



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



**PIC CIRCULAR LIII (53) – June 2021**



**ROTTERDAM CONVENTION**

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



**PIC CIRCULAR LIII (53)**

**June 2021**

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# PIC CIRCULAR LIII (53) – June 2021

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## INTRODUCTION

### 1. THE PURPOSE OF THE PIC CIRCULAR

The Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure (PIC) for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade entered into force on 24 February 2004.

The purpose of the PIC Circular is to provide all Parties, through their designated national authorities, with the information required in Articles 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13 and 14 of the Convention. The decision guidance documents on relevant chemicals dispatched to Parties in line with paragraph 3 of Article 7 are sent out in a separate communication.

The PIC Circular is published every six months, in June and December. The present Circular contains information related to and received during the period from **1 November 2020 to 30 April 2021**. Information received after 30 April 2021 will be included in the next PIC Circular.

Designated national authorities are requested to review the information relating to their countries and communicate any inconsistencies, errors or omissions to the Secretariat.

### 2. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

#### 2.1 Designated national authorities

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

#### 2.2 Notifications of final regulatory action

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

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

**Appendix V** contains a list of all the notifications of final regulatory action for chemicals not listed in Annex III, received during the interim PIC procedure and the current PIC procedure (September 1998 to 30 April 2021).

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

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

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.pic.int/tabid/3282/Default.aspx>.

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1368/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1168/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

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

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

### 2.3 Proposals for the listing of severely hazardous pesticide formulations

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

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

To facilitate the submission of proposals, an **incident report form for human health incidents involving severely hazardous pesticide formulations** and an **incident report form for environmental incidents involving severely hazardous pesticide formulations** are available on the Convention website.<sup>6</sup>

### 2.4 Chemicals subject to the PIC procedure

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

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

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

\*Note:

The following are included in this designation:

- Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and its salts
- Any related substance (including its salts and polymers) having a linear or branched perfluoroheptyl group with the formula C<sub>7</sub>F<sub>15</sub>- directly attached to another carbon atom as one of the structural elements
- Any related substance (including its salts and polymers) having a linear or branched perfluorooctyl group with the formula C<sub>8</sub>F<sub>17</sub>- as one of the structural elements

The following substances are excluded from this designation:

- C<sub>8</sub>F<sub>17</sub>-X, where X = F, Cl, Br
- C<sub>8</sub>F<sub>17</sub>-C(=O)OH, C<sub>8</sub>F<sub>17</sub>-C(=O)O-X' or C<sub>8</sub>F<sub>17</sub>-CF<sub>2</sub>-X' (where X' = any group, including salts)
- Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and its derivatives (PFOS) (C<sub>8</sub>F<sub>17</sub>SO<sub>2</sub>X (X = OH, Metal salt (O-M+),

<sup>4</sup> Article 5, paragraph 2 of the Rotterdam Convention.

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1182/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1192/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

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

At its ninth meeting, the Conference of the Parties deferred to its tenth meeting consideration of whether to include acetochlor, carbosulfan, chrysotile asbestos, fenthion (ultra-low-volume (ULV) formulations at or above 640 g active ingredient/L) and liquid formulations (emulsifiable concentrate and soluble concentrate) containing paraquat dichloride at or above 276 g/L, corresponding to paraquat ion at or above 200 g/L. Further information on these chemicals can be found on the Rotterdam Convention website, in the section “Chemicals recommended for listing”<sup>7</sup>.

## **2.5 Information exchange on exports and export notifications**

Article 12 and Annex V to the Convention set out the provisions and information requirements related to export notifications. When a chemical that is banned or severely restricted by a Party is exported from its territory, that Party shall provide an export notification to the importing Party, which shall include the information in Annex V. The importing Party has the obligation to acknowledge receipt of the first export notification received after the adoption of the final regulatory action.

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

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

## **2.6 Information to accompany exported chemicals**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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<sup>7</sup> <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1185/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1365/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1159/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.



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

As at 30 April 2021, the following thirteen Parties have submitted import responses for all 52 chemicals listed in Annex III to the Convention: Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Eritrea, European Union, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Serbia, Switzerland and Togo. 151 Parties have not yet provided import responses for one or more of the chemicals listed in Annex III to the Convention. Of these, the following seven Parties have failed to provide any import responses: Afghanistan, Djibouti, Marshall Islands, Namibia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sierra Leone and Somalia.

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

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

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

The Conference of the Parties, in its decisions RC-3/3, RC-4/4, RC-6/8, RC-8/6, RC-8/7 and RC-9/5 encouraged Parties to make use of all information available on the following chemicals, to assist others, in particular developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to make informed decisions regarding their import and management and to inform other Parties of those decisions using the information exchange provisions in Article 14: acetochlor; carbosulfan; chrysotile asbestos; fenthion (ultra-low volume (ULV) formulations at or above 640 g active ingredient/L); and liquid formulations (emulsifiable concentrate and soluble concentrate) containing paraquat dichloride at or above 276 g/L, corresponding to paraquat ion at or above 200 g/L.

In line with these decisions and paragraph 1 of Article 14, **Appendix VI** of the PIC Circular contains information on chemicals recommended by the Chemical Review Committee for listing in Annex III but for which the Conference of the Parties has yet to take a final decision.

## **2.9 Information on transit movements**

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

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

# **3. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

## **3.1 Information on the status of ratification of the Rotterdam Convention**

As at 30 April 2021 there were 164 Parties to the Rotterdam Convention.<sup>13</sup> Barbados is the latest country that became a Party to the Convention on 6 January 2021. Information on new Parties after 30 April 2021 will be reported in the next PIC Circular.

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<sup>10</sup> <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1370/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1165/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1165/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1072/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

### 3.2 Documents relevant to the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention

The following documents relevant to the implementation of the Convention are available on the Convention website:<sup>14</sup>

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

### 3.3 Resource Kit of information on the Rotterdam Convention

The Resource Kit<sup>18</sup> is a collection of publications containing information on the Rotterdam Convention. It has been developed with a range of end-users in mind, including the public, designated national authorities and stakeholders involved in the implementation of the Convention. It includes elements to assist in awareness-raising activities and detailed technical information and training materials aimed at facilitating implementation of the Convention.

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<sup>14</sup> <http://www.pic.int/>.

<sup>15</sup> <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1048/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.pic.int/tabid/2413/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

<sup>17</sup> <http://www.pic.int/tabid/3285/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

<sup>18</sup> <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1064/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

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

This appendix consists of three parts:

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

Notifications of final regulatory action that have been verified as containing all the information required in Annex I to the Convention, received between 1 November 2020 and 30 April 2021.

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

Notifications of final regulatory action that have been verified as not containing all the information required by Annex I to the Convention, received between 1 November 2020 and 30 April 2021.

**Part C: Notifications of final regulatory action still under verification**

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

The information is also available on the Convention website.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1368/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

**Synopsis of notifications of final regulatory action received since the last PIC Circular****PART A****SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTION THAT HAVE BEEN VERIFIED AS CONTAINING ALL THE INFORMATION REQUIRED BY ANNEX I TO THE CONVENTION****BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

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**Common Name(s):** Acephate **CAS number(s):** 30560-19-1

**Chemical Name:** N-[methoxy(methylsulfanyl)phosphoryl]acetamide

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** All application as plant protection products.

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** In order to reduce the risk of harmful effects of pesticides on human health and the environment and promote the use of integrated pest management and alternative approaches to plant protection, Bosnia and Herzegovina has banned the use of Acephate as plant protection products.

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** Non-inclusion of acephate in the List of active substances for use in PPPs in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina No 61/10) and the withdrawal of authorisations for plant protection products containing that substance.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 27/07/2020

**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

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

**Chemical Name:** 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4-diamine, 6-chloro-N-ethyl-N'-(1-methylethyl)-

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** All application as plant protection products.

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** In order to reduce the risk of harmful effects of pesticides on human health and environment and promote the use integrated pest management and alternative approaches to plant protection, Bosnia and Herzegovina has banned the use of Atrazine as plant protection products.

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** Non-inclusion of atrazine in the List of active substances for use in PPPs in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina No 61/10) and the withdrawal of authorisations for plant protection products containing that substance.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 27/07/2010

**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

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**Common Name(s):** Benfuracarb **CAS number(s):** 82560-54-1

**Chemical Name:** Ethyl N-[2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethylbenzofuran-7-yloxycarbonyl(methyl)aminothio]-N-isopropyl-β-alaninate

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** All application as plant protection products.

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** In order to reduce the risk of harmful effects of pesticides on human health and environment and promote the use integrated pest management and alternative approaches to plant protection, Bosnia and Herzegovina has banned the use of Benfuracarb as plant protection products.

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** Non-inclusion of benfuracarb in the List of active substances for use in PPPs in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina No 61/10) and the withdrawal of authorisations for plant protection products containing that substance.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 27/07/2010

## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

**Common Name(s):** Beta-cypermethrin **CAS number(s):** 65731-84-2

**Chemical Name:** A reaction mixture comprising two enantiomeric pairs in ratio ca. 2:3 of (R) -a-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (1 S)-cis-3-(2,2- dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate and (S) -a-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (1 R)-cis-3-(2,2- dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate with (R) -a-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (1 S)-trans-3-(2,2- dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate and (S) -a-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (1 R)-trans-3-(2,2- dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** All application as plant protection products.

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** In order to reduce the risk of harmful effects of pesticides on human health and environment and promote the use of integrated pest management and alternative approaches to plant protection, Bosnia and Herzegovina has banned the use of beta-cypermethrin as plant protection products.

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** Non-inclusion of Beta-cypermethrin in the List of active substances for use in PPPs in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the withdrawal of authorisations for plant protection products containing that substance.

List of active substances for use in PPPs in Bosnia and Herzegovina harmonised with EU Regulation 1526/2017 for Beta-cypermethrin as laid down:

It is prohibited to place on the market or use plant protection products containing Beta-cypermethrin. Beta-cypermethrin is not included in the list of approved active substances under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009. As a consequence, Beta-cypermethrin is not approved for placing on the market pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market. Disposal, storage placing on the market and the use of existing stocks of plant protection products containing Beta-cypermethrin is prohibited as of 27 September 2017.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 24/10/2017

## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

**Common Name(s):** Butralin **CAS number(s):** 33629-47-9

**Chemical Name:** N-Butan-2-yl-4-tert-butyl-2,6-dinitroaniline

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** All application as plant protection products.

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** In order to reduce the risk of harmful effects of pesticides on human health and the environment and promote the use of integrated pest management and alternative approaches to plant protection, Bosnia and Herzegovina has banned the use of butralin as plant protection products.

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** Non-inclusion of butralin in the List of active substances for use in PPPs in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina No 61/10) and the withdrawal of authorisations for plant protection products containing that substance.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 27/07/2020

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**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

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**Common Name(s):** Cadusafos **CAS number(s):** 95465-99-9

**Chemical Name:** S,S-di-sec-butyl O-ethyl phosphorodithioate

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** All application as plant protection products.

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** Cadusafos is an organophosphate insecticide and nematicide. It has a moderate aquatic solubility, is very volatile and moderately mobile. It can be persistent in both soil and water systems. Cadusafos is highly toxic to mammals and there is also some concern regarding its tendency to bioaccumulate. It is highly toxic to birds and earthworms, and moderately toxic to honeybees and most aquatic organisms.

In order to reduce the risk of harmful effects of pesticides on human health and environment and promote the use integrated pest management and alternative approaches to plant protection, Bosnia and Herzegovina has banned the use of cadusafos, as plant protection products.

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** Non-inclusion of cadusafos in the List of active substances for use in PPPs in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina No 61/10) and the withdrawal of authorisations for plant protection products containing that substance.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 27/07/2010

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**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

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

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

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** Banned for all application as plant protection product.

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** Carbosulfan is a widely used agricultural pesticide. It has a low aqueous solubility, is not volatile and, based on its chemical properties, it would not normally be expected to leach to groundwater. It would not normally persist in soil or water systems. It is moderately toxic to mammals, a skin sensitiser and a cholinesterase inhibitor. It shows a moderate to high ecotoxicity to most species.

In order to reduce the risk of harmful effects of pesticides on human health and environment and promote the use integrated pest management and alternative approaches to plant protection, Bosnia and Herzegovina has banned the use of carbosulfan, as plant protection products.

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** This Decision prohibits the registration, import, trade, or use of active substances and PPPs containing active substances in article 2. of this Decision and their use and trade is prohibited in the European Union.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 08/07/2008

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**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

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**Common Name(s):** Chlorates (sodium chlorate, potassium chlorate and magnesium chlorate) **CAS number(s):** 7775-09-9  
3811-04-9  
10326-21-3

**Chemical Name:** Chloric acid, sodium salt

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** All application as plant protection products.

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** In order to reduce the risk of harmful effects of pesticides on human health and the environment and promote the use of integrated pest management and alternative approaches to plant protection, Bosnia and Herzegovina has banned the use of chlorate as plant protection products.

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** Non-inclusion of chlorate in the List of active substances for use in PPPs in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina No 61/10) and the withdrawal of authorisations for plant protection products containing that substance.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 27/07/2010

#### **BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

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**Common Name(s):** Chlorfenapyr **CAS number(s):** 122453-73-0

**Chemical Name:** 4-Bromo-2-(p-chlorophenyl)-1-(ethoxymethyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrrole-3-carbonitrile

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** All application as plant protection products.

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** In order to reduce the risk of harmful effects of pesticides on human health and the environment and promote the use of integrated pest management and alternative approaches to plant protection, Bosnia and Herzegovina has banned the use of chlufenapyr as plant protection products.

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** Non-inclusion of chlorfenapyr in the List of active substances for use in PPPs in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina No 61/10) and the withdrawal of authorisations for plant protection products containing that substance.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 27/07/2010

#### **BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

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**Common Name(s):** Chlorthal-dimethyl **CAS number(s):** 1861-32-1

**Chemical Name:** 1,4-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, 2,3,5,6-tetrachloro-, dimethyl ester

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** All application as plant protection products.

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** In order to reduce the risk of harmful effects of pesticides on human health and the environment and promote the use of integrated pest management and alternative approaches to plant protection, Bosnia and Herzegovina has banned the use of chlorthal dimethyl as plant protection products.

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** Non-inclusion of chlorate in the List of active substances for use in PPPs in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina No 61/10) and the withdrawal of authorisations for plant protection products containing that substance.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 27/07/2010

**CANADA**

**Common Name(s):** Terbufos **CAS number(s):** 13071-79-9

**Chemical Name:** S-tert-butylthiomethyl O,O-diethyl phosphorodithioate

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** All registered formulations containing terbufos and all registered uses of this active ingredient are prohibited.

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** Sale of pesticides containing terbufos was prohibited in Canada effective May 1, 2012. The use of products containing terbufos was prohibited after August 1, 2012.

**The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to:** Environment

**Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment:** n-Octanol-water partition coefficients indicate potential for a bioaccumulation of the parent compound and limited bioaccumulation potential for terbufos sulfone or terbufos sulfoxide. Bioconcentration studies with fish indicate a potential for bioconcentration.

Based on the available toxicity data, the risk was classified as high to extremely high for aquatic organisms and in most cases high to extremely high for birds. Similarly, risk to mammals was classified as low for large mammals to high for small mammals. The high risk of terbufos on non-target species has been documented by incident reports of adverse effects.

**Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment:** Terbufos can cause harm to the environment. Preventing use of this chemical protects the environment and non-target organisms from the risk of exposure.

The risk of environmental exposure to terbufos was reduced in a manner that was the least disruptive to the need to protect agricultural crops from pests.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 23/03/2004

**EUROPEAN UNION**

**Common Name(s):** Chlorothalonil **CAS number(s):** 1897-45-6

**Chemical Name:** 2,4,5,6-Tetrachloroisophthalonitrile

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** It is prohibited to place on the market or use plant protection products containing the active substance chlorothalonil because chlorothalonil is not approved as active substance in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market.

Disposal, storage, placing on the market and use of existing stocks of plant protection products containing chlorothalonil is prohibited as of 20 May 2020.

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

**Summary of known hazards and risks to human health:** The evaluation of the active substance chlorothalonil, following the submission of an application to renew its approval for the use in plant protection products, was made in the context of the work provided for in Articles 7 to 13 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC.

A Member State was designated to undertake a hazard and risk assessment based on the information submitted by the applicant and to establish a draft assessment report, which was subject to European Union peer review during which the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) undertook consultations with experts from Member States as well as with the applicant.

The risk evaluation was done inter alia by means of simulation models (e.g. FOCUS groundwater and surface



water models) that have been developed for the EU risk evaluation and/or with data generated in the EU in order to represent the conditions that prevail in the EU. Detailed information on the risk evaluation can also be found in the respective guidance produced by EFSA.

Based on the results of the evaluation, the European Commission established a review report, which was finalised in the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed (PAFF Committee). The PAFF Committee concluded that no plant protection product containing the active substance chlorothalonil is expected to satisfy in general the requirements laid down in Article 29(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and the uniform principles laid down in Regulation (EC) 546/2011. Therefore, chlorothalonil should not be approved in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.

Final Renewal report for the active substance chlorothalonil finalised in the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed at its meeting on 22 March 2019 in view of the non-renewal of the approval of chlorothalonil as active substance in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009. European Commission, SANTE/10186/2018 Rev 1, 22 March 2019.

Peer review of the pesticide risk assessment of the active substance chlorothalonil. EFSA Journal 2018;16(1):5126  
<https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/5126>

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

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

1. The proposed classification of chlorothalonil by the peer review as carcinogen category 1B in accordance to the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (while harmonised classification is category 2) does not fulfil the approval criteria of Annex II, point 3.6.3 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009;
2. Chlorothalonil metabolites (except metabolite R611965) are relevant groundwater metabolites should they be predicted to occur in groundwater above the parametric drinking water limit of 0.1 µg/L due to the proposed re-classification;
3. A genotoxicity concern cannot be excluded for residues to which consumers will be exposed.

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

1. The analytical methods used in the toxicological studies were not identified and therefore not validated, these questions the validity of the studies, in particular repeated-dose dietary studies;
2. The need for further tests and risk assessment to unique human metabolites could not be finalised while an in vitro comparative metabolism study was not submitted;
3. The consumer risk assessment from the consumption of water could not be finalised, whilst satisfactory information was not available to address the effect of water treatment processes on the nature of the residues that might be present in surface water, when surface water is abstracted for drinking water. The consumer risk assessment is not finalised. The residue definitions for risk assessment in plant and animal commodities are preliminary. In the absence of toxicological reference values for R182281, even an indicative consumer risk assessment using the preliminary residue definitions cannot be conducted.

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

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

According to the evaluation related to the environment the following concerns were identified: High risk to amphibians (acute and chronic) and to fish (chronic) for chlorothalonil was identified for all the representative uses.

The information available was insufficient to satisfy the requirements set out in Article 4(1) to (3) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, in particular with regard to: The chronic risk to amphibians could not be finalised.

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

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 20/05/2019

**EUROPEAN UNION**

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**Common Name(s):** Dimethoate **CAS number(s):** 60-51-5

**Chemical Name:** Phosphorodithioic acid, *O,O*-dimethyl *S*-[2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl]ester

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** It is prohibited to place on the market or use plant protection products containing the active substance dimethoate because dimethoate is not approved as active substance in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market.

Disposal, storage, placing on the market and use of existing stocks of plant protection products containing dimethoate is prohibited as of 17 July 2020.

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

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

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

1. Dietary and non-dietary exposure risk assessment could not be conducted because:
  - (a) Omethoate, the main metabolite of dimethoate, was concluded to be an *in vivo* mutagen and, since no threshold for this effect is assumed, the setting of toxicological reference values for this metabolite is not considered appropriate;
  - (b) Positive gene mutation effects were observed in bacterial and mammalian cells *in vitro* with dimethoate without appropriate *in vivo* follow-up. Since a mutagenic potential could not be excluded for dimethoate, no threshold for this effect is assumed and therefore toxicological reference values could not be established.
2. The technical specification (either the current or the revised one) is not supported by the (eco) toxicological assessment.

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

1. The consumer risk assessment is not finalised with regard to the unknown nature of residues that might be present in drinking water, consequent to water treatment following abstraction of surface water that might contain dimethoate and metabolites omethoate and *O*-Desmethyl dimethoate;
2. From a scientific perspective, the endocrine disrupting of dimethoate could not be excluded. The experts may not have had the full information available to conclude on the endocrine disrupting potential of dimethoate. An interaction of dimethoate with the thyroid pathway cannot be excluded.

Furthermore, during the peer review it was proposed that dimethoate should be classified as toxic for reproduction category 2.

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

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

According to the evaluation related to environment the following concerns were identified: High risk to mammals and to non-target arthropods (for dimethoate) and to honeybees (for both dimethoate and omethoate) was concluded for all the assessed representative uses.

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

1. The chronic risk assessment for birds could not be finalised since a reliable endpoint could not be derived;
2. The risk assessment for birds and mammals when exposed to the relevant plant metabolites XXIII and XII could not be finalised;
3. From a scientific perspective, the endocrine disrupting of dimethoate could not be excluded. The experts may not have had the full information available to conclude on the endocrine disrupting potential of dimethoate. An interaction of dimethoate with the thyroid pathway in mammals and wildlife cannot be excluded.

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

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 30/06/2019

## INDONESIA

**Common Name(s):** 2,4,5-T **CAS number(s):** 93-76-5

**Chemical Name:** Acetic acid, (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** Based on Government Regulation Number 74 Year 2001 on Hazardous Substances Management, the use of this chemical has been restricted. This chemical has to complete the notification process prior to its import/export and must be registered to Ministry of Environment and Forestry before being distributed or used.

Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 43 year 2019 concerning Pesticide Registration regulates the field of use, pesticide classification, type of permit issued and its requirements, sampling and testing, packaging and labelling, importation, limited use of pesticides, pesticide commissions, sanctions, attachments of active ingredients and ingredients extras are prohibited. Based on that regulation, The Indonesia pesticides committee prohibit the use of all the formulations containing 2,4,5-T.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 26/05/2002

26 May 2002 (for the GR 74/2001) and 14 February 2007 (for the MAR)

## INDONESIA

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

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

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

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

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

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

**INDONESIA**

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**Common Name(s):** Captafol **CAS number(s):** 2425-06-1

**Chemical Name:** 1*H*-Isoindole-1,3(2*H*)-dione, 3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-2-[(1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethyl)thio]-

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** Based on Government Regulation Number 74 Year 2001 on Hazardous Substances Management, the use of this chemical has been restricted. This chemical has to complete the notification process prior to its import/export and must be registered to Ministry of Environment and Forestry before being distributed or used. Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 43 year 2019 concerning Pesticide Registration regulates the field of use, pesticide classification, type of permit issued and its requirements, sampling and testing, packaging and labelling, importation, limited use of pesticides, pesticide commissions, sanctions, attachments of active ingredients and ingredients extras are prohibited. Based on that regulation, The Indonesia pesticides committee prohibit the use of all the formulations containing Captafol.

Extremely hazardous, toxicity, high exposure: occupational and are associated with its use in agriculture, Low exposure: Dermal exposure. Carcinogenicity: established carcinogenic potential of captafol.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 26/05/2002

26 May 2002 (for the GR 74/2001) and 14 July 2015 (MAR 43/2019)

**INDONESIA**

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**Common Name(s):** Chlorobenzilate **CAS number(s):** 510-15-6

**Chemical Name:** Benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro- $\alpha$ -(4-chlorophenyl)- $\alpha$ -hydroxy-, ethyl ester

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** Based on Government Regulation Number 74 Year 2001 on Hazardous Substances Management, the use of this chemical has been restricted. This chemical has to complete the notification process prior to its import/export and must be registered to Ministry of Environment and Forestry before being distributed or used. Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 43 year 2019 concerning Pesticide Registration regulates the field of use, pesticide classification, type of permit issued and its requirements, sampling and testing, packaging and labelling, importation, limited use of pesticides, pesticide commissions, sanctions, attachments of active ingredients and ingredients extras are prohibited. Based on that regulation, The Indonesia pesticides committee prohibit the use of all the formulations containing Chlorobenzilate.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 26/05/2002

26 May 2002 (for the GR 74/2001) and 14 July 2015 (MAR 43/2019)

**INDONESIA**

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**Common Name(s):** Crocidolite **CAS number(s):** 12001-28-4

**Chemical Name:** Asbestos, crocidolite

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Industrial

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** Prohibited for all use.

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

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** Based on Government Regulation Number 74 Year 2001 on Hazardous Substances Management, the use of this chemical has been restricted. This chemical has to complete the notification process prior to its import/export and must be registered to Ministry of Environment and Forestry before being distributed or used.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 26/05/2002

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## INDONESIA

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**Common Name(s):** Dinoseb and its salts and esters **CAS number(s):** 88-85-7

**Chemical Name:** Phenol, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-4,6-dinitro-

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** Based on Government Regulation Number 74 Year 2001 on Hazardous Substances Management, the use of this chemical has been restricted. This chemical has to complete the notification process prior to its import/export and must be registered to Ministry of Environment and Forestry before being distributed or used. Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 43 year 2019 concerning Pesticide Registration regulates the field of use, pesticide classification, type of permit issued and its requirements, sampling and testing, packaging and labelling, importation, limited use of pesticides, pesticide commissions, sanctions, attachments of active ingredients and ingredients extras are prohibited. Based on that regulation, The Indonesia pesticides committee prohibit the use of all the formulations containing Dinoseb.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 26/05/2002

26 May 2002 (for the GR 74/2001) and 14 July 2015 (MAR 43/2019)

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## INDONESIA

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**Common Name(s):** EDB (1,2-dibromoethane) **CAS number(s):** 106-93-4

**Chemical Name:** 1,2-Dibromoethane

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** Based on Government Regulation Number 74 Year 2001 on Hazardous Substances Management, the use of this chemical has been restricted. This chemical has to complete the notification process prior to its import/export and must be registered to Ministry of Environment and Forestry before being distributed or used. Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No. 43 year 2019 concerning Pesticide Registration regulates the field of use, pesticide classification, type of permit issued and its requirements, sampling and testing, packaging and labelling, importation, limited use of pesticides, pesticide commissions, sanctions, attachments of active ingredients and ingredients extras are prohibited. Based on that regulation, The Indonesia pesticides committee prohibit the use of all the formulations containing EDB.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 26/05/2002

26 May 2002 (for the GR 74/2001) and 14 July 2015 (MAR 43/2019)

**INDONESIA****Common Name(s):** Endrin**CAS number(s):** 72-20-8**Chemical Name:** 2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth[2,3-b]oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1a.alpha.,2.beta.,2a.beta.,3.alpha.,6.alpha.,6a.beta.,7**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** Endrin prohibited for all use of the pesticide formulation.**The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation:** No**Basis for the final regulatory action:**

1. Toxicological properties of the chemical (WHO, 2004);
2. National concern to the toxicological properties of the initial POPs presented during the INC process of the Stockholm Convention. Thus, Govt of Indonesia committed to regulate POPs as covered by the Convention in order to support the global act to reduce and eliminate the impact of POPs to the environment.

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** Based on Government Regulation No. 74 Year 2001 on Hazardous Substances Management, the use of endrin has been banned for manufacture, import, export, and use as both industrial and agricultural purposes. No remaining uses are allowed Ministerial Decree of Agriculture No. 43 year 2019 concerning Pesticide Registration regulates the field of use, pesticide classification, type of permit issued and its requirements, sampling and testing, packaging and labeling, importation, limited use of pesticides, pesticide commissions, sanctions, attachments of active ingredients and ingredients extras are prohibited. Based on that regulation, The Indonesia pesticides committee prohibit the use of all the formulations containing Endrin.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 26/05/2002

26 May 2002 (for the GR 74/2001) and 22 August 2019 (for the MAR 43/2019)

**INDONESIA****Common Name(s):** Mercury**CAS number(s):** 7439-97-6**Chemical Name:** Mercury**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is severely restricted.**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** Prohibited for all use of the pesticide formulation.**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Industrial**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is severely restricted.**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** The use and import of Mercury for ASGM activity is banned.**Use or uses that remain allowed:** Mercury will remain to be used in industrial sector in accordance with the provisions of the Minamata Convention.**The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation:** No**Basis for the final regulatory action:** Toxicological properties of the chemical.

**Additional information related to the chemical or the final regulatory action:** In the early 2000's, global awareness on the effects of mercury and its compounds was raised. UNEP undertake a global assessment of mercury and its compounds, including information on the chemistry and health effects, sources, long-range transport, and prevention and control technologies relating to mercury. Indonesia has a similar concern about this issue.

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** Based on Government Regulation Number 74 Year 2001 on Hazardous Substances Management, the use of this chemical has been restricted. This chemical has to complete the notification process prior to its import/export and must be registered to Ministry of Environment and Forestry before being distributed or used.

Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 43 year 2019 concerning Pesticide Registration regulates the field of use,

pesticide classification, type of permit issued and its requirements, sampling and testing, packaging and labelling, importation, limited use of pesticides, pesticide commissions, sanctions, attachments of active ingredients and ingredients extras are prohibited. Based on that regulation, The Indonesia pesticides committee prohibit the use of all the formulations containing Mercury.

The use and import of Mercury for ASGM activities is banned.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 26/05/2002

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## INDONESIA

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

**Chemical Name:** O,S-Dimethyl phosphoramidothioate

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** Prohibited to be use as active ingredient for pesticides application on rice field.

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** Toxicological properties of the chemical (DGD, 1997)

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** Based on Government Regulation Number 74 Year 2001 on Hazardous Substances Management, the use of this chemical has been restricted. This chemical has to complete the notification process prior to its import/export and must be registered to Ministry of Environment and Forestry before being distributed or used. Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 43 year 2019 concerning Pesticide Registration regulates the field of use, pesticide classification, type of permit issued and its requirements, sampling and testing, packaging and labelling, importation, limited use of pesticides, pesticide commissions, sanctions, attachments of active ingredients and ingredients extras are prohibited. Based on that regulation, this chemical has been prohibited use as active ingredient for pesticides application on rice fields.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 26/05/2002

26 May 2002 (for the GR 74/2001) and 14 July 2015 (MAR 43/2019)

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## INDONESIA

**Common Name(s):** Methyl bromide **CAS number(s):** 74-83-9

**Chemical Name:** Methane, bromo-

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is severely restricted.

**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** All use as pesticides are prohibited, except for quarantine and pre-shipment (QPS).

**Use or uses that remain allowed:** Formulation of Methyl Bromide 98% remain allowed for use as fumigant in quarantine and pre-shipment. Anyone who uses this pesticide must attend restricted pesticide-use training.

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

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

Ratification of Copenhagen Amendment of Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1998).

**Summary of the final regulatory action:**

1. This chemical has been restricted for import and use only as fumigant for quarantine and pre-shipment (QPS);
2. For importing this chemical, the importer should have permit from Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Agriculture, and import recommendation from Ministry of Environment and Forestry;
3. While for distribution, the importer only allowed to distribute this chemical to a licensed fumigator.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 26/05/2002

**INDONESIA**

**Common Name(s):** Methyl parathion **CAS number(s):** 298-00-0

**Chemical Name:** Phosphorothioic acid, *O,O*-dimethyl *O*-(4-nitrophenyl) ester

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** Toxicological properties of the chemical (DGD, 1997)

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** Based on Government Regulation Number 74 Year 2001 on Hazardous Substances Management, the use of this chemical has been restricted. This chemical has to complete the notification process prior to its import/export and must be registered to Ministry of Environment and Forestry before being distributed or used.

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

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 26/05/2002

26 May 2002 (for the GR 74/2001) and 14 July 2015 (MAR 43/2019)

**INDONESIA**

**Common Name(s):** Mirex **CAS number(s):** 2385-85-5

**Chemical Name:** Dodecachloropentacycle[5.3.0.02.6.03.9.04.8]decane

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** Mirex is prohibited/banned for all use of the pesticide formulation.

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Industrial

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** Mirex is prohibited/banned for all uses.

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:**

1. Toxicological properties on Environmental Health Criteria 44 (Mirex);
2. National concern to the toxicological properties of the initial POPs presented during the INC process of the Stockholm Convention. Thus, Govt of Indonesia committed to regulate POPs as covered by the Convention in order to support the global act to reduce and eliminate the impact of POPs to the environment.

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

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

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 26/05/2002



26 May 2002 (for the GR 74/2001) and 22 August 2019 (for the MAR 43/2019)

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**INDONESIA**

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**Common Name(s):** Monocrotophos **CAS number(s):** 6923-22-4

**Chemical Name:** Dimethyl (*E*)-1-methyl-2-(methylcarbamoyl)vinyl phosphate

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** Prohibited to be use as active ingredient for pesticides application on rice field.

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** Toxicological properties of the chemical (DGD, 1997)

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** Based on Government Regulation Number 74 Year 2001 on Hazardous Substances Management, the use of this chemical has been restricted. This chemical has to complete the notification process prior to its import/export and must be registered to Ministry of Environment and Forestry before being distributed or used. Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 43 year 2019 concerning Pesticide Registration regulates the field of use, pesticide classification, type of permit issued and its requirements, sampling and testing, packaging and labelling, importation, limited use of pesticides, pesticide commissions, sanctions, attachments of active ingredients and ingredients extras are prohibited. Based on that regulation, this chemical has been prohibited use as active ingredient for pesticides application on rice fields.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 26/05/2002

26 May 2002 (for the GR 74/2001) and 14 July 2015 (MAR 43/2019)

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**INDONESIA**

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**Common Name(s):** Parathion **CAS number(s):** 56-38-2

**Chemical Name:** *O,O*-diethyl *O*-4-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** Toxicological properties of the chemical (DGD, 1997)

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** Based on Government Regulation Number 74 Year 2001 on Hazardous Substances Management, the use of this chemical has been restricted. This chemical has to complete the notification process prior to its import/export and must be registered to Ministry of Environment and Forestry before being distributed or used. Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 43 year 2019 concerning Pesticide Registration regulates the field of use, pesticide classification, type of permit issued and its requirements, sampling and testing, packaging and labelling, importation, limited use of pesticides, pesticide commissions, sanctions, attachments of active ingredients and ingredients extras are prohibited. Based on that regulation, The Indonesia pesticides committee prohibit the use of all the formulations containing Parathion.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 26/05/2002

Decision Guidance Document: Parathion (UNEP/FAO, 2005)

**INDONESIA**

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**Common Name(s):** Phosphamidon **CAS number(s):** 13171-21-6

**Chemical Name:** Phosphoric acid, 2-chloro-3-(diethylamino)-1-methyl-3-oxo-1-propenyl dimethyl ester

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** Prohibited to be use as active ingredient for pesticides application on rice field.

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** Toxicological properties of the chemical (DGD, 1997)

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** Based on Government Regulation Number 74 Year 2001 on Hazardous Substances Management, the use of this chemical has been restricted. This chemical has to complete the notification process prior to its import/export and must be registered to Ministry of Environment and Forestry before being distributed or used. Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 43 year 2019 concerning Pesticide Registration regulates the field of use, pesticide classification, type of permit issued and its requirements, sampling and testing, packaging and labelling, importation, limited use of pesticides, pesticide commissions, sanctions, attachments of active ingredients and ingredients extras are prohibited. Based on that regulation, this chemical has been prohibited use as active ingredient for pesticides application on rice fields.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 26/05/2002

26 May 2002 (for the GR 74/2001) and 14 July 2015 (for the MAR 43/2019)

**INDONESIA**

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**Common Name(s):** Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) **CAS number(s):** 1336-36-3

**Chemical Name:** Polychlorinated biphenyls

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Industrial

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** Polychlorinated biphenyls is prohibited/banned for all uses.

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:**

1. Toxicological properties of the chemical (DGD, 1992);
2. National concern to the toxicological properties of the initial POPs presented during the INC process of the Stockholm Convention. Thus, Govt of Indonesia committed to regulate POPs as covered by the Convention in order to support the global act to reduce and eliminate the impact of POPs to the environment.

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

Human studies have shown that PCBs exposure leads to skin abnormalities (acneform). Accidental poisoning suggests that effects may be retardation of foetal growth and alteration on fetal growth retardation and alteration of calcium metabolism related to hormonal disfunction. Clinical sign of short-term Toxicity include effects on reproduction, teratogenicity, immune alteration, liver damage, increase of microsomal enzyme activity, interference with steroid metabolism.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 26/05/2002

**INDONESIA**

**Common Name(s):** Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl)phosphate **CAS number(s):** 126-72-7

**Chemical Name:** 1-Propanol, 2,3-dibromo-, phosphate (3:1)

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** Based on Government Regulation Number 74 Year 2001 on Hazardous Substances Management, the use of this chemical has been restricted. This chemical has to complete the notification process prior to its import/export and must be registered to Ministry of Environment and Forestry before being distributed or used. Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 43 year 2019 concerning Pesticide Registration regulates the field of use, pesticide classification, type of permit issued and its requirements, sampling and testing, packaging and labelling, importation, limited use of pesticides, pesticide commissions, sanctions, attachments of active ingredients and ingredients extras are prohibited. Based on that regulation, The Indonesia pesticides committee prohibit the use of all the formulations containing Tris -BP.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 26/05/2002

26 May 2002 (for the GR 74/2001) and 14 February 2007 (for the MAR)

**PERU**

**Common Name(s):** Dicofol **CAS number(s):** 115-32-2

**Chemical Name:** Benzenemethanol, 4-chloro- $\alpha$ -(4-chlorophenyl)- $\alpha$ -(trichloromethyl)-

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** The product is not registered in the country.

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** The registration, import, manufacture, local formulation, distribution, marketing, storage, packaging and use of commercial formulations of agricultural pesticides, as well as derivatives and compounds formulated with this active ingredient, are prohibited.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 15/04/2021

**PERU**

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

**Chemical Name:** O,S-dimethyl phosphoramidothioate

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** All the formulations as chemical product (all the applications as phytosanitary product).

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** Prohibits:

As of 30 November 2020, the use of chemical pesticides for agricultural use that contain the active ingredient Methamidophos.

As of 15 February 2020, the importation of chemical pesticides for agricultural use and products containing the active ingredient Methamidophos.

As of 15 February 2020, the registration of new chemical pesticides for agricultural use containing the active

ingredient Methamidophos.

As of 30 November 2020, the importation, manufacture, formulation, distribution, marketing, storage and/or packaging of chemical pesticides for agricultural use or products containing the active ingredient Methamidophos.

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

***Summary of known hazards and risks to human health:*** Under Article 420 of the Regulation of the National System of Pesticides for Agricultural Use (Supreme Decree No. 001-2015-MINAGRI), the General Directorate of Environmental Health and Food Safety- DIGESA of the Ministry of Health is responsible for the registration evaluation regarding pesticides for agricultural use, related to risks for human health, and also for the surveillance and control of such inputs within its sphere of competence. By means of Report No. 1655-2012-DEPA/DIGESA, the General Directorate of Environmental Health (DIGESA) of the Ministry of Health, indicates, among others, the risk represented by this product which can cause damage to the human health, given the information set out in the chemical safety data sheet, where high toxicity is found if inhaled, ingested or in contact with the skin, and the exposure can be fatal. The report concludes emphasizing that from the point of view of environmental health and in application of the precautionary principle, the use of Methamidophos, among others, pesticides mentioned, should not be allowed due to the high toxicological risk. Subsequently, with Official Letter No. 005135-2019/DCEA/DIGESA dated 1.2019, DIGESA issues Report No. 010684-2019/DCEA/DIGESA, in which it is concluded that, from the review and evaluation of the information contained in the international reference, RATIFIES the conclusion contained in Report No. 1655-2012-DEPA/DIGESA, regarding the use prohibition of the active ingredient Methamidophos for agricultural use pesticides, due to its high toxicological risk; even more considering that it is included in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention, to which Peru is Party, assumes the commitments to avoid risks for the human health and damage to the environment.

DIGESA report can be found attached.

***Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment:*** Under article 420 of the Regulation of the National System of Pesticides for Agricultural Use (Supreme Decree No. 001-2015-MINAGRI), the General Directorate of Environmental Health and Agriculture - the DGAAA of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation is responsible for the evaluation inherent to the registry of pesticides for agricultural use, regarding the environmental aspects; and also for the surveillance and control of said inputs within its sphere of competence. By means of Report No. 526-11-AG-DVM-DGAAA-DGA-94633-2011, the DGAAA, indicates that it is an extremely dangerous substance, according to the information registered on the environmental fate; with high mobility, very soluble, high water runoff, stable to hydrolysis and aquatic photolysis and has a high potential for groundwater's leaching. According to the evaluation of the ecotoxicological data, Methamidophos is extremely and highly toxic to birds, highly toxic to bees, moderately toxic to aquatic vertebrate organisms, very toxic to earthworms and extremely toxic to invertebrate aquatic organisms. The DGAAA recommends, that applying the precautionary principle, due to the negative effects for the environment and the risks to human health, to do not issue environmental approval of Methamidophos, requesting SENASA to cancel Methamidophos-based registrations as well as not granting new registrations of pesticides with this active ingredient.

Subsequently, with Official Letter No. 1424-2019-MINAGRI-DVDIAR-DGAAA dated 12.10.2019, issues report No. 0023-2019-MINAGRI-DVDIAR/DGAAA-DGAA-CSCH, in which after the evaluation carried out, it is concluded, among others, that:

1. Regarding its toxicity, the active ingredient Methamidophos is classified as Highly Toxic to birds, water fleas and bees;
2. Considering its high ecotoxicological risk in aquatic organisms and due to the persistence of the active ingredient Methamidophos in water bodies, it is detrimental to the conservation of aquatic life, especially for water fleas.

Likewise, due to its high residual power in plants that are part of the bird's diet, Methamidophos is harmful, causing alterations to exposed birds during the application and post-application stages.

And last, the DGAAA concludes with the NON-REGISTRATION and CANCELLATION of chemical pesticides for agricultural use containing the active ingredient Methamidophos.

***Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:*** 15/02/2020

**PERU**

**Common Name(s):** Phorate **CAS number(s):** 298-02-2

**Chemical Name:** Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-[(ethylthio)methyl] ester

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** The product is not registered in the country.

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** Registration, import, manufacture, local formulation, distribution, commercialization, storage, packaging and use of commercial formulations of agricultural pesticides based on Phorate are prohibited; as well as derivatives and compounds formulated with this active ingredient (Directoriate Resolution No. 002-2021-MIDAGRI - SENASADIAIA published in Official Gazette El Peruano 12.1.2021)

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 12/01/2021

**TURKEY**

**Common Name(s):** 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane **CAS number(s):** 630-20-6

**Chemical Name:** Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Industrial

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is severely restricted.

**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane:

1. Shall not be placed on the market, or used, - as substances, - as constituents of other substances, or in mixtures in concentrations equal to or greater than 0,1 % by weight, where the substance or mixture is intended for supply to the general public and/or is intended for diffusive applications such as in surface cleaning and cleaning of fabrics;
2. Without prejudice to the application Bylaw on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures, suppliers shall ensure before the placing on the market that the packaging of such substances and mixtures containing them in concentrations equal to or greater than 0,1 % by weight is visibly, legibly and indelibly marked as follows: 'For use in industrial installations only.'

**Use or uses that remain allowed:** By way of derogation this provision shall not apply to: (a) medicinal or veterinary products as defined by Bylaw on Veterinary Medicinal Products published in the Official Gazette dated 24/12/2012 and numbered 28152, Bylaw on Licensing of Human Medicinal Products published in the Official Gazette dated 19/01/2005 and numbered 25705, Bylaw on Packaging and Labelling of Human Medicinal Products published in the Official Gazette dated 12/08/2005 and numbered 25904; (b) cosmetic products as defined by Bylaw on Cosmetics published in the Official Gazette dated 23/05/2005 and numbered 25823.

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane shall not be used in concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1% by weight in substances and preparations placed on the market for sale to the general public and/or in diffusive applications such as in surface cleaning and cleaning of fabrics. Certain exceptions apply.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 31/12/2018

**TURKEY**

**Common Name(s):** 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane **CAS number(s):** 79-34-5

**Chemical Name:** 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Industrial

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is severely restricted.

**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane:

1. Shall not be placed on the market, or used, - as substances, - as constituents of other substances, or in mixtures in concentrations equal to or greater than 0,1 % by weight, where the substance or mixture is intended for supply to the general public and/or is intended for diffusive applications such as in surface cleaning and cleaning of fabrics;
2. Without prejudice to the application Bylaw on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures, suppliers shall ensure before the placing on the market that the packaging of such substances and mixtures containing them in concentrations equal to or greater than 0,1 % by weight is visibly, legibly and indelibly marked as follows: 'For use in industrial installations only.'

**Use or uses that remain allowed:** By way of derogation this provision shall not apply to: (a) medicinal or veterinary products as defined by Bylaw on Veterinary Medicinal Products published in the Official Gazette dated 24/12/2012 and numbered 28152, Bylaw on Licensing of Human Medicinal Products published in the Official Gazette dated 19/01/2005 and numbered 25705, Bylaw on Packaging and Labelling of Human Medicinal Products published in the Official Gazette dated 12/08/2005 and numbered 25904; (b) cosmetic products as defined by Bylaw on Cosmetics published in the Official Gazette dated 23/05/2005 and numbered 25823.

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane shall not be used in concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1% by weight in substances and preparations placed on the market for sale to the general public and/or in diffusive applications such as in surface cleaning and cleaning of fabrics. Certain exceptions apply.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 31/12/2018

**TURKEY**

**Common Name(s):** 1,1,2-Trichloroethane **CAS number(s):** 79-00-5

**Chemical Name:** 1,1,2-Trichloroethane

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Industrial

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is severely restricted.

**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** 1,1,2-Trichloroethane:

1. Shall not be placed on the market, or used, - as substances, - as constituents of other substances, or in mixtures in concentrations equal to or greater than 0,1 % by weight, where the substance or mixture is intended for supply to the general public and/or is intended for diffusive applications such as in surface cleaning and cleaning of fabrics;
2. Without prejudice to the application Bylaw on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures, suppliers shall ensure before the placing on the market that the packaging of such substances and mixtures containing them in concentrations equal to or greater than 0,1 % by weight is visibly, legibly and indelibly marked as follows: 'For use in industrial installations only.'

**Use or uses that remain allowed:** By way of derogation this provision shall not apply to: (a) medicinal or veterinary products as defined by Bylaw on Veterinary Medicinal Products published in the Official Gazette dated 24/12/2012 and numbered 28152, Bylaw on Licensing of Human Medicinal Products published in the Official

Gazette dated 19/01/2005 and numbered 25705, Bylaw on Packaging and Labelling of Human Medicinal Products published in the Official Gazette dated 12/08/2005 and numbered 25904; (b) cosmetic products as defined by Bylaw on Cosmetics published in the Official Gazette dated 23/05/2005 and numbered 25823.

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** 1,1,2-Trichloroethane shall not be used in concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1% by weight in substances and preparations placed on the market for sale to the general public and/or in diffusive applications such as in surface cleaning and cleaning of fabrics. Certain exceptions apply.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 31/12/2018

## TURKEY

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**Common Name(s):** 1,1-Dichloroethylene **CAS number(s):** 75-35-4

**Chemical Name:** 1,1-Dichloroethene

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Industrial

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is severely restricted.

**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** 1,1-Dichloroethylene:

1. Shall not be placed on the market, or used, - as substances, - as constituents of other substances, or in mixtures in concentrations equal to or greater than 0,1 % by weight, where the substance or mixture is intended for supply to the general public and/or is intended for diffusive applications such as in surface cleaning and cleaning of fabrics.
2. Without prejudice to the application Bylaw on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures, suppliers shall ensure before the placing on the market that the packaging of such substances and mixtures containing them in concentrations equal to or greater than 0,1 % by weight is visibly, legibly and indelibly marked as follows: 'For use in industrial installations only.'

**Use or uses that remain allowed:** By way of derogation this provision shall not apply to: (a) medicinal or veterinary products as defined by Bylaw on Veterinary Medicinal Products published in the Official Gazette dated 24/12/2012 and numbered 28152, Bylaw on Licensing of Human Medicinal Products published in the Official Gazette dated 19/01/2005 and numbered 25705, Bylaw on Packaging and Labelling of Human Medicinal Products published in the Official Gazette dated 12/08/2005 and numbered 25904; (b) cosmetic products as defined by Bylaw on Cosmetics published in the Official Gazette dated 23/05/2005 and numbered 25823.

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** 1,1-dichloroethylene shall not be used in concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1% by weight in substances and preparations placed on the market for sale to the general public and/or in diffusive applications such as in surface cleaning and cleaning of fabrics. Certain exceptions apply.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 31/12/2018

**TURKEY**

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**Common Name(s):** 2-Naphthoxyacetic acid **CAS number(s):** 120-23-0

**Chemical Name:** 2-Naphthalen-2-yloxyacetic acid

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** 2-Naphthoxyacetic acid is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of 2-Naphthoxyacetic acid were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

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

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

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

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

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

**TURKEY**

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**Common Name(s):** 2-Naphthylamine **CAS number(s):** 91-59-8

**Chemical Name:** Naphthalen-2-amine

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Industrial

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is severely restricted.

**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** 2-Naphthylamine shall not be placed on the market, or used, as substances or in mixtures in concentrations greater than 0,1 % by weight.

**Use or uses that remain allowed:** All other uses not listed above.

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** 2-naphthylamine shall not be placed on the market, or used, as substances



or in mixtures in concentrations greater than 0,1 % by weight.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 23/12/2017

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**TURKEY**

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**Common Name(s):** 4-Aminobiphenyl **CAS number(s):** 92-67-1

**Chemical Name:** [1,1'-Biphenyl]-4-amine

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Industrial

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is severely restricted.

**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** 4-Aminobiphenyl shall not be placed on the market, or used, as substances or in mixtures in concentrations greater than 0,1 % by weight.

**Use or uses that remain allowed:** All other uses not listed above.

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** 4-aminobiphenyl shall not be placed on the market, or used, as substances or in mixtures in concentrations greater than 0,1 % by weight.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 23/12/2017

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**TURKEY**

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**Common Name(s):** 4-Chlorophenoxyacetic acid **CAS number(s):** 122-88-3

**Chemical Name:** 2-(4-Chlorophenoxy)acetic acid

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** 4-Chlorophenoxyacetic acid is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Chlorophenoxyacetic were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2014.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **TURKEY**

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***Common Name(s):*** 4-Nitrobiphenyl ***CAS number(s):*** 92-93-3

***Chemical Name:*** 1,1'-Biphenyl, 4-nitro-

***Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:*** Industrial

***Final regulatory action:*** The chemical is severely restricted.

***Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:*** 4-Nitrobiphenyl shall not be placed on the market, or used, as substances or in mixtures in concentrations greater than 0,1 % by weight.

***Use or uses that remain allowed:*** All other uses not listed above.

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

***Basis for the final regulatory action:*** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

***Summary of the final regulatory action:*** 4-nitrobiphenyl shall not be placed on the market, or used, as substances or in mixtures in concentrations greater than 0,1 % by weight.

***Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:*** 23/12/2017

## **TURKEY**

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***Common Name(s):*** Acephate ***CAS number(s):*** 30560-19-1

***Chemical Name:*** N-[methoxy(methylsulfanyl)phosphoryl]acetamide

***Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:*** Pesticide

***Final regulatory action:*** The chemical is banned.

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

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

***Basis for the final regulatory action:*** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **TURKEY**

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**Common Name(s):** Acetochlor **CAS number(s):** 34256-82-1

**Chemical Name:** 2-Chloro-N-(ethoxymethyl)-N-(2-ethyl-6-methylphenyl)acetamide

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** Acetochlor is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Acephate were banned in 2013 and its use was banned in 2014.

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

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

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

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

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 01/01/2013

**TURKEY**

**Common Name(s):** Actinolite asbestos **CAS number(s):** 77536-66-4

**Chemical Name:** Asbestos, actinolite

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Industrial

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** Asbestos fibres:

1. The manufacture, placing on the market and use of these fibres and of articles and mixtures containing these fibres added intentionally is prohibited;
2. The use of articles containing asbestos fibres referred to in paragraph 1 which were already installed and/or in service before 26 December 2008 shall continue to be permitted until they are disposed of or reach the end of their service life and articles containing these fibres shall be labelled in accordance with Appendix VII of this Annex;
3. Without prejudice to the application of Bylaw on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures, the placing on the market and use of articles containing these fibres, as permitted according to the preceding derogations, shall be permitted only if suppliers ensure before the placing on the market that articles bear a label in accordance with Appendix 7 to this Annex.

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** The placing on the market and use of the following fibres and products containing these fibres added intentionally is prohibited: Crocidolite, Amosite, Anthophyllite, Actinolite, Tremolite and Chrysotile.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 29/06/2010

**TURKEY**

**Common Name(s):** Amitraz **CAS number(s):** 33089-61-1

**Chemical Name:** *N*'-(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-*N*-[(2,4-dimethylphenyl)iminomethyl]-*N*-methylmethanimidamide

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

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

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

Health, Food and Feed Law.

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

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

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

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

## TURKEY

**Common Name(s):** Ammonium hydrogen sulphide                      **CAS number(s):** 12124-99-1

**Chemical Name:** Ammonium hydrosulfide

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Industrial

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is severely restricted.

**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** Ammonium hydrogen sulphide:

1. Shall not be used, in jokes and hoaxes or in mixtures or articles intended to be used as such, for instance as a constituent of sneezing powder and stink bombs;
2. Jokes and hoaxes, or mixtures or articles intended to be used as such, not complying with paragraph 1 shall not be placed on the market.

**Use or uses that remain allowed:** However, paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to stink bombs containing not more than 1,5 ml of liquid.

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** Ammonium hydrogen sulphide shall not be used in jokes and hoaxes or in objects intended to be used as such, for instances as a constituent of sneezing powder and stink bombs. There is a maximum limit concentration for Ammonium hydrogen sulphide as substance or in mixtures. And certain exceptions apply.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 23/12/2017

## TURKEY

**Common Name(s):** Ammonium thiocyanate                      **CAS number(s):** 1762-95-4

**Chemical Name:** Thiocyanic acid, ammonium salt

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection

of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **TURKEY**

**Common Name(s):** Amosite asbestos **CAS number(s):** 12172-73-5

**Chemical Name:** Asbestos, amosite

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Industrial

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** Asbestos fibres:

1. The manufacture, placing on the market and use of these fibres and of articles and mixtures containing these fibres added intentionally is prohibited;
2. The use of articles containing asbestos fibres referred to in paragraph 1 which were already installed and/or in service before 26 December 2008 shall continue to be permitted until they are disposed of or reach the end of their service life and articles containing these fibres shall be labelled in accordance with Appendix VII of this Annex;
3. Without prejudice to the application of Bylaw on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures, the placing on the market and use of articles containing these fibres, as permitted according to the preceding derogations, shall be permitted only if suppliers ensure before the placing on the market that articles bear a label in accordance with Appendix 7 to this Annex.

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** The placing on the market and use of the following fibres and products containing these fibres added intentionally is prohibited: Crocidolite, Amosite, Anthophyllite, Actinolite, Tremolite and Chrysotile.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 29/06/2010

**TURKEY**

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**Common Name(s):** Anilofos **CAS number(s):** 64249-01-0

**Chemical Name:** N-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-dimethoxyphosphinothioylsulfanyl-N-propan-2-ylacetamide

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**TURKEY**

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**Common Name(s):** Anthophyllite **CAS number(s):** 77536-67-5

**Chemical Name:** Asbestos, anthophyllite

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Industrial

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** Asbestos fibres:

1. The manufacture, placing on the market and use of these fibres and of articles and mixtures containing these fibres added intentionally is prohibited;
2. The use of articles containing asbestos fibres referred to in paragraph 1 which were already installed and/or in service before 26 December 2008 shall continue to be permitted until they are disposed of or reach the end of their service life and articles containing these fibres shall be labelled in accordance with Appendix VII of this Annex;
3. Without prejudice to the application of Bylaw on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures, the placing on the market and use of articles containing these fibres, as permitted according to the preceding derogations, shall be permitted only if suppliers ensure before the placing on the market that articles bear a label in accordance with Appendix 7 to this Annex.

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** The placing on the market and use of the following fibres and products containing these fibres added intentionally is prohibited: Crocidolite, Amosite, Anthophyllite, Actinolite, Tremolite and Chrysotile.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 29/06/2010

## TURKEY

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

**Chemical Name:** 6-Chloro-4-N-ethyl-2-N-propan-2-yl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



**TURKEY**

**Common Name(s):** Azinphos ethyl **CAS number(s):** 2642-71-9

**Chemical Name:** 3-(Diethoxyphosphinothioylsulfanylmethyl)-1,2,3-benzotriazin-4-one

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** Azinphos ethyl is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, all uses of Azinphos ethyl as PPP were banned in 1996.

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

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

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

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

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 01/01/1996

**TURKEY**

**Common Name(s):** Azocyclotin **CAS number(s):** 41083-11-8

**Chemical Name:** Tricyclohexyl(1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)stannane

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## TURKEY

**Common Name(s):** Benfuracarb **CAS number(s):** 82560-54-1

**Chemical Name:** Ethyl 3-[[[2,2-dimethyl-3H-1-benzofuran-7-yl]oxycarbonyl-methylamino]sulfanyl-propan-2-ylamino] propanoate

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**TURKEY****Common Name(s):** Benzene**CAS number(s):**

71-43-2

**Chemical Name:** Benzene**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Industrial**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is severely restricted.**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** Benzene:

1. Shall not be used in toys or parts of toys where the concentration of benzene in the free state is greater than 5 mg/kg (0,0005 %) of the weight of the toy or part of toy.
2. Toys and parts of toys not complying with paragraph 1 shall not be placed on the market.
3. Shall not be placed on the market, or used, a) as a substance, b) as a constituent of other substances, or in mixtures, in concentrations equal to, or greater than 0,1 % by weight.

**Use or uses that remain allowed:** However, paragraph 3 shall not apply to: (a) motor fuels which are covered by By-law on Environmental Effects of Gasoline and Diesel Oil published in Official Gazette dated 01/04/2017 and numbered 30025; (b) substances and mixtures for use in industrial processes not allowing for the emission of benzene in quantities in excess of those laid down in By-law on Environmental Effects of Gasoline and Diesel Oil, (c) natural gas placed on the market for use by consumers, provided that the concentration of benzene remains below 0,1 % volume/volume.

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** Benzene; 1. Is not permitted in toys or parts of toys as placed on the market where the concentration of benzene in the free state is in excess of 5 mg/kg of the weight of the toy or part of toy. 2. Shall not be used in concentrations equal to, or greater than, 0.1% by mass in substances or preparations placed on the market. Certain exceptions apply.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 23/12/2017**TURKEY****Common Name(s):** Benzidine, its salts and benzidine derivatives**CAS number(s):**21136-70-9,  
36341-27-2,  
531-85-1,  
531-86-2,  
92-87-5**Chemical Name:** [1,1-Biphenyl]-4,4-diamine, its salts and benzidine derivatives**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Industrial**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is severely restricted.**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** Benzidine and/or its derivatives:

1. Shall not be used, in jokes and hoaxes or in mixtures or articles intended to be used as such, for instance as a constituent of sneezing powder and stink bombs;
2. Jokes and hoaxes, or mixtures or articles intended to be used as such, not complying with paragraph 1 shall not be placed on the market;
3. Benzidine and its salts shall not be placed on the market, or used, as substances or in mixtures in concentrations greater than 0,1 % by weight.

**Use or uses that remain allowed:** However, paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to stink bombs containing not more than 1,5 ml of liquid.

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** Benzidine and its derivatives shall not be used in jokes and hoaxes or in objects intended to be used as such, for instances as a constituent of sneezing powder and stink bombs. There is a maximum limit concentration for benzidine and its salts as substances or in mixtures. And certain exceptions apply.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 23/12/2017

## TURKEY

**Common Name(s):** Benzyl butyl phthalate **CAS number(s):** 85-68-7

**Chemical Name:** Benzyl butyl phthalate

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Industrial

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is severely restricted.

**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** Benzyl butyl phthalate:

1. Shall not be used as substances or in mixtures, in concentrations greater than 0,1 % by weight of the plasticised material, in toys and childcare articles;
2. Toys and childcare articles containing these phthalates in a concentration greater than 0,1 % by weight of the plasticised material shall not be placed on the market;
3. For the purpose of this entry 'childcare article' shall mean any product intended to facilitate sleep, relaxation, hygiene, the feeding of children or sucking on the part of children.

**Use or uses that remain allowed:** All other uses not listed above.

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** BBP shall not be used in plasticised material, in toys and childcare articles. And certain exceptions apply.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 23/12/2017

## TURKEY

**Common Name(s):** Bitertanol **CAS number(s):** 55179-31-2

**Chemical Name:** 3,3-Dimethyl-1-(4-phenylphenoxy)-1-(1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-ol

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization

and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## TURKEY

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**Common Name(s):** Butralin **CAS number(s):** 33629-47-9

**Chemical Name:** N-butan-2-yl-4-tert-butyl-2,6-dinitroaniline

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## TURKEY

**Common Name(s):** Cadusafos **CAS number(s):** 95465-99-9

**Chemical Name:** 2-[Butan-2-ylsulfanyl(ethoxy)phosphoryl]sulfanylbutane

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** Cadusafos is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Cadusafos were banned in 2013 and its use was banned in 2014.

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

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

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

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

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 01/01/2013

## TURKEY

**Common Name(s):** Carbaryl **CAS number(s):** 63-25-2

**Chemical Name:** Naphthalen-1-yl N-methylcarbamate

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## TURKEY

**Common Name(s):** Carbendazim **CAS number(s):** 10605-21-7

**Chemical Name:** Methyl N-(1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)carbamate

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** Carbendazim is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Carbendazim were banned in 2017 and its use was banned in 2018.

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

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

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

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

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 23/06/2017

**TURKEY**

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

**Chemical Name:** 2,2-Dimethyl-3H-1-benzofuran-7-yl) N-(dibutylamino)sulfanyl-N-methylcarbamate

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**TURKEY**

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**Common Name(s):** Chinomethionate **CAS number(s):** 2439-01-2

**Chemical Name:** 6-Methyl-[1,3]dithiolo[4,5-b]quinoxalin-2-one

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** Chinomethionat is not registered as plant protection product in the



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

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

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

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

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

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

## **TURKEY**

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***Common Name(s):*** Chlorfenvinphos

***CAS number(s):***

470-90-6

***Chemical Name:*** [2-Chloro-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethenyl] diethyl phosphate

***Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:*** Pesticide

***Final regulatory action:*** The chemical is banned.

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

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

***Basis for the final regulatory action:*** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**TURKEY**

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**Common Name(s):** Chloroethylene

**CAS number(s):** 75-01-4

**Chemical Name:** Chloroethene

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Industrial

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is severely restricted.

**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** Chloroethene shall not be used as propellant in aerosols for any use. Aerosols dispensers containing the substance as propellant shall not be placed on the market.

**Use or uses that remain allowed:** All other uses not listed above.

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** Chloroethene shall not be used as propellant in aerosols for any use. Aerosols dispensers containing the substance as propellant shall not be placed on the market.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 31/12/2018

**TURKEY**

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**Common Name(s):** Chloropicrin

**CAS number(s):** 76-06-2

**Chemical Name:** 2-[[4-Chloro-6-(ethylamino)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-2-methylpropanenitrile

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** Chloropicrin is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Chloropicrin were banned in 2013 and its use was banned in 2014.

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

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

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

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

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

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 01/01/2013

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**TURKEY**

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**Common Name(s):** Chrysotile (white asbestos) **CAS number(s):** 12001-29-5

**Chemical Name:** Chrysotile asbestos

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Industrial

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** Asbestos fibres:

1. The manufacture, placing on the market and use of these fibres and of articles and mixtures containing these fibres added intentionally is prohibited;
2. The use of articles containing asbestos fibres referred to in paragraph 1 which were already installed and/or in service before 26 December 2008 shall continue to be permitted until they are disposed of or reach the end of their service life and articles containing these fibres shall be labelled in accordance with Appendix VII of this Annex;
3. Without prejudice to the application of Bylaw on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures, the placing on the market and use of articles containing these fibres, as permitted according to the preceding derogations, shall be permitted only if suppliers ensure before the placing on the market that articles bear a label in accordance with Appendix 7 to this Annex.

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** The placing on the market and use of the following fibres and products containing these fibres added intentionally is prohibited: Crocidolite, Amosite, Anthophyllite, Actinolite, Tremolite and Chrysotile.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 29/06/2010

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**TURKEY**

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**Common Name(s):** Crocidolite asbestos **CAS number(s):** 12001-28-4

**Chemical Name:** Asbestos, crocidolite

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Industrial

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** Asbestos fibres:

1. The manufacture, placing on the market and use of these fibres and of articles and mixtures containing these fibres added intentionally is prohibited;
2. The use of articles containing asbestos fibres referred to in paragraph 1 which were already installed and/or in service before 26 December 2008 shall continue to be permitted until they are disposed of or reach the end of their service life and articles containing these fibres shall be labelled in accordance with Appendix VII of this Annex;
3. Without prejudice to the application of Bylaw on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures, the placing on the market and use of articles containing these fibres, as permitted according to the preceding derogations, shall be permitted only if suppliers ensure before the placing on the market that articles bear a label in accordance with Appendix 7 to this Annex.

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** The placing on the market and use of the following fibres and products containing these fibres added intentionally is prohibited: Crocidolite, Amosite, Anthophyllite, Actinolite, Tremolite and Chrysotile.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 29/06/2010

## TURKEY

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**Common Name(s):** Cyanazine **CAS number(s):** 21725-46-2

**Chemical Name:** 2-[[4-Chloro-6-(ethylamino)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-2-methylpropanenitrile

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**TURKEY**

**Common Name(s):** Cyhexatin **CAS number(s):** 13121-70-5

**Chemical Name:** Cyhexatin tri(cyclohexyl)tin hydroxide tricyclohexylhydroxystannane

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**TURKEY**

**Common Name(s):** Diazinon **CAS number(s):** 333-41-5

**Chemical Name:** Diethoxy-(6-methyl-2-propan-2-ylpyrimidin-4-yl)oxy-sulfanylidene-λ5-phosphane

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

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

2011.

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

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

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

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

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

## **TURKEY**

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***Common Name(s):*** Dimethenamid ***CAS number(s):*** 87674-68-8

***Chemical Name:*** 2-Chloro-*N*-(2,4-dimethylthiophen-3-yl)-*N*-(1-methoxypropan-2-yl)acetamide

***Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:*** Pesticide

***Final regulatory action:*** The chemical is banned.

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

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

***Basis for the final regulatory action:*** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**TURKEY**

**Common Name(s):** Diniconazole-M **CAS number(s):** 83657-18-5

**Chemical Name:** (E,3R)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4,4-dimethyl-2-(1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)pent-1-en-3-ol

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** Diniconazole-M is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Diniconazole-M were banned in 2012 and its use was banned in 2013.

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

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

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

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

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 31/08/2012

**TURKEY**

**Common Name(s):** Ethalfluralin **CAS number(s):** 55283-68-6

**Chemical Name:** N-ethyl- $\alpha,\alpha,\alpha$ -trifluoro-N-(2-methylallyl)-2,6-dinitro-p-toluidin

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

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

in 2012.

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

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

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

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

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

## **TURKEY**

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***Common Name(s):*** Ethion

***CAS number(s):*** 563-12-2

***Chemical Name:*** Diethoxyphosphinothioylsulfanylmethylsulfanyl-diethoxy-sulfanylidene- $\lambda$ 5-phosphane

***Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:*** Pesticide

***Final regulatory action:*** The chemical is banned.

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

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

***Basis for the final regulatory action:*** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



**TURKEY**

**Common Name(s):** Fenarimol **CAS number(s):** 60168-88-9

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

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**TURKEY**

**Common Name(s):** Fenpropathrin **CAS number(s):** 39515-41-8

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

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

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

banned in 2011.

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

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

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

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

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

## **TURKEY**

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***Common Name(s):*** Fenthion

***CAS number(s):*** 55-38-9

***Chemical Name:*** Dimethoxy-(3-methyl-4-methylsulfanylphenoxy)-sulfanylidene- $\lambda$ 5-phosphane

***Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:*** Pesticide

***Final regulatory action:*** The chemical is banned.

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

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

***Basis for the final regulatory action:*** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**TURKEY**

**Common Name(s):** Fentin acetate

**CAS number(s):**

900-95-8

**Chemical Name:** Triphenylstannyl acetate

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**TURKEY**

**Common Name(s):** Fentin hydroxide

**CAS number(s):**

76-87-9

**Chemical Name:** Triphenyltin hydroxide

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

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

use was banned in 2011.

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

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

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

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

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

## **TURKEY**

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***Common Name(s):*** Fenvalerate ***CAS number(s):*** 51630-58-1

***Chemical Name:*** [Cyano-(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl] 2-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-methylbutanoate

***Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:*** Pesticide

***Final regulatory action:*** The chemical is banned.

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

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

***Basis for the final regulatory action:*** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**TURKEY**

**Common Name(s):** Furathiocarb **CAS number(s):** 65907-30-4

**Chemical Name:** (2,2-Dimethyl-3H-1-benzofuran-7-yl) N-[butoxycarbonyl(methyl)amino]sulfanyl-N-methylcarbamate

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**TURKEY**

**Common Name(s):** Iminoctadine **CAS number(s):** 13516-27-3

**Chemical Name:** 2-[8-[8-(Diaminomethylideneamino)octylamino]octyl]guanidine

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **TURKEY**

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***Common Name(s):*** Indolylacetic acid ***CAS number(s):*** 87-51-4

***Chemical Name:*** 2-(1H-indol-3-yl)acetic acid

***Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:*** Pesticide

***Final regulatory action:*** The chemical is banned.

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

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

***Basis for the final regulatory action:*** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

***Summary of the final regulatory action:*** Indolylacetic acid is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of 1H-Indole-3-acetic acid were banned in 2009 and its use was banned in 2011.

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

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

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

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

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

**TURKEY****Common Name(s):** Mercury**CAS number(s):**

7439-97-6

**Chemical Name:** Mercury**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Industrial**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is severely restricted.**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** Mercury:

1. Shall not be placed on the market:
  - (a) In fever thermometers;
  - (b) In other measuring devices intended for sale to the general public (such as manometers, barometers, sphygmomanometers, thermometers other than fever thermometers).
3. The following mercury-containing measuring devices intended for industrial and professional uses shall not be placed on the market after 31 December 2018:
  - (a) Barometers;
  - (b) Hygrometers;
  - (c) Manometers;
  - (d) Sphygmomanometers;
  - (e) Strain gauges to be used with plethysmographs;
  - (f) Tensiometers;
  - (g) Thermometers and other non-electrical thermometric applications.

The restriction shall also apply to measuring devices under points (a) to (g) which are placed on the market empty if intended to be filled with mercury.

5. The following mercury-using measuring devices intended for professional and industrial uses shall not be placed on the market after 31 December 2018:
  - (a) Mercury pycnometers;
  - (b) Mercury metering devices for determination of the softening point.
6. The restrictions in paragraphs 3 and 5 shall not apply to:
  - (a) Measuring devices more than 60 years old on the date of publication of this Bylaw;
  - (b) Measuring devices which are to be displayed in public exhibitions for cultural and historical purposes.

**Use or uses that remain allowed:**

- The restriction in paragraph 1(b) shall not apply to:
  - (a) Measuring devices more than 60 years old on the publication date of this Bylaw;
  - (b) Barometers (except barometers within point (a)) until 31 December 2018.
- The restriction in paragraph 3 shall not apply to:
  - (a) Sphygmomanometers to be used:
    - (i) In epidemiological studies which are ongoing on the publication date of this Bylaw;
    - (ii) As reference standards in clinical validation studies of mercury-free sphygmomanometers;
  - (b) Thermometers exclusively intended to perform tests according to standards that require the use of mercury thermometers until 31 December 2020;
  - (c) Mercury triple point cells which are used for the calibration of platinum resistance thermometers.

**The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation:** No**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards

of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** Mercury shall not be placed on the market in fever thermometers and in other measuring devices intended for sale to the general public (such as manometers, barometers, sphygmomanometers, thermometers other than fever thermometers).

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 23/12/2017

## TURKEY

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**Common Name(s):** Methidathion **CAS number(s):** 950-37-8

**Chemical Name:** 3-(Dimethoxyphosphinothiolsulfanylmethyl)-5-methoxy-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-one

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## TURKEY

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**Common Name(s):** Monolinuron **CAS number(s):** 1746-81-2

**Chemical Name:** 3-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-methoxy-1-methylurea

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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



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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## TURKEY

**Common Name(s):** Omethoate **CAS number(s):** 1113-02-6

**Chemical Name:** 2-Dimethoxyphosphorylsulfanyl-N-methylacetamide

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

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

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

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

In this context, in order to protect human health and the environment the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry prohibits hazardous active substances used in plant protection products. The prohibition process is done by not

granting a license to hazardous active substances for manufacture, use and placing on the market or canceling the existing license.

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

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

## **TURKEY**

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***Common Name(s):*** Oxydemeton-methyl ***CAS number(s):*** 301-12-2

***Chemical Name:*** 1-Dimethoxyphosphorylsulfanyl-2-ethylsulfinyethane

***Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:*** Pesticide

***Final regulatory action:*** The chemical is banned.

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

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

***Basis for the final regulatory action:*** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **TURKEY**

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***Common Name(s):*** Phosalone ***CAS number(s):*** 2310-17-0

***Chemical Name:*** 6-Chloro-3-(diethoxyphosphinothioylsulfanylmethyl)-1,3-benzoxazol-2-one

***Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:*** Pesticide

***Final regulatory action:*** The chemical is banned.

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

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

***Basis for the final regulatory action:*** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection

of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## TURKEY

**Common Name(s):** Procymidone **CAS number(s):** 32809-16-8

**Chemical Name:** 3-(3,5-Dichlorophenyl)-1,5-dimethyl-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-2,4-dione

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## TURKEY

**Common Name(s):** Propanil

**CAS number(s):**

709-98-8

**Chemical Name:** N-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)propanamide

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## TURKEY

**Common Name(s):** Propargite

**CAS number(s):**

2312-35-8

**Chemical Name:** [2-(4-Tert-butylphenoxy)cyclohexyl] prop-2-ynyl sulfite

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

Furthermore, Turkey follows the international chemicals management agreements/legislations and also since

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** Propargite is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Propargite were banned in 2012 and its use was banned in 2013.

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

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

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

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

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 31/08/2012

## **TURKEY**

**Common Name(s):** Pyrazophos **CAS number(s):** 13457-18-6

**Chemical Name:** Ethyl 2-diethoxyphosphinothioyl-5-methylpyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine-6-carboxylate

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**TURKEY**

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**Common Name(s):** Quintozene **CAS number(s):** 82-68-8

**Chemical Name:** 1,2,3,4,5-Pentachloro-6-nitrobenzene

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** Data on uses of the chemical prior the FRA in the country is not available.

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**TURKEY**

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**Common Name(s):** Simazine **CAS number(s):** 122-34-9

**Chemical Name:** 6-Chloro-N2,N4-diethyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **TURKEY**

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***Common Name(s):*** Thiobencarb

***CAS number(s):*** 28249-77-6

***Chemical Name:*** Carbamothioic acid, diethyl-, S-[(4-chlorophenyl)methyl] ester

***Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:*** Pesticide

***Final regulatory action:*** The chemical is banned.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**TURKEY**

**Common Name(s):** Thiocyclam hydrogen oxalate **CAS number(s):** 31895-22-4

**Chemical Name:** *N,N*-dimethyltrithian-5-amine;oxalic acid

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**TURKEY**

**Common Name(s):** Thiodicarb **CAS number(s):** 59669-26-0

**Chemical Name:** Methyl (1*E*)-*N*-[methyl-[methyl-[(*E*)-1-methylsulfanylethylideneamino]oxycarbonylamino]sulfanylcarbamoil]oxyethanimidothioate

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

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



the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Thiodicarb were banned in 2012 and its use was banned in 2013.

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

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

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

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

***Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:*** 31/08/2012

## **TURKEY**

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***Common Name(s):*** Tremolite

***CAS number(s):*** 77536-68-6

***Chemical Name:*** Asbestos, tremolite

***Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:*** Industrial

***Final regulatory action:*** The chemical is banned.

***Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:*** Asbestos fibres:

1. The manufacture, placing on the market and use of these fibres and of articles and mixtures containing these fibres added intentionally is prohibited;
2. The use of articles containing asbestos fibres referred to in paragraph 1 which were already installed and/or in service before 26 December 2008 shall continue to be permitted until they are disposed of or reach the end of their service life and articles containing these fibres shall be labelled in accordance with Appendix VII of this Annex;
3. Without prejudice to the application of Bylaw on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures, the placing on the market and use of articles containing these fibres, as permitted according to the preceding derogations, shall be permitted only if suppliers ensure before the placing on the market that articles bear a label in accordance with Appendix 7 to this Annex.

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

***Basis for the final regulatory action:*** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

***Summary of the final regulatory action:*** The placing on the market and use of the following fibres and products containing these fibres added intentionally is prohibited: Crocidolite, Amosite, Anthophyllite, Actinolite, Tremolite and Chrysotile.

***Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:*** 29/06/2010

**TURKEY**

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

**Chemical Name:** *N,N*-dimethyltrithian-5-amine;oxalic acid

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**TURKEY**

**Common Name(s):** Tridemorph **CAS number(s):** 24602-86-6

**Chemical Name:** 2,6-Dimethyl-4-tridecylmorpholine

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

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

in 2011.

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

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

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

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

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

## **TURKEY**

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***Common Name(s):*** Trifluralin ***CAS number(s):*** 1582-09-8

***Chemical Name:*** 2,6-Dinitro-*N,N*-dipropyl-4-(trifluoromethyl)aniline

***Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:*** Pesticide

***Final regulatory action:*** The chemical is banned.

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

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

***Basis for the final regulatory action:*** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

***Summary of the final regulatory action:*** Trifluralin is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, production and import of Trifluralin were banned in 2012 and its use was banned in 2013.

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

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

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

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

***Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:*** 31/08/2012

**TURKEY**

**Common Name(s):** Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl)phosphate      **CAS number(s):** 126-72-7

**Chemical Name:** 1-Propanol, 2,3-dibromo-, phosphate (3:1)

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Industrial

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is severely restricted.

**Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:** Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate shall not be used in textile articles, such as garments, undergarments and linen, intended to come into contact with the skin and articles not complying with paragraph 1 shall not be placed on the market.

**Use or uses that remain allowed:** All other uses not listed above.

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate shall not be used in textile articles, such as garments, undergarments and linen, intended to come into contact with the skin.

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 31/12/2018

**TURKEY**

**Common Name(s):** Vinclozolin      **CAS number(s):** 50471-44-8

**Chemical Name:** 3-(3,5-Dichlorophenyl)-5-ethenyl-5-methyl-1,3-oxazolidine-2,4-dione

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## TURKEY

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**Common Name(s):** Zineb **CAS number(s):** 12122-67-7

**Chemical Name:** Zinc;N-[2-(sulfidocarbothioylamino)ethyl]carbamodithioate

**Final regulatory action has been taken for the category:** Pesticide

**Final regulatory action:** The chemical is banned.

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

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

**Basis for the final regulatory action:** The purpose (art. 1) of By-law on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette no. 30105 dated 23.06.2017) is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

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

**Summary of the final regulatory action:** Zineb was one of the first Plant Protection Products (PPP) banned in Turkey as it harmed to human health and the environment. It is not registered as plant protection product in the country. By the Ministry of Agriculture, all uses of Zineb as PPP were banned in 1991.

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

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

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

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

**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action:** 01/01/1991

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

**PART B****NOTIFICATIONS OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTION THAT HAVE BEEN VERIFIED AS NOT CONTAINING ALL THE INFORMATION REQUIRED BY ANNEX I TO THE CONVENTION**

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	Annex III
Polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)	36355-01-8 (hexa-) 27858-07-7 (octa-) 13654-09-6 (deca-)	Industrial	Indonesia	Asia	Yes
Polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs)	61788-33-8	Industrial	Indonesia	Asia	Yes

**PART C****NOTIFICATIONS OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTION STILL UNDER VERIFICATION**

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	Annex III
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	96-12-8	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	No
2,3-Dichlorophenol	576-24-9	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	No
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	No
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	No
2,4-Dichlorophenol	120-83-2	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	No
2,5-Dichlorophenol	583-78-8	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	No
Aldrin	309-00-2	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	Yes
Chlordane	57-74-9	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	Yes
Chlordimeform	6164-98-3	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	Yes
Cyhexatin	13121-70-5	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	No
DDT	50-29-3	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	Yes
Dieldrin	60-57-1	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	Yes
Endosulfan	115-29-7	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	Yes
Ethyl <i>p</i> -nitrophenyl benzenethiophosphonate (EPN)	2104-64-5	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	No
Ethylene Dichloride	107-06-2	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	Yes
Ethylene Oxide	75-21-8	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	Yes
Fluoroacetamide	640-19-7	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	Yes
Heptachlor	76-44-8	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	Yes
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	Yes
HCH (mixed isomers)	608-73-1	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	Yes
Lindane	58-89-9	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	Yes
Bromophos-ethyl ( <i>O</i> -(4-Bromo-2-chlorophenyl) <i>O,O</i> -diethyl phosphorothioate)	4824-78-6	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	No
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	Yes
Toxaphene	8001-35-2	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	Yes

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	Annex III
2,4,5- T and it's salts and esters	93-76-5 (*)	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
Aldrin	309-00-2	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
Binapacryl	485-31-4	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
Captafol	2425-06-1	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
Chlordane	57-74-9	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
Chlordimeform	6164-98-3	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
DDT	50-29-3	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
Dieldrin	60-57-1	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
Dustable powder formulations containing a combination of benomyl 7%, carbofuran 10% and thiram at or above 15%	137-26-8, 1563-66-2, 17804-35-2	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
Ethylene dichloride	107-06-2	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
Heptachlor	76-44-8	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
Lindane	58-89-9	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
Mercury compounds	99-99-9	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
Methamidophos	10265-92-6	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
Methyl-parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
Monocrotophos	6923-22-4	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
Toxaphene	8001-35-2	Pesticide	Lesotho	Africa	Yes
(Dibromochloropropane ) 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	96-12-8	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
(Toxaphene) Mixture of Polychloroterpenes	8001-35-2	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	Yes
1,1,2,2-tetra chloroethane	79-34-5	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Benfuracarb	82560-54-1	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Cadusafos	95465-99-9	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Calcium arsenate	7778-44-1	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Chlordecone	143-50-0	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Chlorfenvinphos	470-90-6	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Chlorpyrifos	2921-88-2	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Cyhexatin	13121-70-5	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Demeton-S-methyl	919-86-8	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Dichlormid	37764-25-3	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Dichlorvos	62-73-7	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Dicrotophos	141-66-2	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Disulfoton	298-04-4	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Fensulfothion	115-90-2	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	Annex III
Fenthion	55-38-9	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Fonofos	944-22-9	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Mephosfolan	950-10-7	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Methidathion	950-37-8	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Methomyl	16752-77-5	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Methyl bromide	74-83-9	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Mevinphos	7786-34-7	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Naled	300-76-5	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Nitrofen	1836-75-5	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Paraquat	4685-14-7	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Propargite	2312-35-8	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Sodium arsenite	7784-46-5	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Sulfotep	3689-24-5	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Terbufos	13071-79-9	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Thalim sulfate	7446-18-6	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
Triazofos	24017-47-8	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	No
1,3-Dichloropropene	542-75-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
2-Amino-2-thiazoline-4-carboxylic acid	2150-55-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Azinphos-methyl	86-50-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	Yes
Arsenic compound	7440-38-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Brodifacoum	56073-10-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Bromacil	314-40-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Bromophos	2104-91-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Bromophos-ethyl	4824-78-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Bromopropylate	18181-80-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Bronopol	52-51-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Calcium-cyanide	592-01-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Chlorfluazuron	71422-87-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Chloroneb	2675-77-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Chlorpyrifos-ethyl	2921-88-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Cis-Zeatin	327771-64-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Coumachlor	81-82.3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Cycloate	1134-23-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Cyclosulfamuron	136949-15-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Cypermethrin	67375-30-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Diclofluanid	1085-98-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Dicofol	115-32-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Dimethipin	55290-63-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Dioxacarb	698-21-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Dioxathion	78-34-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Diphenamid	957-51-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Endosulfan	115-29-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	Yes
Endothal	145-73-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
EPN. O-Ethyl O-(p-nitrophenyl) phenylphosphonothioate	2104-84-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No



Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	Annex III
EPTC. S-Ethyl dipropylthiocarbamate	759-94-4	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Esbiothrin	84030-86-4	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Ethiofencarb	29973-13-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Ethirimol	23947-60-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Ethoate-methyl	116-01-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Fenpiclonil	74738-17-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Fipronil	120068-37-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Flocoumafen	90035-08-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Fluzaifop	69335-91-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Flubenzimine	37893-02-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Flucythrinate	70124-77-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Flumetsulam	98967-40-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Fluridone	59756-60-4	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Fluthiacet-methyl	117337-19-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Fomesafen	72178-02-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Formothion	2540-82-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Halfenprox	111872-58-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Haloxypop ethoxyethyl ester	8723748-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Haloxypop	69806-34-4	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Hexaconazole	79983-71-4	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Hexaflumuron	86479-06-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Hydrogen cyanamide	420-04-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Hydrogen cyanide	74-90-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Hydrogen peroxide	7722-84-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Imazamethabenz-methyl	69969-22-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Imazapic	104098-48-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Imazapyr	81334-34-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Imazethapur	81335-77-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Iprodione	36734-19-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Isofenphos	25311-71-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Kinetin	525-79-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Mephosfolan	950-10-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Methabenzthiazuron	18691-97-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Methoprene	40596-69-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Metolachlor	51218-45-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Metominostrobin	133408-50-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Metosulam	139528-85-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Mevinphos	7786-34-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Norfluzaron	27314-13-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Nuarimol	63284-71-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Ofurace	58810-48-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Oxadixyl	77732-09-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Oxamyl	23135-22-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Oine-copper	1038-28-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Oxycarboxin	559-88-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Paraquat	4685-14-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	Annex III
Phenthoate	2597-03-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Phorate	296-0202	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	Yes
Phosphoric acid	7664-38-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Primisulfuron-methyl	86209-51-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Profenofos	41198-08-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Prometryn	7287-19-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Propoxur	114-26-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Prothiofos	34643-46-4	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Prothoate	2275-18-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Pyridaphenthion	119-12-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Pyrimidifen	105779-78-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Pyriithiobac-sodium	123343-16-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Quinalphos	13593-03-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Resmethrin	10453-86-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Sodium cyanide	143-33-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
TCMTB-Thiocyanic acid (2-benzothiazolylthio) methyl ester	21564-17-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Tebuthiuron	34014-18-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Terbutryn	886-50-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Tetardifon	116-29-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Thiazafluron	25366-23-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Thiometon	640-15-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Tolfenpyrad	129558-76-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Tralometthrin	66841-25-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Triadimefon	43121-43-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Triazamate	112143-82-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Trifloxysulfuron-sodium	199119-58-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Triforine	26644-46-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Trimedlure	12002-53-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No

**APPENDIX II**

**PROPOSALS FOR INCLUSION OF SEVERELY HAZARDOUS PESTICIDE  
FORMULATIONS IN THE PIC PROCEDURE**

**PART A**

**SUMMARY OF EACH PROPOSAL FOR INCLUSION OF A SEVERELY  
HAZARDOUS PESTICIDE FORMULATION THAT HAS BEEN VERIFIED TO  
CONTAIN ALL INFORMATION REQUESTED BY PART 1 OF ANNEX IV TO THE  
CONVENTION**

None.

**PART B**

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

None.

## APPENDIX III

## CHEMICALS SUBJECT TO THE PIC PROCEDURE

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Date of first dispatch of decision guidance document
2,4,5-T and its salts and esters	93-76-5 <sup>1</sup>	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the Convention
Alachlor	15972-60-8	Pesticide	24 October 2011
Aldicarb	116-06-3	Pesticide	24 October 2011
Aldrin	309-00-2	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the Convention
Azinphos-methyl	86-50-0	Pesticide	10 August 2013
Binapacryl	485-31-4	Pesticide	1 February 2005
Captafol	2425-06-1	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the Convention
Carbofuran	1563-66-2	Pesticide	15 September 2017
Chlordane	57-74-9	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the Convention
Chlordimeform	6164-98-3	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the Convention
Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the Convention
DDT	50-29-3	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the Convention
Dieldrin	60-57-1	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the Convention
Dinitro- <i>ortho</i> -cresol (DNOC) and its salts (such as ammonium salt, potassium salt and sodium salt)	534-52-1 2980-64-5 5787-96-2 2312-76-7	Pesticide	1 February 2005
Dinoseb and its salts and esters	88-85-7 <sup>1</sup>	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the Convention
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	106-93-4	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the Convention
Endosulfan	115-29-7	Pesticide	24 October 2011
Ethylene dichloride	107-06-2	Pesticide	1 February 2005
Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	Pesticide	1 February 2005
Fluoroacetamide	640-19-7	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the Convention
HCH (mixed isomers)	608-73-1	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the Convention
Heptachlor	76-44-8	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the Convention
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the Convention
Lindane	58-89-9	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the Convention
Mercury compounds, including inorganic mercury compounds, alkyl mercury compounds and alkyloxyalkyl and aryl mercury compounds		Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the Convention
Methamidophos	10265-92-6	Pesticide	15 September 2015 <sup>2</sup>
Monocrotophos	6923-22-4	Pesticide	1 February 2005

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Date of first dispatch of decision guidance document
Parathion	56-38-2	Pesticide	1 February 2005
Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters	87-86-5 <sup>1</sup>	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the Convention
Phorate	298-02-2	Pesticide	16 September 2019
Toxaphene	8001-35-2	Pesticide	1 February 2005
All tributyltin compounds including: - Tributyltin oxide - Tributyltin fluoride - Tributyltin methacrylate - Tributyltin benzoate - Tributyltin chloride - Tributyltin linoleate - Tributyltin naphthenate	56-35-9 1983-10-4 2155-70-6 4342-36-3 1461-22-9 24124-25-2 85409-17-2	Pesticide	1 February 2009 <sup>3</sup>
Trichlorfon	52-68-6	Pesticide	15 September 2017
Dustable powder formulations containing a combination of: - Benomyl at or above 7%, - Carbofuran at or above 10%, - Thiram at or above 15%	17804-35-2 1563-66-2 137-26-8	Severely hazardous pesticide formulation	1 February 2005
Phosphamidon (soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 1000 g active ingredient/L)	13171-21-6 (mixture, (E)&(Z) isomers) 23783-98-4 ((Z)-isomer) 297-99-4 ((E)-isomer)	Severely hazardous pesticide formulation	Prior to adoption of the Convention
Methyl-parathion (emulsifiable concentrates (EC) at or above 19.5% active ingredient and dusts at or above 1.5% active ingredient)	298-00-0	Severely hazardous pesticide formulation	Prior to adoption of the Convention
Asbestos: - Actinolite - Anthophyllite - Amosite - Crocidolite - Tremolite	77536-66-4 77536-67-5 12172-73-5 12001-28-4 77536-68-6	Industrial	1 February 2005 1 February 2005 1 February 2005 Prior to adoption of the Convention 1 February 2005
Commercial octabromodiphenyl ether including: - Hexabromodiphenyl ether - Heptabromodiphenyl ether	36483-60-0 68928-80-3	Industrial	10 August 2013
Commercial pentabromodiphenyl ether including: - Tetrabromodiphenyl ether - Pentabromodiphenyl ether	40088-47-9 32534-81-9	Industrial	10 August 2013
Hexabromocyclododecane	25637-99-4 3194-55-6 134237-50-6 134237-51-7 134237-52-8	Industrial	16 September 2019

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Date of first dispatch of decision guidance document
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, perfluorooctane sulfonates, perfluorooctane sulfonamides and perfluorooctane sulfonyls including: - Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid - Potassium perfluorooctane sulfonate - Lithium perfluorooctane sulfonate - Ammonium perfluorooctane sulfonate - Diethanolammonium perfluorooctane sulfonate - Tetraethylammonium perfluorooctane sulfonate - Didecyldimethylammonium perfluorooctane sulfonate - <i>N</i> -Ethylperfluorooctane sulfonamide - <i>N</i> -Methylperfluorooctane sulfonamide - <i>N</i> -Ethyl- <i>N</i> -(2-hydroxyethyl) perfluorooctane sulfonamide - <i>N</i> -(2-Hydroxyethyl)- <i>N</i> -methylperfluorooctane sulfonamide - Perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride	1763-23-1 2795-39-3 29457-72-5 29081-56-9 70225-14-8 56773-42-3 251099-16-8 4151-50-2 31506-32-8 1691-99-2 24448-09-7 307-35-7	Industrial	10 August 2013
Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB)	36355-01-8 (hexa-) 27858-07-7 (octa-) 13654-09-6 (deca-)	Industrial	Prior to adoption of the Convention
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)	1336-36-3	Industrial	Prior to adoption of the Convention
Polychlorinated terphenyls (PCT)	61788-33-8	Industrial	Prior to adoption of the Convention
Short-chain chlorinated paraffins	85535-84-8	Industrial	15 September 2017
Tetraethyl lead	78-00-2	Industrial	1 February 2005
Tetramethyl lead	75-74-1	Industrial	1 February 2005
All tributyltin compounds including: - Tributyltin oxide - Tributyltin fluoride - Tributyltin methacrylate - Tributyltin benzoate - Tributyltin chloride - Tributyltin linoleate - Tributyltin naphthenate	56-35-9 1983-10-4 2155-70-6 4342-36-3 1461-22-9 24124-25-2 85409-17-2	Industrial	15 September 2017 <sup>4</sup>
Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate	126-72-7	Industrial	Prior to adoption of the Convention

**Notes:**

1. Only the CAS numbers of parent compounds are listed. For a list of other relevant CAS numbers, reference may be made to the relevant decision guidance document.
2. The date relates to the date for the communication of the decision guidance document for the chemical currently included in Annex III and adopted by decision RC-7/4, which amended Annex III to list methamidophos and deleted a previous entry in Annex III for “methamidophos (soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 600 g active ingredient/L)”.

3. See the related entry for all tributyltin compounds within the industrial category. Tributyltin compounds were initially listed within the pesticide category by decision RC-4/5 and the initial decision guidance document communicated to Parties related solely to the pesticide category. Decision RC-8/5 subsequently amended Annex III to list all tributyltin compounds also in the industrial category, with the amendment entering into force on 15 September 2017. A revised decision guidance document was also approved (see note 4).
4. This entry refers to the date for communication of the revised decision guidance document for tributyltin compounds, which relates to both the pesticide and industrial categories, which was approved by decision RC-8/5.

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

All import responses received from Parties and cases of failure to submit responses are available on the Convention website: <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1370/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

The online database is presented with four tabs:

1. Import responses recently transmitted;
2. Import responses by Party;
3. Import responses by Chemical;
4. Cases of failure to submit responses.

The import responses received since the last PIC Circular (between 1 November 2020 and 30 April 2021) may be viewed under the first tab “Import responses recently transmitted”. The overview of those import responses is available in this appendix.

All import responses, including latest and previously transmitted information, may be viewed under the second tab “Import responses by Party” or the third tab “Import responses by Chemical”.

The cases of failure to submit responses are available under the fourth tab “Cases of failure to submit responses”. It also includes the date on which the Secretariat first informed all Parties, through publication in the PIC Circular, of cases of failure to transmit a response.



## OVERVIEW OF NEW IMPORT RESPONSES RECEIVED SINCE THE LAST PIC CIRCULAR

### Pesticides

#### Aldrin

China\*

#### Carbofuran

Lesotho

#### Chlordane

China\*

#### DDT

China\*

Eswatini

#### Dieldrin

China\*

#### Endosulfan

China\*

#### Heptachlor

China\*

Costa Rica

#### Hexachlorobenzene

China\*

#### Lindane (gamma-HCH)

China\*

Lesotho

#### Phorate

Cabo Verde

El Salvador

European Union

Morocco

Peru

#### Toxaphene (Camphechlor)

China\*

#### Trichlorfon

Lesotho

### Severely hazardous pesticide formulations

None

### Industrial Chemicals

#### Actinolite asbestos

Malawi<sup>1</sup>

#### Amosite asbestos

Malawi

#### Anthophyllite asbestos

Malawi<sup>1</sup>

#### Crocidolite asbestos

Malawi<sup>1</sup>

#### Tremolite asbestos

Malawi<sup>1</sup>

#### Commercial octabromodiphenyl ether (including hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether)

El Salvador<sup>2</sup>

European Union<sup>3</sup>

Malawi

Peru

#### Commercial pentabromodiphenyl ether (including tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether)

El Salvador<sup>2</sup>

European Union<sup>3</sup>

Malawi

Peru

#### Hexabromocyclododecane

El Salvador

European Union

Malawi

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

El Salvador<sup>2</sup>

European Union<sup>3</sup>

Malawi

Peru

#### Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB)

Australia<sup>4</sup>

Malawi<sup>1</sup>

Peru<sup>5</sup>

**Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)**

Australia<sup>6</sup>  
 El Salvador<sup>7</sup>  
 Malawi<sup>1</sup>

**Polychlorinated terphenyls (PCT)**

Australia<sup>6</sup>  
 Malawi<sup>1</sup>  
 Peru<sup>5</sup>

**Short-chain chlorinated paraffins**

Lesotho  
 Malawi  
 Peru

**Tetraethyl lead**

Australia<sup>4</sup>  
 Malawi<sup>1</sup>  
 Peru<sup>5</sup>

**Tetramethyl lead**

Australia<sup>4</sup>  
 Malawi<sup>1</sup>  
 Peru<sup>5</sup>

**All tributyltin compounds**

Australia<sup>8</sup>  
 Lesotho  
 Malawi  
 Peru

**Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate**

Australia<sup>1</sup>  
 Malawi<sup>1</sup>  
 Peru<sup>5</sup>

**Notes:**

\* The import response refers to an additional information in relation to Macao Special Administrative Region, P.R. China.

1. A revision to the import response published in PIC Circular XXXI (June 2010).
2. A revision to the import response published in PIC Circular XLV (June 2017).
3. A revision to the import response published in PIC Circular XL (December 2014).
4. A revision to the import response published in PIC Circular XXIV (December 2006).
5. A revision to the import response published in PIC Circular XXIII (June 2006).
6. A revision to the import response published in PIC Circular XV (June 2002).
7. A revision to the import response published in PIC Circular XXIX (June 2009).
8. A revision to the import response published in PIC Circular XLVIII (December 2018).

**APPENDIX V****NOTIFICATIONS OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTION  
FOR CHEMICALS NOT LISTED IN ANNEX III**

This appendix consists of two parts:

**Part A: Notifications of final regulatory action for chemicals not listed in Annex III and verified as containing all the information required by Annex I to the Convention**

The table lists all the notifications received during the interim PIC procedure and the current PIC procedure (September 1998 to 30 April 2021) verified as containing all the information required by Annex I to the Convention.

**Part B: Notifications of final regulatory action for chemicals not listed in Annex III and verified as not containing all the information required by Annex I to the Convention**

The table lists all the notifications received during the interim PIC procedure and the current PIC procedure (September 1998 to 30 April 2021) verified as not containing all the information required by Annex I to the Convent.

The information is also available on the Convention website.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1368/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

## Notifications of final regulatory action for chemicals not listed in Annex III

**PART A****NOTIFICATIONS OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTION FOR CHEMICALS NOT LISTED  
IN ANNEX III AND VERIFIED AS CONTAINING ALL THE INFORMATION  
REQUIRED BY ANNEX I TO THE CONVENTION**

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	LIII
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	LIII
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	LIII
1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	LIII
1,3-Dichloropropene	542-75-6	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVI
1,3-Dichloropropene	542-75-6	Pesticide	Serbia	Europe	LII
2,4,5-TP (Silvex; Fenoprop)	93-72-1	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
2,4,6-Tri- <i>tert</i> -butylphenol	732-26-3	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXI
2,4-D	94-75-7	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
2,4-D-dimethylammonium	2008-39-1	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LII
2-Ethyl-1,3-hexanediol	94-96-2	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
2-Naphthoxyacetic acid	120-23-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
2-Naphthylamine	91-59-8	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXI
2-Naphthylamine	91-59-8	Industrial	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
2-Naphthylamine	91-59-8	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
2-Naphthylamine	91-59-8	Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXIII
2-Naphthylamine	91-59-8	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	LIII
2-Nitrobenzaldehyde	552-89-6	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
2-Propen-1-ol, reaction products with pentafluoroiodoethane tetrafluoroethylene telomer, dehydroiodinated, reaction products with epichlorohydrin and triethylenetetramine	464178-90-3	Industrial	Canada	North America	XLI
2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-methylpropyl ester, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate and 2,5 furandione, gamma-omega-perfluoro-C <sub>8-14</sub> -alkyl esters, <i>tert</i> -Bu benzenecarboperoxoate-initiated	459415-06-6	Industrial	Canada	North America	XLI
2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, hexadecyl ester, polymers with 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, gamma-omega-perfluoro-C <sub>10-16</sub> -alkyl acrylate and stearyl methacrylate	203743-03-7	Industrial	Canada	North America	XLI
4-Aminobiphenyl	92-67-1	Industrial	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
4-Aminobiphenyl	92-67-1	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXI
4-Aminobiphenyl	92-67-1	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
4-Aminobiphenyl	92-67-1	Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXIII
4-Aminobiphenyl	92-67-1	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	LIII
4-Chlorophenoxyacetic acid	122-88-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
4-Nitrobiphenyl	92-93-3	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXI
4-Nitrobiphenyl	92-93-3	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
4-Nitrobiphenyl	92-93-3	Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXIII
4-Nitrobiphenyl	92-93-3	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Acephate	30560-19-1	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LIII
Acephate	30560-19-1	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XVIII
Acephate	30560-19-1	Pesticide	Serbia	Europe	LII
Acephate	30560-19-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Burkina Faso	Africa	XLV
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Cabo Verde	Africa	XLV
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Chad	Africa	XLV
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	XLV
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Guinea-Bissau	Africa	XLV
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Mali	Africa	XLV
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Mauritania	Africa	XLV
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Niger	Africa	XLV
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Senegal	Africa	XLV
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Togo	Africa	XLV
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	XLIX
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XLV
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Serbia	Europe	LII
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Allyl alcohol	107-18-6	Pesticide	Canada	North America	XXII
Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane	319-84-6	Pesticide	China	Asia	XLV
Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane	319-84-6	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXXII
Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane	319-84-6	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	XXXIII
Aluminium phosphide	20859-73-8	Pesticide & Industrial	Japan	Asia	XX
Aminopyralid	150114-71-9	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XXXIII
Amitraz	33089-61-1	Pesticide	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Asia	XXX
Amitraz	33089-61-1	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LII
Amitraz	33089-61-1	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXI
Amitraz	33089-61-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Amitraz	33089-61-1	Pesticide	Syrian Arab Republic	Near East	XXXII
Amitrole	61-82-5	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Amitrole	61-82-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XLIX
Amitrole	61-82-5	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	LII
Ammonium hydrogen sulfide	12124-99-1	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Ammonium hydrogen sulfide	12124-99-1	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Ammonium polysulfide	9080-17-5	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Ammonium thiocyanate	1762-95-4	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Anilofos	64249-01-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Anthracene oil	90640-80-5	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Aramite	140-57-8	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Arsenic compounds	7440-38-2	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Arsenic pentoxide	1303-28-2	Industrial	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	Cabo Verde	Africa	XLI
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	Chad	Africa	XLI
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	XLI

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	Mauritania	Africa	XLI
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	Niger	Africa	XLI
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	Senegal	Africa	XLI
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	Togo	Africa	XLI
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LIII
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXI
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	Uruguay	Latin America and the Caribbean	L
Azinphos-ethyl	2642-71-9	Pesticide	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Asia	XLVI
Azinphos-ethyl	2642-71-9	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Azinphos-ethyl	2642-71-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Azocyclotin	41083-11-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Benfuracarb	82560-54-1	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LIII
Benfuracarb	82560-54-1	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXV
Benfuracarb	82560-54-1	Pesticide	Serbia	Europe	LII
Benfuracarb	82560-54-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Bentazon	25057-89-0	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Benzene	71-43-2	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Benzene	71-43-2	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Benzidine	92-87-5	Industrial	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
Benzidine	92-87-5	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Benzidine	92-87-5	Industrial	Jordan	Near East	XLII
Benzidine	92-87-5	Industrial	Canada	North America	XXI
Benzidine	92-87-5	Industrial	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Benzidine and its salts	92-87-5	Industrial	India	Asia	XX
Benzidine and its salts	92-87-5	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXI
Benzidine and its salts	92-87-5	Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXIII
Benzidine, its salts and benzidine derivatives	92-87-5 21136-70-9 36341-27-2 531-85-1 531-86-2 (list is not exhaustive)	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Benzidine and its salts	92-87-5	Industrial	Jordan	Near East	XVIII
Benzyl butyl phthalate	85-68-7	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Beta cypermethrin	65731-84-2	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LIII
Beta cypermethrin	65731-84-2	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	L
Beta hexachlorocyclohexane	319-85-7	Pesticide	China	Asia	XLV
Beta hexachlorocyclohexane	319-85-7	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXXII
Beta hexachlorocyclohexane	319-85-7	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	XXXIII
Beta hexachlorocyclohexane	319-85-7	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Bifenthrin	82657-04-3	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	XIV
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	111-44-4	Industrial	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
Bis(chloromethyl)ether	542-88-1	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXI
Bis(chloromethyl)ether	542-88-1	Industrial	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
Bis(chloromethyl)ether	542-88-1	Industrial	Canada	North America	XII
Bitertanol	55179-31-2	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XXXV
Bitertanol	55179-31-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Bromacil	314-40-9	Pesticide	Costa Rica	Latin America and the Caribbean	LII

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Bromobenzylbromotoluene (DBBT)	99688-47-8	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Bromobenzylbromotoluene (DBBT)	99688-47-8	Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXIII
Bromochlorodifluoromethane (Halon 1211)	353-59-3	Industrial	Canada	North America	XIII
Bromochloromethane	74-97-5	Industrial	Thailand	Asia	XXIV
Bromotrifluoromethane	75-63-8	Industrial	Canada	North America	XII
Bromoxynil octanoate	1689-99-2	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIV
Bromuconazole	116255-48-2	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Butralin	33629-47-9	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LIII
Butralin	33629-47-9	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXIII
Butralin	33629-47-9	Pesticide	Serbia	Europe	LII
Butralin	33629-47-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Cadmium	7440-43-9	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Cadusafos	95465-99-9	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LIII
Cadusafos	95465-99-9	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVI
Cadusafos	95465-99-9	Pesticide	Serbia	Europe	LII
Cadusafos	95465-99-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Calcium arsenate	7778-44-1	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Carbaryl	63-25-2	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LI
Carbaryl	63-25-2	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LII
Carbaryl	63-25-2	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXVI
Carbaryl	63-25-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Carbaryl	63-25-2	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	XVIII
Carbaryl	63-25-2	Pesticide	Syrian Arab Republic	Near East	XXXII
Carbendazim	10605-21-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	Industrial	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	Pesticide & Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXI
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	LII
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	Industrial	Jordan	Near East	XLIV
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	Pesticide & Industrial	Canada	North America	XII
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	Burkina Faso	Africa	XLI
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	Cabo Verde	Africa	XLI
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	Chad	Africa	XLI
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	XLI
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	Mauritania	Africa	XLI
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	Niger	Africa	XLI
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	Senegal	Africa	XLI
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	Togo	Africa	XLI
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LIII
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXV
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	Serbia	Europe	LII
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Chinomethionate	2439-01-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Chloral hydrate	302-17-0	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	XIV

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Chlorates (sodium chlorate, magnesium chlorate and potassium chlorate)	7775-09-9, 10326-21-3, 3811-04-9	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LIII
Chlorates (including but not limited to Na, Mg, K chlorates)	7775-09-9, 10326-21-3, 3811-04-9 and others	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVIII
Chlordecone	143-50-0	Pesticide	China	Asia	XLV
Chlordecone	143-50-0	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXXII
Chlordecone	143-50-0	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	XXXIII
Chlordecone	143-50-0	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Chlordecone	143-50-0	Pesticide	Switzerland	Europe	XX
Chlordecone	143-50-0	Pesticide	Peru	Latin America and the Caribbean	XLV
Chlorfenapyr	122453-73-0	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LIII
Chlorfenapyr	122453-73-0	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XVIII
Chlorfenapyr	122453-73-0	Pesticide	Serbia	Europe	LII
Chlorfenvinphos	470-90-6	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LI
Chlorfenvinphos	470-90-6	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Chlorfenvinphos	470-90-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Chlornitrofen	1836-77-7	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	XX
Chloroethylene	75-01-4	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Chloroethylene	75-01-4	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Chlorofluorocarbon (totally halogenated)	75-69-4, 75-71-8, 76-13-1, 76-14-2, 76-15-3	Industrial	Canada	North America	XII
Chloroform	67-66-3	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Chloromethyl methyl ether	107-30-2	Industrial	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Chloropicrin	76-06-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Chlorothalonil	1897-45-6	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LIII
Chlorpyrifos	2921-88-2	Pesticide	Sri Lanka	Asia	XLIX
Chlorsulfuron	64902-72-3	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Chlorthal-dimethyl	1861-32-1	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LIII
Chlorthal-dimethyl	1861-32-1	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVII
Chlorthiophos	60238-56-4	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Chlozolinat	84332-86-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XVI
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	South Africa	Africa	XXX
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Asia	LII
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXX
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXV
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	Bulgaria	Europe	XXII
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	European Union	Europe	XIII
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXI
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	Chile	Latin America and the Caribbean	XV
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	Canada	North America	XLIX
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	Australia	Southwest Pacific	XIX
Creosote	8001-58-9	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Creosote oil	61789-28-4	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX



Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Creosote oil, acenaphthene fraction	90640-84-9	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Creosote, wood	8021-39-4	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Cyanazine	21725-46-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Cybutryne	28159-98-0	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LI
Cycloheximide	66-81-9	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Cyhexatin	13121-70-5	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	XX
Cyhexatin	13121-70-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Cyhexatin	13121-70-5	Pesticide	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXXVI
Cyhexatin	13121-70-5	Pesticide	Canada	North America	XXII
DDD	72-54-8	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Decabromodiphenyl ether	1163-19-5	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XLVIII
Decabromodiphenyl ether	1163-19-5	Industrial	Norway	Europe	XXXIX
Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs)	40088-47-9**, 32534-81-9**, 36483-60-0**, 68928-80-3**, 32536-52-0, 63936-56-1, 1163-19-5	Industrial	Canada	North America	XLVIII
Demephion- <i>O</i>	682-80-4	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Demeton-methyl (isomeric mixture of demeton- <i>O</i> -methyl and demeton- <i>S</i> -methyl)	8022-00-2, 867-27-6, 919-86-8	Pesticide & Industrial	Japan	Asia	XX
DPX KE 459 (flupyrsulfuron methyl)	150315-10-9, 144740-54-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LI
Diazinon	333-41-5	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	L
Diazinon	333-41-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXII
Diazinon	333-41-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
DBCP (1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane)	96-12-8	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
DBCP (1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane)	96-12-8	Pesticide	Colombia	Latin America and the Caribbean	XLV
DBCP (1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane)	96-12-8	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	LII
DBCP (1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane)	96-12-8	Pesticide	Canada	North America	XXII
Dibromotetrafluoroethane	124-73-2	Industrial	Canada	North America	XIII
Dibutyltin hydrogen borate (DBB)	75113-37-0	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Dichlobenil	1194-65-6	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LII
Dichlobenil	1194-65-6	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVI
Dichlobenil	1194-65-6	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XII
Dichloro[(dichlorophenyl)methyl]methylbenzene	76253-60-6	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Dichloro[(dichlorophenyl)methyl]methylbenzene	76253-60-6	Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXIII
Dichlorobenzyltoluene	81161-70-8	Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXIII
Dichlorophen	97-23-4	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Dichlorvos	62-73-7	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXIV
Dichlorvos	62-73-7	Pesticide	Serbia	Europe	LII
Dicloran	99-30-9	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVI
Dicloran	99-30-9	Pesticide	Serbia	Europe	LII
Dicofol	115-32-2	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXII

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Dicofol	115-32-2	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXXII
Dicofol	115-32-2	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	XXXIII
Dicofol	115-32-2	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	XXII
Dicofol	115-32-2	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	XX
Dicofol	115-32-2	Pesticide	Switzerland	Europe	XXIV
Dicofol	115-32-2	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXIII
Dicofol	115-32-2	Pesticide	Peru	Latin America and the Caribbean	LIII
Dicrotophos	141-66-2	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	XVIII
Diisobutyl phthalate	84-69-5	Industrial	European Union	Europe	LII
Dimefox	115-26-4	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Dimefox	115-26-4	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	XVIII
Dimethenamid	87674-68-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXVII
Dimethenamid	87674-68-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Dimethoate	60-51-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LIII
Diniconazole-M	83657-18-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXIV
Diniconazole-M	83657-18-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Dinoterb	1420-07-1	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Dinoterb	1420-07-1	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XIV
Dinoterb	1420-07-1	Pesticide	Switzerland	Europe	XX
Diphenylamine	122-39-4	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXIX
Distillates (coal tar), naphthalene oils	84650-04-4	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Distillates (coal tar), upper	65996-91-0	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Disulfoton	298-04-4	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Diuron	330-54-1	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LII
Endosulfan	115-29-7**, 959-98-8, 33213-65-9	Pesticide* & Industrial	Japan	Asia	XLIV
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	LIII
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide & Industrial	Japan	Asia	XX
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide & Industrial	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Bulgaria	Europe	XXII
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	XX
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Switzerland	Europe	XX
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	LII
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Peru	Latin America and the Caribbean	XIII
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Guyana	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVI
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Uruguay	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	XVIII
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Canada	North America	XXII
Epoxiconazole	106325-08-0	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
EPTC	759-94-4	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Ethalfuralin	55283-68-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Ethion	563-12-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Ethylbromoacetate	105-36-2	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Extract residues (coal), low temp. coal tar alk	122384-78-5	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Fenarimol	60168-88-9	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVII
Fenarimol	60168-88-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Fenitrothion	122-14-5	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LII
Fenitrothion	122-14-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXII
Fenpropathrin	39515-41-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Fensulfothion	115-90-2	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Fenthion	55-38-9	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXII
Fenthion	55-38-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Fentin acetate	900-95-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XVI
Fentin acetate	900-95-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Fentin hydroxide	76-87-9	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XVI
Fentin hydroxide	76-87-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Fenvalerate	51630-58-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Ferbam	14484-64-1	Pesticide	Canada	North America	XLIX
Fipronil	120068-37-3	Pesticide	Cabo Verde	Africa	XLI
Fipronil	120068-37-3	Pesticide	Chad	Africa	XLI
Fipronil	120068-37-3	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	XLI
Fipronil	120068-37-3	Pesticide	Mauritania	Africa	XLI
Fipronil	120068-37-3	Pesticide	Niger	Africa	XLI
Fipronil	120068-37-3	Pesticide	Senegal	Africa	XLI
Fipronil	120068-37-3	Pesticide	Togo	Africa	XLI
Fluazifop- <i>P</i> -butyl	79241-46-6	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Fluaziam	79622-59-6	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XXXII
Flufenoxuron	101463-69-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXIX
Fluopicolide	239110-15-7	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XLIII
Fluoroacetic acid	144-49-0	Pesticide & Industrial	Japan	Asia	XX
Flurprimidol	56425-91-3	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVI
Folpet	133-07-3	Pesticide	Malaysia	Asia	XII
Fonofos	944-22-9	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Furathiocarb	65907-30-4	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Furfural	98-01-1	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LI
Furfural	98-01-1	Pesticide	Canada	North America	XXII
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXII
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1**	Industrial	China	Asia	XLII
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1**	Pesticide* & Industrial	Japan	Asia	XX
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1**	Pesticide* & Industrial	Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	XIX
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	Industrial	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1**	Industrial	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Hexane, 1,6-diisocyanato-, homopolymer, reaction products with alpha-fluoro-omega-2-hydroxyethyl-poly(difluoromethylene), C <sub>16-20</sub> -branched alcohols and 1-octadecanol	Not available	Industrial	Canada	North America	XLI
Hexazinone	51235-04-2	Pesticide	Burkina Faso	Africa	XLV
Hexazinone	51235-04-2	Pesticide	Cabo Verde	Africa	XLV
Hexazinone	51235-04-2	Pesticide	Chad	Africa	XLV
Hexazinone	51235-04-2	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	XLV
Hexazinone	51235-04-2	Pesticide	Guinea-Bissau	Africa	XLV
Hexazinone	51235-04-2	Pesticide	Mali	Africa	XLV
Hexazinone	51235-04-2	Pesticide	Mauritania	Africa	XLV

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Hexazinone	51235-04-2	Pesticide	Niger	Africa	XLV
Hexazinone	51235-04-2	Pesticide	Senegal	Africa	XLV
Hexazinone	51235-04-2	Pesticide	Togo	Africa	XLV
Hexazinone	51235-04-2	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Imazalil	35554-44-0	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Imazapyr	81334-34-1	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIV
Iminoctadine	13516-27-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Indolylacetic acid	87-51-4	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Iprodione	36734-19-7	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LI
Iprodione	36734-19-7	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	L
Isodrin	465-73-6	Pesticide	Switzerland	Europe	XX
Isoproturon	34123-59-6	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LI
Isopyrazam	881685-58-1	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XXXVII
Kelevan	4234-79-1	Pesticide	Switzerland	Europe	XX
Lead arsenate	7784-40-9	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	XX
Lead arsenate	7784-40-9	Pesticide	Peru	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXXV
Lead carbonate	598-63-0	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Lead carbonate	598-63-0	Industrial	Jordan	Near East	XXXVI
Lead hydroxycarbonate	1319-46-6	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Lead sulfate	15739-80-7	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Lead(II)sulfate	7446-14-2	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Leptophos	21609-90-5	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	LII
Lindane	58-89-9**	Industrial	China	Asia	L
Linuron	330-55-2	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LI
Linuron	330-55-2	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XXVI
Malathion	121-75-5	Pesticide	Syrian Arab Republic	Near East	XXXII
Maleic hydrazide	123-33-1	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	XX
MCPA-thioethyl(phenothiol)	25319-90-8	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
MCPB	94-81-5	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Mecoprop	7085-19-0	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Mephosfolan	950-10-7	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Mepiquat chloride	24307-26-4	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Mercurous chloride (Calomel)	10112-91-1	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	XX
Mercury	7439-97-6	Pesticide & Industrial	Indonesia	Asia	LIII
Mercury	7439-97-6	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Mercury	7439-97-6	Industrial	Colombia	Latin America and the Caribbean	LII
Metaldehyde	108-62-3, 9002-91-9	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XLVII
Methazole	20354-26-1	Pesticide	Australia	Southwest Pacific	XII
Methidathion	950-37-8	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LI
Methidathion	950-37-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Methidathion	950-37-8	Pesticide	Uruguay	Latin America and the Caribbean	L
Methomyl	16752-77-5	Pesticide	Uruguay	Latin America and the Caribbean	L
Methyl bromide	74-83-9	Pesticide	Malawi	Africa	XXX
Methyl bromide	74-83-9	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	LIII
Methyl bromide	74-83-9	Pesticide & Industrial	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
Methyl bromide	74-83-9	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	XV

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Methyl bromide	74-83-9	Pesticide & Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXI
Methyl bromide	74-83-9	Pesticide	Colombia	Latin America and the Caribbean	LII
Methyl bromoacetate	96-32-2	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Methyl cellosolve	109-86-4	Industrial	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	XX
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	XIX
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Nigeria	Africa	XXI
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	China	Asia	L
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	LIII
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide & Industrial	Japan	Asia	XX
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XXI
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Bulgaria	Europe	XXII
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XVIII
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	XX
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Dominican Republic	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXV
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	El Salvador	Latin America and the Caribbean	XX
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Guyana	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVI
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	XIX
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	XLVII
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Uruguay	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Uruguay	Latin America and the Caribbean	L
Mevinphos	26718-65-0	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Mevinphos	26718-65-0	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	XVIII
MGK Repellent 11	126-15-8	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide & Industrial	Indonesia	Asia	LIII
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide & Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXI
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Bulgaria	Europe	XXII
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide & Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXIII
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Colombia	Latin America and the Caribbean	XLV
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Cuba	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	LII
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Guyana	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVI
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Uruguay	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Mirex	2385-85-5	Industrial	Canada	North America	XII
Mirex	2385-85-5	Industrial	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Monolinuron	1746-81-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Monomethyl dichlorodiphenyl methane	122808-61-1	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
<i>N,N'</i> -Ditolyl- <i>p</i> -phenylenediamine; <i>N,N'</i> -Dixylyl- <i>p</i> -phenylenediamine; <i>N</i> -Tolyl- <i>N'</i> -xylyl- <i>p</i> -phenylenediamine	27417-40-9, 28726-30-9, 70290-05-0	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXI
Naled	300-76-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXIX
NCC ether	94097-88-8	Industrial	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Nickel	7440-02-0	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Nitrofen	1836-75-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XVI
Nitrofen	1836-75-5	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	XX
<i>N</i> -Nitrosodimethylamine	62-75-9	Industrial	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Nonylphenol	11066-49-2, 25154-52-3, 84852-15-3, 90481-04-2	Pesticide & Industrial	European Union	Europe	XXIII
Nonylphenol ethoxylate	127087-87-0, 26027-38-3, 37205-87-1, 68412-54-4, 9016-45-9	Pesticide & Industrial	European Union	Europe	XXIII
Nonylphenols and nonylphenol ethoxylates	104-40-5, 11066-49-2, 127087-87-0, 25154-52-3, 26027-38-3, 37205-87-1, 68412-54-4, 84852-15-3, 9016-45-9, 90481-04-2	Pesticide	South Africa	Africa	XLVI
Nonylphenols and nonylphenol ethoxylates	104-40-5, 11066-49-2, 25154-52-3, 84852-15-3, 90481-04-2, 127087-87-0, 26027-38-3, 37205-87-1, 68412-54-4, 9016-45-9	Pesticide & Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXXVI
Octylphenols and octylphenol ethoxylates	140-66-9, 1806-26-4, 27193-28-8, 68987-90-6, 9002-93-1, 9036-19-5	Pesticide & Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXXVI
Omethoate	1113-02-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Orthosulfamuron	213464-77-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LI
Oxydemeton-methyl	301-12-2	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXX
Oxydemeton-methyl	301-12-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Oxyfluorfen	42874-03-3	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LII
Paraquat	4685-14-7	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LII
Paraquat	4685-14-7	Pesticide	Togo	Africa	XLII
Paraquat	4685-14-7	Pesticide	Malaysia	Asia	LII
Paraquat	4685-14-7	Pesticide	Sri Lanka	Asia	XXVIII
Paraquat	4685-14-7	Pesticide	Sweden	Europe	XXIII
Paraquat dichloride	1910-42-5	Pesticide	Burkina Faso	Africa	XXXV
Paraquat dichloride	1910-42-5	Pesticide	Cabo Verde	Africa	XXXV
Paraquat dichloride	1910-42-5	Pesticide	Chad	Africa	XXXV

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Paraquat dichloride	1910-42-5	Pesticide	Mali	Africa	XXXV
Paraquat dichloride	1910-42-5	Pesticide	Mauritania	Africa	XXXV
Paraquat dichloride	1910-42-5	Pesticide	Niger	Africa	XXXV
Paraquat dichloride	1910-42-5	Pesticide	Senegal	Africa	XXXV
Paraquat dichloride	1910-42-5	Pesticide	Sweden	Europe	XXIII
Paraquat dichloride	1910-42-5	Pesticide	Uruguay	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Paraquat dimethyl,bis	2074-50-2	Pesticide	Sweden	Europe	XXIII
Paris green	12002-03-8	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Pendimethalin	40487-42-1	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XXV
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	Pesticide	China	Asia	XLV
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXXII
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	XXXIII
Pentachloroethane	76-01-7	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	Industrial	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters	87-86-5**, 131-52-2, 27735-64-4, 3772-94-9	Pesticide* & Industrial	Japan	Asia	XLIV
Perfluorocarboxylic acids that have the molecular formula $C_nF_{2n+1}CO_2H$ in which $8 \leq n \leq 20$ , their salts, and their precursors (LC-PFCAs)	375-95-1, 335-76-2, 2058-94-8, 307-55-1, 72629-94-8, 376-06-7, 141074-63-7, 67905-19-5, 57475-95-3, 16517-11-6, 133921-38-7, 68310-12-3 (list is not exhaustive)	Industrial	Canada	North America	XLVII
Perfluorooctane sulphonate (PFOS), its salts and perfluorooctanesulfonyl fluoride (PFOSF)	2795-39-3**, 70225-14-8**, 29081-56-9**, 29457-72-5**, 307-35-7**	Pesticide & Industrial*	China	Asia	XLV
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and PFOA related compounds	335-67-1, 45285-51-6, 3825-26-1, 90480-56-1, 335-95-5, 2395-00-8, 335-93-3, 335-66-0, 376-27-2, 3108-24-5 (list is not exhaustive)	Industrial	Canada	North America	XLVII
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and PFOA related compounds	335-67-1, 3825-26-1, 335-95-5, 2395-00-8, 335-93-3, 335-66-0, 376-27-2, 3108-24-5	Industrial	Norway	Europe	XLI

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and PFOA related compounds	335-67-1, 3825-26-1, 335-95-5, 2395-00-8, 335-93-3, 335-66-0, 376-27-2, 3108-24-5 (list is not exhaustive)	Industrial	Norway	Europe	LI
Permethrin	52645-53-1	Pesticide	Syrian Arab Republic	Near East	XXXII
Phenol, 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-	3846-71-7	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXVII
Phenthoate	2597-03-7	Pesticide	Malaysia	Asia	XLIV
Phosalone	2310-17-0	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXVII
Phosalone	2310-17-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide	Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	XX
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	LIII
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide	China	Asia	L
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide & Industrial	Japan	Asia	XX
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	XX
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	LII
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide	Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	XIX
Picoxystrobin	117428-22-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	L
Polychlorinated naphthalenes	70776-03-3	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXI
Polychlorinated naphthalenes	28699-88-9, 1321-65-9, 1335-88-2, 1321-64-8, 1335-87-1, 32241-08-0, 2234-13-1	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XLIV
Polychlorinated naphthalenes	70776-03-3	Industrial	Canada	North America	XXXVIII
Polychloroterpenes	8001-50-1	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Procymidone	32809-16-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVII
Procymidone	32809-16-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Profenofos	41198-08-7	Pesticide	Malaysia	Asia	XLIV
Propachlor	1918-16-7	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXIII
Propachlor	1918-16-7	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XXXVI
Propanil	709-98-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXIX
Propanil	709-98-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Propargite	2312-35-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXIX
Propargite	2312-35-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Propisochlor	86763-47-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVI
Propylbromoacetate	35223-80-4	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Prothiofos	34643-46-4	Pesticide	Malaysia	Asia	XLIV
Prothoate	2275-18-5	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Pymetrozine	123312-89-0	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XXXIX
Pyrazophos	13457-18-6	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XIII
Pyrazophos	13457-18-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Pyrinuron	53558-25-1	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX



Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Quinalphos	13593-03-8	Pesticide	Malaysia	Asia	XLIV
Quintozene	82-68-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XV
Quintozene	82-68-8	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	XX
Quintozene	82-68-8	Pesticide	Switzerland	Europe	XX
Quintozene	82-68-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Schradan	152-16-9	Pesticide & Industrial	Japan	Asia	XX
Schradan	152-16-9	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Simazine	122-34-9	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXI
Simazine	122-34-9	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Simazine	122-34-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Sodium arsenite	7784-46-5	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	XIV
Sodium fluoroacetate	62-74-8	Pesticide	Cuba	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Sodium trichloroacetate	650-51-1	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	XIV
Sulfosulfurone	141776-32-1	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XV
Sulfotep	3689-24-5	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Tar acids, coal, crude	65996-85-2	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Tecnazene	117-18-0	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XV
Terbufos	13071-79-9	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LI
Terbufos	13071-79-9	Pesticide	Canada	North America	LIII
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate (TEPP)	107-49-3	Pesticide & Industrial	Japan	Asia	XX
Tetrachlorobenzene	12408-10-5, 84713-12-2, 634-66-2, 634-90-2, 95-94-3	Industrial	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Thallium acetate	563-68-8	Industrial	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
Thallium nitrate	10102-45-1	Industrial	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
Thallium sulphate	7446-18-6	Industrial	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
Thallium sulphate	7446-18-6	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Thiabendazole	148-79-8	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Thiobencarb	28249-77-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Thiocyclam hydrogen oxalate	31895-22-4	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Thiodicarb	59669-26-0	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LI
Thiodicarb	59669-26-0	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXVII
Thiodicarb	59669-26-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Triasulfuron	82097-50-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LI
Triazophos	24017-47-8	Pesticide	Cabo Verde	Africa	XLI
Triazophos	24017-47-8	Pesticide	Chad	Africa	XLI
Triazophos	24017-47-8	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	XLI
Triazophos	24017-47-8	Pesticide	Malaysia	Asia	XLIV
Triazophos	24017-47-8	Pesticide	Mauritania	Africa	XLI
Triazophos	24017-47-8	Pesticide	Niger	Africa	XLI
Triazophos	24017-47-8	Pesticide	Senegal	Africa	XLI
Triazophos	24017-47-8	Pesticide	Togo	Africa	XLI
Triazophos	24017-47-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Tribufos	78-48-8	Pesticide	Australia	Southwest Pacific	XIII
Tributyl tetradecyl phosphonium chloride	81741-28-8	Industrial	Canada	North America	XIII
Triclosan	3380-34-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LI
Tricyclazole	41814-78-2	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LI
Tridemorph	24602-86-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Trifluralin	1582-09-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVI

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Trifluralin	1582-09-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Tris-(1-aziridinyl)phosphine oxide	545-55-1	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Tris-(1-aziridinyl)phosphine oxide	545-55-1	Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXIII
Tris(2-chloroethyl) phosphate	115-96-8	Industrial	European Union	Europe	LII
Tris(2,3 dibromopropyl) phosphate	126-72-7	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	LIII
Vinclozolin	50471-44-8	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Vinclozolin	50471-44-8	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	XVIII
Vinclozolin	50471-44-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Zineb	12122-67-7	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	XX
Zineb	12122-67-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII

\* The chemical is listed in Annex III under this category.

\*\* The chemical is listed in Annex III under this CAS number.

**Note:** On 3 May 2021, Sweden notified the withdrawal of its notification of final regulatory action on mercury, CAS No. 7439-97-6. The notification on mercury was initially published in PIC Circular XXIII (23) on 12 June 2006 and an update subsequently published from PIC Circular XLIX (49) on 12 June 2019. Following Sweden's withdrawal notification, the notification of final regulatory action on mercury was removed from Part A of Appendix V of the PIC Circular and is no longer published on the Rotterdam Convention website.

## Notifications of final regulatory action for chemicals not listed in Annex III

**PART B****NOTIFICATIONS OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTION FOR CHEMICALS NOT LISTED  
IN ANNEX III AND VERIFIED AS NOT CONTAINING ALL THE INFORMATION  
REQUIRED BY ANNEX I TO THE CONVENTION**

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXII
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	Pesticide	Israel	Europe	XXXV
1-Bromo-2-chloroethane	107-04-0	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXII
2-(2,4,5-Trichlorephenoxy)ethyl 2,2-dichloropropanoate	136-25-4	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
2,4,5-TP (Silvex; Fenoprop)	93-72-1	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXII
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	XLVII
Acephate	30560-19-1	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Acrolein	107-02-8	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXII
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Amitraz	33089-61-1	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Amitrole	61-82-5	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Amitrole	61-82-5	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Azinphos-ethyl	2642-71-9	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Bendiocarb	22781-23-3	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Benomyl	17804-35-2	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	XLVII
Benomyl	17804-35-2	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Benomyl	17804-35-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Bifenthrin	82657-04-3	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Bromadiolone	28772-56-7	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Bromadiolone	28772-56-7	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Bromofos-ethyl	4824-78-6	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Bromofos-ethyl	4824-78-6	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Cadmium	7440-43-9	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Cadusafos	95465-99-9	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Calcium cyanide	592-01-8	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Captan	133-06-2	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	
Captan	133-06-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Carbaryl	63-25-2	Pesticide	El Salvador	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVII
Carbaryl	63-25-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Chloranil	118-75-2	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Chloranil	118-75-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXII
Chlordecone	143-50-0	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Chlordecone	143-50-0	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXII
Chlormephos	24934-91-6	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Chlormephos	24934-91-6	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Chloropicrin	76-06-2	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Chloropicrin	76-06-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Chlorothalonil	1897-45-6	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Chlorpyrifos	2921-88-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Chlorthiophos	60238-56-4	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	El Salvador	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVII
Copper arsenate hydroxide	16102-92-4	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Cyanazine	21725-46-2	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Cyanophos	2636-26-2	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Cycloheximide	66-81-9	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Cyhexatin	13121-70-5	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXII
Daminozide	1596-84-5	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXII
DDD	72-54-8	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Demeton-S-methyl	919-86-8	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Demeton-S-methyl	919-86-8	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Dialifos	10311-84-9	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
DBCP (1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane)	96-12-8	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
DBCP (1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane)	96-12-8	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Dichlorvos	62-73-7	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Diclofop-methyl	51338-27-3	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXII
Dicofol	115-32-2	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Dicofol	115-32-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Dicrotophos	141-66-2	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Dicrotophos	141-66-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Diflubenzuron	35367-38-5	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Dimefox	115-26-4	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Dimefox	115-26-4	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Dimethoate	60-51-5	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Dimethylarsinic acid	75-60-5	Pesticide	Israel	Europe	XXXV
Dinitramine	29091-05-2	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Dinitramine	29091-05-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Disulfoton	298-04-4	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Disulfoton	298-04-4	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Nepal	Asia	XLII
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
EPN	2104-64-5	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Erbon	136-25-4	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Erbon	136-25-4	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXII
Ethephon	16672-87-0	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Ethoprophos	13194-48-4	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Ethoprophos	13194-48-4	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Ethylan	72-56-0	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Ethylmercury chloride	107-27-7	Pesticide	Armenia	Europe	XII
Fenamiphos	22224-92-6	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Fenamiphos	22224-92-6	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Fenthion	55-38-9	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Fentin acetate	115-90-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Fipronil	120068-37-3	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Flucythrinate	70124-77-5	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Fluorine	7782-41-4	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Folpet	133-07-3	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Fonofos	944-22-9	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Fonofos	944-22-9	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Formothion	2540-82-1	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Fosthietan	21548-32-3	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Fosthietan	21548-32-3	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Granosan-M	2235-25-8	Pesticide	Armenia	Europe	XII
Hexaethyl tetra phosphate	757-58-4	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Hydrogen cyanide	74-90-8	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Lead arsenate	7784-40-9	Pesticide	Togo	Africa	XLII
Lead arsenate	7784-40-9	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Leptophos	21609-90-5	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Linuron	330-55-2	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Mancozeb	8018-01-7	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Mephosfolan	950-10-7	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Mephosfolan	950-10-7	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Metham sodium	137-42-8	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Methidathion	950-37-8	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Methiocarb	2032-65-7	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Methomyl	16752-77-5	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Methoxychlor	72-43-5	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Methoxychlor	72-43-5	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Cameroon	Africa	XVIII
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Peru	Latin America and the Caribbean	XLVIII
Mevinphos	7786-34-7	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Mevinphos	7786-34-7	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Nepal	Asia	XLII
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	El Salvador	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVII
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Peru	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXXVI
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Monuron	150-68-5	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Nicotine	54-11-5	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Nitrofen	1836-75-5	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Oxydemeton-methyl	301-12-2	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Oxydemeton-methyl	301-12-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Paraquat	4685-14-7	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Paraquat dichloride	1910-42-5	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Phenylmercury acetate	62-38-4	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Phosfolan	947-02-4	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide	Peru	Latin America and the Caribbean	XLVIII
Phosphonic diamide, <i>p</i> -(5-amino-3-phenyl-1 <i>H</i> -1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)- <i>N,N,N',N'</i> -tetramethyl-	1031-47-6	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Polychloroterpenes	8001-50-1	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Polyoxyethylene alkylphenol ether	9016-45-9, 26027-38-3, 9002-93-1, 9036-19-5 (list is not exhaustive)	Industrial	China	Asia	LII
Propargite	2312-35-8	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Propoxur	114-26-1	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Prothoate	2275-18-5	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Quintozene	82-68-8	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	XX
Quintozene	82-68-8	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Quintozene	82-68-8	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Safrole	94-59-7	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Schradan	152-16-9	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Schradan	152-16-9	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Simazine	122-34-9	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Simazine	122-34-9	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Sodium cyanide	143-33-9	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Sodium dimethylarsinate	124-65-2	Pesticide	Israel	Europe	XXXV
Sodium fluoroacetate	62-74-8	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Sodium fluoroacetate	62-74-8	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Tefluthrin	79538-32-2	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
TEPP	107-49-3	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Terbufos	13071-79-9	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Tetradifon	116-29-0	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Thallium sulphate	7446-18-6	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Thionazin	297-97-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Thiram	137-26-8	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	XLVII
Zineb	12122-67-7	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Zineb	12122-67-7	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII

**APPENDIX VI****INFORMATION EXCHANGE ON CHEMICALS RECOMMENDED BY THE  
CHEMICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE FOR LISTING IN ANNEX III BUT FOR  
WHICH THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES HAS YET TO TAKE A FINAL  
DECISION**

In line with decisions<sup>21</sup> RC-3/3, RC-4/4, RC-6/8, RC-8/6, RC-8/7, RC-9/5 and paragraph 1 of Article 14, appendix VI has been prepared to facilitate information exchange on chemicals that have been recommended for listing in Annex III to the Convention by the Chemical Review Committee but for which the Conference of the Parties has yet to take a final decision.

This appendix consists of two parts:

**Part A** provides a reference to the information that has been submitted by Parties on their decisions concerning the management of these chemicals.

**Part B** is a list of decisions on the import of these chemicals submitted by Parties. These import decisions are circulated for information only and do not constitute part of the legally binding PIC procedure.

Further information on these chemicals is available on the Convention website,<sup>22</sup> including the notifications of final regulatory action and supporting documentation made available to the Chemical Review Committee and the draft decision guidance documents.

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<sup>21</sup> <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1728/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

<sup>22</sup> <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1185/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

**PART A****DECISIONS CONCERNING THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CHEMICALS  
RECOMMENDED BY THE CHEMICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE FOR LISTING IN  
ANNEX III BUT FOR WHICH THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES HAS YET  
TO TAKE A FINAL DECISION**

The information on decisions by Parties concerning the management of the chemicals recommended by the Chemical Review Committee for listing in Annex III, for which the Conference of the Parties has not yet taken a final decision, can be found in the following webpages of the RC website [www.pic.int](http://www.pic.int):

- The Convention/Chemicals/Recommended for listing; and
- Countries/Country profiles, "Submissions" tab section of the respective Country profile, as indicated in the following tables.

<b>Acetochlor (CAS No. 34256-82-1)</b>		
<b>PIC REGION: PARTY</b>	<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>INFORMATION ON REGULATORY AND MANAGEMENT DECISIONS</b>
<b>Africa:</b> Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chad, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo	Pesticide	<b>Chemical webpage:</b> <a href="http://www.pic.int/tabid/7596/language/en-US/Default.aspx">http://www.pic.int/tabid/7596/language/en-US/Default.aspx</a> <b>Country profiles:</b> <a href="http://www.pic.int/tabid/1087/language/en-US/Default.aspx">http://www.pic.int/tabid/1087/language/en-US/Default.aspx</a>
<b>Europe:</b> Bosnia and Herzegovina, European Union, Serbia, Turkey	Pesticide	

<b>Carbosulfan (CAS No. 55285-14-8)</b>		
<b>PIC REGION: PARTY</b>	<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>INFORMATION ON REGULATORY AND MANAGEMENT DECISIONS</b>
<b>Africa:</b> Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chad, Gambia, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo	Pesticide	<b>Chemical webpage:</b> <a href="http://www.pic.int/tabid/5393/language/en-US/Default.aspx">http://www.pic.int/tabid/5393/language/en-US/Default.aspx</a> <b>Country profiles:</b> <a href="http://www.pic.int/tabid/1087/language/en-US/Default.aspx">http://www.pic.int/tabid/1087/language/en-US/Default.aspx</a>
<b>Europe:</b> Bosnia and Herzegovina, European Union, Serbia, Turkey	Pesticide	

<b>Fenthion (ultra-low volume (ULV) formulations at or above 640 g active ingredient/L) (CAS No. 55-38-9)</b>		
<b>PIC REGION: PARTY</b>	<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>INFORMATION ON REGULATORY AND MANAGEMENT DECISIONS</b>
<b>Africa:</b> Chad	Severely hazardous pesticide formulation	<b>Chemical webpage:</b> <a href="http://www.pic.int/tabid/4339/language/en-US/Default.aspx">http://www.pic.int/tabid/4339/language/en-US/Default.aspx</a> <b>Country profile:</b> <a href="http://www.pic.int/tabid/1087/language/en-US/Default.aspx">http://www.pic.int/tabid/1087/language/en-US/Default.aspx</a>



<b>Liquid formulations (emulsifiable concentrate and soluble concentrate) containing paraquat dichloride at or above 276 g/L, corresponding to paraquat ion at or above 200 g/L (CAS No. 1910-42-5)</b>		
<b>PIC REGION: PARTY</b>	<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>INFORMATION ON REGULATORY AND MANAGEMENT DECISIONS</b>
<b>Africa:</b> Burkina Faso	Severely hazardous pesticide formulation	<b>Chemical webpage:</b> <a href="http://www.pic.int/tabid/2396/language/en-US/Default.aspx">http://www.pic.int/tabid/2396/language/en-US/Default.aspx</a> <b>Country profiles:</b> <a href="http://www.pic.int/tabid/1087/language/en-US/Default.aspx">http://www.pic.int/tabid/1087/language/en-US/Default.aspx</a>

<b>Chrysotile asbestos (CAS No. 12001-29-5)</b>		
<b>PIC REGION: PARTY</b>	<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>INFORMATION ON REGULATORY AND MANAGEMENT DECISIONS</b>
<b>Africa:</b> South Africa	Industrial	<b>Chemical webpage:</b> <a href="http://www.pic.int/tabid/1186/language/en-US/Default.aspx">http://www.pic.int/tabid/1186/language/en-US/Default.aspx</a> <b>Country profiles:</b> <a href="http://www.pic.int/tabid/1087/language/en-US/Default.aspx">http://www.pic.int/tabid/1087/language/en-US/Default.aspx</a>
<b>Asia:</b> Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan	Industrial	
<b>Europe:</b> Bulgaria, Latvia, European Union, Switzerland, Turkey	Industrial	
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean:</b> Chile, El Salvador	Industrial	
<b>North America:</b> Canada	Industrial	
<b>Southwest Pacific:</b> Australia	Industrial	

**PART B****IMPORT DECISIONS ON THE CHEMICALS RECOMMENDED BY THE CHEMICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE FOR LISTING IN ANNEX III BUT FOR WHICH THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES HAS YET TO TAKE A FINAL DECISION**

<b>Chrysotile asbestos (CAS No. 12001-29-5)</b>		
<b>PARTY</b>	<b>IMPORT DECISION</b>	<b>DATE RECEIVED</b>
Canada	<p><u>Consent to import only subject to specified conditions:</u>  The <i>Prohibition of Asbestos and Products Containing Asbestos Regulations</i> do not prohibit the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Import and use of asbestos in the chlor-alkali industry (until December 31, 2029);</li> <li>• Import, sale and use of products containing asbestos to service equipment in nuclear facilities if no technically or economically feasible asbestos-free alternative is available (until December 31, 2022);</li> <li>• Import, sale and use of products containing asbestos to service military equipment if no technically or economically feasible asbestos-free alternative is available (until December 31, 2022);</li> <li>• Import, sale and use, under the authority of a permit, of products containing asbestos to service military equipment or equipment of a nuclear facility if there was no technically or economically feasible asbestos-free alternative available at the time the permit application was submitted (after December 31, 2022);</li> <li>• Import, sale and use of military equipment serviced with a product containing asbestos while it was outside of Canada for the purpose of a military operation if no technically or economically feasible asbestos-free alternative is available;</li> <li>• Import, sale and use of asbestos and products containing asbestos for the purpose of display in a museum;</li> <li>• Import, sale and use of asbestos and products containing asbestos for scientific research, for sample characterization or as an analytical standard in a laboratory;</li> <li>• Transfer of physical possession or control of asbestos or a product containing asbestos to allow its disposal; and</li> <li>• Import, use and sale, under the authority of a permit, of asbestos and products containing asbestos to protect the environment or human health if there was no technically or economically feasible asbestos-free alternative available at the time the permit application was submitted.</li> </ul> <p><u>Administrative measure:</u>  <i>Prohibition of Asbestos and Products Containing Asbestos Regulations</i>. P.C. 2018-1210, 28 September, 2018, SOR/2018-196, Canada Gazette, Part 11, vol. 152, no. 21, p.3405, October 17, 2018.  <a href="http://gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p2/2018/2018-10-17/html/sor-dors196-eng.html">http://gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p2/2018/2018-10-17/html/sor-dors196-eng.html</a></p> <p>The above named regulations prohibit the import, sale and use of asbestos, as well as the manufacture, import, sale and use of products containing asbestos, with a limited number of exclusions, see "Other remarks" section.</p>	25 April 2019

<b>Chrysotile asbestos (CAS No. 12001-29-5)</b>		
<b>PARTY</b>	<b>IMPORT DECISION</b>	<b>DATE RECEIVED</b>
	<p><u>Other remarks:</u></p> <p>In addition to the exclusions mentioned above, the <i>Prohibition of Asbestos and Products Containing Asbestos Regulations</i> (the Regulations) do not apply to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Asbestos or a product containing asbestos that is in transit through Canada, from a place outside Canada to another place outside Canada.</li> <li>• Asbestos that is integrated into a structure or infrastructure if the integration occurred before the day on which these Regulations came into force (December 30, 2018).</li> <li>• A product containing asbestos used before the day on which these Regulations came into force (December 30, 2018).</li> <li>• Pest control products (as defined in subsection 2(1) of the <i>Pest Control Products Act</i>), as pest control products are regulated under this Act.</li> </ul> <p>The Regulations do not apply to mining residues except for the following activities, which are prohibited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sale of asbestos mining residues for use in construction and landscaping, unless the use is authorized by the province in which the construction or landscaping occurs; and</li> </ul> <p>The use of asbestos mining residues to manufacture a product that contains asbestos.</p>	
European Union	<p><u>Consent to import only subject to specified conditions:</u></p> <p>The manufacture, placing on the market and use of chrysotile asbestos fibres and of articles containing these fibres added intentionally is prohibited. However, Member States may exempt the placing on the market and use of diaphragms containing chrysotile for existing electrolysis installations until they reach the end of their service life, or until suitable asbestos-free substitutes become available, whichever is the sooner. By 1 June 2011 Member States making use of this exemption shall provide a report to the Commission. The Commission shall ask the European Chemicals agency to prepare a dossier with a view to prohibit the placing on the market and use of diaphragms containing chrysotile.</p> <p><u>Administrative measure:</u></p> <p>The chemical was prohibited (with the one limited derogation referred to section 5.3 above) by Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the registration, evaluation, authorisation and restriction of chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC (Official Journal of the European Communities (OJ) L396 of 30 December 2006, p. 1) as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 552/2009 of 22 June 2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) as regards Annex XVII (OJ L 164 of 22 June 2009, p. 7).</p>	6 October 2009

<b>Liquid formulations (emulsifiable concentrate and soluble concentrate) containing paraquat dichloride at or above 276 g/L, corresponding to paraquat ion at or above 200 g/L (CAS No. 1910-42-5)</b>		
<b>PARTY</b>	<b>IMPORT DECISION</b>	<b>DATE RECEIVED</b>
Qatar	<p><u>No consent to import</u></p> <p><u>Administrative measure:</u></p> <p>(*) Ministry of Environment to perform all the tasks and actions to protect the environment in the country, According to the law No. 30 of 2002 Article (26). Prohibiting the import or handling or transport of hazardous materials, without authorization from the competent administrative authority, and article (29) or law No. 30 of 2002 Provides (spray or prohibited the use of pesticides or other chemical compounds for agriculture, public health or other purposes but after taking into account the requirements and checks and balances defined by the regulations, to ensure that human, animal or plant or watercourses or other components of the environment directly or indirectly on the spot or future adverse impacts of pesticides or chemical compounds (*)Law No. 24 of 2010 Promulgating the Law (Regulation) of Pesticides in the States of the Cooperation Council for the Arab State of the Gulf.</p>	2 November 2015

<b>Fenthion (ultra-low volume (ULV) formulations at or above 640 g active ingredient/L) (CAS No. 55-38-9 )</b>		
<b>PARTY</b>	<b>IMPORT DECISION</b>	<b>DATE RECEIVED</b>
Nigeria	<p><u>No consent to import</u></p> <p><u>Administrative measure:</u></p> <p>The final decision is based on resolutions of the national committee on chemicals management (NCCM), a body charged with the responsibilities of promoting and co-ordinated, continuous and cost efficient approach to chemicals safety and management across all sectors necessary to protect the environment, human and animal health in Nigeria.</p>	5 February 2020