IV

(Notices)

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TECHNICAL GUIDANCE NOTES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF REGULATION (EC) No 689/2008

Publication made in accordance with Article 23 of Regulation (EC) No 689/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals

(2011/C 65/01)

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DISCLAIMER

This Guide does not create any new legislative rules. It reflects the Commission's understanding of Regulation (EC) No 689/2008 and the other legislation referred to. It does not create any new rights or obligations not provided for therein. It should be noted that, in any event, the binding interpretation of Union law is ultimately the role of the Court of Justice of the European Union.

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS USED

CLP	Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006
CoP	Conference of the Parties
DNA	Designated National Authority
EDEXIM	European Database Export Import of Dangerous Chemicals
EC	European Community

EEC	European Economic Community
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GHS	Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling
Hazard Statement	means a phrase assigned to a hazard class and category that describes the nature of the hazards of a hazardous substance or mixture, including, where appropriate, the degree of hazard
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PCBs	Polychlorinated biphenyls
PIC	Prior Informed Consent
POPs	Persistent organic pollutants
Precautionary Statement	means a phrase that describes recommended measure(s) to minimise or prevent adverse effects resulting from exposure to a hazardous substance or mixture due to its use or disposal
R-phrases	Phrases describing the risks arising from the dangers involved in using the substance
REACH	Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
RIN	Reference Identification Number
S-phrases	Phrases describing safety requirements and emergency response procedures relating to the safe use of the substance
TARIC	*Tarif Intégré de la Communauté* — i.e., Integrated Tariff of the European Community
TFEU	Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme

1. **INTRODUCTION**

The European Union's chemical industry is one of the world's largest chemical producers. Its products include a wide range of substances for a multitude of purposes. Some substances are dangerous to human health and/or the environment and must be used under controlled conditions. Certain chemicals manufactured for export and use in other countries are banned or severely restricted within the European Union.

It is important to know how to store, transport, use and dispose of dangerous chemicals safely. It is also vital to know what to do in emergency situations, and how to treat medical and environmental problems quickly and effectively. However, in many countries, particularly developing countries, there is a lack of capacity to manage chemicals safely. Workers are often untrained in the proper use and disposal of dangerous chemicals. Governments and companies in these countries may not have appropriate storage and disposal facilities. They may lack knowledge of the hazards of a chemical and how to prevent harm to people and the environment.

Regulation (EC) No 689/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 [1] concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals is the latest in a series of measures over the years that seek to address this issue. It implements within the EU the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure (PIC) for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade, with a view to protecting human health and the environment from potential harm and contributing to the environmentally sound use of such chemicals. The Regulation also implements a requirement of the Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants, as it bans the export of chemicals identified as persistent organic pollutants in the Convention unless there are specific exemptions foreseen in the Stockholm Convention. It replaces Regulation (EC) No 304/2003 [2] of the European Parliament and of the Council. [3]

Regulation (EC) No 689/2008 reaffirms the EU's commitment towards ensuring proper control in the trade and use of dangerous chemicals at the global level, based on the principle that it should help to protect human health and the environment beyond its borders as well as within. The Regulation is based on Article 133 EC (now Article 207 TFEU) and Article 175 EC (now Article 192 TFEU), in order to reflect the impact of provisions on both trade and environmental issues.

Regulation (EC) No 689/2008 includes a number of technical amendments to the operative provisions of Regulation (EC) No 689/2008 in light of experience with implementation to date. In particular, and in recognition of the difficulties caused by delays in obtaining responses to requests for explicit consent to import, a procedure is foreseen for allowing exports of certain chemicals to proceed on a temporary basis in the case where, despite all reasonable effort, no response is obtained from the importing country. The Regulation outlines the specific conditions required to allow such waivers and establishes relevant timelines. In addition, under certain conditions a waiver from the obligation to obtain explicit consent is provided for when exporting certain chemicals to countries that are members of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

The revised Regulation also enhances and extends the role of the Commission's database, EDEXIM, by requiring that a system of codes be assigned to export notifications, import decisions, consents and waivers that are maintained in the database. In order to facilitate customs enforcement and reduce administrative burden, exporters are to quote these codes in their export declarations. The Regulation also maintains a number of provisions that go beyond the requirements of the Rotterdam Convention, in order to achieve a higher level of protection to human health and the environment.

This Guide opens in section II with an introduction to the Rotterdam Convention, including its basic principles and mechanisms. This section includes a summary of the areas in which the EU Regulation goes beyond the requirements of the Convention. The Guide continues in section III with an article by article review of Regulation (EC) No 689/2008, in which the key requirements of each provision are clearly explained and the relationship between different provisions highlighted. Section IV then outlines the role of the Commission in the day-to-day implementation of the Regulation and in maintaining the EDEXIM database. Finally, section V provides some examples that demonstrate how the requirements of the Regulation play out practically in a range of cases.

The Annexes provide useful supplementary information. Annexes 1 through 3 reproduce Annexes I, II, and V of Regulation (EC) No 689/2008. Please note that Annex I to the Regulation is subject to regular updates and the most up-to-date version will be kept available at the Commission's website at: http://edexim.jrc.ec.europa.eu. Annex 4 provides flow charts of the main procedures linked to the exports of chemicals that were established to implement the Regulation, while Annex 5 gives an overview of the exporters' main tasks. Annex 6 lists the recommended languages for the labelling of exports. Annex 7 lists the Designated National Authorities for the EU Member States, and Annex 8 lists the OECD countries for which a waiver for explicit consent could be applied and their respective DNAs.

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[1] OJ L 204, 31.7.2008, p. 1.

[2] OJ L 63, 6.3.2003, p. 1.

[3] Regulation (EC) No 304/2003 was annulled by the Court of Justice of the European Union in 2006, for being based solely on Article 175(1) (Environment) of the Treaty, whereas it should have been founded on two legal bases, namely Article 133 (Common Commercial Policy) in addition to Article 175 (Case C-178/03 (*Commission* v *Parliament and Council*)).

It has to be noted that Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 [1] (the CLP Regulation) sets out the new rules for classification, labelling and packaging of chemicals in the EU and has already replaced certain parts of Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances [2]. Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 will replace Directive 67/548/EEC and Directive 1999/45/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 1999 concerning the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations [3] in full by 1 June 2015. The terminology used in Regulation (EC) No 689/2008 is still based on the former Directives, but will be adapted to the CLP Regulation in the near future. For example, the CLP Regulation does not use the term 'preparation' but 'mixture' instead. Throughout this guide, the term 'preparation' should thus be understood as meaning the same as 'mixture' in the CLP Regulation.

2. **THE ROTTERDAM CONVENTION**

The aim of the Rotterdam Convention on the prior informed consent procedure (PIC) for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade is to promote shared responsibility and co-operative efforts among the Parties in the international trade of dangerous chemicals in order to protect human health and the environment from potential harm and to contribute to their environmentally sound use. It was developed on the basis of experience gained in implementing the London Guidelines for the Exchange of Information on Chemicals in International Trade of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), as amended in 1989, and the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides, as amended in 1990, of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). These instruments provided for a voluntary PIC procedure.

The Convention was adopted and opened for signature at a Conference in Rotterdam in 1998 and entered into force on 24 February 2004. As of 31 October 2010, 139 Parties had ratified. A Conference of the Parties (CoP) takes place every second year. In addition to adopting decisions on both the operative provisions of the Convention and procedural issues related to implementation, the Parties have decided that the Convention Secretariat should be jointly provided by the United Nations Environment Programme in Geneva and the Food and Agriculture Organisation in Rome.

Prior to adoption of the Convention, the European Union participated in a voluntary procedure, which had been made legally binding in the EU through Regulation (EEC) No 2455/92. Following ratification of the Rotterdam Convention by the European Union on 20 December 2002 (see Council Decision 2003/106/EC [4], Regulation (EEC) No 2455/92 was replaced by Regulation (EC) No 304/2003, which fully implemented the provisions of the Convention and included a number of provisions that went beyond the Convention's requirements. In particular, the EU decided not to limit the scope of the Regulation to chemicals that are subject to the Convention, but to also cover chemicals banned or severely restricted at EU level. As EU legislation developed, four amendments to Annex I were necessary to cover additional chemicals. Regulation (EC) No 689/2008 has now replaced Regulation (EC) No 304/2003 and provisions going beyond the Convention were kept.

The Convention covers two categories of chemicals, namely pesticides and industrial chemicals. The basic principle is that the export of a banned or severely restricted chemical which is included in Annex III to the Convention can only take place with the prior informed consent (PIC) of the importing Party. A procedure is established for formally obtaining and making known the decisions of importing countries as to whether they wish to receive future shipments of a certain chemical and for ensuring compliance with these decisions by exporting countries. Currently 40 chemicals are subject to the PIC procedure. The Convention establishes a mechanism for including further substances, provided that certain criteria are met.

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[1] OJ L 353, 31.12.2008, p. 1.
[2] OJ L 196, 16.8.1967, p. 1, Directive 67/548/EEC will be fully repealed by Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 with effect from 1 June 2015.
[3] OJ L 200, 30.7.1999, p. 1, Directive 1999/45/EC will be fully repealed by Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 with effect from 1 June 2015.
[4] OJ L 63, 6.3.2003, p. 27.

Parties must notify the Secretariat of all final regulatory actions banning or severely restricting a chemical falling within the scope of the Convention by submitting so-called PIC notifications. PIC notifications are the trigger for inclusion of a chemical in the process. After notifications from at least two Parties belonging to different geographic regions (defined by the CoP) under the Convention have been submitted to the Secretariat, the information will be evaluated by a subsidiary body, the Chemical Review Committee (CRC), composed of government-designated experts in chemicals management. If the relevant criteria of the Convention are met, the CRC drafts a decision guidance document (DGD) and recommends to the CoP that the chemical be listed in Annex III and included in the PIC procedure. The CoP then decides by consensus whether or not the chemical will be so included. The DGD is then circulated to all Parties providing information to enable them to take an informed decision whether to accept or refuse import, or to allow import under certain conditions. Every six months the Secretariat informs all Parties of the responses received by making available the so-called 'PIC circulars' on the PIC website at http://www.pic.int/. The import responses are also published in a database on this website. Exporting Parties are obliged to ensure that their exporters comply with any import decisions. The objective of this obligation is to protect importing countries that do not have the infrastructure to protect themselves sufficiently from unwanted imports.

The other key pillar of the Convention relates to the exchange of information among Parties about potentially hazardous chemicals that may be exported. The main provision in this regard is the requirement that a Party that plans to export a chemical that is banned or severely restricted for use within its territory, must inform the importing Party that such export will take place, before the first shipment and annually thereafter (the so-called 'export notification' procedure) until the chemical becomes subject to the PIC procedure and the importing Party has provided an import response for the chemical which has been distributed to the Parties. In addition, the exporting Party must require that exports of chemicals included in the PIC procedure are subject to labelling requirements that ensure adequate availability of information with regard to risks and/or hazards to human health or the environment. It may also impose similar requirements for exports of other chemicals that are banned or severely restricted domestically.

The Convention also contains provisions relating to technical assistance between Parties. Parties with more advanced programmes for regulating chemicals should provide technical assistance, including training, to others such as developing countries to help them develop their infrastructure and capacity to manage chemicals.

As noted above, there are a number of aspects in which the Regulation goes beyond the requirements of the Rotterdam Convention in order to achieve a higher level of protection of human health and the environment. The requirements for export notification and for explicit consent are extended to all countries, rather than applying only to those countries that are Party to the Convention. The scope of the Regulation is extended to include all chemicals that are banned or severely restricted at EU level. In order to capture more chemicals, the two use categories under the Convention have been divided into two subcategories: pesticides are divided into agricultural and non-agricultural pesticides, and industrial chemicals into chemicals for professional use and chemicals for consumer use. Therefore, under the EU Regulation, the ban or severe restriction of a chemical at subcategory level (even if not banned or severely restricted at Convention use category level) can trigger export notification. Thus some chemicals which do not qualify for PIC notification under Article 5 of the Convention and therefore do not require an export notification under Article 12 of the Convention are nevertheless subject to export notification under the Regulation.

Furthermore, EU exporters are obliged to make export notifications irrespective of the intended use and whether or not that use is banned or severely restricted within the EU. The same rule also applies for requests for explicit consent. Finally, with regards to the requirement for explicit consent, the scope of chemicals included is extended beyond the list of chemicals subject to PIC Procedure under the Convention to include also all chemicals qualifying for PIC notification in any of the two Convention categories.

3. **REGULATION (EC) No 689/2008**

Regulation (EC) No 689/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals was adopted on 17 June 2008, and came into force on 1 August 2008. It replaces Regulation (EC) No 304/2003, which was repealed. The main provisions of the Regulation are described below.

3.1. ***Article 1: OBJECTIVES***

The Regulation has several objectives:

— to implement the Rotterdam Convention (in some cases going beyond its provisions), also in relation to countries that are not party to the Convention;

— to impose the same packaging and labelling requirements for exports of all dangerous chemicals as apply within the EU, unless these are in conflict with requirements of the importing country.

It should be noted that the packaging and labelling of the final product must always conform to the requirements of the importing country in which it is marketed if such requirements exist.

3.2. ***Article 2: SCOPE***

The Regulation covers:

— Chemicals subject to the PIC procedure;

— Chemicals that are banned or severely restricted within the EU;

— All chemicals when exported so far as packaging and labelling is concerned (as per the EU requirements – see Article 16).

The Regulation does not apply to chemicals that are drugs, radioactive materials, wastes, chemical weapons, food and food additives, feeding stuffs, genetically modified organisms, pharmaceuticals (except disinfectants, insecticides and parasiticides), as defined in other EU legislation. Nor does it apply to chemicals exported or imported for research or analysis provided that the quantities are not likely to affect human health or the environment and are in any case not more than 10 kg of the substance by itself or 10 kg of the substance when contained in mixtures (preparations) with other substances.

It should be noted that a special administrative procedure has been set up to facilitate exports that are exempted from the provisions of the Regulation. This exemption applies to chemicals exported for research or analysis in quantities of 10 kg or less. This procedure, known as a special RIN request, is described in chapter 3.17. It should be noted that this procedure is also used for chemicals listed in Annex I Part 3 for which the import decision published in the PIC Circular consents to the import and Article 7(6) applies.

3.3. ***Article 3: DEFINITIONS***

Definitions for the key terms used in the Regulation include: chemical; preparation; article; pesticides and industrial chemicals (these are Convention use categories, which in each case the Regulation divides into two sub-categories); chemical subject to export notification, chemical qualifying for PIC notification, chemical subject to PIC procedure, banned chemical and severely restricted chemical.

For example: a 'chemical' is a substance by itself or in a preparation, or a preparation, whether manufactured or obtained from nature, but does not include living organisms. A 'pesticide' is a chemical that falls into either of the following subcategories: use as a plant protection product; or other pesticidal use such as a biocidal product. An 'industrial chemical' is a chemical falling in either of the following sub-categories: chemical for use by professionals; or chemical for use by the public. A 'banned chemical' is one which has been prohibited for all uses within one or more use subcategories or categories by final regulatory action within the EU in order to protect human health or the environment. This includes cases where a chemical has been refused approval for first-time use or has been withdrawn by industry either from the market or from further consideration in a notification, registration or approval process and where there is evidence that the chemical raises concerns for human health or the environment. A 'severely restricted chemical' is defined similarly and is one for which virtually all uses have been prohibited within one or more use subcategories or categories.

The definitions are broadly in line with those used in the Convention, but with some important differences.

The introduction of chemical use subcategories for the purpose of determining the need for export notification of chemicals banned or severely restricted within the EU means that more chemicals will be subject to export notification than would otherwise be the case. These chemicals are listed in Part 1 of Annex I to the Regulation. However, to qualify also for PIC notification (Part 2 of Annex I), a chemical must be banned or severely restricted within the EU within a Convention use category. A 'chemical' includes a substance by itself or in a preparation, i.e. a mixture or a solution composed of two or more substances.

The definitions also include the concept of 'articles'. These are finished products, containing or including a chemical the use of which has been banned or severely restricted by EU legislation in that particular product. Articles containing such chemicals in unreacted form are subject to export notification. Articles listed in Annex V are subject to an export ban.

Pursuant to the definition of 'export', the Regulation applies to exports from the customs territory of the European Union. The customs territory also includes zones where special customs rules apply, for example free zones and customs warehouses.

'Exporter' is also specifically defined, and includes the person holding the export contract, or in the absence of a contract, the person having the power to determine the export of the chemical from the customs territory of the European Union (irrespective of from which Member State the export is leaving the customs territory). In the case where the exporter is not established in the EU, the contracting Party established in the EU must fulfil the obligations of the exporter.

Lastly, it should be emphasised that, unless specified to the contrary, the Regulation's obligations extend to exports to all countries, irrespective of whether or not they are Parties to the Convention.

3.4. *Article 4: DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL AUTHORITIES*

The Member States must designate one or more national authorities (DNA) to carry out the administrative functions under the Regulation and inform the Commission thereof.

3.5. *Article 5: PARTICIPATION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION IN THE CONVENTION*

The Commission is the common designated authority for the participation of the European Union in the Convention, working in close cooperation with the DNAs of the Member States. This function includes the transmission of EU export notifications, submission of PIC notifications, receiving of export notifications from third countries, submission of EU import decisions for PIC chemicals and exchange of information with the PIC Secretariat. The Commission also coordinates the EU's input on all technical issues related to the Convention, the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies such as the Chemicals Review Committee.

3.6. *Article 6: CHEMICALS SUBJECT TO EXPORT NOTIFICATION, CHEMICALS QUALIFYING FOR PIC NOTIFICATION, AND CHEMICALS SUBJECT TO THE PIC PROCEDURE*

The chemicals falling under the above categories are listed in Annex I to the Regulation. The list as at the time of publication is reproduced as Annex 1 to this guide. An updated list is available on the EDEXIM website at http://edexim.jrc.ec.europa.eu.

The Annex is organised in three separate parts in line with the categorisations.

Part 1 lists the chemicals or chemical groups that are subject to export notification. This comprises all of the chemicals that are banned or severely restricted within the EU, in at least one of the use subcategories (i.e. pesticide used as a plant protection product, other pesticide such as a biocidal product, industrial chemical for use by professionals, or industrial chemical for use by the public). It also includes the chemicals that qualify for PIC notification and the chemicals subject to the PIC procedure (being listed in Annex III to the Convention).

Part 2 lists the chemicals that qualify for PIC notification because they are banned or severely restricted within the European Union in a Convention use category (i.e. pesticide or industrial chemical).

Part 3 lists the chemicals or chemical groups that are subject to the PIC procedure (being listed in Annex III to the Convention).

The different use categories or subcategories are indicated for each entry. For chemicals that are banned or severely restricted within the EU, the most important sources of relevant regulatory actions currently are: Directive 91/414/EEC [1], which will be replaced by Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market [2] as from 14 June 2011, Directive 98/8/EC concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market [3] and Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) [4].

It should be noted that the lists of chemicals in the various parts of Annex I overlap. All the chemicals found in Parts 2 and 3 are also listed in Part 1 (except for 8 PIC chemicals listed in Part 3 but excluded from Part 1 as they are subject to an export ban according to the provisions of the Stockholm Convention). [5] In addition to export notification, the export of chemicals listed in Parts 2 and 3 also require the explicit consent of the importing country (see Article 13 below).

Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 689/2008 has been amended by Commission Regulations (EU) No 15/2010 and (EC) No 196/2010 and will continue to be updated in the light of further regulatory actions under EU legislation as well as developments under the Convention. The most up-to-date version will be available at the Commission's website at http://edexim.jrc.ec.europa.eu.

3.7. *Article 7: EXPORT NOTIFICATIONS FORWARDED TO THIRD COUNTRIES*

The export notification obligation applies to all chemicals in Part 1 of Annex I for export to any country — whether or not that country is a Party to the Convention — and irrespective of the intended use of the chemical. A preparation containing an Annex I chemical is also subject to notification, if the concentration of the chemical is such as to trigger labelling obligations under Directive 1999/45/EC. Certain articles containing Annex I chemicals may also require export notification (see Article 14). A separate export notification must be submitted for each substance, preparation or article concerned and a separate RIN will subsequently be issued.

When an exporter in a Member State within the EU intends to export a specific chemical subject to notification from the EU to a third country for the first time and for the first time in each subsequent year, the export notification procedure must be followed.

However, export notification is no longer required when a chemical becomes subject to the PIC procedure and the importing Party to the Convention has given an import response, unless the importing Party continues to require notification. The requirement also ceases when an importing country officially waives the right to receive export notifications. Such information will be available on the EDEXIM website at http://edexim.jrc.ec.europa.eu, in the section 'Info Importing Country'.

In all other cases, the exporter must submit an export notification to his DNA at least 30 days before the first export is due to take place, and at least 15 days before the first export in each subsequent calendar year. However, it is recommended to submit the notification as early as possible to the DNA so as to allow enough time for processing.

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[1] OJ L 230, 19.8.1991, p. 1.
[2] OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 1.
[3] OJ L 123, 24.4.1998, p. 1.
[4] OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1.
[5] These chemicals are listed in Annex 3 to this Guide (Annex V to the Regulation).

Subsequent exports of the same chemical to the same country within the same calendar year do not need to be notified, unless otherwise required by importing countries. However the export of the same chemical to another third country will be considered as a 'first export' and will also be subject to the export notification procedure.

The information to be provided in the export notification is set out in Annex II to the Regulation, which is attached to this guide as Annex 2. The export notification form available on EDEXIM should be used for the export notification. The DNA, which may charge the exporter an administrative fee to cover its costs, will check the notification and if not satisfied, will contact the exporter without undue delay so that any missing information can be provided. Once an export notification has been uploaded onto EDEXIM (directly by the exporter or via the DNA), this notification is registered in EDEXIM and a reference identification number (RIN) is issued. Pending processing of the notification by the DNA and/or the Commission, the draft notification is kept on EDEXIM. After approval by the Commission, the final notification is sent to the DNA of the importing country along with a confirmation of receipt form and, if submitted by the exporter, a copy of the Safety Data Sheet for the substance or preparation. This final notification is stored on EDEXIM and available to the exporter and the DNAs. The RIN will be active as outlined in the message sent (either directly by EDEXIM or via the DNA) to the exporter to inform him on the validity of the RIN. The export can proceed upon expiry of the time period prescribed by Article 7(2) and as determined by the validity of the RIN. In the case of chemicals also listed in Parts 2 or 3 of Annex I, the RIN may not be activated because the explicit consent of the importing country needs to be obtained first — see Article 13. Annex 4: Workflow Chart 1 illustrates the Article 7 export notification procedure.

An export notification RIN will be valid from the date given by the exporter in the notification as the date of export or from the earliest possible date in compliance with the time limits prescribed by the Regulation. Export notification RINs are valid only until 31 December of the year for which the notification is made. A new export notification must be submitted, processed and sent to the importing country if another export is to be made during a subsequent year. In this case, the exporter must re-enter the export notification in EDEXIM and the Commission will send a new export notification to the importing country. A new export notification RIN is then issued and validated for that calendar year.

The Commission acts as common DNA for the European Union and it therefore sends and receives all export notifications on behalf of the Member States. Hence it is the Commission who requests confirmation of receipt of the export notifications. The Commission will send the notification for the first export from the EU of each chemical/preparation containing an Annex I chemical to the importing country no later than 15 days before the first export and then each year again before the first export that year. Even if the Commission has sent a prior notification to an importing country because of a notification from one exporter, other exporters are obliged to submit a notification before their first yearly export of the chemical concerned may proceed. A list of the chemicals concerned and the importing countries for each year will be kept available to the public at http://edexim.jrc.ec.europa.eu.

If the export relates to a public health or environmental emergency, where a delay could worsen the situation, the Member State (in consultation with the Commission) may decide to waive wholly or partly the waiting period or information requirements.

The government of the importing country may respond to an EU export notification by requesting further information. This information shall be provided by the exporter, the relevant DNA in the Member State concerned or the Commission. If the substance is a Part 1 substance or a substance of Part 2 and 3 for which a general explicit consent already exists, this does not affect the exporter's right to export the chemical.

A new notification is required:

— when there is a change in EU legislation concerning the marketing and use or labelling of the chemical;

— when the composition of a preparation is changed insofar as the concentration of the chemical(s) concerned is different (for example to the extent that the required labelling is altered).

The new notification must indicate that it is a revision of a previous notification. This should be done by ticking the statement in the export notification form that indicates that the notification is a revision of a previous notification.

The Commission has to follow up notifications in cases where there is no acknowledgement of receipt from the importing country. If necessary, a second copy of the notification will be submitted. However again this has no direct impact on the export proceeding. Examples 1 and 3 of Section V illustrate the procedure for an export notification for substances listed in Part 1 of Annex I.

3.8. *Article 8: EXPORT NOTIFICATIONS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES*

When the Commission receives an export notification about a chemical from a third country, the marketing or use of which is banned or severely restricted in the country of origin, it registers this in the EDEXIM database. It acknowledges receipt of the first notification for each chemical from another country. The Commission forwards a copy of the notification and all available information to the DNA of the Member State receiving the import and, upon request, provides copies to other Member States.

In cases where a DNA in a Member State receives a notification, it must send it forthwith to the Commission, together with all relevant information.

3.9. *Article 9: INFORMATION ON EXPORT AND IMPORT OF CHEMICALS*

During the first quarter of each year, the exporter of:

— substances listed in Annex I;

— preparations containing Annex I substances in a concentration that triggers labelling obligations under Directive 1999/45/EC, or;

— articles containing substances listed in Parts 2 or 3 of Annex I in an unreacted form, or preparations containing such substances in a concentration that triggers labelling obligations under Directive 1999/45/EC

has to inform his DNA of the quantities of that chemical exported (as a substance, in preparations, and/or in articles) to each importing country for the previous year. Information should include a list of the names and addresses of each importer to which shipment took place. It should be noted that the definition of 'article' implies that information on export is only required if the use of the chemical in the particular article is banned or severely restricted by EU legislation, and not in all other articles where the substance might be used without restrictions.

Any exports of chemicals listed under Parts 2 and 3 of Annex I that proceed with the approval of the DNA of the exporter and of the Commission but in the absence of explicit consent from the importing Party or other country shall be listed separately (see Article 13(7)).

Importers have to provide the same information for quantities of chemicals placed on the internal market.

Any necessary additional information requested by the DNA or the Commission must also be provided.

The DNAs will compile and aggregate the information received from exporters and importers using the format set out in Annex III to the Regulation and will transmit it to the Commission. The Commission will then publish an overall summary of the non-confidential information on the Internet.

3.10. *Article 10: PARTICIPATION IN THE PIC NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE*

Chemicals that qualify for PIC notification (i.e. those banned or severely restricted in the European Union within a Convention use category) are included in Part 2 of Annex I. After inclusion, they must be notified by the Commission to the PIC Secretariat no later than 90 days after the relevant EU regulatory action has taken effect. The notification has to contain the information listed in Annex IV to the Regulation. If the Commission does not have this information at hand, it can require exporters/importers to provide such information within a 60 day timeframe. The notification has to be updated when there is a change in the regulatory action banning or severely restricting the chemical.

In determining priorities for notification, the Commission will take into account whether the chemical is already subject to the PIC procedure, the extent to which the information requirements of Annex IV to the Rotterdam Convention can be met, and the severity of the risks presented by the chemical, in particular for developing countries.

Member States may also submit, via the Commission, notifications of chemicals banned or severely restricted by national regulatory actions. In such cases it is required that the Member State concerned provides relevant information to the Commission, which will circulate this to all the other Member States. The latter have four weeks in which to comment. Ultimately, the submitting Member State decides whether or not to ask the Commission to forward the notification to the PIC Secretariat or to provide the information pursuant to Article 11.

When the Commission receives information about PIC notifications from other Parties to the Convention, it shall circulate these immediately to all Member States and, if appropriate, prepare the adoption of relevant EU measures. Furthermore, the information will be placed on the EDEXIM website at http://edexim.jrc.ec.europa.eu.

3.11. *Article 11: INFORMATION TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE PIC SECRETARIAT ON CHEMICALS NOT QUALIFYING FOR PIC NOTIFICATION*

Apart from PIC notification, the Regulation provides another means for disseminating information about banned or severely restricted chemicals, using the Convention's provisions on exchange of information. These are relevant, for example, to chemicals that are banned or severely restricted within the European Union only in a use subcategory and thus do not qualify for PIC notification. They are also relevant to chemicals banned or severely restricted by national regulatory actions in one or more Member States when those Member States concerned conclude, following the consultation procedure referred to above, that PIC notification would not be appropriate.

In such cases, the Commission provides relevant information to the PIC Secretariat so that other Parties to the Convention can be made aware.

3.12. *Article 12: OBLIGATIONS IN RELATION TO IMPORTS OF CHEMICALS*

The Regulation requires Member States to control the import of chemicals listed in Annex I and to designate the authorities, e.g., customs, with this responsibility [1]. While the Regulation does not include any detailed provisions on restrictions or prohibition at importation, it establishes a procedure through which the Commission, in close cooperation with the Member States, can evaluate and take import decisions regarding chemicals covered by the PIC procedure.

The Commission receives Decision Guidance Documents (DGDs) from the PIC Secretariat, which it circulates to the Member States. Within nine months of the date of dispatch of the DGD by the Secretariat, the Commission adopts a European Union import decision for the chemical concerned, and relating to the use category or categories for the chemical specified in the DGD. Before adopting the decision, the Commission obtains the opinion of the Member States using the advisory committee procedure via a vote in the committee established pursuant to Article 133 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH).

[1] See Article 17 of the Regulation.

Import decisions are based on already existing EU legislation and apply this legislation in the context of the Rotterdam Convention. The decision on whether a chemical is allowed to be imported and/or used and/or placed on the market of the EU territory is established by the EU legal act regulating the import, use or placing on the market of the chemical at stake, e.g. REACH or the legislation on plant protection products or biocidal products. Therefore, Regulation (EC) No 689/2008 does not include any detailed provisions as regards restrictions or prohibition at importation.

The import decision is communicated to the Rotterdam Convention Secretariat ([1]) and exporting Parties are requested to respect this decision.

The import decision is not addressed to Member States and does therefore not establish any rules Member States or operators have to comply with. The rules Member States and operators have to respect are established by the other relevant EU legislation. If the legislation is modified, or the regulatory status of a chemical otherwise changes (e.g. after completion of an evaluation within the framework of such legislation), the import decisions are revised.

Where relevant, the import decision will also mention different and more specific national rules if so requested in writing by the Member State(s) concerned. Import decisions will relate to the use category specified in the PIC Convention for the chemical concerned.

When evaluating the information contained in the DGD, the Commission and the Member States will consider the need to adopt EU measures and, where considered necessary to reduce risks to human health and the environment, the Commission will propose appropriate EU legislation.

3.13. *Article 13: OBLIGATIONS IN RELATION TO EXPORTS OF CHEMICALS OTHER THAN EXPORT NOTIFICATION*

EU exporters must comply with the import decisions (both interim and final) taken by third countries, which are published every 6 months in the 'PIC Circular' issued by the PIC Secretariat (and which are also made available on the Convention website at http://www.pic.int). The Commission forwards the PIC Circulars to the DNAs and industry associations. The Commission also keeps them publicly available in the EDEXIM database at http://edexim.jrc.ec.europa.eu. Import decisions are also available from the DNAs. The obligation to comply with an import decision starts 6 months after the Secretariat has distributed the information.

For the export of chemicals listed in Part 3 of Annex I for which the import decision published in the latest PIC Circular consents to the import, it is pursuant to Article 7(6) not necessary to notify the export, unless the importing Party requires otherwise. However, exporters have to provide a RIN (import decision reference identification number) in the customs declaration. This RIN can be obtained either by the administrative procedure known as a 'special RIN request' or by consulting the import decision database on EDEXIM. Since the import decision database does not exist yet, the other alternative should be used for the time being. Under the 'special RIN request' procedure, the exporter first checks if Article 13(6)(b) in conjunction with Article 7(6) applies to the export. If so, the exporter requests a special RIN from the exporting DNA. Provided that all requirements are met, the exporting DNA approves the request and activates the RIN, which has to be used by the exporter on the customs declaration (Annex 4: Workflow Chart 4 shows this procedure). The alternative procedure, which is not yet available, will allow the exporter to consult the import decision database on EDEXIM at http://edexim.jrc.ec.europa.eu, where he will find the RIN to be used in the customs declaration. The exporter has to ensure that his export complies with all requirements indicated in the import decision.

([1]) The decision is also made available to the public, in particular those concerned, by the DNAs in the Member States. It is also published in the regular 'PIC Circular', produced by the PIC Secretariat (see below) and on the PIC website at http://www.pic.int.

In many cases, importing countries fail to make a response to the PIC Secretariat or respond with an interim decision that does not address importation. With limited exemptions that are identified below, the Regulation therefore goes beyond the Convention and requires that the explicit consent of the importing country must be obtained before export takes place. Furthermore, this requirement applies not only to chemicals subject to the PIC procedure (i.e. those listed in Part 3 of Annex I to the Regulation), but also to those qualifying for PIC notification (i.e. listed in Part 2 of Annex I).

Explicit consent has to be sought and received through the exporter's DNA and the DNA or other competent authorities in the importing country. It is advised that the exporter or importer should not make any direct contact with those authorities until after the exporter's DNA has made a formal approach. Information on DNAs and (for non-parties) other relevant authorities is available on the EDEXIM website at http://edexim.jrc.ec.europa.eu. Where there are problems in identifying the authorities in the importing country, or when it is otherwise difficult to obtain a reply, the Commission may be able to assist. The DNA of the Member State of export should inform the Commission if it receives updated information on DNAs from third parties.

Should no response be received by either the Commission or the DNA of the exporter within 30 days of issuing the request, the Commission will send a reminder to the DNA of the importer. Additional reminders may be sent by the Commission, as necessary, in the absence of a response after a further 30 days. Annex 4: Workflow Chart 2 illustrates this procedure.

It is recommended that explicit consent be sought as far in advance of export as possible. A draft copy of the export notification (available on EDEXIM) would be a means of providing the necessary information to enable the importing country to take a decision. In order to facilitate the process for the DNA or other relevant authority in the importing country, it would be useful for exporters to submit copies to the DNA of the exporter of any registrations or authorisations which the importing country has issued for the chemical. The exporter DNA could then attach the documentation to the request for consent.

Explicit consent can take different forms. For example, it could be in the form of the official import decision transmitted via the Secretariat giving the importing country's clear consent to imports (in the case of a chemical that is subject to the PIC procedure), or an email or letter of confirmation from the appropriate authorities in the importing country. Each document used as a basis for authorisation of an export of a chemical for which explicit consent is required gets a unique identifier (explicit consent identifier) and is stored on EDEXIM.

Once the explicit consent is received by a DNA for a substance or preparation, the DNA uploads it on EDEXIM. This 'existing' explicit consent can then be used by DNAs to approve export notifications and by the Commission to validate RINs for any subsequent request to the country in question, provided that no specific conditions are outlined in the original explicit consent response. Therefore DNAs should check EDEXIM to see if an applicable explicit consent response already exists. If so, there is no need for DNAs to request explicit consent from the country in question again. If the consent exists, the DNA should approve the export notification and forward it to the Commission without creating a new request for explicit consent. The Commission will check on EDEXIM whether a valid consent for the export already exists and, if so, will use the existing consent for validation of the RIN.

An explicit consent for a chemical remains valid for subsequent exports by any EU exporter for a period of three calendar years, unless otherwise specified in the explicit consent. Conditions specified by importing countries should be communicated by the DNA receiving the explicit consent to all exporters by posting them in the 'notes' field of the EDEXIM interface for exporters. At the end of the third year, a new request for explicit consent must be made to the DNA of the importing Party or the relevant authority of the other importing country by the DNA of the exporter and shall be channelled through the Commission. Pending response to the new request, exports of the relevant chemical may continue for a period of 12 months.

In the case of substances for which an explicit consent is required in addition to submitting an export notification (i.e. Part 2 chemicals and certain Part 3 chemicals for which an import decision does not exist), the validity of the explicit consent may vary and will in most cases be different from the validity of the RIN. By default, an explicit consent remains valid until the end of the third year from when it was obtained. However, the RIN will only remain valid until the 31 December of the year for which the notification was made, it will then be deactivated. In this case, a new export notification must be made during the subsequent year and a new RIN will be issued by the Commission. This new RIN will immediately be activated upon processing of the export notification, provided that all conditions are met. There will be no need to request a new consent until the explicit consent expires at the end of the third year from when it was obtained.

The Regulation provides for two possible exemptions to the requirement that explicit consent must be obtained prior to export of chemicals subject to the PIC Procedure or qualifying for PIC notification. Firstly, where a chemical qualifying for PIC notification (those listed in Part 2 of Annex I) is to be exported to OECD countries, [1] the requirement may be waived on a case-by-case basis. The decision to waive the requirement is to be taken by the DNA of the exporter in consultation with the Commission, the basis for the decision being that the chemical is, at the time of importation, licensed, registered or authorised in that OECD country. Annex 4: Workflow Chart 3 illustrates this procedure.

Secondly, a waiver may be granted on a case-by-case basis under Article 13(7), where, despite all reasonable efforts, no response has been received within 60 days of a request for an explicit consent for a chemical subject either to the PIC procedure or qualifying for PIC notification (chemicals listed in Parts 2 or 3 of Annex I). The decision to waive the requirement is taken by the DNA of the exporter in consultation with the Commission, and must be based on evidence from official sources in the importing Party or other country that the chemical in question is licensed, registered or authorised in that country. When deciding on the export of chemicals listed in Part 3 of Annex I, the decision must also take into consideration possible impacts on human health and the environment in the importing Party or other country. Such waivers can be granted for a maximum period of 12 months, after which time explicit consent is required, unless a response to the initial request for explicit consent has been received. After the maximum period of 12 months has expired, if no response to the request for explicit consent has been received, the exporter will once again need to seek explicit consent through the exporter's DNA, which means that the above-mentioned procedure starts again from the beginning.

In order to increase the probability of getting a reply to a request for explicit consent, DNAs are encouraged to use as much as possible the official UN languages regime and to request explicit consent in whichever of these languages is the most relevant to the importing country. DNAs can find templates of explicit consent letters and response forms in the most common languages English (EN), French (FR) and Spanish (ES) in the 'Explicit Consent' section on the EDEXIM website available at http://edexim.jrc.ec.europa.eu.

Information detailing the chemicals for which explicit consent has been sought, responses obtained, and waivers granted will be forwarded by exporters' DNAs and maintained in the EDEXIM database. Each document used as evidence (decision taken by importing country or alternative evidence used for a waiver) is identifiable within the EDEXIM database according to a unique identifier (explicit consent identifier) assigned to it. All requests for explicit consent are listed with relevant information, including their status, on EDEXIM and can be consulted by the DNAs in the other Member States. Non-confidential information shall be made publicly available on the Internet by the Commission.

It should be noted that the obligation to get explicit consent also applies to the export of preparations (i.e. mixtures under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008) containing Annex I, Part 2 or Part 3, substances in concentrations that could trigger labelling obligations under Directive 1999/45/EC [2]. This means that a separate explicit consent must be requested for each preparation and a separate explicit consent RIN is subsequently issued for each preparation. In an effort to facilitate implementation of this provision, the explicit consent

[1] See Annex 8 to this Guide for a list of OECD countries.

[2] Please note that Directive 1999/45/EC will be fully repealed by Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 with effect from 1 June 2015.

request includes various questions for the DNA in the importing country to answer. One of these questions is: '- do you consent to the import of other preparations containing the same Annex I substance?' In most cases the importing DNA answers 'no' to this question, which then triggers the need for a separate explicit consent request for any other preparation, whereas in case of a positive reply, DNAs and the Commission can directly approve exports of other preparations containing the substance.

Since a preparation includes more than one substance, it is necessary to check for each substance whether an obligation to obtain explicit consent exists. If at least one substance triggers that obligation, a request for explicit consent must be submitted. An importing country may give an unspecific reply that registered chemicals are allowed to be imported. If substance A of a preparation AB is listed in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 689/2008 and is registered in the importing country, the export can proceed even if substance B is not registered, provided it is not listed in Annex I. The request for explicit consent was triggered by substance A, not substance B.

In addition to these obligations, there are requirements relating to the quality of exported products. An exporter must ensure that exported products are not exported within 6 months of their expiry date, when such a date exists or can be inferred from the production date, unless the chemical's intrinsic properties render this impracticable. In the case of pesticides, the size and packaging of containers must be optimised to reduce the risks of creating obsolete stocks, and the label has to contain specific information about storage conditions and stability under the climatic conditions of the importing country. In addition, the exported pesticide must comply with the legally-established EU purity specification.

3.14. *Article 14: EXPORTS OF CERTAIN CHEMICALS AND ARTICLES CONTAINING CHEMICALS*

The export of articles [1] containing certain chemicals is also subject to the export notification requirements laid down in Article 7. These apply only to articles containing or including chemicals in non-reacted form (i.e. that could present a risk of leaching out): chemicals subject to the PIC procedure, chemicals that have been banned or severely restricted by EU legislation when their use is restricted in that particular article, or preparations containing such substances in a concentration that could trigger labelling obligations under Directive 1999/45/EC or Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [2].

Furthermore the export of certain chemicals and articles listed in Annex V to the Regulation, the use of which is completely prohibited in the European Union, is not allowed. Annex V currently comprises mercury-containing soaps and 10 chemicals or groups of chemicals listed in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in accordance with the provisions therein, and is included in Annex 3 of this Guide. Future decisions taken under the Stockholm Convention could lead to more chemicals and articles being listed in Annex V.

3.15. *Article 15: INFORMATION ON TRANSIT MOVEMENTS*

In the case where a Party to the Convention requires information on transit movements of a chemical subject to the PIC procedure, the exporter must as far as practicable provide his DNA with the information laid down in Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 689/2008 30 days before the first transit movement is due to take place, and at least 8 days before each subsequent movement. The DNA will forward the information, together with any available additional information, to the Commission, which will forward it to the DNA in the requesting importing Party no later than 15 days before the first transit movement and prior to each subsequent movement. Currently, no Parties to the Convention have indicated that they require such information.

3.16. *Article 16: INFORMATION TO ACCOMPANY EXPORTED CHEMICALS*

Exporters of all dangerous chemicals, as defined by EU legislation, must package and label their products in the same way as if they were to be marketed in the European Union unless the importing country has its own specific requirements, taking into account also relevant international standards.

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[1] Defined in Article 3.

[2] Please note that Directive 1999/45/EC will be fully repealed by Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 with effect from 1 June 2015.

The relevant EU rules are laid down in the following legal acts:

— Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances ([1]);

— Directive 1999/45/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 1999 concerning the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations ([2]).

— Council Directive 91/414/EEC of 15 July 1991 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market ([3]).

— Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 1998 concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market ([4]).

— Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 ([5]).

The information on the label should include inter alia the following information:

— the trade name or designation of the preparation;

— the name, full address and telephone number of the person established in the Union who is responsible for placing the preparation on the market, whether it be the manufacturer, the importer or the distributor;

— a standard danger symbol (or pictogram) or appropriate combination of symbols and the indication(s) of danger;

— standard 'R-phrases' (or hazard statements) describing special risks arising from the dangers involved in using the substance;

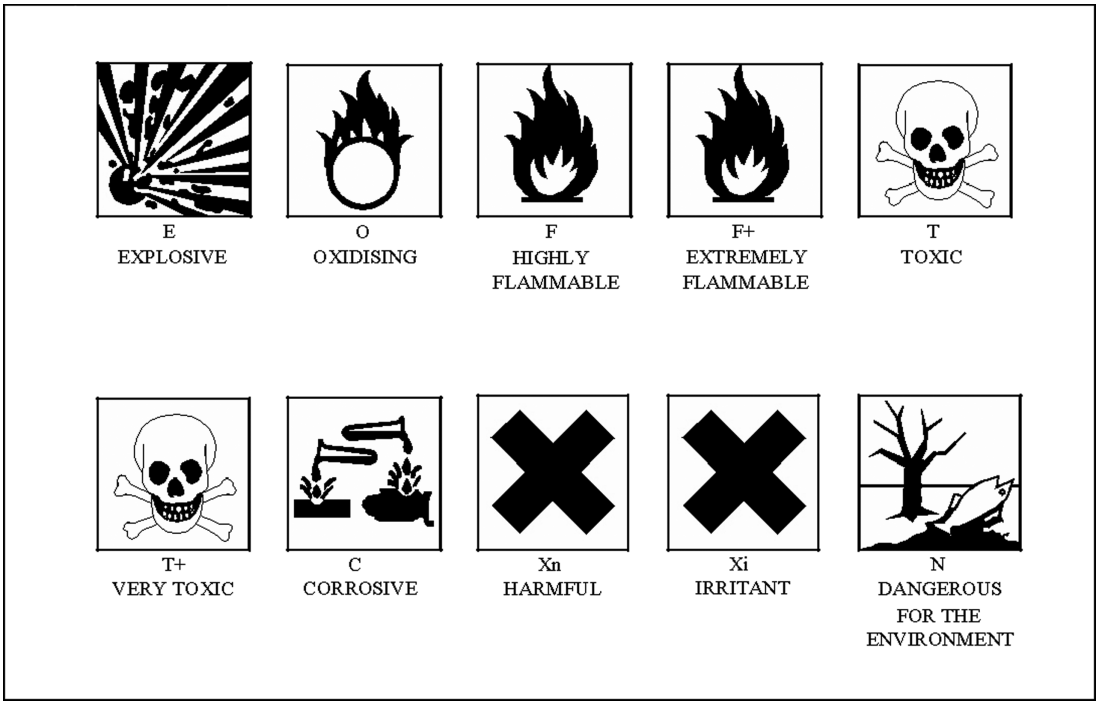
— standard 'S-phrases' (or precautionary statements) describing safety requirements and emergency response procedures relating to the safe use of the substance;

— the identity of the substance or the substances in a preparation (or mixture), according to an international system of nomenclature.

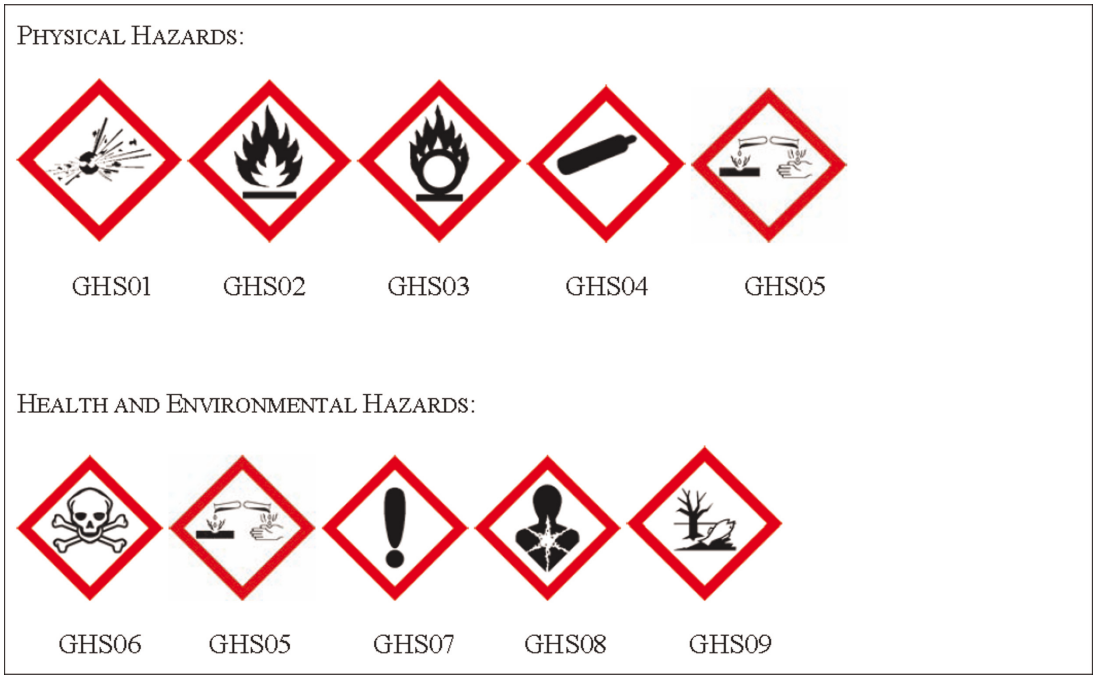
It should be noted that the above list is not exhaustive and that detailed legal requirements are provided in Article 10 of Directive 1999/45/EC and in Article 17 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, which also establishes new requirements for the information to be provided on the label. Those new requirements as well as the replacement of the danger symbols and the standard phrases by the GHS hazard pictograms and statements apply as of 1 December 2010 for substances and 1 June 2015 for mixtures. Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 also provides for the term 'mixtures' replacing the term 'preparations'.

([1]) OJ L 196, 16.8.1967, p. 1, Directive 67/548/EEC will be fully repealed by Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 with effect from 1 June 2015.
([2]) OJ L 200, 30.7.1999, p. 1, Directive 1999/45/EC will be fully repealed by Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 with effect from 1 June 2015.
([3]) OJ L 230, 19.8.1991, p. 1, Directive 91/414/EEC will be fully repealed by Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 with effect from 14 June 2011.
([4]) OJ L 123, 24.4.1998, p. 1.
([5]) OJ L 353, 31.12.2008, p. 1.

The standard danger symbols used in the European Union:



The above standard danger symbols will be replaced by the GHS hazard pictograms pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, which implements the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling. The GHS hazard pictograms are provided below:



Annex V to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 contains the complete list of the CLP/GHS hazard pictograms for each hazard class and hazard category, if applicable. It is available at http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/chemicals/documents/classification/index_en.htm.

Pursuant to the PIC Regulation, the information on the label also has to include the expiry date (for different climate zones if necessary) and the production date, where appropriate.

In addition, a safety data sheet must be sent to each importer with the chemical. The safety data sheet must be in accordance with Article 31 of and Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) [1].

The information on the label and on the safety data sheet shall, as far as practicable, be given in the official languages, or in one or more of the principal languages, of the country of destination or of the area of intended use (see Annex 6 to this guide for a list of languages) [2].

3.17. *Article 17: OBLIGATIONS OF MEMBER STATES AND EXPORTERS FOR CONTROLLING IMPORT AND EXPORT*

The Member States have to designate authorities such as customs offices to control imports and exports of chemicals listed in Annex I. They and the Commission shall coordinate their enforcement activities in relation to exporters and Member States have to regularly report on such activities. It should be noted that restrictions on imports result from relevant EU legislation, e.g. Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), Directive 91/414/EEC or Directive 98/8/EC (for details see guidance on Article 12).

Exporters are obliged to include the relevant reference identification number (RIN) in their customs declarations for export notifications, import decisions and explicit consents received as well as waivers relevant to exports of listed chemicals. This information should be entered either in box 44 of the Single Administrative Documents (SAD), or in the corresponding data element in an electronic export declaration, as completed under Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 of 12 October 1992 establishing the Community Customs Code [3].

Please note that Y915 is the TARIC code which indicates the requirement for a RIN. If the code Y915 is contained in Box 44 of the SAD, it should be accompanied by a RIN. Hence Box 44 should contain Y915 and RIN. There are other related TARIC measures associated with the PIC Regulation and these are listed below:

— Y916 - This measure indicates that the chemical to be exported is not subjected to the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 689/2008 Annex I (relating to restrictions on export). No restriction applies.

— Y917 - This measure indicates that the chemical to be exported is not subject to the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 689/2008 Annex V (relating to prohibitions on the export of certain chemicals). No prohibition applies.

— Y919 - This measure indicates that the chemical to be exported is subjected to the provisions of Article 2(2)(i) of Regulation (EC) No 689/2008 which exempts the export from all provisions subject to the condition that the chemical is exported for the purpose of research or analysis in quantities not more than 10 kg.

In the case of Y919, this should be accompanied by a 'Special RIN' (see below).

If a RIN is entered in Box 44, customs should consult the customs interface of EDEXIM and check the status of the export. If the RIN is active for the export in question, the export should be cleared as normal. Where customs officers identify any problem regarding the TARIC code or the RIN provided in Box 44, the export should not be allowed to proceed and the chemicals must be taken back by the exporter.

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[1] OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1.
[2] Please refer to the website of the European Chemicals Agency for more guidance on the CLP Regulation and its requirements on labelling and saftey data sheets: http://echa.europa.eu/clp/clp_help_en.asp
[3] OJ L 302, 19.10.1992, p. 1.

The special administrative procedure known as a 'special RIN request', which has been set up to facilitate certain exports, is also used for exports falling within the Article 2.2(i) exemption, i.e., Annex I or Annex V substances for research and analysis in quantities of 10 kg or less. Under the 'special RIN request' procedure, the exporter first checks if Article 2.2(i) applies to the export. If so, the exporter requests a special RIN from the exporting DNA. Provided that Article 2.2(i) applies, the exporting DNA approves the request and activates the RIN, which should be used by the exporter on the customs declaration. Annex 4: Workflow Chart 4 shows this procedure.

3.18. ***Article 18: PENALTIES***

The Member States must ensure correct implementation of the Regulation and have a system of penalties for non-compliance that are effective, proportional and dissuasive. Information regarding penalties must be made available upon request.

3.19. ***Article 19: INFORMATION EXCHANGE***

The Commission and the Member States are to facilitate the provision of information to other countries about the chemicals subject to the Regulation. The Regulation acknowledges the need for certain confidentiality safeguards. However the following information may not be regarded as confidential:

— the information specified in Annex II (the export notification information requirements) and Annex IV (the PIC notification information requirements);

— the information contained in the safety data sheet;

— the expiry date of the chemical;

— the production date of the chemical;

— information on precautionary measures, including hazard classification, the nature of the risk and the relevant safety advice;

— the summary results of toxicological and ecotoxicological tests;

— information concerning handling of packaging after chemicals have been removed.

3.20. ***Article 20: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE***

The Commission and the Member States are to cooperate in promoting technical assistance, in particular with a view to enabling developing countries and countries with economies in transition to implement the Convention.

3.21. ***Article 21: MONITORING AND REPORTING***

Article 21 is a standard article in EU legislation establishing monitoring and reporting requirements on the functioning and implementation of the Regulation.

Both the Member States and the Commission will monitor developments under the Regulation. The Member States must regularly send information on the operation of the various procedures to the Commission, which must regularly report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the overall functioning of the Regulation. Again, there are provisions to protect commercial confidentiality.

3.22. ***Article 22: UPDATING ANNEXES***

Updating of Annexes will be decided by the regulatory committee procedure with scrutiny. Under this procedure, Commission proposals pass through the Committee composed of representatives of Member States, before being submitted to the Council and the European Parliament for scrutiny. A negative opinion of either would oblige the Commission to submit an amended proposal of the measure to the Committee or to present a legislative proposal that would have to be adopted by the co-decision procedure.

Annex I will be reviewed at least every year. When new chemicals are included in the various parts of Annex I this will then trigger as appropriate export notification requirements, submission of a PIC notification, explicit consent for export requirements, and the obligation to respect other countries' import decisions for chemicals subject to the PIC procedure.

The following measures to update Annexes have to be adopted by the same procedure:

— inclusion of a chemical subject to Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on persistent organic pollutants ([1]) in Part 1 of Annex V;

— amendment of Annex I, including modifications to existing entries;

— inclusion of a chemical already subject to an export ban at EU level in Part 2 of Annex V;

— amendment of Annexes II, III, IV and VI; and

— measures to modify existing entries in Annex V.

Inclusion of substances or articles not yet banned for export into Annex V Part 2 (meaning a ban of exports) will necessitate a co-decision by the European Parliament and the Council upon a proposal by the Commission.

3.23. ***Article 23: TECHNICAL NOTES FOR GUIDANCE***

In order to assist in implementation, the Commission is to draw up technical notes for guidance, of which this guide is an example. All guidance will be made publicly available on EDEXIM.

3.24. ***Article 24: COMMITTEE***

The Commission shall be assisted by the committee established by Article 133 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. Its main tasks are vote on proposed EU import decisions (Article 12) and proposed amendments to the Annexes to the Regulation (Article 22).

4. THE EUROPEAN DATABASE ON EXPORT AND IMPORT OF DANGEROUS CHEMICALS

Many tasks relating to the day-to-day implementation of Regulation (EC) No 689/2008 are carried out by means of the European Database EXport IMport of dangerous chemicals (EDEXIM). The database is an important tool for processing and management of legal requirements as well as for information exchange and is used by European stakeholders involved in the respective activities. In addition, stakeholders from third countries can use EDEXIM as a source of information on this matter.

EDEXIM is permanently being upgraded due to the increasing numbers of notifications to process and because of an increasing demand for additional features to facilitate the day-to-day work of stakeholders. Currently there are five interfaces to the database:

— an interface available to the general public, which provides non-confidential information;

([1]) OJ L 229, 30.4.2004, p. 5.

— the DNA interface for use by Member States, to manage implementation of Regulation (EC) No 689/2008, in particular export notifications (Article 7) and requests for explicit consent (Article 13);

— the exporters interface used by EU exporters to notify (and subsequently follow-up) planned exports and provide necessary information in accordance with the legal requirements of Regulation (EC) No 689/2008 and thereby speed up procedures;

— the customs interface, designed to assist customs in controlling trade in dangerous chemicals;

— the administrative interface (used by the Commission) for processing and storing import and export notifications as well as performing basic website maintenance.

The main objective of EDEXIM is to serve as a platform for processing of legal requirements and to provide the user with information on the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 689/2008 within the European Union related to:

— export notification for chemicals listed in Annex I to the Regulation,

— import decisions taken by countries on request for chemicals listed in Part 2 or 3 of Annex I to the Regulation; and

— import decisions made by countries participating in the international PIC procedure under the Rotterdam Convention for chemicals listed in Part 3 of Annex I to the Regulation.

The exporters interface allows exporters to notify their DNAs directly and on-line of planned exports of Annex I chemicals. Once the exporter has created and saved an export notification, an inactive export reference identification number (RIN) is assigned to the export. After submission by the exporter, the DNA will handle the export notification without undue delay and, if complete and correct, forward it to the Commission. EDEXIM notifies the exporter when the DNA has submitted the notification to the Commission. By inserting the RIN in 'Search Activation Status by RIN' the exporter can monitor the processing status of his notification. It also informs the exporter after final approval of the notification, including the period of validity of the notification. For substances not requiring an explicit consent, the RIN will be active (i.e. the export will be allowed) as from the export date indicated by the exporter or the earliest possible date in compliance with the time limits prescribed by the Regulation. For those exports where explicit consent is required, the RIN will only be activated if the respective conditions are met.

The EDEXIM system also assigns each explicit consent an internal identification number, i.e. the explicit consent reference identification number (or in short explicit consent identifier) which is associated to the notification during processing. When a DNA posts an explicit consent on EDEXIM, EDEXIM informs the Commission so that it can process the explicit consent. DNAs and the Commission have access to the list of explicit consents.

If there is no explicit consent, EDEXIM will notify the exporter that the export is not allowed.

The interface available to the general public of EDEXIM provides facilities such as: a check for existing export notifications for the first annual export of certain dangerous chemicals to the country of destination; information on classification and labelling requirements of dangerous chemicals subject to the Regulation and preparations containing those chemicals; information on third country import decisions for chemicals listed in Part 2 or 3 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 689/2008 and statistics on registered export notifications from the European Union.

In an effort to facilitate procedures for the exporter, EDEXIM works on the basis of one single reference identification number obtained either by submitting a notification or by submitting a special RIN request. Submission of a notification is mandatory for Annex I Part 1 and Part 2 chemicals and for Annex I Part 3 chemicals for which no import decision exists. For Annex I Part 3 chemicals for which an import decision that consents to the import is published in the PIC Circular, two options are intended to be available for getting the RIN that has to be provided in the customs declaration: 1) to submit a special RIN request via EDEXIM or 2) to consult the import decision database on EDEXIM. Since the import decision database is not yet available exporters should use the other option for the time being. A special RIN request should also be made for all exports falling under the Article 2.2(i) exemption, i.e., Annex I or Annex V substances for research and analysis in quantities of 10 kg or less.

The use and terminology of the reference identification numbers is for practical reasons different from Regulation (EC) No 689/2008. The details are as follows:

The export reference identification number mentioned in the Regulation equals the reference identification number obtained by submitting an export notification.

The explicit consent reference identification number mentioned in the Regulation equals the explicit consent identifier used by EDEXIM for identification of each explicit consent and waiver. There is no need to provide this number in the customs declaration since the relevant explicit consent is attached to the export notification and can be identified via the RIN.

The import decision reference identification number is a RIN obtained either by the special RIN request for Annex I Part 3 chemicals for which an import decision that consents to the import is published in the PIC Circular or by consulting the import decision database on EDEXIM (please note that the import decision database is not yet available).

5. **EXAMPLES**

The following examples outline the steps to be taken by exporters in a number of possible scenarios. The scenarios are based on the assumption that the exporter uses EDEXIM for export notification, since this is already common practice. Example 1 outlines several requirements concerning the information to be provided in customs declarations and to DNAs, as well as packaging and labelling obligations that must be respected whenever Annex I chemicals are exported. To avoid repetition, these requirements are not detailed in full after Example 1 but simply referenced.

First, an exporter of an Annex I chemical will be allocated a reference identification number (RIN) by EDEXIM and must include this reference identification number in his customs declaration. Secondly, during the first quarter of the next year the exporter must report to his DNA the quantities of chemicals, i.e. Annex I chemicals, certain preparations containing Annex I substances and certain articles containing substances listed in Parts 2 or 3 of Annex I, which the exporting company shipped pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 689/2008 and the names and addresses of each importer to which shipment took place.

Finally, exporters of all dangerous chemicals, as defined by EU legislation, must package and label their products according to EU legislation. In addition, a safety data sheet must be sent to each importer with all information provided as far as practicable in the official language used in the importing country and in English.

Example 1

A manufacturer in one of the EU Member States intends to export for the first time hexachloroethane to country A. Hexachloroethane is listed in Part 1 of Annex I to the Regulation since it is severely restricted for industrial use. It appears that the chemical has not previously been exported from the EU to country A.

— The exporter must submit an export notification via EDEXIM supplying the information set out in Annex II to the Regulation to his Designated National Authority (DNA) at least 30 days before the export. EDEXIM assigns the export notification an inactive reference identification number (RIN).

— Having established that the export notification is complete, the DNA promptly forwards the export notification to the Commission. Having verified that no EU export notification has already been made for that calendar year, the Commission sends the export notification to country A. If an export notification has been made for that year, the export notification is stored in EDEXIM without being sent.

— The exporter will be informed by EDEXIM that the export notification has been processed and that the RIN will be activated (i.e. export can take place) as from the expected date of export which was declared on the export notification. The RIN must be included in the customs declaration.

— The chemical must be packaged and labelled as it has to be in the EU, except where the importing country requires otherwise. The exporter shall send a safety data sheet to the importer.

— The label and safety data sheet should be printed in English and the official language used by country A (see Annex 6 for further guidance on languages).

— Where appropriate, the expiry and production dates shall be indicated on the label, which should also contain specific information on storage conditions and stability under the climatic conditions of country A. The chemical should not be exported later than six months before the expiry date.

— In addition, the size and packaging of the pesticide containers should be optimised so as to minimise the risks of creating obsolete stocks.

— During the first quarter of the next year, the EU manufacturer shall inform its DNA of the quantities of the chemical shipped to country A during the preceding year.

Example 2

Company Chemoproducts wants to ship boron trichloride to country B. Boron trichloride is not listed in Annex I to the Regulation, but was classified as a dangerous chemical under Directive 67/548/EEC and is classified as a hazardous chemical in Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 ([1]).

— The exporter does not need to provide any information to his DNA. The export may take place without export notification or consent from the importing country.

— The requirements relating to packaging and labelling of exports, the expiry date of the chemicals, and the provision of safety data sheets apply, as outlined in Example 1.

Example 3

ABC Chemicals intends to export chloroform to country C. Chloroform is listed in Part 1 to Annex I to the Regulation and has been exported to country C by another company earlier in the year, but was never exported by ABC Chemicals before.

— The exporter must submit an export notification supplying the information set out in Annex II to the Regulation to his Designated National Authority (DNA) at least 30 days before the export.

— After having saved and submitted the export notification, the exporter gets the RIN, which is not activated at this stage.

([1]) Please note that Directive 67/548/EEC will be fully repealed by Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 with effect from 1 June 2015.

— Having established that the export notification is complete and correct, the DNA forwards the export notification to the Commission. The Commission checks the notification and approves it, which activates the RIN for the export as from the expected date of export. Given that an EU export notification has already been made for that calendar year, the export notification is stored in EDEXIM without being sent to the importing country.

— The requirements relating to the information to be provided in customs declarations and to the relevant DNA, as well as to packaging and labelling of exports, the expiry date and containers, and the provision of safety data sheets apply, as outlined in Example 1.

Example 4

Company LongShip intends to export PCTs to country D, which is a Party to the Convention. PCTs are subject to the PIC procedure under the Rotterdam Convention and therefore listed in Parts 1 and 3 of Annex I to the Regulation. Country D has reported an import decision in the latest update of the PIC Circular, giving consent.

— The exporter does not need to submit an export notification and can proceed with the export provided that the expected use in the importing country corresponds to the category for which the substance was listed in Annex III to the Convention.

— It is recommended that the exporter makes a request for a special RIN (either to his DNA who will insert it in EDEXIM or directly via EDEXIM) and that he provides this RIN in the customs declaration. Alternatively, the exporter could consult the import decision database on EDEXIM in order to get the RIN that needs to be provided in the customs declaration. It should be noted that the import decision database is not yet available.

— The requirements relating to the information to be provided in customs declarations and to the relevant DNA, as well as to packaging and labelling of exports, the expiry date and containers, and the provision of safety data sheets apply, as outlined in Example 1.

Example 5

Company KillingPest, based in one of the EU Member States, intends to import parathion from country E to produce a pesticide, and then export the preparation to country F. Parathion is banned in the EU for use as a pesticide (both as plant protection product and as biocide). The substance is listed in Part 1 of Annex I to the Regulation as well as Part 3 (being subject to the PIC procedure in the pesticides category). In the latest PIC circular the import decision for the EU is 'no consent' for the pesticide use category. The import decision for country F is 'consent'.

— Notwithstanding the EU import decision, the company may import the substance for industrial processing to produce a pesticide as this will not be marketed within the EU.

— Since country F has given consent to import, the export may proceed. There is no need for an export notification.

— It is recommended that the exporter makes a request for a special RIN (either to his DNA who will insert it in EDEXIM or directly via EDEXIM) and that he provides this RIN in the customs declaration. Alternatively, the exporter could consult the import decision database on EDEXIM in order to get the RIN that needs to be provided in the customs declaration. It should be noted that the import decision database is not yet available.

— The requirements relating to the information to be provided in customs declarations and to the relevant DNA, as well as to packaging and labelling of exports, the expiry date and containers, and the provision of safety data sheets apply, as outlined in Example 1.

Example 6

An exporter wishes to export for the first time chlordimeform to country G, which is a Party to the Convention. Chlordimeform is listed in parts 1 and 3 of Annex I to the Regulation since it is subject to the PIC procedure in the pesticide category. No import decision for country G is listed in the latest PIC circular.

— The exporter must submit an export notification supplying the information set out in Annex II to the Regulation to his Designated National Authority (DNA) at least 30 days before the export.

— After having saved and submitted the export notification, the exporter gets the RIN, which is not yet activated at this stage.

— The export cannot proceed unless the DNA in country G has given its explicit consent to import of chlordimeform. If the exporter's DNA establishes from EDEXIM that no such consent already exists, the exporter's DNA will have to seek this consent from the DNA in country G (the Commission is ready to help if needed).

— If, despite all reasonable efforts, no response is received within 60 days, and if there is documentary evidence that chlordimeform is registered or authorised in country G for pesticidal use, the exporter's DNA may in consultation with the Commission decide that the export can proceed. However, authorisation for exports can only be granted for a maximum period of 12 months, upon expiry of which explicit consent from country G will have to be requested again. The conditions outlined in this paragraph also apply to Example 7 below.

— Depending on the final result of the request for explicit consent procedure, the export may be allowed and the RIN may be activated by the Commission. Otherwise the RIN will stay inactive.

— Annual export notification by the exporter will continue to be required, even if explicit consent is obtained, unless country G waived its right to receive such notifications.

— Should the export proceed, either under an explicit consent or under a waiver, the requirements relating to the information to be provided in customs declarations and to the relevant DNA, as well as to packaging and labelling of exports, the expiry date and containers, and the provision of safety data sheets apply, as outlined in Example 1.

Example 7

Company Buy and Sell wants to export for the first time a pesticide containing nitrofen to country H. Nitrofen is listed in Parts 1 and 2 of Annex I to the Regulation. It is banned for plant protection use within the EU and the relevant regulatory action has been notified to the PIC Secretariat. Country H is a Party to the Convention. However since the chemical is not subject to the PIC procedure, no import decision for the chemical exists.

— The exporter must submit an export notification supplying the information set out in Annex II to the Regulation to his Designated National Authority (DNA) at least 30 days before the export.

— After having saved and submitted the export notification, the exporter gets the RIN, which is not yet activated at this stage.

— As with Example 6 above, the export cannot proceed unless the DNA in country H has given its explicit consent to importing nitrofen. The difference is that since the chemical is not subject to the PIC Procedure, an import decision is certainly not published in the latest PIC Circular. The same conditions as outlined in Example 6 apply, including the requirement to seek explicit consent, the possibility of requesting a time-limited waiver, and the need for explicit consent thereafter.

— Depending on the final result of the request for explicit consent procedure, the export may be allowed and the RIN may be activated by the Commission. Otherwise the RIN will stay inactive.

— Should the export proceed, the requirements relating to the information to be provided in customs declarations and to the relevant DNA, as well as to packaging and labelling of exports, the expiry date and containers, and the provision of safety data sheets apply, as outlined in Example 1.

— Annual export notification by the exporter will continue to be required, even if explicit consent is obtained, unless country H waived its right to receive such notifications.

Example 8

Company Exterminator wishes to export dimethenamid to country I, which is an OECD country. Dimethenamid is banned in the EU for use as a pesticide. It is listed in Parts 1 and 2 of Annex I to the Regulation and therefore, explicit consent from the importing country would normally be required. Since the chemical is not subject to the PIC procedure, no import decision for the chemical exists.

— The exporter must submit an export notification supplying the information set out in Annex II to the Regulation to his Designated National Authority (DNA) at least 30 days before the export.

— After having saved and submitted the export notification to the DNA, the exporter gets the RIN, which is not yet activated at this stage.

— If considered complete and correct, the export notification is forwarded to the Commission by the DNA. If no EU export notification has been made yet for that calendar year, the Commission forwards it to country I. If an export notification has been made for that year, the export notification is stored in EDEXIM without being sent.

— Dimethenamid is listed in part 2 of Annex I and consequently the export cannot proceed unless explicit consent to import has been sought and received. However, since the country I is an OECD country, the DNA may consider applying a waiver and may, therefore, request the exporter to provide documentary evidence that the substance is licensed, registered or authorised. Provided that this evidence was presented, the DNA may decide in consultation with the Commission that the export can proceed without the explicit consent of the importing country.

— However, if the DNA, in consultation with the Commission, decides that explicit consent is required, an explicit consent to importation must be obtained from the DNA in country I, as per example 7 above.

— Depending on the final result of the request for explicit consent procedure, the export may be allowed and the RIN may be activated by the Commission. Otherwise the RIN will stay inactive.

— The requirements relating to the information to be provided in customs declarations and to the relevant DNA, as well as to packaging and labelling of exports, the expiry date and containers, and the provision of safety data sheets apply, as outlined in Example 1.

— Annual export notification by the exporter will continue to be required, even if explicit consent is obtained, unless country I waives its right to receive such notifications.

Example 9

Company XYZ intends to export 1,2-dibromoethane (EDB) to country J for industrial use. EDB is listed in Parts 1 and 3 of Annex I to the Regulation. It is banned for plant protection use within the EU and is listed in the PIC procedure in the pesticides category. In the latest PIC circular the import decision for country J is 'consent' for use as a pesticide.

— Since the substance is subject to the PIC procedure for pesticide use but not for industrial use, country J has not established a decision giving consent to import of EDB for industrial uses. Consequently, the exporter must submit an export notification and must obtain explicit consent to import for industrial use. In order to do so, the same procedure as outlined in examples 6 or 7 should be followed.

— The requirements relating to the information to be provided in customs declarations and to the relevant DNA, as well as to packaging and labelling of exports, the expiry date and containers, and the provision of safety data sheets apply, as outlined in Example 1.

Example 10

Company Pest Products intends to export a fungicide preparation containing pentachlorophenol (60 % active ingredient), Fungicide X, to country K. Pentachlorophenol is listed in Parts 1 and 3 of Annex I to the Regulation, being subject to the PIC procedure in the pesticides category. Country K is not a Party to the Convention so there are no import decisions for that country listed in any PIC circular. Another EU company has exported another preparation (with 30 % pentachlorophenol) earlier in the year having obtained through his DNA the explicit consent of country K's authorities. The explicit consent does not cover all preparations containing pentachlorophenol, only that particular preparation.

— The exporter must submit an export notification supplying the information set out in Annex II to the Regulation to his DNA at least 30 days before the export. This will be forwarded to the Commission, which will submit it as an EU export notification.

— However the export cannot proceed until the appropriate authorities in country K give a further explicit consent in respect of Fungicide X since the existing explicit consent was limited to a different formulation. To obtain such consent, the same procedure as outlined in examples 6 or 7 should be followed.

— The requirements relating to the information to be provided in customs declarations and to the relevant DNA, as well as to packaging and labelling of exports, the expiry date and containers, and the provision of safety data sheets apply, as outlined in Example 1.

Example 11

Company Laboratory Analysis Products intends to export 100 g nitrofen for use in analysis in a laboratory to country L. Nitrofen is listed in Parts 1 and 2 of Annex I to the Regulation, and therefore explicit consent from the importing country would normally be required. Since the quantity of nitrofen intended to be exported in 2011 to country L is less than 10 kg and not considered likely to affect health or the environment as it is used under laboratory conditions for analysis, the export falls under Article 2.2(i) of Regulation (EC) No 689/2008 and is therefore exempted from the Regulation. However, in order to avoid difficulties at customs clearance a special procedure was established to get an activated RIN.

— It is recommended that the exporter submits via EDEXIM a special RIN request to his DNA some time before the export is intended to take place. After approval by the DNA, the exporter will get an activated RIN.

— The exporter should include the RIN in his customs declaration.

ANNEX 1

Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 689/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council

Part 1: List of chemicals subject to export notification procedure

(Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 689/2008)

It should be noted that where chemicals listed in this part of the Annex are subject to the PIC procedure, the export notification obligations set out in Article 7(2) to (4) of the Regulation shall not apply provided that the conditions laid down in Article 7(6)(b) and (c) have been fulfilled. Such chemicals, which are identified by the symbol # in the list below, are listed again in Part 3 of this Annex for ease of reference.

It should also be noted that where the chemicals listed in this part of the Annex qualify for PIC notification because of the nature of the EU's final regulatory action, these chemicals are also listed in Part 2 of this Annex. Such chemicals are identified by the symbol + in the list below.

As of 21 June 2010, Annex I Part 1 contains the following chemicals [1]:

Chemical	CAS No	Einecs No	CN Code	Sub-category (*)	Use limitation (**)	Countries for which no notification is required
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	200-756-3	2903 19 10	i(2)	b	
1,2-Dibromoethane (Ethylene dibromide) #	106-93-4	203-444-5	2903 31 00	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	Please refer to PIC circular at www.pic.int/
1,2-Dichloroethane (ethylene dichloride) #	107-06-2	203-458-1	2903 15 00	p(1)-p(2) i(2)	b-b b	Please refer to PIC circular at www.pic.int/
1,3-dichloropropene [2]	542-75-6	208-826-5	2903 29 00	p(1)	b	
Cis- 1,3-dichloropropene ((1Z)-1,3-dichloroprop-1-ene)	10061-01-5	233-195-8	2903 29 00	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	
2-aminobutane	13952-84-6	237-732-7	2921 19 99	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	
2-Naphthylamine (naphthalen-2-amine) and its salts +	91-59-8, 553-00-4, 612-52-2 and others	202-080-4, 209-030-0, 210-313-6 and others	2921 45 00	i(1) i(2)	b b	
2-Naphthyloxyacetic acid	120-23-0	204-380-0	2918 99 90	p(1)	b	
2,4,5-T and its salts and esters #	93-76-5 and others	202-273-3 and others	2918 91 00	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	Please refer to PIC circular at www.pic.int/
4-Aminobiphenyl (biphenyl-4-amine) and its salts +	92-67-1, 2113-61-3 and others	202-177-1 and others	2921 49 00	i(1) i(2)	b b	
4-Nitrobiphenyl +	92-93-3	202-204-7	2904 20 00	i(1) i(2)	b b	
Acephate +	30560-19-1	250-241-2	2930 90 99	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	
Acifluorfen	50594-66-6	256-634-5	2916 39 00	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	
Alachlor +	15972-60-8	240-110-8	2924 29 98	p(1)	b	

[1] Please note that the Annex I list does not contain the substances listed in Annex V subject to export ban.

Chemical	CAS No	Einecs No	CN Code	Sub-category (*)	Use limitation (**)	Countries for which no notification is required
Aldicarb +	116-06-3	204-123-2	2930 90 99	p(1)-p(2)	sr-b	
Ametryn	834-12-8	212-634-7	2933 69 80	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	
Amitraz +	33089-61-1	251-375-4	2925 29 00	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	
Anthraquinone	84-65-1	201-549-0	2914 61 00	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	
Arsenic compounds				p(2)	sr	
Asbestos Fibres +:	1332-21-4 and others					Please refer to PIC circular at www.pic.int/
Crocidolite #	12001-28-4		2524 10 00	i	b	
Amosite #	12172-73-5		2524 90 00	i	b	
Antophyllite #	77536-67-5		2524 90 00	i	b	
Actinolite #	77536-66-4		2524 90 00	i	b	
Tremolite #	77536-68-6		2524 90 00	i	b	
Chrysotile +	12001-29-5 or 132207-32-0		2524 90 00	i	b	
Atrazine +	1912-24-9	217-617-8	2933 69 10	p(1)	b	
Azinphos-ethyl	2642-71-9	220-147-6	2933 99 80	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	
Azinphos-methyl	86-50-0	201-676-1	2933 99 80	p(1)	b	
Benfuracarb	82560-54-1		2932 99 00	p(1)	b	
Bensultap	17606-31-4		2930 90 99	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	
Benzene [2]	71-43-2	200-753-7	2902 20 00	i(2)	sr	
Benzidine and its salts +	92-87-5, 36341-27-2 and others	202-199-1, 252-984-8 and others	2921 59 90	i(1)-i(2) i(2)	sr-b b	
Benzidine derivatives +	—	—				
Binapacryl #	485-31-4	207-612-9	2916 19 50	p(1)-p(2) i(2)	b-b b	Please refer to PIC circular at www.pic.int/
Butralin	33629-47-9	251-607-4	2921 49 00	p(1)	b	
Cadmium and its Compounds	7440-43-9 and others	231-152-8 and others	8107 3206 49 30 and others	i(1)	sr	
Cadusafos +	95465-99-9	n.a.	2930 90 99	p(1)	b	
Calciferol	50-14-6	200-014-9	2936 29 00	p(1)	b	
Captafol #	2425-06-1	219-363-3	2930 50 00	p(1) –p(2)	b-b	Please refer to PIC circular at www.pic.int/
Carbaryl +	63-25-2	200-555-0	2924 29 98	p(1)-p(2)	b–b	
Carbofuran +	1563-66-2	216-353-0	2932 99 00	p(1)	b	
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	200-262-8	2903 14 00	i(2)	b	
Carbosulfan +	55285-14-8	259-565-9	2932 99 00	p(1)	b	

Chemical	CAS No	Einecs No	CN Code	Sub-category (*)	Use limitation (**)	Countries for which no notification is required
Cartap	15263-53-3		2930 20 00	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	
Chinomethionat	2439-01-2	219-455-3	2934 99 90	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	
Chlordecone	143-50-0	205-601-3	2914 70 00	p(2)	sr	
Chlordimeform #	6164-98-3	228-200-5	2925 21 00	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	Please refer to PIC circular at www.pic.int/
Chlorfenapyr +	122453-73-0		2933 99 80	p(1)	b	
Chlorfenvinphos	470-90-6	207-432-0	2919 90 00	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	
Chlormephos	24934-91-6	246-538-1	2930 90 99	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	
Chlorobenzilate #	510-15-6	208-110-2	2918 18 00	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	Please refer to PIC circular at www.pic.int/
Chloroform	67-66-3	200-663-8	2903 13 00	i(2)	b	
Chlozolinate +	84332-86-5	282-714-4	2934 99 90	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	
Cholecalciferol	67-97-0	200-673-2	2936 29 00	p(1)	b	
Coumafuryl	117-52-2	204-195-5	2932 29 85	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	
Creosote and Creosote related substances	8001-58-9 61789-28-4 84650-04-4 90640-84-9 65996-91-0 90640-80-5 65996-85-2 8021-39-4 122384-78-5	232-287-5 263-047-8 283-484-8 292-605-3 266-026-1 292-602-7 266-019-3 232-419-1 310-191-5	2707 91 00 3807 00 90	i(2)	b	
Crimidine	535-89-7	208-622-6	2933 59 95	p(1)	b	
Cyanazine	21725-46-2	244-544-9	2933 69 80	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	
Cyhalothrine	68085-85-8	268-450-2	2926 90 95	p(1)	b	
DBB (Di-μ-oxo-di-n-butyl-stannio-hydroxyborane/ dioxastannaboretan-4-ol)	75113-37-0	401-040-5	2931 00 99	i(1)	b	
Diazinon	333-41-5	206-373-8	2933 59 10	p(1)	b	
Dichlorvos	62-73-7	200-547-7	2919 90 00	p(1)	b	
Dicofol	115-32-2	204-082-0	2906 29 00	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	
Dicofol containing < 78 % p,p′-Dicofol or 1 g/kg of DDT and DDT related compounds +	115-32-2	204-082-0	2906 29 00	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	

Chemical	CAS No	Einecs No	CN Code	Sub-category (*)	Use limitation (**)	Countries for which no notification is required
Dimethenamid +	87674-68-8	n.a.	2934 99 90	p(1)	b	
Diniconazole-M	83657-18-5	n.a.	2933 99 80	p(1)	b	
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	208-601-1 221-037-0 — 219-007-7	2908 99 90	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	Please refer to PIC circular at www.pic.int/
Dinobuton	973-21-7	213-546-1	2920 90 10	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	
Dinoseb and its salts and esters #	88-85-7 and others	201-861-7 and others	2908 91 00 2915 36 00	p(1)-p(2) i(2)	b-b b	Please refer to PIC circular at www.pic.int/
Dinoterb +	1420-07-1	215-813-8	2908 99 90	p(1) -p(2)	b-b	
Dustable powder formulations containing a combination of:			3808 99 90			Please refer to PIC circular at www.pic.int/
Benomyl at or above 7 %,						
Carbofuran at or above 10 %	17804-35-2	241-775-7	2933 99 80	p(1)	b	
and Thiram at or above 15 % #	1563-66-2 137-26-8	216-353-0 205-286-2	2932 99 00 2930 30 00	p(2)	b	
Endosulfan +	115-29-7	204-079-4	2920 90 85	p(1)	b	
Ethion	563-12-2	209-242-3	2930 90 99	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	
Ethylene oxide (Oxirane) #	75-21-8	200-849-9	2910 10 00	p(1)	b	Please refer to PIC circular at www.pic.int/
Fenarimol +	60168-88-9	262-095-7	2933 59 95	p(1)	b	
Fenitrothion	122-14-5	204-524-2	2920 19 00	p(1)	b	
Fenpropathrin	39515-41-8	254-485-0	2926 90 95	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	
Fenthion +	55-38-9	200-231-9	2930 90 99	p(1)	sr	
Fentin acetate +	900-95-8	212-984-0	2931 00 99	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	
Fentin hydroxide +	76-87-9	200-990-6	2931 00 99	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	
Fenvalerate	51630-58-1	257-326-3	2926 90 95	p(1)	b	
Ferbam	14484-64-1	238-484-2	2930 20 00	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	
Fluoroacetamide #	640-19-7	211-363-1	2924 12 00	p(1)	b	Please refer to PIC circular at www.pic.int/
Flurenol	467-69-6	207-397-1	2918 19 98	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	
Flurprimidol	56425-91-3	n.a.	2933 59 95	p(1)	b	
Furathiocarb	65907-30-4	265-974-3	2932 99 00	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	
Haloxyfop-R + (Haloxyfop-P-methyl ester)	95977-29-0 (72619-32-0)	n.a. (406-250-0)	2933 39 99 (2933 39 99)	p(1)	b	

Chemical	CAS No	Einecs No	CN Code	Sub-category (*)	Use limitation (**)	Countries for which no notification is required
HCH/Hexachlorocyclohexane (mixed isomers) #	608-73-1	210-168-9	2903 51 00	p(1)-p(2)	b-sr	Please refer to PIC circular at www.pic.int/
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	200-666-4	2903 19 80	i(1)	sr	
Hexazinone	51235-04-2	257-074-4	2933 69 80	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	
Iminoctadine	13516-27-3	236-855-3	2925 29 00	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	
Isoxathion	18854-01-8	242-624-8	2934 99 90	p(1)	b	
Lindane (γ-HCH) #	58-89-9	200-401-2	2903 51 00	p(1)-p(2)	b-sr	Please refer to PIC circular at www.pic.int/
Malathion	121-75-5	204-497-7	2930 90 99	p(1)	b	
(a) Maleic hydrazide, and its salts, other than choline, potassium and sodium salts;	123-33-1	204-619-9	2933 99 80	p(1)	b	
(b) Choline, potassium and sodium salts of maleic hydrazide containing more than 1 mg/kg of free hydrazine expressed on the basis of the acid equivalent	61167-10-0, 51542-52-0, 28330-26-9	257-261-0, 248-972-7	2933 99 80			
Mercury compounds, including inorganic mercury compounds, alkyl mercury compounds and alkyloxyalkyl and aryl mercury compounds #	10112-91-1, 21908-53-2 and others	233-307-5, 244-654-7 and others	2852 00 00	p(1)- p(2)	b - sr	Please refer to PIC circular at www.pic.int/
Methamidophos ([3]) +	10265-92-6	233-606-0	2930 50 00	p(1)	b	
Methamidophos (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 600 g active ingredient/l) #	10265-92-6	233-606-0	2930 50 00 3808 50 00	p(2)	b	Please refer to PIC circular at www.pic.int/
Methidathion	950-37-8	213-449-4	2934 99 90	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	
Methomyl	16752-77-5	240-815-0	2930 90 99	p(1)-p(2)	b–b	
Methyl-parathion + #	298-00-0	206-050-1	2920 11 00	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	Please refer to PIC circular at www.pic.int/
Metoxuron	19937-59-8	243-433-2	2924 21 00	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	
Monocrotophos #	6923-22-4	230-042-7	2924 12 00	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	Please refer to PIC circular at www.pic.int/
Monolinuron	1746-81-2	217-129-5	2928 00 90	p(1)	b	
Monomethyl-dibromo-diphenyl methane Tradename: DBBT +	99688-47-8	402-210-1	2903 69 90	i(1)	b	
Monomethyl-Dichloro-Diphenyl methane; Tradename: Ugilec 121 or Ugilec 21 +	—	400-140-6	2903 69 90	i(1) – i(2)	b - b	

Chemical	CAS No	Einecs No	CN Code	Sub-category (*)	Use limitation (**)	Countries for which no notification is required
Monomethyl-Tetrachloro-diphenyl methane; Tradename: Ugilec 141 +	76253-60-6	278-404-3	2903 69 90	i(1) – i(2)	b-b	
Monuron	150-68-5	205-766-1	2924 21 00	p(1)	b	
Nicotine	54-11-5	200-193-3	2939 99 00	p(1)	b	
Nitrofen +	1836-75-5	217-406-0	2909 30 90	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	
Nonylphenols $C_6H_4(OH)C_9H_{19}$ +	25154-52-3 (phenol, nonyl-), 84852-15-3 (phenol, 4-nonyl-, branched) 11066-49-2 (isononylphenol), 90481-04-2, (phenol, nonyl-, branched), 104-40-5(p-nonylphenol) and others	246-672-0 284-325-5 234-284-4 291-844-0 203-199-4 and others	2907 13 00	i(1)	sr	
Nonylphenol ethoxylates $(C_2H_4O)_nC_{15}H_{24}O$ +	9016-45-9, 26027-38-3, 68412-54-4, 37205-87-1, 127087-87-0 and others		3402 13 00	i(1) p(1)-p(2)	sr b-b	
Octabromodiphenyl ether +	32536-52-0	251-087-9	2909 30 38	i(1)	sr	
Omethoate	1113-02-6	214-197-8	2930 90 99	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	
Oxydemeton-methyl +	301-12-2	206-110-7	2930 90 99	p(1)	b	
Paraquat +	4685-14-7	225-141-7	2933 39 99	p(1)	b	
Parathion #	56-38-2	200-271-7	2920 11 00	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	Please refer to PIC circular at www.pic.int/
Pebulate	1114-71-2	214-215-4	2930 20 00	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	
Pentabromodiphenyl ether +	32534-81-9	251-084-2	2909 30 31	i(1)	sr	
Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters #	87-86-5 and others	201-778-6 and others	2908 11 00 2908 19 00 and others	p(1)-p(2)	b-sr	Please refer to PIC circular at www.pic.int/
Perfluorooctane sulfonates (PFOS) $C_8F_{17}SO_2X$ (X = OH, Metal salt (O-M+), halide, amide, and other derivatives including polymers)+ [(a)]	1763-23-1 2795-39-3 and others	n.a.	2904 90 95 2904 90 95 and others	i(1)	sr	

Chemical	CAS No	Einecs No	CN Code	Sub-category (*)	Use limitation (**)	Countries for which no notification is required
Permethrin	52645-53-1	258-067-9	2916 20 00	p(1)	b	
Phosalone +	2310-17-0	218-996-2	2934 99 90	p(1)	b	
Phosphamidon (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 1 000 g active ingredient/l) #	13171-21-6 (mixture, (E)&(Z) isomers) 23783-98-4 ((Z)-isomer) 297-99-4 ((E)-isomer)	236-116-5	2924 12 00 3808 50 00	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	Please refer to PIC circular at www.pic.int/
Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB) #	13654-09-6 36355-01-8 27858-07-7 and others	237-137-2 252-994-2 248- 696-7	2903 69 90 and others	i(1)	sr	Please refer to PIC circular at www.pic.int/
Polychlorinated terphenyls (PCT) #	61788-33-8	262-968-2	2903 69 90	i(1)	b	Please refer to PIC circular at www.pic.int/
Procymidone +	32809-16-8	251-233-1	2925 19 95	p(1)	b	
Propachlor	1918-16-7	217-638-2	2924 29 98	p(1)	b	
Propanil	709-98-8	211-914-6	2924 29 98	p(1)	b	
Propham	122-42-9	204-542-0	2924 29 98	p(1)	b	
Pyrazophos +	13457-18-6	236-656-1	2933 59 95	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	
Quintozene +	82-68-8	201-435-0	2904 90 95	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	
Scilliroside	507-60-8	208-077-4	2938 90 90	p(1)	b	
Simazine +	122-34-9	204-535-2	2933 69 10	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	
Strychnine	57-24-9	200-319-7	2939 99 00	p(1)	b	
Tecnazene +	117-18-0	204-178-2	2904 90 95	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	
Terbufos	13071-79-9	235-963-8	2930 90 99	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	
Tetraethyl lead #	78-00-2	201-075-4	2931 00 99	i(1)	sr	Please refer to PIC circular at www.pic.int/
Tetramethyl lead #	75-74-1	200-897-0	2931 00 99	i(1)	sr	Please refer to PIC circular at www.pic.int/
Thallium sulphate	7446-18-6	231-201-3	2833 29 80	p(1)	b	
Thiocyclam	31895-22-4	250-859-2	2934 99 90	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	
Thiodicarb +	59669-26-0	261-848-7	2930 90 99	p(1)	b	
Tolylfluanid +	731-27-1	211-986-9	2930 90 99	p(1)	b	
Triazophos	24017-47-8	245-986-5	2933 99 80	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	

Chemical	CAS No	Einecs No	CN Code	Sub-category (*)	Use limitation (**)	Countries for which no notification is required
All tributyltin compounds, including:			2931 00 99	p(2)	b	Please refer to PIC circular at www.pic.int/
Tributyltin oxide	56-35-9	200-268-0	2931 00 99			
Tributyltin fluoride	1983-10-4	217-847-9	2931 00 99			
Tributyltin methacrylate	2155-70-6	218-452-4	2931 00 99			
Tributyltin benzoate	4342-36-3	224-399-8	2931 00 99			
Tributyltin chloride	1461-22-9	215-958-7	2931 00 99			
Tributyltin linoleate	24124-25-2	246-024-7	2931 00 99			
Tributyltin naphthenate #	85409-17-2	287-083-9	2931 00 99			
Trichlorfon +	52-68-6	200-149-3	2931 00 99	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	
Tricyclazole	41814-78-2	255-559-5	2934 99 90	p(1)	b	
Tridemorph	24602-86-6	246-347-3	2934 99 90	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	
Trifluralin	1582-09-8	216-428-8	2921 43 00	p(1)	b	
Triorganostannic compounds other than tributyltin compounds +	—	—	2931 00 99 and others	p(2) i(2)	sr sr	
Tris (2,3-Dibromopropyl) phosphate #	126-72-7	204-799-9	2919 10 00	i(1)	sr	Please refer to PIC circular at www.pic.int/
Tris-aziridinyl-phosphinoxide (1,1′,1″-phosphoryltriaziridine) +	545-55-1	208-892-5	2933 99 80	i(1)	sr	
Vamidothion	2275-23-2	218-894-8	2930 90 99	p(1)-p(2)	b-b	
Vinclozolin	50471-44-8	256-599-6	2934 99 90	p(1)	b	
Zineb	12122-67-7	235-180-1	2930 20 00 or 3824 90 97	p(1)	b	

(*) Sub- Category: p(1) – pesticide in the group of plant protection products, p(2) – other pesticide including biocides. i(1) - industrial chemical for professional use and i(2) – industrial chemical for public use.

(**) Use limitation: sr - severe restriction, b – ban (for the sub-category or sub-categories concerned) according to EU legislation.

([1]) except motor fuels subject to Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 350, 28.12.1998, p. 58)

([2]) This entry does not affect the existing entry for cis-1,3-dichloropropene (CAS No. 10061-01-5)

([3]) This entry does not affect the existing entry for soluble liquid formulations of methamidophos that exceed 600 g active ingredient/l

CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service.

Chemical subject or partially subject to the PIC procedure.

+ Chemical qualifying for PIC notification.

Part 2: List of chemicals qualifying for PIC notification

(Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 689/2008)

This list comprises chemicals qualifying for PIC notification. It generally does not include chemicals that are already subject to the PIC procedure, which are listed in Part 3 of this Annex.

Chemical	CAS No	Einecs No	CN code	Category (*)	Use limitation (**)
2-Naphthylamine (naphthalen-2-amine) and its salts	91-59-8, 553-00-4, 612 52 - 2 and others	202-080-4, 209- 030-0, 210-313-6 and others	2921 45 00	i	b
4-Aminobiphenyl (biphenyl-4-amine) and its salts	92-67-1, 2113-61-3 and others	202-177-1 and others	2921 49 00	i	b
4-Nitrobiphenyl	92-92-3	202-204-7	2904 20 00	i	b
Acephate	30560-19-1	250-241-2	2930 90 99	p	b
Alachlor	15972-60-8	240-110-8	2924 29 98	p	b
Aldicarb	116-06-3	204-123-2	2930 90 99	p	sr
Amitraz	33089-61-1	251-375-4	2925 29 00	p	b
Anthraquinone	84-65-1	201-549-0	2914 61 00	p	b
Asbestos Fibres: Chrysotile	12001-29-5 or 132207-32-0		2524 10 00	i	b
Atrazine	1912-24-9	217-617-8	2933 69 10	p	b
Azinphos-methyl	86-50-0	201-676-1	2933 99 80	p	b
Benzidine and its salts Benzidine derivatives	912-87-5 —	202-199-1 —	2921 59 90	i	sr
Butralin	33629-47-9	251-607-4	2921 49 00	p	b
Carbaryl	63-25-2	200-555-0	2924 29 98	p	
Chlorfenapyr	122453-73-0		2933 99 80	p	sr
Chlozolinate	84332-86-5	282-714-4	2934 99 90	p	b
Diazinon	333-41-5	206-373-8	2933 59 10	p	sr
Dichlorvos	62-73-7	200-547-7	2919 90 00	p	sr
Dicofol	115-32-2	204-082-0	2906 29 00	p	b
Dicofol containing < 78 % p,p′-Dicofol or 1 g/kg of DDT and DDT related compounds	115-32-3	204-082-0	2906 29 00	p	sr
Dimethenamid	87674-68-8	n.a.	2934 99 90	p	b
Diniconazole-M	83657-18-5	n.a.	2933 99 80	p	b
Dinoterb	1420-07-1	215-813-8	2908 99 90	p	b
Endosulfan	115-29-7	204-079-4	2920 90 85	p	b
Fenarimol	60168-88-9	262-095-7	2933 59 95	p	b
Fenitrothion	122-14-5	204-524-2	2920 19 00	p	sr

Chemical	CAS No	Einecs No	CN code	Category (*)	Use limitation (**)
Fenthion	55-38-9	200-231-9	2930 90 99	p	sr
Fentin acetate	900-95-8	212-984-0	2931 00 99	p	b
Fentin hydroxide	76-87-9	200-990-0	2931 00 99	p	b
Flurprimidol	56425-91-3	n.a.	2933 59 95	p	b
Methamidophos ([1])	10265-92-6	233-606-0	2930 50 00	p	b
Methyl parathion #	298-00-0	206-050-1	2920 11 00	p	b
Monomethyl-dibromo-diphenyl methane Tradename: DBBT	99688-47-8	401-210-1	2903 69 90	i	b
Monomethyl-Dichloro-Diphenyl methane; Tradename: Ugilec 121 or Ugilec 21	—	400-140-6	2903 69 90	i	b
Monomethyl-Tetrachlorodiphenyl methane; Tradename: Ugilec141	76253-60-6	278-404-3	2903 69 90	i	b
Nicotine	54-11-5	200-193-3	2939 99 00	p	b
Nitrofen	1836-75-5	217-406-0	2909 30 90	p	b
Nonylphenols $C_6H_4(OH)C_9H_{19}$	25154-52-3 (phenol, nonyl-),	246-672-0	2907 13 00	i	sr
	84852-15-3 (phenol, 4-nonyl-, branched),	284-325-5			
	11066-49-2 (isononylphenol),	234-284-4			
	90481-04-2, (phenol, nonyl-, branched),	291-844-0			
	104-40-5(P-nonylphenol) and others	203-199-4 and others			
Nonylphenol ethoxylates $(C_2H_4O)_nC_{15}H_{24}O$	9016-45-9, 26027-38-3, 68412-54-4, 37205-87-1, 127087-87-0 and others		3402 13 00	i p	sr b
Octabromodiphenyl ether	32536-52-0	251-087-9	2909 30 38	i	sr
Oxydemeton-methyl	301-12-2	206-110-7	2930 90 99	p	b
Paraquat	1910-42-5	217-615-7	2933 39 99	p	b
Pentabromodiphenyl ether	32534-81-9	251-084-2	2909 30 31	i	sr
Perflurooctane sulfonates (PFOS) C8F17S02X (X =OH, Metal Salt (O-M+), halide,amide,and other derivatives including polymers)	1763-23-1 2795-39-3 And others	na	2904 90 95 2904 90 95 And others	i	sr

Chemical	CAS No	Einecs No	CN code	Category (*)	Use limitation (**)
Phosalone	2310-17-0	218-996-2	2934 99 90	p	b
Procymidone	32809-16-8	251-233-1	2925 19 95	p	b
Propachlor	1918-16-7	217-638-2	2924 29 98	p	b
Pyrazophos	13457-18-6	236-656-1	2933 59 95	p	b
Quintozene	82-68-8	201-435-0	2904 90 95	p	b
Simazine	122-34-9	204-535-2	2933 69 10	p	b
Tecnazene	117-18-0	204-178-2	2904 90 95	p	b
Thiodicarb	59669-26-0	261-848-7	2930 90 99	p	b
Tolylfluanid	731-27-1	211-986-9	2930 90 99	p	sr
Trichlorfon	52-68-6	200-149-3	2931 00 99	p	b
Triorganostannic compounds other than tributyltin compounds	—	—	2931 00 99 and others	p	sr
Vinclozolin	50471-44-8	256-599-6	2934 99 90	p	b

(*) Category: p – pesticides. i - industrial chemical

(**) Use limitation: sr - severe restriction, b – ban (for the category or categories concerned)

([1]) This entry does not affect the entry in Annex I Part 3 for soluble liquid formulations of methamidophos that exceed 600 g active ingredient/l

CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service
# Chemical subject or partially subject to the international PIC procedure

Part 3: List of chemicals subject to the PIC procedure under the Rotterdam convention

(Articles 12 and 13 of Regulation (EC) No 689/2008)

(The categories shown are those referred to in the Convention)

Chemical	Relevant CAS number(s)	HS code Pure substance	HS code Mixtures. preparations containing substance	Category
2,4,5-T and its salts and esters	93-76-5 #	2918.91	3808.50	Pesticide
Aldrin (*)	309-00-2	2903.52	3808.50	Pesticide
Binapacryl	485-31-4	2916.19	3808.50	Pesticide
Captafol	2425-06-1	2930.50	3808.50	Pesticide
Chlordane (*)	57-74-9	2903.52	3808.50	Pesticide
Chlordimeform	6164-98-3	2925.21	3808.50	Pesticide
Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	2918.18	3808.50	Pesticide
DDT (*)	50-29-3	2903.62	3808.50	Pesticide
Dieldrin (*)	60-57-1	2910.40	3808.50	Pesticide

Chemical	Relevant CAS number(s)	HS code Pure substance	HS code Mixtures. preparations containing substance	Category
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	2908.99	3808.91 3808.92 3808.93	Pesticide
Dinoseb and its salts and esters	88-85-7 #	2908.91	3808.50	Pesticide
1,2-dibromoethane (EDB)	106-93-4	2903.31	3808.50	Pesticide
Ethylene dichloride (1,2-dichloroethane)	107-06-2	2903.15	3808.50	Pesticide
Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	2910.10	3808.50 3824.81	Pesticide
Fluoroacetamide	640-19-7	2924.12	3808.50	Pesticide
HCH (mixed isomers)	608-73-1	2903.51	3808.50	Pesticide
Heptachlor (*)	76-44-8	2903.52	3808.50	Pesticide
Hexachlorobenzene (*)	118-74-1	2903.62	3808.50	Pesticide
Lindane	58-89-9	2903.51	3808.50	Pesticide
Mercury compounds, including inorganic mercury compounds, alkyl mercury compounds and alkyloxyalkyl and aryl mercury compounds	10112-91-1, 21908-53-2 and others See also: www.pic.int/	2852.00	3808.50	Pesticide
Monocrotophos	6923-22-4	2924.12	3808.50	Pesticide
Parathion	56-38-2	2920.11	3808.50	Pesticide
Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters	87-86-5 #	2908.11 2908.19	3808.50 3808.91 3808.92 3808.93 3808.94 3808.99	Pesticide
Toxaphene (*)	8001-35-2	—	3808.50	Pesticide
All tributyltin compounds, including:		2931.00	3808.99	Pesticide
Tributyltin oxide		2931.00	3808.99	
Tributyltin fluoride	56-35-9	2931.00	3808.99	
Tributyltin methacrylate	1983-10-4 2155-70-6	2931.00	3808.99	
Tributyltin benzoate		2931.00	3808.99	
Tributyltin chloride	4342-36-3	2931.00	3808.99	
Tributyltin linoleate	1461-22-9	2931.00	3808.99	
Tributyltin naphthenate	24124-25-2 85409-17-2	2931.00	3808.99	
Dustable powder formulations containing a combination of: Benomyl at or above 7 %, Carbofuran at or above 10 % and Thiram at or above 15 %	17804-35-2 1563-66-2 137-26-8	—	3808.92	Severely hazardous pesticide formulation

Chemical	Relevant CAS number(s)	HS code Pure substance	HS code Mixtures. preparations containing substance	Category
Methamidophos (soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 600 g active ingredient/l)	10265-92-6	2930.50	3808.50	Severely hazardous pesticide formulation
Methyl-parathion (emulsifiable concentrates (EC) at or above 19,5 % active ingredient and dusts at or above 1,5 % active ingredient)	298-00-0	2920.11	3808.50	Severely hazardous pesticide formulation
Phosphamidon (soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 1 000 g active ingredient/l)		2924.12	3808.50	Severely hazardous pesticide formulation
Mixture (E) & (Z) isomers	13171-21-6			
(Z)-isomer	23783-98-4			
(E)-isomer	297-99-4			
Asbestos fibres:		2524.10 2524.90	6811.40 6812.80 6812.91 6812.92 6812.93 6812.99 6813.20	Industrial
Crocidolite	12001-28-4	2524.10		
Actinolite	77536-66-4	2524.90		
Anthophyllite	77536-67-5	2524.90		
Amosite	12172-73-5	2524.90		
Tremolite	77536-68-6	2524.90		
Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB)				
— (hexa-)	36355-01-8	—	3824.82	
				Industrial
— (octa-)	27858-07-7			
— (deca-)	13654-09-6			
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) (*)	1336-36-3	—	3824.82	Industrial
Polychlorinated terphenyls (PCT)	61788-33-8	—	3824.82	Industrial
Tetraethyl lead	78-00-2	2931.00	3811.11	Industrial
Tetramethyl lead	75-74-1	2931.00	3811.11	Industrial
Tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate	126-72-7	2919.10	3824.83	Industrial

(*) These substances are subject to an export ban in accordance with the provisions of Article 14(2) and of Annex V to this Regulation.
Only the CAS numbers of parent compounds are listed.

ANNEX 2

Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 689/2008

Export notification

Information required pursuant to Article 7

1. Identity of the substance to be exported:

   (a) name in nomenclature of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry;

   (b) other names (e.g. ISO name, usual names, trade names, and abbreviations);

   (c) European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (EINECS) number and Chemical Abstracts Services (CAS) number;

   (d) CUS number (European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances) and Combined Nomenclature Code;

   (e) main impurities of the substance, when particularly relevant.

2. Identity of the preparation to be exported:

   (a) trade name and/or designation of the preparation

   (b) for each substance listed in Annex I, percentage and details as specified under item 1;

   (c) CUS number (European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances) and Combined Nomenclature Code

3. Identity of the article to be exported:

   (a) trade name and/or designation of the article;

   (b) for each substance listed in Annex I, percentage and details as specified under item 1.

4. Information on the export:

   (a) country of destination;

   (b) country of origin;

   (c) expected date of first export this year;

   (d) estimated amount of the chemical to be exported to the country concerned this year;

   (e) intended use in the country of destination, if known, including information on the category(ies) under the Rotterdam Convention under which the use falls;

   (f) name, address and other relevant particulars of the importer or importing company;

   (g) name, address and other relevant particulars of the exporter or exporting company.

5. Designated National Authorities:

   (a) The name, address, telephone and telex, fax number or E-mail of the designated authority in the European Union from which further information may be obtained.

   (b) The name, address, telephone and telex, fax number or E-mail of the designated authority in the importing country.

6. Information on precautions to be taken, including category of danger and risk and safety advice.

7. A summary on physico-chemical, toxicological and ecotoxicological properties.

8. Use of the chemical in the European Union:

   (a) Uses, category(ies) under the Rotterdam Convention and Union subcategory(ies) subject to control measure (ban or severe restriction);

   (b) Uses for which the chemical is not severely restricted or banned (Use categories and subcategories as defined in Annex I to the Regulation);

   (c) Estimation, where available, of quantities of the chemical produced, imported, exported and used.

9. Information on precautionary measures to reduce exposure to, and emission of, the chemical

10. Summary of regulatory restrictions and reasons for them.

11. Summary of information given in Annex IV under point 2 (a), (c) and (d).

12. Additional information provided by the exporting Party because considered of concern or further information specified in Annex IV when requested by the importing Party.

ANNEX 3

Annex V to Regulation (EC) No 689/2008

Chemicals and articles subject to export ban

(referred to in Article 14)

PART 1

Persistent organic pollutants as listed in Annexes A and B to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants according to the provisions thereof.

Description of chemicals/article(s) subject to export ban	Additional details, where relevant (e.g. name of chemical, EC No, CAS No etc)	
	Aldrin	EC No 206-215-8, CAS No 309-00-2, CN code 2903 52 00
	Chlordane	EC No 200-349-0, CAS No 57-74-9, CN code 2903 52 00
	Dieldrin	EC No 200-484-5, CAS No 60-57-1, CN code 2910 40 00
	DDT (1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis (p-chlorophenyl)ethane)	EC No 200-024-3, CAS No 50-29-3, CN code 2903 62 00
	Endrin	EC No 200-775-7, CAS No 72-20-8, CN code 2910 90 00
	Heptachlor	EC No 200-962-3, CAS No 76-44-8, CN code 2903 52 00
	Hexachlorobenzene	EC No 200-273-9, CAS No 118-74-1, CN code 2903 62 00
	Mirex	EC No 219-196-6, CAS No 2385-85-5, CN code 2903 59 80
	Toxaphene (camphechlor)	EC No 232-283-3, CAS No 8001-35-2, CN code 3808 50 00
	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	EC No 215-648-1 and others, CAS No 1336-36-3 and others, CN code 2903 69 90

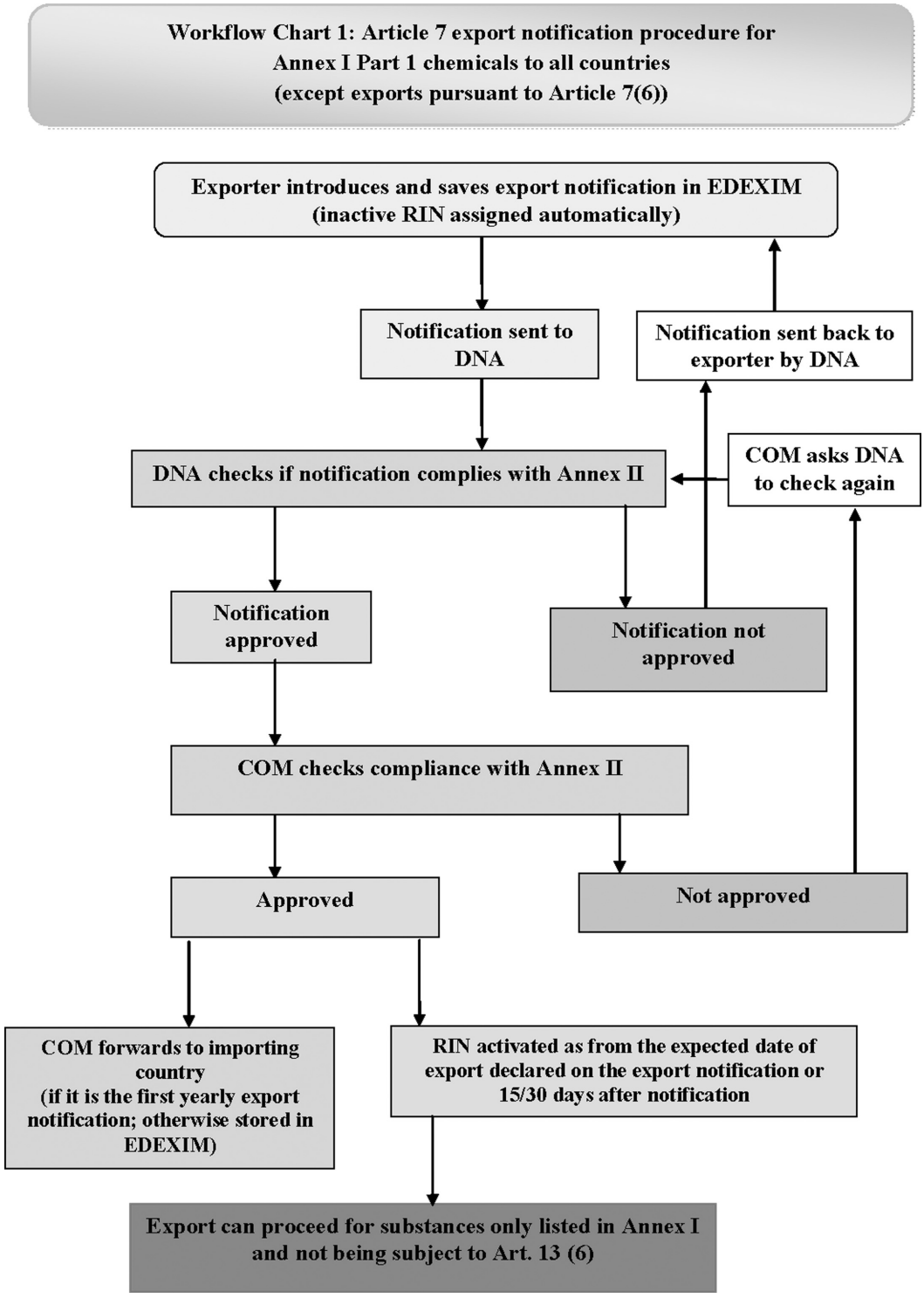
PART 2

Chemicals other than persistent organic pollutants as listed in Annexes A and B to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants according to the provisions thereof.

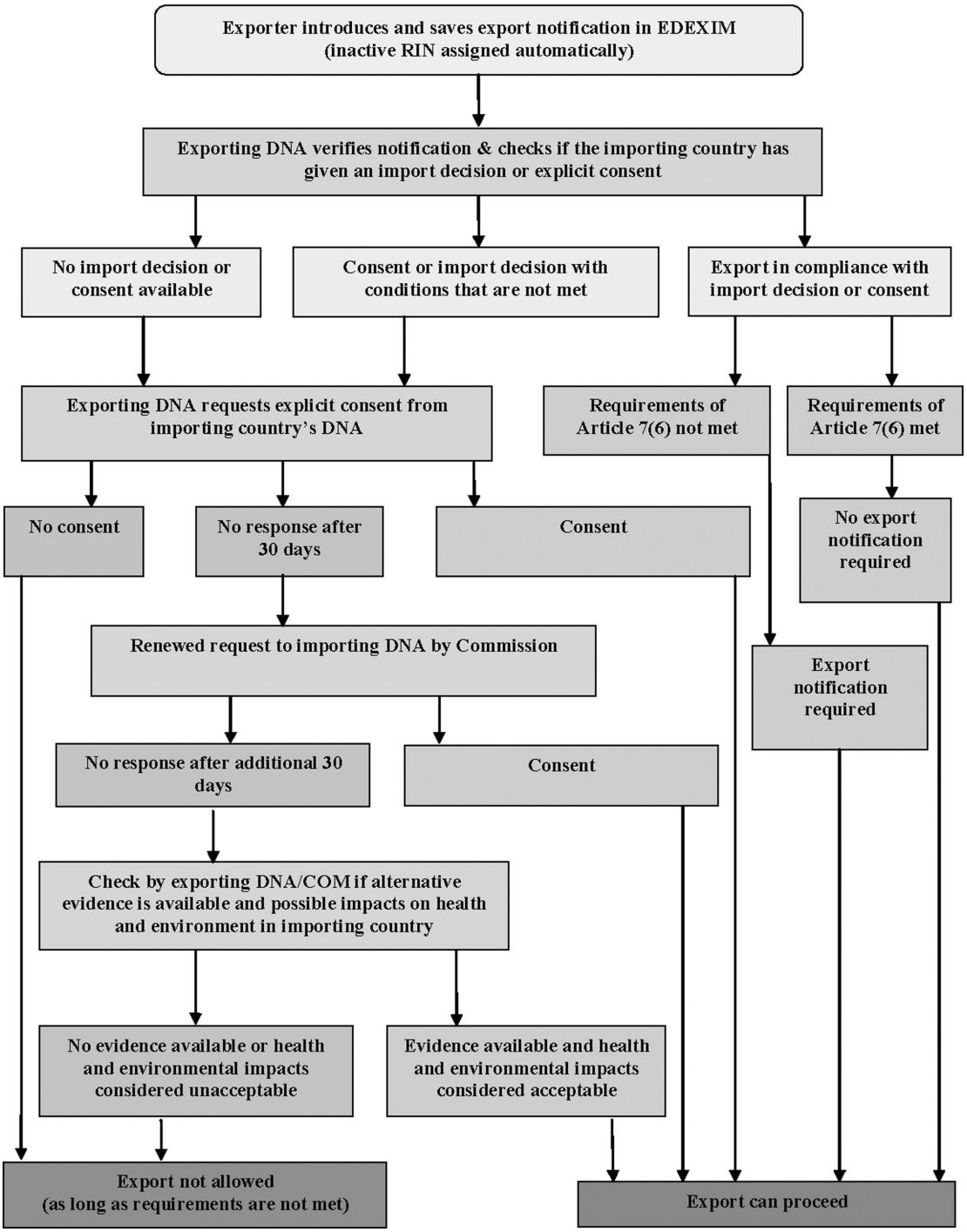
Description of chemicals/article(s) subject to export ban	Additional details, where relevant (e.g. name of chemical, EC No, CAS No etc)
Cosmetic soaps containing mercury	CN codes 3401 11 00, 3401 19 00, 3401 20 10, 3401 20 90, 3401 30 00

ANNEX 4

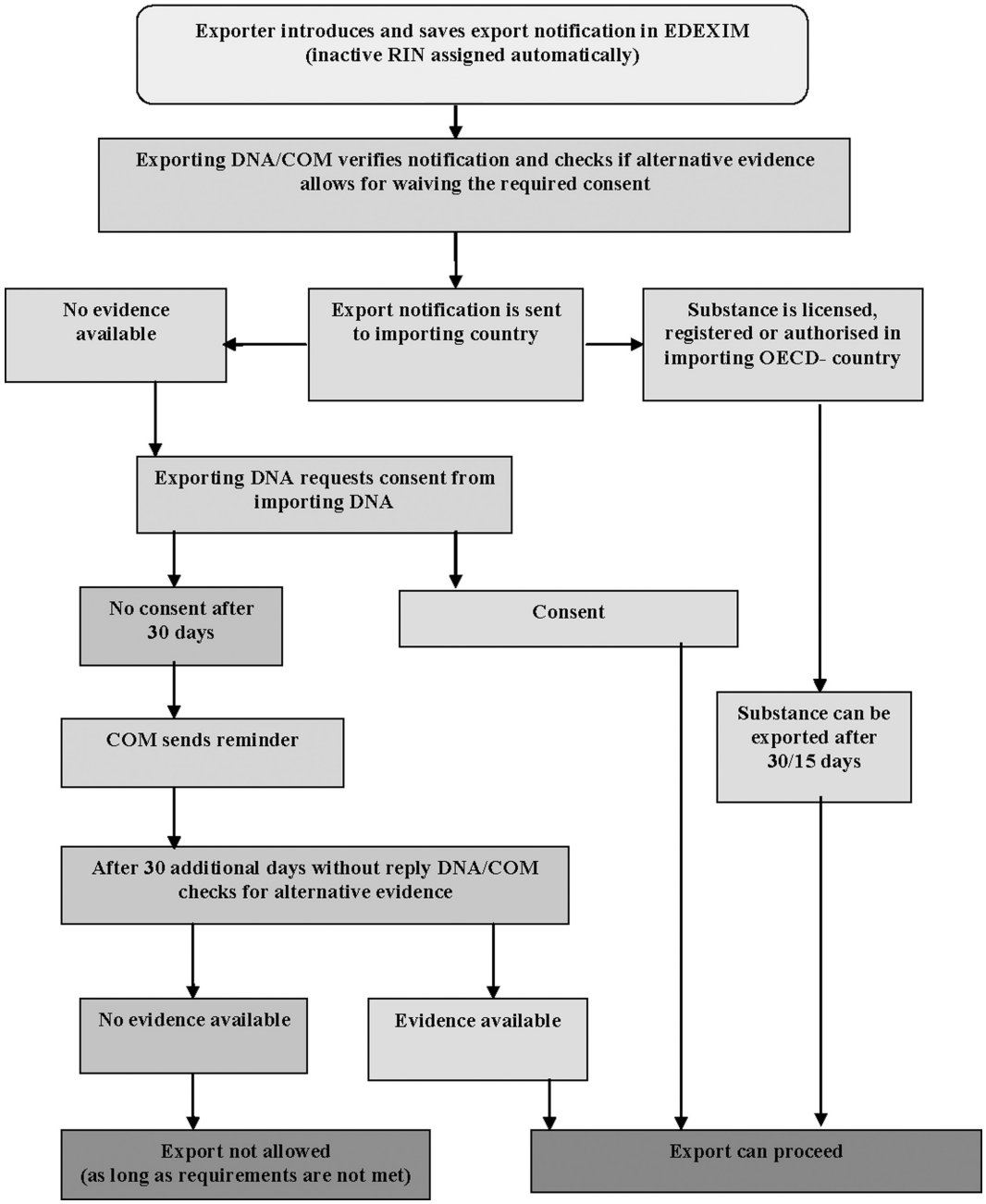
Flow charts on the main procedures



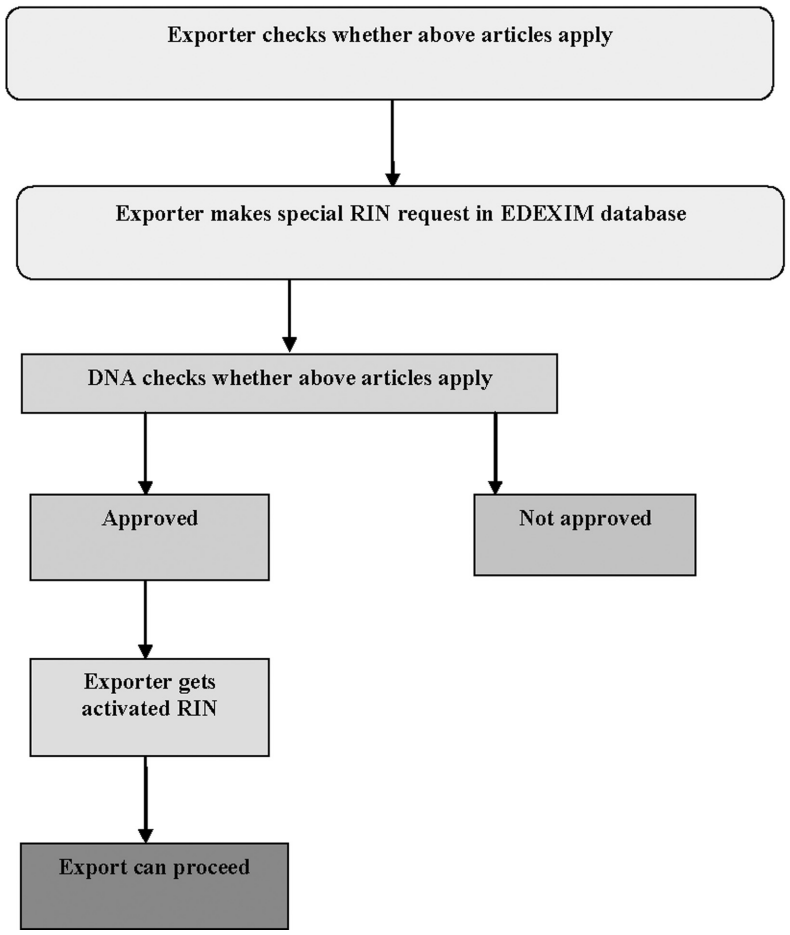
Workflow Chart 2: Article 13(6)(a) procedure for Annex I part 3 (PIC Convention) chemicals to all countries and for Annex I part 2 chemicals for non-OECD countries



Workflow Chart 3: Article 13(6) procedure for Annex I part 2 chemicals to OECD countries



Workflow Chart 4: Special RIN request procedure:
Article2(2)(i) or Article 13(6)(b) in conjunction with Article 7(6)



ANNEX 5

Overview of exporters' main tasks in order to comply with Regulation (EC) No 689/2008

— To notify the DNA of the Member State concerned no later than 30 days prior to the first export of any chemical (either as substance itself or in preparation) listed in Part 1 of Annex I; and no later than 15 days prior to the first export in each subsequent calendar year (Article 7), unless the conditions for waiving this obligation are fulfilled.

— To notify within the same time limits the DNA of the Member State concerned prior to the first export of any article containing in unreacted form a chemical listed in Part 2 or 3 of Annex I; and the first export in each subsequent calendar year (Articles 14.1 and 7 refer), unless conditions for waiver are fulfilled.

— To respect the import responses of importing countries in relation to PIC chemicals listed in Part 3 of Annex I (Article 13.4).

— Not to export chemicals and articles listed in Annex V (Article 14.2).

— Not to proceed with exports of chemicals (either as substances or in preparations) listed in Parts 2 or 3 of Annex I without obtaining from the DNA of the Member State concerned an authorisation. This authorisation may be based on the explicit consent of the DNA/appropriate authority of the importing country or on the application of a waiver pursuant to Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 689/2008.

— To include the relevant reference identification number in the customs declaration for the export (Article 17(2)).

— To indicate the respective Combined Nomenclature Code on customs declarations.

— To provide in due time to the DNA of the Member State concerned any information required by an importing Party to the Convention, prior to each transit movement of a chemical listed in Part 3 of Annex I (Article 15).

— To ensure that all exported dangerous chemicals and preparations are packaged and labelled in accordance with relevant EU legislation, as far as practicable in the official/principal language(s) of importing country. Where appropriate, to indicate expiry and production dates on the label. To provide safety data sheets (Article 16) as far as practicable in the official/principal language(s) of importing country.

— Not to export chemicals later than 6 months before expiry date, where applicable. In the case of pesticides, to ensure that the size and packaging of containers is such to minimise risks of creating obsolete stocks. In addition, to include on the label appropriate information on storage conditions and stability. European Union purity specifications should be respected (Articles 13.10 and 13.11).

— On request to provide to importing countries available additional information on chemicals subject to export notification (Article 7.7).

— Before 31 March each year, to provide to the DNA of the Member State concerned an annual report for the preceding year on quantities of chemicals in Annex I exported (similar obligation imposed on importers as regards imports). Exports made under waivers pursuant to Article 13.7 are to be listed separately. Any additional necessary information also to be provided upon request (Article 9).

— Where a chemical qualifies for PIC notification, but information is insufficient to meet the requirements of Annex II, to provide all relevant available information to the Commission upon request within 60 days of the request (similar obligation imposed on importers) (Article 10.4).

ANNEX 6

List of recommended languages for the labelling of exports to certain countries

Country	Official language	Other languages (EU) used in international communications
Afghanistan	Pashto, Dari Persian	English
Albania	Albanian	Greek, French
Algeria	Arabic	French
Andorra	Catalan	Spanish
Angola	Portuguese	French
Antigua and Barbuda	English	
Argentina	Spanish	English
Armenia	Armenian, Russian	English
Australia (and External Territories)	English	
Azerbaijan	Azeri, Russian	English
The Bahamas	English	
Bahrain	Arabic	English
Bangladesh	Bengali	English
Barbados	English	
Belarus	Russian	English
Belize	English	
Benin	French	
Bhutan	Dzongkha Bhutanese	English
Bolivia	Spanish	English
Bosnia - Herzegovina	Serbo-Croatian	
Botswana	English	
Brazil	Portuguese	English
Brunei Darussalam	Malay	English
Burkina- Faso	French	
Burundi	French, Kirundi	
Cambodia	Khmer, French	
Cameroon	English, French	
Canada	English, French	
Cape Verde	Portuguese	French
Central African Republic	French	
Chad	French, Arabic	
Chile	Spanish	English

Country	Official language	Other languages (EU) used in international communications
China (People's Republic of)	Mandarin Chinese	English
China (Taiwan)	Mandarin Chinese	English
Colombia	Spanish	English
The Comoros	French	
Costa Rica	Spanish	English
Côte d'Ivoire	French	
Congo (Republic of)	French	
Croatia	Serbo-Croatian	
Cuba	Spanish	English
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Korean	English
Democratic Republic of Congo	French	
Djibouti	French, Arabic	
Dominica	English	
Dominican Republic	Spanish	English
Ecuador	Spanish	English
Egypt	Arabic	English, French
El Salvador	Spanish	French
Equatorial Guinea	Spanish	French
Eritrea	Arabic, Tingrinya	
Ethiopia	Amharic	English, French
Federated States of Micronesia	English	
Fiji	English	
Gabon	French	
Gambia	English	
Georgia	Georgian, Russian	English
Ghana	English	
Grenada	English	
Guatemala	Spanish	English
Guinea	French	
Guinea-Bissau	Portuguese	French
Guyana	English	
Haiti	French	English
Honduras	Spanish	English
Iceland	Icelandic	English
India	Hindi, English	

Country	Official language	Other languages (EU) used in international communications
Indonesia	Bahasa, Indonesian	English
Iran	Farsi Persian	English, French
Iraq	Arabic	English
Israel	Hebrew, Arabic	English
Jamaica	English	
Japan	Japanese	English
Jordan	Arabic	English
Kazakhstan	Kazakh, Russian	English
Kenya	Swahili, English	
Kiribati	English	
Korea (Republic of)	Korean	English
Kosovo (under UNSCR 1244/99)	Albanian, Serbian	English
Kuwait	Arabic	English
Kyrgyzstan	Russian	English
Laos	Lao	French
Lebanon	Arabic, French	
Lesotho	Lesotho, English	
Liberia	English	
Libya	Arabic	Italian, English
Liechtenstein	German	French
Macedonia (FYROM)	Macedonian	English
Madagascar	French, Malagasy	
Malawi	English, Chichewa, Nyanja	
Malaysia	Malay	English
Maldives	English	
Mali	French	
Mauritania	Arabic, French	
Mauritius	English	
Mexico	Spanish	English
Moldova	Romanian, Russian	English
Monaco	French	
Mongolia	Khalkhamongol	English
Montenegro	Montenegrin	English
Morocco	French, Arabic	
Mozambique	Portuguese	English

Country	Official language	Other languages (EU) used in international communications
Myanmar	Burmese	English
Namibia	English	
Nauru	Naurruan	English
Nepal	Nepali	English
New Zealand (and Associated Territories)	English	
Nicaragua	Spanish	English
Niger	French	
Nigeria	English	
Norway (and Dependency)	Norwegian	English
Oman	Arabic	English
Pakistan	Urdu, English	
Palestinian Territory, Occupied	Arabic	English
Panama	Spanish	English
Papua New Guinea	English	
Paraguay	Spanish	English
Peru	Spanish	English
The Philippines	Tagalog (Philipino), English	
Qatar	Arabic	English
Russian Federation	Russian	English
Rwanda	Kinyarwanda, French	
Saint Christopher and Nevis	English	
Saint Lucia	English	
Saint Vincent and The Grenadines	English	
San Marino	Italian	French, English
Sao Tome and Principe	Portuguese	French
Saudi Arabia	Arabic	English
Senegal	French	
Serbia	Serbian	English
Seychelles	English, French	
Sierra Leone	English	
Singapore	Mandarin Chinese, Malay, Tamil, English	
Solomon Islands	English	
Somalia	Somali	English
South Africa	Afrikaans, English	

Country	Official language	Other languages (EU) used in international communications
Sri Lanka	Sinhala	English
Sudan	Arabic	English
Surinam	Dutch	English
Swaziland	Siswati, English	
Switzerland	French, German, Italian	French
Syria	Arabic	English
Tajikistan	Russian	English
Thailand	Thai	English
Togo	French	
Tonga	English	
Trinidad and Tobago	English	
Tunisia	Arabic	French
Turkey	Turkish	English
Turkmenistan	Russian	English
Tuvalu	English	
Uganda	English	
Ukraine	Ukrainian, Russian	English
United Arab Emirates	Arabic	English
United Republic of Tanzania	Swahili, English	
United States of America (and External Territories)	English	
Uruguay	Spanish	English
Uzbekistan	Uzbek	English
Vanuatu	English, French	
Vatican City	Italian, Latin	
Venezuela	Spanish	English
Vietnam	Vietnamese	French
Western Samoa	Samoan, English	
Yemen	Arabic	English
Zambia	English	
Zimbabwe	English	

ANNEX 7

List of Designated National Authorities for Regulation (EC) No 689/2008 (Information as at 30 June 2010- For latest information check on EDEXIM or PIC websites)

AUSTRIA

DNA:	Mrs H. SCHROTT
Address:	Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, UMWELT und Wasserwirtschaft Abteilung V2 Stubenbastei 5 1010 Wien Österreich
Tel/fax:	+431 515222327/+431 515227334
Email/web-site:	Helga.SCHROTT@lebensministerium.at

BELGIUM

DNA:	Mr F. DENAUW
Address:	Inspecteur de l'environnement SPF Santé Publique, Sécurité de la Chaîne Alimentaire et Environnement Place Victor Horta 40 boite 10 B-1060 BRUXELLES
Tel/fax	+322 5249592/+322 5249603
Email/web-site:	frederic.denauw@health.fgov.be

BULGARIA

DNA:	Mrs Parvoleta LULEVA
Address:	State Expert Ministry of Environment and Water 67, William Gladstone Str. 1000, Sofia, Bulgaria
Fax:	+359 2 940 6021/980 3317
Email/web-site:	pluleva@moew.government.bg

CYPRUS

DNA:	Mr Leandros NICOLAIDES Dr Tasoula KYPRIANIDOU-LEONTIDOU
Address:	Director, Department of Labour Inspection 12, Apelli str, Nicosia 1493, CYPRUS
Tel/fax:	+357 22 405623/+357 22 663788
Email/web-site:	director@dli.mlsi.gov.cy, tkyprianidou@dli.mlsi.gov.cy, www.mlsi.gov.cy/dli

CZECH REPUBLIC

DNA:	Mrs Michaela Vytopilová
Address:	Ministry of the Environment Department of Environmental Risks Vršovická 65 10010 Praha 10
Tel/fax	(+420) 267 122 026
Email/web-site:	michaela.vytopilova@mzp.cz

DENMARK

DNA:	Mr L. FOCK
Address:	Danish Environmental Protection Agency (Miljøstyrelsen) Strandgade 29, DK - 1401 COPENHAGEN K
Tel/fax:	+ 45 7254 4285/+ 45 3332 2228
E-mail/web-site:	www.mst.dk; lafoc@mst.dk; kemikalier@mst.dk

ESTONIA

DNA:	Mrs E. VESKIMAE
Address:	Department of Chemical Safety Health Board Gonsiori 29, 10147 Tallinn, Estonia
Tel/fax:	+372 626 9388/ +372 626 9395
E-mail/web-site:	www.terviseamet.ee; enda.veskimae@terviseamet.ee

FINLAND

DNA:	Finnish Environment Institute
Address:	Centre for Sustainable Consumption and Production/Contaminants Mechelininkatu 34a, P.O. Box 140 FIN 00251 Helsinki
Tel/fax:	+358 9 5490 2490
Email/web-site:	pic@ymparisto.fi

FRANCE

DNA:	Mr Charles VALLET
Address:	Directeur, Ministère du développement durable MEEDDM Direction Générale de la Prévention des Risques Service de la Prévention des Nuisances et de la Qualité de l'Environnement Bureau des Substances et Préparations Chimiques F – 92 055 La Défense cedex.
Tel/fax:	+33 1 40 81 87 17/ +33 1 40 81 20 72
Email/web-site:	Pic-import-export@developpement-durable.gouv.fr

GERMANY

DNA:	Mrs Andrea ENGELHARDT (Industrial chemicals)
Address:	Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsschutz und Arbeitsmedizin (BAuA) Bundesstelle Chemikalien/Zulassung Biozide Friedrich-Henkel-Weg 1 - 25 D - 44149 Dortmund
Tel/Fax:	+49 231 9071 2514/2679
Email/web-site:	chemg@baua.bund.de

DNA:	Mrs Mirijam SENG (Pesticides)
Address:	Federal Office for Consumer Protection and Food Safety Division Plant Protection Products Messeweg 11-12 DE-38104 BRAUNSCHWEIG
Tel/fax:	+49 531299 3614/+49 531299 3005
E-mail/web-site:	Mirijam.seng@bvl.bund.de

GREECE

DNA:	Ms Elli APERGI (Industrial Chemicals)
Address:	Ministry of Economy and Finance Directorate General General Chemical State Laboratory Division of Environment 16, An. Tsocha Street, GR - 115 21 ATHENS
Tel/fax:	+ 30 210 6479408/+ 30 210 6466917/6465123
E-mail/web-site:	gxk-environment@ath.forthnet.gr

DNA:	Mr Dionysios VLACHOS (Pesticides)
Address:	Ministry of Agriculture General Directorate of Plant Product Protection Department of Pesticides 3-5 Ippocratous Street GR - 10164 ATHENS
Tel/fax:	+302102124563/3617103
E-mail/web-site:	syg032@minagric.gr

HUNGARY

DNA:	Dr Imre BORDÁS (Industrial chemicals)
Address:	M.D.Ph.D Director General National Institute of Chemical Safety Nagyvarad tér 2. P.O. Box 839/4 Budapest H-1437 Hungary
Tel/fax:	+3614761195/+3614761227
Email/web-site	bordas.imre@okbi.antsz.hu

DNA:	The Director (Pesticides)
Address:	Central Agricultural Office Directorate of Plant Protection and Soil Conservation Budaörsi út 141-145 Budapest H-1118
Tel/fax:	+36 1 309 1040 /1074
Email/web-site:	TothneLippai.Edit@nti.ontsz.hu; Petho.Agnes@nti.ontsz.hu

IRELAND

DNA:	Mr Dermot SHERIDAN (Pesticides)
Address:	Head of Service Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Pesticide Control Service Backweston Campus Young's Cross Celbridge Co. Kildare
Tel/fax:	+353 1 615 7616/+353 1 615 7575
Email/web-site:	dermot.sheridan@agriculture.gov.ie

DNA:	Dr Sharon McGUINNESS (Industrial Chemicals)
Address:	Assistant Chief Executive Health and Safety Authority Chemicals, Policy and Services 3rd Floor, Hebron House Hebron Road Kilkenny Ireland
Tel/fax:	+353 56 770 5917/+353 56 778 6199
Email/web-site:	export_import@hsa.ie; www.hsa.ie/eng/Your_Industry/Chemicals/Export_Import/

ITALY

DNA:	Dr Pietro PISTOLESE
Address:	Ministero della Salute DG prevenzione sanitaria Via Giorgio Ribotta, 5, IT – 00144 ROMA
Tel/fax:	+390659943439/+334.6687914/+39 06.59943554/+39 06.59943227
Email/web-site:	p.pistolese@sanita.it

LATVIA

DNA:	Mr Arnis LUDBORZS
Address:	The Latvian Environment, Geology and Meterology Centre 165, Maskava St Riga LV-1019
Tel/fax:	+371 67032028/ +371 7145154
Email/web-site:	arnis.ludborzs@lvgmc.lv

LITHUANIA

DNA:	Mrs M. TERIOSINA
Address:	Head of Chemical Substances Division Chemical Substances Division Ministry of Environment A. Jaksto 4/9 -LT-2600 Vilnius
Tel/fax:	+370 5 266 35 01/+370 5 266 35 02
Email/web-site:	m.teriosina@am.lt
DNA:	Mr Vytautas DANILEVICIUS
Address:	Chief Specialist of Chemical substances Division, Environment Status Assessment Department Environmental Protection Agency A.Juozapaviciaus str. 9, LT-09311 Vilnius
Tel/fax:	+370 5 212 60 99 /+370 5 266 28 00
Email/web-site:	v.danilevicius@aaa.am.lt

LUXEMBOURG

DNA:	Mr Paul RASQUE
Address:	Ministère du Développement durable et des Infrastructures Département de l'environnement 18, Montée de la Pétrusse, L - 2918 LUXEMBOURG
Email/web-site:	paul.rasque@mev.etat.lu

MALTA

DNA:	Mr J. FENECH
Address:	Pharmacist Agricultural Services and Rural Development Agricultural Research and Development Centre Marsa CMR 02
Tel/fax:	+356 259 04 156/+356 25904 120
Email/web-site:	Javier.fenech@gov.mt

NETHERLANDS

DNA:	Mr W. J. KEMMEREN
Address:	Ministry for Infrastructure and the Environment Environmental Safety and Risk Management Directorate Rijnstraat 8, IPC 645 Postbus 30945 NL - 2500 GX DEN HAAG
Tel/fax:	+31 70 3392407/+31 70 3391286
Email/web-site:	willemjan.kemmeren@minvrom.nl

POLAND

DNA:	Mrs M. BALICKA
Address:	Senior specialist in Risk Assessment Department Bureau for Chemical Substances and Preparations Dowborczykow Street, 30/34 90-019 Lodz
Tel/fax:	48/42 2538 413 (400)/48 42 2538 444
Email/web-site:	magdalena.balicka@chemikalia.gov.pl

PORTUGAL

DNA:	Mr Rui M. F. SIMÕES
Address:	Agencia Portuguesa do Ambiente Rua da Murgueira 9/9 A Bairro do Zambujal Apartado 7585 Alfragide PT – 2720 865 Amadora
Tel/fax:	+351 214728234 /4728231
Email/web-site:	rui.simoes@apambiente.pt; www.apambiente.pt

ROMANIA

DNA:	Mrs M. OLTEANU
Address:	Ministry of Environment and Forests Directorate of Waste and Dangerous Substances Blvd Libertatii 12, Sector 5 RO-040129, BUCHAREST
Tel/fax:	+40 21 317 4070
Email/web-site:	maria.olteanu@mmediu.ro

SLOVAKIA

DNA:	Mrs Jana TALÀBOVÀ
Address:	State Counselor Department of Sensitive Goods Trading Management Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic Mierovà Str.19 BRATISLAVA
Tel/fax:	+421 2 4854 2164/ +421 2 4342 3915
Email/web-site:	talabova@economy.gov.sk

SLOVENIA

DNA:	Mrs K. KRAJNC
Address:	Ministry of Health National Chemicals Bureau Ajdovscina 4 SI-1000 LJUBLJANA
Tel/fax:	+386 1 4786054/+386 1 4786266
Email/web-site:	Karmen.krajnc@gov.si

SPAIN

DNA:	Mr Manuel. CARBO
Address:	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Medio Rural y Marino Dirección General de Calidad y Evaluación Ambiental Plaza San Juan de la Cruz, S/N ES - 28071 MADRID
Tel/fax:	+34 91 453 5401 / +34 91 534 0582
Email/web-site:	mcarbo@mma.es

SWEDEN

DNA:	Mrs Maria Delvin, Mr. Bo Nyström
Address:	The Swedish Chemicals Agency (Keml) Esplanaden 3A P.O. Box 2 Sundbyberg S-172 13
Tel/fax:	+46 8 519 41100/+46 8 735 7698
Email/web-site:	kemi@kemi.se

UNITED KINGDOM

DNA:	Mr Christopher MAWDSLEY
Address:	PIC UK Designated National Authority, Chemicals Regulation Division, Health & Safety Executive, 2.3 Redgrave Court, Merton Road, Bootle, Merseyside, L20 7HS, UK.
Tel/fax:	+ 44 151 951 4104/ + 44 151 951 4889
Email/web-site:	UKDNA@hse.gsi.gov.uk

COMMISSION

Political and legal issues:

European Commission	Directorate General Environment
Address:	BU-9, 6/164, 1049 Brussels, Belgium
Contact Person:	Juergen Helbig
Tel/fax:	+32.2.298.85.21/+32.2.2967617
Email/web-site:	Juergen.Helbig@ec.europa.eu

Technical issues:

European Commission	Systems Toxicology (ST) Institute for Health and Consumer Protection (IHCP)
Address:	via E. Fermi, 21020 Ispra (Va), Italy
Contact Person:	Ole Nørager
Tel/fax:	+39.0332.78.96.94/+39.0332.78.99.63
Email/web-site:	Ole.Norager@ec.europa.eu

European Commission:	Chemicals Assessment and Testing (CAT) Institute for Health and Consumer Protection (IHCP)
Address:	via E. Fermi, 21020 Ispra (Va), Italy
Contact Person:	Raluca Pica
Tel/fax:	+39.0332.98.13.79/+39.0332.78.62.20
Email/web-site:	Raluca.Pica@ec.europa.eu

European Commission:	Chemicals Assessment and Testing (CAT) Institute for Health and Consumer Protection (IHCP)
Address:	via E. Fermi, 21020 Ispra (Va), Italy
Contact Person:	Alexandre Zenie'
Tel/fax:	+39.0332.78.52.85/+39.0332.78.60.12
Email/web-site:	Alexandre.Zenie@ec.europa.eu

ANNEX 8

List of OECD countries to which waiver for explicit consent could be applied

Member Country	DNA address
AUSTRALIA	**DNA Industrial Chemicals (C)** Assistant Secretary Australian Commonwealth Government Department of the Environment and Heritage Environment Protection Branch GPO Box 787, Canberra ACT 2601, Australia Mr Barry Reville Phone: +61 2 6274 1622; Fax: +61 2 6274 1164; e-mail: Barry.reville@deh.gov.au **DNA Pesticides (P)** Manager of Technical and International Policy, Product Integrity, Animal and Plant Health Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry GPO Box 858, Canberra, ACT 2601, Australia Dr Angelo Valois Phone: +61 2 6272 5566; Fax: +61 2 6272 5697; e-mail: Angelo.Valois@daff.gov.au
CANADA	**DNA Industrial Chemicals (C)** Director Chemicals Sector Division Environmental Protection Service Environment Canada 12th Floor, Place Vincent Massey, 351 St Joseph Boulevard Gatineau, Quebec K1A OH3 Phone: +1 819 953 60 65 Fax: +1 819 994 00 07 cds-sdc@ec.gc.ca **DNA Pesticides (P)** Ms Trish MacQuarrie Director Alternative Strategies and Regulatory Affairs Health Canada Pest Management Regulatory Agency 2720 Riverside Drive, Ottawa Ontario K1A 0K9 Phone: +1 613 736 3661 Fax: +1 613 736 3659 Contact person: Hang_Tang@hc-sc.gc.ca Trish_MacQuarrie@hc-sc.gc.ca
ICELAND	—
JAPAN	**DNA Industrial Chemicals (C)** Director Global Environment Division, International cooperation Bureau Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 100-8919, Japan Attn: Mr Yasuhiro Hamura Phone: +81 3 5501 8245 Fax: +81 3 5501 8244 yasuhiro.hamura@mofa.go.jp; seiichi.urauchi@mofa.go.jp

Member Country	DNA address
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	**DNA Industrial Chemicals (C)** Director Hazardous Chemicals Management Division Ministry of Environment Government Complex Gwacheon 1, Joonang-dong, Gwacheon-si Gyeonggi-do, 427 729 Attn: Mr Kim Young Hoon Phone: + 82 2 2110 7964 Fax: + 82 2 507 2457 Deputy Director: Mr Ja-Woong Koo koolove1@me.go.kr hoonky@me.go.kr **DNA Industrial Chemicals and Pesticides (CP)** Director Environment Cooperation Division Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade 95-1 Doryeom-dong Jongno-gu Seoul Phone: +82 2 2100 7743 Fax: +82 2 2100 7991 environment@mofat.go.kr **DNA Pesticides (P)** Director Ago-Industry Resources Division Rural Develpment Administration 250 Seodun-Dong, Gwonseon-Gu Suwon 441-707 Korea, Republic of Attn: Mr Geon Jae Im Phone: +8231 299 2590 Fax: +8231 299 2607 gunjin@rda.go.kr
MEXICO	**DNA Industrial Chemicals and Pesticides (CP)** Gerente de Asuntos Internacionales en Agentes Quimicos Comisión Federal para la Protección contra Riegos Sanitarios (COFEPRIS) Secretaria de Salud Monterrey No. 33, 1er. piso. Colonia Roma Delegación Cuauhtémoc México, D. F. C.P. 06700 Attn: Lic. Marcela Madrazo Phone: + 52 55 5514 8591 Fax: + 52 55 5208 2974 Contact person: Sra. Patricia Pineda ppineda@salud.gob.mx mmadrazo@salud.gob.mx **DNA Industrial Chemicals and Pesticides (CP)** Director General de Gestión Integral de Materiales y Actividades Riesgosas Subsecretaría de Gestíon para la Protección Ambiental Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales Av. Revolución 1425, Col. Tlacopac San Ángel Delegación Álvaro Obregón México, D.F. C.P. 01040 Attn: M. Alfonso Flores Ramírez Phone: +52 55 5624 3377 Fax: +52 55 5662 3110 alfonso.flores@semarnat.gob.mx

Member Country	DNA address
	DNA Industrial Chemicals and Pesticides (CP) Comisionada de Evidencia y Manejo de Riesgos Secretaría de Salud Comisión Federal para la Protección contra Riegos Sanitarios (COFEPRIS) Monterrey 33, 9° piso Col. Roma Del. Cuauhtémoc México, D.F. C.P. 06700 Attn: M.en C. Rocío Alatorre Eden-Wynter Phone: +52 55 5514 8572 Fax: +52 55 5514 8557 rocioal@salud.gob.mx
NEW ZEALAND	**DNA Industrial Chemicals and Pesticides (CP)** Manager, Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Ministry for the Environment PO Box 10362 Wellington New Zealand Attn: Mr Neil Cooper Phone: + 64 4 439 7613 Fax: + 64 4 439 7703 neil.cooper@mfe.govt.nz
NORWAY	**DNA Industrial Chemicals** Section for Risk Evaluation of Chemicals Norwegian Climate & Pollution Control Agency P.O. Box 8100 Dep Oslo N-0032 Attn: Ms Christina Charlotte Tolfsen Phone: +47 22 57 3588 Fax: +47 22 67 6706 christina.charlotte.tolfsen@klif.no **DNA Pesticides** National Registration Section Norwegian Food Safety Authority Felles Postmottak, Postboks 383 Brumunddal 2381 Attn: Ms Marit Randall, Senior Executive Officer Phone: +47 64 94 4363 Fax: +47 64 94 4410 Marit.Randall@mattilsynet.no
SWITZERLAND	**DNA Industrial Chemicals and Pesticides (CP)** Head of Division Division Substances, Soil, Biotechnology Federal Office for the Environment FOEN Berne 3003 Attn: Mr Georg Karlaganis Phone: +41 31 322 69 55 Fax: +41 31 324 79 78 georg.karlaganis@bafu.admin.ch Bettina.hitzfeld@bafu.admin.ch

Member Country	DNA address
TURKEY	**DNA Industrial Chemicals and Pesticides (CP)** Head of Section General Directorate of Environmental Management & Chemicals Management Department Ministry of Environment and Forest Eskisehir yolu 8 km. Ankara Attn: Mrs Mufide Demirural Phone: +90 312 287 9963 / 5008 Fax: +90 312 287 3827 / 207 6446 mdemirural@yahoo.com **DNA Pesticides (P)** The Director Poison Research (Toxicology) Dept. Refik Saydam Hygiene Institute Cemal Gursel Cad. No. 18 Sihhiye Ankara 06100 Phone: +90 312 433 70 01 Fax: +90 312 433 70 00 **DNA Pesticides (P)** Deputy General Director General Directorate of Protection and Control Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs General Directorate of Protection and Control Akay Cad. No. 3, Bankanliklar Ankara 06100 Attn: H. Huseyin Polat Phone: +90 312 418 1468 Fax: +90 312 418 6318 kkgm@kkgm.gov.tr
UNITED STATES	**DNA Industrial Chemicals and Pesticides (CP)** The Assistant Administrator Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances Environmental Protection Agency, 7101M Ariel Rios Building 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C 20460 Phone: +1 202 564 2902 Fax: +1 202 564 0512 usdna.pic@epa.gov