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INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE FOR AN
INTERNATIONAL LEGALLY BINDING INSTRUMENT
FOR IMPLEMENTING INTERNATIONAL ACTION ON
CERTAIN PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS

Third session

Geneva, 6-11 September 1999

Item 2 (c) of the provisional agenda*

REPORT BY THE SECRETARIAT ON INTER-SESSIONAL WORK REQUESTED BY THE COMMITTEE

Analysis of selected conventions covering the ten intentionally
produced persistent organic pollutants

Note by the secretariat

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its second session, held in Nairobi from 25 to 29 January 1999, the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee took up a draft expanded outline of an international legally binding instrument for implementing international action on certain POPs that had been prepared by the secretariat (UNEP/POPS/INC.2/2). In discussing paragraph 4 of article D of that draft, on management and disposal of wastes containing certain POPs, the Committee noted that the 12 persistent organic pollutants (POPs) ¹ were covered under different instruments, such as the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, the London Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, and the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade. Accordingly, it requested the secretariat to prepare a paper, related

* UNEP/POPS/INC.3/1.

¹/ Namely, aldrin, chlordane, dieldrin, DDT, endrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, mirex, toxaphene, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), dioxins and furans.

in particular to paragraph 4 of article D of the draft outline, comprising an analysis of those conventions. In addition, the Committee decided that the paper should include a flow-chart and matrix, showing how each of the 10 intentionally produced POPs (aldrin, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, mirex, PCB and toxaphene) might be covered by those conventions at various stages, such as domestic restriction on production; export notification, listing under annex III to the Rotterdam Convention; and the stockpile-destruction phases. The analysis should also clearly distinguish between national and international action and, for each instrument covered, should indicate the current status of signature and ratification (UNEP/POPS/INC.2/6, paragraph 58).

2. In response to that request, the Secretariat compiled the following information on how the 10 intentionally produced POPs may be addressed in the following global instruments:

(a) London Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter;

(b) Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal; and

(c) Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.

3. Other global and regional instruments of potential relevance are not covered in the present analysis, and include the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa, and the Convention to Ban the Importation into Forum Island Countries of Hazardous and Radioactive Wastes and to Control the Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within the South Pacific Region. Detailed information on these and other agreements can be found in the summary of certain relevant multilateral legally binding instruments prepared by the secretariat for the first session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (UNEP/POPS/INC.1/3).

4. One aim of the present document is to help ensure compatibility and complementarity among selected global instruments of relevance to POPs. The document identifies how relevant stages of the life-cycle of a given substance are covered in those conventions and, in the matrix contained in annex I, outlines the principal provisions of the conventions, as well as whether those provisions require national or international action and whether they are mandatory. Annex II provides the status of signature and ratification of the three conventions.

II. CONVENTION SUMMARIES

5. The following sections provide a brief review of the London, Basel and Rotterdam conventions and those places in which they refer to POPs in their mandate of action.

A. Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (London Convention)

6. The purpose of the London Convention is to promote the effective control of all sources of pollution of the marine environment and the prevention of pollution of the sea from the dumping of wastes and other matter liable to create hazards to human health, to harm living resources and marine life, to damage amenities or to interfere with other legitimate uses of the sea.

7. The Convention defines "dumping" as any deliberate disposal at sea of wastes or other matter from vessels, aircraft, platforms or other man-made structures at sea; or any deliberate disposal at sea of vessels, aircraft, platforms or other man-made structures at sea. The term "wastes or other matter" is defined as material and substance of any kind, form or description. Another important term is "incineration at sea", which is defined as the deliberate combustion of wastes or other matter at marine incineration facilities for the purpose of their thermal destruction.

8. In accordance with the provisions of the Convention, Parties shall control the dumping of any wastes or other matter as follows:

(a) Dumping is prohibited for those items listed in annex I to the Convention;

(b) Dumping requires a prior special permit for those items listed in annex II; and

(c) Dumping of all other items requires a prior general permit.

9. Annex I to the Convention, as amended in 1993, includes: organohalogen compounds; mercury and cadmium and their compounds; persistent synthetic materials; crude oil, its waste and other petroleum products and wastes; radioactive wastes or other radioactive matter; materials produced for biological and chemical warfare; and, from 1 January 1996, industrial wastes. Annex II includes: arsenic; lead, copper and zinc and their compounds; organosilicon compounds; cyanides; fluorides; pesticides and their by-products not covered in annex I; beryllium; chromium; nickel; vanadium; bulky materials liable to sink to the bottom of the sea which may present serious obstacles to fishing and navigation; and materials which, though of a non-toxic nature, may become harmful due to the quantities in which they are dumped, or which are liable to seriously reduce amenities. Exempt are those substances which are rapidly rendered harmless by physical, chemical or biological processes in the sea, and wastes or other matter containing the substances within the scope of the Convention when found as trace contaminants. The 12 specified POPs and most, if not all, possible

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additional POPs would be covered by this Convention since organohalogen compounds and persistent synthetic materials are included in its annex I.

10. Under the Convention, national authorities are designated to: to issue special permits prior to dumping of matter listed in annex II; to issue general permits for all other dumping; to keep records related to the nature and quantity of matter permitted for dumping as well as the location and manner; and to monitor, individually and jointly, the condition of the seas.

11. The Convention requires that contracting parties promote, through collaboration within the International Maritime Organization and other international bodies, support for those parties which request it. This includes training of scientific and technical personnel; supply of necessary equipment and facilities for research and monitoring; and disposal and treatment of waste and other measures to prevent or mitigate pollution caused by dumping. These activities should preferably be undertaken within the concerned countries.

12. The 1996 Protocol to the Convention, while conserving the principles of the Convention, also requires parties to apply a precautionary approach to environmental protection from the dumping of wastes and other matter. Preventive measures are hence taken when there is reason to believe that the dumping is likely to cause harm even without conclusive evidence of a causal relationship between input and effect. Parties must prohibit dumping of any wastes other than those listed in annex 1 to the Protocol. Those listed in the annex include dredged material; sewage sludge; fish waste; vessels and platforms or other man-made structures at sea; inert, inorganic geological material; organic material of natural origin; and bulky items consisting primarily of iron, steel, concrete and similarly unharmed materials. Parties must also prohibit the incineration at sea of wastes or other matter and must not allow the export of waste or other matter to other countries for dumping or incineration at sea. The 1996 Protocol is not yet in force.

B. Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal

13. The two major objectives of the Basel Convention are the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous wastes and the control of the transboundary movements of such wastes. For the former, parties to the Convention are to minimize the generation of those wastes, ensure the availability of adequate disposal facilities and dispose of wastes as close as possible to their source of generation and in a manner designed to protect human health and the environment. For the latter, transboundary movements of hazardous wastes should be reduced to a minimum. Such movements between parties would not be allowed without the prior written consent of the receiving country. Movement between a party and a non-party country is prohibited unless both have entered into a bilateral or multilateral agreement regarding transboundary movement of hazardous wastes that is not less environmentally sound than the provisions set out in the Basel Convention itself.

14. The Convention defines "wastes" as substances or objects which are disposed of or are intended to be disposed of or are required to be disposed of by the provisions of national law. Disposal includes final disposal, recovery and recycling. Wastes are defined as hazardous if they:

(a) Belong to any of the waste categories listed in annex I to the Convention (which includes wastes from certain types of facilities or production or treatment processes), unless they do not possess any of the hazard characteristics listed in annex III (which includes explosive, flammable, poisonous, infectious, corrosive, chronically toxic and ecotoxic substances or wastes); or

(b) Are considered hazardous by the domestic legislation of the party of export, transit or import. 2

15. Most, if not all, of the identified POPs, when defined as wastes (i.e., destined for final disposal or recycling) and subject to transboundary movement, will be characterized as hazardous wastes under the Basel Convention. The Convention clearly identifies several waste POPs in its annex I (categories to be controlled), in particular waste substances and articles containing or contaminated with PCBs, as well as any congener of polychlorinated dibenzo-furan (PCDF) or polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin (PCDD).

16. The Convention includes technical and financial assistance provisions. Parties shall employ appropriate means to cooperate in order to assist developing countries and other countries in need of technical assistance in the implementation of the obligations of the Convention. Technical assistance includes: development of national legislation, regulations and standards; identification of main hazardous waste streams and preparation of national plans for the management of hazardous wastes; fostering of environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and technology transfer activities; and information exchange. A technical cooperation trust fund was established to assist developing countries and other countries in need of technical assistance in the implementation of the Basel Convention. The trust fund is an independent mechanism financed from voluntary contributions and is administered by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). It includes multilateral, regional and bilateral cooperation. 3

17. The 1995 amendment to the Convention, adopted by the Conference of the Parties in its decision III/1, prohibits the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes from the parties listed in annex VII to the Convention

2/ These definitional issues are considered in more detail in the note by the secretariat on the subject, contained in document UNEP/POPS/INC.3/3.

3/ For further information, see the note by the secretariat on existing mechanisms for providing technical and financial assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition (UNEP/POPS/INC.2/INF/4).

(namely, members of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the European Community and Liechtenstein) to countries not so listed. In 1998, two new annexes were added to the Convention: annex VIII, which lists wastes that would normally be characterized as hazardous under the Convention; and annex IX, which lists wastes that would normally not be characterized as hazardous under the Convention.

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

18. The Rotterdam Convention is a means for formally obtaining and disseminating the decisions of importing parties as to whether they wish to receive future shipments of a given chemical, and for ensuring compliance with these decisions by exporting parties in protecting human health and the environment from harmful effects of such chemicals. The Convention aims to promote shared responsibility and cooperative efforts among parties in the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals in order to protect human health and the environment from potential harm and to contribute to their environmentally sound use.

19. In order to achieve the above-mentioned goals, the Convention establishes an information-exchange procedure through which information on national bans and severe restrictions of chemicals and information on hazardous pesticides formulations is collected and disseminated to parties to the Convention. On the basis of this information, chemicals are included in the prior informed consent (PIC) procedure and listed in annex III of the Convention accordingly. Parties must submit responses as to whether or not they consent to the import of chemicals listed in annex III. These responses are disseminated to parties, who are to ensure compliance at national level. If a party does not consent to a particular import of a certain chemical in annex III, it must ensure that that chemical is not imported from any other country and that the chemicals is no longer produced domestically.

20. Under the Convention, exporting parties must inform importing parties when exporting a chemical that is banned or severely restricted in their territory. All administrative functions under the Convention are performed by designated national authorities, acting on behalf of the individual parties.

21. Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention lists chemicals subject to the PIC procedure and includes aldrin, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene and PCBs. Chemicals imported in quantities not likely to affect human health or the environment provided they are imported for research or analysis or in quantities reasonable for personal use by an individual are exempted from the information-exchange procedure.

22. As far as technical and financial assistance is concerned, parties shall, taking into account in particular the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, cooperate in promoting technical assistance for the development of the infrastructure and capacity necessary to manage chemicals. Parties with advanced programmes for regulating

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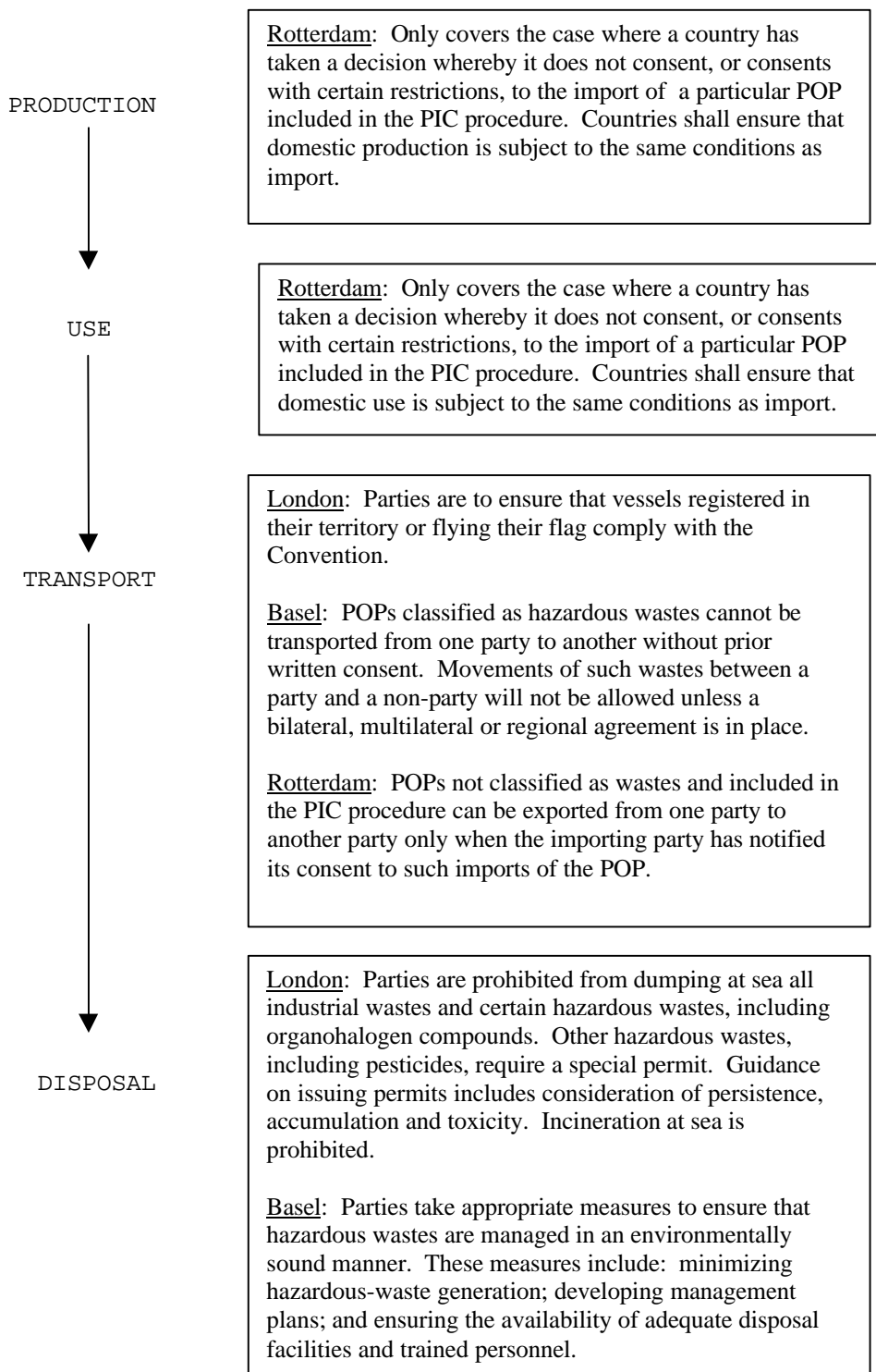
chemicals should provide technical assistance, including training, to other Parties in developing their infrastructure and capacity to manage chemicals throughout their life-cycle. Governments that are in a position to do so should help developing countries and countries with economies in transition to participate fully and effectively in the Convention by providing the necessary financial and technical resources. A financial mechanism to be used by the Convention has not yet been finalized.

III. ANALYSIS

23. The following chart indicates the stages of the life-cycle of a chemical at which that chemical will be affected by the three conventions covered in the present document. It is a summary chart and does not attempt to be all-inclusive.

Chart

POTENTIAL COVERAGE OF POPS UNDER THE BASEL,
LONDON AND ROTTERDAM CONVENTIONS



IV. MAJOR PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTIONS

24. The matrix provided in annex I outlines the principal provisions of the conventions as well as whether the related action to be taken is national or international (collaborative or in cooperation with other States) and whether this action is mandatory. The subheadings given are not necessarily the titles of the articles as they appear in the respective conventions. The provisions are summarized without necessarily including the related time-limits and specific conditions. Final provisions, such as those related to dispute settlement, compliance, amendments, conferences of the parties, etc., have not been reflected. In addition, provisions related to the designation of national authorities and capacity-building have been covered under the general description of each convention. The matrix does not constitute a legal analysis of the conventions concerned but has been proposed in response to the request by the Committee for information on the coverage of POPs by the three conventions at various stages.

25. Within the matrix, "national" means that the action must be taken domestically by parties to comply with the provisions of the Convention; "international" means that the action is to be taken with other parties or States, or in consultation with other Parties or States and/or with international organizations, bodies or agencies to endeavour to meet the provisions of the convention; and "organizational" means that the action is to be taken by a convention body.

26.. Annex II provides the status of signature and ratification of the London, Basel and Rotterdam conventions as of the date indicated.

Annex I

MATRIX OUTLINING THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS OF THE LONDON,
BASEL AND ROTTERDAM CONVENTIONS OF RELEVANCE TO THE
WORK OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE

A. London Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution
by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter

PROVISION	LEVEL OF ACTION	MANDATORY
Dumping (articles IV and V)		
Parties shall prohibit the dumping of wastes or other matter listed in annex I.	National	Yes
A special permit is required for the dumping of wastes or other matter listed in annex II.	National	Yes
A general permit is required for dumping of all other wastes or matter.	National	Yes
Parties may prohibit the dumping of wastes and other matter other than those listed in annex I.	National	No
A special permit may be issued in cases of emergency for wastes or other matter in annex I (Parties pledge to assist each other in these events).	International	No
Reporting (article VI)		
Authorities shall issue permits for matter loaded in its territory or by vessels to its territory or flying its flag.	National	Yes
Parties shall submit reporting information to the Organization and to other Parties as appropriate.	National	Yes
Application (article VII)		
Parties shall apply measures to implement the Convention to their national vessels.	National	Yes
Parties agree to cooperate in the effective implementation of the Convention on the high seas.	International	No
Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure that vessels of sovereign immunity act in a manner consistent with the Convention objectives.	National	Yes
Regional agreements (article VIII)		
Parties shall endeavour to enter into regional agreements consistent with the Convention for the prevention of pollution by dumping.	International	No
Protection of the marine environment (article XII)		
Parties pledge to promote within international bodies measures, to protect the marine environment against pollution caused by (see article XII of the Convention).	International	No
Addendum to annex I: Regulations for the control of incineration of wastes and other matter at sea		
Parties shall consider the practical availability of alternative land-based methods of treatment before issuing a permit for incineration at sea.	National	Yes
Several provisions are required of Parties concerning disposal at sea by incineration; Parties shall prohibit incineration at sea of industrial waste and sewage sludge.	National	Yes
Export		
Parties should not export wastes for sea disposal, especially those substances listed in annexes I and II, to States not party to the Convention.	National	No

Parties should provide advance notification of movement of wastes to receiving countries and any other country which may exercise authority over their transport or disposal in sufficient time.	National	No
Parties should obtain prior consent of the appropriate national authorities in any country receiving wastes and issuing the required permit for sea disposal.	National	No

1996 Protocol to the Convention

Parties should apply a precautionary approach to environmental protection from dumping.	National	No
Parties shall prohibit dumping of any wastes other than those listed in annex 1 to the Protocol.	National	Yes
Parties shall prohibit the incineration at sea of wastes or other matter.	National	Yes
Parties shall prohibit the export to other countries of wastes or other matter for dumping or incineration.	National	Yes

B. Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal

National definitions of hazardous wastes (article 3)

Parties shall inform the secretariat of the wastes, other than in annexes I and II to the Convention, considered or defined as hazardous under its national legislation or of any requirement of transboundary movement of wastes and of any subsequent changes	National	Yes
The secretariat shall inform all Parties of such information	Organizational	Yes

General obligations (article 4)

Parties shall inform other Parties of their decision to prohibit the import of wastes* for disposal	National	Yes
Parties shall prohibit or not permit the export of wastes* to Parties which have prohibited such import	National	Yes
Parties shall prohibit or not permit the export of wastes* to States who do not consent in writing to the specific import	National	Yes
Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure that waste* is reduced to a minimum	National	Yes
Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure the availability of adequate disposal facilities	National	Yes
Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure that persons involved in waste* management take necessary steps to prevent related pollution but should it occur to minimize the consequences	National	Yes

* denotes hazardous wastes and other wastes

General obligations (continued)

Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure that transboundary movement of wastes* is reduced to the minimum	National	Yes
Parties shall take appropriate measures not to allow the export of wastes* to a State or group of States belonging to an economic and/or political integration organization that are Parties which have prohibited such imports or if that waste may not be handled in an environmentally sound manner	National	Yes
Parties shall take appropriate measures to require that human health and environmental effects information on a proposed transboundary movement be provided to the States concerned	National	Yes
Parties shall take appropriate measures to prevent the import of wastes* if those wastes may not be handled in an environmentally sound manner	National	Yes
Parties shall take appropriate measures to cooperate in activities with other Parties and interested organizations to improve environmentally sound management of wastes* and to achieve the prevention of illegal traffic	National	Yes
Parties shall not permit wastes* to be exported to or imported from a non-party	National	Yes
Parties agree not to allow the export of wastes* for disposal south of 60° latitude.	International	Yes
Parties shall prohibit the unauthorized transport or disposal of wastes* by persons under their national jurisdiction.	National	Yes
Parties shall require internationally accepted packaging, labelling and transport for wastes*.	National	Yes
Parties shall require that wastes* be accompanied by a movement document for transboundary movement.	National	Yes
Parties shall ensure that wastes* to be exported are managed in an environmentally sound manner in the State of import or elsewhere.	National	Yes
Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure that transboundary movement of wastes* be allowed only if States of export do not have the capacity for environmentally sound disposal, the wastes are required as raw material for recycling, and the transboundary movement is in accordance with other criteria to be decided by the parties.	National	Yes
Obligations for the environmentally sound management of wastes* are those of the State of export and not import or transit.	National	Yes
Parties shall undertake periodically to review possibilities for reducing pollution of wastes*.	National	Yes

Transboundary movement between Parties (article 6)

Exporting States shall notify in writing concerned States of any proposed transboundary movement of wastes*.	National	Yes
Importing States shall respond in writing a decision on a proposed transboundary movement of wastes*.	National	Yes
States shall ensure that written consent on a transboundary movement has been received before movement occurs and that confirmation exists that the waste will be managed in an environmentally sound manner.	National	Yes
States of transit shall acknowledge receipt of notification of transit promptly and within 60 days provide a decision on transit.	National	Yes
Exporting States may allow a general notification for export to States concerned if the same wastes* are shipped regularly by the same port of entry/exit (maximum period of 12 months).	National	No
States concerned may request information for this general notification.	National	No
Parties shall require that wastes* are signed for upon receipt	National	Yes

and that they receive information on their correct disposal. Lacking this, States of export should so inform States of import.		
Transboundary movements shall be covered by insurance as required by importing and transit States.	National	Yes

Transboundary movement from a party through States which are not parties (article 7)

Exporting States shall notify in writing concerned States of any proposed transboundary movement of wastes* also for States not parties.	National	Yes
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Duty to reimport (article 8)

When transboundary movement cannot be completed, exporting States shall ensure that the wastes are taken back by the exporter if alternative arrangements cannot be made.	National	Yes
An exporting State shall not oppose, hinder or prevent the return of wastes.	National	Yes

Illegal traffic (article 9)

An exporting State shall ensure that an exporter or generator takes back any waste that is deemed illegal traffic as a result of conduct on the part of the exporter or generator.	National	Yes
An exporting State shall not oppose, hinder or prevent the return of wastes.	National	Yes
States concerned shall ensure that the waste is disposed of in an environmentally sound manner.	National	Yes
Parties shall introduce national legislation to prevent and punish illegal traffic.	National	Yes

International cooperation (article 10)

Parties shall cooperate in order to improve and achieve environmentally sound management of wastes*.	International	Yes
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Bilateral, multilateral and regional agreements (article 11)

Parties may enter into bilateral, multilateral or regional agreements regarding transboundary movement of wastes* the provisions of which shall be no less environmentally sound than those of the Convention.	National	No
Parties shall notify the secretariat of any bilateral, multilateral or regional agreements or arrangements including those made prior before entry into force of the Convention.	National	Yes

Transmission of information (article 13)

Parties shall inform other States of accidents occurring during transboundary movement of wastes which are likely to present risks to human health and the environment.	National	Yes
Parties shall inform other parties through the secretariat of changes in designated authorities, definitions of hazardous wastes or any other information pertinent to the application of the Convention.	National	Yes

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

Procedures for banned or severely restricted chemicals (article 5)

Parties which have adopted regulatory actions shall notify the secretariat accordingly.	National	Yes
The secretariat shall verify if the notification contains the required information. If yes, it is forwarded to parties. If not, the notifying party is informed accordingly.	Organizational	Yes
If at least one notification from each of two PIC regions on one chemical is received, the Secretariat shall forward it to the Chemical Review Committee (CFC).	Organizational	Yes

CRC shall review the information and make a recommendation to the Conference of the Parties regarding the inclusion of the chemical in the PIC procedure (listing in annex III). The Conference of the Parties shall decide if the chemical should be included in annex III.	Organizational	Yes
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Procedures for severely hazardous pesticide formulations (article 6)

A developing party or a party with an economy in transition may propose to the secretariat listing of a hazardous pesticide formulation in annex III.	National	No
Secretariat shall verify if the proposal contains the information required. If yes, it shall forward it to all parties; if no, it shall inform the proposing party accordingly.	Organizational	Yes
Upon collection of all required information the secretariat shall forward the proposal to CRC. CRC shall make a recommendation to the Conference of the Parties on inclusion of the pesticide formulation in annex III. COP shall decide on inclusion of the chemical in annex III.	Organizational	Yes

Listing of chemicals in annex III (article 7)

CRC shall prepare a decision guidance document (DGD), including specified information, for each chemical it recommends for inclusion in annex III.	Organizational	Yes
CRC recommendation and DGD shall be forwarded to the Conference of the Parties for decision on inclusion in annex III.	Organizational	Yes
Secretariat shall inform the parties of the decision of the Conference of the Parties, if the chemical is to be listed in annex III.	Organizational	Yes

Removal of chemicals from annex III (article 9)

A party may submit to the secretariat the information indicating that the listing of the chemical in annex III is no longer justified.	National	No
The Secretariat shall forward the information to CRC. CRC shall review the information and recommend removal to the Conference of the Parties. The Conference of the Parties shall decide on removal of the chemical from annex III.	Organizational	Yes

Obligations in relation to imports of chemicals listed in annex III (article 10)

Parties shall implement appropriate legislative or administrative measures to ensure decisions on the import of chemicals in annex III.	National	Yes
Parties shall transmit to the secretariat decisions (final or interim) on the import of chemicals in annex III.	National	Yes
Parties shall make their responses available to those concerned within their jurisdiction.	National	Yes
If a decision restricting the import of a chemical in annex III is taken by a party, it shall restrict respectively the import of the same chemical from any source and the domestic production of the chemical for domestic use.	National	yes
Secretariat shall inform parties of the responses received.	Organizational	Yes

Obligations in relation to exports of chemicals listed in annex III (article 11)

Exporting parties shall implement legislative or administrative measures to communicate responses forwarded by the secretariat to those concerned within their jurisdiction.	National	Yes
Exporting parties shall take legislative or administrative measures to ensure that exporters under their jurisdiction comply with decisions received.	National	Yes
Exporting parties shall advise and assist importing parties upon request and as appropriate.	International	Yes

Parties shall ensure that a chemical in annex III is not exported from its territory to an importing party that has not transmitted any response, unless specified conditions are met.	National	Yes
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Export notification (article 12)

If a chemical banned or severely restricted by a party is exported from that party, it shall provide an export notification, including specified information and meeting specified conditions, to the importing party.	National	Yes (until the chemical in question is included in the PIC procedure)
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Information to accompany exported chemicals (article 13)

When chemicals in annex III are exported, exporting parties shall require bearing Harmonized System codes, if assigned.	National	Yes
When chemicals in annex III or chemicals banned or severely restricted by a party are exported, that party shall ensure that the labelling meeting specified requirements.	National	Yes
Additional labelling, related to health and environment requirements, may be ensured by an exporting party.	National	No
For chemicals used for occupational purposes, parties shall ensure the sending of a safety data sheet to the importer.	National	Yes

Information exchange (article 14)

Parties shall facilitate information exchange of specified information.	National	Yes
Parties shall protect confidential information as mutually agreed.	National/international	Yes

Annex II

STATUS OF SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION OF THE LONDON,
BASEL AND ROTTERDAM CONVENTIONS
AS OF 1 MAY 1999

A. London Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution
by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter

Signature	Ratification, acceptance, approval, accession
<p>Total: 35</p> <p>Africa: Liberia; Togo</p> <p>Asia and the Pacific: Japan; Jordan; Khmer Republic; Kuwait; Lebanon; Nepal; Philippines</p> <p>Central and Eastern Europe: Hungary; Russian Federation</p> <p>Latin America and the Caribbean: Argentina; Mexico</p> <p>Western Europe and other States: Australia; Belgium; Canada; Denmark; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Iceland; Ireland; Italy; Luxembourg; Monaco; Netherlands; New Zealand; Norway; Portugal; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; United Kingdom; United States of America</p>	<p>Total: 77</p> <p>Africa: Cape Verde; Côte d'Ivoire; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Egypt; Gabon; Kenya; Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Morocco; Nigeria; Seychelles; South Africa; Tunisia</p> <p>Asia and the Pacific: Afghanistan; Azerbaijan; China; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Japan; Jordan; Kiribati; Nauru; Oman; Pakistan; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Republic of Korea; Solomon Islands; Tonga; United Arab Emirates; Vanuatu</p> <p>Central and Eastern Europe: Belarus; Croatia; Hungary; Poland; Russian Federation; Slovenia; Ukraine; Yugoslavia</p> <p>Latin America and the Caribbean: Antigua and Barbuda; Argentina; Barbados; Brazil; Chile; Costa Rica; Cuba; Dominican Republic; Guatemala; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Mexico; Panama; Saint Lucia; Suriname</p> <p>Western Europe and other States: Australia; Belgium; Canada; Cyprus; Denmark; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Iceland; Ireland; Italy; Luxembourg; Malta; Monaco; Netherlands; New Zealand; Norway; Portugal; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; United Kingdom; United States of America</p>

B. Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal

Signature	Ratification, acceptance, approval, accession
<p>Total: 53</p> <p>Africa: Nigeria</p> <p>Asia and the Pacific: Afghanistan; Bahrain; China; India; Israel; Jordan; Kuwait; Lebanon; Philippines; Saudi Arabia; Syrian Arab Republic Thailand; Turkey; United Arab Emirates</p> <p>Central and Eastern Europe: Hungary; Poland; Russian Federation</p> <p>Latin America and the Caribbean: Argentina; Bolivia; Chile; Colombia; Ecuador; El Salvador; Guatemala; Haiti; Mexico; Panama; Uruguay; Venezuela</p> <p>Western Europe and other States: Austria; Belgium; Canada; Cyprus; Denmark; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Ireland; Italy; Liechtenstein; Luxembourg; Netherlands; New Zealand; Norway; Portugal; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; United Kingdom; United States of America</p> <p>Regional economic integration organization: European Community</p>	<p>Total: 122</p> <p>Africa: Benin; Botswana; Burundi; Comoros; Côte d'Ivoire; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Egypt; Gambia; Guinea; Malawi; Mauritania; Mauritius; Mozambique; Namibia; Niger; Nigeria; Senegal; Seychelles; South Africa; Tunisia; Uganda; United Republic of Tanzania; Zambia</p> <p>Asia and the Pacific: Bahrain; Bangladesh; China; India; Indonesia; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Israel; Japan; Jordan; Kuwait; Kyrgyzstan; Lebanon; Malaysia; Maldives; Micronesia (Federated States of); Mongolia; Nepal; Oman; Pakistan; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Qatar; Republic of Korea; Saudi Arabia; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Syrian Arab Republic; Thailand; Turkey; Turkmenistan; United Arab Emirates; Uzbekistan; Viet Nam; Yemen</p> <p>Central and Eastern Europe: Bulgaria; Croatia; Czech Republic; Estonia; Hungary; Latvia; Poland; Republic of Moldova; Romania; Russian Federation; Slovakia; Slovenia; The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</p> <p>Latin America and the Caribbean: Antigua and Barbuda; Argentina; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bolivia; Brazil; Chile; Colombia; Costa Rica; Cuba; Dominica; Ecuador; El Salvador; Guatemala; Honduras; Mexico; Nicaragua; Panama; Paraguay; Peru; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Uruguay; Venezuela</p> <p>Western Europe and other States: Australia; Austria; Belgium; Canada; Cyprus Denmark; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Iceland; Ireland; Italy; Liechtenstein; Luxembourg; Monaco; Netherlands; New Zealand; Norway; Portugal; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; United Kingdom</p> <p>Regional economic integration organization: European Community</p>

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

Signature	Ratification, acceptance, approval, accession
<p>Total: 60</p> <p>Africa: Angola; Benin; Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Chad; Congo; Côte d'Ivoire; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Ghana; Kenya; Madagascar; Mali; Namibia; Senegal; Seychelles; Tunisia; United Republic of Tanzania</p> <p>Asia and the Pacific: Indonesia; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Israel; Kuwait; Mongolia; Philippines; Syrian Arab Republic; Tajikistan; Turkey</p> <p>Central and Eastern Europe: Armenia; Slovenia</p> <p>Latin America and the Caribbean: Argentina; Barbados; Brazil; Chile; Colombia; Cuba; Ecuador; El Salvador; Panama; Paraguay; Peru; Saint Lucia; Uruguay</p> <p>Western Europe and other States: Austria; Belgium; Cyprus; Denmark; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Italy; Luxembourg; Netherlands; New Zealand; Norway; Portugal; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; United Kingdom; United States of America</p> <p>Regional economic integration organization: European Community</p>	-
