in the Congressional Record, October 17, 2000. Prohibits: production, importation, commercialization and use of Asbestos fibres Amphiboles forms (Crocidolites, Amosite, Actinolite, Tremolite, Anthophyllite) and products formulated on its basis.		

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).</p>		
	<p>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.</p>		
	<p>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.</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>		
	<p>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)</p>		
	<p>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)</p>		
	<p>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)</p>		
	<p>4) <i>Workplace Health and Safety Regulations 1988</i> under the <i>Workplace Health and Safety Act 1995</i> (Tasmania)</p>		
	<p>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)</p>		
	<p>6) <i>Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 1996</i> (Western Australia)</p>		
	<p>7) <i>Health (Asbestos) Regulations 1992</i> (Western Australia)</p>		
	<p>8) <i>Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 2001 - Sec 163</i> (New South Wales)</p>		
	<p>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></p>		
	<p>10) <i>Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations 1956</i></p>		
	<p>11) <i>Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958</i></p>		
	<p>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>		
	<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>		
Belize	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2009	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Environmental Protection Act, Schedule of Hazardous Substances, Part I, Subpart A.</p>		
Benin	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2014	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Under authorization of the registration committee of chemicals and Ministry for the Environment (DNA).</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 trmolite asbestos, as well as products containing such minerals.</p>		
Burkina Faso	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law no. 005/97/30 ADP January 1997, which establishes an Environment Code in Burkina Faso. Decree n.97-039/PRES/P.m.MCIA of 04 February 1998, which prohibits the manufacture, transformation, commercialised imports and the use of construction equipments with asbestos in Burkina Faso.</p>		
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import:An asbestos consumer product that contains amosite asbestos and that is set out in column 1 of the table may be imported if it meets the requirements set out in column 2.</p>		
	<p>A consumer product is defined as a product, including its components, parts or accessories, that may reasonably be expected to be obtained by an individual to be used for non-commercial purposes, including for domestic, recreational and sports purposes, and includes its packaging.</p>		
	<p>Column 1 Non-crocidolite asbestos products</p>	<p>Column 2 Requirements</p>	
	<p>A textile fibre consumer product that is worn on the person</p>	<p>(a) The consumer product provides protection from fire or heat hazards. (b) A person who uses the consumer product in a reasonably foreseeable manner cannot come into contact with airborne asbestos from the consumer product.</p>	
	<p>A consumer product that is used by a child in learning or play Drywall joint cement or compound, or spackling or patching compound, used in construction, repair or renovation</p>	<p>Asbestos cannot become separated from the consumer product. Asbestos cannot become separated from the consumer product during its preparation, application or removal.</p>	
	<p>A consumer product that is applied by spraying</p>	<p>(a) The asbestos is encapsulated with a binder during spraying. (b) The materials that result from the spraying are not friable after drying.</p>	
	<p>Import of the following amosite consumer products is prohibited: (a) a consumer product for use in modeling or sculpture. (b) a consumer product for use in simulating ashes or embers. (c) a consumer product that is composed entirely of asbestos.</p>		
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The <i>Asbestos Products Regulations</i> (SOR/2007-260) (http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2007-260/FullText.html) under the <i>Canada Consumer Product Safety Act</i> (CCPSA) (http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-1.68/index.html) applies to the import, advertising and sale of consumer products that contain asbestos. The import of a consumer product containing asbestos is permitted subject to the conditions of the CCPSA and its Regulations.</p>		
Chad	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Nothing to report</p>		

Chile	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Supreme Decree Not 656 of 2000, that prohibits asbestos use in indicated products, establishes as follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The use of crocidolite is prohibited in absolute form and without exceptions. 2. The use of all type of asbestos in construction equipment is prohibited in absolute form and without exceptions 3. The asbestos use will be only authorized, by Express Sanitary Resolution, in fabrication of products or elements that are not construction equipment and that is not crocidolita, when the interested part demonstrates that it does not exist any tecnic nor economic feasibility that allows to replace it in a especific use by another material. 		
China	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2008 Revised: 10/2008	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Catalogue of Outdated Production Capacity, Technologies and Products to be Phased out (Batch 3). (Enacted by the State Economic and Trade Commission as Decree No. 32, and came into force on July 1, 2002)</p> <p>The complete name and address of the institution/authority responsible for issuing this national legislative or administrative measure: State Economic & Trade Commission (It has already turned into National Development and Reform ommission), No. 38 Yuetan Nanjie, Beijing 100824, China.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional information related to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) related to the import response for Annex III chemicals: Published: 12/06/2009; Final decision on import: No consent to import. Ban on import and sale in Air Pollution Control Ordinance (CAP. 311). 		
Colombia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2013 Revised: 08/2013	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution 007 of 2011, which adopts the Health and Safety Regulation on Chrysotile fibers and other similar use . 3.1. Exposure Limits. 3.1.1. Type of asbestos management and limitation. a) The only type of asbestos allowed for industrial or commercial use, is chrysotile or white asbestos, b) use of any variety of amphibole asbestos is prohibited c) application of friable chrysotile form or spray is prohibited.</p>		
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	consent
	<p>Remarks: The use of products containing asbestos made with amosite asbestos is regulated by Executive Order 25056 "Regulation of Controlled Use of Asbestos and products containing it" published in the Official Gazette No. 72 , 16 April 1996; Legislation establishing preventive and protective measures for exposure and occupational health of workers, transportation, demolition, waste, signs and penalties.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Executive Order 28113-S, published in Supplement No. 74 of the Official Gazette No. 197 of 6 October 1999</p>		

Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The national decision was adopted and disseminated to interested parties, under the powers conferred to the Designated National Authority for industrial chemicals, as part of the implementation at the national level of the PIC procedure (Resolution 159/1995 of Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment on the national implementation of the PIC procedure). National decision entered into force under Resolution 96/2004 of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment.</p>		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.</p>		
Dominican Republic	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2008	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The imports are subject to an environment authorization, the imports for construction are prohibited. The companies, before proceeding to the importation, will have to notify the Environment State Secretariat to require an authorization in accordance with Law 64-00 in its chapter V.</p>		
Ecuador	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2013 Revised: 04/2013	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Allow to import only subject to certain conditions</p>		
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2009	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The import is allowed for 1kilogram of weight or volume, as quantity limits. Quantity limits: refers to less or equal amount, of weight or volume, which does not require the submission of environmental documentation. For quantities above this, it should be submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), the environmental documentation in order to obtain the response to determine that It is not required to elaborate an Environmental Impact Study, through an Environmental Permit Resolution to import and/or transport in the national territory.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Executive Decision No: 40 published in the Official Journal n°83, volume n°375 of 9 May 2007, Annex 1: List of Regulated Substances.</p>		
Eritrea	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Legal Notice No 52/ 2001, Customs Tariff Regulations</p>		
European Union	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004 Revised: 10/2008	no consent
<p>Member States: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</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	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides Control and Management Act1994.		
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>		
Guinea	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2005	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The conditions are as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -to address a written request in order to obtain the previous authorization for import, to the responsible authority elected by the minister of the environment (reference: Articles 6 and 10 of the decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/SGG of October 26, 2001, concerning article 8 of the D/97/287/ decree PRGSGG of 24 december 1997, establishing the management and control of harmful and dangerous chemicals in Guinea Republic); - to obtain a previous authorization to import, delivered by competent authority (reference: Article 5 of the decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/SGG 26 october 2001) - asbestos amosite only can be imported by industrial unities, mining industry, building constructions companies, electricity centrals and production and distribution centers, laboratories and research centers, etc, and this, for certain uses when the need is justify, since this product appears in order no. 57 of appendix II of the decision A/2001/4784/MMGE/SGG of October 26, 2001, making reference for application to articles 3, 4 and 5 of the D/97/287/PRG/SGG of December 24, 1997. - importer obligation to present the stocks of import products once arrived at the terrestrial borders, maritime or air of the national territory, for a chemical and physical control by qualified agents of the service of the environment or by any other organization of control entitled for this procedure (reference: Article 12 of the decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/SGG of October 26, 2001. - name, address of the competent authority from which the previous autorisation should be obtained: <p>M. le directeur national, Direction nationale de la prevention et de la lutte contre les pollutions et nuisances, Ministere de l'Environnement, BP 3118, Conakry, Republique de Guinee. Fax (224) 46 85 46</p> <p>Remarks: Differents forms of asbestos are used in Guinea among which the amosite asbestos could exist and, particularly, in the industrial units, mining societies, real estate constructions, power stations and networks of production and electricity, distribution, laboratories and research centers, etc. Although this product is dangerous for the health and the environment, for economic reasons it would be used at the moment in the sectors of activities sus cites. Some existence of asbestos remainders that can contain asbestos physically exists or has been hidden in some electrical power stations and mining societies, thus it is a potential danger for the workers of these sectors of activities, the workers of the informal sector and even the populations that are exposed to these dangerous and bad known products and all the implications of risks and dangers for their health, their families and to the environment. Before this situation, and awaiting the final decision concernign the actinolita asbestos, the Government, with the purpose of reducing the field of use of this dangerous product and reducing the exhibition of the populations, workers and workers of the different sectors of activities, decided to classify this product in the national list of severely restricted chemicals (Annexed II of the A/2001/4784/decision MMGE/SGG of 26 October 2001.</p> <p>Statement of active consideration: Any amosita asbestos import can be done without previous autorisation of the environment service and the competent authority properly approved by the environment minister (ref Articles 1 and 5 of decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/26 SGG october 2001. The approximate period until the adoption of a final decision is not defined.</p>		
Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent

Guyana	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Administrative decision of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board. The product is not registered nor has any application for registration been received for this product.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Honduras	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Agreement 032 - 2004. Prohibition of Importation, Marketing and Use of Asbestos.	Published: 12/2014	no consent
India	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The import would be allowed subject to obtaining licence for imports from the Government. Remarks: It is clarified that registration of Pesticides and their formulation is mandatory under 'The Insecticides Act'. No such registration is required for industrial chemicals. Legislative or administrative measures: This is published in ITC (HS) classification of Export-Import items issued vide notification No 03/2004-09, 31 August 2004.	Published: 12/2005	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: 12/2008	no consent
Israel	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Proposed legislation for Asbest Ordinance, 2010	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Jamaica	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Administrative measure - no issue of a permit to import.	Published: 12/2005	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: This chemical was banned since 1993. A new decree by the Minister of Health was issued and published in the official journal No 4717 date 16/8/2005 which prohibited all uses of all forms of asbestos except for the use of tremolite, chrysotile, anthophyllite and actinolite which will continue to be formulated and used in Jordan in specific applications until 16/8/2006.	Published: 12/2005	no consent
Kuwait	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned Decree No. 26/1995.	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of on June 6, 2011 Number 289 About entering additions and changes to the Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic from July 27, 2001 Number 376 On Measures for environmental protection and public health from the adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Common Decision of the Minister of Environment and the Minister of Public Health # 174/1 dated 2/11/1998	Published: 12/2007	no consent

Liechtenstein	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited:</p> <p>a. to use amosite;</p> <p>b. to place preparations and articles containing amosite on the market;</p> <p>c. to export preparations and articles containing amosite.</p> <p>(Swiss Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.6)</p>		
Madagascar	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Malaysia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: These Chemicals (Amosite, Actinolite, Anthophyllite and Tremolite) will be listed under the First Schedule of Customs (Prohibition of Import) Order and Customs (Prohibition of Export) Order, under the Customs Act 1967.</p>		
Mauritania	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: All five forms of asbestos fibres have been listed as prohibited under the Dangerous Chemicals Control Act 2004</p>		
Mexico	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2007	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The asbestos is generically defined, in the agreement that establishes the classification and codification of goods which import is subject to regulation from the dependencies that integrate the intersectorial commission for the control of the process and use of pesticides, fertilizers and toxic chemicals. The asbestos fibers included in annexed III are not used in Mexico. In prohibition process.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Agreement establishing the classification and codification of goods which import is subject to regulation from the dependencies that integrate the intersectorial commission for the control of the process and use of pesticides, fertilizers and toxic chemicals. Published in the official bulletin of the federation on 29 march 2002 (first section) 174.</p>		
Morocco	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2014	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Comply with the provisions of the Decree of the Minister of Trade No. 2916-11 of 12 October 2011 establishing the list of goods subject to measures of quantitative restrictions on imports and exports, published in BO No. 5996 of 17 November 2011.</p> <p>Remarks: The import is subject to import license since October 2011. The health safety of asbestos work is regulated (protection of workers exposed to asbestos dust, medical prevention).</p> <p>Decree No. 2-98-975 of 23 January 2001 (Official Gazette, 2001-02-01, No. 4870, p. 192-194) amended and completed by Decree No. 2-12-387 of 14 September 2012 (Bulletin Official, 2012-10-04, No. 6088, p. 2647-2648) on the protection of workers exposed to asbestos dust.</p> <p>Article 3 : The use of asbestos belong to the amphibole group (anthophyllite, amosite (brown asbestos), crocidolite (blue asbestos), actinolite and tremolite) or products containing it, shall be prohibited in the work of manufacturing and processing of products asbestos-based.</p> <p>Article 4: The use of asbestos in all its forms is prohibited in flocking work.</p> <p>The Joint Order No. 3352-10 of 26 October 2010 from the Minister of Employment and Vocational Training, Minister of Health, the Minister of Industry, Trade and New Technologies and the Minister of Energy, Mines, Water and Environment, sets the average value of exposure to asbestos fibers in the workplace. (Official Gazette, 2011-01-06, No. 5906, p. 7).</p>		

New Zealand	Final decision on import Remarks: There is no domestic manufacture of any form of asbestos in New Zealand. Legislative or administrative measures: Amosite and crocidolite are subject to Customs Import Prohibition Order 2005; Customs and Excise Act 1996. Raw fibre covered by the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO)	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Nicaragua	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	consent under conditions
Niger	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: For industrial use for service needs. Remarks: Niger ratified in January 2006 the Rotterdam Convention which entered into force since June 2006. - Niger ratified the Common Regulation of CILSS member countries (with the Sahelian Pesticides Committee responsible for the implementation of this regulation). Given all the above, the country is required to comply with the regulations in force at the national, regional and international levels.	Published: 06/2015	consent under conditions
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	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is based on the unified Customs law of the Gulf Cooperation Council and law of Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs.	Published: 06/2008	no consent
Panama	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Pursuant to resolution n° 50 of June 23, 1999 which approves the health rules for the management, storage and transport of asbestos in the Republic of Panama. Executive Decree n° 305 of September 4, 2002 published in Official Gazette n° 24634 29 September 2002, a national legislative measure, established at its fifth article: "All substances banned or severely restricted in at least four States, will also be banned in our country". The substance friable asbestos n°81 of annex I to this executif decree.	Published: 12/2010	consent under conditions
Peru	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Law n° 29662 bans amphibole asbestos and regulates the use of chrysotile asbestos published on 09/02/2011	Published: 06/2011	no consent
Qatar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ministry of environment to perform all the tasks and actions to protect the environment in the country, according to the law No. 30 of 2002 Article (26), prohibiting the import or handling or transport of hazardous materials, without authorization from the competent administrative authority, and article (29) of law No. 30 of 2002 prohibits the use of pesticides or other chemical compounds for agriculture, public health or other purposes. But after taking into account the requirements and checks and balances defined by the regulations, to ensure that human, animal or plant or watercourses or other components of the environment directly or indirectly on the spot or future adverse impacts of pesticides or chemical compounds.	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Republic of Moldova	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Senegal	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: No regulation	Published: 06/2015	no consent

Serbia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2011	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The Production, placing on the market and use of these fibres and of articles containing these fibres is prohibited. 2. By the way of derogation from Paragraph 1 of this point placing on the market and use shall be allowed for: a) reinforced asbestos klingerit; b) asbestos graphite braids, which are necessary for functioning in conditions of extremely high temperature, pressure and aggressive mediums, until the technological process is changed or technological changes of the equipment in which they are used are conducted. Legislative or administrative measures: Severely restricted by Serbian Regulation on Bans and Restrictions of Production, Placing on the Market and Use of Chemicals which Represent Unacceptable Risk on Human Health and Environment ("Official Gazette RS", No 89/10)</p>		
Singapore	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	<p>Revised: 10/2008</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 Protection and Management Act (EPMA) 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.</p>		
South Africa	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
	<p>Statement of active consideration: Draft regulations for banning production of and trading with all types of asbestos in the country were published on the 4 November 2005 and public comments currently under review before promulgation.</p>		
Switzerland	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited: a. to use amosite; b. to place preparations and articles containing amosite on the market; c. to export preparations and articles containing amosite.</p> <p>(Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.6)</p>		
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2007	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial committee decision No. 97/1/31 dated 6/2/2000 Ministerial committee decision was taken by the Prime Minister.</p>		
Thailand	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The notification of Ministry of Industry under Hazardous Substance Act BE 2535 (1992) entitled list of Hazardous Substances. In this list, asbestos has been identified as type r hazardous substance, which the production, import, export or having in possession is prohibited.</p>		

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions
	Conditions for Import: 1. The Production, placing on the market and use of these fibres and of articles containing these fibres is prohibited.		
	By the way of derogation form Paragraph 1 of this point placing on the market and use shall be allowed for: a) reinforced asbestos klingerit; b) asbestos graphite braids, which are necessary for functioning in conditions of extremely high temperature, pressure and aggressive mediums, until the technological process is changed or technological changes of the equipment in which they are used are conducted.		
	Legislative or administrative measures: List on Bans and Restrictions of the use of chemicals (Official Gazette of RM 57/2011)		
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2013	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Amosite asbestos is banned based on the Cabinet Decree No. (39) of 2006 banning the Import, Production and Use of Asbestos Boards in UAE.		
United Republic of Tanzania	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2005	consent under conditions
	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.		
Uruguay	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	consent under conditions
	Conditions for Import: The conditions defined are: An approval should be requested to the Ministry of Public Health , which will be able to grant it with previous decision of the Honorary Commission of Insalubrious Works		
	Legislative or administrative measures: The manufacture and introduction in the national territory is banned, all its forms are banned, as well as the marketing of products, packagings of asbestos or asbestos products under acts 6811 and in the item 6812.26.00.00 of the Common Nomenclature of MERCOSUR.		
	For the manufacturing sector, introduction in the national territory of all forms and commercialization of asbestos either as asbestos or its products is banned, but for other products different from those mentioned above an authorization from the Ministry of Public Health should be obtained.		
	Legislation can be consulted at; http://www.dinama.gub.uy/descargus/decretos/Dec154_02.pdf		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2007	no consent

Part 3 - 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

Party ¹	Date	Party ¹	Date
Afghanistan	12/2013	Pakistan	12/2005
Armenia	12/2005	Paraguay	12/2005
Bahrain	12/2012	Philippines	12/2006
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	12/2005	Republic of Korea	12/2005
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12/2007	Russian Federation	12/2011
Botswana	06/2008	Rwanda	12/2005
Burundi	12/2005	Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012
Cambodia	06/2013	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011
Cameroon	12/2005	Samoa	12/2005
Congo	12/2006	Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013
Côte d'Ivoire	12/2005	Saudi Arabia	12/2005
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	12/2005	Somalia	12/2010
Djibouti	12/2005	Sri Lanka	06/2006
Dominica	06/2006	Sudan	12/2005
Equatorial Guinea	12/2005	Suriname	12/2005
Ethiopia	12/2005	Swaziland	06/2013
Gabon	12/2005	Togo	12/2005
Georgia	06/2007	Tonga	12/2010
Guatemala	12/2010	Trinidad and Tobago	06/2010
Indonesia	06/2014	Uganda	12/2008
Kazakhstan	06/2008	Ukraine	12/2005
Kenya	12/2005	Viet Nam	12/2007
Lao People's Democratic Republic	06/2011	Yemen	06/2006
Lesotho	12/2008	Zambia	06/2011
Liberia	12/2005	Zimbabwe	06/2012
Libya	12/2005		
Malawi	06/2009		
Maldives	06/2007		
Mali	12/2005		
Marshall Islands	12/2005		
Mongolia	12/2005		
Montenegro	06/2012		
Mozambique	12/2010		
Namibia	12/2005		
Nepal	06/2007		
Nigeria	12/2005		

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Anthophyllite

CAS: 77536-67-5

Albania	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 9108, dated 17.07.2003 "On substances and preparations", prohibits the manufacture, import, export and distribution in the Republic of Albania for substances included in Appendix II of this Law. Anthophyllite is part of this Appendix.		
Antigua and Barbuda	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2005	no consent
	Statement of active consideration: Revision of the Pesticides Act which will take approximately 1 year.		
Argentina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution MS, NO.845/00 Published in the Congressional Record, October 17, 2000. Prohibits: production, importation, commercialization and use of Asbestos fibres Amphiboles forms (Crocidolites, Amosite, Actinolite, Tremolite, Anthophyllite) and products formulated on its basis.		

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).</p>		
	<p>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.</p>		
	<p>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.</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>		
	<p>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)</p>		
	<p>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)</p>		
	<p>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)</p>		
	<p>4) <i>Workplace Health and Safety Regulations 1988</i> under the <i>Workplace Health and Safety Act 1995</i> (Tasmania)</p>		
	<p>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)</p>		
	<p>6) <i>Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 1996</i> (Western Australia)</p>		
	<p>7) <i>Health (Asbestos) Regulations 1992</i> (Western Australia)</p>		
	<p>8) <i>Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 2001 - Sec 163</i> (New South Wales)</p>		
	<p>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></p>		
	<p>10) <i>Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations 1956</i></p>		
	<p>11) <i>Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958</i></p>		
	<p>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>		
	<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>		
Belize	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2009	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Environmental Protection Act, Schedule of Hazardous Substances, Part I, Subpart A.</p>		
Benin	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2014	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Under authorization of the registration committee of chemicals and Ministry for the Environment (DNA).</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 trmolite asbestos, as well as products containing such minerals.</p>				
Burkina Faso	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent		
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law no. 005/97/30 ADP January 1997, which establishes an Environment Code in Burkina Faso. Decree n.97-039/PRES/P.m.MCIA of 04 February 1998, which prohibits the manufacture, transformation, commercialised imports and the use of construction equipments with asbestos in Burkina Faso.</p>				
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent		
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions		
	<p>Conditions for Import: An asbestos consumer product that contains anthophyllite asbestos and that is set out in column 1 of the table may be imported if it meets the requirements set out in column 2.</p> <p>A consumer product is defined as a product, including its components, parts or accessories, that may reasonably be expected to be obtained by an individual to be used for non-commercial purposes, including for domestic, recreational and sports purposes, and includes its packaging.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>Column 1 Non-crocidolite asbestos products A textile fibre consumer product that is worn on the person</p> <p>A consumer product that is used by a child in learning or play</p> <p>Drywall joint cement or compound, or spackling or patching compound, that is used in construction, repair or renovation</p> <p>A consumer product that is applied by spraying</p> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>Column 2 Requirements (a) The consumer product provides protection from fire or heat hazards. (b) A person who uses the consumer product in a reasonably foreseeable manner cannot come into contact with airborne asbestos from the consumer product.</p> <p>Asbestos cannot become separated from the consumer product.</p> <p>Asbestos cannot become separated from the consumer product during its preparation, application or removal.</p> <p>(a) The asbestos is encapsulated with a binder during spraying. (b) The materials that result from the spraying are not friable after drying.</p> </td> </tr> </table> <p>Import of the following anthophyllite consumer products is prohibited:</p> <p>(a) a consumer product for use in modeling or sculpture. (b) a consumer product for use in simulating ashes or embers. (c) a consumer product that is composed entirely of asbestos.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: The <i>Asbestos Products Regulations</i> (SOR/2007-260) (http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2007-260/FullText.html) under the <i>Canada Consumer Product Safety Act</i> (CCPSA) (http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-1.68/index.html) applies to the import, advertising and sale of consumer products that contain asbestos. The import of a consumer product containing asbestos is permitted subject to the conditions of the CCPSA and its Regulations.</p>			<p>Column 1 Non-crocidolite asbestos products A textile fibre consumer product that is worn on the person</p> <p>A consumer product that is used by a child in learning or play</p> <p>Drywall joint cement or compound, or spackling or patching compound, that is used in construction, repair or renovation</p> <p>A consumer product that is applied by spraying</p>	<p>Column 2 Requirements (a) The consumer product provides protection from fire or heat hazards. (b) A person who uses the consumer product in a reasonably foreseeable manner cannot come into contact with airborne asbestos from the consumer product.</p> <p>Asbestos cannot become separated from the consumer product.</p> <p>Asbestos cannot become separated from the consumer product during its preparation, application or removal.</p> <p>(a) The asbestos is encapsulated with a binder during spraying. (b) The materials that result from the spraying are not friable after drying.</p>
<p>Column 1 Non-crocidolite asbestos products A textile fibre consumer product that is worn on the person</p> <p>A consumer product that is used by a child in learning or play</p> <p>Drywall joint cement or compound, or spackling or patching compound, that is used in construction, repair or renovation</p> <p>A consumer product that is applied by spraying</p>	<p>Column 2 Requirements (a) The consumer product provides protection from fire or heat hazards. (b) A person who uses the consumer product in a reasonably foreseeable manner cannot come into contact with airborne asbestos from the consumer product.</p> <p>Asbestos cannot become separated from the consumer product.</p> <p>Asbestos cannot become separated from the consumer product during its preparation, application or removal.</p> <p>(a) The asbestos is encapsulated with a binder during spraying. (b) The materials that result from the spraying are not friable after drying.</p>				
Chad	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent		
	<p>Remarks: Nothing to report</p>				

Chile	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Supreme Decree Not 656 of 2000, that prohibits asbestos use in indicated products, establishes as follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The use of crocidolite is prohibited in absolute form and without exceptions. 2. The use of all type of asbestos in construction equipment is prohibited in absolute form and without exceptions 3. The asbestos use will be only authorized, by Express Sanitary Resolution, in fabrication of products or elements that are not construction equipment and that is not crocidolita, when the interested part demonstrates that it does not exist any tecnic nor economic feasibility that allows to replace it in a especific use by another material. <p>Legislative or administrative measures:Supreme decree no. 656 of 2000, prohibits the asbestos use in products indicated. This legislative national measure prohibits in the country the production, import, distribution, sale and use of crocidolite and any material or product that contain it. Additionally, it prohibits the production, import, distribution and sale of construction equipments that contain any type of asbestos and, finally, it prohibits the production, import, distribution, sale and use of crisotile, actinolite, amosite, antofilite, tremolite and another type of asbestos, or any mix of them for any thing, element or product, with some exceptions specified, whenever these do not concern to construction equipment.</p>		
China	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2008	no consent
	<p style="text-align: center;">Revised: 10/2008</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Catalogue of Outdated Production Capacity, Technologies and Products to be Phased out (Batch 3). (Enacted by the State Economic and Trade Commission as Decree No. 32, and came into force on July 1, 2002)</p> <p>The complete name and address of the institution/authority responsible for issuing this national legislative or administrative measure: State Economic & Trade Commission (It has already turned into National Development and Reform Commission), No. 38 Yuetan Nanjie, Beijing 100824, China.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional information related to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) related to the import response for Annex III chemicals: Published: 12/06/2009; Final decision on import: Consent under conditions; Conditions of import: Permission must be obtained from the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) of the HKSAR, China. 		
Colombia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2013	no consent
	<p style="text-align: center;">Revised: 08/2013</p> <p>Conditions for Import:</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution 007 of 2011, which adopts the Health and Safety Regulation on Chrysotile fibers and other similar use . 3.1. Exposure Limits. 3.1.1. Type of asbestos management and limitation. a) The only type of asbestos allowed for industrial or commercial use, is chrysotile or white asbestos, b) use of any variety of amphibole asbestos is prohibited c) application of friable chrysotile form or spray is prohibited.</p>		
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent

Costa Rica	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	consent
	<p>Remarks: The use of products containing asbestos made with anthophyllite asbestos is regulated by Executive Order 25056 "Regulation of Controlled Use of Asbestos and products containing it" published in the Official Gazette No. 72, April 16 of the year 1996; Legislation establishing preventive and protective measures for exposure and occupational health of workers, transportation, demolition, waste, signs and penalties.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Executive Order 28113-S, published in Supplement No. 74 of the Official Gazette No. 197 of 6 October 1999</p>		
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The national decision was adopted and disseminated to interested parties, under the powers conferred to the Designated National Authority for industrial chemicals, as part of the implementation at the national level of the PIC procedure (Resolution 159/1995 of Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment on the national implementation of the PIC procedure).</p> <p>National decision entered into force under Resolution 96/2004 of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment.</p>		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.</p>		
Dominican Republic	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2008	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The imports are subject to an environment authorization, the imports for construction are prohibited. The companies, before proceeding to the importation, will have to notify the Environment State Secretariat to require an authorization in accordance with Law 64-00 in its chapter V.</p>		
Ecuador	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2013 Revised: 04/2013	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Allow to import only subject to certain conditions</p>		
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2009	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The import is allowed for 1kilogram of weight or volume, as quantity limits. Quantity limits: refers to less or equal amount, of weight or volume, which does not require the submission of environmental documentation. For quantities above this, it should be submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), the environmental documentation in order to obtain the response to determine that It is not required to elaborate an Environmental Impact Study, through an Environmental Permit Resolution to import and/or transport in the national territory.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Executive Decision No: 40 published in the Official Journal n°83, volume n°375 of 9 May 2007, Annex 1: List of Regulated Substances.</p>		
Eritrea	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Legal Notice No 52/ 2001, Customs Tariff Regulations</p>		

European Union	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
<p>Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, 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>	Revised: 10/2008	
	<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: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides Control and Management Act1994.</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: 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>		

Guinea	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2005	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The conditions are as follow: -to address a written request in order to obtain the previous authorization for import, to the responsible authority elected by the minister of the environment (reference: Articles 6 and 10 of the decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/SGG of October 26, 2001, concerning article 8 of the D/97/287/ decree PRGSSGG of 24 december 1997, establishing the management and control of harmful and dangerous chemicals in Guinea Republic); - to obtain a previous authorization to import, delivered by competent authority (reference: Article 5 of the decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/SGG 26 october 2001) - asbestos anthophyllite only can be imported by industrial units, mining industry, building constructions companies, electricity centrals and production and distribution centers, laboratories and research centers, etc, and this, for certain uses when the need is justify, since this product appears in order no. 57 of appendix II of the decision A/2001/4784/MMGE/SGG of October 26, 2001, making reference for application to articles 3, 4 and 5 of the D/97/287/PRG/SGG of December 24, 1997. - importer obligation to present the stocks of import products once arrived at the terrestrial borders, maritime or air of the national territory, for a chemical and physical control by qualified agents of the service of the environment or by any other organization of control entitled for this procedure (reference: Article 12 of the decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/SGG of October 26, 2001. - name, address of the competent authority from which the previous autorisation should be obtained: M. le directeur national, Direction nationale de la prevention et de la lutte contre les pollutions et nuisances, Ministere de l'Environnement, BP 3118, Conakry, Republique de Guinee. Fax (224) 46 85 46</p>		
	<p>Remarks: Different forms of asbestos are used in Guinea among which the anthophyllite asbestos could exist and, particularly, in the industrial units, mining societies, real estate constructions, power stations and networks of production and electricity, distribution, laboratories and research centers, etc. Although this product is dangerous for the health and the environment, for economic reasons it would be used at the moment in the sectors of activities sus cites. Some existence of asbestos remainders that can contain asbestos physically exists or has been hidden in some electrical power stations and mining societies, thus it is a potential danger for the workers of these sectors of activities, the workers of the informal sector and even the populations that are exposed to these dangerous and bad known products and all the implications of risks and dangers for their health, their families and to the environment. Before this situation, and awaiting the final decision concernign the actinolita asbestos, the Government, with the purpose of reducing the field of use of this dangerous product and reducing the exhibition of the populations, workers and workers of the different sectors of activities, decided to classify this product in the national list of severely restricted chemicals (Annexed II of the A/2001/4784/decision MMGE/SGG of 26 October 2001.</p>		
	<p>Statement of active consideration:Any anthophyllite asbestos import can be done without previous autorisation of the environment service and the competent authority properly approved by the environment minister (ref Articles 1 and 5 of decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/26 SGG october 2001. The approximate period until the adoption of a final decision is not defined.</p>		
Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Guyana	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2007	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Administrative decision of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board. The product is not registered nor has any application for registration been received for this product.</p>		
Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Agreement 032 - 2004. Prohibition of Importation, Marketing and Use of Asbestos.</p>		

India	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The import would be allowed subject to obtaining licence for imports from the Government. Remarks: It is clarified that registration of Pesticides and their formulation is mandatory under 'The Insecticides Act'. No such registration is required for industrial chemicals. Legislative or administrative measures: This is published in ITC (HS) classification of Export-Import items issued vide notification No 03/2004-09, 31 August 2004.	Published: 12/2005	consent under conditions
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: A decree from the Supreme Council of Environment Protection.	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Israel	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Proposed legislation for Asbest Ordonance, 2010	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Jamaica	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Administrative measure - no issue of a permit to import.	Published: 12/2005	no consent
Japan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Allowed use (import) is as follows. 1. Seal materials that is used under a specific condition in existing facilities of chemical industry 2. An insulation material for rocket motors used for a missile produced in Japan 3. Raw materials of the product mentioned above These products will be banned sequentially from the thing which is able to replace with other materials. Legislative or administrative measures: The Industry Safety and Health Law	Published: 12/2009	consent under conditions
Jordan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The import country should obtain a permit from the Ministry of Health on the import of this chemical. This chemical is allowed to be imported and used in brake linings and clutch pads exposed to friction and temperature until 16/8/2006. Remarks: A proposal was submitted by the Ministry of Health to consider the ban of all forms of asbestos to the technical committee for the management of hazardous and harmful substances, which is represented by all concerned institutions in the field of chemicals management and headed by the Ministry of Environment. The argument was based on the fact that Jordan is not a producer of asbestos, the availability of alternatives for asbestos on the global market less hazardous than asbestos products. Legislative or administrative measures: A new decree by the Minister of Health was issued and published in the official journal No 4717 date 16/8/2005 which prohibited all uses of all forms of asbestos except for the use of tremolite, chrysotile, anthophyllite and actinolite which will continue to be formulated and used in Jordan in the following applications: friction products: Brake linings and clutch pads exposed to friction and temperature, until 16/8/2006, after this specified date all forms of asbestos in all applications will be banned.	Published: 12/2005	consent under conditions
Kuwait	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned Decree No. 26/1995.	Published: 12/2008	no consent

Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of on June 6, 2011. Number 289 About entering additions and changes to the Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic from July 27, 2001 Number 376 On Measures for environmental protection and public health from the adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides		
Lebanon	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2007	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Common Decision of the Minister of Environment and the Minister of Public Health # 174/1 dated 2/11/1998		
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited: a. to use anthophyllite; b. to place preparations and articles containing anthophyllite on the market; c. to export preparations and articles containing anthophyllite. (Swiss Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.6)		
Madagascar	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Malawi	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Malaysia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
	Conditions for Import: These chemicals (Amosite, Actinolite, Anthophyllite and Tremolite) will be listed under the First Schedule of Customs (Prohibition of Import) Order and customs (Prohibition of Export) Order, under the Customs Act 1967. Legislative or administrative measures: These Chemicals (Amosite, Actinolite, Anthophyllite and Tremolite) will be listed under the First Schedule of Customs (Prohibition of Import) Order and Customs (Prohibition of Export) Order, under the Customs Act 1967.		
Mauritania	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: All five forms of asbestos fibres have been listed as prohibited under the Dangerous Chemicals Control Act 2004		
Mexico	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2007	consent under conditions
	Conditions for Import: The asbestos is generically defined, in the agreement that establishes the classification and codification of woods which import is subject to regulation from the dependencies that integrate the intersectorial commission for the control of the process and use of pesticides, fertilizers and toxic chemicals . The asbestos fibers included in annexed III are not used in Mexico. In prohibition process. Legislative or administrative measures: Agreement establishing the classification and codification of woods which import is subject to regulation from the dependencies that integrate the intersectorial commission for the control of the process and use of pesticides, fertilizers and toxic chemicals. Published in the official bulletin of the federation on 29 march 2002 (first section) 174.		

Morocco	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2014	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Comply with the provisions of the Decree of the Minister of Trade No. 2916-11 of 12 October 2011 establishing the list of goods subject to measures of quantitative restrictions on imports and exports , published in BO No. 5996 of 17 November 2011.</p> <p>Remarks: The import is subject to import license since October 2011. The health safety of asbestos work is regulated (protection of workers exposed to asbestos dust, medical prevention) . :</p> <p>Decree No. 2-98-975 of 23 January 2001 (Official Gazette , 2001-02-01 , No. 4870 , p. 192-194) amended and completed by Decree No. 2-12-387 of 14 September 2012 (Bulletin Official , 2012-10-04 , No. 6088 , p. 2647-2648) on the protection of workers exposed to asbestos dust .</p> <p>Article 3 : The use of asbestos belong to the amphibole group (anthophyllite , amosite (brown asbestos), crocidolite (blue asbestos) , actinolite and tremolite) or products containing it, shall be prohibited in the work of manufacturing and processing of products asbestos-based .</p> <p>Article 4: The use of asbestos in all its forms is prohibited in flocking work.</p> <p>The Joint Order No. 3352-10 of 26 October 2010 from the Minister of Employment and Vocational Training, Minister of Health , the Minister of Industry, Trade and New Technologies and the Minister of Energy, Mines , Water and Environment , sets the average value of exposure to asbestos fibers in the workplace . (Official Gazette , 2011-01-06 , No. 5906 , p. 7).</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. Anthophyllite asbestos can be legally imported.</p>		
Nicaragua	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	consent under conditions
Niger	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2015	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: For industrial use for service needs.</p> <p>Remarks: Niger ratified in January 2006 the Rotterdam Convention which entered into force since June 2006. - Niger ratified the Common Regulation of CILSS member countries (with the Sahelian Pesticides Committee responsible for the implementation of this regulation). Given all the above, the country is required to comply with the regulations in force at the national, regional and international levels.</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>		
Oman	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2008	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: It is based on the unified Customs law of the Gulf Cooperation Council and law of Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs.</p>		
Panama	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Pursuant to resolution n° 50 of June 23, 1999 which approves the health rules for the management, storage and transport of asbestos in the Republic of Panama. Executive Decree n° 305 of September 4, 2002 published in Official Gazette n° 24634 29 September 2002, a national legislative measure, established at its fifth article: "All substances banned or severely restricted in at least four States, will also be banned in our country". The substance friable asbestos n°81 of annex I to this executif decree.</p>		

Peru	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Law n° 29662 bans amphibole asbestos and regulates the use of chrysotile asbestos published on 09/02/2011	Published: 06/2011	no consent
Qatar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Article 26 Environment Law (30) 2002	Published: 12/2005	no consent
Republic of Moldova	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Senegal	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: No regulation	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Serbia	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: 1. The Production, placing on the market and use of these fibres and of articles containing these fibres is prohibited. 2. By the way of derogation from Paragraph 1 of this point placing on the market and use shall be allowed for: a) reinforced asbestos klingerit; b) asbestos graphite braids, which are necessary for functioning in conditions of extremely high temperature, pressure and aggressive mediums, until the technological process is changed or technological changes of the equipment in which they are used are conducted. Legislative or administrative measures: Severely restricted by Serbian Regulation on Bans and Restrictions of Production, Placing on the Market and Use of Chemicals which Represent Unacceptable Risk on Human Health and Environment ("Official Gazette RS", No 89/10)	Published: 12/2011	consent under conditions
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 Protection and Management Act (EPMA) 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 Revised: 10/2008	no consent
South Africa	Interim decision on import Statement of active consideration: Draft regulations for banning production of and trading with all types of asbestos in the country were published on the 4 November 2005 and public comments currently under review before promulgation.	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited: a. to use anthophyllite; b. to place preparations and articles containing anthophyllite on the market; c. to export preparations and articles containing anthophyllite. (Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.6)	Published: 06/2010	no consent

Thailand	Interim decision on import Statement of active consideration: The draft decision to prohibit import, export, use of having in possession in the country has been submitted to Hazardous substances committee for consideration	Published: 12/2005	no consent
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: 1. The Production, placing on the market and use of these fibres and of articles containing these fibres is prohibited. By the way of derogation form Paragraph 1 of this point placing on the market and use shall be allowed for: a) reinforced asbestos klingerit; b) asbestos graphite braids, which are necessary for functioning in conditions of extremely high temperature, pressure and aggressive mediums, until the technological process is changed or technological changes of the equipment in which they are used are conducted. Legislative or administrative measures: List on Bans and Restrictions of the use of chemicals (Official Gazette of RM 57/2011)	Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Anthophyllite is banned based on the Cabinet Decree No. (39) of 2006 banning the Import, Production and Use of Asbestos Boards in UAE.	Published: 12/2013	no consent
United Republic of Tanzania	Interim decision on import 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.	Published: 06/2005	consent under conditions
Uruguay	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The conditions defined are: An approval should be requested to the Ministry of Public Health , which will be able to grant it with previous decision of the Honorary Commission of Insalubrious Works Legislative or administrative measures: It is banned the manufacture and introduction in the national territory, ill its forms are banned, as well as the marketing of products packagings of asbestos or asbestos under acts 6811 and in the item 6812.26.00.00 of the Common Nomenclature of MERCOSUR. For manufacture, introduction in the national territory in all forms and comercialisation of asbestos either asbestos or its products are banned, but for other products different from wich are mentioned here above an autorisation from the Ministry of Public Health should be obtained. Legislation can be consult at http://www.dinama.gub.uy/descargus/decretos/Dec154_02.pdf	Published: 12/2006	consent under conditions
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent

Part 3 - 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: 77536-67-5

Party¹	Date	Party¹	Date
Afghanistan	12/2013	Paraguay	12/2005
Armenia	12/2005	Philippines	12/2006
Bahrain	12/2012	Republic of Korea	12/2005
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	12/2005	Russian Federation	12/2011
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12/2007	Rwanda	12/2005
Botswana	06/2008	Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012
Burundi	12/2005	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011
Cambodia	06/2013	Samoa	12/2005
Cameroon	12/2005	Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013
Congo	12/2006	Saudi Arabia	12/2005
Côte d'Ivoire	12/2005	Somalia	12/2010
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	12/2005	Sri Lanka	06/2006
Djibouti	12/2005	Sudan	12/2005
Dominica	06/2006	Suriname	12/2005
Equatorial Guinea	12/2005	Swaziland	06/2013
Ethiopia	12/2005	Syrian Arab Republic	12/2005
Gabon	12/2005	Togo	12/2005
Georgia	06/2007	Tonga	12/2010
Guatemala	12/2010	Trinidad and Tobago	06/2010
Indonesia	06/2014	Uganda	12/2008
Kazakhstan	06/2008	Ukraine	12/2005
Kenya	12/2005	Viet Nam	12/2007
Lao People's Democratic Republic	06/2011	Yemen	06/2006
Lesotho	12/2008	Zambia	06/2011
Liberia	12/2005	Zimbabwe	06/2012
Libya	12/2005		
Maldives	06/2007		
Mali	12/2005		
Marshall Islands	12/2005		
Mongolia	12/2005		
Montenegro	06/2012		
Mozambique	12/2010		
Namibia	12/2005		
Nepal	06/2007		
Nigeria	12/2005		
Pakistan	12/2005		

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Crocidolite

CAS: 12001-28-4

Albania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 9108, dated 17.07.2003 "On substances and preparations", prohibits the manufacture, import, export and distribution in the Republic of Albania for substances included in Appendix II of this Law. Crocidolite is part of this Appendix.	Published: 06/2013	no consent
Antigua and Barbuda	Interim decision on import Statement of active consideration: Revision of the present Pesticides Act, which will take approximately 1 year.	Published: 06/2005	no consent
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
Bahrain	Final decision on import	Published: 07/1996	no consent
Belize	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Environmental Protection Act, Schedule of Hazardous Substances, Part I, Subpart A.	Published: 12/2009	no consent
Benin	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Under authorization of the registration committee of chemicals and Ministry for the Environment (DNA).	Published: 12/2014	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 tremolite asbestos, as well as products containing such minerals.	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Burkina Faso	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Law n° 005/97/ADP dated 30 January 1997 concerning the Burkina Faso Environmental Code	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent

Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions															
	<p>Conditions for Import: An asbestos consumer product that contains crocidolite asbestos may be imported if it is one of the following consumer products and requirements (a), (b) and (c) are met.</p>																	
	<p>1 Asbestos cement pipes 2 Torque converters 3 Diaphragms for chloralkali production 4 Acid and temperature resistant seals, gaskets, gland packings and flexible couplings 5 A product that is composed of or contains one or more of the asbestos products set out in items 1 to 4</p>																	
	<p>A consumer product is defined as a product, including its components, parts or accessories, that may reasonably be expected to be obtained by an individual to be used for non-commercial purposes, including for domestic, recreational and sports purposes, and includes its packaging.</p>																	
	<p>Requirements: (a) the consumer product is not composed entirely of crocidolite asbestos; o Unless the consumer product composed entirely of crocidolite asbestos is imported for the purpose of manufacturing a product set out in item 3 or 4, above. In this case, the Canadian importer will have to meet obligations of section 5 of the <i>Asbestos Product Regulations</i> <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2007-260/FullText.html>. (b) a person who uses the consumer product in a reasonably foreseeable manner cannot come into contact with airborne asbestos from the consumer product; and (c) in the case of a consumer product set out in any of items 1 to 4 of the table to this section, the following statement is legibly printed and prominently displayed on the consumer product's container or, if the consumer product has no container, on the consumer product itself or on a label affixed to it: "CONTAINS CROCIDOLITE ASBESTOS - CONTIENT DE L'AMIANTE CROCIDOLITE". This label must be printed in bold-faced type that has the following minimum height: · In the case of an asbestos consumer product that is in a container whose main display panel area is set out in column 2 of the table below, the height set out in column 2; · In the case of an asbestos consumer product that is not in a container, that is rectangular or cylindrical in shape and whose main display panel area is set out in column of the table below, the height set out in column 2; · In the case of an asbestos consumer product that is not in a container and that is not rectangular or cylindrical in shape, 12mm</p>																	
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Item</th> <th>Column 1 Area of the main display panel</th> <th>Column 2 Minimum height of type (mm)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>250 cm² or less</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>More than 250 cm² but not more than 1 000 cm²</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>More than 1 000 cm² but not more than 3 500 cm²</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>More than 3 500 cm²</td> <td>24</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Item	Column 1 Area of the main display panel	Column 2 Minimum height of type (mm)	1	250 cm ² or less	2	2	More than 250 cm ² but not more than 1 000 cm ²	6	3	More than 1 000 cm ² but not more than 3 500 cm ²	12	4	More than 3 500 cm ²	24
Item	Column 1 Area of the main display panel	Column 2 Minimum height of type (mm)																
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2	More than 250 cm ² but not more than 1 000 cm ²	6																
3	More than 1 000 cm ² but not more than 3 500 cm ²	12																
4	More than 3 500 cm ²	24																
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The <i>Asbestos Products Regulations</i> (SOR/2007-260) (<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2007-260/FullText.html>) under the <i>Canada Consumer Product Safety Act</i> (CCPSA) (<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-1.68/index.html>) applies to the import, advertising and sale of consumer products that contain asbestos. The import of a consumer product containing asbestos is permitted subject to the conditions of the CCPSA and its Regulations.</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: 12/2005	no consent															

China	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995 Revised: 10/2008	no consent
	Conditions for Import:		
	Legislative or administrative measures:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional information related to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) related to the import response for Annex III chemicals: Published: 12/06/2009; Final decision on import: No consent to import. Ban on import and sale in Air Pollution Control Ordinance (CAP. 311). 		
Colombia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2013 Revised: 08/2013	no consent
	Conditions for Import:		
	Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution 007 of 2011, which adopts the Health and Safety Regulation on Chrysotile fibers and other similar use . 3.1. Exposure Limits. 3.1.1. Type of asbestos management and limitation. a) The only type of asbestos allowed for industrial or commercial use, is chrysotile or white asbestos, b) use of any variety of amphibole asbestos is prohibited c) application of friable chrysotile form or spray is prohibited.		
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Cook Islands Environment Act 2003.		
Costa Rica	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Executive Order 25056 published in the Official Gazette No. 72, 16 April 1996. Chapter VI, Article 11.		
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: The national decision was adopted and disseminated to interested parties, under the powers conferred to the Designated National Authority for industrial chemicals, as part of the implementation at the national level of the PIC procedure (Resolution 159/1995 of Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment on the national implementation of the PIC procedure). National decision entered into force under Resolution 96/2004 of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment.		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.		
Dominican Republic	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2008	consent under conditions
	Conditions for Import: The imports are sujet to an environment authorization, the imports for construction are prohibited. The companies, before proceeding to the importation, will have to notify theEnvironment State Secretariat to require an authorization in accordance with Law 64-00 in its chapter V.		

Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: *Executive Act N° 046 published in the Official Register N° 324 dated 11 May 2001, modified by Executive Act N° 3516 published in the Official Register dated 31 March 2003, especial edition N° 2 of the unified text of the secondary legislation from the Ministry of Environment, book VI, annex 7 "List of Hazardous banned chemicals "</p>		
	<p>**External trade and investments Council (COMEXI), Annex I, resolution n° 182. published at the Official Register N° 057 dated 8 april 2003 ""Nomina de Subpartidas Arancelarias de Prohibida Importación".</p>		
	<p>Complete name and address of the institution / authority in charge of this legislative or administrative measure at national level.</p>		
	<p>* Ministerio del Ambiente, Av. Amazonas y Eloy Alfaro, Edif. MAG, Piso 7 - Quito.</p>		
	<p>** Ministerio de Comercio Exterior, Industrializacion, Pesca y Competitividad Consejo de Comercio Exterior e Inversiones (COMEXI), Av. Amazonas y Eloy Alfaro, Piso 1 - Quito.</p>		
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2009	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The import is allowed for 25 grams of weight or volume, as quantity limits. Quantity limits: refers to less or equal amount, of weight or volume, which does not require the submission of environmental documentation. For quantities above this, it should be submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), the environmental documentation in order to obtain the response to determine that It is not required to elaborate an Environmental Impact Study, through an Environmental Permit Resolution to import and/or transport in the national territory.</p>		
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Executive Decision No: 40 published in the Official Journal n°83, volume n°375 of 9 May 2007, Annex 1: List of Regulated Substances.</p>		
Eritrea	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Legal Notice No 52/ 2001, Customs Tariff Regulations</p>		
European Union	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
<p>Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i></p>	Revised: 10/2008		
	<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
	Conditions for Import: Severely restricted to construction work. Legislative or administrative measures: Crocidolite has been placed on the list of severely restricted chemicals in Gambia. Regulated by the Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides Control and Management Act of 1994. Alternatives: cement fibres in construction.		
Ghana	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	consent under conditions
	Conditions for Import: Importer should obtain an import permit from the Environmental Protection Agency of Ghana containing information including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Quantity of chemical to be imported-Sources of chemical (exporting country)-End uses of the chemical within Ghana. Legislative or administrative measures: Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1994. (Act. 490)		

Guinea	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
<p>Conditions for Import: The conditions are as follow: -to address a written request in order to obtain the previous authorization for import, to the responsible authority elected by the minister of the environment (reference: Articles 6 and 10 of the decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/SGG of October 26, 2001, concerning article 8 of the D/97/287/ decree PRGSGG of 24 december 1997, establishing the management and control of harmful and dangerous chemicals in Guinee Republic); - to obtain a previous authorization to import, delivered by competent authority (reference: Article 5 of the decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/SGG 26 october 2001) - asbestos crocidolite only can be imported by industrial units, mining industry, building constructions companies, electricity centrals and production and distribution centers, laboratories and research centers, etc, and this, for certain uses when the need is justify, since this product appears in order no. 57 of appendix II of the decision A/2001/4784/MMGE/SGG of October 26, 2001, making reference for application to articles 3, 4 and 5 of the D/97/287/PRG/SGG of December 24, 1997. - importer obligation to present the stocks of import products once arrived at the terrestrial borders, maritime or air of the national territory, for a chemical and physical control by qualified agents of the service of the environment or by any other organization of control entitled for this procedure (reference: Article 12 of the decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/SGG of October 26, 2001. - name, address of the competent authority from which the previous autorisation should be obtained: M. le directeur national, Direction nationale de la prevention et de la lutte contre les pollutions et nuisances, Ministere de l'Environnement, BP 3118, Conakry, Republique de Guinee. Fax (224) 46 85 46</p> <p>Remarks: Different forms of asbestos are used in Guinea among which the crocidolite could exist and, particularly, in the industrial units, mining societies, real estate constructions, power stations and networks of production and electricity, distribution, laboratories and research centers, etc. Although this product is dangerous for the health and the environment, for economic reasons it would be used at the moment in the sectors of activities sus cites. Some existence of asbestos remainders that can contain asbestos physically exists or has been hidden in some electrical power stations and mining societies, thus it is a potential danger for the workers of these sectors of activities, the workers of the informal sector and even the populations that are exposed to these dangerous and bad known products and all the implications of risks and dangers for their health, their families and to the environment. Before this situation, and awaiting the final decision concernign the actinolita asbestos, the Government, with the purpose of reducing the field of use of this dangerous product and reducing the exhibition of the populations, workers and workers of the different sectors of activities, decided to classify this product in the national list of severely restricted chemicals (Annexed II of the A/2001/4784/decision MMGE/SGG of 26 October 2001.</p> <p>Statement of active consideration: Any crocidolite asbestos import can be done without previous autorisation of the environment service and the competent authority properly approved by the environment minister (ref Articles 1 and 5 of decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/26 SGG october 2001. The approximate period until the adoption of a final decision is not defined.</p>			
Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Guyana	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2007	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Administrative decision of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board. The product is not registered nor has any application for registration been received for this product.</p>			
Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Agreement 032 - 2004. Prohibition of Importation, Marketing and Use of Asbestos.</p>			
India	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	consent under conditions
<p>Conditions for Import: License on the recommendation of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals.</p>			

Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: A decree by the supreme council of Environment Protection	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Israel	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Proposed legislation for Asbest Ordonance, 2010	Published: 06/2012	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
Kuwait	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned Decree No. 26/1995.	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of on June 6, 2011. Number 289 About entering additions and changes to the Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic from July 27, 2001 Number 376 On Measures for environmental protection and public health from the adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Interim decision on import Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration by the Ministry of Industry and Handicraft. Approximate time needed before a final decision can be reached - one year.	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Common Decision of the Minister of Environment and the Minister of Public Health # 174/1 dated 2/11/1998	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited: a. to use crocidolite; b. to place preparations and articles containing crocidolite on the market; c. to export preparations and articles containing crocidolite. (Swiss Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.6)	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Madagascar	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent

Malawi	Interim decision on import Remarks: Traces found in buildings and motor vehicle parts as used previously, however, use has now been phased out.	Published: 06/2010	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
Mauritania	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: All five forms of asbestos fibres have been listed as prohibited under the Dangerous Chemicals Control Act 2004	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Mexico	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The asbestos is generically defined, in the agreement that establishes the classification and codification of woods which import is subject to regulation from the dependencies that integrate the intersectorial commission for the control of the process and use of pesticides, fertilizers and toxic chemicals . The asbestos fibers included in annexed III are not used in Mexico. In prohibition process. Legislative or administrative measures: Agreement establishing the classification and codification of woods which import is subject to regulation from the dependencies that integrate the intersectorial commission for the control of the process and use of pesticides, fertilizers and toxic chemicals. Published in the official bulletin of the federation on 29 march 2002 (first section) 174.	Published: 12/2007	consent under conditions
Morocco	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Comply with the provisions of the Decree of the Minister of Trade No. 2916-11 of 12 October 2011 establishing the list of goods subject to measures of quantitative restrictions on imports and exports , published in BO No. 5996 of 17 November 2011. Remarks: The import is subject to import license since October 2011. The health safety of asbestosat work is regulated (protection of workers exposed to asbestos dust, medical prevention) . Decree No. 2-98-975 of 23 January 2001 (Official Gazette , 2001-02-01 , No. 4870 , p. 192-194) amended and completed by Decree No. 2-12-387 of 14 September 2012 (Bulletin Official , 2012-10-04 , No. 6088 , p. 2647-2648) on the protection of workers exposed to asbestos dust . Article 3 : The use of asbestos belong to the amphibole group (anthophyllite , amosite (brown asbestos), crocidolite (blue asbestos) , actinolite and tremolite) or products containing it, shall be prohibited in the work of manufacturing and processing of products asbestos-based . Article 4: The use of asbestos in all its forms is prohibited in flocking work. The Joint Order No. 3352-10 of 26 October 2010 from the Minister of Employment and Vocational Training, Minister of Health , the Minister of Industry, Trade and New Technologies and the Minister of Energy, Mines , Water and Environment , sets the average value of exposure to asbestos fibers in the workplace . (Official Gazette , 2011-01-06 , No. 5906 , p. 7).	Published: 06/2014	consent under conditions
New Zealand	Final decision on import Remarks: There is no domestic manufacture of any form of asbestos in New Zealand. Legislative or administrative measures: Amosite and crocidolite are subject to Customs Import Prohibition Order 2005; Customs and Excise Act 1996. Raw fibre covered by the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO	Published: 06/2006	no consent

Nicaragua	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	consent
Niger	Interim decision on import Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration. Approximate time needed before a final decision can be reached - 6 months. Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published: 12/1999	Response did not address Importation
Nigeria	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	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is based on the unified customs law of the Gulf Cooperation Council, and Law of Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs.	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Panama	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Pursuant to resolution n° 50 of June 23, 1999 which approves the health rules for the management, storage and transport of asbestos in the Republic of Panama. Executive Decree n° 305 of September 4, 2002 published in Official Gazette n° 24634 29 September 2002, a national legislative measure, established at its fifth article: "All substances banned or severely restricted in at least four States, will also be banned in our country". The substance friable asbestos n°81 of annex I to this executif decree.	Published: 12/2010	consent under conditions
Peru	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Law n° 29662 bans amphibole asbestos and regulates the use of chrysotile asbestos published on 09/02/2011	Published: 06/2011	no consent
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
Qatar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Article 26 Environment Law (30) 2002	Published: 12/2005	no consent
Republic of Korea	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

Republic of Moldova	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Samoa	Final decision on import Remarks: Insulation removed from the Parliament building and disposed locally (some disturbance of the container reported).	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Senegal	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: No regulation	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Serbia	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The Production, placing on the market and use of these fibres and of articles containing these fibres is prohibited. 2. By the way of derogation from Paragraph 1 of this point placing on the market and use shall be allowed for: a) reinforced asbestos klingerit; b) asbestos graphite braids, which are necessary for functioning in conditions of extremely high temperature, pressure and aggressive mediums, until the technological process is changed or technological changes of the equipment in which they are used are conducted. Legislative or administrative measures: Severely restricted by Serbian Regulation on Bans and Restrictions of Production, Placing on the Market and Use of Chemicals which Represent Unacceptable Risk on Human Health and Environment ("Official Gazette RS", No 89/10)	Published: 12/2011	consent under conditions
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 Protection and Management Act (EPMA) 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 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions
South Africa	Interim decision on import Statement of active consideration: Draft regulations for banning production of and trading with all types of asbestos in the country were published on the 4 November 2005 and public comments currently under review before promulgation.	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Blue asbestos was brought under control under the provisions of the Import and Exports Control Act No. 1 of 1969. The requisite regulations are gazetted in Extraordinary Gazette notifications No. 452/4 published on 06.05.1987	Published: 12/2005	no consent

Switzerland	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited:</p> <p>a. to use crocidolite;</p> <p>b. to place preparations and articles containing crocidolite on the market;</p> <p>c. to export preparations and articles containing crocidolite.</p> <p>(Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.6)</p>		
Thailand	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: 1. The Production, placing on the market and use of these fibres and of articles containing these fibres is prohibited.</p> <p>By the way of derogation form Paragraph 1 of this point placing on the market and use shall be allowed for:</p> <p>a) reinforced asbestos klingerit;</p> <p>b) asbestos graphite braids,</p> <p>which are necessary for functioning in conditions of extremely high temperature, pressure and aggressive mediums, until the technological process is changed or technological changes of the equipment in which they are used are conducted.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures:List on Bans and Restrictions of the use of chemicals (Official Gazette of RM 57/2011)</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 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.</p>		
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2013	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Crocidolite is banned based on the Cabinet Decree No. (39) of 2006 banning the Import, Production and Use of Asbestos Boards in UAE.</p>		
United Republic of Tanzania	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:</p> <p>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</p> <p>Seeking for information on alternatives.</p> <p>Approximately 2 year before a final decision can be reached.</p>		
Uruguay	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	consent under conditions

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2007	no consent
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Part 3 - 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	Party¹	Date
Afghanistan	12/2013	Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	06/2004	Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12/2007	Somalia	12/2010
Botswana	06/2008	Sudan	06/2005
Burundi	06/2005	Suriname	06/2004
Cambodia	06/2013	Swaziland	06/2013
Cameroon	06/2004	Syrian Arab Republic	06/2004
Congo	12/2006	Togo	12/2004
Côte d'Ivoire	06/2004	Tonga	12/2010
Djibouti	06/2005	Uganda	12/2008
Dominica	06/2006	Ukraine	06/2004
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004	Viet Nam	12/2007
Ethiopia	06/2004	Yemen	06/2006
Gabon	06/2004	Zambia	06/2011
Georgia	06/2007	Zimbabwe	06/2012
Guatemala	12/2010		
Indonesia	06/2014		
Kazakhstan	06/2008		
Kenya	06/2005		
Lesotho	12/2008		
Liberia	06/2005		
Libya	06/2004		
Maldives	06/2007		
Mali	06/2004		
Marshall Islands	06/2004		
Mongolia	06/2004		
Montenegro	06/2012		
Mozambique	12/2010		
Namibia	12/2005		
Nepal	06/2007		
Pakistan	12/2005		
Paraguay	06/2004		
Russian Federation	12/2011		
Rwanda	06/2004		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011		

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Tremolite

CAS: 77536-68-6

Albania	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 9108, dated 17.07.2003 "On substances and preparations", prohibits the manufacture, import, export and distribution in the Republic of Albania for substances included in Appendix II of this Law. Tremolite is part of this Appendix.	Published: 06/2013	no consent
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
Argentina	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution MS, NO.845/00 Published in the Congressional Record, October 17, 2000. Prohibits: production, importation, commercialization and use of Asbestos fibres Amphiboles forms (Crocidolites, Amosite, Actinolite, Tremolite, Anthophyllite) and products formulated on its basis.	Published: 12/2006	no consent

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 asbestos tremolite 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).</p>		
	<p>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.</p>		
	<p>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.</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>		
	<p>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)</p>		
	<p>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)</p>		
	<p>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)</p>		
	<p>4) <i>Workplace Health and Safety Regulations 1988</i> under the <i>Workplace Health and Safety Act 1995</i> (Tasmania)</p>		
	<p>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)</p>		
	<p>6) <i>Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 1996</i> (Western Australia)</p>		
	<p>7) <i>Health (Asbestos) Regulations 1992</i> (Western Australia)</p>		
	<p>8) <i>Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 2001 - Sec 163</i> (New South Wales)</p>		
	<p>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></p>		
	<p>10) <i>Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations 1956</i></p>		
	<p>11) <i>Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958</i></p>		
	<p>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>		
	<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>		
Belize	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2009	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Environmental Protection Act, Schedule of Hazardous Substances, Part I, Subpart A.</p>		
Benin	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2014	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Under authorization of the registration committee of chemicals and Ministry for the Environment (DNA).</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>		
Burkina Faso	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law no. 005/97/30 ADP January 1997, which establishes an Environment Code in Burkina Faso. Decree n.97-039/PRES/P.m.MCIA of 04 February 1998, which prohibits the manufacture, transformation, commercialised imports and the use of construction equipments with asbestos in Burkina Faso.</p>		
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: An asbestos consumer product that contains tremolite asbestos and that is set out in column 1 of the table may be imported if it meets the requirements set out in column 2.</p> <p>A consumer product is defined as a product, including its components, parts or accessories, that may reasonably be expected to be obtained by an individual to be used for non-commercial purposes, including for domestic, recreational and sports purposes, and includes its packaging.</p>		
	<p>Column 1 Non-crocidolite asbestos products A textile fibre consumer product that is worn on the person</p> <p>A consumer product that is used by a child in learning or play</p> <p>Drywall joint cement or compound, that is used in construction, repair or renovation</p> <p>A consumer product that is applied by spraying</p>	<p>Column 2 Requirements (a) The consumer product provides protection from fire or heat hazards. (b) A person who uses the consumer product in a reasonably foreseeable manner cannot come into contact with airborne asbestos from the consumer product.</p> <p>Asbestos cannot become separated from the consumer product.</p> <p>Asbestos cannot become separated from the consumer product during its application or removal.</p> <p>(a) The asbestos is encapsulated with a binder during spraying. (b) The materials that result from the spraying are not friable after drying.</p>	
	<p>Import of the following tremolite consumer products is prohibited:</p> <p>(a) a consumer product for use in modeling or sculpture.</p> <p>(b) a consumer product for use in simulating ashes or embers.</p> <p>(c) a consumer product that is composed entirely of asbestos.</p>		
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The <i>Asbestos Products Regulations</i> (SOR/2007-260) (http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2007-260/FullText.html) under the <i>Canada Consumer Product Safety Act</i> (CCPSA) (http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-1.68/index.html) applies to the import, advertising and sale of consumer products that contain asbestos. The import of a consumer product containing asbestos is permitted subject to the conditions of the CCPSA and its Regulations.</p>		
Chad	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Nothing to report</p>		

Chile	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Supreme Decree Not 656 of 2000, that prohibits asbestos use in indicated products, establishes as follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The use of crocidolite is prohibited in absolute form and without exceptions. 2. The use of all type of asbestos in construction equipment is prohibited in absolute form and without exceptions 3. The asbestos use will be only authorized, by Express Sanitary Resolution, in fabrication of products or elements that are not construction equipment and that is not crocidolita, when the interested part demonstrates that it does not exist any tecnic nor economic feasibility that allows to replace it in a especific use by another material. <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Supreme decree no. 656 of 2000, prohibits the asbestos use in products indicated. This legislative national measure prohibits in the country the production, import, distribution, sale and use of crocidolite and any material or product that contain it. Additionally, it prohibits the production, import, distribution and sale of construction equipments that contain any type of asbestos and, finally, it prohibits the production, import, distribution, sale and use of crisotile, actinolite, amosite, antofilite, tremolite and another type of asbestos, or any mix of them for any thing, element or product, with some exceptions specified, whenever these do not concern to construction equipment.</p>		
China	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2008 Revised: 10/2008	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Catalogue of Outdated Production Capacity, Technologies and Products to be Phased out (Batch 3). (Enacted by the State Economic and Trade Commission as Decree No. 32, and came into force on July 1, 2002)</p> <p>The complete name and address of the institution/authority responsible for issuing this national legislative or administrative measure: State Economic & Trade Commission (It has already turned into National Development and Reform Commission), No. 38 Yuetan Nanjie, Beijing 100824, China.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional information related to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) related to the import response for Annex III chemicals: Published: 12/06/2009; Final decision on import: Consent under conditions; Conditions of import: Permission must be obtained from the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) of the HKSAR, China. 		
Colombia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2013 Revised: 08/2013	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Resolution 007 of 2011, which adopts the Health and Safety Regulation on Chrysotile fibers and other similar use . 3.1. Exposure Limits. 3.1.1. Type of asbestos management and limitation. a) The only type of asbestos allowed for industrial or commercial use, is chrysotile or white asbestos, b) use of any variety of amphibole asbestos is prohibited c) application of friable chrysotile form or spray is prohibited.</p>		
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	consent
	<p>Remarks: The use of products containing asbestos made with tremolite asbestos is regulated by Executive Order 25056 "Regulation of Controlled Use of Asbestos and products containing it" published in the Official Gazette No. 72 Tuesday April 16 of the year 1996; Legislation establishing preventive and protective measures for exposure and occupational health of workers, transportation, demolition, waste, signs and penalties.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Executive Order 28113-S, published in Supplement No. 74 of the Official Gazette No. 197 of 6 October 1999</p>		

Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The national decision was adopted and disseminated to interested parties, under the powers conferred to the Designated National Authority for industrial chemicals, as part of the implementation at the national level of the PIC procedure (Resolution 159/1995 of Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment on the national implementation of the PIC procedure). National decision entered into force under Resolution 96/2004 of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment.</p>		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.</p>		
Dominican Republic	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2008	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The imports are subject to an environment authorization, the imports for construction are prohibited. The companies, before proceeding to the importation, will have to notify the Environment State Secretariat to require an authorization in accordance with Law 64-00 in its chapter V.</p>		
Ecuador	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2013 Revised: 04/2013	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Allow to import only subject to certain conditions</p>		
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2009	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The import is allowed for 1 kilogram of weight or volume, as quantity limits. Quantity limits: refers to less or equal amount, of weight or volume, which does not require the submission of environmental documentation. For quantities above this, it should be submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), the environmental documentation in order to obtain the response to determine that It is not required to elaborate an Environmental Impact Study, through an Environmental Permit Resolution to import and/or transport in the national territory.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Executive Decision No: 40 published in the Official Journal n°83, volume n°375 of 9 May 2007, Annex 1: List of Regulated Substances.</p>		
Eritrea	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Legal Notice No 52/2001 Customs Tariff Regulations.</p>		
European Union	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004 Revised: 10/2008	no consent
<p>Member States: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</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>		

Gabon	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	consent under conditions
	Conditions for Import: Subject to the consent document issued by the competent authority, attached to the customs declaration.		
	Legislative or administrative measures: Order No. 00515 / PM of 27 July 2010 establish the import conditions and the use of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides		
Gambia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides Control and Management Act1994.		
Ghana	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	consent under conditions
	Conditions for Import: Importer should obtain an import permit from the Environmental Protection Agency of Ghana containing information including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Quantity of chemical to be imported-Sources of chemical (exporting country)-End uses of the chemical within Ghana.		
	Legislative or administrative measures: Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1994. (Act. 490)		

Guinea	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2005	consent
	<p>Conditions for Import: The conditions are as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to address a written request in order to obtain the previous authorization for import, to the responsible authority elected by the minister of the environment (reference: Articles 6 and 10 of the decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/SGG of October 26, 2001, concerning article 8 of the D/97/287/ decree PRGSGG of 24 december 1997, establishing the management and control of harmful and dangerous chemicals in Guinee Republic); - to obtain a previous authorization to import, delivered by competent authority (reference: Article 5 of the decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/SGG 26 october 2001) - asbestos tremolite only can be imported by industrial unities, mining industry, building constructions companies, electricity centrals and production and distribution centers, laboratories and research centers, etc, and this, for certain uses when the need is justify, since this product appears in order no. 57 of appendix II of the decision A/2001/4784/MMGE/SGG of October 26, 2001, making reference for application to articles 3, 4 and 5 of the D/97/287/PRG/SGG of December 24, 1997. - importer obligation to present the stocks of import products once arrived at the terrestrial borders, maritime or air of the national territory, for a chemical and physical control by qualified agents of the service of the environment or by any other organization of control entitled for this procedure (reference: Article 12 of the decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/SGG of October 26, 2001. - name, address of the competent authority from which the previous autorisation should be obtained: M. le directeur national, Direction nationale de la prevention et de la lutte contre les pollutions et nuisances, Ministere de l'Environnement, BP 3118, Conakry, Republique de Guinee. Fax (224) 46 85 46 <p>Remarks: Different forms of asbestos are used in Guinea among which the tremolite asbestos could exist and, particularly, in the industrial units, mining societies, real estate constructions, power stations and networks of production and electricity, distribution, laboratories and research centers, etc. Although this product is dangerous for the health and the environment, for economic reasons it would be used at the moment in the sectors of activities sus cites. Some existence of asbestos remainders that can contain asbestos physically exists or has been hidden in some electrical power stations and mining societies, thus it is a potential danger for the workers of these sectors of activities, the workers of the informal sector and even the populations that are exposed to these dangerous and bad known products and all the implications of risks and dangers for their health, their families and to the environment. Before this situation, and awaiting the final decision concernign the actinolita asbestos, the Government, with the purpose of reducing the field of use of this dangerous product and reducing the exhibition of the populations, workers and workers of the different sectors of activities, decided to classify this product in the national list of severely restricted chemicals (Annexed II of the A/2001/4784/decision MMGE/SGG of 26 October 2001.</p> <p>Statement of active consideration: Any tremolite asbestos import can be done without previous autorisation of the environment service and the competent authority properly approved by the environment minister (ref Articles 1 and 5 of decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/26 SGG october 2001. The approximate period until the adoption of a final decision is not defined.</p>		
Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Guyana	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2007	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Administrative decision of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board. The product is not registered nor has any application for registration been received for this product.</p>		
Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Agreement 032 - 2004. Prohibition of Importation, Marketing and Use of Asbestos.</p>		

India	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The import would be allowed subject to obtaining licence for imports from the Government. Remarks: It is clarified that registration of Pesticides and their formulation is mandatory under 'The Insecticides Act'. No such registration is required for industrial chemicals. Legislative or administrative measures: This is published in ITC (HS) classification of Export-Import items issued vide notification No 03/2004-09, 31 August 2004.	Published: 12/2005	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: 06/2010	no consent
Israel	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Proposed legislation for Asbest Ordonance, 2010	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Jamaica	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Administrative measure - no issue of a permit to import.	Published: 12/2005	no consent
Japan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Allowed use (import) is as follows. 1. Seal materials that is used under a specific condition in existing facilities of chemical industry 2. An insulation material for rocket motors used for a missile produced in Japan 3. Raw materials of the product mentioned above These products will be banned sequentially from the thing which is able to replace with other materials. Legislative or administrative measures: The Industry Safety and Health Law	Published: 12/2009	consent under conditions
Jordan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: A decree by the Minister of Health issued in the Official Journal No. 4717 dted 16-08-2005, prohibited the import, use and marketing of all forms of asbestos and the products containing these materials. The total ban on this chemical was effective since August 2006.	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Kuwait	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned Decree No. 26/1995.	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of on June 6, 2011 Number 289 About entering additions and changes to the Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic from July 27, 2001 Number 376 On Measures for environmental protection and public health from the adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Lebanon	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Common Decision of the Minister of Environment and the Minister of Public Health # 174/1 dated 2/11/1998	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited: a. to use tremolite; b. to place preparations and articles containing tremolite on the market; c. to export preparations and articles containing tremolite. (Swiss Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.6)	Published: 06/2010	no consent

Madagascar	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Malawi	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Malaysia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Tremolite will be listed under the First Schedule of Customs (Prohibition of Import) Order and Customs (Prohibition of Export) Order, under the Customs Act 1967.	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Mauritania	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: All five forms of asbestos fibres have been listed as prohibited under the Dangerous Chemicals Control Act 2004	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Mexico	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The asbestos is generically defined, in the agreement that establishes the classification and codification of woods which import is subject to regulation from the dependencies that integrate the intersectorial commission for the control of the process and use of pesticides, fertilizers and toxic chemicals . The asbestos fibers included in annexed III are not used in Mexico. In prohibition process. Legislative or administrative measures: Agreement establishing the classification and codification of woods which import is subject to regulation from the dependencies that integrate the intersectorial commission for the control of the process and use of pesticides, fertilizers and toxic chemicals. Published in the official bulletin of the federation on 29 march 2002 (first section) 174.	Published: 12/2007	consent under conditions
Morocco	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Comply with the provisions of the Decree of the Minister of Trade No. 2916-11 of 12 October 2011 establishing the list of goods subject to measures of quantitative restrictions on imports and exports , published in BO No. 5996 of 17 November 2011. Remarks: The import is subject to import license since October 2011. The health safety of asbestosat work is regulated (protection of workers exposed to asbestos dust, medical prevention). : Decree No. 2-98-975 of 23 January 2001 (Official Gazette , 2001-02-01 , No. 4870 , p. 192-194) amended and completed by Decree No. 2-12-387 of 14 September 2012 (Bulletin Official , 2012-10-04 , No. 6088 , p. 2647-2648) on the protection of workers exposed to asbestos dust . Article 3 : The use of asbestos belong to the amphibole group (anthophyllite , amosite (brown asbestos), crocidolite (blue asbestos) , actinolite and tremolite) or products containing it, shall be prohibited in the work of manufacturing and processing of products asbestos-based . Article 4: The use of asbestos in all its forms is prohibited in flocking work. The Joint Order No. 3352-10 of 26 October 2010 from the Minister of Employment and Vocational Training, Minister of Health , the Minister of Industry, Trade and New Technologies and the Minister of Energy, Mines , Water and Environment , sets the average value of exposure to asbestos fibers in the workplace . (Official Gazette , 2011-01-06 , No. 5906 , p. 7).	Published: 06/2014	consent under conditions
New Zealand	Interim decision on import Remarks: There is no domestic manufacture of any form or asbestos in New Zealand. Tremolite asbestos can be legally imported.	Published: 06/2005	consent
Nicaragua	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	consent under conditions

Niger	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: For industrial use for service needs Remarks: Niger ratified in January 2006 the Rotterdam Convention which entered into force since June 2006. - Niger ratified the Common Regulation of CILSS member countries (with the Sahelian Pesticides Committee responsible for the implementation of this regulation). Given all the above, the country is required to comply with the regulations in force at the national, regional and international levels.	Published: 06/2015	consent under conditions
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	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is based on the unified Customs law of the Gulf Cooperation Council and law of Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs.	Published: 06/2008	no consent
Panama	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Pursuant to resolution n° 50 of June 23, 1999 which approves the health rules for the management, storage and transport of asbestos in the Republic of Panama. Executive Decree n° 305 of September 4, 2002 published in Official Gazette n° 24634 29 September 2002, a national legislative measure, established at its fifth article: "All substances banned or severely restricted in at least four States, will also be banned in our country". The substance friable asbestos n°81 of annex I to this executif decree.	Published: 12/2010	consent under conditions
Peru	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Law n° 29662 bans amphibole asbestos and regulates the use of chrysotile asbestos published on 09/02/2011	Published: 06/2011	no consent
Qatar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Article 26 Environment Law (30) 2002	Published: 12/2005	no consent
Republic of Moldova	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Senegal	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2015	consent
Serbia	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: 1. The Production, placing on the market and use of these fibres and of articles containing these fibres is prohibited. 2. By the way of derogation from Paragraph 1 of this point placing on the market and use shall be allowed for: a) reinforced asbestos klingerit; b) asbestos graphite braids, which are necessary for functioning in conditions of extremely high temperature, pressure and aggressive mediums, until the technological process is changed or technological changes of the equipment in which they are used are conducted. Legislative or administrative measures: Severely restricted by Serbian Regulation on Bans and Restrictions of Production, Placing on the Market and Use of Chemicals which Represent Unacceptable Risk to Human Health and Environment ("Official Gazette RS", No 89/10)	Published: 12/2011	consent under conditions

Singapore	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004 Revised: 10/2008	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 Protection and Management Act (EPMA) 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. 		
South Africa	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
	<p>Statement of active consideration: Draft regulations for banning production of and trading with all types of asbestos in the country were published on the 4 November 2005 and public comments currently under review before promulgation.</p>		
Switzerland	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. to use tremolite; b. to place preparations and articles containing tremolite on the market; c. to export preparations and articles containing tremolite. <p>(Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.6)</p>		
Thailand	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
	<p>Statement of active consideration: The draft decision to prohibit import, export, use of having in possession in the country has been submitted to the Hazardous substances Committee for consideration.</p>		
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: 1. The Production, placing on the market and use of these fibres and of articles containing these fibres is prohibited.</p> <p>By the way of derogation from Paragraph 1 of this point placing on the market and use shall be allowed for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) reinforced asbestos klingerit; b) asbestos graphite braids, <p>which are necessary for functioning in conditions of extremely high temperature, pressure and aggressive mediums, until the technological process is changed or technological changes of the equipment in which they are used are conducted.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: List on Bans and Restrictions of the use of chemicals (Official Gazette of RM 57/2011)</p>		
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2013	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Tremolite is banned based on the Cabinet Decree No. (39) of 2006 banning the Import, Production and Use of Asbestos Boards in UAE.</p>		

United Republic of Tanzania	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>		
Uruguay	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The conditions defined are: An approval should be requested to the Ministry of Public Health , which will be able to grant it with previous decision of the Honorary Commission of Insalubrious Works.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: It is banned the manufacture and introduction in the national territory, ill its forms are banned, as well as the marketing of products packagings of asbestos or asbestos under acts 6811 and in the item 6812.26.00.00 of the Common Nomenclature of MERCOSUR.</p> <p>For manufacture, introduction in the national territory in all forms and comercialisation of asbestos either asbestos or its products are banned, but for other products different from wich are mentioned here above an autorisation from the Ministry of Public Health should be obtained.</p> <p>Legislation can be consult at http://www.dinama.gub.uy/descargus/decretos/Dec154_02.pdf</p>		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2007	no consent

Part 3 - 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

Party¹	Date	Party¹	Date
Afghanistan	12/2013	Philippines	12/2006
Armenia	12/2005	Republic of Korea	12/2005
Bahrain	12/2012	Russian Federation	12/2011
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	12/2005	Rwanda	12/2005
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12/2007	Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012
Botswana	06/2008	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011
Burundi	12/2005	Samoa	12/2005
Cambodia	06/2013	Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013
Cameroon	12/2005	Saudi Arabia	12/2005
Congo	12/2006	Somalia	12/2010
Côte d'Ivoire	12/2005	Sri Lanka	06/2006
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	12/2005	Sudan	12/2005
Djibouti	12/2005	Suriname	12/2005
Dominica	06/2006	Swaziland	06/2013
Equatorial Guinea	12/2005	Syrian Arab Republic	12/2005
Ethiopia	12/2005	Togo	12/2005
Georgia	06/2007	Tonga	12/2010
Guatemala	12/2010	Trinidad and Tobago	06/2010
Indonesia	06/2014	Uganda	12/2008
Kazakhstan	06/2008	Ukraine	12/2005
Kenya	12/2005	Viet Nam	12/2007
Lao People's Democratic Republic	06/2011	Yemen	06/2006
Lesotho	12/2008	Zambia	06/2011
Liberia	12/2005	Zimbabwe	06/2012
Libya	12/2005		
Maldives	06/2007		
Mali	12/2005		
Marshall Islands	12/2005		
Mongolia	12/2005		
Montenegro	06/2012		
Mozambique	12/2010		
Namibia	12/2005		
Nepal	06/2007		
Nigeria	12/2005		
Pakistan	12/2005		
Paraguay	12/2005		

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Commercial octabromodiphenyl ether (including Hexabromodiphenyl ether and Heptabromodiphenyl ether)

CAS: 36483-60-0, 68928-80-3

Albania	Interim decision on import Remarks: Republic of Albania does not have legislation in place that prohibits or ban import or export of <i>Commercial Octabromodiphenyl ether</i> in the country. Actually, we are on preparation phase of the relevant legislation on chemicals. For this reason, Ministry of Environment of Albania has decided to prohibit the import of <i>Commercial Octabromodiphenyl ether</i> until the relevant legislation will be adopted.	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Australia	Interim decision on import Remarks: None	Published: 06/2014	response did not address importation
Brazil	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Brazil is Party of the Stockholm Convention, ratified by the Legislative Decree 204/2004.	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Burkina Faso	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: The import must take into account all the security measures of health protection and the environment. Remarks: These chemicals are not produced in Burkina Faso but they are imported. The products can be imported temporarily until studies are conducted. At the moment there are no specific regulations for industrial chemicals but the Environmental Code states that we must take all measures for rational use of chemicals.	Published: 06/2015	consent under conditions
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent

Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2014 Revised: 02/2014	no consent
	<p>Remarks: The following exceptions apply to this import response:</p> <p>Does not apply to any polybrominated diphenyl ether contained in a pest control product within the meaning of subsection 2(1) of the Pest Control Products Act.</p> <p>Does not apply to any polybrominated diphenyl ether, or to any resin, polymer or other mixture containing a polybrominated diphenyl ether set out in the schedule, that is for use</p> <p>a) in a laboratory for analysis;</p> <p>b) in scientific research;</p> <p>c) as a laboratory analytical standard.</p> <p>Does not apply to a product that is formed into a specific physical shape or design during its manufacture and that has, for its final use, a function or functions dependent in whole or in part on its shape or design, if that product contains a polybrominated diphenyl ether.</p> <p>Does not apply to any polybrominated diphenyl ether that is present as a contaminant in a chemical feedstock used in a process from which there are no releases of the polybrominated diphenyl ether, provided that the polybrominated diphenyl ether is destroyed or completely converted in that process to a substance that is not a polybrominated diphenyl ether.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers Regulations (SOR/SOR/2008-218) made under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999.</p> <p>The above-named regulations prohibit the manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale and import of the hexabromodiphenyl ether congener that is contained in commercial octabromodiphenyl ether.</p>		
Chad	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Nothing to report</p>		
China	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: These chemicals were banned to production use, circulation, import and export according to announcement No. 21, 2014 issued by MEP.</p>		
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Cook Islands Environment Act 2003.</p>		
Costa Rica	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2015	consent
Dominican Republic	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Remarks: There are no reported imports from 2012 to the present date, April 2014.</p>		
Eritrea	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2013	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Administrative measure</p>		

European Union	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	consent under conditions
<p>Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i></p>	<p>Conditions for Import: Imports of hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether must be in compliance with 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 158, 30.04.2004, p. 7). The requirements of Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The production, placing on the market and use of hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether, whether on their own, in preparations or as constituents of articles, shall be prohibited. 2. The prohibition shall not apply to hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether occurring as an unintentional trace contaminant in substances, preparations or articles, provided that concentrations of hexabromodiphenyl ether or heptabromodiphenyl ether are 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. 3. The production, placing on the market and use of preparations containing concentrations below 0,1 % of hexabromodiphenyl ether or heptabromodiphenyl ether by weight when produced partially or fully from recycled materials or materials from waste prepared for re-use is allowed. The conditions for import of the chemical are the same for all sources of import. The conditions for domestic production of the chemical for domestic use are the same as for all imports. <p>Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to produce, place on the market and use hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether pursuant 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 (OJ L 158, 30.04.2004, p. 7). The regulatory measure allows for specific exemptions, which are outlined in section 4.3.</p>		
Gambia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides Control and Management Act1994.</p>		
Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Based on the environmental code of Guinea Bissau.</p>		
Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Japan	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Hexabromodiphenyl ether and Heptabromodiphenyl ether are designated as Class I Specified Chemical Substances under the Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc .of Chemical Substances (or the Chemical Substances Control Law (CSCL)). A person who intends to operate a business of manufacturing, import or use of a Class I Specified Chemical Substance shall obtain permission. (Manufacture, import or use of these chemical substances is prohibited in principle.).</p>		

Jordan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Shall not be placed on the market, or used: - as a substance - as a constituent of other substances, or in mixtures, in concentrations greater than 0,1 % by weight Above paragraph shall not apply: - to electrical and electronic equipment - Labs and Research Institutions Legislative or administrative measures: A decree by the minister of health was issued and published in the official journal No.5187 date 14/11/2012	Published: 12/2013	consent under conditions
Malaysia	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: With a written approval from Director General of Department of Environment Malaysia.	Published: 06/2014	consent under conditions
Niger	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2014	response did not address importation
Panama	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Law 12 of 14 June 2000 whereby the Rotterdam Convention was approved, Law 3 of 20 November 2003 whereby the Stockholm Convention was approved, Resolution 1029 of 8 November 2011 whereby the requirements for companies that handle hazardous wastes were established.	Published: 06/2014	consent
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Administrative Measure: Policy decision.	Published: 06/2014	no consent
Senegal	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: No regulation	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Serbia	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: 1. Production, placing on the market and use of hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether shall be allowed for the substances mixtures, articles or as constituents of flame-retarded parts of articles which contain hexabromodiphenyl ether or heptabromodiphenyl ether as impurity in concentrations equal to or below 10 mg/kg (0,001 % by weight). 2. Production, placing on the market and use shall be allowed for mixtures and articles containing concentrations below 0,1% of hexabromodiphenyl ether or heptabromodiphenyl ether by weight when produced partially or fully from recycled materials or materials from waste prepared for re-use. Legislative or administrative measures: Law on Chemicals ("Official Gazette of the RS" No. 36/09, 88/10, 92/11 and 93/12) Rulebook On Restrictions and Bans of Production, Placing on the Market and Use of Chemicals ("Official Gazette of the RS" No. 90/2013) 1. Production, placing on the market and use of hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether shall be allowed for substances, mixtures, articles or as constituents of flame-retarded parts of articles which contain hexabromodiphenyl ether or heptabromodiphenyl ether as impurity in concentrations equal to or below 10 mg/kg (0,001 % by weight). 2. Production, placing on the market and use shall be allowed for mixtures and articles containing concentrations below 0,1% hexabromodiphenyl ether or heptabromodiphenyl ether by weight when produced partially or fully from recycled materials or materials from waste prepared for re-use. Restrictions referred to in paragraph 1 of this point shall not apply to electrical and electronic equipment, which is regulated by other legislation. 3. Use of articles already in use before Rulebook On Bans and Restrictions of Production, Placing on the Market and Use of Chemicals which Represent Unacceptable Risk on Human Health and Environment ("Official Gazette of the RS" No. 89/10, 71/11, 90/11 and 56/12) came into force, and which contain hexabromodiphenyl ether or heptabromodiphenyl ether shall be allowed.	Published: 12/2014	consent under conditions

Switzerland	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to manufacture, place on the market, or use hexabromodiphenyl ether or heptabromodiphenyl ether or substances and preparations in which hexa- or heptabromodiphenyl ether are present not merely as an unavoidable impurity as mentioned in annex 1.9 of the Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to Chemical Products which entered into force in May 2005.		
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	consent under conditions
	Conditions for Import: 1. It is allowed production, marketing and use of substances, mixtures, products or parts of products which are used as flame retarder, which contain hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether in concentrations equal to or less than 10 mg / kg (0,001% m/m). 2. It is allowed production, marketing and use of mixtures and products that fully or partly are produced from recyclable material or waste that is ready for reuse if they contain hexabromodiphenyl ether heptabromodiphenyl ether in concentrations less than 0,1% (m/m) . The restrictions of paragraph 1 of this section shall not apply to electrical and electronic equipment covered by other regulations. Products that were in use before the entry into force of this Regulation, which contain hexabromodiphenyl ether heptabromodiphenyl ether, can still be used. Legislative or administrative measures: Law on chemicals ("Official Gazette of the RM" No 145/2010; 53/2011). List on restrictions and bans for use of chemicals ("Official Gazette of the RM" No. 31/2014).		

Part 3 - 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

Commercial octabromodiphenyl ether (including Hexabromodiphenyl ether and Heptabromodiphenyl ether)

CAS: 36483-60-0, 68928-80-3

Party¹	Date	Party¹	Date
Afghanistan	06/2014	Kazakhstan	06/2014
Antigua and Barbuda	06/2014	Kenya	06/2014
Argentina	06/2014	Kuwait	06/2014
Armenia	06/2014	Kyrgyzstan	06/2014
Bahrain	06/2014	Lao People's Democratic Republic	06/2014
Belize	06/2014	Lebanon	06/2014
Benin	06/2014	Lesotho	06/2014
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	06/2014	Liberia	06/2014
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/2014	Libya	06/2014
Botswana	06/2014	Liechtenstein	06/2014
Burundi	06/2014	Madagascar	06/2014
Cambodia	06/2014	Malawi	06/2014
Cameroon	06/2014	Maldives	06/2014
Chile	06/2014	Mali	06/2014
Colombia	06/2014	Marshall Islands	06/2014
Congo	06/2014	Mauritania	06/2014
Côte d'Ivoire	06/2014	Mauritius	06/2014
Cuba	06/2014	Mexico	06/2014
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	06/2014	Mongolia	06/2014
Democratic Republic of the Congo	06/2014	Montenegro	06/2014
Djibouti	06/2014	Morocco	06/2014
Dominica	06/2014	Mozambique	06/2014
Ecuador	06/2014	Namibia	06/2014
El Salvador	06/2014	Nepal	06/2014
Equatorial Guinea	06/2014	New Zealand	06/2014
Ethiopia	06/2014	Nicaragua	06/2014
Gabon	06/2014	Nigeria	06/2014
Georgia	06/2014	Norway	06/2014
Ghana	06/2014	Oman	06/2014
Guatemala	06/2014	Pakistan	06/2014
Guinea	06/2014	Paraguay	06/2014
Guyana	06/2014	Peru	06/2014
India	06/2014	Philippines	06/2014
Indonesia	06/2014	Qatar	06/2014
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	06/2014	Republic of Korea	06/2014
Israel	06/2014	Republic of Moldova	06/2014
Jamaica	06/2014		

Party¹	Date
Russian Federation	06/2014
Rwanda	06/2014
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2014
Samoa	06/2014
Sao Tome and Principe	06/2014
Saudi Arabia	06/2014
Singapore	06/2014
Somalia	06/2014
South Africa	06/2014
Sri Lanka	06/2014
Sudan	06/2014
Suriname	06/2014
Swaziland	06/2014
Syrian Arab Republic	06/2014
Thailand	06/2014
Togo	06/2014
Tonga	06/2014
Trinidad and Tobago	06/2014
Uganda	06/2014
Ukraine	06/2014
United Arab Emirates	06/2014
United Republic of Tanzania	06/2014
Uruguay	06/2014
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	06/2014
Viet Nam	06/2014
Yemen	06/2014
Zambia	06/2014
Zimbabwe	06/2014

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Commercial pentabromodiphenyl ether (including tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether)

CAS: 32534-81-9, 40088-47-9

Albania	Interim decision on import Remarks: Republic of Albania does not have legislation in place that prohibits or ban import or export of <i>Commercial Pentabromodiphenyl ether</i> in the country. Actually, we are on preparation phase of the relevant legislation on chemicals. For this reason, Ministry of Environment of Albania has decided to prohibit the import of <i>Commercial Pentabromodiphenyl ether</i> until the relevant legislation will be adopted.	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Australia	Interim decision on import Remarks: Subject to an interim ban awaiting completion of an assessment by Australian authorities.	Published: 06/2014	response did not address importation
Brazil	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Brazil is Party of the Stockholm Convention, ratified by the Legislative Decree 204/2004.	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Burkina Faso	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: The import must take into account all the security measures of health protection and the environment. Remarks: At the moment there are no specific regulations for industrial chemicals but the Environmental Code states that we must take all measures for rational use of chemicals.	Published: 06/2015	consent under conditions
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent

Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2014 Revised: 02/2014	no consent
<p>Remarks: The following exceptions apply to this import response:</p> <p>Does not apply to any polybrominated diphenyl ether contained in a pest control product within the meaning of subsection 2(1) of the Pest Control Products Act.</p> <p>Does not apply to any polybrominated diphenyl ether, or to any resin, polymer or other mixture containing a polybrominated diphenyl ether set out in the schedule, that is for use</p> <p>a) in a laboratory for analysis;</p> <p>b) in scientific research; or</p> <p>c) as a laboratory analytical standard.</p> <p>Does not apply to a product that is formed into a specific physical shape or design during its manufacture and that has, for its final use, a function or functions dependent in whole or in part on its shape or design, if that product contains a polybrominated diphenyl ether.</p> <p>Does not apply to any polybrominated diphenyl ether that is present as a contaminant in a chemical feedstock used in a process from which there are no releases of the polybrominated diphenyl ether, provided that the polybrominated diphenyl ether is destroyed or completely converted in that process to a substance that is not a polybrominated diphenyl ether.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers Regulations (SOR/SOR/2008-218) made under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999.</p> <p>The above-named regulations prohibit the manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale and import of the tetrabromodiphenyl ether, Pentabromodiphenyl ether, and hexabromodiphenyl ether congeners that are contained in commercial pentabromodiphenyl ether.</p>			
Chad	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
<p>Remarks: Nothing to report</p>			
China	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2014	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: These chemicals were banned to production use, circulate, import and export according to announcement No. 21, 2014 issued by MEP.</p>			
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Cook Islands Environment Act 2003.</p>			
Costa Rica	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2015	consent
Dominican Republic	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
<p>Remarks: There are no reported imports from 2012 to the present date, April 2014.</p>			
Eritrea	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2013	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Administrative measure</p>			

European Union	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	consent under conditions
<p>Member States: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</p>	<p>Conditions for Import: Imports of tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether must be in compliance with 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 158, 30.04.2004, p. 7). The requirements of Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The production, placing on the market and use of tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether, whether on their own, in preparations or as constituents of articles, shall be prohibited. 2. The prohibition shall not apply to tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether occurring as an unintentional trace contaminant in substances, preparations or articles, provided that concentrations of tetrabromodiphenyl ether or pentabromodiphenyl ether are 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. 3. The production, placing on the market and use of preparations containing concentrations below 0,1 % of tetrabromodiphenyl ether or pentabromodiphenyl ether by weight when produced partially or fully from recycled materials or materials from waste prepared for re-use is allowed. <p>The conditions for import of the chemical are the same for all sources of import. The conditions for domestic production of the chemical for domestic use are the same as for all imports.</p> <p>Remarks: In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, which implements the UN Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals in the EU, pentabromodiphenyl ether is classified as: Lact. - H 362 - May cause harm to breast-fed children. STOT RE 2 * - H 373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Aquatic Acute 1 - H 400 - Very toxic to aquatic life. Aquatic Chronic 1 - H 410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. (* = This classification shall be considered as a minimum classification)</p> <p>In accordance with Council Directive 67/548/EEC pentabromodiphenyl ether is classified as: Xn; R48/21/22 - Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure in contact with skin and if swallowed. R64 - May cause harm to breastfed babies. N (dangerous for the environment); R50/53 - Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effect in the aquatic environment.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to produce, place on the market and use tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether pursuant 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 (OJ L 158, 30.04.2004, p. 7). The regulatory measure allows for specific exemptions, which are outlined in section 4.3.</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: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides Control and Management Act1994.</p>		
Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Based on the environmental code of Guinea Bissau.</p>		
Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent

Japan	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and Pentabromodiphenyl ether are designated as Class I Specified Chemical Substances under the Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc. of Chemical Substances (or the Chemical Substances Control Law (CSCL)). A person who intends to operate a business of manufacturing, import or use of a Class I Specified Chemical Substance shall obtain permission. (Manufacture, import or use of these chemical substances is prohibited in principle.) With regards to products, it is prohibited to import products specified by Cabinet Order and in which Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and Pentabromodiphenyl ether are used. The specified products are as follows: (i) Paints (ii) Adhesives</p>		
Jordan	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2013	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Shall not be placed on the market, or used: - as a substance - as a constituent of other substances, or in mixtures, in concentrations greater than 0,1 % by weight</p> <p>Above paragraph shall not apply: - to electrical and electronic equipment - Labs and Research Institutions</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: A decree by the minister of health was issued and published in the official journal No.5187 date 14/11/2012</p>		
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of on June 6, 2011 N° 289 About entering additions and changes to the Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic from July 27, 2001 N° 376 On Measures for environmental protection and public health from the adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides.</p>		
Malaysia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2014	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: With a written approval from Director General of Department of Environment Malaysia.</p>		
Niger	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2014	response did not address importation
Panama	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2014	consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law 12 of 14 June 2000 whereby the Rotterdam Convention was approved, Law 3 of 20 November 2003 whereby the Stockholm Convention was approved, Resolution 1029 of 8 November 2011 whereby the requirements for companies that handle hazardous wastes were established.</p>		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Administrative Measure: Policy decision.</p>		
Senegal	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: No regulation</p>		

Serbia	<p>Final decision on import</p> <p>Conditions for Import:1. Production, placing on the market and use of tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether shall be allowed for substances, mixtures, articles or as constituents of flame-retarded parts of articles which contain tetrabromodiphenyl ether or pentabromodiphenyl ether as impurity in concentrations equal to or below 10 mg/kg (0,001 % by weight). 2. Production, placing on the market and use shall be allowed for mixtures and articles containing concentrations below 0,1 % of tetrabromodiphenyl ether or pentabromodiphenyl ether by weight when produced partially or fully from recycled materials or materials from waste prepared for re-use.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures:Law on Chemicals ("Official Gazette of the RS" No. 36/09, 88/10, 92/11 and 93/12) Rulebook On Restrictions and Bans of Production, Placing on the Market and Use of Chemicals ("Official Gazette of the RS" No. 90/2013) 1. Production, placing on the market and use of tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether shall be allowed for substances, mixtures, articles or as constituents of flame-retarded parts of articles which contain tetrabromodiphenyl ether or pentabromodiphenyl ether as impurity in concentrations equal to or below 10 mg/kg (0,001 % by weight). 2. Production, placing on the market and use shall be allowed for mixtures and articles containing concentrations below 0,1% of tetrabromodiphenyl ether or pentabromodiphenyl ether by weight when produced partially or fully from recycled materials or materials from waste prepared for re-use. Restrictions referred to in paragraph 1 of this point shall not apply to electrical and electronic equipment, which is regulated by other legislation. 3. Use of articles already in use before Rulebook On Bans and Restrictions of Production, Placing on the Market and Use of Chemicals which Represent Unacceptable Risk on Human Health and Environment ("Official Gazette of the RS " No. 89/10, 71/11, 90/11 and 56/12) came into force, and which contain tetrabromodiphenyl ether or pentabromodiphenyl ether shall be allowed.</p>	Published: 12/2014	consent under conditions
Switzerland	<p>Final decision on import</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures:It is prohibited to manufacture, place on the market, or use tetrabromodiphenyl ether or pentabromodiphenyl ether or substances and preparations in which tetra- or pentabromodiphenyl ether are present not merely as an unavoidable impurity as mentioned in annex 1.9 of the Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to Chemical Products which entered into force in May 2005.</p>	Published: 12/2014	no consent
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	<p>Final decision on import</p> <p>Conditions for Import: 1. It is allowed production, marketing and use of substances, mixtures, products or parts of products which are used as flame retarder, which contain tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether in concentrations equal to or less than 10 mg / kg (0,001% m/m). 2. It is allowed production, marketing and use of mixtures and products that fully or partly are produced from recyclable material or waste that is ready for reuse if they contain tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether in concentrations less than 0,1% (m/m).</p> <p>The restrictions of paragraph 1 of this section shall not apply to electrical and electronic equipment covered by other regulations. Products that were in use before the entry into force of this Regulation, which contain tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether, can still be used.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law on chemicals ("Official Gazette of the RM" No 145/2010; 53/2011). List on restrictions and bans for use of chemicals ("Official Gazette of the RM" No. 31/2014).</p>	Published: 06/2015	consent under conditions

Part 3 - 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

Commercial pentabromodiphenyl ether (including tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether)

CAS: 32534-81-9, 40088-47-9

Party ¹	Date	Party ¹	Date
Afghanistan	06/2014	Kazakhstan	06/2014
Antigua and Barbuda	06/2014	Kenya	06/2014
Argentina	06/2014	Kuwait	06/2014
Armenia	06/2014	Lao People's Democratic Republic	06/2014
Bahrain	06/2014	Lebanon	06/2014
Belize	06/2014	Lesotho	06/2014
Benin	06/2014	Liberia	06/2014
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	06/2014	Libya	06/2014
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/2014	Liechtenstein	06/2014
Botswana	06/2014	Madagascar	06/2014
Burundi	06/2014	Malawi	06/2014
Cambodia	06/2014	Maldives	06/2014
Cameroon	06/2014	Mali	06/2014
Chile	06/2014	Marshall Islands	06/2014
Colombia	06/2014	Mauritania	06/2014
Congo	06/2014	Mauritius	06/2014
Côte d'Ivoire	06/2014	Mexico	06/2014
Cuba	06/2014	Mongolia	06/2014
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	06/2014	Montenegro	06/2014
Democratic Republic of the Congo	06/2014	Morocco	06/2014
Djibouti	06/2014	Mozambique	06/2014
Dominica	06/2014	Namibia	06/2014
Ecuador	06/2014	Nepal	06/2014
El Salvador	06/2014	New Zealand	06/2014
Equatorial Guinea	06/2014	Nicaragua	06/2014
Ethiopia	06/2014	Nigeria	06/2014
Gabon	06/2014	Norway	06/2014
Georgia	06/2014	Oman	06/2014
Ghana	06/2014	Pakistan	06/2014
Guatemala	06/2014	Paraguay	06/2014
Guinea	06/2014	Peru	06/2014
Guyana	06/2014	Philippines	06/2014
India	06/2014	Qatar	06/2014
Indonesia	06/2014	Republic of Korea	06/2014
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	06/2014	Republic of Moldova	06/2014
Israel	06/2014	Russian Federation	06/2014
Jamaica	06/2014		

Party¹	Date
Rwanda	06/2014
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2014
Samoa	06/2014
Sao Tome and Principe	06/2014
Saudi Arabia	06/2014
Singapore	06/2014
Somalia	06/2014
South Africa	06/2014
Sri Lanka	06/2014
Sudan	06/2014
Suriname	06/2014
Swaziland	06/2014
Syrian Arab Republic	06/2014
Thailand	06/2014
Togo	06/2014
Tonga	06/2014
Trinidad and Tobago	06/2014
Uganda	06/2014
Ukraine	06/2014
United Arab Emirates	06/2014
United Republic of Tanzania	06/2014
Uruguay	06/2014
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	06/2014
Viet Nam	06/2014
Yemen	06/2014
Zambia	06/2014
Zimbabwe	06/2014

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, perfluorooctane sulfonates, perfluorooctane sulfonamides and perfluorooctane sulfonyls

CAS: 1691-99-2, 1763-23-1, 24448-09-7, 251099-16-8, 2795-39-3, 29081-56-9, 29457-72-5, 307-35-7, 31506-32-8, 4151-50-2, 56773-42-3, 70225-14-8

Albania	Interim decision on import Remarks: Republic of Albania does not have legislation in place that prohibits or ban import or export of <i>Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, perfluorooctane sulfonates, perfluorooctane sulfonamides and perfluorooctane sulfonyls</i> in the country. Actually, we are on preparation phase of the relevant legislation on chemicals. For this reason, Ministry of Environment of Albania has decided to prohibit the import of <i>Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, perfluorooctane sulfonates, perfluorooctane sulfonamides and perfluorooctane sulfonyls</i> until the relevant legislation will be adopted.	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Australia	Interim decision on import Remarks: None	Published: 06/2014	response did not address importation
Brazil	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The import of the chemicals is allowed only for the following uses described as Acceptable purpose and Specific exemptions under the Stockholm Convention: (1) to produce sulfluramid to formulate insect baits for control of leaf-cutting ants from <i>Atta spp.</i> and <i>Acromyrmex spp</i> (sulfluramid), (2) as sulfluramid technical product and (3) to be used as fume suppressant in metal plating. Legislative or administrative measures: Brazil is Party of the Stockholm Convention, ratified by the Legislative Decree 204/2004. Sulfluramid is registered as pesticide in Brazil.	Published: 12/2014	consent under conditions
Burkina Faso	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: The import must take into account all the security measures of health protection and the environment. Remarks: These chemicals are not produced in Burkina Faso but they are imported. The products can be imported temporarily until studies are conducted. At the moment there are no specific regulations for industrial chemicals but the Environmental Code states that we must take all measures for rational use of chemicals.	Published: 06/2015	consent under conditions
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent

Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2014 Revised: 02/2014	consent under conditions
	Conditions for Import: The following conditions apply to the import of:		
	(a) perfluorooctane sulfonate and its salts; and		
	(b) compounds that contain one of the following groups: C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ , C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₃ or C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ N		
	The import of the following products containing these substances is permitted:		
	(a) photoresists or anti-reflective coatings for photolithography processes; and		
	(b) photographic films, papers and printing plates.		
	The import of aviation hydraulic fluid containing these substances is permitted.		
	Remarks: The following exceptions apply to this import response:		
	This import response does not apply to these substances when:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contained in a hazardous waste, hazardous recyclable material or non-hazardous waste to which Division 8 of Part 7 of the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 applies; • contained in a pest control product within the meaning of subsection 2(1) of the Pest Control Products Act; • present as a contaminant in a chemical feedstock used in a process from which there are no releases of the substance and provided that, in that process, the substance is destroyed or completely converted to a substance other than one referred to in section 1; or • is incidentally present. 		
	This import response does not apply to these substances or to any product containing such a substance that is for use		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in a laboratory for analysis; • in scientific research; or • as a laboratory analytical standard. 		
	Legislative or administrative measures: Perfluorooctane Sulfonate and its Salts and Certain Other Compounds Regulations (SOR/2008-178) made under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999.		
	The Regulations prohibit the manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale and import of the following substances, as well as products containing these substances with certain exemptions:		
	(a) perfluorooctane sulfonate and its salts; and		
	compounds that contain one of the following groups: C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ , C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₃ or C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ N		
Chad	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: The product has carcinogenic effects and possible risk of irreversible effects. The product is not approved in the sub-region CLISS CEMAC.		
China	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2014	consent under conditions
	Conditions for Import: The trading companies should apply to the MEP of China for registration of environmental management on import of these chemicals. The trading companies must comply with other chemical management regulations in China.		
	Legislative or administrative measures: These chemicals were administered according to announcement No. 85, 2013 and No. 21, 2014 issued by MEP.		
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Cook Islands Environment Act 2003.		

Costa Rica	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2015	consent
Dominican Republic	Interim decision on import Remarks: There are no reported imports from 2012 to the present date, April 2014.	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Eritrea	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Administrative measure	Published: 12/2013	no consent
European Union <i>Member States:</i> <i>Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Imports of perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and its derivatives (PFOS) must be in compliance with 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 158, 30.04.2004, p. 7). Requirements of Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 are as follows: 1. The production, placing on the market and use of PFOS, whether on their own, in preparations or as constituents of articles, shall be prohibited. 2. The prohibition shall not apply to PFOS occurring as an unintentional trace contaminant in substances, preparations or articles, provided that (a) concentrations of PFOS are equal to or below 10 mg/kg (0,001 % by weight) when it occurs in substances or in preparations or (b) concentrations of PFOS in semi-finished products or articles, or parts thereof, are 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 µg/m ² of the coated material. 3. If the quantity of PFOS 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: (a) until 26 August 2015, wetting agents for use in controlled electroplating systems; (b) photoresists or anti-reflective coatings for photolithography processes; (c) photographic coatings applied to films, papers, or printing plates; (d) mist suppressants for non-decorative hard chromium (VI) plating in closed loop systems; (e) hydraulic fluids for aviation. The conditions for import of the chemical are the same for all sources of import. The conditions for domestic production of the chemical for domestic use are the same as for all imports. Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to produce, place on the market and use perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and its derivatives (PFOS) pursuant 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 (OJ L 158, 30.04.2004, p. 7). The regulatory measure allows for specific exemptions, which are outlined in section 4.3. **: 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: 12/2014	consent under conditions
Gambia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides Control and Management Act1994.	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Based on the environmental code of Guinea Bissau.	Published: 12/2014	no consent

Honduras	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2014	consent
	Remarks: It is only Registered as a pesticide, under the name Sulfluramid, from Brazil.		
Japan	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2014	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Import of Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid j Perfluorooctane sulfonates, and Perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride is prohibited in principle (See 4.4) . It is prohibited to import products specified by Cabinet Order and in which Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and Perfluorooctane sulfonates are used. The specified products are as follows: (i) Aircraft hydraulic oils (ii) Oils used to spin thread (iii) Etching agents used in metal machining (iv) Etching agents used in the manufacture of semiconductors (excluding compound semiconductors that enable wireless devices that transmit/receive electrical waves of a frequency of 3 megahertz or more) (v) Surface treatment agents and other prepared additives for plating use (vi) Anti-reflection agent used in the manufacture of semiconductors (vii) Abrasives (viii) Fire extinguishers, fire-extinguishing agents for use in fire extinguishers use and fire extinguishing foam (ix) Insecticides (limited to those used in the extermination of termites or ants.) (x) Photographic paper Import of Perfluorooctane sulfonamides is subject to examination under the Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc. of Chemical Substances, when the chemical substance to be imported is a new chemical substance in Japan. There is no specified condition for importing products in which Perfluorooctane sulfonamides are used. Legislative or administrative measures: The following chemicals are designated as Class I Specified Chemical Substances under the Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc. of Chemical Substances (or the Chemical Substances Control Law (CSCL)). A person who intends to operate a business of manufacturing, import or use of a Class I Specified Chemical Substance shall obtain permission. (Manufacture, import or use of these chemical substances is prohibited in principle.) : - Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid - Perfluorooctane sulfonates - Perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride</p> <p>Certain essential uses under strict control are permitted as exceptions for Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and Perfluorooctane sulfonates.</p>		
Jordan	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2014	consent
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of on June 6, 2011 N° 289 About entering additions and changes to the Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic from July 27, 2001 N° 376 On Measures for environmental protection and public health from the adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides.		
Malaysia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2014	consent under conditions
	Conditions for Import: With a written approval from Director General of Department of Environment Malaysia.		
Niger	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2014	response did not address importation

Norway	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2014	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: In Norway PFOS is regulated according to Regulation (EC) No 850/2004. See attachment.</p> <p>The production, placing on the market and use of substances listed in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 850/2004, whether on their own, in preparations or as constituents of articles, shall be prohibited. Derogations that that apply in Norway are applicable for PFOS are listed in Annex I:</p> <p>In Norway approved specific exemptions and acceptable purposes under the Stockholm Convention. Use in the categories of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Photo-imaging - Photo-resist and anti-reflective coatings for semi-conductors - Etching agent for compound semiconductors and ceramic filters - Aviation hydraulic fluids - Metal plating (hard metal plating) only in closed-loop systems - Photo masks in the semiconductor and liquid crystal display (LCD) industries <p>PFOS in fire-fighting foam are regulated in the Norwegian Product Regulations §2-9: It is prohibited to have firefighting foam that contains 0,001 per cent by weight or more of PFOS or PFOS related compounds. Firefighting foam that contains 0,001 per cent by weight or more of PFOS or PFOS related compounds shall be delivered to an approved facility for destruction.</p>		
Panama	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2014	consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law 12 of 14 June 2000 whereby the Rotterdam Convention was approved, Law 3 of 20 November 2003 whereby the Stockholm Convention was approved, Resolution 1029 of 8 November 2011 whereby the requirements for companies that handle hazardous wastes were established.</p>		
Senegal	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: No regulation</p>		

Serbia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: 1. Production, placing on the market and use shall be allowed for substances and mixtures when concentrations of PFOS as impurity are equal to or below 10mg/kg (0,001 % by weight).</p> <p>2. Production, placing on the market and use shall be allowed for semi-finished products or articles or parts thereof, if 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 1µg/m² of the coated material.</p> <p>3. If the quantity released into the environment is minimized, production and placing on the market of PFOS is allowed for the following specific uses:</p> <p>a) until 26 August 2015, wetting agents for use in controlled electroplating systems,</p> <p>b) for photoresists or antireflective coatings for photolithography processes,</p> <p>c) for photographic coatings applied to films, papers or printing plates,</p> <p>d) for mist suppressants for non decorative hard chromium (VI) plating in closed loop systems,</p> <p>e) for hydraulic fluids for aviation.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law on Chemicals ("Official Gazette of the RS" No. 36/09, 88/10, 92/11 and 93/12) Rulebook On Restrictions and Bans of Production, Placing on the Market and Use of Chemicals ("Official Gazette of the RS" No. 90/2013)</p> <p>1. Production, placing on the market and use shall be allowed for substances and mixtures when concentrations of PFOS as impurity are equal to or below 10 mg/kg (0,001 % by weight).</p> <p>2. Production, placing on the market and use shall be allowed for semi-finished products or articles or parts thereof, if 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 µg/m² of the coated material.</p> <p>3. SRPS standards for determination of quantity of PFOS shall be used as analytical methods for proving compliance of substances, mixtures and articles with requirements laid down in points 1 and 2.</p> <p>4. Use of articles already in use before 25th August 2010 containing PFOS as a constituent of such articles shall be allowed.</p> <p>5. If quantity released into the environment is minimized, production and placing on the market of PFOS is allowed for the following specific uses :</p> <p>a) until 26 August 2015 , wetting agents for use in controlled electroplating systems,</p> <p>b) for photoresists or anti-reflective coatings for photolithography processes,</p> <p>c) for photographic coatings applied to films , papers or printing plates,</p> <p>d) for mist suppressants for non-decorative hard chromium (VI) plating in closed loop systems ,</p> <p>e) for hydraulic fluids for aviation.</p> <p>Progress Report on elimination of PFOS for uses referred to in points 5a), 5b), 5c) and 5d) shall be submitted to the ministry in charge of environmental protection every fourth year by 1st March the latest.</p> <p>Note: When production of mixtures listed in point 5) is conducted in accordance with legislation which regulates integrated prevention and control of pollution of environment, all appropriate best available techniques must be applied to minimize the release of PFOS into the environment.</p>		

Switzerland	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	consent under conditions
	Conditions for Import: The Import of Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, Perfluorooctane sulfonates, Perfluorooctane sulfonamides, Perfluorooctane sulfonyls (PFOS) and their mixture is only permitted if they are used in the manufacture of:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. photoresists or anti-reflective coatings for photolithography processes;b. photographic coatings applied to films, papers, or printing plates;c. mist suppressants for non-decorative hard chromium (VI) plating in closed loop systems where the amount of PFOS released into the environment is minimised;d. hydraulic fluids for aviation		
	Legislative or administrative measures: In Accordance with Annex 1.16 of the Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to Chemical Products which entered into force in May 2005, it is prohibited to manufacture, place on the market or use PFOS, or any substance or preparation containing PFOS in a concentration equal to or greater than 0.001% by mass. The prohibitions mentioned above do not apply to the following items, or to substances or preparations needed to manufacture them:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. photoresists or anti-reflective coatings for photolithography processes;b. photographic coatings applied to films, papers, or printing plates;c. mist suppressants for non-decorative hard chromium (VI) plating in closed loop systems where the amount of PFOS released into the environment is minimised;d. hydraulic fluids for aviation;		
	Any person who uses PFOS or substances and preparations containing PFOS as specified in the paragraph above must provide the Federal Office for the Environment by 30 April of each year with the following information in respect of the previous year:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. the name of the substance or preparation and the name of the supplier;b. the quantity of PFOS used, expressed in kilograms;c. information on the purpose for which PFOS have been used;d. the amount of PFOS released into the environment during their use, expressed in kilograms;e. information on the potential for avoiding the use of PFOS.		
	Switzerland notified the derogations mentioned in the first paragraph above as acceptable purpose under the Stockholm Convention.		

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: 1. It is allowed production, marketing and use of compounds and mixtures containing as impurity PFOS in concentration equal to or less than 10 mg / kg (0,001% m/m).</p> <p>2. It is allowed production, marketing and use of semi finished products or parts thereof if the concentration of PFOS is equal to or greater than 0,1% (m/m), calculated on the weight of the structural or micro-structural different parts that contain PFOS or if the amount of PFOS in textiles and other coating materials is equal to or greater than 1µg/m² of coating materials.</p> <p>3. SRPS standards for determining the amount of PFOS are used as analytical methods for proving the compliance of substances, mixtures and products with the requirements referred to in point 1 and 2.</p> <p>4. Products containing PFOS, which are placed on the market before August 25, 2010, may continue to be used.</p> <p>5. It is allowed production and marketing of PFOS if the amount of these substances discharged into the environment is minimized, only for specific purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Until August 26th 2015 on the wetting agents in controlled processes in electroplating systems,b) Photo-resist or anti-reflective coatings for photo-lithography processes,c) Photographic coatings applied to the film, paper or printing plates,d) Mist suppressants for non-decorative hard chromium (VI) in a closed system,e) Hydraulic fluids for aviation. <p>The Report on progress in the elimination of PFOS for purposes of paragraphs 5a, 5b, 5c and 5d have to be submitted to the Agency for medicines until March 1st, every four years.</p> <p>Note: when the production of the compounds listed in item 5 takes place in facilities that comply with the regulations governing the integrated prevention and pollution control in environment, must apply the relevant best available techniques to prevent and minimize emissions of PFOS.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law on chemicals ("Official Gazette of the RM" No 145/2010; 53/2011) List on restrictions and bans for use of chemicals ("Official Gazette of the RM" No. 31/2014).</p>		

Part 3 - 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

**Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, perfluorooctane sulfonates,
perfluorooctane sulfonamides and perfluorooctane sulfonyls**

CAS: 1691-99-2, 1763-23-1, 24448-09-7, 251099-16-8, 2795-39-3, 29081-56-9, 29457-72-5, 307-35-7, 31506-32-8, 4151-50-2, 56773-42-3, 70225-14-8

Party¹	Date	Party¹	Date
Afghanistan	06/2014	Kazakhstan	06/2014
Antigua and Barbuda	06/2014	Kenya	06/2014
Argentina	06/2014	Kuwait	06/2014
Armenia	06/2014	Lao People's Democratic Republic	06/2014
Bahrain	06/2014	Lebanon	06/2014
Belize	06/2014	Lesotho	06/2014
Benin	06/2014	Liberia	06/2014
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	06/2014	Libya	06/2014
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/2014	Liechtenstein	06/2014
Botswana	06/2014	Madagascar	06/2014
Burundi	06/2014	Malawi	06/2014
Cambodia	06/2014	Maldives	06/2014
Cameroon	06/2014	Mali	06/2014
Chile	06/2014	Marshall Islands	06/2014
Colombia	06/2014	Mauritania	06/2014
Congo	06/2014	Mauritius	06/2014
Côte d'Ivoire	06/2014	Mexico	06/2014
Cuba	06/2014	Mongolia	06/2014
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	06/2014	Montenegro	06/2014
Democratic Republic of the Congo	06/2014	Morocco	06/2014
Djibouti	06/2014	Mozambique	06/2014
Dominica	06/2014	Namibia	06/2014
Ecuador	06/2014	Nepal	06/2014
El Salvador	06/2014	New Zealand	06/2014
Equatorial Guinea	06/2014	Nicaragua	06/2014
Ethiopia	06/2014	Nigeria	06/2014
Gabon	06/2014	Oman	06/2014
Georgia	06/2014	Pakistan	06/2014
Ghana	06/2014	Paraguay	06/2014
Guatemala	06/2014	Peru	06/2014
Guinea	06/2014	Philippines	06/2014
Guyana	06/2014	Qatar	06/2014
India	06/2014	Republic of Korea	06/2014
Indonesia	06/2014	Republic of Moldova	06/2014
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	06/2014	Russian Federation	06/2014
Israel	06/2014	Rwanda	06/2014
Jamaica	06/2014		

Party¹	Date
Saint Kitts and Nevis	06/2014
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2014
Samoa	06/2014
Sao Tome and Principe	06/2014
Saudi Arabia	06/2014
Singapore	06/2014
Somalia	06/2014
South Africa	06/2014
Sri Lanka	06/2014
Sudan	06/2014
Suriname	06/2014
Swaziland	06/2014
Syrian Arab Republic	06/2014
Thailand	06/2014
Togo	06/2014
Tonga	06/2014
Trinidad and Tobago	06/2014
Uganda	06/2014
Ukraine	06/2014
United Arab Emirates	06/2014
United Republic of Tanzania	06/2014
Uruguay	06/2014
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	06/2014
Viet Nam	06/2014
Yemen	06/2014
Zambia	06/2014
Zimbabwe	06/2014

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs)			
CAS: 13654-09-6, 27858-07-7, 36355-01-8			
Albania	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
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 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.	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: Importation is subject to specified conditions contained in <i>Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment= Amendment Regulations 2005 (No 2)</i> made under the <i>Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989</i> . The introduction of hexabromobiphenyl, octabromobiphenyl and decabromobiphenyl are prohibited unless the Director, NICNAS has given written permission for their introduction before the proposed introduction. Initial contact for queries should be to Australia's DNA for industrial chemicals. Legislative or administrative measures: Regulations were made in the <i>Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Regulations 1990</i> under the <i>Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989. (Commonwealth)</i> These came into law on 18 August 2004 for hexabromobiphenyl and on 17 November 2005 for octabromobiphenyl and decabromobiphenyl.	Published: 12/2006	consent under conditions
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
Belize	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Environmental Protection Act, Schedule of Hazardous Substances, Part I, Subpart A.	Published: 12/2009	no consent
Benin	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Under authorization of the registration committee of chemicals and Ministry for the Environment (DNA).	Published: 12/2014	consent under conditions

Brazil	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2011 Revised: 06/2011	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The use of the isomer hexabromobiphenyl is prohibited in Brazil , since the entry into force of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants. The use of octa- and deca- isomers remain allowed.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures:Legislative Decree No: 204, of 2004 - Approves the text of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.</p> <p>Executive Decree No: 5472, 20 June 2005 - Promulgates the text of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted at that city, May 22, 2001</p>		
Burkina Faso	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law n° 005/97/ADP dated 30 January 1997 concerning the Burkina Faso Environmental Code</p>		
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations, 2005 (SOR/2005-41) (http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2005-41/index.html) under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (CEPA 1999) (http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-15.31/index.html) prohibit the manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale and import of certain toxic substances, including Polybrominated Biphenyls, that appear on the list of toxic substances in Schedule I to CEPA 1999.</p> <p>These Regulations do not apply to the import of Polybrominated Biphenyls for use in a laboratory for scientific research purposes, in a laboratory for analysis, or as a laboratory analytical standard. Import for these purposes is outside of the scope of the Convention as per Article 3.</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>		
China	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Permission must be obtained from the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) of China.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional information related to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) related to the import response for Annex III chemicals: Published: 12/06/2009; Final decision on import: Consent under conditions; Conditions of import: Permission must be obtained from the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) of the HKSAR, China. 		

Colombia	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: There are no prohibitory specific measures but Decree n° 2820, published in Official Bulletin n° 47.792 of August 2010, Title II, on the exibility of environmental licenses, in Article 8 determined by the Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development to grant or deny the license in a custodial environment for the activities...II The import and production of those substances, materials or products subject to control pursuant to treaties, international conventions and environmental protocols , except in cases where these rules indicate a special permit for that purpose..."	Published: 12/2010	consent under conditions
Cook Islands	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Cook Islands Environment Act 2003.	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Costa Rica	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Executive Order 30051-S, published in the Official Gazette No. 10 of 15 October 2002.	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Côte d'Ivoire	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Cuba	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Only imports are permitted with the express permission of the Designated National Authority. The import is not permitted if the product is to be used in the production of textiles. Legislative or administrative measures: The national decision was adopted and disseminated to interested parties, under the powers conferred to the Designated National Authority for industrial chemicals, as part of the implementation at the national level of the PIC procedure (Resolution 159/1995 of Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment on the national implementation of the PIC procedure). National decision entered into force under Resolution 96/2004 of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment.	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	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
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2009	no consent

Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: *Executive Act N° 046 published in the Official Register N° 324 dated 11 May 2001, modified by Executive Act N° 3516 published in the Official Register dated 31 March 2003, especial edition N° 2 of the unified text of the secondary legislation from the Ministry of Environment, book VI, annex 7 "List of Hazardous banned chemicals "</p> <p>**External trade and investments Council (COMEXI), Annex I, resolution n° 182. published at the Official Register N° 057 dated 8 april 2003 ""Nómina de Subpartidas Arancelarias de Prohibida Importación".</p> <p>Complete name and address of the institution / authority in charge of this legislative or administrative measure at national level.</p> <p>* Ministerio del Ambiente, Av. Amazonas y Eloy Alfaro, Edif. MAG, Piso 7 - Quito.</p> <p>** Ministerio de Comercio Exterior, Industrializacion, Pesca y Competitividad Consejo de Comercio Exterior e Inversiones (COMEXI), Av. Amazonas y Eloy Alfaro, Piso 1 - Quito.</p>		
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2009	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The import is allowed for 25 grams of weight or volume, as quantity limits. Quantity limits: refers to less or equal amount, of weight or volume, which does not require the submission of environmental documentation. For quantities above this, it should be submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), the environmental documentation in order to obtain the response to determine that It is not required to elaborate an Environmental Impact Study, through an Environmental Permit Resolution to import and/or transport in the national territory.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Executive Decision No: 40 published in the Official Journal n°83, volume n°375 of 9 May 2007, Annex 1: List of Regulated Substances.</p>		
Eritrea	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Due to administrative measures and market forces.</p>		

European Union	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	consent under conditions
<p>Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i></p>	<p>Conditions for Import: Within the Community, the placing on the market and use of PBB is prohibited in textile articles, such as garments, undergarments and linen, intended to come into contact with the skin. There is a total prohibition on PBB in Austria. No consent is given to imports of hexabromo-1,1'-biphenyl.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Within the Community, the placing on the market and use of PBB is subject to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the registration, evaluation, authorization and restriction of chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC (OJ L 396,30.12.2006, p. 1). 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 Ober das Verbot von halogenierten Stoffen, Federal Law Gazette 1993/210)).</p> <p>No consent is given to imports of hexabromo-1,1'-biphenyl since any production, placing on the market and use of this substance is prohibited. 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).</p>		
Gabon	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Order No. 00515 / PM of 27 July 2010 establish the import conditions and the use of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides</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	Published: 12/2005	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The conditions are as follow: - to address a written request in order to obtain the previous authorization for import, to the responsible authority elected by the minister of the environment (reference: Articles 6 and 10 of the decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/SGG of October 26, 2001, concerning article 8 of the D/97/287/ decree PRGSGG of 24 december 1997, establishing the management and control of harmful and dangerous chemicals in Guinea Republic); - to obtain a previous authorization to import, delivered by competent authority (reference: Article 5 of the decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/SGG 26 october 2001) - PBB only can be imported by industrial unities, mining industry, building constructions companies, electricity centrals and production and distribution centers, laboratories and research centers, etc, and this, for certain uses when the need is justify, since this product appears in order no. 57 of appendix II of the decision A/2001/4784/MMGE/SGG of October 26, 2001, making reference for application to articles 3, 4 and 5 of the D/97/287/PRG/SGG of December 24, 1997. - importer obligation to present the stocks of import products once arrived at the terrestrial borders, maritime or air of the national territory, for a chemical and physical control by qualified agents of the service of the environment or by any other organization of control entitled for this procedure (reference: Article 12 of the decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/SGG of October 26, 2001. - name, address of the competent authority from which the previous autorisation should be obtained: M. le directeur national, Direction nationale de la prevention et de la lutte contre les pollutions et nuisances, Ministere de l'Environnement, BP 3118, Conakry, Republique de Guinee. Fax: (224) 46 85 46</p> <p>Remarks: Guinea has a certain number of plastic factories, of foam and painting that use diverse chemical agents like raw materials, between which the PBB could be found. This product imported and used in the industrial units under diverse commercial names, is very bad t known by the workers and the populations in general. In quality of substitute of the PBB, there is a possibility that fractions of PBB exist in the oil remainders of PBB that are in some electrical mining and central societies of the sector. The workers of these industrial units are regularly exposed to these products and dangerous remainders with the risks and dangers that it means for their health, their families' and the environment. The Government, finding a lack of instruments for the characterization, evaluation of the toxicity, ecotoxicity, cancerigenocity, etc, of these industrial products and their remainders, with the purpose of restricting the field of use of all the forms of PBB and to reduce the exhibition of the populations, workers and of the environment, etc, decided to classify this product PIC in the national list of chemical substances strictly regulated (Annexed II of the A/2001/4784/decisionMMGE/26 SGG of October 2001, until a final decision is taken on this matter.</p> <p>Statement of active consideration: Any PBBs import can be done without previous autorisation of the environment service and the competent authority properly approved by the environment minister (ref Articles 1 and 5 of decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/26 SGG october 2001. The approximate period until the adoption of a final decision is not defined.</p>		
Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2011	no consent
Guyana	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2007	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Administrative decision of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board. The product is not registered nor any application for registration has been received for the product.</p>		
Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial Resolution 1071-2014.</p>		
India	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: License on the recommendation of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals.</p>		

Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: A decree by the supreme council of Environment Protection	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Israel	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: 1. In accordance with the importer Hazardous material permit, which is required to hold the chemical itself and preparations containing the chemical 2. Subject to import license Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous substances Law, 1993 Free import order, 2006	Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions
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 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
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of June 6, 2011 No. 289 about entering additions and changes to the Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic from July 27, 2001 No. 376 on measures for environmental protection and public health from the adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Interim decision on import Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration by the Ministry of Industry and Handicraft. Approximate time needed before a final decision can be reached - one year.	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Liberia	Interim decision on import Remarks: It is unclear whether the chemical is being used or imported into the country. The DNA of Liberia requests exporting countries to inform the DNA of address of companies/agencies in Liberia to which this chemical is being imported.	Published: 12/2001	no consent

Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to manufacture, place on the market, import in a private capacity, or use: a. polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs); b. substances and preparations that contain polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs) and are not merely unavoidable impurities. (Swiss Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.1)	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Madagascar	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Malawi	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	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
Mauritania	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	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
Mexico	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: The importation of PBBs in the case of hazardous waste, is subject to import control in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII of the General Law on the Prevention and Management of Wastes and Articles 115 and 177 of the Rules of the same Law.	Published: 12/2008	consent under conditions
Mongolia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Government resolution No. 95/2007 Annex I - List of prohibited chemicals in Mongolia.	Published: 06/2010	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
Niger	Interim decision on import Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration. Approximate time needed before a final decision can be reached - 6 months. Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published: 12/1999	Response did not address Importation
Nigeria	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Permit by FEPA (Federal Environmental Protection Agency) must be obtained. Remarks: Placed under severe restriction. The chemical is not manufactured or formulated in the country. Additional time is needed to reach a final decision (3-5 years). It is recommended that a national survey be conducted urgently in order to identify the level of use for effective phase-out of the chemical in conjunction with users. Legislative or administrative measures: Federal Environmental Protection Act, CAPN, 131, LFN, 1990 as amended by Decree No. 59 of 1992; Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes Regulation, S.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
Panama	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Executive Decree n° 305 of September 4, 2002 published in Official Gazette n° 24634 29 September 2002, a national legislative measure, established at its fifth article: "All substances banned or severely restricted in at least four States, will also be banned in our country". The substance polybrominated biphenyls n°106 of annex I to this executive decree.	Published: 12/2010	consent
Peru	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2006	consent
Qatar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Article 26 Environment Law (30) 2002	Published: 12/2005	no consent
Republic of Korea	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
Republic of Moldova	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Russian Federation	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Item 1.2. "Dangerous waste which import to the customs territory of the Customs Union is banned" from the Unified list of goods subject to bans and restrictions for import and export by the Customs Union members within EurASEC in the trade with the third countries which was approved by Decision No 134 "Regulatory legislative acts on the non-tariff regulation" made by the EurASEC College on 16.08.2012.	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Senegal	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: No regulation	Published: 06/2015	no consent

Serbia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2011	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: For all polybrominated biphenyls except hexabromobiphenyls: 1. Shall not be placed on the market or used in textile articles, such as garments, undergarments and linen, intended to come into contact with the skin. For hexabromobiphenyls: 1.No consent to import</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: For all polybrominated biphenyls except hexabromobiphenyls: Severely restricted by Serbian Regulation on Bans and Restrictions of Production, Placing on the Market and Use of Chemicals which Represent Unacceptable Risk on Human Health and Environment ("Official Gazette RS", No 89/10) For hexabromobiphenyls: Banned by Serbian Regulation on Bans and Restrictions of Production, Placing on the Market and Use of Chemicals which Represent Unacceptable Risk on Human Health and Environment ("Official Gazette RS", No 89/10)</p>		
Singapore	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2003 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: A Hazardous Substance Licence is required for the import of polybrominated biphenyls</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Polybrominated biphenyls is controlled as a Hazardous Substance under the Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) and its Regulations. A licence is required for the import, use and sale of PBBs.</p> <p>PBB has been banned from use since 1980.</p>		
South Africa	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2006	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: For industrial use Statement of active consideration: The following administrative action is being undertaken during the period a final decision is being considered: 1. National forum aimed at control of industrial chemicals, including those controlled by international conventions has been established. 2. Review of legislation on hazardous substances is also underway.</p>		
Switzerland	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to manufacture, place on the market, import in a private capacity, or use: a. polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs); b. substances and preparations that contain polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs) and are not merely unavoidable impurities.</p> <p>(Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.1)</p>		
Thailand	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2007	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: PBBs are classified as Hazardous Substances Type 4 in industry, agriculture and public health, is that of which the production, import, export or having in possession is prohibited according to Notification of Ministry of Industry No: 4 (B.E. 2544) under the Hazardous Substances Act (B.E. 2535 of 1992)</p> <p>Decision: Response did not address Importation</p>		

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions
	Conditions for Import: 1. The Production, placing on the market and use of these fibres and of articles containing these fibres is prohibited.		
	By the way of derogation form Paragraph 1 of this point placing on the market and use shall be allowed for: a) reinforced asbestos klingerit; b) asbestos graphite braids, which are necessary for functioning in conditions of extremely high temperature, pressure and aggressive mediums, until the technological process is changed or technological changes of the equipment in which they are used are conducted.		
	Legislative or administrative measures: List on Bans and Restrictions of the use of chemicals (Official Gazette of RM 57/2011)		
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.		
United Arab Emirates	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2013	no consent
United Republic of Tanzania	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2004	consent under conditions
	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.		
Uruguay	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2006	consent
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent

Part 3 - 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	Party¹	Date
Afghanistan	12/2013	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011
Antigua and Barbuda	12/2010	Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	06/2004	Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12/2007	Somalia	12/2010
Botswana	06/2008	Sri Lanka	06/2006
Burundi	06/2005	Sudan	06/2005
Cambodia	06/2013	Suriname	06/2004
Cameroon	06/2004	Swaziland	06/2013
Congo	12/2006	Syrian Arab Republic	06/2004
Djibouti	06/2005	Togo	12/2004
Dominica	06/2006	Tonga	12/2010
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004	Uganda	12/2008
Ethiopia	06/2004	Ukraine	06/2004
Georgia	06/2007	Viet Nam	12/2007
Guatemala	12/2010	Yemen	06/2006
Indonesia	06/2014	Zambia	06/2011
Kazakhstan	06/2008	Zimbabwe	06/2012
Kenya	06/2005		
Kuwait	12/2006		
Lebanon	06/2007		
Lesotho	12/2008		
Libya	06/2004		
Maldives	06/2007		
Mali	06/2004		
Marshall Islands	06/2004		
Montenegro	06/2012		
Morocco	12/2011		
Mozambique	12/2010		
Namibia	12/2005		
Nepal	06/2007		
Nicaragua	06/2009		
Pakistan	12/2005		
Paraguay	06/2004		
Philippines	12/2006		
Rwanda	06/2004		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012		

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

CAS: 1336-36-3

Albania	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 9108, dated 17.07.2003 "On substances and preparations", prohibits the manufacture, import, export and distribution in the Republic of Albania for substances included in Appendix II of this Law.</p> <p>Based in this Appendix II, are prohibited to manufacture, import, export and distributions Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) and preparations with content of this substance in quantity higher than 0,005% (with exception of mono and bichlorinated biphenyls).</p>		
Antigua and Barbuda	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Final decision based on the policy of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board of Antigua and Barbuda, not to register for use in the country chemicals listed in annexes A, B or C of the Stockholm Convention once viable alternatives are readily available.</p>		
Argentina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2002	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: 1) Resolution MS NO.437/01 and MTEFRH NO. 209/01 Published on the Congressional Record, May 04, 2001. Prohibits: production, importation and commercialisation of polychlorinated biphenyls and products and/or equipment formulated on its basis. 2) Resolution SA and DS, NO.249/02 Published on the Congressional Record, May 31, 2002. Prohibits: import, production, commercialisation and/or new applications of PCBs(PCB: polychlorinated biphenyls, PCD: polychlorinated dyphenyls, PCT: polychlorinated terphenyls, PBB: polybrominated byphenyls and all mixes), and any material containing this elements or contaminated, whatever could be the adopted use or application.</p>		
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
	<p>Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration.</p>		
Australia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2002	no consent
	<p>Conditions for Import: Consent to import only subject to specified conditions. Importation prohibited unless permission in writing has been granted by the Minister for Justice and Customs. Such permission would be subject to condition. Additional legislation applies in States and Territories of Australia. Initial contact for queries should be to Australia's DNA for industrial chemicals.</p>		
Bahrain	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Action has been taken to substitute the chemical in the electrical facilities. Import of chlorinated pesticides is not allowed.</p>		
Belize	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2009	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Environmental Protection Act, Schedule of Hazardous Substances, Part I, Subpart A.</p>		
Benin	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2014	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Under authorization of the registration committee of chemicals and Ministry for the Environment (DNA).</p>		

Brazil	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
	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.		
Burkina Faso	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Law n° 005/97/ADP dated 30 January 1997 concerning the Burkina Faso Environmental Code		
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The import of PCBs and product containing PCBs in a concentration of 2 mg/kg or more is prohibited unless permitted by the exceptions listed below.</p> <p>Exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Import of PCBs or products containing PCBs for the purpose of laboratory analysis if the analysis is conducted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) in an authorized facility that is authorized for that purpose; or (b) in a facility that conforms to internationally recognized guidelines on best laboratory practices, if the authorities of the jurisdiction in which the facility is located do not have a mechanism in place to authorize the facility to conduct the analysis. · Aircraft, ships, trains and other vehicles that contain PCBs only in their communication, navigation or electronic control equipment or cables; · A colouring pigment containing PCBs produced incidentally if the concentration of the PCBs is less than 50 mg/kg. However, the annual average concentration of PCBs produced incidentally in colouring pigment that a person may import shall not exceed 25 mg/kg; · Fusion sealed capacitors containing PCBs for use in relation to communication tactical equipment or electronic control tactical equipment. <p>The conditions above do not apply to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Import of PCBs that are hazardous waste or hazardous recyclable material within the meaning of the <i>Export and Import of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulation</i> (http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2005-149/index.html); · Import of liquids containing PCBs for use in microscopy, including immersion oils, but not including refractive index oils, which is prohibited under section 4 of the <i>Hazardous Products Act</i> (http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/H-3/index.html). <p>Legislative or administrative measures: The <i>PCB regulations</i> (http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2008-273/index.html) under the <i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act 1999</i> (http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-15.31/) regulate the manufacturing, sale, export, import and use of PCBs in Canada.</p>		
Chad	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1995	consent
	Remarks: Additional time is needed to reach a final decision.		
Chile	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2000	consent
	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.		

China	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Permission must be obtained from the National Environmental Protection Agency of China (including for import of electrical equipment containing PCBs).</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional information related to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) related to the import response for Annex III chemicals: Published: 12/06/2009; Final decision on import: Consent under conditions; Conditions of import: Permission must be obtained from the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) of the HKSAR, China. 		
Colombia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Act 1196 of 2008 which approves the "Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, "Appendix A. Elimination. Official journal No. 47,011 published 5 June 2008</p>		
Congo	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
	<p>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</p> <p>Statement of active consideration: During the period during which a final decision is studied, actions are taken according to the following administrative measure: In order to obtain results from the inventory of the PCB, the Congo who received the assistance from the FEM on the PNM, is writing the plan that will determine the concret measures that must be adopted.</p>		
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Cook Islands Environment Act 2003.</p>		
Costa Rica	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Executive Order 30050-S, published in the Official Gazette No. 10 of 15 October 2002.</p>		
Côte d'Ivoire	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The national decision was adopted and disseminated to interested parties, under the powers conferred to the Designated National Authority for industrial chemicals, as part of the implementation at the national level of the PIC procedure (Resolution 159/1995 of Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment on the national implementation of the PIC procedure). National decision entered into force under Resolution 96/2004 of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment.</p>		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent under conditions
	<p>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.</p>		

Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.		
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2009	no consent
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: *Executive Act N° 046 published in the Official Register N° 324 dated 11 May 2001, modified by Executive Act N° 3516 published in the Oficial Register dated 31 March 2003, especial edition N° 2 of the unified text of the secondary legislation from the Ministry of Environment, book VI, annex 7 "List of Hazardous banned chemicals "		
	**External trade and investments Council (COMEXI), Annex I, resolution n° 182. published at the Official Register N° 057 dated 8 april 2003 ""Nomina de Subpartidas Arancelarias de Prohibida Importación".		
	Complete name and address of the institution / authority in charge of this legislative or administrative measure at national level.		
	* Ministerio del Ambiente, Av. Amazonas y Eloy Alfaro, Edif. MAG, Piso 7 - Quito.		
	** Ministerio de Comercio Exterior, Industrializacion, Pesca y Competitividad Consejo de Comercio Exterior e Inversiones (COMEXI), Av. Amazonas y Eloy Alfaro, Piso 1 - Quito.		
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2009	consent under conditions
	Conditions for Import: The import is allowed for 25 grams of weight or volume, as quantity limits. Quantity limits: refers to less or equal amount, of weight or volume, which does not require the submission of environmental documentation. For quantities above this, it should be submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), the environmental documentation in order to obtain the response to determine that It is not required to elaborate an Environmental Impact Study, through an Environmental Permit Resolution to import and/or transport in the national territory.		
	Legislative or administrative measures: Executive Decision No: 40 published in the Official Journal n°83, volume n°375 of 9 May 2007, Annex 1: List of Regulated Substances.		
Eritrea	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Due to administrative measures and market forces.		
European Union	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2005	no consent
Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, 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 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).		
	**: 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	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Order No. 00515 / PM of 27 July 2010 establish the import conditions and the use of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides		
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Gambia	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1997	consent
	Remarks: PCBs are supposedly imported in closed systems. Regulations on use and import are lacking.		
	Legislative or administrative measures: Regulated by the Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides Control and Management Act of 1994.		
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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 Conditions for Import: The conditions are as follow: -to address a written request in order to obtain the previous authorization for import, to the responsible authority elected by the minister of the environment (reference: Articles 6 and 10 of the decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/SGG of October 26, 2001, concerning article 8 of the D/97/287/ decree PRGSGG of 24 december 1997, establishing the management and control of harmful and dangerous chemicals in Guinea Republic); - to obtain a previous authorization to import, delivered by competent authority (reference: Article 5 of the decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/SGG 26 october 2001) - PCBs/or PCBs equipments only can be imported by industrial unities, mining industry, building constructions companies, electricity centrals and production and distribution centers, laboratories and research centers, etc, and this, for certain uses when the need is justify, since this product appears in order no. 57 of appendix II of the decision A/2001/4784/MMGE/SGG of October 26, 2001, making reference for application to articles 3, 4 and 5 of the D/97/287/PRG/SGG of December 24, 1997. - importer obligation to present the stocks of import products once arrived at the terrestrial borders, maritime or air of the national territory, for a chemical and physical control by qualified agents of the service of the environment or by any other organization of control entitled for this procedure (reference: Article 12 of the decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/SGG of October 26, 2001. - name, address of the competent authority from which the previous autorisation should be obtained: M. le directeur national, Direction nationale de la prevention et de la lutte contre les pollutions et nuisances, Ministere de l'Environnement, BP 3118, Conakry, Republique de Guinee. Fax: (224) 46 85 46 Remarks: Guinea has a certain number of plastic factories, of foam and painting that use diverse chemical agents like raw materials, between which the PCB could be found. This product imported and used in the industrial units under diverse commercial names, is very bad t known by the workers and the populations in general. In quality of substitute of the PCB, there is a possibility that fractions of PCB exist in the oil remainders of PCB that are in some electrical mining and central societies of the sector. The workers of these industrial units are regularly exposed to these products and dangerous remainders with the risks and dangers that it means for their health, their families' and the environment. The Government, finding a lack of instruments for the characterization, evaluation of the toxicity, ecotoxicity, cancerigenocity, etc, of these industrial products and their remainders, with the purpose of restricting the field of use of all the forms of PCB and to reduce the exhibition of the populations, workers and of the environment, etc, decided to classify this product PIC in the national list of chemical substances strictly regulated (Annexed II of the A/2001/4784/decisionMMGE/26 SGG of October 2001, until a final decision is taken on this matter. Statement of active consideration: Any import of PCB can be done without previous autorisation of the environment service and the competent authority properly approved by the environment minister (ref Articles 1 and 5 of decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/26 SGG october 2001. The approximate period until the adoption of a final decision is not defined.	Published: 12/2005	consent under conditions
Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Guyana	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Administrative decision of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board. The product is not registered nor any application for registrationhas been received for this product.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Honduras	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial resolution 1071-2014.	Published: 12/2014	no consent
India	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: License on the recommendation of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals.	Published: 01/1995	consent under conditions

Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: A decree by the supreme council of Environment Protection	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Israel	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous substances Law, 1993	Published: 06/2012	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
Kuwait	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned Decree No. 96/2007.	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of on June 6, 2011 Number 289 About entering additions and changes to the Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic from July 27, 2001 Number 376 On Measures for environmental protection and public health from the adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides.	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Interim decision on import Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration by the Ministry of Industry and Handicraft. Approximate time needed before a final decision can be reached - one year.	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to manufacture, place on the market, import in a private capacity, or use: a. polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs); b. substances and preparations that contain polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) and are not merely unavoidable impurities. (Swiss Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.1)	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Madagascar	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2011	no consent
Malawi	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	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
Mali	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree n° 01-2699/MICT-SG of 16 th October 2001 listing the products the import and export of which are prohibited. Act n° 01-020 of 30yh May 2001 on pollution and nuisance	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Mauritania	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	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
Mexico	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Articles 86, section I and II of the General Law on Prevention and Complete Waste Management	Published: 12/2006	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
Nicaragua	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial Resolution No. 37-2007.	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Niger	Interim decision on import Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration by the Ministry of Agriculture. Approximate time needed before a final decision can be reached - 6 months. Additional information on use of the chemical is requested from the countries that notified final regulatory actions. Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published: 12/1999	Response did not address Importation
Nigeria	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Permit from FEPA (Federal Environmental Protection Agency) must be obtained. Remarks: Severely restricted for use in closed application in transformers. The chemical is not manufactured or formulated in the country. Additional time is needed to reach a final decision (3-5 years). FEPA has launched an awareness-raising programme for companies and authorities which use PCB-based transformers on hazards related to this chemicals, in order to phase out its use. There is an urgent move to assess the extent of PCB wastes in the country, identify target companies and the most environmentally sound manner of disposal. There is an awareness as to the need of non-PCB-based transformers but alternatives are not yet identified. Legislative or administrative measures: Federal Environmental Protection Act, CAPN, 131, LFN, 1990 as amended by Decree No. 59 of 1992; Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes Regulation, S.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
Panama	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The Stockholm Convention, law n° 3 of January 20, 2003, published in the Official Bulletin N° 24726 of January 24, 2003, establishes the import restriction to a range of 50 ppm. Executive Decree n° 305 of September 4, 2002 published in Official Gazette n° 24634 29 September 2002, a national legislative measure, established at its fifth article: "All substances banned or severely restricted in at least four States, will also be banned in our country". The substance polychlorinated biphenyls n°107 of annex I to this executive decree.	Published: 12/2010	consent under conditions
Peru	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2006	consent
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
Qatar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Article 26 Environment Law (30) 2002	Published: 12/2005	no consent
Republic of Korea	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 Ministry of Environment. There might have been a request of registration in the past and the chemical was used, for example, in electrical transformers. It is banned due to risk of various toxic effect on humans and the environment.	Published: 06/2002	no consent
Republic of Moldova	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Government Decision on Approval of Regulation on Polychlorinated Biphenyls, No. 81 of 02 February 2009. This act has been published in the Official Monitor of the Republic of Moldova, No. 27-29 of 10 February 2009. The production and placing on the market of PCB whether on its own, in preparations or as constituents of articles, is prohibited. Placing on the market means supplying or making available to third persons against payment or free of charge. Imports into Moldova shall also be deemed to be placed on the market.	Published: 12/2009	no consent
Russian Federation	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Item 1.2. "Dangerous waste which import to the customs territory of the Customs Union is banned" from the Unified list of goods subject to bans and restrictions for import and export by the Customs Union members within EurASEC in the trade with the third countries which was approved by Decision No 134 "Regulatory legislative acts on the non-tariff regulation" made by the EurASEC College on 16.08.2012.	Published: 12/2014	no consent

Samoa	Final decision on import Remarks: Reportedly used in the 1970s for timber treatment. Residues found in marine shellfish and sediments.	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Senegal	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Serbia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned by Serbian Regulation on Bans and Restrictions of Production, Placing on the Market and Use of Chemicals which Represent Unacceptable Risk on Human Health and Environment ("Official Gazette RS", No 89/10)	Published: 12/2011	no consent
Singapore	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: A Hazardous Substance Licence is required for the import of PCBs Legislative or administrative measures: PCB is controlled as a Hazardous Substance under the Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) 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 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions
South Africa	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: For industrial use Statement of active consideration: The following administrative action is being undertaken during the period a final decision is being considered: 1. National forum aimed at control of industrial chemicals, including those controlled by international conventions has been established. 2. Review of legislation on hazardous substances is also underway.	Published: 06/2006	consent under conditions
Sri Lanka	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants aims to protect human health and the environment by banning the production and use of some of the most toxic chemicals including PCB. The Convention was signed on 05/09/2001 and ratified on 22/12/2005 by Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka did not request any exemption. Technical Advisory Committee for the Rotterdam Convention met on 17/10/2008 and also decided not to allow importation of PCB since Sri Lanka has to phase out PCB by 2025.	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Suriname	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Decree Negative list imports and exports, 18 September 2003, S.B. no 74 (State Gazette).	Published: 12/2005	no consent
Switzerland	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to manufacture, place on the market, import in a private capacity, or use: a. polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs); b. substances and preparations that contain polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) and are not merely unavoidable impurities. (Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.1)	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Syrian Arab Republic	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: A formal letter sent by the Minister of Environment to the Ministry of Electricity and the Ministry of Petroleum, dated 3/2/2002.	Published: 06/2007	no consent
Thailand	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995	no consent

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions
	Conditions for Import: 1. The Production, placing on the market and use of these fibres and of articles containing these fibres is prohibited.		
	By the way of derogation form Paragraph 1 of this point placing on the market and use shall be allowed for: a) reinforced asbestos klingerit; b) asbestos graphite braids, which are necessary for functioning in conditions of extremely high temperature, pressure and aggressive mediums, until the technological process is changed or technological changes of the equipment in which they are used are conducted.		
	Legislative or administrative measures: List on Bans and Restrictions of the use of chemicals (Official Gazette of RM 57/2011)		
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.		
United Arab Emirates	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2013	no consent
United Republic of Tanzania	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.		
Uruguay	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2006	consent
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2007	no consent

Part 3 - 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

Party ¹	Date	Party ¹	Date
Afghanistan	12/2013	Sudan	06/2005
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	06/2004	Swaziland	06/2013
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12/2007	Togo	12/2004
Botswana	06/2008	Tonga	12/2010
Burundi	06/2005	Uganda	12/2008
Cambodia	06/2013	Ukraine	06/2004
Cameroon	06/2004	Viet Nam	12/2007
Djibouti	06/2005	Yemen	06/2006
Dominica	06/2006	Zambia	06/2011
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004	Zimbabwe	06/2012
Ethiopia	06/2004		
Georgia	06/2007		
Guatemala	12/2010		
Indonesia	06/2014		
Kazakhstan	06/2008		
Kenya	06/2005		
Lebanon	06/2007		
Lesotho	12/2008		
Liberia	06/2005		
Libya	06/2004		
Maldives	06/2007		
Marshall Islands	06/2004		
Mongolia	06/2004		
Montenegro	06/2012		
Morocco	12/2011		
Mozambique	12/2010		
Namibia	12/2005		
Nepal	06/2007		
Pakistan	12/2005		
Paraguay	06/2004		
Rwanda	06/2004		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011		
Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013		
Saudi Arabia	06/2004		
Somalia	12/2010		

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs)

CAS: 61788-33-8

Albania	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law No. 9108, dated 17.07.2003 "On substances and preparations", prohibits the manufacture, import, export and distribution in the Republic of Albania for substances included in Appendix II of this Law. Based in this Appendix II, are prohibited Polychlorinated triphenyl (PCT) and preparations with content of this substance in quantity higher than 0,005%.</p>			
Argentina	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2002	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: 1) Resolution MS NO.437/01 and MTEFRH NO. 209/01 Published on the Congressional Record, May 04, 2001. Prohibits: production, importation and commercialisation of bifenilos polichlorados and products and/or equipos formulated on its basis. 2) Resolution SA and DS, NO.249/02 Published on the Congressional Record, May 31, 2002. Prohibits: import, production, commercialisation and/or new applications of PCBs(PCB: polychlorinated biphenyls, PCD: polychlorinated dyphenyls, PCT: polychlorinated terphenyls, PBB: polybrominated byphenyls and all different mixes), and any material containing this elements or contaminated, whatever could be the adopted use or application.</p>			
Armenia	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2001	no consent
<p>Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration.</p>			
Australia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2002	consent under conditions
<p>Conditions for Import: Consent to import only subject to specified conditions. Importation prohibited unless permission in writing has been granted by the Minister for Justice and Customs. Such permission would be subject to condition. Initial contact for queries should be to Australia's DNA for industrial chemicals.</p>			
Bahrain	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1995	Response did not address Importation
<p>Remarks: Additional time is needed to reach a final decision. Uncertain whether the chemical has been imported into the country. Banned for use as a pesticide in the country. Decision: Response did not address Importation</p>			
Belize	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2009	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Environmental Protection Act, Schedule of Hazardous Substances, Part I, Subpart A.</p>			
Benin	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2014	consent under conditions
<p>Conditions for Import: Under authorization of the registration committee of chemicals and Ministry for the Environment (DNA).</p>			
Brazil	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2011 Revised: 06/2011	consent
Burkina Faso	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law n° 005/97/ADP dated 30 January 1997 concerning the Burkina Faso Environmental Code</p>			
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent

Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The <i>Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations, 2005</i>(SOR/2005-41) (<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2005-41/index.html>) under the <i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999</i>(CEPA 1999) (<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-15.31/>) prohibit the manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale and import of certain toxic substances, including Polychlorinated Terphenyls, that appear on the list of toxic substances in Schedule I to CEPA 1999.</p> <p>These Regulations do not apply to the import of Polychlorinated Terphenyls for use in a laboratory for scientific research purposes, in a laboratory for analysis, or as a laboratory analytical standard. Import for these purposes is outside of the scope of the Convention as per Article 3.</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
	<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>		
China	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Permission must be obtained from the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) of China.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional information related to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) related to the import response for Annex III chemicals: Published: 12/06/2009; Final decision on import: Consent under conditions; Conditions of import: Permission must be obtained from the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) of the HKSAR, China. 		
Colombia	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2010	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: There are no prohibitory specific measures but Decree n° 2820, published in Official Bulletin n° 47.792 of August 2010, Title II, on the exibility of environmental licenses, in Article 8 determined by the Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development to grant or deny the license in a custodial environment for the activities...II The import and production of those substances, materials or products subject to control pursuant to treaties, international conventions and environmental protocols , except in cases where these rules indicate a special permit for that purpose..."</p>		
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Cook Islands Environment Act 2003.</p>		
Costa Rica	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2015	consent
Côte d'Ivoire	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent

Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The national decision was adopted and disseminated to interested parties, under the powers conferred to the Designated National Authority for industrial chemicals, as part of the implementation at the national level of the PIC procedure (Resolution 159/1995 of Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment on the national implementation of the PIC procedure). National decision entered into force under Resolution 96/2004 of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment.</p>		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2004	no consent
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.</p>		
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2009	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Import is permitted at concentrations below 50 ppm</p>		
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: *Executive Act N° 046 published in the Official Register N° 324 dated 11 May 2001, modified by Executive Act N° 3516 published in the Official Register dated 31 March 2003, especial edition N° 2 of the unified text of the secondary legislation from the Ministry of Environment, book VI, annex 7 "List of Hazardous banned chemicals "</p> <p>**External trade and investments Council (COMEXI), Annex I, resolution n° 182. published at the Official Register N° 057 dated 8 april 2003 ""Nomina de Subpartidas Arancelarias de Prohibida Importación".</p> <p>Complete name and address of the institution / authority in charge of this legislative or administrative measure at national level.</p> <p>* Ministerio del Ambiente, Av. Amazonas y Eloy Alfaro, Edif. MAG, Piso 7 - Quito.</p> <p>** Ministerio de Comercio Exterior, Industrializacion, Pesca y Competitividad Consejo de Comercio Exterior e Inversiones (COMEXI), Av. Amazonas y Eloy Alfaro, Piso 1 - Quito.</p>		
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2009	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Import is allowed for 25 grams of Polyhalogenated Diphenyls, liquids or Diphenyls Terphenyls Polyhalogenated, liquids and 25 grams of Polyhalogenated Diphenyls, solids or Terphenyls Polyhalogenated solids, as limit quantity The import is allowed for 25 grams of weight or volume, as quantity limits. Quantity limits: refers to less or equal amount, of weight or volume, which does not require the submission of environmental documentation. For quantities above this, it should be submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), the environmental documentation in order to obtain the response to determine that it is not required to elaborate an Environmental Impact Study, through an Environmental Permit Resolution to import and/or transport in the national territory.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Executive Decision No: 40 published in the Official Journal n°83, volume n°375 of 9 May 2007, Annex 1: List of Regulated Substances.</p>		
Eritrea	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Due to administrative measures and market forces.</p>		

European Union	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
<p>Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, 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 or use PCTs, except for certain specific exemptions on a case-by-case basis. The chemicals were banned by Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the registration, evaluation, authorization and restriction of chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 761769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 931105/EC and 2000/21/EC (OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1). 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 Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, in so far as they consider that these derogations have no deleterious effects on health and the environment.</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: 06/2015	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Order No. 00515 / PM of 27 July 2010 establish the import conditions and the use of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides</p>			
Gambia	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1997	consent
<p>Remarks: PCTs are supposedly imported in closed systems. Legislative or administrative measures: Regulations on use and import are lacking. Regulated by the Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides Control and Management Act of 1994.</p>			
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	Published: 12/2005	consent under conditions
<p>Conditions for Import: The conditions are as follow: - to address a written request in order to obtain the previous authorization for import, to the responsible authority elected by the minister of the environment (reference: Articles 6 and 10 of the decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/SGG of October 26, 2001, concerning article 8 of the D/97/287/ decree PRGSGG of 24 december 1997, establishing the management and control of harmful and dangerous chemicals in Guinee Republic); - to obtain a previous authorization to import, delivered by competent authority (reference: Article 5 of the decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/SGG 26 october 2001) - PCTs/ or PCTs equipments only can be imported by industrials unities, mining industry, building constructions companies, electricity centrals and production and distribution centers, laboratories and research centers, etc, and this, for certain uses when the need is justify, since this product appears in order no. 57 of appendix II of the decision A/2001/4784/MMGE/SGG of October 26, 2001, making reference for application to articles 3, 4 and 5 of the D/97/287/PRG/SGG of December 24, 1997. - importer obligation to present the stocks of import products once arrived at the terrestrial borders, maritime or air of the national territory, for a chemical and physical control by qualified agents of the service of the environment or by any other organization of control entitled for this procedure (reference: Article 12 of the decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/SGG of October 26, 2001. - name, address of the competent authority from which the previous autorisation should be obtained: M. le directeur national, Direction nationale de la prevention et de la lutte contre les pollutions et nuisances, Ministere de l'Environnement, BP 3118, Conakry, Republique de Guinee. Fax: (224) 46 85 46</p>			
<p>Statement of active consideration: Any import of PCTs can be done without previous autorisation of the environment service and the competent authority properly approved by the environment minister (ref Articles 1 and 5 of decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/26 SGG october 2001. The approximate period until the adoption of a final decision is not defined.</p>			

Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Guyana	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Administrative decision of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board. The product is not registered nor any application for registration has been received for this product.	Published: 12/2007	no consent
Honduras	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ministerial resolution 1071-2014.	Published: 12/2014	no consent
India	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: License on the recommendation of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals.	Published: 01/1995	consent under conditions
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: A decree by the supreme council of Environment Protection	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Israel	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: 1. In accordance with the importer Hazardous material permit, which is required to hold the chemical itself and preparations containing the chemical 2. Subject to import license Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous substances Law, 1993 Free import order, 2006	Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions
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
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of on June 6, 2011. Number 289 About entering additions and changes to the Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic from July 27, 2001 Number 376 On Measures for environmental protection and public health from the adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides	Published: 06/2012	no consent

Lao People's Democratic Republic	Interim decision on import Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration by the Ministry of Industry and Handicraft. Approximate time needed before a final decision can be reached - one year.	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to manufacture, place on the market, import in a private capacity, or use: a. polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs); b. substances and preparations that contain polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs) and are not merely unavoidable impurities. (Swiss Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.1)	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Madagascar	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Malawi	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	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
Mauritania	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	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
Mexico	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: The importation of PBBs in the case of hazardous waste, is subject to import control in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII of the General Law on the Prevention and Management of Wastes and Articles 115 and 177 of the Rules of the same Law.	Published: 12/2008	no consent
Mongolia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Government resolution No. 95/2007 Annex I - List of prohibited chemicals in Mongolia.	Published: 06/2010	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
Niger	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: For industrial use for service needs. Remarks: Niger ratified in January 2006 the Rotterdam Convention which entered into force since June 2006. - Niger ratified the Common Regulation of CILSS member countries (with the Sahelian Pesticides Committee responsible for the implementation of this regulation). Given all the above, the country is required to comply with the regulations in force at the national, regional and international levels	Published: 06/2015	consent under conditions

Nigeria	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Permit from 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). Phase-out programme and a three-year moratorium are being proposed. 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 PCT, the import of any preparation with a PCT content of more than 0,005% is prohibited.	Published: 07/1995	no consent
Oman	Interim decision on import Remarks: It is unclear whether the chemical is being used or imported into the country. The DNA of Oman requests exporting countries to inform the DNA of address of companies/agencies in Oman to which this chemical is being imported. Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published: 01/1995	Response did not address Importation
Panama	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Executive Decree n° 305 of September 4, 2002 published in Official Gazette n° 24634 29 September 2002, a national legislative measure, established at its fifth article: "All substances banned or severely restricted in at least four States, will also be banned in our country". The substance polychlorinated terphenyls n°569 (PCT) of annex I to this executive decree.	Published: 12/2010	consent
Peru	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2006	consent
Philippines	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: An Interim Importation Clearance has to be obtained from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, under Republic Act 6969. The issuance of such an Interim Importation Clearance may be denied based on the evaluation of data required. Legislative or administrative measures: No final decision has been taken regarding PIC chemicals (see DENR Administrative order No. 29 on the implementation of rules and regulations on chemicals). Under the Republic Act 6969 (Toxic Chemical Legislation), a Review Committee will be formed in order to evaluate chemicals to be included in the Priority Chemicals List, and to make recommendations on chemicals for which Chemical Control Orders (CCO) will be issued.	Published: 07/1996	consent under conditions
Qatar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Article 26 Environment Law (30) 2002	Published: 12/2005	no consent
Republic of Korea	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

Republic of Moldova	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Legislative or administrative measures: The Government Decision on Approval of Regulation on Polychlorinated Biphenyls, No. 81 of 02 February 2009. This act has been published in the Official Monitor of the Republic of Moldova, No. 27-29 of 10 February 2009. The production and placing on the market of PCT whether on its own, in preparations or as constituents of articles, is prohibited. Placing on the market means supplying or making available to third persons against payment or free of charge. Imports into Moldova shall also be deemed to be placed on the market.	Published: 12/2009	no consent
Russian Federation	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Item 1.2. "Dangerous waste which import to the customs territory of the Customs Union is banned" from the Unified list of goods subject to bans and restrictions for import and export by the Customs Union members within EurASEC in the trade with the third countries which was approved by Decision No 134 "Regulatory legislative acts on the non-tariff regulation" made by the EurASEC College on 16.08.2012.	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Senegal	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: No regulation	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Serbia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Banned by Serbian Regulation on Bans and Restrictions of Production, Placing on the Market and Use of Chemicals which Represent Unacceptable Risk on Human Health and Environment ("Official Gazette RS", No 89/10)	Published: 12/2011	no consent
Singapore	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: A Hazardous Substance Licence is required for the import of PCTs. Legislative or administrative measures: PCT is controlled as a Hazardous Substance under the Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) and its Regulations. A licence is required for the import, use and sale of PCTs. PCT has been banned from use since 1980.	Published: 12/2003 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions
South Africa	Interim decision on import Statement of active consideration: The following administrative action is being undertaken during the period a final decision is being considered: 1. National forum aimed at control of industrial chemicals, including those controlled by international conventions, has been established 2. Review of legislation on hazardous substances is also underway.	Published: 12/2006	consent under conditions
Switzerland	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to manufacture, place on the market, import in a private capacity, or use: a. polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs); b. substances and preparations that contain polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs) and are not merely unavoidable impurities. (Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.1)	Published: 06/2010	no consent

Thailand	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: PCT is classified as Hazardous Substance Type 4 in industry, agriculture and public health, that of which the production, import, export, or having in possession is prohibited according to Notification of Ministry of Industry number 4 (BE2544) under the Hazardous Substance Act 2535 (1992)	Published: 12/2006	no consent
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: 1. The Production, placing on the market and use of these fibres and of articles containing these fibres is prohibited. By the way of derogation form Paragraph 1 of this point placing on the market and use shall be allowed for: a) reinforced asbestos klingerit; b) asbestos graphite braids, which are necessary for functioning in conditions of extremely high temperature, pressure and aggressive mediums, until the technological process is changed or technological changes of the equipment in which they are used are conducted. Legislative or administrative measures: List on Bans and Restrictions of the use of chemicals (Official Gazette of RM 57/2011)	Published: 06/2012	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 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.	Published: 06/2001	consent
United Arab Emirates	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2013	no consent
United Republic of Tanzania	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: No consent for import of PCTs for and in electrical equipment. Not to be imported with or for use in hydraulic fluids and lubricants as a PCB substitute Statement of active consideration: Administrative action is being undertaken through the recently enacted legislation on Industrial and Consumer Chemicals Act No. 3 of 2003. Discussions will be held with stakeholders of specified uses on alternatives.	Published: 06/2004	consent under conditions
Uruguay	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2006	consent
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent

Part 3 - 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	Party¹	Date
Afghanistan	12/2013	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011
Antigua and Barbuda	12/2010	Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	06/2004	Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12/2007	Somalia	12/2010
Botswana	06/2008	Sri Lanka	06/2006
Burundi	06/2005	Sudan	06/2005
Cambodia	06/2013	Suriname	06/2004
Cameroon	06/2004	Swaziland	06/2013
Congo	12/2006	Syrian Arab Republic	06/2004
Djibouti	06/2005	Togo	12/2004
Dominica	06/2006	Tonga	12/2010
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004	Uganda	12/2008
Ethiopia	06/2004	Ukraine	06/2004
Georgia	06/2007	Viet Nam	12/2007
Guatemala	12/2010	Yemen	06/2006
Indonesia	06/2014	Zambia	06/2011
Kazakhstan	06/2008	Zimbabwe	06/2012
Kenya	06/2005		
Kuwait	12/2006		
Lebanon	06/2007		
Lesotho	12/2008		
Liberia	06/2005		
Libya	06/2004		
Maldives	06/2007		
Mali	06/2004		
Marshall Islands	06/2004		
Montenegro	06/2012		
Morocco	12/2011		
Mozambique	12/2010		
Namibia	12/2005		
Nepal	06/2007		
Nicaragua	06/2009		
Pakistan	12/2005		
Paraguay	06/2004		
Rwanda	06/2004		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012		

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Tetraethyl lead			
CAS: 78-00-2			
Albania	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
Argentina	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Resolution No 54/1996 of the Work Secretary and Public Services, establishes technical specifications contained in Annexe I and II, for all fuels commercialized for use in the National Territory. These specifications will also be respected by the concerned fuels commercialized for consumption. The Disposition No 285/1998 of the Fuel Sub-secretariat, modified the Annexed I of Resoution SOSP no 54/1996, limiting the maximum Lead content to 0,013 grams by liter for all gasolines commercialized in the territory of the Argentinean Republic.	Published: 12/2006	consent under conditions
Armenia	Interim decision on import Remarks: The chemical is not manufactured or formulated in the Republic of Armenia. The import of both non-ethylized petrol containing lead at levels above 0.013 g/l and ethylized petrol containing lead at levels above 0.015 g/l was prohibited in the Republic of Armenia according to the 'On regulation of lead-containing petrol use' approvedby the Governmental Decision no. 799 dated December 31 1999.	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Import and manufacture of tetraethyl lead for industrial uses prohibited unle prior authorisation is given by the Director of NICNAS except where it is introduced in aviation gasoline or to produce aviation gasoline or in leaded fuel or as a fuel additive, by a person holding an approval under the <i>Fuel Quality Standards Act 2000</i> . Export of tetraethyl lead for industrial uses prohibited unless prior authorisation is obtained from the Director of NICNAS. Legislative or administrative measures: <i>Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Regulations 1990</i> under the <i>Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989. (Commonwealth)</i> These came into law on 17 November 2005. Earlier controls regarding tetramethyl lead in automotive and aviation fuel were made under the <i>Fuel Quality Standards Act 2000 (Commonwealth)</i> and various legislation in the states and territories of Australia which remain in force.	Published: 12/2006	consent under conditions
Belize	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Only as an additive in Aviation fuel. Legislative or administrative measures: Environmental Protection Act, Schedule of Hazardous Substances, Part I, Subpart B.	Published: 06/2009	consent under conditions
Benin	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: <i>Under authorization of the registration committee of chemicals and Ministry for the Environment (DNA).</i>	Published: 12/2014	consent under conditions
Brazil	Final decision on import Statement of active consideration: A study of uses in the country is being undertaken, to allow import only for use permitted or after joint evaluation of human toxicology and exotoxicology by the Health and Environmental sectors respectively. A vehicle pollution control program which is underway in the country (PROCONVE), has as its main objective the pollutant emission reductions for vehicles, and technological developments both for engineering and pollution monitoring.	Published: 12/2011 Revised: 06/2011	consent

Burkina Faso	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law no. 041/96/08 ADP of November 1996, which establishes a pesticide control in Burkina Faso and the law n°. 006-98/26 AN of March 1998 on the modification of law 041/96/ADP of the 08/11/96. Law no. 005/97/ADP of 30 January 1997, on the Environment Code in Burkina Faso</p>			
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions
<p>Conditions for Import: Conditions are established on the import of Tetraethyl lead when contained in gasoline, or for the purpose of blending with gasoline. With the exception of the uses listed below, the maximum concentration of lead in gasoline produced, imported, sold or offered for sale in Canada is 5 mg/l. Exceptions: - Gasoline for use in aircraft - Gasoline for use in competition vehicles Legislative or administrative measures: The <i>Gasoline Regulations</i> (SOR/90-247) and its amendments (<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-90-247/index.html>) under the <i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999</i> (<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-15.31/index.html>) limit the lead and phosphorous content in gasoline that is produced, imported or sold in Canada to 5 mg/L and 1.3 mg/L, respectively. The use of leaded gasoline was prohibited in cars in 1990 when the <i>Gasoline Regulations</i> (the Regulations) came into force under the <i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act</i>. An on-going exemption exists for leaded gasoline for use in aircraft and an indeterminate exemption for leaded gasoline for use in competition vehicles is currently in place.</p>			
Chad	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
<p>Remarks: Nothing to report</p>			
Chile	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	consent
<p>Remarks: In Chile exists a rule of Primary Quality for Lead in the Air , Supreme Decree No. 136 of 2000, which establishes a value of 05 micrograms by meter cube normal (ug/m3N) as annual concentration. From 1994 the entrance to national territory of new vehicles that do not have catalitic converter tecnology is prohibit , which means that at the present the lead gasoline is not sold in all the country, as this one is incompatible with the catalitic technology. In our country there are three fuel refineries that produce gasoline with specific standards for sale in the Metropolitan Region, being the rule of gas discharge of combustion for vehicles the most strict of the country, which has meant a high rate of renovation of the park to vehicular towards tecnology with catalitic converters, and therefore, refineries had chosen to eliminate uses of lead compounds in the gasolines that produce, replacing these antidetonating by other types, as they are the oxygenated ones.</p>			

China	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2008 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Permission must be obtained from the Ministry of Environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Circular of the Administrative Office of the State Council on stopping the production, sales and use of leaded fuel before the designated time limit. (Enacted by the Administrative Office of the Slate Council on September 12, 1998, and came into force on September 12, 1998)</p> <p>Law on the Prevention and Control of Air Pollution (Article 34)</p> <p>The complete name and address of the institution/authority responsible for issuing this national legislative or administrative measure: Ministry of Environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China, No. 115 Xizhimennei Nanxiaojie, Beijing 100035, China.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional information related to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) related to the import response for Annex III chemicals: Published: 12/06/2009; Final decision on import: Consent under conditions; Conditions of import: Permission must be obtained from the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) of the HKSAR, China. 		
Colombia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Pursuant to Article 1 of Decree 1530 of 2002: "Amendment to Article 40 of Decree 948 of 1995, as amended by Decree 1697 of 1997 and Decree 2622 of 2000 in accordance with what is stated in this Order, which statement is: Article 40. Content of lead and other contaminants in the fuel will not be allowed to import, production or distribution in the country, gasoline containing tetraethyl lead in quantities exceeding those set internationally specified for unleaded petrol, with the exception of fuel for piston aircraft. " "Section 2". Exception for the region currently served by the refinery in Orito - Putumayo, concerning the prohibition of the production, importation, marketing, distribution, sale and use of leaded motor gasoline in the country, an authorization of the Ministry of the environment is necessary to get an authorized period, after having received a favorable opinion of the Ministry of Mines and Energy.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Regulated by Decree 1530 of 2002, which amends Article 40 of Decree 948 of 1995, as amended by Article 20 of Decree 1697 of 1997 and Decree 2622 of 2000, in relation to the prevention and control of air pollution and the protection of air quality. Published in Official Gazette No. 44883 of July 30, 2002</p>		
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Costa Rica	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2015	consent
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The national decision was adopted and disseminated to interested parties, under the powers conferred to the Designated National Authority for industrial chemicals, as part of the implementation at the national level of the PIC procedure (Resolution 159/1995 of Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment on the national implementation of the PIC procedure). National decision entered into force under Resolution 96/2004 of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment.</p>		

Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.		
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2008	consent under conditions
	Conditions for Import: Gasoline import is allowed with lead below 0,02 g/Gal. Legislative or administrative measures: As of November 1998, the content of lead in the gasoline was regulated by the norm of DIGENOR NORDOM 476 that allows a maximum concentration of 0,02 g/Gal. From 01 the January 1999 the gasoline that is sold in the country it is considered free of lead.		
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2013 Revised: 02/2013	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: ECUADOR NATIONAL CONGRESS. Regulation Act of Production and Marketing of fuels in Ecuador, Official Gazette No. 793 of October 2, 1995Art 1. "As of July 1, 1997, Prohibits the use of tetraethyl lead in gasoline in the preparation of the country" Art 2. "Ban the import of fuels containing tetraethyl leadNTE INEN STANDARD 935:2010. Technical standard Ecuador regulation. Fuel RequirementsGeneral Provisions: "To gasoline additives should not be added octane enhancers containing organometallic iron, manganese and lead."		
	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT OF ECUADOR. Regulations for the prevention and control of pollution by hazardous chemicals, hazardous and special waste, Official Gazette No. 631 of February 1, 2012Art 163. "The Ministry of Environment will coordinate with the institutions charged by law to regulate dangerous chemicals, so that only those non-restricted or non-prohibited substances entering the country according to national lists of dangerous chemicals and its environmentally sound management is achieved , for which we establish the mechanisms and tools. "		
	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT OF ECUADOR. National lists of hazardous chemicals, hazardous and special waste, Official Gazette No. 856 of December 21, 2012List No. 1: List of prohibited hazardous chemicals CAS No.: 78-00-2, Description: Tetraethyl lead		
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	consent under conditions
	Conditions for Import: The conditions express are: In the request of Environmental Permission for Chemicals import the pertinent information that must be included should demonstrate that: 1) the importer has an installation with Environmental Permission of Operation and the substance is declared as a raw material for industrial use and is not considered as a substitute for the process. 2) The importer is registered to enter this type of substance; 3) That the remains and wastes generated during its use, will not generate damages to the health and the environment 4)Do not allow the import of tetramethyl lead and its mixtures for its use like fuel additive.		
	Legislative or administrative measures: Description of the legislative or administrative measurement of national character: Official Newspaper, Volume No. 367, Published Monday, 13 June 2005. Agreement 14 "Listing of Regulated Substances which require the Environmental Permission of the Ministry of Environemnt and Natural Ressources Ministerial Agreement No. 279, Economy section, of 26 May 1995.		
Eritrea	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Due to administrative measures and market forces.		

European Union	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	consent under conditions
<p>Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i></p>	<p>Conditions for Import: The use of the chemical as an anti-knock compound in leaded petrol for vehicles is banned since it is prohibited to place on the market leaded petrol for vehicles. However, Member States may allow a derogation for small quantities of leaded petrol containing not more than 0.15g lead/L, up to a maximum of 0.5% of total sales, for collectors' old cars</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to place on the market leaded petrol for vehicles pursuant to Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 1998 relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels and amending Council Directive 93/12/EEC (Official Journal of the European Communities L350 of 28/12/1998, p. 58)</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: 06/2015	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Subject to the consent document issued by the competent authority, attached to the customs declaration.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Order No. 00515 / PM of 27 July 2010 establish the import conditions and the use of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides.</p>		
Gambia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides Control and Management Act1994.</p>		

Guinea	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
	<p>Conditions for Import: The conditions are as follow: -to address a written request in order to obtain the previous authorization for import, to the responsible authority elected by the minister of the environment (reference: Articles 6 and 10 of the decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/SGG of October 26, 2001, concerning article 8 of the D/97/287/ decree PRGSGG of 24 december 1997, establishing the management and control of harmful and dangerous chemicals in Guinea Republic); - to obtain a previous authorization to import, delivered by competent authority (reference: Article 5 of the decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/SGG 26 october 2001) - asbestos tremolite only can be imported by industrial unities, mining industry, building constructions companies, electricity centrals and production and distribution centers, laboratories and research centers, etc, and this, for certain uses when the need is justify, since this product appears in order no. 57 of appendix II of the decision A/2001/4784/MMGE/SGG of October 26, 2001, making reference for application to articles 3, 4 and 5 of the D/97/287/PRG/SGG of December 24, 1997. - importer obligation to present the stocks of import products once arrived at the terrestrial borders, maritime or air of the national territory, for a chemical and physical control by qualified agents of the service of the environment or by any other organization of control entitled for this procedure (reference: Article 12 of the decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/SGG of October 26, 2001. - name, address of the competent authority from which the previous autorisation should be obtained: M. le directeur national, Direction nationale de la prevention et de la lutte contre les pollutions et nuisances, Ministere de l'Environnement, BP 3118, Conakry, Republique de Guinee. Fax: (224) 46 85 46</p>		
	<p>Remarks: The lead tetraethyl (PTE) at the moment was not object of any import in its pure form. It is introduced in the country like a component of the kerosene, a frequently consumed fuel by civilian and military aviation in urban, rural, and suburbans zones and in the houses the kerosene is used for lamps of lighting system for case of storms, the fire in the kitchens. In both cases, the smoke and gases of combustion of the kerosene provoque lead emission and environment contamination on great scale by the lead. The exhibition of the populations to the emitted lead and the contamination of the food chain by this product are dangerous for the health. However, we would need adapted means to regularly evaluate correctly and the consequences at sanitary and environmental levels of the exhibition to the lead by populations in general and specially by the most vulnerable social levels (pregnant women, young people, old people and children etc.) . Before these situations, the Government and the oil societies are promoting the import and the progressive use of the equipment with gas butane for the domestic.</p>		
	<p>Statement of active consideration: Any tetraethyl lead import can be done without previous autorisation of the environment service and the competent authority properly approved by the environment minister (ref Articles 1 and 5 of decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/26 SGG october 2001. The approximate period until the adoption of a final decision is not defined.</p>		
Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Guyana	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2007	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Administrative decision of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board. The product is not registered nor any applicationfor registrationhas been received for this product.</p>		
Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Import ban of leaded gasoline. Agreement No. 191-95.</p>		
India	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The import would be allowed subject to obtaining licence for import from the Government. Remarks: It is clarified that registration of pesticides and their formulations is mandatory under "The Insecticide Act." No such registration is required for industrial chemicals. Legislative or administrative measures: Notification No. 33 (RE-2005)/2004-09 dated 31 October 2005 issued by Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce</p>		

Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to use in Gasoline according to the provisions of Article 6 and 7 of the Law on Decreasing of Air Pollution approved by the Department of Environment of Iran in 1999.	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Israel	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: 1. In accordance with the importer Hazardous material permit, which is required to hold the chemical itself and preparations containing the chemical 2. Subject to import license Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous substances Law, 1993 Free import order, 2006	Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions
Jamaica	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Administrative measure - no issue of a permit to import.	Published: 12/2005	no consent
Japan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: For mixing to gasoline, a domestic importer is required to register with the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare or the Prefectural Governor. Legislative or administrative measures: Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law.	Published: 12/2005	consent under conditions
Jordan	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The import company should obtain a permit from the Ministry of Health on the import of this chemical. the use of this chemical or any preparation containing this chemical is restricted to the Jordan petroleum refinery only. Legislative or administrative measures: A new decree by the Minister of Health was issued and published in the official journal No. 4717 dated 16/8/1994. According to this decree the use of this chemical or any preparation containing this chemical is restricted to the Jordan petroleum refinery only.	Published: 12/2005	consent under conditions
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of on June 6, 2011 Number 289 About entering additions and changes to the Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic from July 27, 2001 Number 376 On Measures for environmental protection and public health from the adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Considering that tetraethyl and tetramethyl lead were used in gasoline, the legislative measures are based on requirements of the content of lead in gasoline. Gasoline: From 1 January 2000, gasoline shall be imported or supplied for commercial purposes only if the lead content does not exceed 0.005 g/L. Aviation fuel shall be imported or supplied for commercial purposes only if the lead content does not exceed 0.56 g/L and the benzene content does not exceed 1 percent (% volume). Aviation fuel that is to be marketed shall be tinted blue. (Luftreinhalte-Verordnung, 3 August 2004, SR 814.318.124.1; http://222.bk.admin.ch)	Published: 06/2010	consent under conditions
Madagascar	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2011	no consent
Malawi	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent

Malaysia	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Permit from Pharmaceutical Services Division, Ministry of Health and Department of Environment, Malaysia. Legislative or administrative measures: Import of tetraethyl lead is controlled under the Poison Act 1951 and the Environmental Quality (Control of Lead Concentration in Motor Gasoline) Regulations 1985. Tetramethyl lead is permitted to be used in petrol or motor gasoline only.	Published: 06/2006	consent under conditions
Mauritania	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Tetraethyl lead has been listed as a prohibited chemical under the Dangerous Chemicals Control Act 2004	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Mexico	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The tetraethyl lead is listed in the agreement that establishes the classification and codification of woods which import is subject to regulation from the dependencies that integrate the intersectorial commission for the control of the process and use of pesticides, fertilizers and toxic chemicals . Legislative or administrative measures: Agreement establishing the classification and codification of woods which import is subject to regulation from the dependencies that integrate the intersectorial commission for the control of the process and use of pesticides, fertilizers and toxic chemicals. Published in the official bulletin of the federation on 29 march 2002 (first section) 174.	Published: 12/2007	consent under conditions
Mongolia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Government resolution No. 95/2007 Annex I - List of prohibited chemicals in Mongolia.	Published: 06/2010	no consent

Morocco	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2014	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import:In Morocco , fuels used in motor vehicles since 2009 meet well-defined standards .The addition of any anti-knock additive is subject to the prior approval of the Ministry of Energy and Mines.</p> <p>• Decree n ° 2181-08 of 13 hija 1429 (12 December 2008) of the Minister of Energy, Mines , Water and Environment amended and completed Decree of the Minister of Energy and mine No. 1546-1507 of 18 rejeb 1428 (3 August 2007) on the characteristics of major petroleum products.</p> <p>Petroleum products : premium unleaded , diesel and 50 ppm fuels , shall, when they are held for sale, offered for sale or sold after delivery for domestic consumption , conform to the characteristics corresponding to their names (Table attached) .</p> <p>Characteristics of major petroleum products in Morocco</p> <p>Name: supercarburant/ premium gasoline</p> <p>Features:</p> <p>Distillation: Distillation test should collect the following volumes of distillates including losses : 10% before 70 ° C; 50 % before 140 ° C ; 95 % before 195 ° C;</p> <p>The final boiling point must be at most equal to 205 ° C and the distillation residue less than 3 % ;</p> <p>Density : it must be lower or equal to 0.760 to 20 ° C;</p> <p>Vapor Pressure : expressed in g/cm³ at 37.8 ° C must be less than or at most equal to 800 during the period from 15 October of one year and April 30 of the following year . It must be less than or equal to 650 during the period between May 1 and October 14 of the same year ;</p> <p>Gums : gums' content must be less than or at most equal to 10 mg per 100 cm³;</p> <p>Sulfur content: premium gasoline must not contain more than 0.15% total sulfur and must give a corrosion test negative to the copper strip (scale 1 B);</p> <p>Octane index : octane measured by the method CFR (Research Method) must be at least equal to 95 and a maximum equal to 97 ;</p> <p>Lead content : The maximum amount of tetraethyl lead can be blended with gasoline is established to 6 ten thousandth ;</p> <p>Color: premium gasoline must have a coloring as it may be, at first glance, differentiated from regular gasoline and "aviation" .</p> <p>Name: "gasoline " or " motor gasoline " or " ordinary gasoline " or " gasoline tourism"</p> <p>Features:</p> <p>Distillation: Distillation test should collect the following volumes of distillates including losses : 10% front 70 ° C; Before 50 % 140 ° C ; Before 95 % 195 ° C;</p> <p>The final boiling point must be at most equal to 205 ° C and the distillation residue is less than 2.5 % ;</p> <p>Density : it must be lower or equal to 0.750 to 20 ° C;</p> <p>Vapor Pressure : expressed in g/cm³ at 37.8 ° C must be less than or at most equal to 800 during the period from 15 October of one year and April 30 of the following year . It must be less than or equal to 650 during the period between May 1 and October 14 of the same year ;</p> <p>Gums : gums content must be less than or at most equal to 10 mg per 100 cm³ ;</p> <p>Sulfur content fuel must not contain more than 0.20 % total sulfur and must give a corrosion test negative to the copper strip (scale 1 B);</p> <p>Octane index: octane index gasoline measured by C.F.R method (Research Method) must be at least 87;</p> <p>Lead content : The maximum amount of tetraethyl lead can be blended with gasoline is established to 6 ten thousandth ;</p> <p>Color: gasoline must be colored pale yellow.</p>		

Remarks: Morocco has a refinery SAMIR in Mohammedia. Its refining capacity is of 6.3 million t / year. Modernization Plan (2005-2009) has enabled the refinery to adapt its production configuration to the structure of the domestic market, improve the quality of petroleum products (gasoline 50 ppm introduction in April 2009) , reduce emissions of sulfur and lead and prepare for liberalization of the domestic market for petroleum products. These new specifications applied since 2009, allowed Morocco to be positioned as 45th country in the world in ranking the quality of fuels with reduced emissions by 760 tonnes of lead per year.

In Morocco , tetraethyl lead and tetramethyl lead are not imported as pure substance as such but as antiknock preparations or as special gasolines that are subject to authorization from the Ministry of Energy and Mines .

Legislative or administrative measures: Decree n ° 2181-08 of 13 hja 1429 (12 December 2008) of the Minister of Energy, Mines, Water and Environment amending and supplementing Decree of the Minister of energy and mines in 1546-1507 18 rejeb 1428 (3 August 2007) on characteristics of major oil products.

Decree No. 2-09-286 of December 2009 establishes standards for air quality and procedures for air monitoring . Official Gazette No. 5806 of 31 January 2010).

For lead and its compounds in the dust , the emission limit value is 1 mg / m3 . (Annual average value).

New Zealand	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Currently present in imported aviation gasoline and high performance racing gasoline. Imported as a single substance for the use as a refining chemical, specifically a blending component for reference fuels. This consent restricts the importation of TEL to those uses only.</p> <p>Remarks: This final decision relates to tetraethyl lead as a single component substance and as part of a mixture except when it is part of aviation gasoline. The import of aviation gasoline containing <0.14% w/v (0.85 g Pb/l) tetraethyl lead is permitted under the HSNO Act.</p> <p>The import of tetraethyl lead for use as a blending component for reference fuels is also permitted under the HSNO Act.</p> <p>Small-scale use of this substance in a laboratory for research and development or teaching is exempt from a HSNO approval provided all the requirements of section 33 of the HSNO Act are met.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: The transitional provisions for tetraethyl lead under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO) expire on 1 July 2006 when the Toxic Substances Regulations 1983 are revoked. From 1st July 2006, tetraethyl lead will be transferred into the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO) as a single existing substance, in the formulation referred to in Section 1.3.</p> <p>Aviation gasoline containing 0.14% w/v (<0.85 g Pb/l) Tetraethyl lead was approved under the HSNO Act on 1 April 2004. Please refer to Hazardous Substances (Dangerous Goods and Scheduled Toxic Substances) Transfer Notice 2004 New Zealand Gazette 26 March 2004 - Issue No. 35 (http://www.ermanz.govt.nz/resources/publications/édfs/consolidatedGN35and128.pdf) for further information.</p>		
Niger	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2015	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: For industrial use for service needs.</p> <p>Remarks: Niger ratified in January 2006 the Rotterdam Convention which entered into force since June 2006.</p> <p>- Niger ratified the Common Regulation of CILSS member countries (with the Sahelian Pesticides Committee responsible for the implementation of this regulation).</p> <p>Given all the above, the country is required to comply with the regulations in force at the national, regional and international levels</p>		

Norway	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The use of TEL as anti-knock compound in petrol for vehicles is banned since it is prohibited to place leaded petrol for vehicles on the market (ie petrol containing more than 0.005 g lead/l). However, derogation for small quantities of leaded petrol containing not more than 0.15 g lead/l, may be granted for use in collectors old cars. Legislative or administrative measures: The legislative measure is stated in "Regulation on limiting the use of chemicals dangerous to health and the environment and other products" 2005-05-12, nr 420, §3-16 relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuel for use in vehicles.	Published: 12/2005	consent under conditions
Oman	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2008	consent
Panama	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Peru	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2006	consent
Qatar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Article 26 Environment Law (30) 2002	Published: 12/2005	no consent
Republic of Moldova	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Russian Federation	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Country may require an import permit for each shipment in order that regulators can monitor chemicals being imported. Legislative or administrative measures: Item 2.13. "List of poisonous substances which are not precursors of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, limited for transfer across the customs border of the Customs Union" from the Unified list of goods subject to bans and restrictions for import and export by the Customs Union members within EurASEC in the trade with the third countries which was approved by Decision No 134 "Regulatory legislative acts on the non-tariff regulation" made by the EurASEC College on 16.08.2012.	Published: 12/2014	consent under conditions
Senegal	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: No regulation	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Serbia	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Shall not be imported, or used: -as substances, -as constituents of other substances, or, in mixtures, for supply to the general public when the individual concentration in the substance or mixture is equal to or greater than specific concentration limit given in List of Classified Substances ("Official Gazette of the RS", number 82/10). Suppliers shall ensure before the placing on the market that the packaging of such substances and mixtures is marked visibly, legibly and indelibly as follows: "Restricted to professional users". Legislative or administrative measures: Banned by Serbian Regulation on Bans and Restrictions of Production, Placing on the Market and Use of Chemicals which Represent Unacceptable Risk on Human Health and Environment ("Official Gazette RS", No 89/10)	Published: 12/2011	consent under conditions

Singapore	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions
<p>Conditions for Import: A Hazardous Substances Licence is required for the import of the chemical.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is controlled as a Hazardous Substance under the Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) and its Regulations. A licence is required for the import, use and sale. Local use is prohibited unless it is for research purposes.</p>			
South Africa	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2006	consent under conditions
<p>Conditions for Import: Only for current use in formulation of lead based additives in fuel production</p> <p>Statement of active consideration: Draft regulations for banning use of lead based fuel additives were published on the 4th of November 2005 with the objective of finalising the regulation at the beginning of 2006.</p>			
Switzerland	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	consent under conditions
<p>Conditions for Import: Considering that tetraethyl and tetramethyl lead were used in gasoline, the legislative measures are based on requirements of the content of lead in gasoline.</p> <p>Gasoline: From 1 January 2000, gasoline shall be imported or supplied for commercial purposes only if the lead content does not exceed 0.005 g/L. Aviation fuel shall be imported or supplied for commercial purposes only if the lead content does not exceed 0.56 g/L and the benzene content does not exceed 1 percent (% volume). Aviation fuel that is to be marketed shall be tinted blue. (Luftreinhalte-Verordnung, 3 August 2004, SR 814.318.124.1; http://222.bk.admin.ch)</p> <p>Remarks: TEL or TML are currently not imported into Switzerland, nor is leaded gasoline or aviation fuel manufactured in Switzerland. Currently, only the aviation fuel Avgas 100LL (>0.1 - <0.5% Pb) is imported into Switzerland.</p>			
Thailand	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	consent under conditions
<p>Conditions for Import: Required import and production registration and also import license.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: The notification of Ministry of Industry under Hazardous Substance Act BE 2535 (1992) entitled list of Hazardous Substances. In this list, tetraethyl lead has been identified as type 3 hazardous substance, which the production, import, export or having in possession must obtain a permit.</p>			
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions
<p>Conditions for Import: 1. The Production, placing on the market and use of these fibres and of articles containing these fibres is prohibited.</p> <p>By the way of derogation form Paragraph 1 of this point placing on the market and use shall be allowed for: a) reinforced asbestos klingerit; b) asbestos graphite braids, which are necessary for functioning in conditions of extremely high temperature, pressure and aggressive mediums, until the technological process is changed or technological changes of the equipment in which they are used are conducted.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: List on Bans and Restrictions of the use of chemicals (Official Gazette of RM 57/2011)</p>			
United Arab Emirates	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2013	no consent

Uruguay	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import:Concerning automobile gasolines, in Law 17,775 of 31 may/2004 is indicated: Article 2: the commercialization is prohibited, in the national territory, from 31 December 2004, of gasolines whose total lead content, is more than 13 mg/l (thirteen milligrams per liter) Article 3: It applies to any import of fuel with the same limit indicated in the previous article, from the entry into force of this law.</p> <p>Remarks: The only imported product that contains lead tetraethyl is the gasoline for aviation of 100 octanes. The maximum content is 1,12 lead g/L (1,89 g of tetraethyl lead). It is imported by ANCAP, according to specifications of Norm ASTM D910.</p> <p>In 2004 the ANCAP refinery was transformed in order to be enabled to produce gasolines with lead additives, and gasolines are produced without lead and the gasoline premium 97 SP the MTBE is used as additive in one gasoline.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law n° 17.775, Prevention of contamination by lead.</p>		

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2007	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The conditions expressed are: Description of the national legislative/administrative measures: Nevertheless, the permission of the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum for import of this chemical is required. In Venezuela there is currently a resolution from the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum to eliminate gasoline containing lead: GACETA OFICIAL DE LA REPUBLICA BOLIVARIANA DE VENEZUELA N° 340.979, MINISTERIO DE ENERGIA Y PETROLEO, DESPACHO DEL MINISTERIO, Caracas, 15 agosto 2006 N° 301 195° Y 146°</p> <p>Resolution: In accordance with Article 156, paragraph 16 of the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, and Articles 8 and 60 of the organic hydrocarbons law Decree, and also in accordance with Article 76 of the organic public administration law. The constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela states in Article 127, that the State will protect the environment, biological diversity, energy resources, and ecological processes among others. As the Organic Law of Hydrocarbons states in Article 8 that the Ministry of Energy and Mines (now Energy and Oil) is concerned with the formulation of regulations, policy and planning, realization and control of activities in the field of the hydrocarbons, which includes matters relating to the development, conservation, management and control of resources, as well as market studies, the analysis and fixing of prices for oil and its products. As Article 19 of the Organic Law of Hydrocarbons, states that all persons engaged in activities related to the law, should do so in a continuous and efficient way, in accordance with the applicable rules and best practices available scientifically and technically on Occupational Safety and Health and environmental hygiene for the development of and rational use of hydrocarbons. Since it is necessary to withdraw from the domestic market leaded gasoline in order to preserve the environment, substituting this product with other varieties of unleaded petrol (gasoline ecological), which would result in reducing the emissions of carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides (internal combustion products).</p> <p>Resolves: Article 1.- This resolution aims to establish the types of products to be sold in establishments authorized to carry out such activity, as well as prices to be applied to the sale to the public. Article 2.- Sets throughout the country types and maximum prices for the public sale of motor gasoline sold in establishments authorized to carry out this activity. Unleaded petrol with an octane rating of 95 and an anti-explosion index rating of 91, refers to gasoline without the component Tetraethyl Lead (TEL), corresponding to the COVENIN standards. Unleaded petrol with an octane rating of 91 and an anti-explosion index rating of 87 refers to gasoline without the tetraethyl lead component. Corresponding to the values set by COVENIN. Article 3.- The trade of the products mentioned in the previous article, will enter into force once this resolution is published. Article 4.- Duration of the implementation of this resolution shall be determined by the Directorate of Commerce and the Directorate of Supply and Audit and Inspection of this Ministry Article 5.- Violations of the provisions of this Resolution shall be punished as provided in the Organic Law of Hydrocarbons and the resolutions that apply in each case. Article 6.- Repealing resolutions No. 203 dated July 15, 1997, published in the Official Gazette No. 36248 dated July 15</p>		

Part 3 - 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

Tetraethyl lead

CAS: 78-00-2

Party¹	Date	Party¹	Date
Afghanistan	12/2013	Nigeria	12/2005
Antigua and Barbuda	12/2010	Pakistan	12/2005
Bahrain	12/2012	Paraguay	12/2005
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	12/2005	Philippines	12/2006
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12/2007	Republic of Korea	12/2005
Botswana	06/2008	Rwanda	12/2005
Burundi	12/2005	Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012
Cambodia	06/2013	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011
Cameroon	12/2005	Samoa	12/2005
Congo	12/2006	Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013
Côte d'Ivoire	12/2005	Saudi Arabia	12/2005
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	12/2005	Somalia	12/2010
Djibouti	12/2005	Sri Lanka	06/2006
Dominica	06/2006	Sudan	12/2005
Equatorial Guinea	12/2005	Suriname	12/2005
Ethiopia	12/2005	Swaziland	06/2013
Georgia	06/2007	Syrian Arab Republic	12/2005
Ghana	12/2005	Togo	12/2005
Guatemala	12/2010	Tonga	12/2010
Indonesia	06/2014	Trinidad and Tobago	06/2010
Kazakhstan	06/2008	Uganda	12/2008
Kenya	12/2005	Ukraine	12/2005
Kuwait	12/2006	United Republic of Tanzania	12/2005
Lao People's Democratic Republic	06/2011	Viet Nam	12/2007
Lebanon	06/2007	Yemen	06/2006
Lesotho	12/2008	Zambia	06/2011
Liberia	12/2005	Zimbabwe	06/2012
Libya	12/2005		
Maldives	06/2007		
Mali	12/2005		
Marshall Islands	12/2005		
Montenegro	06/2012		
Mozambique	12/2010		
Namibia	12/2005		
Nepal	06/2007		
Nicaragua	06/2009		

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Tetramethyl lead			
CAS: 75-74-1			
Albania	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
Argentina	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Resolution No 54/1996 of the Work Secretary and Public Services, establishes technical specifications contained in Annexe I and II, for all fuels commercialized for use in the National Territory. These specifications will also be respected by the concerned fuels commercialized for consumption. The Disposition No 285/1998 of the Fuel Sub-secretariat, modified the Annexed I of Resoution SOSP no 54/1996, limiting the maximum Lead content to 0,013 grams by liter for all gasolines commercialized in the territory of the Argentinean Republic.	Published: 12/2006	consent under conditions
Armenia	Interim decision on import Remarks: The chemical is not manufactured or formulated in the Republic of Armenia. The import of both non-ethylized petrol containing lead at levels above 0.013 g/l and ethylized petrol containing lead at levels above 0.015 g/l was prohibited in the Republic of Armenia according to the 'On regulation of lead-containing petrol use' approvedby the Governmental Decision no. 799 dated December 31 1999.	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Prior authorisation is given by the Director of NICNAS Legislative or administrative measures: Regulations were made in the <i>Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Regulations 1990</i> under the <i>Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989. (Commonwealth)</i> These came into law on 17 November 2005. Earlier controls regarding tetramethyl lead in automotive and aviation fuel were made under the <i>Fuel Quality Standards Act 2000 (Commonwealth)</i> and various legislation in the states and territories of Australia which remain in force.	Published: 12/2006	consent under conditions
Belize	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Environmental Protect Act, Schedule of Hazardous Substances, Part I, Subpart B.	Published: 06/2009	no consent
Benin	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Under authorization of the registration committee of chemicals and Ministry for the Environment (DNA).	Published: 12/2014	consent under conditions
Brazil	Final decision on import Statement of active consideration: A study of uses in the country is being undertaken, to allow import only for use permitted or after joint evaluation of human toxicology and exotoxicology by the Health and Environmental sectors respectively. A vehicle pollution control program which is underway in the country (PROCONVE), has as its main objective the pollutant emission reductions for vehicles, and technological developments both for engineering and pollution monitoring.	Published: 12/2011 Revised: 06/2011	consent

Burkina Faso	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law no. 041/96/08 ADP of November 1996, which establishes a pesticide control in Burkina Faso and the law n°. 006-98/26 AN of March 1998 on the modification of law 041/96/ADP of the 08/11/96. Law no. 005/97/ADP of 30 January 1997, on the Environment Code in Burkina Faso</p>		
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Conditions are established on the import of Tetramethyl lead when contained in gasoline, or for the purpose of blending with gasoline. With the exception of the uses listed below, the maximum concentration of lead in gasoline produced, imported, sold or offered for sale in Canada is 5 mg/l. Exceptions: - Gasoline for use in aircraft - Gasoline for use in competition vehicles</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures:The <i>Gasoline Regulations</i> (SOR/90-247) and its amendments (<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-90-247/index.html>) under the <i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999</i> (<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-15.31/index.html>) limit the lead and phosphorous content in gasoline that is produced, imported or sold in Canada to 5 mg/L and 1.3 mg/L, respectively. The use of leaded gasoline was prohibited in cars in 1990 when the <i>Gasoline Regulations</i> (the Regulations) came into force under the <i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act</i>. An on-going exemption exists for leaded gasoline for use in aircraft and an indeterminate exemption for leaded gasoline for use in competition vehicles is currently in place.</p>		
Chad	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Nothing to report</p>		
Chile	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	consent
	<p>Remarks: In Chile exists a rule of Primary Quality for Lead in the Air , Supreme Decree No. 136 of 2000, which establishes a value of 05 micrograms by meter cube normal (ug/m3N) as annual concentration. From 1994 the entrance to national territory of new vehicles that do not have catalitic converter tecnology is prohibit , which means that at the present the lead gasoline is not sold in all the country, as this one is incompatible with the catalitic technology. In our country there are three fuel refineries that produce gasoline with specific standards for sale in the Metropolitan Region, being the rule of gas discharge of combustion for vehicles the most strict of the country, which has meant a high rate of renovation of the park to vehicular towards tecnology with catalitic converters, and therefore, refineries had chosen to eliminate uses of lead compounds in the gasolines that produce, replacing these antidetonating by other types, as they are the oxygenated ones.</p>		

China	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2008 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Permission must be obtained from the Ministry of Environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Circular of the Administrative Office of the State Council on stopping the production, sales and use of leaded fuel before the designated time limit. (Enacted by the Administrative Office of the Slate Council on September 12, 1998, and came into force on September 12, 1998)</p> <p>Law on the Prevention and Control of Air Pollution (Article 34)</p> <p>The complete name and address of the institution/authority responsible for issuing this national legislative or administrative measure: Ministry of Environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China, No. 115 Xizhimennei Nanxiaojie, Beijing 100035, China.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional information related to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) related to the import response for Annex III chemicals: Published: 12/06/2009; Final decision on import: Consent under conditions; Conditions of import: Permission must be obtained from the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) of the HKSAR, China. 		
Colombia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Pursuant to Article 1 of Decree 1530 of 2002: "Amendment to Article 40 of Decree 948 of 1995, as amended by Decree 1697 of 1997 and Decree 2622 of 2000 in accordance with what is stated in this Order, which statement is: Article 40. Content of lead and other contaminants in the fuel will not be allowed to import, production or distribution in the country, gasoline containing tetraethyl lead in quantities exceeding those set internationally specified for unleaded petrol, with the exception of fuel for piston aircraft. " "Section 2". Exception for the region currently served by the refinery in Orito - Putumayo, concerning the prohibition of the production, importation, marketing, distribution, sale and use of leaded motor gasoline in the country, an authorization of the Ministry of the environment is necessary to get an authorized period, after having received a favorable opinion of the Ministry of Mines and Energy.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Regulated by Decree 1530 of 2002, which amends Article 40 of Decree 948 of 1995, as amended by Article 20 of Decree 1697 of 1997 and Decree 2622 of 2000, in relation to the prevention and control of air pollution and the protection of air quality. Published in Official Gazette No. 44883 of July 30, 2002</p>		
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Costa Rica	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2015	consent
Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: The national decision was adopted and disseminated to interested parties, under the powers conferred to the Designated National Authority for industrial chemicals, as part of the implementation at the national level of the PIC procedure (Resolution 159/1995 of Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment on the national implementation of the PIC procedure).</p>		

Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.		
Dominican Republic	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2008	consent under conditions
	Conditions for Import: Gasoline import is allowed with lead below 0,02 g/Gal. Legislative or administrative measures: As of November 1998, the content of lead in the gasoline was regulated by the norm of DIGENOR NORDOM 476 that allows a maximum concentration of 0,02 g/Gal. From 01 the January 1999 the gasoline that is sold in the country it is considered free of lead.		
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
		Revised: 02/2013	
	Legislative or administrative measures: NTE INEN STANDARD 935:2010. Technical standard Ecuador regulation. Fuel Requirements General Provisions: "To gasoline additives should not be added octane enhancers containing organometallic iron, manganese and lead." MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT OF ECUADOR. Regulations for the prevention and control of pollution by hazardous chemicals, hazardous and special waste, Official Gazette No. 631 of February 1, 2012 Art 163. "The Ministry of Environment will coordinate with the institutions charged by law to regulate dangerous chemicals, so that only those non-restricted or non-prohibited substances entering the country according to national lists of dangerous chemicals and its environmentally sound management is achieved , for which we establish the mechanisms and tools. " MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT OF ECUADOR. National lists of hazardous chemicals, hazardous and special waste, Official Gazette No. 856 of December 21, 2012 List No. 1: List of prohibited hazardous chemicals CAS No.: 78-00-2, Description: Tetraethyl lead		
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	consent under conditions
	Conditions for Import: The express conditions are: In the request of Environmental Permission for Chemicals import the pertinent information that must be included should demonstrate that: 1) the importer has an installation with Environmental Permission of Operation and the substance is declared as a raw material for industrial use and is not considered as a substitute for the process. 2) The importer is registered to enter this type of substance; 3) That the remains and wastes generated during its use, will not generate damages to the health and the environment 4) Do not allow the import of tetramethyl lead and its mixtures for its use like fuel additive.		
	Legislative or administrative measures: Description of the legislative or administrative measurement of national character: Official Newspaper, Volume No. 367, Published Monday, 13 June 2005. Agreement 14 "Listing of Regulated Substances which require the Environmental Permission of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Ministerial Agreement No. 279, Economy section, of 26 May 1995.		
Eritrea	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	Legislative or administrative measures: Due to administrative measures and market forces.		

European Union	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	consent under conditions
<p>Member States: <i>Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i></p>	<p>Conditions for Import: The use of the chemical as an anti-knock compound in leaded petrol for vehicles is banned since it is prohibited to place on the market leaded petrol for vehicles. However, Member States may allow a derogation for small quantities of leaded petrol containing not more than 0.15g lead/L, up to a maximum of 0.5% of total sales, for collectors' old cars.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to place on the market leaded petrol for vehicles pursuant to Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 1998 relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels and amending Council Directive 93/12/EEC (Official Journal of the European Communities L350 of 28/12/1998, p. 58).</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: 06/2015	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Subject to the consent document issued by the competent authority, attached to the customs declaration.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Order No. 00515 / PM of 27 July 2010 establish the import conditions and the use of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides</p>		
Gambia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides Control and Management Act1994.</p>		

Guinea	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2005	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The conditions are as follow: - to address a written request in order to obtain the previous authorization for import, to the responsible authority elected by the minister of the environment (reference: Articles 6 and 10 of the decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/SGG of October 26, 2001, concerning article 8 of the D/97/287/ decree PRGSGG of 24 december 1997, establishing the management and control of harmful and dangerous chemicals in Guinea Republic); - to obtain a previous authorization to import, delivered by competent authority (reference: Article 5 of the decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/SGG 26 october 2001) - asbestos tremolite only can be imported by industrial unities, mining industry, building constructions companies, electricity centrals and production and distribution centers, laboratories and research centers, etc, and this, for certain uses when the need is justify, since this product appears in order no. 57 of appendix II of the decision A/2001/4784/MMGE/SGG of October 26, 2001, making reference for application to articles 3, 4 and 5 of the D/97/287/PRG/SGG of December 24, 1997. - importer obligation to present the stocks of import products once arrived at the terrestrial borders, maritime or air of the national territory, for a chemical and physical control by qualified agents of the service of the environment or by any other organization of control entitled for this procedure (reference: Article 12 of the decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/SGG of October 26, 2001. - name, address of the competent authority from which the previous autorisation should be obtained: M. le directeur national, Direction nationale de la prevention et de la lutte contre les pollutions et nuisances, Ministere de l'Environnement, BP 3118, Conakry, Republique de Guinee. Fax: (224) 46 85 46</p>		
	<p>Remarks:The lead tetramethyle (PTM) at the moment was not object of any import in its pure form. It is introduced in the country like a component of the kerosene, a frequently consumed fuel by civilian and military aviation in urban, rural, and suburbans zones and in the houses the kerosene is used for lamps of lighting system for case of storms, the fire in the kitchens. In both cases, the smoke and gases of combustion of the kerosene provoque lead emission and environment contamination on great scale by the lead. The exhibition of the populations to the emitted lead and the contamination of the food chain by this product are dangerous for the health. However, we would need adapted means to regularly evaluate correctly and the consequences at sanitary and environmental levels of the exhibition to the lead by populations in general and specially by the most vulnerable social levels (pregnant women, young people, old people and children etc.) . Before these situations, the Government and the oil societies are promoting the import and the progressive use of the equipment with gas butane for the domestic.</p>		
	<p>Statement of active consideration: Any tetramethyl lead import can be done without previous autorisation of the environment service and the competent authority properly approved by the environment minister (ref Articles 1 and 5 of decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/26 SGG october 2001. The approximate period until the adoption of a final decision is not defined.</p>		
Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Guyana	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2007	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Administrative decision of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board. The product is not registered nor any application for registration has been received for this product.</p>		
Honduras	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Import ban of leaded gasoline. Agreement No. 191-95.</p>		

India	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The import would be allowed subject to obtaining licence for import from the Government.</p> <p>Remarks: It is clarified that registration of pesticides and their formulations is mandatory under "The Insecticide Act." No such registration is required for industrial chemicals.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Notification No. 33 (RE-2005)/2004-09 dated 31 October 2005 issued by Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce</p>		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited to use in Gasoline according to the provisions of Article 6 and 7 of the Law on Decreasing of Air Pollution approved by the Department of Environment of Iran in 1999.</p>		
Israel	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: 1. In accordance with the importer Hazardous material permit, which is required to hold the chemical itself and preparations containing the chemical</p> <p>2. Subject to import license</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous substances Law, 1993 Free import order, 2006</p>		
Jamaica	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Administrative measure - no issue of a permit to import.</p>		
Japan	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: For mixing to gasoline, a domestic importer is required to register with the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare or the Prefectural Governor.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law.</p>		
Jordan	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The import company should obtain a permit from the Ministry of Health on the import of this chemical. the use of this chemical or any preparation containing this chemical is restricted to the Jordan petroleum refinery only.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: A new decree by the Minister of Health was issued and published in the official journal No. 4717 dated 16/8/2994. According to this decree the use of this chemical or any preparation containing this chemical is restricted to the Jordan petroleum refinery only.</p>		
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of on June 6, 2011 Number 289 About entering additions and changes to the Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic from July 27, 2001 Number 376 On Measures for environmental protection and public health from the adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides.</p>		

Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Considering that tetraethyl and tetramethyl lead were used in gasoline, the legislative measures are based on requirements of the content of lead in gasoline. Gasoline: From 1 January 2000, gasoline shall be imported or supplied for commercial purposes only if the lead content does not exceed 0.005 g/L. Aviation fuel shall be imported or supplied for commercial purposes only if the lead content does not exceed 0.56 g/L and the benzene content does not exceed 1 percent (% volume). Aviation fuel that is to be marketed shall be tinted blue. (Luftreinhalte-Verordnung, 3 August 2004, SR 814.318.124.1; http://222.bk.admin.ch)	Published: 06/2010	consent under conditions
Madagascar	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2011	no consent
Malawi	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
Malaysia	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Permit from the Department of Environment, Malaysia Legislative or administrative measures: Import of tetramethyl lead is controlled under the Environmental Quality (Control of Lead Concentration in Motor Gasoline) Regulations 1985. Tetramethyl lead is permitted to be used in motor gasoline only.	Published: 06/2006	consent under conditions
Mauritania	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
Mauritius	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Tetramethyl lead has been listed as a prohibited chemical under the Dangerous Chemicals Control Act 2004	Published: 06/2006	no consent
Mexico	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: The tetramethyl lead is listed in the agreement that establishes the classification and codification of goods which import is subject to regulation from the dependencies that integrate the intersectorial commission for the control of the process and use of pesticides, fertilizers and toxic chemicals . Legislative or administrative measures: Agreement establishing the classification and codification of goods which import is subject to regulation from the dependencies that integrate the intersectorial commission for the control of the process and use of pesticides, fertilizers and toxic chemicals. Published in the official bulletin of the federation on 29 march 2002 (first section) 174.	Published: 12/2007	consent under conditions
Mongolia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Government resolution No. 95/2007 Annex I - List of prohibited chemicals in Mongolia.	Published: 06/2010	no consent

Morocco	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2014	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: In Morocco , fuels used in motor vehicles since 2009 meet well-defined standards .The addition of any anti-knock additive is subject to the prior approval of the Ministry of Energy and Mines.</p> <p>• Decree n ° 2181-08 of 13 hija 1429 (12 December 2008) of the Minister of Energy, Mines , Water and Environment amended and completed Decree of the Minister of Energy and mine No. 1546-1507 of 18 rejeb 1428 (3 August 2007) on the characteristics of major petroleum products.</p> <p>Petroleum products : premium unleaded , diesel and 50 ppm fuels , shall, when they are held for sale, offered for sale or sold after delivery for domestic consumption , conform to the characteristics corresponding to their names (Table attached) .</p> <p>Characteristics of major petroleum products in Morocco</p> <p>Name: supercarburant/ premium gasoline</p> <p>Features:</p> <p>Distillation: Distillation test should collect the following volumes of distillates including losses : 10% before 70 ° C; 50 % before 140 ° C ; 95 % before 195 ° C;</p> <p>The final boiling point must be at most equal to 205 ° C and the distillation residue less than 3 % ;</p> <p>Density : it must be lower or equal to 0.760 to 20 ° C;</p> <p>Vapor Pressure : expressed in g/cm³ at 37.8 ° C must be less than or at most equal to 800 during the period from 15 October of one year and April 30 of the following year . It must be less than or equal to 650 during the period between May 1 and October 14 of the same year ;</p> <p>Gums : gums' content must be less than or at most equal to 10 mg per 100 cm³;</p> <p>Sulfur content: premium gasoline must not contain more than 0.15% total sulfur and must give a corrosion test negative to the copper strip (scale 1 B);</p> <p>Octane index : octane measured by the method CFR (Research Method) must be at least equal to 95 and a maximum equal to 97 ;</p> <p>Lead content : The maximum amount of tetraethyl lead can be blended with gasoline is established to 6 ten thousandth ;</p> <p>Color: premium gasoline must have a coloring as it may be, at first glance, differentiated from regular gasoline and "aviation" .</p> <p>Name: "gasoline " or " motor gasoline " or " ordinary gasoline " or " gasoline tourism"</p> <p>Features:</p> <p>Distillation: Distillation test should collect the following volumes of distillates including losses : 10% front 70 ° C; Before 50 % 140 ° C ; Before 95 % 195 ° C;</p> <p>The final boiling point must be at most equal to 205 ° C and the distillation residue is less than 2.5 % ;</p> <p>Density : it must be lower or equal to 0.750 to 20 ° C;</p> <p>Vapor Pressure : expressed in g/cm³ at 37.8 ° C must be less than or at most equal to 800 during the period from 15 October of one year and April 30 of the following year . It must be less than or equal to 650 during the period between May 1 and October 14 of the same year ;</p> <p>Gums : gums content must be less than or at most equal to 10 mg per 100 cm³ ;</p> <p>Sulfur content fuel must not contain more than 0.20 % total sulfur and must give a corrosion test negative to the copper strip (scale 1 B);</p> <p>Octane index: octane index gasoline measured by C.F.R method (Research Method) must be at least 87;</p> <p>Lead content : The maximum amount of tetraethyl lead can be blended with gasoline is established to 6 ten thousandth ;</p> <p>Color: gasoline must be colored pale yellow.</p> <p>Remarks: Morocco has a refinery SAMIR in Mohammedia. Its refining capacity is of 6.3 million t / year. Modernization Plan (2005-2009) has enabled the refinery to adapt its production configuration to the structure of the domestic market, improve the quality of petroleum products (gasoline 50 ppm introduction in April 2009) , reduce emissions of sulfur and lead and prepare for liberalization of the domestic market for petroleum products. These new specifications applied since 2009, allowed Morocco to be positioned as 45th country in the world in ranking the quality of fuels with reduced emissions by 760 tonnes of lead per year.</p>		

In Morocco , tetraethyl lead and tetramethyl lead are not imported as pure substance as such but as antiknock preparations or as special gasolines that are subject to authorization from the Ministry of Energy and Mines.

Legislative or administrative measures: Decree n ° 2181-08 of 13 hja 1429 (12 December 2008) of the Minister of Energy, Mines, Water and Environment amending and supplementing Decree of the Minister of energy and mines n 1546-1507 18 rejev 1428 (3 August 2007) on characteristics of major oil products.

Decree No. 2-09-286 of December 2009 establishes standards for air quality and procedures for air monitoring . Official Gazette No. 5806 of 31 January 2010).

For lead and its compounds in the dust , the emission limit value is 1 mg / m3 . (Annual average value).

New Zealand	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006	no consent
	<p>Remarks: Small scale use of this substance in a laboratory for research and development or teaching is exempt from a HSNO approval provided all the requirements of section 33 of the HSNO Act are met.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: The transitional provisions for tetramethyl lead under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO) expire on 1 July 2006 when the toxic Substances Regulations 1983 are revoked. There are no approvals for tetramethyl lead as a single component substance or as part of a mixture under the HSNO Act.</p>		
Niger	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2015	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: For industrial use for service needs.</p> <p>Remarks: Niger ratified in January 2006 the Rotterdam Convention which entered into force since June 2006. - Niger ratified the Common Regulation of CILSS member countries (with the Sahelian Pesticides Committee responsible for the implementation of this regulation). Given all the above, the country is required to comply with the regulations in force at the national, regional and international levels</p>		
Norway	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The use of TML as anti-knock compound in petrol for vehicles is banned since it is prohibited to place leaded petrol for vehicles on the market (ie petrol containing more tha 0.005 g lead/l). However, derogation for small quantities of leaded petrol containing not more that 0.15 g lead/l, may be granted for use in collectors old cars.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: The legislative measure is stated in "Regulation on limiting the use of chemicals dangerous to health and the environment and other products" 2005-05-12, nr 420, §3-16 relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuesl for use in vehicles.</p>		
Oman	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2008	consent
Panama	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Peru	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2006	consent
Qatar	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Article 26 Environment Law (30) 2002</p>		
Republic of Moldova	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent

Russian Federation	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Country may require an import permit for each shipment in order that regulators can monitor chemicals being imported. Legislative or administrative measures: Item 2.13. "List of poisonous substances which are not precursors of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, limited for transfer across the customs border of the Customs Union" from the Unified list of goods subject to bans and restrictions for import and export by the Customs Union members within EurASEC in the trade with the third countries which was approved by Decision No 134 "Regulatory legislative acts on the non-tariff regulation" made by the EurASEC College on 16.08.2012.</p>		
Senegal	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2015	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: No regulation</p>		
Serbia	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2011	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Shall not be imported, or used: -as substances, -as constituents of other substances, or, in mixtures, for supply to the general public when the individual concentration in the substance or mixture is equal to or greater than specific concentration limit given in List of Classified Substances ("Official Gazette of the RS", number 82/10). Suppliers shall ensure before the placing on the market that the packaging of such substances and mixtures is marked visibly, legibly and indelibly as follows: "Restricted to professional users".</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Banned by Serbian Regulation on Bans and Restrictions of Production, Placing on the Market and Use of Chemicals which Represent Unacceptable Risk on Human Health and Environment ("Official Gazette RS", No 89/10)</p>		
Singapore	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2006 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: A Hazardous Substances Licence is required for the import of the chemical. Legislative or administrative measures: The chemical is controlled as a Hazardous Substance under the Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) and its Regulations. A licence is required for the import, use and sale. Local use is prohibited unless it is for research purposes.</p>		
South Africa	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2006	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Only for current use in formulation of lead based additives in fuel products. Statement of active consideration: Draft regulations for banning use of lead based fuel additives were published on the 4th of November 2005 with the objective of finalising the regulation at the beginning of 2006.</p>		
Switzerland	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Considering that tetraethyl and tetramethyl lead were used in gasoline, the legislative measures are based on requirements of the content of lead in gasoline.</p> <p>Gasoline: From 1 January 2000, gasoline shall be imported or supplied for commercial purposes only if the lead content does not exceed 0.005 g/L. Aviation fuel shall be imported or supplied for commercial purposes only if the lead content does not exceed 0.56 g/L and the benzene content does not exceed 1 percent (% volume). Aviation fuel that is to be marketed shall be tinted blue. (Luftreinhalte-Verordnung, 3 August 2004, SR 814.318.124.1; http://222.bk.admin.ch)</p> <p>Remarks: TEL or TML are currently not imported into Switzerland, nor is leaded gasoline or aviation fuel manufactured in Switzerland. Currently, only the aviation fuel Avgas 100LL (>0.1 - <0.5% Pb) is imported into Switzerland.</p>		

Thailand	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2005	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Required import and production registration and also import license.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: The notification of Ministry of Industry under Hazardous Substance Act BE 2535 (1992) entitled list of Hazardous Substances. In this list, tetramethyl lead has been identified as type 3 hazardous substance, which the production, import, export or having in possession must obtain a permit.</p>		
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: 1. The Production, placing on the market and use of these fibres and of articles containing these fibres is prohibited.</p> <p>By the way of derogation form Paragraph 1 of this point placing on the market and use shall be allowed for:</p> <p>a) reinforced asbestos klingerit;</p> <p>b) asbestos graphite braids, which are necessary for functioning in conditions of extremely high temperature, pressure and aggressive mediums, until the technological process is changed or technological changes of the equipment in which they are used are conducted.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures:List on Bans and Restrictions of the use of chemicals (Official Gazette of RM 57/2011)</p>		
United Arab Emirates	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2013	no consent
Uruguay	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import:Concerning automobile gasolines, in Law 17,775 of 31 may/2004 is indicated:</p> <p>Article 2: the commercialization is prohibited, in the national territory, from 31 December 2004, of gasolines whose total lead content, is more than 13 mg/l (thirteen milligrams per liter)</p> <p>Article 3: It applies to any import of fuel with the same limit indicated in the previous article, from the entry into force of this law.</p> <p>Remarks: In 2004 the ANCAP refinery was transformed in order to be enabled to produce gasolines with lead additives, and gasolines are produced without lead and the gasoline premium 97 SP the MTBE is used as additive in one gasoline.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Law n° 17.775, Prevention of lead contamination.</p>		

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2007	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The conditions expressed are: Description of the national legislative/administrative measures: Nevertheless, the permission of the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum for import of this chemical is required. In Venezuela there is currently a resolution from the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum to eliminate gasoline containing lead: GACETA OFICIAL DE LA REPUBLICA BOLIVARIANA DE VENEZUELA N° 340.979, MINISTERIO DE ENERGIA Y PETROLEO, DESPACHO DEL MINISTERIO, Caracas, 15 agosto 2006 N°301 195° Y 146°</p> <p>In accordance with Article 156, paragraph 16 of the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, and Articles 8 and 60 of the organic hydrocarbons law Decree, and also in accordance with Article 76 of the organic public administration law.</p> <p>The constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela states in Article 127, that the State will protect the environment, biological diversity, energy resources, and ecological processes among others. As the Organic Law of Hydrocarbons states in Article 8 that the Ministry of Energy and Mines (now Energy and Oil) is concerned with the formulation of regulations, policy and planning, realization and control of activities in the field of the hydrocarbons, which includes matters relating to the development, conservation, management and control of resources, as well as market studies, the analysis and fixing of prices for oil and its products.</p> <p>As Article 19 of the Organic Law of Hydrocarbons, states that all persons engaged in activities related to the law, should do so in a continuous and efficient way, in accordance with the applicable rules and best practices available scientifically and technically on Occupational Safety and Health and environmental hygiene for the development of and rational use of hydrocarbons. Since it is necessary to withdraw from the domestic market leaded gasoline in order to preserve the environment, substituting this product with other varieties of unleaded petrol (gasoline ecological), which would result in reducing the emissions of carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides (internal combustion products).</p> <p>Resolves:</p> <p>Article 1.- This resolution aims to establish the types of products to be sold in establishments authorized to carry out such activity, as well as prices to be applied to the sale to the public.</p> <p>Article 2.- Sets throughout the country types and maximum prices for the public sale of motor gasoline sold in establishments authorized to carry out this activity. Unleaded petrol with an octane rating of 95 and an anti-explosion index rating of 91, refers to gasoline without the component Tetraethyl Lead (TEL), corresponding to the COVENIN standards. Unleaded petrol with an octane rating of 91 and an anti-explosion index rating of 87 refers to gasoline without the tetraethyl lead component. Corresponding to the values set by COVENIN.</p> <p>Article 3.- The trade of the products mentioned in the previous article, will enter into force once this resolution is published.</p> <p>Article 4.- duration of the implementation of this resolution shall be determined by the Directorate of Commerce and the Directorate of Supply and Audit and Inspection of this Ministry</p> <p>Article 5.- violations of the provisions of this Resolution shall be punished as provided in the Organic Law of Hydrocarbons and the resolutions that apply in each case.</p> <p>Article 6 .- repealing resolutions No. 203 dated July 15, 1997, published in the Official Gazette No. 36248 dated July 15</p>		

Part 3 - 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

Tetramethyl lead

CAS: 75-74-1

Party¹	Date	Party¹	Date
Afghanistan	12/2013	Nigeria	12/2005
Antigua and Barbuda	12/2010	Pakistan	12/2005
Bahrain	12/2012	Paraguay	12/2005
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	12/2005	Philippines	12/2006
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12/2007	Republic of Korea	12/2005
Botswana	06/2008	Rwanda	12/2005
Burundi	12/2005	Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012
Cambodia	06/2013	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011
Cameroon	12/2005	Samoa	12/2005
Congo	12/2006	Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013
Côte d'Ivoire	12/2005	Saudi Arabia	12/2005
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	12/2005	Somalia	12/2010
Djibouti	12/2005	Sri Lanka	06/2006
Dominica	06/2006	Sudan	12/2005
Equatorial Guinea	12/2005	Suriname	12/2005
Ethiopia	12/2005	Swaziland	06/2013
Georgia	06/2007	Syrian Arab Republic	12/2005
Ghana	12/2005	Togo	12/2005
Guatemala	12/2010	Tonga	12/2010
Indonesia	06/2014	Trinidad and Tobago	06/2010
Kazakhstan	06/2008	Uganda	12/2008
Kenya	12/2005	Ukraine	12/2005
Kuwait	12/2006	United Republic of Tanzania	12/2005
Lao People's Democratic Republic	06/2011	Viet Nam	12/2007
Lebanon	06/2007	Yemen	06/2006
Lesotho	12/2008	Zambia	06/2011
Liberia	12/2005	Zimbabwe	06/2012
Libya	12/2005		
Maldives	06/2007		
Mali	12/2005		
Marshall Islands	12/2005		
Montenegro	06/2012		
Mozambique	12/2010		
Namibia	12/2005		
Nepal	06/2007		
Nicaragua	06/2009		

Part 2 - Listing of all importing responses received from Parties

Tris(2,3 dibromopropyl)phosphate			
CAS: 126-72-7			
Albania	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2013	no consent
Argentina	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2002	consent
Armenia	Interim decision on import Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration.	Published: 06/2001	no consent
Australia	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Under section 13 of the Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989, this chemical is not to be imported or manufactured for purposes other than research and development. The chemical is deemed to be a new industrial chemical under the definition given in section 5 of the Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989 if the proposed use does not meet the above condition. Legislative or administrative measures: Section 13 of the Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989.	Published: 06/2010	consent under conditions
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
Belize	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Environmental Protection Act, Schedule of Hazardous Substances, Part I, Subpart A.	Published: 12/2009	no consent
Benin	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Under authorization of the registration committee of chemicals and Ministry for the Environment (DNA).	Published: 12/2014	consent under conditions
Brazil	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2011 Revised: 06/2011	consent
Burkina Faso	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Law n° 005/97/ADP dated 30 January 1997 concerning the Burkina Faso Environmental Code	Published: 12/2006	no consent
Cabo Verde	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent

Canada	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate is not specified on the Domestic Substances List. Canadian importers may be subject to notification obligations under the <i>New Substances Notification Regulations (Chemicals and Polymers)</i> (<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2005-247/index.html>) under the <i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999</i> (<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-15.31/>). If subject to such a notification, the Canadian importer will be required to complete this step before import can occur.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: The <i>New Substances Notifications Regulations (Chemicals and Polymers)</i> (<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2005-247/index.html>) under the <i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999</i> (<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-15.31/index.html>) regulate the import and manufacture of substances that are not listed on the Domestic Substances List (DSL). Those proposing to import or manufacture chemicals or polymers not listed on the DSL are responsible for providing specific information to the New Substances Program, as set out in the Schedules to the Regulations, prior to import or manufacture.</p> <p>Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate is not regulated by any other regulations in 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
	<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>		
China	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1995 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Permission must be obtained from the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) of China.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional information related to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) related to the import response for Annex III chemicals: Published: 12/06/2009; Final decision on import: Consent under conditions; Conditions of import: Permission must be obtained from the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) of the HKSAR, China. 		
Cook Islands	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Cook Islands Environment Act 2003.</p>		
Costa Rica	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2015	consent
Côte d'Ivoire	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2008	no consent

Cuba	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2008	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Only imports are permitted with the express permission of the Designated National Authority. The import is not permitted if the product is to be used in the production of textiles.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: The national decision was adopted and disseminated to interested parties, under the powers conferred to the Designated National Authority for industrial chemicals, as part of the implementation at the national level of the PIC procedure (Resolution 159/1995 of Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment on the national implementation of the PIC procedure). National decision entered into force under Resolution 96/2004 of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment.</p>		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2004	consent
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Circular note No. 5011/0195/AGRI/PE.EL/2012 of 16 February 2012 concerning the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, Section V, Article 19 : the use of all chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention is prohibited in the DRC.</p>		
Dominican Republic	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2014	no consent
	<p>Remarks: There are no reported imports from 2012 to the present date, April 2014.</p>		
Ecuador	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2006	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: *Executive Act N° 046 published in the Official Register N° 324 dated 11 May 2001, modified by Executive Act N° 3516 published in the Official Register dated 31 March 2003, especial edition N° 2 of the unified text of the secondary legislation from the Ministry of Environment, book VI, annex 7 "List of Hazardous banned chemicals "</p> <p>**External trade and investments Council (COMEXI), Annex I, resolution n° 182. published at the Official Register N° 057 dated 8 april 2003 ""Nomina de Subpartidas Arancelarias de Prohibida Importación".</p> <p>Complete name and address of the institution / authority in charge of this legislative or administrative measure at national level.</p> <p>* Ministerio del Ambiente, Av. Amazonas y Eloy Alfaro, Edif. MAG, Piso 7 - Quito.</p> <p>** Ministerio de Comercio Exterior, Industrializacion, Pesca y Competitividad Consejo de Comercio Exterior e Inversiones (COMEXI), Av. Amazonas y Eloy Alfaro, Piso 1 - Quito.</p>		
El Salvador	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2009	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The import is allowed for 25 grams of weight or volume, as quantity limits. Quantity limits: refers to less or equal amount, of weight or volume, which does not require the submission of environmental documentation. For quantities above this, it should be submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), the environmental documentation in order to obtain the response to determine that It is not required to elaborate an Environmental Impact Study, through an Environmental Permit Resolution to import and/or transport in the national territory.</p> <p>Legislative or administrative measures: Executive Decision No: 40 published in the Official Journal n°83, volume n°375 of 9 May 2007, Annex 1: List of Regulated Substances.</p>		

Eritrea	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	no consent
European Union <i>Member States:</i> <i>Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta**, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, 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	Published: 12/2005	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: The conditions are as follow: -to address a written request in order to obtain the previous authorization for import, to the responsible authority elected by the minister of the environment (reference: Articles 6 and 10 of the decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/SGG of October 26, 2001, concerning article 8 of the D/97/287/ decree PRGSGG of 24 december 1997, establishing the management and control of harmful and dangerous chemicals in Guinee Republic); - to obtain a previous authorization to import, delivered by competent authority (reference: Article 5 of the decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/SGG 26 october 2001) - tris (2,3 dibromopropyl) phosphate only can be imported by industrial unities, mining industry, building constructions companies, electricity centrals and production and distribution centers, laboratories and research centers, etc, and this, for certain uses when the need is justify, since this product appears in order no. 57 of appendix II of the decision A/2001/4784/MMGE/SGG of October 26, 2001, making reference for application to articles 3, 4 and 5 of the D/97/287/PRG/SGG of December 24, 1997. - importer obligation to present the stocks of import products once arrived at the terrestrial borders, maritime or air of the national territory, for a chemical and physical control by qualified agents of the service of the environment or by any other organization of control entitled for this procedure (reference: Article 12 of the decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/SGG of October 26, 2001. - name, address of the competent authority from which the previous autorisation should be obtained: M. le directeur national, Direction nationale de la prevention et de la lutte contre les pollutions et nuisances, Ministere de l'Environnement, BP 3118, Conakry, Republique de Guinee. Fax: (224) 46 85 46</p>		
	<p>Remarks: Guinea has a certain number of plastic factories, of foam and painting that use diverse chemical agents like raw materials, between which the tris (2-3 dibromopropyl)phosphate could be found. These roa materials imported and used in the industrial units under diverse commercial names, are very bad known by the workers and the populations in general. In some factories of plastic and painting of the sector, there are stocks of resins remainders and crystals of reddish color whose physical characteristics are assimilated to those of tris (2-3 dibromopropyl)phosphate. The workers of these industrial units are regularly exposed to these products and dangerous remainders with the risks and dangers that it means for their health, their families' and the environment. The Government, finding a lack of instruments for the characterization, evaluation of the toxicity, ecotoxicity, cancerigenocity, etc, of these industrial products and their remainders, with the purpose of restricting the field of use of all the forms of PCB and to reduce the exhibition of the populations, workers and of the environment, etc, decided to classify this product PIC in the national list of chemical substances strictly regulated (Annexed II of the A/2001/4784/decisionMMGE/26 SGG of October 2001, until a final decision is taken on this matter.</p>		
	<p>Statement of active consideration: Any import of Tris phosphate can be done without previous autorisation of the environment service and the competent authority properly approved by the environment minister (ref Articles 1 and 5 of decision A/2001/4785/MMGE/26 SGG october 2001. The approximate period until the adoption of a final decision is not defined.</p>		
Guinea-Bissau	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	no consent
Guyana	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2007	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Administrative decision of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board. The product is not registered nor any application for registration has been received for this product.</p>		
Honduras	Interim decision on import	Published: 01/1995	Response did not address Importation
	<p>Remarks: Uncertain whether the chemical has been imported into the country. Additional time is needed to reach a final decision.The use of the chemical is presently not regulated in Honduras. It is planned that a regulation will be issued by the Secretariat of Labour and Social Planning (Secretaría del Trabajo y Previsión Social). Decision: Response did not address Importation</p>		

India	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: License on the recommendation on the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals.	Published: 01/1995	consent under conditions
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: A decree by the Supreme Council of Environment Protection	Published: 12/2003	no consent
Israel	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: 1. In accordance with the importer Hazardous material permit, which is required to hold the chemical itself and preparations containing the chemical 2. Subject to import license Legislative or administrative measures: Hazardous substances Law, 1993 Free import order, 2006	Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions
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: Shall not be used in textile articles intended to come into contact with skin. Approval from the Ministry of Health is required prior to the entry of this chemical into Jordan. Legislative or administrative measures: A decree by the Ministry of Health issued in the Official Journal No. 4717 dated 16-08-2005, introduced a ban on the use of this chemical in textile products as indicated above.	Published: 06/2010	consent under conditions
Kyrgyzstan	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of on June 6 2011 Number 289 About entering additions and changes to the Ordinance of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic from July 27, 2001 Number 376 On Measures for environmental protection and public health from the adverse effects of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Interim decision on import Remarks: A final decision is under active consideration by the Ministry of Industry and Handicraft. Approximate time needed before a final decision can be reached - one year.	Published: 12/1999	no consent
Liechtenstein	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Permit, except for use in textiles containing Tris(2,3 dibromopropyl)phosphate which are intended to be worn directly or indirectly next to the skin (clothing, wigs, fancy dress, etc.) or to furnish or carpet room interiors (bed linen, tablecloths, furniture fabrics, carpets, curtains, etc.). Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited for the manufacturer to place on the market textiles containing Tris(2,3 dibromopropyl)phosphate which are intended to be worn directly or indirectly next to the skin (clothing, wigs, fancy dress, etc.) or to furnish or carpet room interiors (bed linen, tablecloths, furniture fabrics, carpets, curtains, etc.). (Swiss Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.9)	Published: 06/2010 Revised: 06/2010	consent under conditions
Madagascar	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent

Malawi	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2010	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
Mauritania	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2014	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
Mexico	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2007	consent
Mongolia	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Government resolution No. 95/2007 Annex I - List of prohibited chemicals in Mongolia.	Published: 06/2010	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
Niger	Interim decision on import Remarks: Further documentation on the chemical requested from the Secretariat. Decision: Response did not address Importation	Published: 06/2000	Response did not address Importation
Nigeria	Final decision on import Remarks: The chemical is not manufactured, approved or used in the country. Legislative or administrative measures: Federal Environmental Protection Act, CAPN, 131, LFN, 1990 as amended by Decree No. 59 of 1992; Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes Regulation, S.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
Panama	Final decision on import	Published: 12/2010	consent
Peru	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2006	consent

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
Qatar	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: Article 26 Environment Law (30) 2002	Published: 12/2005	no consent
Republic of Korea	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, 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
Republic of Moldova	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2012	no consent
Samoa	Final decision on import	Published: 01/1996	no consent
Senegal	Final decision on import Legislative or administrative measures: No regulation	Published: 06/2015	no consent
Serbia	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: Shall not be placed on the market or used in textile articles, such as garments, undergarments and linen, intended to come into contact with the skin. Legislative or administrative measures: Restricted by Serbian Regulation on Bans and Restrictions of Production, Placing on the Market and Use of Chemicals which Represent Unacceptable Risk on Human Health and Environment ("Official Gazette RS", No 89/10)	Published: 12/2011	consent under conditions
Singapore	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: A Hazardous Substance Licence is required for the import of tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate. Legislative or administrative measures: Tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate is controlled as a Hazardous Substance under the Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) and its Regulations. A licence is required for the import, use and sale of tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate.	Published: 12/2003 Revised: 10/2008	consent under conditions
South Africa	Final decision on import Conditions for Import: For industrial use Statement of active consideration: The following administrative action is being undertaken during the period a final decision is being considered: 1. National forum aimed at control of industrial chemicals, including those controlled by international conventions has been established. 2. Review of legislation on hazardous substances is also underway.	Published: 06/2006	consent under conditions

Switzerland	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2010	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Permit, except for use in textiles containing Tris(2,3 dibromopropyl)phosphate which are intended to be worn directly or indirectly next to the skin (clothing, wigs, fancy dress, etc.) or to furnish or carpet room interiors (bed linen, tablecloths, furniture fabrics, carpets, curtains, etc.).</p>		
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: It is prohibited for the manufacturer to place on the market textiles containing Tris(2,3 dibromopropyl)phosphate which are intended to be worn directly or indirectly next to the skin (clothing, wigs, fancy dress, etc.) or to furnish or carpet room interiors (bed linen, tablecloths, furniture fabrics, carpets, curtains, etc.).</p>		
	<p>(Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to the Use of certain particularly dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles of August 2005, Annex 1.9)</p>		
Thailand	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2007	no consent
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: Tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate is classified as Hazardous Substance Type 4 in industry, and the production, import, export or having in possession is prohibited according to notification of Ministry of Industry Subject List of Hazardous Substances (No. 2) B.E. 2547 of 2004.</p>		
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Final decision on import	Published: 06/2012	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: 1. The Production, placing on the market and use of these fibres and of articles containing these fibres is prohibited.</p>		
	<p>By the way of derogation form Paragraph 1 of this point placing on the market and use shall be allowed for: a) reinforced asbestos klingerit; b) asbestos graphite braids, which are necessary for functioning in conditions of extremely high temperature, pressure and aggressive mediums, until the technological process is changed or technological changes of the equipment in which they are used are conducted.</p>		
	<p>Legislative or administrative measures: List on Bans and Restrictions of the use of chemicals (Official Gazette of RM 57/2011)</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>		
United Arab Emirates	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2013	no consent
United Republic of Tanzania	Interim decision on import	Published: 06/2004	consent under conditions
	<p>Conditions for Import: Not to be imported in or for use in textiles meant for direct contact with skin.</p>		
	<p>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.</p>		

Uruguay	Interim decision on import	Published: 12/2006	consent
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Interim decision on import Conditions for Import: Las importaciones de este producto quimico estaran reguladas por el Ministerio del Poder Popular para el Ambiente, por tal motivo los interesados en comercializar dicho producto deberan dirigirse ante esta institucion con la finalidad de obtener la autorizacion correspondiente.	Published: 06/2010	consent under conditions

Part 3 - 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	Party¹	Date
Afghanistan	12/2013	Russian Federation	12/2011
Antigua and Barbuda	12/2010	Rwanda	06/2004
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	06/2004	Saint Kitts and Nevis	12/2012
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12/2007	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/2011
Botswana	06/2008	Sao Tome and Principe	12/2013
Burundi	06/2005	Saudi Arabia	06/2004
Cambodia	06/2013	Somalia	12/2010
Cameroon	06/2004	Sri Lanka	06/2006
Colombia	06/2009	Sudan	06/2005
Congo	12/2006	Suriname	06/2004
Djibouti	06/2005	Swaziland	06/2013
Dominica	06/2006	Syrian Arab Republic	06/2004
Equatorial Guinea	06/2004	Togo	12/2004
Ethiopia	06/2004	Tonga	12/2010
Gabon	06/2004	Uganda	12/2008
Georgia	06/2007	Ukraine	06/2004
Guatemala	12/2010	Viet Nam	12/2007
Indonesia	06/2014	Yemen	06/2006
Kazakhstan	06/2008	Zambia	06/2011
Kenya	06/2005	Zimbabwe	06/2012
Kuwait	12/2006		
Lebanon	06/2007		
Lesotho	12/2008		
Liberia	06/2005		
Libya	06/2004		
Maldives	06/2007		
Mali	06/2004		
Marshall Islands	06/2004		
Montenegro	06/2012		
Morocco	12/2011		
Mozambique	12/2010		
Namibia	12/2005		
Nepal	06/2007		
Nicaragua	06/2009		
Pakistan	12/2005		
Paraguay	06/2004		

APPENDIX V

NOTIFICATIONS OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTION FOR CHEMICALS NOT INCLUDED IN ANNEX III

This appendix consists of two parts:

Part A: Tabular summary of notifications of final regulatory actions for banned or severely restricted chemicals not included in Annex III and verified to contain the information requirements of Annex I of the Convention

The tabular summary lists each notification received during the interim PIC procedure and the current PIC procedure (September 1998 to 30April2015) verified as containing the information requirements of Annex I of the Convention. It also indicates in which PIC Circular the summary was published. The Rotterdam Convention website (www.pic.int) has information regarding all the PIC Circulars and summaries of notifications.

Summaries of notifications submitted by Parties for the chemicals listed in Annex III of the Convention verified as containing the information requirements of Annex I of the Convention have been included in the section "Notifications of final regulatory action database" on the Rotterdam Convention website (www.pic.int).

Part B: Tabular summary of notifications of final regulatory action for banned or severely restricted chemicals not included in Annex III and verified to not contain the information requirements of Annex I of the Convention

The tabular summary lists each notification received during the interim PIC procedure and the current PIC procedure (September 1998 to 30April2015) verified to not contain the information requirements of Annex I of the Convention. It also indicates in which Circular information was published. Further information can be found on the Convention website (www.pic.int).

Notifications of Final Regulatory Action for chemicals not included in Annex III

PART A

TABULAR SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTIONS FOR BANNED OR SEVERELY RESTRICTED CHEMICALS NOT INCLUDED IN ANNEX III AND VERIFIED TO CONTAIN THE INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS OF ANNEX I OF THE CONVENTION

The Secretariat has verified that the following notifications contain the information requirements of Annex I of the Convention.

Chemical name	CAS number	Category	Country	Region	Published in PIC Circular
1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
1,1,2-tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
1,1-dichloroethylene	75-35-4	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
1,3-Dichloropropene	542-75-6	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVI
2- nitrobenzaldehyde	552-89-6	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
2,4,5-TP (Silvex; Fenoprop)	93-72-1	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
2,4,6-tri-tert-butylphenol	732-26-3	Industrial chemical	Japan	Asia	XXI
2,4-D	94-75-7	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
2-Ethyl-1,3-hexanediol	94-96-2	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
2-naphthylamine	91-59-8	Industrial chemical	Japan	Asia	XXI
2-naphthylamine	91-59-8	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
2-naphthylamine	91-59-8	Industrial chemical	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
2-naphthylamine	91-59-8	Industrial chemical	Switzerland	Europe	XXIII
2-Propen-1-ol, reaction products with pentafluoroiodoethane tetrafluoroethylene telomer, dehydroiodinated, reaction products with epichlorohydrin and triethylenetetramine	464178-90-3	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	XLI
2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, hexadecyl ester, polymers with 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, gamma-omega-perfluoro-C10-16-alkyl acrylate and stearyl methacrylate	203743-03-7	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	XLI
2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-methylpropyl ester, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate and 2,5 furandione, gamma-omega-perfluoro-C8-14-alkyl esters, tert-Bu benzenecarboperoxoate-initiated	459415-06-6	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	XLI
4-nitrobiphenyl	92-93-3	Industrial chemical	Japan	Asia	XXI
4-nitrobiphenyl	92-93-3	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
4-nitrobiphenyl	92-93-3	Industrial chemical	Switzerland	Europe	XXIII
Acephate	30560-19-1	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XVIII
Allyl alcohol	107-18-6	Pesticide	Canada	North America	XXII
Aluminium phosphide	20859-73-8	Pesticide & Industrial chemical	Japan	Asia	XX
Aminopyralid	150114-71-9	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XXXIII
Amitraz	33089-61-1	Pesticide	European	Europe	XXI

Chemical name	CAS number	Category	Country	Region	Published in PIC Circular
			Union		
Amitraz	33089-61-1	Pesticide	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Asia	XXX
Amitraz	33089-61-1	Pesticide	Syrian Arab Republic	Near East	XXXII
Amitrole	61-82-5	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Ammonium hydrogen sulfide	12124-99-1	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
Ammonium polysulfide	9080-17-5	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
Anthracene oil	90640-80-5	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
Aramite	140-57-8	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Arsenic compounds	7440-38-2	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
Arsenic pentoxide	1303-28-2	Industrial chemical	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	Cabo Verde	Africa	XLI
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	Chad	Africa	XLI
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXI
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	XLI
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	Mauritania	Africa	XLI
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	Niger	Africa	XLI
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	Senegal	Africa	XLI
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	Togo	Africa	XLI
Azinphos ethyl	2642-71-9	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Benfuracarb	82560-54-1	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXV
Bentazon	25057-89-0	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Benzene	71-43-2	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
Benzidine	92-87-5	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Benzidine	92-87-5	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
Benzidine	92-87-5	Industrial chemical	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
Benzidine and its salts	92-87-5	Industrial chemical	India	Asia	XX
Benzidine and its salts	92-87-5	Industrial chemical	Japan	Asia	XXI
Benzidine and its salts	92-87-5	Industrial chemical	Jordan	Near East	XVIII
Benzidine and its salts	92-87-5	Industrial chemical	Switzerland	Europe	XXIII
b-Hexachlorocyclohexane	319-85-7	Industrial chemical	Japan	Asia	XXXII
b-Hexachlorocyclohexane	319-85-7	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	XXXIII
b-Hexachlorocyclohexane	319-85-7	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Bifenthrin	82657-04-3	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	XIV
Biphenyl-4-ylamine	92-67-1	Industrial chemical	Japan	Asia	XXI
Biphenyl-4-ylamine	92-67-1	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
Biphenyl-4-ylamine	92-67-1	Industrial chemical	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
Biphenyl-4-ylamine	92-67-1	Industrial chemical	Switzerland	Europe	XXIII
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	111-44-4	Industrial chemical	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
Bis(chloromethyl)ether	542-88-1	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	XII
Bis(chloromethyl)ether	542-88-1	Industrial chemical	Japan	Asia	XXI
Bis(chloromethyl)ether	542-88-1	Industrial chemical	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
Bitertanol	55179-31-2	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XXXV
Bromobenzylbromotoluene	99688-47-8	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
Bromobenzylbromotoluene	99688-47-8	Industrial chemical	Switzerland	Europe	XXIII
Bromochlorodifluoromethane (Halon 1211)	353-59-3	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	XIII
Bromochloromethane	74-97-5	Industrial chemical	Thailand	Asia	XXIV
Bromoxynil octanoate	1689-99-2	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIV
Bromuconazole	116255-48-2	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Butralin	33629-47-9	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXIII
Cadmium	7440-43-9	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
Cadusafos	95465-99-9	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVI

Chemical name	CAS number	Category	Country	Region	Published in PIC Circular
			Union		
Calcium arsenate	7778-44-1	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Carbaryl	63-25-2	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXVI
Carbaryl	63-25-2	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	XVIII
Carbaryl	63-25-2	Pesticide	Syrian Arab Republic	Near East	XXXII
Carbofuran	1563-66-2	Pesticide	Cabo Verde	Africa	XLI
Carbofuran	1563-66-2	Pesticide	Canada	North America	XL
Carbofuran	1563-66-2	Pesticide	Chad	Africa	XLI
Carbofuran	1563-66-2	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXV
Carbofuran	1563-66-2	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	XLI
Carbofuran	1563-66-2	Pesticide	Mauritania	Africa	XLI
Carbofuran	1563-66-2	Pesticide	Niger	Africa	XLI
Carbofuran	1563-66-2	Pesticide	Senegal	Africa	XLI
Carbofuran	1563-66-2	Pesticide	Togo	Africa	XLI
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	Pesticide & Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	XII
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	Industrial chemical	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	Pesticide & Industrial chemical	Switzerland	Europe	XXI
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	Burkina Faso	Africa	XLI
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	Cabo Verde	Africa	XLI
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	Chad	Africa	XLI
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXV
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	XLI
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	Mauritania	Africa	XLI
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	Niger	Africa	XLI
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	Senegal	Africa	XLI
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	Togo	Africa	XLI
CFC (Totally halogenated)		Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	XII
Chloral hydrate	302-17-0	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	XIV
Chlordecone	143-50-0	Industrial chemical	Japan	Asia	XXXII
Chlordecone	143-50-0	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	XXXIII
Chlordecone	143-50-0	Pesticide	Switzerland	Europe	XX
Chlordecone	143-50-0	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Chlorfenapyr	122453-73-0	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XVIII
Chlorfenvinphos	470-90-6	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIV
Chlorinated alkanes that have the molecular formula $C_nH_xCl_{(2n+2-x)}$ in which $10 \leq n \leq 13$	51990-12-6	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	XXXVIII
Chlornitrofen	1836-77-7	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	XX
Chloroethylene	75-01-4	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
Chloroform	67-66-3	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
Chloromethyl methyl ether	107-30-2	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Chlorsulfuron	64902-72-3	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIV
Chlorthal-dimethyl	1861-32-1	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVIII
Chlorthiophos	60238-56-4	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Chlozolate	84332-86-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XVI
Chrysotile (white asbestos)	12001-29-5	Industrial chemical	Australia	Southwest Pacific	XIX
Chrysotile (white asbestos)	12001-29-5	Industrial chemical	Bulgaria	Europe	XXII

Chemical name	CAS number	Category	Country	Region	Published in PIC Circular
Chrysotile (white asbestos)	12001-29-5	Industrial chemical	Chile	Latin America and the Caribbean	XV
Chrysotile (white asbestos)	12001-29-5	Industrial chemical	European Union	Europe	XIII
Chrysotile (white asbestos)	12001-29-5	Industrial chemical	Japan	Asia	XXX
Chrysotile (white asbestos)	12001-29-5	Industrial chemical	Japan	Asia	XXV
Chrysotile (white asbestos)	12001-29-5	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
Chrysotile (white asbestos)	12001-29-5	Industrial chemical	South Africa	Africa	XXX
Chrysotile (white asbestos)	12001-29-5	Industrial chemical	Switzerland	Europe	XXI
Creosote	8001-58-9	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
Creosote oil	61789-28-4	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
Creosote oil, acenaphthene fraction	90640-84-9	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
Creosote, wood	8021-39-4	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-, alpha-isomer	319-84-6	Industrial chemical	Japan	Asia	XXXII
Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-, alpha-isomer	319-84-6	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	XXXIII
Cycloheximide	66-81-9	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Cyhexatin	13121-70-5	Pesticide	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXXVI
Cyhexatin	13121-70-5	Pesticide	Canada	North America	XXII
Cyhexatin	13121-70-5	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	XX
DDD	72-54-8	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Decabromodiphenyl ether (decaBDE)	1163-19-5	Industrial chemical	Norway	Europe	XXXIX
Demephion-O	682-80-4	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Demeton-S-methyl	919-86-8	Pesticide & Industrial chemical	Japan	Asia	XX
Diazinon	333-41-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXII
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	96-12-8	Pesticide	Canada	North America	XXII
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	96-12-8	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Dibromotetrafluoroethane	124-73-2	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	XIII
Dibutyltin hydrogen borate (DBB)	75113-37-0	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
Dichlobenil	1194-65-6	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVI
Dichlobenil	1194-65-6	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XII
Dichloro[(dichlorophenyl)methyl]methylbenzene	76253-60-6	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
Dichloro[(dichlorophenyl)methyl]methylbenzene	76253-60-6	Industrial chemical	Switzerland	Europe	XXIII
Dichlorobenzyltoluene	81161-70-8	Industrial chemical	Switzerland	Europe	XXIII
Dichlorophen	97-23-4	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Dichlorvos	62-73-7	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXIV
Dicloran	99-30-9	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVI
Dicofol	115-32-2	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXIII
Dicofol	115-32-2	Industrial chemical	Japan	Asia	XXII
Dicofol	115-32-2	Industrial chemical	Japan	Asia	XXXII
Dicofol	115-32-2	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	XXXIII
Dicofol	115-32-2	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	XXII
Dicofol	115-32-2	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	XX
Dicofol	115-32-2	Pesticide	Switzerland	Europe	XXIV
Dicrotophos	141-66-2	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	XVIII
Difenoconazole	119446-68-3	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XXXII

Chemical name	CAS number	Category	Country	Region	Published in PIC Circular
Dimefox	115-26-4	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	XVIII
Dimefox	115-26-4	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Dimethenamid	87674-68-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXVII
Diniconazole-M	83657-18-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXIV
Dinoterb	1420-07-1	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XIV
Dinoterb	1420-07-1	Pesticide	Switzerland	Europe	XX
Dinoterb	1420-07-1	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Diphenyl ether, octabromo derivative	32536-52-0	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	XXXII
Diphenyl ether, octabromo derivative	32536-52-0	Industrial chemical	European Union	Europe	XIX
Diphenyl ether, octabromo derivative	32536-52-0	Industrial chemical	Norway	Europe	XXIX
Diphenylamine	122-39-4	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXIX
Distillates (coal tar), naphthalene oils	84650-04-4	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
Distillates (coal tar), upper	65996-91-0	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
Disulfoton	298-04-4	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Bulgaria	Europe	XXII
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Canada	North America	XXII
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Guyana	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVI
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide & Industrial chemical	Japan	Asia	XX
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	XVIII
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Peru	Latin America and the Caribbean	XIII
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide & Industrial chemical	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	XX
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Switzerland	Europe	XX
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Uruguay	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Epoxiconazole	106325-08-0	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
EPTC	759-94-4	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Ethylbromoacetate	105-36-2	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
Extract residues (coal), low temp. coal tar alk	122384-78-5	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
Fenarimol	60168-88-9	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVII
Fenitrothion	122-14-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXII
Fenthion	55-38-9	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXII
Fentin acetate	115-90-2	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Fentin hydroxide	76-87-9	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XVI
Fipronil	120068-37-3	Pesticide	Cabo Verde	Africa	XLI
Fipronil	120068-37-3	Pesticide	Chad	Africa	XLI
Fipronil	120068-37-3	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	XLI
Fipronil	120068-37-3	Pesticide	Mauritania	Africa	XLI
Fipronil	120068-37-3	Pesticide	Niger	Africa	XLI
Fipronil	120068-37-3	Pesticide	Senegal	Africa	XLI
Fipronil	120068-37-3	Pesticide	Togo	Africa	XLI
Fluazifop-P-butyl	79241-46-6	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Fluazinam	79622-59-6	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XXXII
Flufenoxuron	101463-69-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXIX

Chemical name	CAS number	Category	Country	Region	Published in PIC Circular
			Union		
Fluoroacetic acid	144-49-0	Pesticide & Industrial chemical	Japan	Asia	XX
Flurprimidol	56425-91-3	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVI
Folpet	133-07-3	Pesticide	Malaysia	Asia	XII
Fonofos	944-22-9	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Furfural	98-01-1	Pesticide	Canada	North America	XXII
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	Industrial chemical	Japan	Asia	XXII
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
Hexane, 1,6-diisocyanato-, homopolymer, reaction products with alpha-fluoro-omega-2-hydroxyethyl-poly(difluoromethylene), C16-20-branched alcohols and 1-octadecanol	N/A	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	XLI
Hexazinon	51235-04-2	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Imazalil	35554-44-0	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Imazapyr	81334-34-1	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIV
Isodrin	465-73-6	Pesticide	Switzerland	Europe	XX
Isopyrazam	881685-58-1	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XXXVII
Kelevan	4234-79-1	Pesticide	Switzerland	Europe	XX
Lead arsenate	7784-40-9	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	XX
Lead arsenate	7784-40-9	Pesticide	Peru	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXXV
Lead carbonate	598-63-0	Industrial chemical	Jordan	Near East	XXXVI
Lead carbonate	598-63-0	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
Lead sulfate	15739-80-7	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
Lead sulphate	7446-14-2	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
Linuron	330-55-2	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XXVI
Malathion	121-75-5	Pesticide	Syrian Arab Republic	Near East	XXXII
Maleic hydrazide	123-33-1	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	XX
MCPA-thioethyl (phenothiol)	25319-90-8	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
MCPB	94-81-5	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Mecoprop	7085-19-0	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Mephosfolan	950-10-7	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Mepiquat chloride	24307-26-4	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Mercurous chloride (Calomel)	10112-91-1	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	XX
Methamidophos	10265-92-6	Pesticide	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXXVI
Methamidophos	10265-92-6	Pesticide	Bulgaria	Europe	XXII
Methamidophos	10265-92-6	Pesticide	Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	XX
Methamidophos	10265-92-6	Pesticide	El Salvador	Latin America and the Caribbean	XX
Methamidophos	10265-92-6	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXI
Methamidophos	10265-92-6	Pesticide	Nigeria	Africa	XXI
Methamidophos	10265-92-6	Pesticide	Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	XIX
Methamidophos	10265-92-6	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Methazole	20354-26-1	Pesticide	Australia	Southwest Pacific	XII
Methyl bromide	74-83-9	Pesticide & Industrial chemical	Malawi	Africa	XXX

Chemical name	CAS number	Category	Country	Region	Published in PIC Circular
Methyl bromide	74-83-9	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	XV
Methyl bromide	74-83-9	Pesticide & Industrial chemical	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
Methyl bromide	74-83-9	Pesticide & Industrial chemical	Switzerland	Europe	XXI
Methyl bromoacetate	96-32-2	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
Methyl cellosolve	109-86-4	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	XX
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Bulgaria	Europe	XXII
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	XX
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Dominican Republic	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXV
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	El Salvador	Latin America and the Caribbean	XX
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XVIII
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	XIX
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Guyana	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVI
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide & Industrial chemical	Japan	Asia	XX
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Kyrgyzstan	Near East	XIX
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Nigeria	Africa	XXI
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	XIX
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XXI
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Uruguay	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Mevinphos	26718-65-0	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	XVIII
Mevinphos	26718-65-0	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
MGK Repellent 11	126-15-8	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Bulgaria	Europe	XXII
Mirex	2385-85-5	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	XII
Mirex	2385-85-5	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Cuba	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Guyana	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVI
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide & Industrial chemical	Japan	Asia	XXI
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide & Industrial chemical	Switzerland	Europe	XXIII
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Uruguay	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Monocrotophos (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 600 g active ingredient/l)	6923-22-4	Pesticide	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	XX
Monomethyl dichlorodiphenyl methane	122808-61-1	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
Naled	300-76-5	Pesticide	European	Europe	XXXIX

Chemical name	CAS number	Category	Country	Region	Published in PIC Circular
			Union		
Naphthalene polychlorinated	70776-03-3	Industrial chemical	Japan	Asia	XXI
NCC ether	94097-88-8	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	XII
NCC ether	94097-88-8	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Nickel	7440-02-0	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
Nitrofen	1836-75-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XVI
Nitrofen	1836-75-5	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	XX
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62-75-9	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Nonylphenol	25154-52-3	Pesticide & Industrial chemical	European Union	Europe	XXIII
Nonylphenol ethoxylate	9016-45-9	Pesticide & Industrial chemical	European Union	Europe	XXIII
Nonylphenols and nonylphenol ethoxylates	84852-15-3	Pesticide & Industrial chemical	Switzerland	Europe	XXXVI
Octylphenols and Octylphenol ethoxylates	140-66-9	Pesticide & Industrial chemical	Switzerland	Europe	XXXVI
Oxydemeton-methyl	301-12-2	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXX
Paraquat	4685-14-7	Pesticide	Sri Lanka	Asia	XXVIII
Paraquat	4685-14-7	Pesticide	Sweden	Europe	XXIII
Paraquat dichloride	1910-42-5	Pesticide	Burkina Faso	Africa	XXXV
Paraquat dichloride	1910-42-5	Pesticide	Cabo Verde	Africa	XXXV
Paraquat dichloride	1910-42-5	Pesticide	Chad	Africa	XXXV
Paraquat dichloride	1910-42-5	Pesticide	Mali	Africa	XXXV
Paraquat dichloride	1910-42-5	Pesticide	Mauritania	Africa	XXXV
Paraquat dichloride	1910-42-5	Pesticide	Niger	Africa	XXXV
Paraquat dichloride	1910-42-5	Pesticide	Senegal	Africa	XXXV
Paraquat dichloride	1910-42-5	Pesticide	Sweden	Europe	XXIII
Paraquat dichloride	1910-42-5	Pesticide	Uruguay	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Paraquat dimethyl,bis	2074-50-2	Pesticide	Sweden	Europe	XXIII
Paris green	12002-03-8	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Pendimethalin	40487-42-1	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XXV
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	Industrial chemical	Japan	Asia	XXXII
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	XXXIII
Pentachloroethane	76-01-7	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and its salts and esters	335-67-1, 3825-26-1, 335-95-5, 2395-00-8, 335-93-3, 335-66-0, 376-27-2, 3108-24-5	Industrial chemical	Norway	Europe	XLI
Permethrin	52645-53-1	Pesticide	Syrian Arab Republic	Near East	XXXII
Phenol, 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-	3846-71-7	Industrial chemical	Japan	Asia	XXVII
Phorate	298-02-2	Pesticide	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Phorate	298-02-2	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Phosalone	2310-17-0	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXVII
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	XX
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide	Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	XX
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide &	Japan	Asia	XX

Chemical name	CAS number	Category	Country	Region	Published in PIC Circular
		Industrial chemical			
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide	Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	XIX
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCNs)	70776-03-3	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	XXXVIII
Polychloroterpenes	8001-50-1	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Procymidone	32809-16-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVII
Propachlor	1918-16-7	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXIII
Propachlor	1918-16-7	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XXVI
Propanil	709-98-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXIX
Propargite	2312-35-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXIX
Propisochlor	86763-47-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVI
Propoxycarbazone sodium	145026-81-9	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XV
Propylbromoacetate	35223-80-4	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
Prothoate	2275-18-5	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Pymetrozine	123312-89-0	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XXXIX
Pyrazophos	13457-18-6	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XIII
Pyrinuron	53558-25-1	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Quintozene	82-68-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XV
Quintozene	82-68-8	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	XX
Quintozene	82-68-8	Pesticide	Switzerland	Europe	XX
Schradan	152-16-9	Pesticide & Industrial chemical	Japan	Asia	XX
Schradan	152-16-9	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Short Chain Chlorinated Paraffins (SCCP)	85535-84-8	Industrial chemical	Norway	Europe	XV
Simazine	122-34-9	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXI
Simazine	122-34-9	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Sodium arsenite	7784-46-5	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	XIV
Sodium chlorate	7775-09-9	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVIII
Sodium fluoroacetate	62-74-8	Pesticide	Cuba	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Sodium trichloroacetate	650-51-1	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	XIV
Styrene rubber antioxidant		Industrial chemical	Japan	Asia	XXI
Sulfosulfurone	141776-32-1	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XV
Sulfotep	3689-24-5	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Tar acids, coal, crude	65996-85-2	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
Tecnazene	117-18-0	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XV
TEPP	107-49-3	Pesticide & Industrial chemical	Japan	Asia	XX
Terbufos	13071-79-9	Pesticide	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Tetrachlorobenzene	12408-10-5	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Tetrachlorobenzene	634-66-2	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Tetrachlorobenzene	634-90-2	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Thallium acetate	563-68-8	Industrial chemical	Republic of	Asia	XX

Chemical name	CAS number	Category	Country	Region	Published in PIC Circular
			Korea		
Thallium nitrate	10102-45-1	Industrial chemical	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
Thallium sulphate	7446-18-6	Industrial chemical	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
Thallium sulphate	7446-18-6	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Thiabendazole	148-79-8	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Thiodicarb	59669-26-0	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXVII
Triazophos	24017-47-8	Pesticide	Cabo Verde	Africa	XLI
Triazophos	24017-47-8	Pesticide	Chad	Africa	XLI
Triazophos	24017-47-8	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	XLI
Triazophos	24017-47-8	Pesticide	Mauritania	Africa	XLI
Triazophos	24017-47-8	Pesticide	Niger	Africa	XLI
Triazophos	24017-47-8	Pesticide	Senegal	Africa	XLI
Triazophos	24017-47-8	Pesticide	Togo	Africa	XLI
Tribufos	78-48-8	Pesticide	Australia	Southwest Pacific	XII
Tributyl tetradecyl phosphonium chloride	81741-28-8	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	XIII
Tributyltin oxide	56-35-9	Industrial chemical	Japan	Asia	XXI
Tributyltins	1461-22-9, 1983-10-4, 2155-70-6, 4027-18-3, 4342-30-7 56-35-9 67701-37-5, 688-73-3	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	XXXVIII
Tributyltin compounds	56-35-9	Industrial chemical	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
Trichlorfon	52-68-6	Pesticide	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXXIV
Trichlorfon	52-68-6	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXX
Trifluorobromomethane	75-63-8	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	XII
Trifluralin	1582-09-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVI
Tris-(1-aziridinyl)phosphine oxide	545-55-1	Industrial chemical	Latvia	Europe	XX
Tris-(1-aziridinyl)phosphine oxide	545-55-1	Industrial chemical	Switzerland	Europe	XXIII
Vinclozolin	50471-44-8	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	XVIII
Vinclozolin	50471-44-8	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Zineb	12122-67-7	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	XX

Notifications of Final Regulatory Action for chemicals not included in Annex III

PART B

TABULAR SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTION FOR BANNED OR SEVERELY RESTRICTED CHEMICALS NOT INCLUDED IN ANNEX III AND VERIFIED TO NOT CONTAIN THE INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS OF ANNEX I OF THE CONVENTION

The Secretariat has verified that the following notifications do not contain the information requirements of Annex I of the Convention.

Chemical name	CAS	Category	Country	Region	Published in PIC Circular
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
1,2-dichloropropane	78-87-5	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXII
1,4-dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	Pesticide	Israel	Europe	XXXV
1-Bromo-2-chloroethane	107-04-0	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXII
2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)ethyl 2,2dichloropropanoate	136-25-4	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
2,4,5-TP (Silvex; Fenoprop)	93-72-1	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXII
Acephate	30560-19-1	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Acrolein	107-02-8	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXII
Amitraz	33089-61-1	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Amitrole	61-82-5	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Amitrole	61-82-5	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Azinphos ethyl	2642-71-9	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Bendiocarb	22781-23-3	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Benomyl	17804-35-2	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Benomyl	17804-35-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Bifenthrin	82657-04-3	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Bromadiolone	28772-56-7	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Bromadiolone	28772-56-7	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Bromofos-ethyl	4824-78-6	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Bromofos-ethyl	4824-78-6	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Cadmium	7440-43-9	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Cadusafos	95465-99-9	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Calcium cyanide	592-01-8	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Captan	133-06-2	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	
Captan	133-06-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Carbaryl	63-25-2	Pesticide	El Salvador	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVII
Carbaryl	63-25-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Carbofuran	1563-66-2	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	XVIII
Carbofuran	1563-66-2	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Carbofuran	1563-66-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Chloranil	118-75-2	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Chloranil	118-75-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXII
Chlordecone	143-50-0	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Chlordecone	143-50-0	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXII
Chlormephos	24934-91-6	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Chlormephos	24934-91-6	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Chloropicrin	76-06-2	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Chloropicrin	76-06-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Chlorothalonil	1897-45-6	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Chlorpyrifos	2921-88-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Chlorthiophos	60238-56-4	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Chrysotile (white asbestos)	12001-29-5	Industrial chemical	El Salvador	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVII
Copper arsenate hydroxide	16102-92-4	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Cyanazine	21725-46-2	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Cyanophos	2636-26-2	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII

Chemical name	CAS	Category	Country	Region	Published in PIC Circular
Cycloheximide	66-81-9	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Cyhexatin	13121-70-5	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXII
Daminozide	1596-84-5	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXII
DDD	72-54-8	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Demeton-S-methyl	919-86-8	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Demeton-S-methyl	919-86-8	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Dialifos	10311-84-9	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	96-12-8	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	96-12-8	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Dichlorvos	62-73-7	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Diclofop-methyl	51338-27-3	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXII
Dicofol	115-32-2	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Dicofol	115-32-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Dicrotophos	141-66-2	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Dicrotophos	141-66-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Diflubenzuron	35367-38-5	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Dimefox	115-26-4	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Dimefox	115-26-4	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Dimethoate	60-51-5	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Dimethylarsinic acid	75-60-5	Pesticide	Israel	Europe	XXXV
Dinitramine	29091-05-2	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Dinitramine	29091-05-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Disulfoton	298-04-4	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Disulfoton	298-04-4	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
EPN	2104-64-5	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Erbon	136-25-4	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Erbon	136-25-4	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXII
Ethephon	16672-87-0	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Ethoprophos	13194-48-4	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Ethoprophos	13194-48-4	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Ethylan	72-56-0	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Ethylmercury chloride	107-27-7	Pesticide	Armenia	Europe	XII
Fenamiphos	22224-92-6	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Fenamiphos	22224-92-6	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Fenthion	55-38-9	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Fentin acetate	115-90-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Fipronil	120068-37-3	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Flucythrinate	70124-77-5	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Fluorine	7782-41-4	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Folpet	133-07-3	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Fonofos	944-22-9	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Fonofos	944-22-9	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Formothion	2540-82-1	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Fosthietan	21548-32-3	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Fosthietan	21548-32-3	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Granosan M	2235-25-8	Pesticide	Armenia	Europe	XII
Hexaethyl tetra phosphate	757-58-4	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Hydrogen cyanide	74-90-8	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Lead arsenate	7784-40-9	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Leptophos	21609-90-5	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Linuron	330-55-2	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Mancozeb	8018-01-7	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Mephosfolan	950-10-7	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Mephosfolan	950-10-7	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Metham sodium	137-42-8	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Methamidophos	10265-92-6	Pesticide	Paraguay	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXX

Chemical name	CAS	Category	Country	Region	Published in PIC Circular
Methidathion	950-37-8	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Methiocarb	2032-65-7	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Methomyl	16752-77-5	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Methoxychlor	72-43-5	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Methoxychlor	72-43-5	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Cameroon	Africa	XVIII
Mevinphos	7786-34-7	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Mevinphos	7786-34-7	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	El Salvador	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVII
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Peru	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXXVI
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Monocrotophos (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 600 g active ingredient/l)	6923-22-4	Pesticide	Cameroon	Africa	XVIII
Monuron	150-68-5	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Nicotine	54-11-5	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Nitrofen	1836-75-5	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Oxydemeton-methyl	301-12-2		Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Oxydemeton-methyl	301-12-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Paraquat	4685-14-7	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
paraquat dichloride	1910-42-5	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Phenylmercury acetate	62-38-4	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Phorate	298-02-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Phosfolan	947-02-4	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Phosphonic diamide, p-(5-amino-3-phenyl-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl-	1031-47-6	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Polychloroterpenes	8001-50-1	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Propargite	2312-35-8	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Propoxur	114-26-1	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Prothoate	2275-18-5	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Quintozene	82-68-8	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	XX
Quintozene	82-68-8	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Quintozene	82-68-8	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Safrole	94-59-7	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Schradan	152-16-9	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Schradan	152-16-9	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Simazine	122-34-9	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Simazine	122-34-9	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Sodium cyanide	143-33-9	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Sodium dimethylarsinate	124-65-2	Pesticide	Israel	Europe	XXXV
Sodium fluoroacetate	62-74-8	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Sodium fluoroacetate	62-74-8	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Tefluthrin	79538-32-2	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
TEPP	107-49-3	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Terbufos	13071-79-9	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Tetradifon	116-29-0	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Thallium sulphate	7446-18-6	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Thionazin	297-97-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Zineb	12122-67-7	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Zineb	12122-67-7	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII

APPENDIX VI

INFORMATION EXCHANGE ON CHEMICALS RECOMMENDED BY THE CHEMICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE FOR LISTING IN ANNEX III BUT FOR WHICH THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES HAS YET TO TAKE A FINAL DECISION

Appendix VI has been developed to facilitate information exchange on chemicals that have been recommended for listing in Annex III of the Convention by the Chemical Review Committee but for which the Conference of the Parties has yet to take a final decision.

This appendix provides a reference to the information submitted by Parties to the Secretariat in line with decisions RC.3/3, RC.4/4 and RC.6/8 of the Conference of the Parties and paragraph 1 of Article 14 of the Convention.

This appendix consists of two parts:

Part 1 provides a reference to the information that has been provided by Parties to the Secretariat on national decisions concerning the management of chrysotile asbestos and liquid formulations (emulsifiable concentrate and soluble concentrate) containing paraquat dichloride at or above 276 g/L, corresponding to paraquat ion at or above 200 g/L. The table contains a summary of the information submitted by Parties for these chemicals, including the chemical name, Party, PIC Circular when the information was first circulated and a web link to the Rotterdam Convention website where the detailed information may be downloaded.

Part 2 is a list of decisions on the future import of chrysotile asbestos and liquid formulations (emulsifiable concentrate and soluble concentrate) containing paraquat dichloride at or above 276 g/L, corresponding to paraquat ion at or above 200 g/L that have been submitted by Parties. These import decisions are circulated for information only and do not constitute part of the legally binding PIC procedure.

On the Rotterdam Convention website, in the section “Chemicals recommended for listing,” further information on these chemicals can be found, including the notifications of final regulatory action and supporting documentation available to the Chemical Review Committee and the draft Decision Guidance Documents.

PART 1**INFORMATION PROVIDED BY PARTIES ON NATIONAL DECISIONS CONCERNING THE MANAGEMENT OF CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS AND LIQUID FORMULATIONS (EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE AND SOLUBLE CONCENTRATE) CONTAINING PARAQUAT DICHLORIDE AT OR ABOVE 276 g/L, CORRESPONDING TO PARAQUAT ION AT OR ABOVE 200 g/L****CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS**

Chrysotile asbestos (CAS number: 12001-29-5)		
PARTY	PIC CIRCULAR	LINK
European Union	PIC Circular XXVII, June 2008	http://www.pic.int/TheConvention/Chemicals/RecommendedtoCOP/Chrysotileasbestos/tabid/1186/language/en-US/Default.aspx
Switzerland	PIC Circular XXVI, December 2007	http://www.pic.int/TheConvention/Chemicals/RecommendedtoCOP/Chrysotileasbestos/tabid/1186/language/en-US/Default.aspx

LIQUID FORMULATIONS (EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE AND SOLUBLE CONCENTRATE) CONTAINING PARAQUAT DICHLORIDE AT OR ABOVE 276 g/L, CORRESPONDING TO PARAQUAT ION AT OR ABOVE 200 g/L

Liquid formulations (emulsifiable concentrate and soluble concentrate) containing paraquat dichloride at or above 276 g/L, corresponding to paraquat ion at or above 200 g/L		
PARTY	PIC CIRCULAR	LINK

PART 2

**INFORMATION PROVIDED BY PARTIES ON IMPORT DECISIONS FOR
CHRYSTOLE ASBESTOS AND LIQUID FORMULATIONS (EMULSIFIABLE
CONCENTRATE AND SOLUBLE CONCENTRATE) CONTAINING PARAQUAT
DICHLORIDE AT OR ABOVE 276 g/L, CORRESPONDING TO PARAQUAT ION AT OR
ABOVE 200 g/L**

CHRYSTOLE ASBESTOS

Chrysotile asbestos (CAS number: 12001-29-5)		
PARTY	IMPORT DECISION	DATE RECEIVED
European Union	<p><u>Consent to import only subject to specified conditions:</u> The manufacture, placing on the market and use of chrysotile asbestos fibres and of articles containing these fibres added intentionally is prohibited. However, Member States may exempt the placing on the market and use of diaphragms containing chrysotile for existing electrolysis installations until they reach the end of their service life, or until suitable asbestos-free substitutes become available, whichever is the sooner. By 1 June 2011 Member States making use of this exemption shall provide a report to the Commission. The Commission shall ask the European Chemicals agency to prepare a dossier with a view to prohibit the placing on the market and use of diaphragms containing chrysotile.</p> <p><u>Administrative measure:</u> The chemical was prohibited (with the one limited derogation referred to section 5.3 above) by Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the registration, evaluation, authorisation and restriction of chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC (Official Journal of the European Communities (OJ) L396 of 30 December 2006, p. 1) as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 552/2009 of 22 June 2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) as regards Annex XVII (OJ L 164 of 22 June 2009, p. 7).</p>	06-10-2009

**LIQUID FORMULATIONS (EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE AND SOLUBLE
CONCENTRATE) CONTAINING PARAQUAT DICHLORIDE AT OR ABOVE 276 g/L,
CORRESPONDING TO PARAQUAT ION AT OR ABOVE 200 g/L**

Liquid formulations (emulsifiable concentrate and soluble concentrate) containing paraquat dichloride at or above 276 g/L, corresponding to paraquat ion at or above 200 g/L		
PARTY	IMPORT DECISION	DATE RECEIVED

