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PIC CIRCULAR LIV (54) – December 2021

ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

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

PIC CIRCULAR LIV (54)

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PIC CIRCULAR LIV (54) – December 2021

Contents

INTRODUCTION

1. THE PURPOSE OF THE PIC CIRCULAR

The Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure (PIC) for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides 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, with the information required in Articles 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13 and 14 of the Convention. The decision guidance documents on relevant chemicals dispatched to Parties in line with paragraph 3 of Article 7 are sent out in a separate communication.

The PIC Circular is published every six months, in June and December. The present Circular contains information related to and received during the period from **1 May 2021 to 31 October 2021**. Information received after 31 October 2021 will be included in the next PIC Circular.

Designated national authorities 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

In line with paragraph 3 of Article 4, Parties shall notify the Secretariat on designations of or changes to designated national authorities. A register of designated national authorities is distributed together with the present PIC Circular and is also available on the Rotterdam Convention website.[1]

2.2 Notifications of final regulatory action

Parties that have adopted final regulatory actions shall notify the Secretariat within the timeframes established in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 5.

Appendix I of the PIC Circular contains a synopsis of all notifications of final regulatory action received from Parties since the last PIC Circular, in line with paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 5 of the Convention. It contains summaries of notifications of final regulatory action that have been received by the Secretariat and verified to contain the information required by Annex I to the Convention (Part A), information regarding notifications which do not contain all the information (Part B), as well as those notifications that are still under verification by the Secretariat (Part C).

Appendix V contains a list of all the notifications of final regulatory action for chemicals not listed in Annex III, received during the interim PIC procedure and the current PIC procedure (September 1998 to 31 October 2021).

A database of notifications of final regulatory action submitted by Parties, including those for the chemicals listed in Annex III to the Convention, verified as containing the information required by Annex I to the Convention is also available on the Convention website.[2]

A synopsis of all notifications received under the original PIC procedure, which is before the adoption of the Convention in 1998, was published in **PIC Circular X** in December 1999.[3] These notifications however do not meet the requirements of Annex I because the information requirements for notifications under the original PIC procedure were different. Although Parties are not obliged to resubmit

[1] http://www.pic.int/tabid/3282/Default.aspx.

[2] http://www.pic.int/tabid/1368/language/en-US/Default.aspx.

[3] http://www.pic.int/tabid/1168/language/en-US/Default.aspx.

notifications submitted under the original PIC procedure,[4] they may wish to consider doing so for those chemicals not presently listed in Annex III if sufficient supporting information is available.

To facilitate the submission of notifications, a **form for notification of final regulatory action to ban or severely restrict a chemical** and **instructions on how to complete it** are available on the Convention website.[5]

2.3 Proposals for the listing of severely hazardous pesticide formulations

In line with paragraph 1 of Article 6, any Party that is a developing country or a country with an economy in transition and that is experiencing problems caused by a severely hazardous pesticide formulation under conditions of use in its territory, may propose to the Secretariat the listing of the severely hazardous pesticide formulation in Annex III.

Appendix II of the PIC Circular contains summaries of such proposals, which the Secretariat has verified contain the information required by part 1 of Annex IV to the Convention.

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** are available on the Convention website.[6]

2.4 Chemicals subject to the PIC procedure

Appendix III of the PIC Circular lists all the chemicals that are currently listed in Annex III to the Convention and subject to the PIC procedure, their categories (pesticide, industrial and severely hazardous pesticide formulation) and the date of first communication of the corresponding decision guidance document.

The tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP-10) to the Rotterdam Convention, in its face-to-face segment scheduled for June 2022 in Geneva, Switzerland, will further consider the following chemicals recommended for listing in Annex III to the Convention by the Chemical Review Committee:

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Decision No.
Decabromodiphenyl ether	1163-19-5	Industrial	CRC-15/2
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and PFOA-related compounds*	335-67-1*	Industrial	CRC-16/2

*Note:

The following are included in this designation:

- Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and its salts
- Any related substance (including its salts and polymers) having a linear or branched perfluoroheptyl group with the formula C_7F_{15}- directly attached to another carbon atom as one of the structural elements
- Any related substance (including its salts and polymers) having a linear or branched perfluorooctyl group with the formula C_8F_{17}- as one of the structural elements

The following substances are excluded from this designation:

- C_8F_{17}-X, where X = F, Cl, Br
- C_8F_{17}-C(=O)OH, C_8F_{17}-C(=O)O-X′ or C_8F_{17}-CF_2-X′ (where X′ = any group, including salts)
- Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and its derivatives (PFOS) ($C_8F_{17}SO_2X$ (X = OH, Metal salt (O-M+),

[4] Article 5, paragraph 2 of the Rotterdam Convention.

[5] http://www.pic.int/tabid/1182/language/en-US/Default.aspx.

[6] http://www.pic.int/tabid/1192/language/en-US/Default.aspx.

halide, amide, and other derivatives including polymers)).

At its ninth meeting, the Conference of the Parties deferred to its tenth meeting consideration of whether to include acetochlor, carbosulfan, chrysotile asbestos, fenthion (ultra-low-volume (ULV) formulations at or above 640 g active ingredient/L) 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. Further information on these chemicals can be found on the Rotterdam Convention website, in the section "Chemicals recommended for listing"[7].

2.5 Information exchange on exports and export notifications

Article 12 and Annex V to the Convention set out the provisions and information requirements related to export notifications. When 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, which shall include the information in Annex V. The importing Party has the obligation to acknowledge receipt of the first export notification received after the adoption of the final regulatory action.

To assist Parties in meeting their obligations under the Convention, a **standard form for export notification** and **instructions on how to complete it** are available on the Convention website.[8]

The Conference of the Parties, at its ninth meeting recalled decision RC-7/2 on the proposal on ways of exchanging information on exports and export notifications. Decision RC-9/1 requested continued facilitation of exchange of information and provision of assistance to Parties in their implementation of paragraph 2(c) of Article 11, and Articles 12 and 14 of the Convention. Parties were also encouraged to provide information by submitting responses to the periodic questionnaire on the implementation of those articles.

2.6 Information to accompany exported chemicals

In accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 13, the World Customs Organization has assigned specific Harmonized System customs codes to the individual chemicals or groups of chemicals listed in Annex III to the Convention. These codes entered into force on 1 January 2007. For the chemicals listed in Annex III after 2011, Harmonized System codes will be assigned by the World Customs Organization. A table containing this information is available on the Convention website.[9]

If a Harmonized System customs code has been assigned to a chemical listed in Annex III, Parties shall require that the shipping document carries this assigned code when the chemical is exported.

2.7 Information on responses concerning import of chemicals listed in Annex III to the Convention

In accordance with paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 10, each Party shall transmit to the Secretariat, as soon as possible, and in any event no later than nine months after the date of dispatch of the decision guidance document, 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. The response shall consist of either a final decision or an interim response.

Paragraph 7 of Article 10 provides that, each new Party shall, no later than the date of entry into force of the Convention for that Party, transmit to the Secretariat import responses with respect to each chemical listed in Annex III to the Convention.

Appendix IV includes an overview of import responses received since the last PIC Circular. All import responses received, including a description of the legislative or administrative measures on which the

[7] http://www.pic.int/tabid/1185/language/en-US/Default.aspx

[8] http://www.pic.int/tabid/1365/language/en-US/Default.aspx.

[9] http://www.pic.int/tabid/1159/language/en-US/Default.aspx.

decisions have been based, are available on the Convention website.[10] Information on any cases of failure to transmit a response is also available.

As at 31 October 2021, the following twenty one Parties have submitted import responses for all 52 chemicals listed in Annex III to the Convention: Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cabo Verde, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Eritrea, European Union, Guyana, Japan, Norway, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Serbia, Singapore, Switzerland, Togo, United Arab Emirates and Qatar. 143 Parties have not yet provided import responses for one or more of the chemicals listed in Annex III to the Convention. Of these, the following seven Parties have failed to provide any import responses: Afghanistan, Djibouti, Marshall Islands, Namibia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sierra Leone and Somalia.

To facilitate the submission of responses regarding import, a **form for import response** and **instructions on how to complete it** are available on the Convention website.[11]

Import responses must be submitted through the official channel of communication for the Party. The date of issue and signature of the DNA is to be provided for each individual form to ensure its official status.[12]

2.8 Information on chemicals for which the Conference of the Parties has yet to take a final decision

The Conference of the Parties, in its decisions RC-3/3, RC-4/4, RC-6/8, RC-8/6, RC-8/7 and RC-9/5 encouraged Parties to make use of all information available on the following 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: acetochlor; carbosulfan; chrysotile asbestos; fenthion (ultra-low volume (ULV) formulations at or above 640 g active ingredient/L); 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.

In line with these decisions and paragraph 1 of Article 14, **Appendix VI** of the PIC Circular contains information 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.

2.9 Information on transit movements

As outlined in paragraph 5 of Article 14, 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

3.1 Information on the status of ratification of the Rotterdam Convention

As at 31 October 2021 there were 164 Parties to the Rotterdam Convention.[13] Grenada is the latest country that became a Party to the Convention, with the Convention entering into force for it on 13 January 2022. Information on new Parties after 31 October 2021 will be reported in the next PIC Circular.

[10] http://www.pic.int/tabid/1370/language/en-US/Default.aspx.
[11] http://www.pic.int/tabid/1165/language/en-US/Default.aspx.
[12] http://www.pic.int/tabid/1165/language/en-US/Default.aspx.
[13] http://www.pic.int/tabid/1072/language/en-US/Default.aspx.

3.2 Documents relevant to the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention

The following documents relevant to the implementation of the Convention are available on the Convention website:[14]

- Text of the Convention - Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade *(Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish)*;[15]
- Decision guidance documents for each of the chemicals listed in Annex III to the Convention *(English, French, Spanish)*;[16]
- Form and instructions for notification of final regulatory action to ban or severely restrict a chemical *(English, French, Spanish)*;[5]
- Form and instructions for import responses *(English, French, Spanish)*;[11]
- Form and instructions for reporting human health incidents and environmental incidents relating to severely hazardous pesticide formulations *(English, French, Spanish)*;[6]
- Export notification form and instructions *(English, French, Spanish)*;[7]
- Form for notification of designation of contacts *(English, French, Spanish)*;[17]
- All PIC Circulars *(English, French, Spanish)*;[3]
- Database of designated national authorities and official contact points for the Rotterdam Convention *(English)*.[1]

3.3 Resource Kit of information on the Rotterdam Convention

The Resource Kit[18] 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 public, designated national authorities 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.

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[14] http://www.pic.int/.
[15] http://www.pic.int/tabid/1048/language/en-US/Default.aspx.
[16] http://www.pic.int/tabid/2413/language/en-US/Default.aspx.
[17] http://www.pic.int/tabid/3285/language/en-US/Default.aspx.
[18] http://www.pic.int/tabid/1064/language/en-US/Default.aspx.

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 notifications of final regulatory action that have been verified as containing all the information required by Annex I to the Convention

Notifications of final regulatory action that have been verified as containing all the information required in Annex I to the Convention, received between 1 May 2021 and 31 October 2021.

Part B: Notifications of final regulatory action that have been verified as <u>not</u> containing all the information required by Annex I to the Convention

Notifications of final regulatory action that have been verified as not containing all the information required by Annex I to the Convention, received between 1 Mayo 2021 and 31 Octubre 2021.

Part C: Notifications of final regulatory action still under verification

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

The information is also available on the Convention website.[19]

[19] http://www.pic.int/tabid/1368/language/en-US/Default.aspx.

Synopsis of notifications of final regulatory action received since the last PIC Circular

PART A

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTION THAT HAVE BEEN VERIFIED AS CONTAINING ALL THE INFORMATION REQUIRED BY ANNEX I TO THE CONVENTION

CHILE

Common Name(s): Methamidophos ***CAS number(s):*** 10265-92-6

Chemical Name: *O,S*-Dimethyl phosphoramidothioate

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is banned.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:

Cancelled formulations by current FRA		
Commercial name	**Active substance**	**Use**
MONITOR 600 Methamidophos 60% MTD 600 MTD 600 SL M-600 HAMIDOP 600 RUKOFOS 60 SL	Methamidophos	Insecticide
Canceled formulations prior to FRA		
STANZA 600 TAMARON 600 SL BAYTHROID TM 525 SL METAMIDOPHOS 600SL	Metamidophos	Insecticide

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

Basis for the final regulatory action:

1. It is the responsibility of the Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG) to exercise the functions of regulating, restricting, or prohibiting the manufacture, import, export, distribution, sale, possession and use of pesticides in the national agriculture.

2. There is a growing concern at the international level about the manufacture, commercialization and use of pesticides with active ingredient Methamidophos, since it is a highly dangerous pesticide according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and can cause toxic effects, generally as a result of accidental or deliberate exposure or poisoning.

3. The chemical substances under the Rotterdam Convention, agreement ratified by Chile in 2005, are updated according to the notifications submitted by the Parties regarding the adoption of final regulatory actions regarding the use of a product, based on sanitary or environmental aspects, incorporating these new substances in Annex III of the Convention, and according to its technical requirements, the activation of the relevant mechanisms on the prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in International Trade, among which Methamidophos can be found.

4. The analysis of the behavior of use of pesticides prior to the issuance of the final regulatory action, based on the information generated in the framework of the control activities of use and trade of pesticides and the Monitoring

Program of Residues of Pesticides (PMRP), both developed by the SAG, showed that Methamidophos is the main molecule found as a residue, violating the national standard of maximum limits for pesticide residues and the SAG regulations on the use and authorization of the pesticide.

5. There are alternative pesticides authorized by the Service, available to be used in the national agriculture, to replace pesticides containing Methamidophos.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Cancelled all current authorisations of pesticides containing Methamidophos.

Import and manufacturing of pesticides containing Methamidophos is prohibited, and only distribution, export, sale, possession or use is allowed for a maximum of two (2) years as of 15 June 2019, or until the stocks are exhausted in the country, depending on which occurs first.

Possession and use of all pesticides formulations with active substance Methamidophos is prohibited, as of June 15, 2021.

Exceptionally, the introduction of Methamidophos analytical patterns, used to determine their presence in surveillance and monitoring programs, or in studies of pesticide residues in matrices related to agriculture, is allowed.

Infringements will be sanctioned as provided in Decree 3557 of 1980, (https://www.bcn.cl/leychile/navegar?idNorma=7178) and under Law No. 18755 (https://www.bcn.cl/leychile/navegar?idNorma=30135).

Additional information related to the chemical or the final regulatory action: Information published on the Rotterdam Convention website, Annex III chemicals:

http://www.pic.int/TheConvention/Chemicals/AnnexIIIChemicals/tabid/1132/language/en-US/Default.aspx

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 15/06/2021

15/06/2019 Cancelled all current authorisations of pesticides with active ingredient Methamidophos.

15/06/2019 Import and manufacturing of pesticides with active ingredient Methamidophos is prohibited

15/06/2021 Possession and use of all formulations with active ingredient Methamidophos is prohibited.

CHILE

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:

Commercial name	Active substance	Use
FURADAN 4 F FURADAN 10 G CURATERR 10% GR CARBOFURAN 10G CARBODAN 48 SC ATOUT*	Carbofuran	Insecticide Fungicide*

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

Basis for the final regulatory action:

1. It is the responsibility of the Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG) to exercise the functions of regulating, restricting, or prohibiting the manufacture, import, export, distribution, sale, possession and use of pesticides in the national agriculture.

2. There is a growing concern at the international level about the manufacture, commercialization and use of pesticides based on the active substance Carbofuran, since it is a highly dangerous pesticide according to the Food

and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and can cause toxic effects, generally as a result of accidental or deliberate exposure or poisoning.

3. The chemical substances under the Rotterdam Convention, agreement ratified by Chile in 2005, are updated according to the notifications submitted by the Parties regarding the adoption of final regulatory actions regarding the use of a product, based on sanitary or environmental aspects, incorporating these new substances in Annex III of the Convention, and according to its technical requirements, the activation of the relevant mechanisms on the prior consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in International Trade, among which Carbofuran can be found.

4. The authorizations for formulated pesticides contraining Carbofuran have already been canceled in Chile, therefore, their importation and manufacture in the country for agricultural use is not allowed.

5. There are alternative pesticides authorized by the Service, available to be used in the national agriculture, to replace pesticides containing Carbofuran.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Possession and use of all pesticides formulations with active substance Carbofuran is prohibited, as of September 30, 2020.

Exceptionally, the introduction of Carbofuran analytical patterns, used to determine their presence in surveillance and monitoring programs, or in studies of pesticide residues in matrices related to agricultural, is allowed.

Infringements will be sanctioned as provided in Decree 3557 of 1980,
(https://www.bcn.cl/leychile/navegar?idNorma=7178)

and under Law No. 18755 (https://www.bcn.cl/leychile/navegar?idNorma=30135).

Additional information related to the chemical or the final regulatory action:

Information published on the Rotterdam Convention website, Annex III chemicals:

http://www.pic.int/TheConvention/Chemicals/AnnexIIIChemicals/tabid/1132/language/en-US/Default.aspx

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 30/09/2020

CHILE

Common Name(s): Azinphos-methyl ***CAS number(s):*** 86-50-0

Chemical Name: *S*-(3,4-Dihydro-4-oxobenzo[d]-[1,2,3]-triazin-3-ylmethyl)-*O*,*O*-dimethyl phosphorodithioate

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:

Commercial name	Active substance	Use
GUSATOX 40% EC INIA 82,2 COTNIÓN METHYL 65%WP PASTA 82.4 GS GUSATHION M 35% WP COTNION 35 SC COTNION 20% SC COTNION 35 WP ACIFON 35 WP COTNION	Azinphos-Methyl	Insecticide

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

Basis for the final regulatory action:

1. It is the responsibility of the Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG) to exercise the functions of regulating, restricting, or prohibiting the manufacture, import, export, distribution, sale, possession and use of pesticides in the national agriculture.

2. There is a growing concern at the international level about the manufacture, commercialization and use of pesticides based on the active substance Azinphos methyl, since it is a highly dangerous pesticide according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and can cause toxic effects, generally as a result of accidental or deliberate exposure or poisoning.

3. The chemical substances under the Rotterdam Convention, agreement ratified by Chile in 2005, are updated according to the notifications submitted by the Parties regarding the adoption of final regulatory actions regarding the use of a product, based on sanitary or environmental aspects, incorporating these new substances in Annex III of the Convention, and according to its technical requirements, the activation of the relevant mechanisms on the prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in International Trade, among which Azinphos Methyl can be found.

4. The authorizations for formulated pesticides on Azinphos methyl have already been canceled in Chile, therefore, their importation and manufacture in the country for agricultural use is not allowed.

5. There are alternative pesticides authorized by the Service, available to be used in the national agriculture, to replace pesticides containing Azinphos methyl.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Possession and use of all pesticides formulations with active substance Azinphos-Methyl is prohibited, as of March 25, 2021.

Exceptionally, the introduction of Azinphos-methyl analytical patterns, used to determine their presence in surveillance and monitoring programs, or in studies of pesticide residues in matrices related to agricultural, is allowed.

Infringements will be sanctioned as provided in Decree 3557 of 1980, (https://www.bcn.cl/leychile/navegar?idNorma=7178) and under Law No. 18755 (https://www.bcn.cl/leychile/navegar?idNorma=30135).

Additional information related to the chemical or the final regulatory action: Information published on the Rotterdam Convention website, Annex III chemicals:

http://www.pic.int/TheConvention/Chemicals/AnnexIIIChemicals/tabid/1132/language/en-US/Default.aspx

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 15/06/2021

COSTA RICA

Common Name(s): Aldicarb ***CAS number(s):*** 116-06-3

Chemical Name: Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-,*O*-[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxime

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is banned.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: Prohibited all formulations with Aldicarb active ingredient and all uses in Costa Rica.

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: Decision Guidance Document (DGD), 2011, Rotterdam Convention: http://www.pic.int/Portals/5/DGDs/DGD_Aldicarb_ES.pdf

Summary of the final regulatory action: In May 2012, a meeting of the Interministerial Commission was held, where officials from the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE), Ministry of Health (MS), State Phytosanitary Service (SFE) - Ministry of Agriculture (MAG) participated, together with the Coffee Institute of Costa Rica (ICAFE), as Aldicarb was of great importance for the coffee cultivation. During this meeting it was pointed out that Aldicarb was used moderately and at that time there were about 60 commercial brands that could be alternatives to Aldicarb. Due to the above, the ICAFE Directorate submitted a letter to the SFE indicating that pesticides Aldicarb and Alachlor were moderately used and there are registered substitutes for use in crops, therefore their elimination will not cause a great impact on coffee growing. In June, August and September 2012, follow-up meetings of the SFE-MINAE-MS Interministerial Commission were held where modifications were made to the Decree proposal. At the end of September 2012, the Directorate of Environmental Quality

Management (DIGECA) delivered to the Head of the Department of Agrochemicals the technical report as pesticide for agricultural use, included in Rotterdam Convention Anex III, where it was concluded that Aldicarb is toxic to terrestrial and aquatic organisms and its mobility and dispersion behavior in the environment is high, as well as that of its metabolites; in the variety of crops in which use is allowed, a high risk of contamination and damage to the country's ecosystems can be expected, as a result of the technical environmental criteria issued, therefore the use of Aldicarb in the country would be eliminated. In the technical report carried out by the Ministry of Health, it was concluded that after the analysis of the technical and scientific information on the risks posed by Aldicarb to health and the environment, efforts should be made together with MINAE and MAG in order to issue the legal provisions that would allow the prohibition of the import, manufacture and use of Aldicarb and its formulated products, given its high toxicity, as well as the high toxicity of its metabolites due to their action mode, which poses a risk to the population occupationally exposed, as well as to the population that may eat food with residues that exceed the maximum residue limits. During the month of October 2012, SFE-MAG issued the agronomic technical report which concluded that after the analysis of the scientific and technical information of the risks that Aldicarb represents for the human health and the environment and considering its agricultural use scenario in Costa Rica, it is the criterion of the SFE-MAG that joint efforts with MINAE and MS should be made to issue the corresponding legal regulation that would allow natural or legal persons who register, formulate, repackage, repack, import, export, commercialize, manipulate and use of Aldicarb active ingredient and formulated synthetic pesticides containing Aldicarb, to have a non-extendable term of six months, from the publication date of the Decree in the Official Gazette La Gaceta to exhaust their stocks in the national market and after this term the MAG through the SFE, will proceed to the cancellation of all registers. In November 2012 the Occupational Health Council issued a technical report stating that Aldicarb was banned for the effects on human health in several countries in order to protect the life, health and safety of workers, agreeing the prohibition of registration, import, export, re-destination, manufacture, formulation, repackaging, repack, storage, sale, mixing, marketing and use of the technical grade active ingredient Aldicarb and formulated synthetic pesticides containing the active ingredient. In November 2012, the SFE-MAG sent to the Ministries of Labor and Social Security, the Ministry of Environment and Energy and the Ministry of Health the Decree draft for approval. This same month the approval of the three institutions was received. From the date indicated in the previous paragraph to the publication date in the Official Gazette La Gaceta, comments were made by all the Ministries and entities involved on the original Decree draft, with the respective collection of signatures of the Ministries involved.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 19/11/2014

COSTA RICA

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: Prohibited all formulations with Carbofuran active ingredient and all uses in Costa Rica.

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: Some of the basis for the final regulatory action used were:

SANCO. 2007. Review repor t for the act ive substance carbofuran. European Commision, Health & Consumer Protect ion Directorate-General.

Sanco/10054/2006. http://enfo.agt.bme.hu/drupal/sites/default/f i les/ l ist_carbofuran.pdf

US EPA. 2005. Reregistrat ion Eligibility Science Chapter for Carbofuran, Environmental Fate and Effects Chapter . United States Envir onmental Fate and Effects Division (EFED) .

US EPA. 2006. Interim Reregistration Eligibility Decision (IRED) Document for Carbofuran. United States Enviromental Protect ion Agency, Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances. EPA-738-R-06-031 https://archive.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/web/pdf/carbofuran_red.pdf

Summary of the final regulatory action: In June 2011, a Deputy from the Legislative Assembly pointed out to the Ministers of Labor, Health, Environment and Agriculture and Livestock that Carbofuran was banned in the United States as of January 1, 2010 due to its high toxicity to animals and plants and that the same prohibition was in force in Canada and Europe, therefore, he requested to initiate as soon as possible the relevant procedures to repeal the decree that existed at that time and the final prohibition of Carbofuran in the national territory. In July 2011, the State Phytosanitary Service - Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock responded to the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock that on the date of issuance of the response, the SFE did not have any formal complaint

that should be investigated for misuse in the field of Carbofuran-based products and that there was also no official communication by any importing country that problems were notified with residues of said active ingredient in export pineapples; in this same note it was indicated that it had been sent through the Technical Secretariat of Coordination for the Management of Chemical Substances. In April 2012, the Technical Secretariat for Coordination for the Management of Chemical Substances issued the technical report concluding that the request made by the Deputy of the Legislative Assembly was not appropriate, since it had been shown that there was sufficient technical and scientific evidence, which allowed to continue Carbofuran in pineapple under the stated use recommendations, leaving the decision of further restrictions or prohibition to the relevant Ministries, been these who should initiate the process of reviewing the current legislation on Carbofuran as soon as possible. In May 2012, the SFE requested through a note to the National Banana Corporation (CORBANA) its official position regarding the use of Carbofuran in bananas. In June 2012 CORBANA responded stating that they supported to maintain the use of Carbofuran in bananas, justifying that said molecule is necessary to maintain a rotation program of nematicides for the control of nematodes in crops and that only two nematicides were available, therefore they did not have substitute products and this ban would affect the competitiveness of the sector. During that same month, the SFE requested the Ministry of Health technical criteria in order to respond to CORBANA. At the end of June 2012, the Ministry of Health responded by indicating its criteria such as prohibiting all liquid formulations and use in all crops, except for pineapple and bananas (within the rotation system of nematicides as pointed out CORBANA) only use in direct applications to the soil and mechanically, allowing the use of formulations of Carbofuran granulated with a maximum of 100 g of carbofuran/kg of formulated commercial product only (these formulations must be totally free of dust), among others. At the beginning of July 2012, a meeting of the Interministerial Commission was held with the participation of officials from the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE), Ministry of Health (MS) and State Phytosanitary Service (SFE) - Ministry of Agriculture (MAG), where the MINAE pointed out that their criterion was to ban Carbofuran, the SFE indicated that at the agronomic level there were no reasons to ban Carbofuran since it was efficient. The representatives of the SFE and MS stated that considering the arguments presented by MINAE, they would agree that Carbofuran should be prohibited in all the proposed scope, granting a period of two years for the measure to become effective, thus, within this period the pineapple and banana sectors would find alternatives to replace this product, in addition, for the other crops Carbofuran would be immediately banned, applying further restrictions on trade and use. At the end of July, another inter-ministerial meeting was held where the Carbofuran ban decree was reviewed and comments and modifications were made to the Decree proposal. In August 2012, several follow-up meetings of the Interministerial Commission were held, in the first, the SFE made the comment that carbofuran is authorized for use in coffee, for that reason this same day the SFE sent a note to the Costa Rican Coffee Institute (ICAFE) requesting their technical position regarding the importance of Carbofuran in coffee cultivation, as well as the consequences of a possible ban on this pesticide. Subsequent meetings followed-up the review of the prohibition decree proposal. During this month the Occupational Health Council issued a note making comments to the decree proposal. On 13 August 2012, the ICAFE responded to the note sent by the SFE stating that this product has low frequency of use, practically for the stage of establishment of plantations, and there were also alternative products registered for crops, both comments were considered during the inter-ministerial meetings held at the end of August. In September 2012, an inter-ministerial meeting was again held where the decree proposal was reviewed. During this month, MINAE presented the technical report to SFE, concluding that due to the characteristics of mobility, persistence and ecotoxicity, Carbofuran is a substance that represents a high risk for the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and, because it has been authorized in several crops distributed in different areas of Costa Rica, would cause a greater number of exposed ecosystems and increased in the case of crops such as pineapple, banana, sugar cane and rice (extensive crops), therefore, in this scenario, from the point of view of environmental protection, it is unacceptable, thus it was recommended accepting the request of the deputy to prohibit the import, manufacture, formulation, repackaging, storage, sale, mixing, marketing and use of raw material or formulations, of products containing the agricultural pesticide Carbofuran. The technical report carried out by the Ministry of Health concluded that after the analysis of technical and scientific information on the risk that Carbofuran represents for the human health and the environment, efforts should be made together with MINAE and MAG to dictate the legal provision that allows a greater restriction of this pesticide use. During the month of October 2012, the SFE-MAG issued the technical agronomic report stating that the decree document should establish the final prohibition of Carbofuran within a period of 6 months from the date of publication of the decree, for crops other than bananas and pineapples, and for these two crops there would be a non-renewable period of 24 months, and after this period the SFE should cancel all registrations. The 24-month concession for banana and pineapple was due to the need of the productive sectors to find other alternatives to the phytosanitary problems that are currently being solved with Carbofuran. In this same month, the Occupational Health Council delivered the technical report on occupational health, for the prohibition of the active ingredient Carbofuran, stating their agreement to ban Carbofuran; but from an agronomic point of view it is justified the need to continue using Carbofuran in crops such as pineapple and banana for another 24 months, thus it was recommended that the handling and use of this pesticide would be carried out under the strictest measures for life, health and safety of workers protection. From the date indicated above at the time of publication in the Official Gazette La Gaceta, comments were made by all the Ministries and entities involved on the original Decree draft, with the respective collection of signatures of the Ministries involved.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 04/12/2014

COSTA RICA

Common Name(s): Endosulfan ***CAS number(s):*** 115-29-7

Chemical Name: 6,9-Methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepin, 6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-, 3-oxide

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is banned.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: Prohibited all formulations with Endosulfan active ingredient and all uses in Costa Rica.

Use or uses that remain allowed: None.

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: Decision Guidance Document (DGD), 2011, Rotterdam Convention:

http://www.pic.int/Portals/5/download.aspx?d=UNEPFAO-RC-DGD-GUID-Endosulfan-2011.Sp.pdf

Summary of the final regulatory action: In May 2012, a meeting of the Interministerial Commission was held where officials from the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE), Ministry of Health (MS), State Phytosanitary Service (SFE) - Ministry of Agriculture (MAG) participated together with the Costa Rican Coffee Institute (ICAFE), as Endosulfan was of great importance for coffee cultivation. During this meeting it was pointed out that Endosulfan was used moderately to control the coffee borer and that it was the only registered alternative, though there were other agrochemicals which use in coffee were not yet registered, therefore, Endosulfan use was essential until other products are registered as alternatives to this pesticide. At that meeting, a note was issued requesting ICAFE's final position. At the end of May 2012, ICAFE sent a note to the Head of the Department of Agrochemicals and Equipment requesting that Endosulfan register should be keept for three more years while alternative products were registered with their respective rational. In August 2012, several follow-up meetings of the SFE-MINAE-MS-MTSS Interministerial Commission (MTSS, Ministry of Labor and Social Security) were held, in the first session the MS representative provided the proposal, which was reviewed including articles to sanction the non-compliance of the provisions and it was agreed that the representative of the SFE would send the proposed decree by email to all members of the commission for review and subsequent approval. During this month the Occupational Health Council issued a note indicating comments to the Endosulfan decree. At the second inter-ministerial meeting (SFE-MINAE-MS-MTSS), August 2012, modifications were made to the Decree while waiting for MINAE environmental justification to be included in the remarks. In the third session, the decree was reviewed and updated. In September 2012, another inter-ministerial meeting was held (SFE-MINAE-MSMTSS) where the Decree was reviewed again and comments were made. In September 2012, the Directorate of Environmental Quality Management (DIGECA) delivered to the Head of the Department of Agrochemicals the technical report on Endosulfan as agricultural pesticide included in Annex III, and it was concluded that as active ingredient of high toxicity, persistence, bioaccumulation and potential to be transported over long distances, it represents an unacceptable risk for the environment, thus the prohibition of this product as soon as possible was recommended, granting a grace period for the elimination of the product stocks and the adaptation of new technologies in agriculture. In the technical report carried out by the Ministry of Health, delivered during the same month, was concluded that after analyzing the technical and scientific information on the risks for the human health and the environment, efforts should be made together with MINAE and MAG to issue the legal regulation for the prohibition of importation, manufacture and use of Endosulfan and formulated products, considering that Endosulfan represents a risk to health in occupational exposure and in the intake of residues, and considering the alternatives registered in the MAG to immediately substitute the use of Endosulfan in authorized crops, with the only exception for the coffee berry borer (CBB), where the substitution would be a little slower. During October 2012, the SFE-MAG issued the agronomic technical report where it was concluded that after analyzing the scientific and technical information on the risks that Endosulfan represents for the human health and the environment and considering the scenario of agricultural use in Costa Rica, the criterion of SFE -MAG was that joint efforts together with MINAE and MS are required to issue the corresponding legal regulation that allows the prohibition of import, manufacture and use of Endosulfan, and it was considered that posing a risk to health in occupational exposure and in the intake of residues, and there are enough registered alternatives to immediately substitute the use of Endosulfan in authorized crops; the use of Endosulfan should be prohibited in all crops except for CBB, following Endosulfan use was authorized for a period of 24 months for the control of the CBB, and after that period it would be totally banned. In November 2012, the Occupational Health Council presented the technical report stating that from the agronomic point of view, the need for using the product for coffee cultivation was justified, consequently use was authorized for a period of 24 months to control CBB, for which it was

recommended that handling and use of this pesticide would be carried out under the strictest protection measures for the worker. From the date indicated in the previous point to the publication date in the Official Gazette La Gaceta, comments were made by all the Ministries and entities involved on the original decree draft, with the respective collection of signatures of the Ministries involved.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 30/03/2015

EUROPEAN UNION

Common Name(s): Chlorpropham ***CAS number(s):*** 101-21-3

Chemical Name: Isopropyl 3-chlorocarbanilate

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 applications as a plant protection product.

Use or uses that remain allowed: Not relevant

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: It is prohibited to place on the market or use plant protection products containing the active substance chlorpropham because chlorpropham is not approved as active substance in accordance with 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.

EU Member States had to withdraw all authorisations for plant protection products containing chlorpropham as active substance by 8 January 2020. Disposal, storage, placing on the market and use of existing stocks of plant protection products containing chlorpropham is prohibited as of 8 October 2020.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: It was concluded that no plant protection product containing the active substance chlorpropham is expected to satisfy in general the requirements laid down in Article 29(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and the uniform principles laid down in Regulation (EC) 546/2011.

According to the evaluation it cannot be concluded whether the residues of the plant protection products consequent on application consistent with good plant protection practice and having regard to realistic conditions of use shall not have any harmful effects on human health including that of vulnerable groups.

The information available was insufficient to satisfy the requirements set out in Article 4(1) to (3) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, in particular with regard to the risk to consumers.

- The consumer risk assessment could not be finalised due to several data gaps and uncertainties identified for the food crop uses. On the basis of an indicative risk assessment acute and chronic exceedances of the health based reference values for chlorpropham and the metabolite (3-chloroaniline) were indicated.
- The risk assessment for bystanders and residents for the use on potatoes could not be finalised.

Moreover, further scientific assessment of the potential endocrine disrupting properties of chlorpropham is needed to exclude an endocrine-mediated mode of action.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Reduction of risk for human health from the use of plant protection products containing chlorpropham

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: It was concluded that no plant protection product containing the active substance chlorpropham is expected to satisfy in general the requirements laid down in Article 29(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and the uniform principles laid down in Regulation (EC) 546/2011.

According to the evaluation it cannot be concluded whether the residues of the plant protection products consequent on application consistent with good plant protection practice and having regard to realistic conditions of use shall not have any harmful effects to animal health.

The information available was insufficient to satisfy the requirements set out in Article 4(1) to (3) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, in particular:

- The risk assessment with regard to the risk to non-target arthropods for the field uses could not be finalised due to the lack of toxicity data on the two standard species.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Reduction of risk for the environment from the use of plant protection products containing chlorpropham.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 17/06/2019

EUROPEAN UNION

Common Name(s): Ethoprophos ***CAS number(s):*** 13194-48-4

Chemical Name: Phosphorodithioic acid, *O*-ethyl *S*,*S*-dipropyl ester

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is banned.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All applications as a plant protection product.

Use or uses that remain allowed: Not relevant

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: It is prohibited to place on the market or use plant protection products containing the active substance ethoprophos because ethoprophos is not approved as active substance in accordance with 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.

EU Member States had to withdraw authorisations for plant protection products containing ethoprophos as active substance by 21 September 2019 at the latest. Disposal, storage, placing on the market and use of existing stocks of plant protection products containing ethoprophos is prohibited as of 21 March 2020.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: It was concluded that no plant protection product containing the active substance ethoprophos is expected to satisfy in general the requirements laid down in Article 29(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and the uniform principles laid down in Regulation (EU) No 546/2011.

According to the evaluation related to human health the following concerns were identified:

- Ethoprophos is toxic to fatal when administered via the oral, dermal or inhalation routes. AChE inhibition in erythrocytes and brain was found to be the most sensitive endpoint of ethoprophos toxicity upon short-term exposure either via the oral, dermal or inhalation routes and in all species tested (rat, mouse, rabbit and dog).

- Regarding the reproductive toxicity, ethoprophos produced reduced litter size and increased postnatal mortality in the presence of parental toxicity in rats. Abortions occurred in a rat developmental toxicity study in the presence of maternal toxicity. In rabbits, maternal toxicity was evident based on reduced body weight gain at all dose levels.

- The genotoxic potential of ethoprophos - equivocal gene mutation and positive clastogenic effects seen in vitro were followed up with in vivo studies of limited reliability but showing also equivocal and positive results and a test to exclude an aneugenic potential was not provided.

The information available was insufficient to satisfy the requirements set out in Article 4(1) to (3) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009. In more detail:

- The analytical methods used in the older toxicological studies were not reported and therefore not validated, which questions the validity of the studies, in particular the repeated-dose dietary studies.

- The need for further tests and risk assessment to unique human metabolites could not be finalised whilst an in vitro interspecies comparative metabolism study is not submitted.

The developmental neurotoxicity could not be concluded in the absence of a comparative AChE assay after repeated dose to clarify whether the young animals may be more sensitive to ethoprophos exposure than the adults; in addition, the results of the rabbit developmental toxicity study cannot be relied upon with regard to the developing foetuses.

- The potential endocrine mediated apical effects observed in levels 4 and 5 studies according to the OECD conceptual framework (OECD, 2012) such as thyroid C-cell tumours and pheochromocytoma that may be endocrine mediated through non-EATS modalities (regarding calcitonin or catecholamine) cannot be concluded; although it is acknowledged that there are no validated OECD test guidelines to address this concern.

The consumer dietary risk assessment could not be finalized with respect to residues in primary and rotational crops, the nature of the residues in processed commodities and the livestock exposure assessment.

Groundwater exposure assessment cannot be finalized

Consumers risk assessment cannot be finalized with respect to residues that might be present in surface water and ground water, when surface water and ground water is abstracted for drinking water.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: It was concluded that no plant protection product containing the active substance ethoprophos is expected to satisfy in general the requirements laid down in Article 29(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and the uniform principles laid down in Regulation (EU) No 546/2011.

According to the evaluation related to environment the following concerns were identified:

- High acute risk to birds has been identified.

- High acute risk to bees has been identified in the succeeding crop scenario.

- High risk to soil dwelling non-target arthropods has been identified which could not be refined by existing higher tier data.

- High risk to soil organisms other than microorganisms and earthworms for all representative uses has been identified.

The information available was insufficient to satisfy the requirements set out in Article 4(1) to (3) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, in particular with regard to:

- The long-term risk assessment for ethoprophos to birds could not be finalised in the absence of a valid Tier I reproductive endpoint.

- Secondary poisoning from soil metabolites for birds and mammals.

- Risk from soil metabolism to soil organisms cannot be finalised in the absence of the identification and characterisation of ethoprophos metabolites in soils.

- The chronic risk to bees could not be finalised in absence of a Tier I endpoint.

- The risk to earthworms could not be carried out in absence of a valid Tier I endpoint.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Reduction of risk for environment from the use of plant protection products containing ethoprophos.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 28/02/2019

EUROPEAN UNION

Common Name(s): Diquat ***CAS number(s):*** 85-00-7

Chemical Name: Dipyrido[1,2-a:2',1'-c]pyrazinediium, 6,7-dihydro-, dibromide

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 applications as a plant protection product.

Use or uses that remain allowed: Not relevant.

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: It is prohibited to place on the market or use plant protection products containing the active substance diquat because diquat is not approved as active substance in accordance with 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. EU Member States had to withdraw all authorisations for plant protection products containing diquat as active substance by 4 May 2019 at the latest. Disposal, storage, placing on the market and use of existing stocks of plant protection products containing diquat is prohibited as of 4 February 2020.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: It was concluded that no plant protection product containing the active substance diquat is expected to satisfy in general the requirements laid down in Article 29(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and the uniform principles laid down in Regulation (EU) No 546/2011.

According to the evaluation related to human health the following concerns were identified:

- The estimated operator, bystander and resident exposure to diquat in 'Diquat 20% SL', exceed the AOEL even when the use of PPE is considered.

- The estimated bystander and resident exposure to diquat in 'A1412A' exceed the AOEL.

- Diquat dibromide may be considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to the interim criteria for the determination of endocrine disrupting properties since it has toxic effects on endocrine organs and it is proposed to be classified as toxic for reproduction category 2 by the EFSA peer review, requiring consideration by risk managers. However, when assessing this concern, it should be noted that according to the available toxicological data, although there were some shortcomings in the reproductive and developmental experimental studies design, the results from existing data did not indicate a clear potential endocrine disruption activity of diquat on the tested animals.The information available was insufficient to satisfy the requirements set out in Article 4(1) to (3) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009. In more detail:

- Non-dietary risk assessment to diquat in 'Diquat 20% SL' was not performed on the use side-shoot control with spray on grapevines (lower plant parts, 0.2 kg a.s./ha).

- No risk assessment in all the sections was performed on the use "field crop" (herbicide use, 0.4 kg a.s./ha).

- The consumer risk assessment could not be finalised for the representative uses as a desiccant in potato and oilseed rape due to lack of data on the nature of residues upon processing that may result in relevant degradation products and due to lack of appropriate residue data in food of animal origin. The consumer risk assessment could also not be finalised for all the remaining representative uses exclusively applied for by the applicant Sharda since sufficient residue trials are not available that would permit dietary exposure considerations.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: It was concluded that no plant protection product containing the active substance diquat is expected to satisfy in general the requirements laid down in Article 29(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and the uniform principles laid down in Regulation (EU) No 546/2011.According to the evaluation related to the environment the following concerns were identified:

- A high risk was identified for birds exposed to diquat via dietary consumption for all the representative uses of diquat. The information available was insufficient to satisfy the requirements set out in Article 4(1) to (3) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, in particular with regard to:

- The aquatic risk assessment for the metabolite AQ1 could not be finalised due to the lack of any ecotoxicological data. The screening assessment considering the metabolite as 10 times more toxic than the parent was not sufficient to demonstrate a low risk to algae and macrophytes.

- A proper identification/characterisation of the unidentified material in the SPE eluate in one soil photolysis study. In case the quantitative determination makes a metabolite occur at more than 5 % at two consecutive time points, then a groundwater assessment for this metabolite would be needed.

- Potential long term consequences of the use of diquat regarding groundwater exposure.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Reduction of risk for the environment from the use of plant protection products containing diquat.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 02/11/2018Complete entry into force of all provisions of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2018/1532 of 12 October 2018 concerning the non-renewal of approval of the active substance diquat, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 was by 2 November 2018.

INDONESIA

Common Name(s): Dieldrin ***CAS number(s):*** 60-57-1

Chemical Name: 2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth[2,3-b]oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1a.alpha.,2.beta.,2a.alpha.,3.beta.,6.beta.,6a.alpha.,7

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is banned.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: Dieldrin prohibited for all use of the pesticide formulation.

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

Basis for the final regulatory action:

- Toxicological properties of the chemical (DGD, 1991)
- National concern to the toxicological properties of the initial POPs presented during the INC process of the Stockholm Convention. Thus, Govt of Indonesia committed to regulate POPs as covered by the Convention in order to support the global act to reduce and eliminate the impact of POPs to the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Based on Government Regulation No. 74 Year 2001 on Hazardous Substances Management, the use of Aldrin has been banned for manufacture, import, export, and use as both industrial and agricultural purposes. No remaining uses are allowed.

Ministerial Decree of Agriculture No. 43 year 2019 concerning Pesticide Registration regulates the field of use, pesticide classification, type of permit issued and its requirements, sampling and testing, packaging and labeling, importation, limited use of pesticides, pesticide commissions, sanctions, attachments of active ingredients and ingredients extras are prohibited. Based on that regulation, The Indonesia pesticides committee prohibit the use of all the formulations containing Dieldrin.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 14/02/2007

INDONESIA

Common Name(s): Ethylene dichloride ***CAS number(s):*** 107-06-2

Chemical Name: 1,2-Dichloroethane

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: The chemical is prohibited for used in all areas of pesticide as active ingredients.

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: Toxicological properties of the chemical.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Based on Government Regulation No. 74 Year 2001 on Hazardous Substances Management, the use of Aldrin has been banned for manufacture, import, export, and use as both industrial and agricultural purposes. No remaining uses are allowed.

Ministerial Decree of Agriculture No. 43 year 2019 concerning Pesticide Registration regulates the field of use, pesticide classification, type of permit issued and its requirements, sampling and testing, packaging and labeling, importation, limited use of pesticides, pesticide commissions, sanctions, attachments of active ingredients and ingredients extras are prohibited. Based on that regulation, The Indonesia pesticides committee prohibit the use of all the formulations containing Ethylene Dichloride

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 14/02/2007

INDONESIA

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

Chemical Name: Oxirane

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: Prohibited for all use of the pesticide formulation.

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: Toxicological properties of the chemical (DGD, 2001).

Summary of the final regulatory action: Based on Government Regulation No. 74 Year 2001 on Hazardous Substances Management, the use of Aldrin has been banned for manufacture, import, export, and use as both industrial and agricultural purposes. No remaining uses are allowed.

Ministerial Decree of Agriculture No. 43 year 2019 concerning Pesticide Registration regulates the field of use, pesticide classification, type of permit issued and its requirements, sampling and testing, packaging and labeling,

importation, limited use of pesticides, pesticide commissions, sanctions, attachments of active ingredients and ingredients extras are prohibited. Based on that regulation, The Indonesia pesticides committee prohibit the use of all the formulations containing Ethylene Oxide

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 14/02/2007

INDONESIA

Common Name(s): Fluoroacetamide ***CAS number(s):*** 640-19-7

Chemical Name: Acetamide, 2-fluoro-

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: Prohibited for all use of the pesticide formulation.

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: Toxicological properties of the chemical (DGD, 1991).

Summary of the final regulatory action: Based on Government Regulation No. 74 Year 2001 on Hazardous Substances Management, the use of Aldrin has been banned for manufacture, import, export, and use as both industrial and agricultural purposes. No remaining uses are allowed.

Ministerial Decree of Agriculture No. 43 year 2019 concerning Pesticide Registration regulates the field of use, pesticide classification, type of permit issued and its requirements, sampling and testing, packaging and labeling, importation, limited use of pesticides, pesticide commissions, sanctions, attachments of active ingredients and ingredients extras are prohibited. Based on that regulation, The Indonesia pesticides committee prohibit the use of all the formulations containing fluoroacetamide.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 14/02/2007

INDONESIA

Common Name(s): Heptachlor ***CAS number(s):*** 76-44-8

Chemical Name: 1,4,5,6,7,8,8-Heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-4,7-methanoindene

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is banned.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: Prohibited for all use of the pesticide formulation.

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: Toxicological properties on Decision Guidance Document (1996)

National concern to the toxicological properties of the initial POPs presented during the INC process of the Stockholm Convention. Thus, Govt of Indonesia committed to regulate POPs as covered by the Convention in order to support the global act to reduce and eliminate the impact of POPs to the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Based on Government Regulation No. 74 Year 2001 on Hazardous Substances Management, the use of Aldrin has been banned for manufacture, import, export, and use as both industrial and agricultural purposes. No remaining uses are allowed.

Ministerial Decree of Agriculture No. 43 year 2019 concerning Pesticide Registration regulates the field of use, pesticide classification, type of permit issued and its requirements, sampling and testing, packaging and labeling, importation, limited use of pesticides, pesticide commissions, sanctions, attachments of active ingredients and ingredients extras are prohibited. Based on that regulation, The Indonesia pesticides committee prohibit the use of all the formulations containing Heptachlor

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 14/02/2007

INDONESIA

Common Name(s): Hexachlorobenzene ***CAS number(s):*** 118-74-1

Chemical Name: Benzene, hexachloro-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is banned.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: Prohibited for all use of the pesticide formulation.

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: Toxicological properties on Decision Guidance Document (1996)

National concern to the toxicological properties of the initial POPs presented during the INC process of the Stockholm Convention. Thus, Govt of Indonesia committed to regulate POPs as covered by the Convention in order to support the global act to reduce and eliminate the impact of POPs to the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Based on Government Regulation No. 74 Year 2001 on Hazardous Substances Management, the use of Aldrin has been banned for manufacture, import, export, and use as both industrial and agricultural purposes. No remaining uses are allowed.

Ministerial Decree of Agriculture No. 43 year 2019 concerning Pesticide Registration regulates the field of use, pesticide classification, type of permit issued and its requirements, sampling and testing, packaging and labeling, importation, limited use of pesticides, pesticide commissions, sanctions, attachments of active ingredients and ingredients extras are prohibited. Based on that regulation, The Indonesia pesticides committee prohibit the use of all the formulations containing Hexachlorobenzene

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 14/02/2021

INDONESIA

Common Name(s): HCH (mixed isomers) ***CAS number(s):*** 608-73-1

Chemical Name: Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is banned.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: Prohibited for all use of the pesticide formulation.

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: Toxicological properties of the chemical (DGD, 1991).

Summary of the final regulatory action: Based on Government Regulation No. 74 Year 2001 on Hazardous Substances Management, the use of Aldrin has been banned for manufacture, import, export, and use as both industrial and agricultural purposes. No remaining uses are allowed.

Ministerial Decree of Agriculture No. 43 year 2019 concerning Pesticide Registration regulates the field of use, pesticide classification, type of permit issued and its requirements, sampling and testing, packaging and labeling, importation, limited use of pesticides, pesticide commissions, sanctions, attachments of active ingredients and ingredients extras are prohibited. Based on that regulation, The Indonesia pesticides committee prohibit the use of all the formulations containing HCH.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 14/02/2021

INDONESIA

Common Name(s): Lindane (gamma-HCH) ***CAS number(s):*** 58-89-9

Chemical Name: (1*R*,2*S*,3*r*,4*R*,5*S*,6*r*)-1,2,3,4,5,6-Hexachlorocyclohexane

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: Toxicological properties of the chemical (DGD, 1996).

Summary of the final regulatory action: Based on Government Regulation No. 74 Year 2001 on Hazardous

Substances Management, the use of Aldrin has been banned for manufacture, import, export, and use as both industrial and agricultural purposes. No remaining uses are allowed.

Ministerial Decree of Agriculture No. 43 year 2019 concerning Pesticide Registration regulates the field of use, pesticide classification, type of permit issued and its requirements, sampling and testing, packaging and labeling, importation, limited use of pesticides, pesticide commissions, sanctions, attachments of active ingredients and ingredients extras are prohibited. Based on that regulation, The Indonesia pesticides committee prohibit the use of all the formulations containing

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 14/02/2021

INDONESIA

Common Name(s): Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters ***CAS number(s):*** 87-86-5

Chemical Name: Phenol, pentachloro-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is banned.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: Prohibited for all use of the pesticide formulation.

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: Toxicological properties of the chemical (DGD, 1996).

Summary of the final regulatory action: Based on Government Regulation No. 74 Year 2001 on Hazardous Substances Management, the use of Aldrin has been banned for manufacture, import, export, and use as both industrial and agricultural purposes. No remaining uses are allowed.

Ministerial Decree of Agriculture No. 43 year 2019 concerning Pesticide Registration regulates the field of use, pesticide classification, type of permit issued and its requirements, sampling and testing, packaging and labeling, importation, limited use of pesticides, pesticide commissions, sanctions, attachments of active ingredients and ingredients extras are prohibited. Based on that regulation, The Indonesia pesticides committee prohibit the use of all the formulations containing Pentachlorophenol

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 14/02/2007

INDONESIA

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

Chemical Name: Toxaphene

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is banned.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: Prohibited for all use of the pesticide formulation.

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: Toxicological properties of the chemical.

National concern to the toxicological properties of the initial POPs presented during the INC process of the Stockholm Convention. Thus, Govt of Indonesia committed to regulate POPs as covered by the Convention in order to support the global act to reduce and eliminate the impact of POPs to the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Based on Government Regulation No. 74 Year 2001 on Hazardous Substances Management, the use of Aldrin has been banned for manufacture, import, export, and use as both industrial and agricultural purposes. No remaining uses are allowed.

Ministerial Decree of Agriculture No. 43 year 2019 concerning Pesticide Registration regulates the field of use, pesticide classification, type of permit issued and its requirements, sampling and testing, packaging and labeling, importation, limited use of pesticides, pesticide commissions, sanctions, attachments of active ingredients and ingredients extras are prohibited. Based on that regulation, The Indonesia pesticides committee prohibit the use of all the formulations containing Toxaphene

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 14/02/2007

INDONESIA

Common Name(s): Aldrin ***CAS number(s):*** 309-00-2

Chemical Name: 1,4:5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1.alpha.,4.alpha.,4a.beta.,5.alpha.,8.alpha.,8a.beta.)-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is banned.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: Aldrin prohibited for all use of the pesticide formulation.

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: Toxicological properties of the chemical. (DGD,1991)

National concern to the toxicological properties of the initial POPs presented during the INC process of the Stockholm Convention. Thus, Govt of Indonesia committed to regulate POPs as covered by the Convention in order to support the global act to reduce and eliminate the impact of POPs to the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Based on Government Regulation No. 74 Year 2001 on Hazardous Substances Management, the use of Aldrin has been banned for manufacture, import, export, and use as both industrial and agricultural purposes. No remaining uses are allowed.

Ministerial Decree of Agriculture No. 43 year 2019 concerning Pesticide Registration regulates the field of use, pesticide classification, type of permit issued and its requirements, sampling and testing, packaging and labeling, importation, limited use of pesticides, pesticide commissions, sanctions, attachments of active ingredients and ingredients extras are prohibited. Based on that regulation, the Indonesia pesticides committee prohibit the use of all the formulations containing aldrin.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 14/02/2007

INDONESIA

Common Name(s): Chlordane ***CAS number(s):*** 57-74-9

Chemical Name: 4,7-Methano-1*H*-indene, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is banned.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: Chlordane prohibited for all use of the pesticide formulation.

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: Toxicological properties of the chemical (DGD, 1996).

National concern to the toxicological properties of the initial POPs presented during the INC process of the Stockholm Convention. Thus, Govt of Indonesia committed to regulate POPs as covered by the Convention in order to support the global act to reduce and eliminate the impact of POPs to the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Based on Government Regulation No. 74 Year 2001 on Hazardous Substances Management, the use of Aldrin has been banned for manufacture, import, export, and use as both industrial and agricultural purposes. No remaining uses are allowed.

Ministerial Decree of Agriculture No. 43 year 2019 concerning Pesticide Registration regulates the field of use, pesticide classification, type of permit issued and its requirements, sampling and testing, packaging and labeling, importation, limited use of pesticides, pesticide commissions, sanctions, attachments of active ingredients and ingredients extras are prohibited. Based on that regulation, The Indonesia pesticides committee prohibit the use of all the formulations containing chlordane.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 14/02/2007

INDONESIA

Common Name(s): Chlordimeform ***CAS number(s):*** 6164-98-3

Chemical Name: *N*2-(4-Chloro-o-tolyl)-*N*1,*N*1- dimethylformamidine

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is banned.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: Prohibited for all use of the pesticide formulation.

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: Toxicological properties of the chemical (DGD, 1996).

Summary of the final regulatory action: Based on Government Regulation No. 74 Year 2001 on Hazardous Substances Management, the use of Aldrin has been banned for manufacture, import, export, and use as both industrial and agricultural purposes. No remaining uses are allowed.

Ministerial Decree of Agriculture No. 43 year 2019 concerning Pesticide Registration regulates the field of use, pesticide classification, type of permit issued and its requirements, sampling and testing, packaging and labeling, importation, limited use of pesticides, pesticide commissions, sanctions, attachments of active ingredients and ingredients extras are prohibited. Based on that regulation, The Indonesia pesticides committee prohibit the use of all the formulations containing Chlordimeform.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 14/02/2007

INDONESIA

Common Name(s): DDT ***CAS number(s):*** 50-29-3

Chemical Name: 1,1'-(2,2,2-Trichloroethylidene)bis[4-chloro-benzene]

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is banned.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: DDT prohibited for all use of the pesticide formulation.

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: Toxicological properties of the chemical (DGD, 1991).

National concern to the toxicological properties of the initial POPs presented during the INC process of the Stockholm Convention. Thus, Govt of Indonesia committed to regulate POPs as covered by the Convention in order to support the global act to reduce and eliminate the impact of POPs to the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Based on Government Regulation No. 74 Year 2001 on Hazardous Substances Management, the use of Aldrin has been banned for manufacture, import, export, and use as both industrial and agricultural purposes. No remaining uses are allowed.

Ministerial Decree of Agriculture No. 43 year 2019 concerning Pesticide Registration regulates the field of use, pesticide classification, type of permit issued and its requirements, sampling and testing, packaging and labeling, importation, limited use of pesticides, pesticide commissions, sanctions, attachments of active ingredients and ingredients extras are prohibited. Based on that regulation, The Indonesia pesticides committee prohibit the use of all the formulations containing DDT.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 14/02/2021

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Ofurace ***CAS number(s):*** 58810-48-3

Chemical Name: Acetamide, 2-chloro-*N*-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-*N*-(tetrahydro-2-oxo-3-furanyl)-2

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Ofurace is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Ofurace were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2009

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Oxadixyl ***CAS number(s):*** 77732-09-3

Chemical Name: *N*-(2,6-Dimethylphenyl)-2-methoxy-*N*-(2-oxo-1,3-oxazolidin-3-yl)acetamide

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

***Basis for the final regulatory action:*:** The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Oxadixyl is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Oxadixyl were banned in 2010 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 30/06/2010

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Oxine-copper ***CAS number(s):*** 10380-28-6

Chemical Name: Copper;quinolin-8-olate

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Oxine-copper is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Oxine-copper were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2009

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Oxycarboxin ***CAS number(s):*** 5259-88-1

Chemical Name: 6-Methyl-4,4-dioxo-*N*-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-1,4-oxathiine-5-carboxamide

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Oxycarboxin is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Oxycarboxin were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/11/2009

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Hydrogen peroxide ***CAS number(s):*** 7722-84-1

Chemical Name: Hydrogen peroxide

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Hydrogen peroxide is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Hydrogen peroxide were banned in 2016 and its use was banned in 2017.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 31/12/2016

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Imazapyr ***CAS number(s):*** 81334-34-1

Chemical Name: 3-Pyridinecarboxylic acid, 2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: **Basis for the final regulatory action if other than hazard or risk evaluation:** The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Imazapyr is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Imazapyr were banned in 2010 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 30/06/2010

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Imazethapyr ***CAS number(s):*** 81335-77-5

Chemical Name: 5-Ethyl-2-(4-methyl-5-oxo-4-propan-2-yl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)pyridine-3-carboxylic acid

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed

Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Imazethapyr is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Imazethapyr were banned in 2010 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 30/06/2010

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Isofenphos ***CAS number(s):*** 25311-71-1

Chemical Name: Propan-2-yl 2-[ethoxy-(propan-2-ylamino)phosphinothioyl]oxybenzoate

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: NA

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

Basis for the final regulatory action:

The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Isofenphos is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Isofenphos were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the

existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2009

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Methabenzthiazuron ***CAS number(s):*** 18691-97-9

Chemical Name: 1-(1,3-Benzothiazol-2-yl)-1,3-dimethylurea

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Methabenzthiazuron is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Methabenzthiazuron were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2009

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Methoprene ***CAS number(s):*** 40596-69-8

Chemical Name: Propan-2-yl (2*E*,4*E*)-11-methoxy-3,7,11-trimethyldodeca-2,4-dienoate

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed

Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Methoprene is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Methoprene were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2009

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Metolachlor ***CAS number(s):*** 51218-45-2

Chemical Name: 2-Chloro-*N*-(2-ethyl-6-methylphenyl)-*N*-(1-methoxypropan-2-yl)acetamide

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Metolachlor is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Metolachlor were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 31/08/2009

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Hydrogen cyanamide ***CAS number(s):*** 420-04-2

Chemical Name: Cyanamide

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Hydrogen cyanamide is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Hydrogen cyanamide were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 30/06/2009

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Norflurazon ***CAS number(s):*** 27314-13-2

Chemical Name: 4-Chloro-5-(methylamino)-2-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]pyridazin-3-one

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Norflurazon is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Norflurazon were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2009

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Nuarimol ***CAS number(s):*** 63284-71-9

Chemical Name: (2-Chlorophenyl)-(4-fluorophenyl)-pyrimidin-5-ylmethanol

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Nuarimol is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Nuarimol were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2009

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Brodifacoum ***CAS number(s):*** 56073-10-0

Chemical Name: 3-[3-[4-(4-Bromophenyl)phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]-4-hydroxychromen-2-one

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action:

The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Brodifacoum is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Brodifacoum were banned in 2011 and its use was banned in 2012.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 30/06/2011

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Bromofos ***CAS number(s):*** 2104-96-3

Chemical Name: Phosphorothioic acid, *O*-(4-bromo-2,5-dichlorophenyl) *O*,*O*-dimethyl ester

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is banned.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action:

The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer

interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Bromophos is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Bromophos were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2009

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Bromofos-ethyl ***CAS number(s):*** 4824-78-6

Chemical Name: Phosphorothioic acid, *O*-(4-bromo-2,5-dichlorophenyl) *O,O*-diethyl ester

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is banned.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

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

Basis for the final regulatory action:

The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Bromophos-ethyl is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Bromophos-ethyl were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates

of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2009

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Bromopropylate ***CAS number(s):*** 18181-80-1

Chemical Name: Propan-2-yl 2,2-bis(4-bromophenyl)-2-hydroxyacetate

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Bromopropylate is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Bromopropylate were banned in 2010 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 30/06/2010

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Bronopol ***CAS number(s):*** 52-51-7

Chemical Name: 1,3-Propanediol, 2-bromo-2-nitro-

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Bronopol is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Bronopol were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2009

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Chlorfluazuron ***CAS number(s):*** 71422-67-8

Chemical Name: *N*-[[3,5-dichloro-4-[3-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl]oxyphenyl]carbamoyl]-2,6-difluorobenzamide

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Chlorfluazuron is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Chlorfluazuron were banned in 2010 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 30/06/2010

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Dimethipin ***CAS number(s):*** 55290-64-7

Chemical Name: 5,6-Dimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1,4-dithiine 1,1,4,4-tetraoxide

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Dimethipin is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Dimethipin were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2009

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Dioxacarb ***CAS number(s):*** 6988-21-2

Chemical Name: [2-(1,3-Dioxolan-2-yl)phenyl] N-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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction,

prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Dioxacarb is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Dioxacarb were banned in 2010 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 30/06/2010

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Dioxathion ***CAS number(s):*** 78-34-2

Chemical Name: (3-Diethoxyphosphinothioylsulfanyl-1,4-dioxan-2-yl)sulfanyl-diethoxy-sulfanylidene-lamba5-phosphane

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Dioxathion is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Dioxathion were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2009

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Endothal ***CAS number(s):*** 145-73-3

Chemical Name: 7-Oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Endothal is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Endothal were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2009

TURKEY

Common Name(s): EPN ***CAS number(s):*** 2104-64-5

Chemical Name: Phosphonothioic acid, phenyl-, *O*-ethyl *O*-(4-nitrophenyl) ester

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is banned.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: EPN is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of EPN were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 31/08/2008

TURKEY

Common Name(s): EPTC ***CAS number(s):*** 759-94-4

Chemical Name: Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-, S-ethyl ester

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is banned.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: EPTC is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of EPTC were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2009

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Ethiofencarb ***CAS number(s):*** 29973-13-5

Chemical Name: Phenol, 2-[(ethylthio)methyl]-, 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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Ethiofencarb is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Ethiofencarb were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2009

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Ethirimol ***CAS number(s):*** 23947-60-6

Chemical Name: 5-Butyl-2-(ethylamino)-4-methyl-1*H*-pyrimidin-6-one

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Ethirimol is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By

the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Ethirimol were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2009

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Ethoate-methyl ***CAS number(s):*** 116-01-8

Chemical Name: 2-Dimethoxyphosphinothioylsulfanyl-N-ethylacetamide

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Ethoate-methyl is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Ethoate-methyl were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2009

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Coumachlor ***CAS number(s):*** 81-82-3

Chemical Name: 3-[1-(4-Chlorophenyl)-3-oxobutyl]-4-hydroxychromen-2-one

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Coumachlor is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Coumachlor were banned in 2010 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 30/06/2010

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Cycloate ***CAS number(s):*** 1134-23-2

Chemical Name: *S*-Ethyl *N*-cyclohexyl-*N*-ethylcarbamothioate

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: **Basis for the final regulatory action if other than hazard or risk evaluation:** The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Cycloate is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Cycloate were banned in 2011 and its use was banned in 2012.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 30/06/2011

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Flucythrinate ***CAS number(s):*** 70124-77-5

Chemical Name: [Cyano-(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl] 2-[4-(difluoromethoxy)phenyl]-3-methylbutanoate

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Flucythrinate is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Flucythrinate were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2009

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Fluthiacet-methyl ***CAS number(s):*** 117337-19-6

Chemical Name: Methyl 2-[2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-[(3-oxo-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-[1,3,4]thiadiazolo[3,4-a]pyridazin-1-ylidene)amino]phenyl]sulfanylacetate

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Fluthiacet-methyl is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Fluthiacet-methyl were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 31/08/2009

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Fomesafen ***CAS number(s):*** 72178-02-0

Chemical Name: 5-[2-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]-N-methylsulfonyl-2-nitrobenzamide

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Fomesafen is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Fomesafen were banned in 2010 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 30/06/2010

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Formothion ***CAS number(s):*** 2540-82-1

Chemical Name: 2-Dimethoxyphosphinothioylsulfanyl-N-formyl-N-methylacetamide

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: **Basis for the final regulatory action if other than hazard or risk evaluation:** The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Formothion is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Formothion were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2009

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Haloxyfop ethoxyethyl ester ***CAS number(s):*** 87237-48-7

Chemical Name: 2-Ethoxyethyl 2-[4-[3-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl]oxyphenoxy]propanoate

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Haloxyfop ethoxyethyl ester is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Haloxyfop ethoxyethyl ester were banned in 2010 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 30/06/2010

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Haloxyfop ***CAS number(s):*** 69806-34-4

Chemical Name: 2-[4-[3-Chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl]oxyphenoxy]propanoic acid

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Haloxyfop is not registered as plant protection product in the country.

By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Haloxyfop were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 31/12/2009

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Hexaconazole ***CAS number(s):*** 79983-71-4

Chemical Name: 2-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-1-(1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)hexan-2-ol

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Hexaconazole is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Hexaconazole were banned in 2010 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 30/06/2010

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Oxamyl ***CAS number(s):*** 23135-22-0

Chemical Name: Ethanimidothioic acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-[[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxy]-2-oxo-, methyl ester

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is banned.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Oxamyl is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Oxamyl were banned in 2011 and its use was banned in 2012.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 19/10/2011

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Cypermethrin ***CAS number(s):*** 67375-30-8

Chemical Name: [Cyano-(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl] 3-(2,2-dichloroethenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropane-1-carboxylate

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Cypermethrin is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Cypermethrin were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2009

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Bromacil ***CAS number(s):*** 314-40-9

Chemical Name: (*RS*)-5-Bromo-3-sec-butyl-6-methyluracil

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Bromacil is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Bromacil were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2009

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Calcium cyanide ***CAS number(s):*** 592-01-8

Chemical Name: Calcium cyanide (Ca(CN)2)

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Calcium cyanide is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Calcium Cyanide were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2009

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Chloroneb ***CAS number(s):*** 2675-77-6

Chemical Name: 1,4-Dichloro-2,5-dimethoxybenzene

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Chloroneb is not registered as plant protection product in the country.

By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Chloroneb were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 31/08/2009

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Chlorpyrifos-ethyl ***CAS number(s):*** 2921-88-2

Chemical Name: *O,O*-Diethyl O-(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyl) 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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Chlorpyrifos-ethyl is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production import and use of Chlorpyrifos-ethyl were banned in 2016.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 08/04/2016

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Cyclosulfamuron ***CAS number(s):*** 136849-15-5

Chemical Name: 1-[[2-(Cyclopropanecarbonyl)phenyl]sulfamoyl]-3-(4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-yl)urea

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: Data on uses of the chemical prior the FRA in the country is not available.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Cyclosulfamuron is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Cyclosulfamuron were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 31/08/2009

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Diphenamid ***CAS number(s):*** 957-51-7

Chemical Name: *N*,*N*-Dimethyl-2,2-diphenylacetamide

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Diphenamid is not registered as plant protection product in the country.

By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Diphenamid were banned in 2010 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 30/06/2010

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Fenpiclonil ***CAS number(s):*** 74738-17-3

Chemical Name: 4-(2,3-Dichlorophenyl)-1H-pyrrole-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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Fenpiclonil is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Fenpiclonil were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2009

TURKEY

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

Chemical Name: 5-Amino-1-[2,6-dichloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-4-(trifluoromethylsulfinyl)-1I-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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Fipronil is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Fipronil were banned in 2018 and its use was banned in 2019.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 30/06/2018

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Flocoumafen ***CAS number(s):*** 90035-08-8

Chemical Name: 4-Hydroxy-3-[3-[4-[[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]methoxy]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]chromen-2-one

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Flocoumafen is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Flocoumafen were banned in 2010 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 30/06/2010

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Flubenzimine ***CAS number(s):*** 37893-02-0

Chemical Name: 2-*N*,3-diphenyl-4-*N*,5-*N*-bis(trifluoromethyl)-1,3-thiazolidine-2,4,5-triimine

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Flubenzimine is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Flubenzimine were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2009

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Flumetsulam ***CAS number(s):*** 98967-40-9

Chemical Name: *N*-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-5-methyl-[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine-2-sulfonamide

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Flumetsulam is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Flumetsulam were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 31/12/2009

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Fluridone ***CAS number(s):*** 59756-60-4

Chemical Name: 1-Methyl-3-phenyl-5-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]pyridin-4-one

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Fluridone is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By

the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Fluridone were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2009

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Hexaflumuron ***CAS number(s):*** 86479-06-3

Chemical Name: *N*-[[3,5-Dichloro-4-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)phenyl]carbamoyl]-2,6-difluorobenzamide

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Hexaflumuron is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Hexaflumuron were banned in 2010 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 30/06/2010

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Hydrogen cyanide ***CAS number(s):*** 74-90-8

Chemical Name: Hydrocyanic acid

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Hydrogen Cyanide is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Hydrogen Cyanide were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2009

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Imazapic ***CAS number(s):*** 104098-48-8

Chemical Name: 5-Methyl-2-(4-methyl-5-oxo-4-propan-2-yl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)pyridine-3-carboxylic acid

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Imazapic is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By

the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of imazapic were banned in 2013 and its use was banned in 2014.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/11/2013

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Iprodione ***CAS number(s):*** 36734-19-7

Chemical Name: 3-(3,5-Dichlorophenyl)-2,4-dioxo-N-(propan-2-yl)imidazolidine-1-carboxamide

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action:

The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Iprodione is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production, import and uses of Iprodione were banned in 2018.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 19/02/2018

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Kinetin ***CAS number(s):*** 525-79-1

Chemical Name: *N*-(Furan-2-ylmethyl)-7*H*-purin-6-amine

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action:

The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Kinetin is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Kinetin were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 31/08/2009

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Mephosfolan ***CAS number(s):*** 950-10-7

Chemical Name: Phosphoramidic acid, (4-methyl-1,3-dithiolan-2-ylidene)-, diethyl ester

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is banned.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Mephosfolan is not registered as plant protection product in the country.

By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Mephosfolan were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/01/2009

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Metominostrobin ***CAS number(s):*** 133408-50-1,

Chemical Name: (2*E*)-2-Methoxyimino-*N*-methyl-2-(2-phenoxyphenyl)acetamide

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Metominostrobin is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Metominostrobin were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 31/08/2009

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Metosulam ***CAS number(s):*** 139528-85-1

Chemical Name: *N*-(2,6-dichloro-3-methylphenyl)-5,7-dimethoxy-[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine-2-sulfonamide

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, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action: The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Metosulam is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Metosulam were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 31/08/2009

TURKEY

Common Name(s): Mevinphos ***CAS number(s):*** 7786-34-7

Chemical Name: 2-Butenoic acid, 3-[(dimethoxyphosphinyl)oxy]-, methyl ester

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide

Final regulatory action: The chemical is banned.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses, formulations and applications as a plant protection product have been prohibited.

Use or uses that remain allowed: N/A

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

Basis for the final regulatory action The purpose (art. 1) of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law is to protect and ensure food and feed safety, public health, plant and animal health, animal breeding and welfare, taking into account consumer interests and the protection of the environment.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since Turkey is still a candidate country to EU, Turkey also follows the EU approach on chemicals for restriction, prohibition decisions and regulatory actions which are relevant to protection of human health and the environment.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Mevinphos is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Mevinphos were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

The general framework for the prohibition and restriction of plant protection products, including pesticides, for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment is determined by the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law.

According to the By-law on Licensing and Placing on the Market of Plant Protection Products enforced in accordance with above-mentioned Law, it is forbidden to manufacture, use and placing on the market of unlicensed plant protection products within the borders of the country.

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

Once the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits a hazardous active substance, all Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, importers and manufacturers are informed by Ministerial Circulars.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/11/2009

Synopsis of notifications of final regulatory action received since the last PIC Circular

PART B

NOTIFICATIONS OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTION THAT HAVE BEEN VERIFIED AS NOT CONTAINING ALL THE INFORMATION REQUIRED BY ANNEX I TO THE CONVENTION

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	Annex III
2,4,5- T and it's salts and esters	93-76-5	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
Aldrin	309-00-2	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
Binapacryl	485-31-4	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
Captafol	2425-06-1	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
Chlordane	57-74-9	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
Chlordimeform	6164-98-3	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
DDT	50-29-3	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
Dieldrin	60-57-1	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
Dustable powder formulations containing a combination of benomyl 7%, carbofuran 10% and thiram at or above 15%	137-26-8, 1563-66-2, 17804-35-2	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
Ethylene dichloride	107-06-2	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
Heptachlor	76-44-8	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
Lindane	58-89-9	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
Mercury compounds	99-99-9	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
Methamidophos	10265-92-6	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
Methyl-parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
Monocrotophos	6923-22-4	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
Toxaphene	8001-35-2	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
(Dibromochloropropane) 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	96-12-8	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
(Toxaphene) Mixture of Polychloroterpenes	8001-35-2	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	Yes
1,1,2,2-tetra chloroethane	79-34-5	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Benfuracarb	82560-54-1	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Cadusafos	95465-99-9	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Calcium arsenate	7778-44-1	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Chlordecone	143-50-0	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Chlorfenvinphos	470-90-6	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Chlorpyrifos	2921-88-2	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Cyhexatin	13121-70-5	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	Annex III
Demeton-*S*-methyl	919-86-8	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Dichlormid	37764-25-3	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Dichlorvos	62-73-7	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Dicrotophos	141-66-2	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Disulfoton	298-04-4	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Fensulfothion	115-90-2	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Fenthion	55-38-9	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Fonofos	944-22-9	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Mephosfolan	950-10-7	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Methidathion	950-37-8	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Methomyl	16752-77-5	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Methyl bromide	74-83-9	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Mevinphos	7786-34-7	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Naled	300-76-5	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Nitrofen	1836-75-5	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Paraquat	4685-14-7	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Propargite	2312-35-8	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Sodium arsenite	7784-46-5	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Sulfotep	3689-24-5	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Terbufos	13071-79-9	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Thallium sulfate	7446-18-6	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Triazofos	24017-47-8	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No

PART C

NOTIFICATIONS OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTION STILL UNDER VERIFICATION

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	Annex III
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	96-12-8	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	No
2,3-Dichlorophenol	576-24-9	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	No
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	No
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	No
2,4-Dichlorophenol	120-83-2	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	No
2,5-Dichlorophenol	583-78-8	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	No
Cyhexatin	13121-70-5	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	No
Endosulfan	115-29-7	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	Yes
Ethyl *p*-nitrophenyl benzenethiophosphonate (EPN)	2104-64-5	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	No
Bromophos-ethyl (*O*-(4-Bromo-2-chlorophenyl) *O*,*O*-diethyl phosphorothioate)	4824-78-6	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	No
1,3-Dichloropropene	542-75-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	Annex III
2-Amino-2-thiazoline-4-carboxylic acid	2150-55-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Azinphos-methyl	86-50-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	Yes
Arsenic compound	7440-38-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Cis-Zeatin	327771-64-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Diclofluanid	1085-98-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Dicofol	115-32-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Endosulfan	115-29-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	Yes
Esbiothrin	84030-86-4	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Fluzaifop	69335-91-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Halfenprox	111872-58-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Imazamethabenz-methyl	69969-22-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Paraquat	4685-14-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Phenthoate	2597-03-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Phorate	296-0202	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	Yes
Phosphoric acid	7664-38-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Primisulfuron-methyl	86209-51-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Profenofos	41198-08-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Prometryn	7287-19-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Propoxur	114-26-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Prothiofos	34643-46-4	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Prothoate	2275-18-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Pyridaphenthion	119-12-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Pyrimidifen	105779-78-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Pyrithiobac-sodium	123343-16-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Quinalphos	13593-03-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Resmethrin	10453-86-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Sodium cyanide	143-33-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
TCMTB-Thiocyanic acid (2-benzothiazolylthio) methyl ester	21564-17-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Tebuthiuron	34014-18-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Terbutryn	886-50-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Tetardifon	116-29-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Thiazafluron	25366-23-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Thiometon	640-15-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Tolfenpyrad	129558-76-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Tralomethrin	66841-25-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Triadimefon	43121-43-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Triazamate	112143-82-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Trifloxysulfuron-sodium	199119-58-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Triforine	26644-46-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Trimedlure	12002-53-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No

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 PART 1 OF ANNEX IV TO THE CONVENTION

None.

PART B

PROPOSALS FOR INCLUSION OF SEVERELY HAZARDOUS PESTICIDE FORMULATIONS STILL UNDER VERIFICATION

Chemical name of the formulation	Country	Region	Annex III
Avermectin (emamectin benzoate) 5% SG	Laos	Asia	No
Carbosulfan 20% WG	Laos	Asia	No
Cypermethrin 35% EC	Laos	Asia	No
Cypermethrin 10% EC	Laos	Asia	No
Methomyl 40% SP	Laos	Asia	No

APPENDIX III

CHEMICALS SUBJECT TO THE PIC PROCEDURE

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Date of first dispatch of decision guidance document
2,4,5-T and its salts and esters	93-76-5[1]	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the 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 the 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 the Convention
Carbofuran	1563-66-2	Pesticide	15 September 2017
Chlordane	57-74-9	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the Convention
Chlordimeform	6164-98-3	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the Convention
Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the Convention
DDT	50-29-3	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the Convention
Dieldrin	60-57-1	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the Convention
Dinitro-*ortho*-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[1]	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the Convention
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	106-93-4	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the 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
Fluoroacetamide	640-19-7	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the Convention
HCH (mixed isomers)	608-73-1	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the Convention
Heptachlor	76-44-8	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the Convention
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the Convention
Lindane	58-89-9	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the Convention
Mercury compounds, including inorganic mercury compounds, alkyl mercury compounds and alkyloxyalkyl and aryl mercury compounds		Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the Convention
Methamidophos	10265-92-6	Pesticide	15 September 2015[2]
Monocrotophos	6923-22-4	Pesticide	1 February 2005

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Date of first dispatch of decision guidance document
Parathion	56-38-2	Pesticide	1 February 2005
Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters	87-86-5[1]	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the Convention
Phorate	298-02-2	Pesticide	16 September 2019
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[3]
Trichlorfon	52-68-6	Pesticide	15 September 2017
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
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 the 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 the Convention
Asbestos: - Actinolite - Anthophyllite - Amosite - Crocidolite - Tremolite	 77536-66-4 77536-67-5 12172-73-5 12001-28-4 77536-68-6	Industrial	 1 February 2005 1 February 2005 1 February 2005 Prior to adoption of the Convention 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
Hexabromocyclododecane	25637-99-4 3194-55-6 134237-50-6 134237-51-7 134237-52-8	Industrial	16 September 2019

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Date of first dispatch of decision guidance document
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 - Didecyldimethylammonium 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 the Convention
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)	1336-36-3	Industrial	Prior to adoption of the Convention
Polychlorinated terphenyls (PCT)	61788-33-8	Industrial	Prior to adoption of the Convention
Short-chain chlorinated paraffins	85535-84-8	Industrial	15 September 2017
Tetraethyl lead	78-00-2	Industrial	1 February 2005
Tetramethyl lead	75-74-1	Industrial	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	Industrial	15 September 2017[4]
Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate	126-72-7	Industrial	Prior to adoption of the Convention

Notes:

1. 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.
2. The date relates to the date for the communication of the decision guidance document for the chemical currently included in Annex III and adopted by decision RC-7/4, which amended Annex III to list methamidophos and deleted a previous entry in Annex III for "methamidophos (soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 600 g active ingredient/L)".

3. See the related entry for all tributyltin compounds within the industrial category. Tributyltin compounds were initially listed within the pesticide category by decision RC-4/5 and the initial decision guidance document communicated to Parties related solely to the pesticide category. Decision RC-8/5 subsequently amended Annex III to list all tributyltin compounds also in the industrial category, with the amendment entering into force on 15 September 2017. A revised decision guidance document was also approved (see note 4).
4. This entry refers to the date for communication of the revised decision guidance document for tributyltin compounds, which relates to both the pesticide and industrial categories, which was approved by decision RC-8/5.

APPENDIX IV

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

All import responses received from Parties and cases of failure to submit responses are available on the Convention website: http://www.pic.int/tabid/1370/language/en-US/Default.aspx.

The online database is presented with four tabs:

1. Import responses recently transmitted;
2. Import responses by Party;
3. Import responses by Chemical;
4. Cases of failure to submit responses.

The import responses received since the last PIC Circular (between 1 May 2021 and 31 October 2021) may be viewed under the first tab "Import responses recently transmitted". The overview of those import responses is available in this appendix.

All import responses, including latest and previously transmitted information, may be viewed under the second tab "Import responses by Party" or the third tab "Import responses by Chemical".

The cases of failure to submit responses are available under the fourth tab "Cases of failure to submit responses". 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.

OVERVIEW OF NEW IMPORT RESPONSES RECEIVED SINCE THE LAST PIC CIRCULAR

Pesticides

Alachlor
Rwanda
Saudi Arabia

Aldicarb
Rwanda
Saudi Arabia
Trinidad and Tobago

Azinphos-methyl
Chile
Indonesia
Rwanda
Saudi Arabia
Trinidad and Tobago

Carbofuran
Chile
Indonesia
Japan
Qatar
Rwanda
Saudi Arabia
Viet Nam

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

Endosulfan
Rwanda
Saudi Arabia
Trinidad and Tobago

Methamidophos
Chile
Indonesia
Rwanda
Saudi Arabia

Monocrotophos
Rwanda
Trinidad and Tobago

Parathion
Rwanda
Trinidad and Tobago

Phorate
Cook Islands
Guyana
Indonesia
Mauritius
North Macedonia
Norway
Peru
Rwanda
Saudi Arabia
Trinidad and Tobago
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*

Tributyl tin compounds
Rwanda
Trinidad and Tobago

Trichlorfon
Indonesia
Japan
Qatar
Rwanda
Saudi Arabia

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%
Rwanda
Trinidad and Tobago

Industrial Chemicals

Actinolite asbestos

Rwanda

Amosite asbestos

Rwanda

Anthophyllite asbestos

Rwanda

Crocidolite asbestos

Rwanda

Tremolite asbestos

Rwanda

Commercial octabromodiphenyl ether (including hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether)

Belize

Rwanda

Commercial pentabromodiphenyl ether (including tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether)

Belize

Rwanda

Hexabromocyclododecane

Belize

Cabo Verde

Guyana

Rwanda

United Arab Emirates

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*

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

Belize

Rwanda

Singapore

Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB)

Rwanda

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Rwanda

Polychlorinated terphenyls (PCT)

Rwanda

Short-chain chlorinated paraffins

Belize

Qatar

Rwanda

United Arab Emirates

Tetraethyl lead

Rwanda

Tetramethyl lead

Rwanda

All tributyltin compounds

Belize

Qatar

Rwanda

Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate

Rwanda

Notes:

* Import responses submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland only apply to future imports of chemicals to Great Britain. Under the Northern Ireland Protocol (NIP) and the EU PIC Regulation, import responses made by the European Commission will apply to Northern Ireland.

APPENDIX V

NOTIFICATIONS OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTION FOR CHEMICALS NOT LISTED IN ANNEX III

This appendix consists of two parts:

Part A: Notifications of final regulatory action for chemicals not listed in Annex III and verified as containing all the information required by Annex I to the Convention

The table lists all the notifications received during the interim PIC procedure and the current PIC procedure (September 1998 to 31 October 2021) verified as containing all the information required by Annex I to the Convention.

Part B: Notifications of final regulatory action for chemicals not listed in Annex III and verified as not containing all the information required by Annex I to the Convention

The table lists all the notifications received during the interim PIC procedure and the current PIC procedure (September 1998 to 31 October 2021) verified as not containing all the information required by Annex I to the Convent.

The information is also available on the Convention website.[20]

[20] http://www.pic.int/tabid/1368/language/en-US/Default.aspx.

Notifications of final regulatory action for chemicals not listed in Annex III

PART A

NOTIFICATIONS OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTION FOR CHEMICALS NOT LISTED IN ANNEX III AND VERIFIED AS CONTAINING ALL THE INFORMATION REQUIRED BY ANNEX I TO THE CONVENTION

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	LIII
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	LIII
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	LIII
1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	LIII
1,3-Dichloropropene	542-75-6	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVI
1,3-Dichloropropene	542-75-6	Pesticide	Serbia	Europe	LII
2,4,5-TP (Silvex; Fenoprop)	93-72-1	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
2,4,6-Tri-*tert*-butylphenol	732-26-3	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXI
2,4-D-dimethylammonium	2008-39-1	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LII
2-Ethyl-1,3-hexanediol	94-96-2	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
2-Naphthoxyacetic acid	120-23-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
2-Naphthylamine	91-59-8	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXI
2-Naphthylamine	91-59-8	Industrial	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
2-Naphthylamine	91-59-8	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
2-Naphthylamine	91-59-8	Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXIII
2-Naphthylamine	91-59-8	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	LIII
2-Nitrobenzaldehyde	552-89-6	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
2-Propen-1-ol, reaction products with pentafluoroiodoethane tetrafluoroethylene telomer, dehydroiodinated, reaction products with epichlorohydrin and triethylenetetramine	464178-90-3	Industrial	Canada	North America	XLI
2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-methylpropyl ester, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate and 2,5 furandione, gamma-omega-perfluoro-C_{8-14}-alkyl esters, *tert*-Bu benzenecarboperoxoate-initiated	459415-06-6	Industrial	Canada	North America	XLI
2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, hexadecyl ester, polymers with 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, gamma-omega-perfluoro-C_{10-16}-alkyl acrylate and stearyl methacrylate	203743-03-7	Industrial	Canada	North America	XLI
4-Aminobiphenyl	92-67-1	Industrial	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
4-Aminobiphenyl	92-67-1	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXI
4-Aminobiphenyl	92-67-1	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
4-Aminobiphenyl	92-67-1	Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXIII
4-Aminobiphenyl	92-67-1	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	LIII
4-Chlorophenoxyacetic acid	122-88-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
4-Nitrobiphenyl	92-93-3	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXI

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
4-Nitrobiphenyl	92-93-3	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
4-Nitrobiphenyl	92-93-3	Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXIII
4-Nitrobiphenyl	92-93-3	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Acephate	30560-19-1	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LIII
Acephate	30560-19-1	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XVIII
Acephate	30560-19-1	Pesticide	Serbia	Europe	LII
Acephate	30560-19-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Burkina Faso	Africa	XLV
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Cabo Verde	Africa	XLV
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Chad	Africa	XLV
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	XLV
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Guinea-Bissau	Africa	XLV
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Mali	Africa	XLV
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Mauritania	Africa	XLV
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Niger	Africa	XLV
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Senegal	Africa	XLV
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Togo	Africa	XLV
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	XLIX
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XLV
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Serbia	Europe	LII
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Allyl alcohol	107-18-6	Pesticide	Canada	North America	XXII
Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane	319-84-6	Pesticide	China	Asia	XLV
Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane	319-84-6	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXXII
Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane	319-84-6	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	XXXIII
Aluminium phosphide	20859-73-8	Pesticide & Industrial	Japan	Asia	XX
Amitraz	33089-61-1	Pesticide	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Asia	XXX
Amitraz	33089-61-1	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LII
Amitraz	33089-61-1	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXI
Amitraz	33089-61-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Amitraz	33089-61-1	Pesticide	Syrian Arab Republic	Near East	XXXII
Amitrole	61-82-5	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Amitrole	61-82-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XLIX
Amitrole	61-82-5	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	LII
Ammonium hydrogen sulfide	12124-99-1	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Ammonium hydrogen sulfide	12124-99-1	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Ammonium polysulfide	9080-17-5	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Ammonium thiocyanate	1762-95-4	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Anilofos	64249-01-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Anthracene oil	90640-80-5	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Aramite	140-57-8	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Arsenic compounds	7440-38-2	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Arsenic pentoxide	1303-28-2	Industrial	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	Gambia	Africa	XLI
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	Mauritania	Africa	XLI
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	Niger	Africa	XLI

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	Senegal	Africa	XLI
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	Togo	Africa	XLI
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LIII
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXI
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	Uruguay	Latin America and the Caribbean	L
Azinphos-ethyl	2642-71-9	Pesticide	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Asia	XLVI
Azinphos-ethyl	2642-71-9	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Azinphos-ethyl	2642-71-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Azocyclotin	41083-11-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Benfuracarb	82560-54-1	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LIII
Benfuracarb	82560-54-1	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXV
Benfuracarb	82560-54-1	Pesticide	Serbia	Europe	LII
Benfuracarb	82560-54-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Bentazon	25057-89-0	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Benzene	71-43-2	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Benzene	71-43-2	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Benzidine	92-87-5	Industrial	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
Benzidine	92-87-5	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Benzidine	92-87-5	Industrial	Jordan	Near East	XLII
Benzidine	92-87-5	Industrial	Canada	North America	XXI
Benzidine	92-87-5	Industrial	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Benzidine and its salts	92-87-5	Industrial	India	Asia	XX
Benzidine and its salts	92-87-5	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXI
Benzidine and its salts	92-87-5	Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXIII
Benzidine, its salts and benzidine derivatives	92-87-5 21136-70-9 36341-27-2 531-85-1 531-86-2 (list is not exhaustive)	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Benzidine and its salts	92-87-5	Industrial	Jordan	Near East	XVIII
Benzyl butyl phthalate	85-68-7	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Beta cypermethrin	65731-84-2	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LIII
Beta cypermethrin	65731-84-2	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	L
Beta hexachlorocyclohexane	319-85-7	Pesticide	China	Asia	XLV
Beta hexachlorocyclohexane	319-85-7	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXXII
Beta hexachlorocyclohexane	319-85-7	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	XXXIII
Beta hexachlorocyclohexane	319-85-7	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Bifenthrin	82657-04-3	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	XIV
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	111-44-4	Industrial	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
Bis(chloromethyl)ether	542-88-1	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXI
Bis(chloromethyl)ether	542-88-1	Industrial	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
Bis(chloromethyl)ether	542-88-1	Industrial	Canada	North America	XII
Bitertanol	55179-31-2	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XXXV
Bitertanol	55179-31-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Brodifacoum	56073-10-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Bromacil	314-40-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Bromacil	314-40-9	Pesticide	Costa Rica	Latin America and the Caribbean	LII

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Bromobenzylbromotoluene (DBBT)	99688-47-8	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Bromobenzylbromotoluene (DBBT)	99688-47-8	Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXIII
Bromochlorodifluoromethane (Halon 1211)	353-59-3	Industrial	Canada	North America	XIII
Bromochloromethane	74-97-5	Industrial	Thailand	Asia	XXIV
Bromofos	2104-96-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Bromofos-ethyl	4824-78-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Bromopropylate	18181-80-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Bromotrifluoromethane	75-63-8	Industrial	Canada	North America	XII
Bromoxynil octanoate	1689-99-2	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIV
Bromuconazole	116255-48-2	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Bronopol	52-51-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Butralin	33629-47-9	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LIII
Butralin	33629-47-9	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXIII
Butralin	33629-47-9	Pesticide	Serbia	Europe	LII
Butralin	33629-47-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Cadmium	7440-43-9	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Cadusafos	95465-99-9	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LIII
Cadusafos	95465-99-9	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVI
Cadusafos	95465-99-9	Pesticide	Serbia	Europe	LII
Cadusafos	95465-99-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Calcium arsenate	7778-44-1	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Calcium cyanide	592-01-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Carbaryl	63-25-2	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LI
Carbaryl	63-25-2	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LII
Carbaryl	63-25-2	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXVI
Carbaryl	63-25-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Carbaryl	63-25-2	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	XVIII
Carbaryl	63-25-2	Pesticide	Syrian Arab Republic	Near East	XXXII
Carbendazim	10605-21-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	Industrial	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	Pesticide & Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXI
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	LII
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	Industrial	Jordan	Near East	XLIV
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	Pesticide & Industrial	Canada	North America	XII
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	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
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LIII

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXV
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	Serbia	Europe	LII
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Chinomethionate	2439-01-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Chloral hydrate	302-17-0	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	XIV
Chlorates (sodium chlorate, magnesium chlorate and potassium chlorate)	7775-09-9, 10326-21-3, 3811-04-9	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LIII
Chlorates (including but not limited to Na, Mg, K chlorates)	7775-09-9, 10326-21-3, 3811-04-9 and others	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVIII
Chlordecone	143-50-0	Pesticide	China	Asia	XLV
Chlordecone	143-50-0	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXXII
Chlordecone	143-50-0	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	XXXIII
Chlordecone	143-50-0	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Chlordecone	143-50-0	Pesticide	Switzerland	Europe	XX
Chlordecone	143-50-0	Pesticide	Peru	Latin America and the Caribbean	XLV
Chlorfenapyr	122453-73-0	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LIII
Chlorfenapyr	122453-73-0	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XVIII
Chlorfenapyr	122453-73-0	Pesticide	Serbia	Europe	LII
Chlorfenvinphos	470-90-6	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LI
Chlorfenvinphos	470-90-6	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Chlorfenvinphos	470-90-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Chlorfluazuron	71422-67-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Chloroethylene	75-01-4	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Chloroethylene	75-01-4	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Chlorofluorocarbon (totally halogenated)	75-69-4, 75-71-8, 76-13-1, 76-14-2, 76-15-3	Industrial	Canada	North America	XII
Chloroform	67-66-3	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Chloromethyl methyl ether	107-30-2	Industrial	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Chloroneb	2675-77-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Chloropicrin	76-06-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Chlorothalonil	1897-45-6	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LIII
Chlorpropham	101-21-3	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LIV
Chlorpyrifos	2921-88-2	Pesticide	Sri Lanka	Asia	XLIX
Chlorpyrifos	2921-88-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Chlorsulfuron	64902-72-3	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Chlorthal-dimethyl	1861-32-1	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LIII
Chlorthal-dimethyl	1861-32-1	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVII
Chlorthiophos	60238-56-4	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Chlozolinate	84332-86-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XVI
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	South Africa	Africa	XXX
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Asia	LII
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXX
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXV
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	Bulgaria	Europe	XXII
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	European Union	Europe	XIII
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXI
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	Chile	Latin America and the Caribbean	XV
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	Canada	North America	XLIX
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	Australia	Southwest Pacific	XIX
Coumachlor	81-82-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Creosote	8001-58-9	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Creosote oil	61789-28-4	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Creosote oil, acenaphthene fraction	90640-84-9	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Creosote, wood	8021-39-4	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Cyanazine	21725-46-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Cybutryne	28159-98-0	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LI
Cycloate	1134-23-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Cycloheximide	66-81-9	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Cyclosulfamuron	136849-15-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Cyhexatin	13121-70-5	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	XX
Cyhexatin	13121-70-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Cyhexatin	13121-70-5	Pesticide	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXXVI
Cyhexatin	13121-70-5	Pesticide	Canada	North America	XXII
Cypermethrin	67375-30-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
DDD	72-54-8	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Decabromodiphenyl ether	1163-19-5	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XLVIII
Decabromodiphenyl ether	1163-19-5	Industrial	Norway	Europe	XXXIX
Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs)	40088-47-9**, 32534-81-9**, 36483-60-0**, 68928-80-3**, 32536-52-0, 63936-56-1, 1163-19-5	Industrial	Canada	North America	XLVIII
Demephion-*O*	682-80-4	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Demeton-methyl (isomeric mixture of demeton-*O*-methyl and demeton-*S*-methyl)	8022-00-2, 867-27-6, 919-86-8	Pesticide & Industrial	Japan	Asia	XX
DPX KE 459 (flupyrsulfuron methyl)	150315-10-9, 144740-54-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LI
Diazinon	333-41-5	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	L
Diazinon	333-41-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXII
Diazinon	333-41-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Diquat	85-00-7	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LIV
DBCP (1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane)	96-12-8	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
DBCP (1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane)	96-12-8	Pesticide	Colombia	Latin America and the Caribbean	XLV
DBCP (1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane)	96-12-8	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	LII
DBCP (1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane)	96-12-8	Pesticide	Canada	North America	XXII
Dibromotetrafluoroethane	124-73-2	Industrial	Canada	North America	XIII
Dibutyltin hydrogen borate (DBB)	75113-37-0	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Dichlobenil	1194-65-6	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LII

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
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	Latvia	Europe	XX
Dichloro[(dichlorophenyl) methyl]methylbenzene	76253-60-6	Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXIII
Dichlorobenzyltoluene	81161-70-8	Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXIII
Dichlorophen	97-23-4	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Dichlorvos	62-73-7	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXIV
Dichlorvos	62-73-7	Pesticide	Serbia	Europe	LII
Dicloran	99-30-9	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVI
Dicloran	99-30-9	Pesticide	Serbia	Europe	LII
Dicofol	115-32-2	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXII
Dicofol	115-32-2	Industrial	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
Dicofol	115-32-2	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXIII
Dicofol	115-32-2	Pesticide	Peru	Latin America and the Caribbean	LIII
Dicrotophos	141-66-2	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	XVIII
Diisobutyl phthalate	84-69-5	Industrial	European Union	Europe	LII
Dimefox	115-26-4	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Dimefox	115-26-4	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	XVIII
Dimethenamid	87674-68-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXVII
Dimethenamid	87674-68-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Dimethipin	55290-64-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Dimethoate	60-51-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LIII
Diniconazole-M	83657-18-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXIV
Diniconazole-M	83657-18-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Dinoterb	1420-07-1	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Dinoterb	1420-07-1	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XIV
Dinoterb	1420-07-1	Pesticide	Switzerland	Europe	XX
Dioxacarb	6988-21-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Dioxathion	78-34-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Diphenamid	957-51-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Diphenylamine	122-39-4	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXIX
Distillates (coal tar), naphthalene oils	84650-04-4	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Distillates (coal tar), upper	65996-91-0	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Disulfoton	298-04-4	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Diuron	330-54-1	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LII
Endosulfan	115-29-7**, 959-98-8, 33213-65-9	Pesticide* & Industrial	Japan	Asia	XLIV
Endothal	145-73-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	LIII
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide & Industrial	Japan	Asia	XX
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide & Industrial	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Bulgaria	Europe	XXII
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	XX
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Switzerland	Europe	XX

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	LII
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Peru	Latin America and the Caribbean	XIII
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Guyana	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVI
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Uruguay	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	XVIII
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Canada	North America	XXII
EPN	2104-64-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Epoxiconazole	106325-08-0	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
EPTC	759-94-4	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
EPTC	759-94-4	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Ethalfluralin	55283-68-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Ethiofencarb	29973-13-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Ethion	563-12-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Ethirimol	23947-60-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Ethoate-methyl	116-01-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Ethoprophos	13194-48-4	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LIV
Ethylbromoacetate	105-36-2	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Extract residues (coal), low temp. coal tar alk	122384-78-5	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Fenarimol	60168-88-9	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVII
Fenarimol	60168-88-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Fenitrothion	122-14-5	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LII
Fenitrothion	122-14-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXII
Fenpiclonil	74738-17-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Fenpropathrin	39515-41-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Fensulfothion	115-90-2	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Fenthion	55-38-9	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXII
Fenthion	55-38-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Fentin acetate	900-95-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XVI
Fentin acetate	900-95-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Fentin hydroxide	76-87-9	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XVI
Fentin hydroxide	76-87-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Fenvalerate	51630-58-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Ferbam	14484-64-1	Pesticide	Canada	North America	XLIX
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
Fipronil	120068-37-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Flocoumafen	90035-08-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Fluazifop-*P*-butyl	79241-46-6	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Fluazinam	79622-59-6	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XXXII
Flubenzimine	37893-02-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Flucythrinate	70124-77-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Flufenoxuron	101463-69-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXIX
Flumetsulam	98967-40-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Fluopicolide	239110-15-7	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XLIII

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Fluoroacetic acid and its salts	144-49-0, 62-74-8	Pesticide & Industrial	Japan	Asia	XX
Fluridone	59756-60-4	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Flurprimidol	56425-91-3	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVI
Fluthiacet-methyl	117337-19-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Folpet	133-07-3	Pesticide	Malaysia	Asia	XII
Fomesafen	72178-02-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Fonofos	944-22-9	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Formothion	2540-82-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Furathiocarb	65907-30-4	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Furfural	98-01-1	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LI
Haloxyfop	69806-34-4	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Haloxyfop ethoxyethyl ester	87237-48-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1**	Industrial	China	Asia	XLII
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1**	Pesticide* & Industrial	Japan	Asia	XX
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1**	Pesticide* & Industrial	Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	XIX
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1**	Industrial	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXII
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	Industrial	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Hexaconazole	79983-71-4	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Hexaflumuron	86479-06-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Hexane, 1,6-diisocyanato-, homopolymer, reaction products with alpha-fluoro-omega-2-hydroxyethyl-poly(difluoromethylene), C_{16-20}-branched alcohols and 1-octadecanol	Not available	Industrial	Canada	North America	XLI
Hexazinone	51235-04-2	Pesticide	Burkina Faso	Africa	XLV
Hexazinone	51235-04-2	Pesticide	Cabo Verde	Africa	XLV
Hexazinone	51235-04-2	Pesticide	Chad	Africa	XLV
Hexazinone	51235-04-2	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	XLV
Hexazinone	51235-04-2	Pesticide	Guinea-Bissau	Africa	XLV
Hexazinone	51235-04-2	Pesticide	Mali	Africa	XLV
Hexazinone	51235-04-2	Pesticide	Mauritania	Africa	XLV
Hexazinone	51235-04-2	Pesticide	Niger	Africa	XLV
Hexazinone	51235-04-2	Pesticide	Senegal	Africa	XLV
Hexazinone	51235-04-2	Pesticide	Togo	Africa	XLV
Hexazinone	51235-04-2	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Hydrogen cyanamide	420-04-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Hydrogen cyanide	74-90-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Hydrogen peroxide	7722-84-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Imazalil	35554-44-0	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Imazapic	104098-48-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Imazapyr	81334-34-1	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIV
Imazapyr	81334-34-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Imazethapyr	81335-77-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Iminoctadine	13516-27-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Indolylacetic acid	87-51-4	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Iprodione	36734-19-7	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LI
Iprodione	36734-19-7	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	L
Iprodione	36734-19-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Isodrin	465-73-6	Pesticide	Switzerland	Europe	XX
Isofenphos	25311-71-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Isoproturon	34123-59-6	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LI
Isopyrazam	881685-58-1	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XXXVII
Kelevan	4234-79-1	Pesticide	Switzerland	Europe	XX
Kinetin	525-79-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
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	Latvia	Europe	XX
Lead carbonate	598-63-0	Industrial	Jordan	Near East	XXXVI
Lead hydroxycarbonate	1319-46-6	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Lead sulfate	15739-80-7	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Lead(II)sulfate	7446-14-2	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Leptophos	21609-90-5	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	LII
Lindane	58-89-9**	Industrial	China	Asia	L
Linuron	330-55-2	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LI
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
Mephosfolan	950-10-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Mepiquat chloride	24307-26-4	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Mercurous chloride (Calomel)	10112-91-1	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	XX
Mercury	7439-97-6	Pesticide & Industrial	Indonesia	Asia	LIII
Mercury	7439-97-6	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Mercury	7439-97-6	Industrial	Colombia	Latin America and the Caribbean	LII
Metaldehyde	108-62-3, 9002-91-9	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XLVII
Methabenzthiazuron	18691-97-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Methazole	20354-26-1	Pesticide	Australia	Southwest Pacific	XII
Methidathion	950-37-8	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LI
Methidathion	950-37-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Methidathion	950-37-8	Pesticide	Uruguay	Latin America and the Caribbean	L
Methomyl	16752-77-5	Pesticide	Uruguay	Latin America and the Caribbean	L
Methoprene	40596-69-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Methyl bromide	74-83-9	Pesticide	Malawi	Africa	XXX
Methyl bromide	74-83-9	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	LIII
Methyl bromide	74-83-9	Pesticide & Industrial	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
Methyl bromide	74-83-9	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	XV
Methyl bromide	74-83-9	Pesticide & Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXI
Methyl bromide	74-83-9	Pesticide	Colombia	Latin America and the Caribbean	LII
Methyl bromoacetate	96-32-2	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Methyl cellosolve	109-86-4	Industrial	Canada	North America	XXVIII

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	XX
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	XIX
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Nigeria	Africa	XXI
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	China	Asia	L
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	LIII
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide & Industrial	Japan	Asia	XX
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XXI
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Bulgaria	Europe	XXII
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XVIII
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	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	Guyana	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVI
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	XIX
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	XLVII
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Uruguay	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Uruguay	Latin America and the Caribbean	L
Metolachlor	51218-45-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Metominostrobin	133408-50-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Metosulam	139528-85-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Mevinphos	26718-65-0	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Mevinphos	26718-65-0	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	XVIII
Mevinphos	7786-34-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
2,3,4,5-bis(2-butylene)tetrahydro-2-furaldehyde (MGK Repellent, MGK-R11)	126-15-8	Pesticide	Canada	North America	XXII
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide & Industrial	Indonesia	Asia	LIII
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide & Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXI
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Bulgaria	Europe	XXII
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide & Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXIII
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Colombia	Latin America and the Caribbean	XLV
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Cuba	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	LII
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Guyana	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVI
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Uruguay	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Mirex	2385-85-5	Industrial	Canada	North America	XII
Mirex	2385-85-5	Industrial	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Monolinuron	1746-81-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Monomethyl dichlorodiphenyl methane	122808-61-1	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
N,N'-Ditolyl-*p*-phenylenediamine; *N,N'*-Dixylyl-*p*-phenylenediamine; *N*-Tolyl-*N*'-xylyl-*p*-phenylenediamine	27417-40-9, 28726-30-9, 70290-05-0	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXI
Naled	300-76-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXIX
NCC ether	94097-88-8	Industrial	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Nickel	7440-02-0	Industrial	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	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Nonylphenol	11066-49-2, 25154-52-3, 84852-15-3, 90481-04-2	Pesticide & Industrial	European Union	Europe	XXIII
Nonylphenol ethoxylate	127087-87-0, 26027-38-3, 37205-87-1, 68412-54-4, 9016-45-9	Pesticide & Industrial	European Union	Europe	XXIII
Nonylphenols and nonylphenol ethoxylates	104-40-5, 11066-49-2, 127087-87-0, 25154-52-3, 26027-38-3, 37205-87-1, 68412-54-4, 84852-15-3, 9016-45-9, 90481-04-2	Pesticide	South Africa	Africa	XLVI
Nonylphenols and nonylphenol ethoxylates	104-40-5, 11066-49-2, 25154-52-3, 84852-15-3, 90481-04-2, 127087-87-0, 26027-38-3, 37205-87-1, 68412-54-4, 9016-45-9	Pesticide & Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXXVI
Norflurazon	27314-13-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Nuarimol	63284-71-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Octylphenols and octylphenol ethoxylates	140-66-9, 1806-26-4, 27193-28-8, 68987-90-6, 9002-93-1, 9036-19-5	Pesticide & Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXXVI
Ofurace	58810-48-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Omethoate	1113-02-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Orthosulfamuron	213464-77-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LI
Oxadixyl	77732-09-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Oxamyl	23135-22-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Oxine-copper	10380-28-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Oxycarboxin	5259-88-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Oxydemeton-methyl	301-12-2	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXX
Oxydemeton-methyl	301-12-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Oxyfluorfen	42874-03-3	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LII
Paraquat	4685-14-7	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LII
Paraquat	4685-14-7	Pesticide	Togo	Africa	XLII
Paraquat	4685-14-7	Pesticide	Malaysia	Asia	LII
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	Pesticide	China	Asia	XLV
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXXII
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	XXXIII
Pentachloroethane	76-01-7	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	Industrial	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters	87-86-5**, 131-52-2, 27735-64-4, 3772-94-9	Pesticide* & Industrial	Japan	Asia	XLIV
Perfluorocarboxylic acids that have the molecular formula $C_nF_{2n+1}CO_2H$ in which $8 \leq n \leq 20$, their salts, and their precursors (LC-PFCAs)	375-95-1, 335-76-2, 2058-94-8, 307-55-1, 72629-94-8, 376-06-7, 141074-63-7, 67905-19-5, 57475-95-3, 16517-11-6, 133921-38-7, 68310-12-3 (list is not exhaustive)	Industrial	Canada	North America	XLVII
Perfluorooctane sulphonate (PFOS), its salts and perfluorooctanesulfonyl fluoride (PFOSF)	2795-39-3**, 70225-14-8**, 29081-56-9**, 29457-72-5**, 307-35-7**	Pesticide & Industrial*	China	Asia	XLV

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and PFOA related compounds	335-67-1, 45285-51-6, 3825-26-1, 90480-56-1, 335-95-5, 2395-00-8, 335-93-3, 335-66-0, 376-27-2, 3108-24-5 (list is not exhaustive)	Industrial	Canada	North America	XLVII
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and PFOA related compounds	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	Norway	Europe	XLI
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and PFOA related compounds	335-67-1, 3825-26-1, 335-95-5, 2395-00-8, 335-93-3, 335-66-0, 376-27-2, 3108-24-5 (list is not exhaustive)	Industrial	Norway	Europe	LI
Permethrin	52645-53-1	Pesticide	Syrian Arab Republic	Near East	XXXII
Phenol, 2-(2*H*-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-	3846-71-7	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXVII
Phenthoate	2597-03-7	Pesticide	Malaysia	Asia	XLIV
Phosalone	2310-17-0	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXVII
Phosalone	2310-17-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide	Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	XX
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	LIII
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide	China	Asia	L
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide & Industrial	Japan	Asia	XX
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	XX
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	LII
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide	Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	XIX
Picoxystrobin	117428-22-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	L
Polychlorinated naphthalenes	70776-03-3	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXI
Polychlorinated naphthalenes	28699-88-9, 1321-65-9, 1335-88-2, 1321-64-8, 1335-87-1, 32241-08-0, 2234-13-1	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XLIV
Polychlorinated naphthalenes	70776-03-3	Industrial	Canada	North America	XXXVIII

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Polychloroterpenes	8001-50-1	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Procymidone	32809-16-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVII
Procymidone	32809-16-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Profenofos	41198-08-7	Pesticide	Malaysia	Asia	XLIV
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
Propanil	709-98-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Propargite	2312-35-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXIX
Propargite	2312-35-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Propisochlor	86763-47-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVI
Propylbromoacetate	35223-80-4	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Prothiofos	34643-46-4	Pesticide	Malaysia	Asia	XLIV
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
Pyrazophos	13457-18-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Pyrinuron	53558-25-1	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Quinalphos	13593-03-8	Pesticide	Malaysia	Asia	XLIV
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
Quintozene	82-68-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Schradan	152-16-9	Pesticide & Industrial	Japan	Asia	XX
Schradan	152-16-9	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Simazine	122-34-9	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXI
Simazine	122-34-9	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Simazine	122-34-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Sodium arsenite	7784-46-5	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	XIV
Sodium fluoroacetate	62-74-8	Pesticide	Cuba	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Sodium trichloroacetate	650-51-1	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	XIV
Sulfosulfurone	141776-32-1	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XV
Sulfotep	3689-24-5	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Tar acids, coal, crude	65996-85-2	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Tecnazene	117-18-0	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XV
Terbufos	13071-79-9	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LI
Terbufos	13071-79-9	Pesticide	Canada	North America	LIII
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate (TEPP)	107-49-3	Pesticide & Industrial	Japan	Asia	XX
Tetrachlorobenzene	12408-10-5, 84713-12-2, 634-66-2, 634-90-2, 95-94-3	Industrial	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Thallium acetate	563-68-8	Industrial	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
Thallium nitrate	10102-45-1	Industrial	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
Thallium sulphate	7446-18-6	Industrial	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
Thallium sulphate	7446-18-6	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Thiabendazole	148-79-8	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Thiobencarb	28249-77-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Thiocyclam hydrogen oxalate	31895-22-4	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Thiodicarb	59669-26-0	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LI
Thiodicarb	59669-26-0	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXVII

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Thiodicarb	59669-26-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Triasulfuron	82097-50-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LI
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	Malaysia	Asia	XLIV
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
Triazophos	24017-47-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Tribufos	78-48-8	Pesticide	Australia	Southwest Pacific	XIII
Tributyl tetradecyl phosphonium chloride	81741-28-8	Industrial	Canada	North America	XIII
Triclosan	3380-34-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LI
Tricyclazole	41814-78-2	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LI
Tridemorph	24602-86-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Trifluralin	1582-09-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVI
Trifluralin	1582-09-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Tris-(1-aziridinyl)phosphine oxide	545-55-1	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Tris-(1-aziridinyl)phosphine oxide	545-55-1	Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXIII
Tris(2-chloroethyl) phosphate	115-96-8	Industrial	European Union	Europe	LII
Tris(2,3 dibromopropyl) phosphate	126-72-7	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	LIII
Vinclozolin	50471-44-8	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Vinclozolin	50471-44-8	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	XVIII
Vinclozolin	50471-44-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Zineb	12122-67-7	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	XX
Zineb	12122-67-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII

* The chemical is listed in Annex III under this category.

** The chemical is listed in Annex III under this CAS number.

Note: On 18 May 2021, Norway notified the withdrawal of its notifications of final regulatory actions on 2,4-D, CAS No. 94-75-7, and on aminopyralid, CAS No. 150114-71-9. The notification on 2,4-D was initially published in PIC Circular XIII (13) on 12 June 2001, and the notification on aminopyralid was initially published in PIC Circular XXXIII (33) on 12 June 2006. Following Norway's withdrawal notification, the notifications of final regulatory actions on 2,4-D and aminopyralid were removed from Part A of Appendix V of the PIC Circular and are no longer published on the Rotterdam Convention website.

Notifications of final regulatory action for chemicals not listed in Annex III

PART B

NOTIFICATIONS OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTION FOR CHEMICALS NOT LISTED IN ANNEX III AND VERIFIED AS NOT CONTAINING ALL THE INFORMATION REQUIRED BY ANNEX I TO THE CONVENTION

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXII
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	Pesticide	Israel	Europe	XXXV
(Dibromochloropropane) 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	96-12-8	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
1-Bromo-2-chloroethane	107-04-0	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXII
1,1,2,2-tetra chloroethane	79-34-5	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
2-(2,4,5-Trichlorephenoxy)ethyl 2,2-dichloropropanoate	136-25-4	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
2,4,5-TP (Silvex; Fenoprop)	93-72-1	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXII
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	XLVII
Acephate	30560-19-1	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
Acrolein	107-02-8	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXII
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
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
Benfuracarb	82560-54-1	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
Benomyl	17804-35-2	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	XLVII
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	Maldives	Asia	LIV
Cadusafos	95465-99-9	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Calcium arsenate	7778-44-1	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
Calcium cyanide	592-01-8	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Captan	133-06-2	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
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
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
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	Maldives	Asia	LIV

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Chlordecone	143-50-0	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Chlordecone	143-50-0	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXII
Chlorfenvinphos	470-90-6	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
Chlormephos	24934-91-6	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Chlormephos	24934-91-6	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Chlornitrofen	1836-77-7	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	XX
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	Maldives	Asia	LIV
Chlorpyrifos	2921-88-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Chlorthiophos	60238-56-4	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	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
Cycloheximide	66-81-9	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Cyhexatin	13121-70-5	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
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	Maldives	Asia	LIV
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
DBCP (1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane)	96-12-8	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
DBCP (1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane)	96-12-8	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Dichlorvos	62-73-7	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
Dichlorvos	62-73-7	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Dichlormid	37764-25-3	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
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	Maldives	Asia	LIV
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	Maldives	Asia	LIV
Disulfoton	298-04-4	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Disulfoton	298-04-4	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Nepal	Asia	XLII

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
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
Fensulfothion	115-90-2	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
Fensulfothion	115-90-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Fenthion	55-38-9	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
Fenthion	55-38-9	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
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	Maldives	Asia	LIV
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	Togo	Africa	XLII
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	Maldives	Asia	LIV
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
Methidathion	950-37-8	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
Methidathion	950-37-8	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Methiocarb	2032-65-7	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Methomyl	16752-77-5	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
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 bromide	74-83-9	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Cameroon	Africa	XVIII
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Peru	Latin America and the Caribbean	XLVIII
Mevinphos	7786-34-7	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
Mevinphos	7786-34-7	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Mevinphos	7786-34-7	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
MGK Repellent 11	126-15-8	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Nepal	Asia	XLII
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	El Salvador	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVII
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
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
Monuron	150-68-5	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Naled	300-76-5	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
Nicotine	54-11-5	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Nitrofen	1836-75-5	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
Nitrofen	1836-75-5	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Oxydemeton-methyl	301-12-2	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Oxydemeton-methyl	301-12-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Paraquat	4685-14-7	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
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
Phosfolan	947-02-4	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide	Peru	Latin America and the Caribbean	XLVIII
Phosphonic diamide, *p*-(5-amino-3-phenyl-1*H*-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
Polyoxyethylene alkylphenol ether	9016-45-9, 26027-38-3, 9002-93-1, 9036-19-5 (list is not exhaustive)	Industrial	China	Asia	LII
Propargite	2312-35-8	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
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 arsenite	7784-46-5	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
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

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Sodium fluoroacetate	62-74-8	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Sulfotep	3689-24-5	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
Tefluthrin	79538-32-2	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
TEPP	107-49-3	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Terbufos	13071-79-9	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
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	Maldives	Asia	LIV
Thallium sulphate	7446-18-6	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Thionazin	297-97-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Thiram	137-26-8	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	XLVII
Triazophos	24017-47-8	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
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

In line with decisions[21] RC-3/3, RC-4/4, RC-6/8, RC-8/6, RC-8/7, RC-9/5 and paragraph 1 of Article 14, appendix VI has been prepared to facilitate information exchange on chemicals that have been recommended for listing in Annex III to the Convention by the Chemical Review Committee but for which the Conference of the Parties has yet to take a final decision.

This appendix consists of two parts:

Part A provides a reference to the information that has been submitted by Parties on their decisions concerning the management of these chemicals.

Part B is a list of decisions on the import of these chemicals submitted by Parties. These import decisions are circulated for information only and do not constitute part of the legally binding PIC procedure.

Further information on these chemicals is available on the Convention website,[22] including the notifications of final regulatory action and supporting documentation made available to the Chemical Review Committee and the draft decision guidance documents.

[21] http://www.pic.int/tabid/1728/language/en-US/Default.aspx.

[22] http://www.pic.int/tabid/1185/language/en-US/Default.aspx.

PART A

DECISIONS CONCERNING THE MANAGEMENT OF THE 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

The information on decisions by Parties concerning the management of the chemicals recommended by the Chemical Review Committee for listing in Annex III, for which the Conference of the Parties has not yet taken a final decision, can be found in the following webpages of the RC website www.pic.int:

- The Convention/Chemicals/Recommended for listing; and
- Countries/Country profiles, "Submissions" tab section of the respective Country profile, as indicated in the following tables.

Acetochlor (CAS No. 34256-82-1)		
PIC REGION: PARTY	**CATEGORY**	**INFORMATION ON REGULATORY AND MANAGEMENT DECISIONS**
Africa: Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chad, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo	Pesticide	**Chemical webpage:** http://www.pic.int/tabid/7596/language/en-US/Default.aspx **Country profiles:** http://www.pic.int/tabid/1087/language/en-US/Default.aspx
Europe: Bosnia and Herzegovina, European Union, Serbia, Turkey	Pesticide	

Carbosulfan (CAS No. 55285-14-8)		
PIC REGION: PARTY	**CATEGORY**	**INFORMATION ON REGULATORY AND MANAGEMENT DECISIONS**
Africa: Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chad, Gambia, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo	Pesticide	**Chemical webpage:** http://www.pic.int/tabid/5393/language/en-US/Default.aspx **Country profiles:** http://www.pic.int/tabid/1087/language/en-US/Default.aspx
Europe: Bosnia and Herzegovina, European Union, Serbia, Turkey	Pesticide	

Fenthion (ultra-low volume (ULV) formulations at or above 640 g active ingredient/L) (CAS No. 55-38-9)		
PIC REGION: PARTY	**CATEGORY**	**INFORMATION ON REGULATORY AND MANAGEMENT DECISIONS**
Africa: Chad	Severely hazardous pesticide formulation	**Chemical webpage:** http://www.pic.int/tabid/4339/language/en-US/Default.aspx **Country profile:** http://www.pic.int/tabid/1087/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 (CAS No. 1910-42-5)		
PIC REGION: PARTY	**CATEGORY**	**INFORMATION ON REGULATORY AND MANAGEMENT DECISIONS**
Africa: Burkina Faso	Severely hazardous pesticide formulation	**Chemical webpage:** http://www.pic.int/tabid/2396/language/en-US/Default.aspx **Country profiles:** http://www.pic.int/tabid/1087/language/en-US/Default.aspx

Chrysotile asbestos (CAS No. 12001-29-5)		
PIC REGION: PARTY	**CATEGORY**	**INFORMATION ON REGULATORY AND MANAGEMENT DECISIONS**
Africa: South Africa	Industrial	**Chemical webpage:** http://www.pic.int/tabid/1186/language/en-US/Default.aspx **Country profiles:** http://www.pic.int/tabid/1087/language/en-US/Default.aspx
Asia: Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan	Industrial	
Europe: Bulgaria, Latvia, European Union, Switzerland, Turkey	Industrial	
Latin America and the Caribbean: Chile, El Salvador	Industrial	
North America: Canada	Industrial	
Southwest Pacific: Australia	Industrial	

PART B

IMPORT DECISIONS ON THE 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

Chrysotile asbestos (CAS No. 12001-29-5)		
PARTY	**IMPORT DECISION**	**DATE RECEIVED**
Canada	Consent to import only subject to specified conditions: The *Prohibition of Asbestos and Products Containing Asbestos Regulations* do not prohibit the: • Import and use of asbestos in the chlor-alkali industry (until December 31, 2029); • Import, sale and use of products containing asbestos to service equipment in nuclear facilities if no technically or economically feasible asbestos-free alternative is available (until December 31, 2022); • Import, sale and use of products containing asbestos to service military equipment if no technically or economically feasible asbestos-free alternative is available (until December 31, 2022); • Import, sale and use, under the authority of a permit, of products containing asbestos to service military equipment or equipment of a nuclear facility if there was no technically or economically feasible asbestos-free alternative available at the time the permit application was submitted (after December 31, 2022); • Import, sale and use of military equipment serviced with a product containing asbestos while it was outside of Canada for the purpose of a military operation if no technically or economically feasible asbestos-free alternative is available; • Import, sale and use of asbestos and products containing asbestos for the purpose of display in a museum; • Import, sale and use of asbestos and products containing asbestos for scientific research, for sample characterization or as an analytical standard in a laboratory; • Transfer of physical possession or control of asbestos or a product containing asbestos to allow its disposal; and • Import, use and sale, under the authority of a permit, of asbestos and products containing asbestos to protect the environment or human health if there was no technically or economically feasible asbestos-free alternative available at the time the permit application was submitted. Administrative measure: *Prohibition of Asbestos and Products Containing Asbestos Regulations*. P.C. 2018-1210, 28 September, 2018, SOR/2018-196, Canada Gazette, Part 11, vol. 152, no. 21, p.3405, October 17, 2018. http://gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p2/2018/2018-10-17/html/sor-dors196-eng.html The above named regulations prohibit the import, sale and use of asbestos, as well as the manufacture, import, sale and use of products containing asbestos, with a limited number of exclusions, see "Other remarks" section.	25 April 2019

Chrysotile asbestos (CAS No. 12001-29-5)		
PARTY	**IMPORT DECISION**	**DATE RECEIVED**
	Other remarks: In addition to the exclusions mentioned above, the *Prohibition of Asbestos and Products Containing Asbestos Regulations* (the Regulations) do not apply to: • Asbestos or a product containing asbestos that is in transit through Canada, from a place outside Canada to another place outside Canada. • Asbestos that is integrated into a structure or infrastructure if the integration occurred before the day on which these Regulations came into force (December 30, 2018). • A product containing asbestos used before the day on which these Regulations came into force (December 30, 2018). • Pest control products (as defined in subsection 2(1) of the *Pest Control Products Act*), as pest control products are regulated under this Act. The Regulations do not apply to mining residues except for the following activities, which are prohibited: • The sale of asbestos mining residues for use in construction and landscaping, unless the use is authorized by the province in which the construction or landscaping occurs; and The use of asbestos mining residues to manufacture a product that contains asbestos.	
European Union	Consent to import only subject to specified conditions: 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. Administrative measure: 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).	6 October 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 (CAS No. 1910-42-5)		
PARTY	**IMPORT DECISION**	**DATE RECEIVED**
Qatar	No consent to import Administrative measure: (*) 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 hazadous materials, without authorization from the competent administrative authority, and article (29) or 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 State of the Gulf.	2 November 2015

Fenthion (ultra-low volume (ULV) formulations at or above 640 g active ingredient/L) (CAS No. 55-38-9)		
PARTY	**IMPORT DECISION**	**DATE RECEIVED**
Nigeria	No consent to import Administrative measure: The final decision is based on resolutions of the national committee on chemicals management (NCCM), a body charged with the responsibilities of promoting and co-ordinated, continuous and cost efficient approach to chemicals safety and management across all sectors necessary to protect the environment, human and animal health in Nigeria.	5 February 2020