

Basic information	
2002/0026(COD) COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure) Regulation	Procedure completed
Dangerous chemicals: export and import, Rotterdam Convention provisions Subject 3.70.13 Dangerous substances, toxic and radioactive wastes (storage, transport)	

Key players				
European Parliament	Committee responsible		Rapporteur	Appointed
	ENVI	Environment, Public Health, Consumer Policy	BLOKLAND Johannes (EDD)	19/02/2002
	Committee for opinion		Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	JURI	Legal Affairs and Internal Market	CROWLEY Brian (UEN)	07/01/2002
	ITRE	Industry, External Trade, Research, Energy	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
Council of the European Union	Council configuration		Meetings	Date
	Justice and Home Affairs (JHA)		2477	2002-12-19
	Environment		2457	2002-10-17
	Environment		2473	2002-12-09
	Environment		2439	2002-06-25
European Commission	Commission DG		Commissioner	
	Environment			

Key events			
Date	Event	Reference	Summary
24/01/2002	Legislative proposal published	COM(2001)0803 	Summary

25/06/2002	Debate in Council		
02/09/2002	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading		
10/09/2002	Vote in committee, 1st reading		Summary
10/09/2002	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading	A5-0291/2002	
17/10/2002	Debate in Council		
23/10/2002	Debate in Parliament		
24/10/2002	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	T5-0516/2002	Summary
09/12/2002	Debate in Council		
19/12/2002	Act adopted by Council after Parliament's 1st reading		
28/01/2003	Final act signed		
28/01/2003	End of procedure in Parliament		
06/03/2003	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2002/0026(COD)
Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Regulation
Legal basis	EC Treaty (after Amsterdam) EC 133
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed

Documentation gateway				
European Parliament				
Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A5-0291/2002	10/09/2002	
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T5-0516/2002 OJ C 300 11.12.2003, p. 0443-0580 E	24/10/2002	Summary
European Commission				
Document type	Reference	Date	Summary	
Legislative proposal	COM(2001)0803  OJ C 126 28.05.2002, p. 0291 E	24/01/2002	Summary	
Follow-up document	COM(2006)0747 	30/11/2006	Summary	
Other institutions and bodies				

Institution/body	Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
EESC	Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report	CES0844/2002	17/07/2002	
EU	Implementing legislative act	32003D0508 OJ L 174 12.07.2003, p. 0010-0039	07/07/2003	Summary
EU	Implementing legislative act	32004D0382 OJ L 144 30.04.2004, p. 0012-0033	26/04/2004	Summary
EU	Implementing legislative act	32005D0416 OJ L 147 10.06.2005, p. 0001-0075	19/05/2005	Summary
EU	Implementing legislative act	32005D0814 OJ L 304 23.11.2005, p. 0046-0059	18/11/2005	Summary

Additional information		
Source	Document	Date
European Commission	EUR-Lex	

Final act
Regulation 2003/0304 OJ L 063 06.03.2003, p. 0001-0026 Summary

Dangerous chemicals: export and import, Rotterdam Convention provisions

2002/0026(COD) - 07/07/2003 - Implementing legislative act

LEGISLATIVE ACT: Commission Decision 2003/508/EC adopting Community import decisions for certain chemicals pursuant to Regulation 304/2003/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and amending Decisions 2000/657/EC and 2001/852/EC.

CONTENT: Under Regulation 304/2003/EC, the Commission is to decide on behalf of the Community whether or not to permit the import into the Community of each chemical subject to the prior informed consent (PIC) procedure. The Commission is required to forward decisions on chemicals to the Secretariat of the interim PIC procedure ('the interim Secretariat') on behalf of the Community and its Member States. The interim Secretariat has requested that participants in the PIC procedure use the special Importing Country Response form when reporting their import decisions.

The chemical monocrotophos has been added to the list of chemicals subject to the interim PIC procedure, as a pesticide, for which the Commission has received information from the interim Secretariat in the form of a Decision Guidance Document. Monocrotophos is already subject to the interim PIC procedure to the extent that certain severely hazardous pesticide formulations containing monocrotophos are listed in Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention. Pending a Community evaluation of monocrotophos within the framework of Council Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market, as last amended by Regulation 806/2003/EC, an interim response concerning those pesticide formulations was given in Commission Decision 2000/657/EC adopting Community import decisions for certain chemicals pursuant to Council Regulation 2455/92/EEC concerning the export and import of certain dangerous chemicals, as amended by Decision 2001/852/EC.

Pursuant to Commission Regulation 2076/2002/EC extending the time period referred to in Article 8(2) of Council Directive 91/414/EEC and concerning the non-inclusion of certain active substances in Annex I to that Directive and the withdrawal of authorisation for plant protection products containing these substances, monocrotophos was excluded from Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC and authorisations for plant protection products containing it were to be withdrawn by 25 July 2003. The interim response set out in Decision 2000/657/EC has therefore been replaced by a final import decision.

The chemicals 2,4,5-T, chlorobenzilate and phosphamidon fall within the scope of Directive 91/414/EEC, which provides for a transitional period during which Member States may, pending a Community decision, take a decision on substances and products falling within the scope of that Directive. By Regulation 2076/ 2002/EC, those substances were excluded from Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC and authorisations for plant protection products containing the substances were to be withdrawn by 25 July 2003.

The import decisions for the pesticide formulations 2,4,5-T, chlorobenzilate and phosphamidon set out in Decision 2000/657/EC, which were submitted as interim responses pending a Community decision, have therefore been replaced by final decisions.

The chemicals parathion and methyl parathion also fall within the scope of Directive 91/414/EEC. By Commission Decision 2001/520/EC concerning the non-inclusion of parathion in Annex I to Council Directive 91/414/EEC and the withdrawal of authorizations for plant protection products containing this active substance and Commission Decision 2003/166/EC concerning the non-inclusion of methyl parathion in Annex I to Council Directive 91/414 /EEC and the withdrawal of authorisations for plant protection products containing this active substance, those substances have now been excluded from Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC and authorisations for plant protection products containing them have been withdrawn. Consequently, the import decisions for the pesticide formulations parathion and methyl parathion, as set out in Commission Decision 2001/852/EC on adopting Community import decisions pursuant to Council Regulation 2455/92/EEC concerning the export and import of certain dangerous chemicals and amending Decision 2000/657/EC and Decision 2000/657/EC, respectively, which were submitted as interim responses pending a Community decision, are replaced by final decisions.

The chemical ethylene oxide is covered by Council Directive 79/117/EEC prohibiting the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 807/2003. This was reflected in a final decision on import contained in Decision 2001/852/EC. However, ethylene oxide has recently been notified under the Community programme for the evaluation of existing substances under Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market, which provides for a transitional period during which Member States may, pending a Community decision, take a decision on substances and products falling within its scope. The import decision set out in Decision 2001/852/EC has therefore been replaced.

The chemicals polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs) were made subject to severe restrictions at Community level by Council Directive 76/769/EEC on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations, as last amended by Directive 2003/11/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council. This was reflected in a Community import decision that was published in PIC Circular V reporting the situation as at 30 June 1995. However, that Decision did not take into account a complete ban on PBBs in Austria dating from 1993. It has therefore been necessary to replace that import Decision.

The interim responses on the import of the chemicals 2,4,5-T, chlorobenzilate, methyl parathion, monocrotophos and phosphamidon, as set out in the Annex to Decision 2000/657/EEC, are replaced by the import response forms set out in Annex I to this Decision.

The final decision on the import of ethylene oxide and the interim response on the import of parathion, as set out in the Annex to Decision 2001/852 /EC, are replaced by the import response forms set out in Annex II to this Decision.

Dangerous chemicals: export and import, Rotterdam Convention provisions

2002/0026(COD) - 19/05/2005 - Implementing legislative act

LEGISLATIVE ACT: Commission Decision 2005/416/EC.

CONTENT: Under the provisions of Regulation 304/2003/EC, the Commission decides on behalf of the Community, whether or not to permit the import into the Community of each chemical subject to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure under the Rotterdam Convention covering certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade.

It has become necessary to amend previous import decisions in relation to the chemicals aldrin, chlordane, chlordimeform, DDT, dieldrin, dinoseb and its salts and esters, EDB (1,2-dibromoethane), ethylene oxide, fluoracetamide, HCH (mixed isomers), heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, lindane, methamidophos pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs) and toxaphene in order to reflect the enlargement of the Community on 1 May 2004 as well as to take account of regulatory developments in the Community since those decisions were adopted.

The decisions on the import of the chemicals aldrin, chlordane, chlordimeform, DDT, dieldrin, dinoseb and its salts and esters, EDB (1,2-dibromoethane), fluoroacetamide, HCH (mixed isomers), heptachlor, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs) first published in PIC Circular V are replaced by the import decisions set out on the forms for importing country responses, hereinafter import response forms, in Annex I to this Decision.

The decisions on the import of hexachlorobenzene, pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters, toxaphene and methamidophos as set out in the Annex to Decision 2000/657/EC are replaced by the import decisions set out on the import response forms in Annex II to this Decision.

The decision on the import of the chemical lindane (gamma HCH) as set out in the Annex to Decision 2001/852/EC is replaced by the import decision set out on the import response form in Annex III to this Decision.

The decision on the import of the chemical ethylene oxide as set out in Annex II to Decision 2003/508/EC is replaced by the import decision set out on the import response form in Annex IV to this Decision.

Dangerous chemicals: export and import, Rotterdam Convention provisions

2002/0026(COD) - 24/01/2002 - Legislative proposal

PURPOSE: New provisions on the export and import of dangerous chemicals. **CONTENT:** In 1998 the Rotterdam Convention for the application of the Prior Informed Consent Procedure (PIC) was signed. This Convention makes provisions for the international trade in certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides. For it to enter into force 50 parties to the Convention need to have ratified its provisions. It was signed by the European Community in September 1998. Until now the laws governing the export and import of dangerous chemicals in the EU have been covered by Council Regulation 2455/92/EEC, as amended by Commission Regulation 2247/98/EC. The purpose this Council Regulation is to replace Regulation 2455/92/EEC with an updated, in some cases more stringent, Regulation, in order to apply the provisions of the Rotterdam PIC Convention. The Convention itself covers chemical substances (including mixtures or preparations), pesticides (including severely hazardous pesticide formulation) and industrial chemicals that have been banned or severely restricted by governments for health or environmental reasons. Radioactive materials, wastes, pharmaceutical, food and food additives are excluded from its scope. So too are chemicals in small quantities for research or for personal use by an individual. The basic principle of the Convention is that the export of a banned or severely restricted chemical which is included in Annex III to the Convention can only take place with the PIC of the importing Party. Under this system, a procedure is established for formally obtaining and making known the decisions of importing countries in order to ascertain whether they wish to receive future shipments of a certain chemical and for ensuring compliance with these decisions by exporting countries. Currently the PIC procedure applies to 31 chemicals. There is however, a mechanism for including further substances, provided that certain criteria are met. Other elements of the Convention include: - Exchange of information among Parties about potentially hazardous chemicals that may be exported and imported. And - Provisions relating to technical assistance between parties. In terms of the proposed new rules the Commission notes that since the Regulation is already applying most of the Convention's principles on a mandatory bases, no significant changes to the existing arrangements are necessary. Nevertheless, certain amendments have been introduced to take account of the Convention's stricter provisions. In particular this would include: - the timing and frequency of export notifications; - the level of information required; - the need to include appropriate provisions relating to technical assistance for more advanced programmes as well as for regulating and managing chemicals; - the implementation on a mandatory basis of the interim arrangements under the Convention pending its entry into force; - the possibility of continuing to apply some the provision to non-Parties of the Convention following its entry into force; In certain cases, the Commission has opted to include obligations more stringent than those set out in the Convention (as it is entitled to do so under the terms of the Convention). This would include, for example, the application of the Regulation's scope. Notably, EU export notifications forwarded bilaterally to third countries. Additionally, there should be export notifications for articles containing certain chemicals in untreated form that could present a risk of release in use or disposal. Other more stringent elements include: - requiring the exporter to obtain the explicit consent of the importing country in cases where they have not responded to the PIC procedure; - banning the export altogether of certain chemicals which are banned for use within the Community and which are not necessarily all subject to the export notification procedure under the Regulation. - to extend the rules on export notification to all importing countries irrespective of whether or not these countries are Parties to the Convention; and lastly - to extend the provisions relating to information exchange and technical assistance to all countries with a view to enabling them to implement the Convention. The Commission believes that the proposed Regulation will assist in controlling the international trade of dangerous chemicals, in the hope that it will add to the protection of human health and the environment.

Dangerous chemicals: export and import, Rotterdam Convention provisions

2002/0026(COD) - 28/01/2003 - Final act

PURPOSE : to implement the Rotterdam convention and to establish import and export notification procedures for dangerous chemicals. **COMMUNITY MEASURE :** Regulation 304/2003/EC of the European Parliament and of the council concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals. **CONTENT :** The objectives of this Regulation are: - to implement the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade; - to promote shared responsibility and cooperative efforts in the international movement of hazardous chemicals in order to protect human health and the environment from potential harm; and - to contribute to their environmentally sound use. They will be achieved by facilitating information exchange about the characteristics of such chemicals, by providing for a decision-making process within the Community on their import and export and by disseminating decisions to Parties and other countries as appropriate. This Regulation will also ensure that the provisions of Council Directive 67/548/EEC relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances, and of Directive 1999/45/EC relating to dangerous preparations will also apply to all such chemicals when they are exported from the Member States to other Parties or other countries, unless these provisions would conflict with any specific requirements of those Parties or other countries. This Regulation applies to: - certain hazardous chemicals that are subject to the prior informed consent (PIC) procedure under the Rotterdam Convention; - certain hazardous chemicals that are banned or severely restricted within the Community or a Member State; and - all chemicals when exported insofar as their classification, packaging and labelling are concerned. The main provisions of the Regulation are as follows: - the Commission will act as the contact point for Community interaction with the Secretariat of the Convention; - the participation of the Community in the Convention is the joint responsibility of the Commission and the Member States; - the chemicals covered by the provisions of the Regulation relating to export notification, PIC notification and PIC procedure respectively are listed in Annex 1; - exporters and importers must provide information about the quantities of chemicals in international trade covered by this Regulation; - decisions taken by the Community with regard to the import of chemicals subject to the international PIC procedure must take into account bans or severe restrictions by Member States; - no chemicals banned or severely restricted within the Community that meet the Convention criteria or that are covered under the international PIC procedure will be exported without the explicit consent of the importing country concerned, whether or not that country is a Party to the Convention; - information about appropriate storage conditions must be provided; - whilst articles containing chemicals do not fall within the scope of the Convention, articles containing chemicals that are banned or severely restricted in the Community within a use category laid down in the Convention or are subject to the international PIC procedure are also subject to export notification rules; **ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 07/03/03.

Dangerous chemicals: export and import, Rotterdam Convention provisions

2002/0026(COD) - 26/04/2004 - Implementing legislative act

LEGISLATIVE ACT : Commission Decision 2004/382/EC adopting Community import decisions for certain chemicals pursuant to Regulation 304/2003/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.

CONTENT: Pursuant to Regulation 304/2003/EC, the Commission is to decide on behalf of the Community, whether or not to permit the import into the Community of each chemical subject to the prior informed consent (PIC) procedure. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) have been appointed to provide secretariat services for the operation of the interim PIC procedure established by the Final Act of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade, signed in September 1998, and approved by the Community by Council Decision 2003/106/EC in December 2002 concerning the approval, on behalf of the European Community, of the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade, in particular the Resolution on interim arrangements laid down in the Final Act.

The Commission, acting as common designated authority, is required to forward decisions on chemicals to the Secretariat of the interim PIC procedure, on behalf of the Community and its Member States. The interim Secretariat has requested that the participants in the PIC procedure use the special Importing Country Response form when reporting their import decisions.

The chemicals actinolite, amosite, anthophyllite and tremolite, which are all amphibole forms of asbestos fibres, have also been added to the interim PIC procedure and the Commission has received information from the interim secretariat in the form of a decision guidance document (which also covers crocidolite asbestos, which was already included in the interim PIC procedure and was subject to a final Community import decision that was reported in PIC circular IV reflecting the position as at 31 December 1994). All these chemicals have been progressively banned or severely restricted at Community level by means of a series of regulatory actions, the latest of which is Commission Directive 1999/77/EC adapting to technical progress for the sixth time Council directive 76/769/EEC on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations. Accordingly a final import decision should be taken for actinolite, amosite, anthophyllite and tremolite and a revised and updated final decision should be taken in respect of crocidolite.

The chemical DNOC has been added to the interim PIC procedure, as a pesticide, for which the Commission has received information from the interim Secretariat in the form of a decision guidance document. DNOC falls within the scope of Council Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market, as last amended by Regulation 806/2003/EC. By Commission Decision 1999/164/EC concerning the non-inclusion of DNOC of active substance in Annex I to Council Directive 91/414/EEC and the withdrawal of authorisations for plant protection products containing this active substance, DNOC was excluded from Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC and authorisations for plant protection products containing it were to be withdrawn by 16 August 1999. Accordingly a final import decision should be taken.

Certain pesticide formulations, in the form of dustable powder formulations containing a combination of benomyl at or above 7 %, carbofuran at or above 10 % and thiram at or above 15 %, have also been added to the interim PIC procedure. The Commission has received information from the interim secretariat in the form of a decision guidance document. The chemicals benomyl, carbofuran and thiram fall within the scope of Directive 91/414/EEC. By Commission Decision 2002/928/EC concerning the non-inclusion of benomyl in Annex I to Council Directive 91/414/EEC and the withdrawal of authorisations for plant protection products containing this active substance, benomyl has been excluded from Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC and authorisations for plant protection products containing it had to be withdrawn by 25 May 2003.

Carbofuran is currently subject to an ongoing assessment within the framework of Directive 91/414/EEC. That Directive provides for a transitional period during which Member States are allowed to take national decisions on substances and products falling within its scope pending a Community decision. By Commission Directive 2003/81/EC amending Directive 91/414/EEC to include molinate, thiram and ziram as active substances, thiram has been included in Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC and is authorised for use in plant protection products subject to certain conditions. Thiram has also been notified under Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market, which provides for a transitional period during which Member States may, pending a Community decision, take a decision on substances and products falling within its scope. Consequently, an interim import decision should be taken for dustable powder formulations containing a combination of benomyl, carbofuran and thiram at or above the specified concentrations.

The final decision on the import of the chemicals actinolite, amosite, anthophyllite, crocidolite and tremolite, as set out in the import response form contained in Annex I to this Decision, is adopted.

The final decision on the import of the chemical DNOC, as set out in the import response form contained in Annex II to this Decision, is adopted.

The interim decision on the import of dustable powder pesticide formulations containing a combination of benomyl at or above 7 %, carbofuran at or above 10 % and thiram at or above 15 %, as set out in the import response form in Annex III to this Decision, is also adopted.

Dangerous chemicals: export and import, Rotterdam Convention provisions

2002/0026(COD) - 30/11/2006 - Follow-up document

The Commission presents a report on the implementation of Regulation 304/2003/EC concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals. The report covers the period from 2003 to 2005. It outlines the main provisions of the Regulation and the main tasks performed by the Member States, the Commission and industry, and reviews implementation of the procedures, including actions taken, to improve the efficiency of the Regulation. The report considers implementation problems that have been encountered and possible changes to the Regulation that could further improve its functioning.

The Regulation has been applied for three years. Export notifications handled by Member States totalled 2273. The numbers have increased significantly between 2003 and 2005, from 223 to 1174 per year. About 55-60% concerned substances; the remainder preparations. The number of chemicals involved has doubled from 24 in 2003, to 54 in 2005. The total number of importing countries has also increased from 70 in 2003 to 101 in 2005. Over 80% of the total number of

notifications came from five Member States (Germany, UK, Netherlands, France and Spain). 10 Member States (Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal and Slovakia) did not make any export notifications. The total number of EU export notifications actually sent by the Commission was 1717 (126 in 2003, 680 in 2004 and 911 in 2005.)

During this time the workload for the Designated National Authorities (DNAs) has increased as exporters have become more familiar with the rules and more chemicals have been added to the different procedures. Overall the amount of DNA resources involved is not significant. The administrative burden for exporters and the authorities remains reasonable, although some authorities have encountered problems. The workload will continue to increase, but overall this should not prove unduly burdensome provided that the necessary resources continue to be available at national and EU level.

Overall, the Regulation's procedures have proved effective and functioned well. The main problem has been the delays in obtaining responses to requests for explicit consent. The number of such cases is much higher than could have been anticipated causing additional workload. It has added significantly to the administrative burdens on exporters, DNAs and the Commission. It has also disadvantaged EU exporters vis-à-vis competitors without necessarily adding to the protection of human health and the environment in importing countries. The situation as regards chemicals listed in part 2 of Annex I is particularly problematic.

Although there were initial problems with EDEXIM caused by difficulties in adapting the database to accommodate all the Regulation's requirements in full and meeting user's needs, much progress has been made in addressing these problems. In particular, the planned 'Enterprise' version will simplify and speed up the process.

Co-operation between Member States and the Commission is excellent. Generally the information circulates smoothly between the different parties. However the flow of information with importing countries could be improved.

To date there appear to have been no major problems of non-compliance with the rules.

The importance of enforcement has been emphasised, in particular the role of customs authorities in this regard. Closer collaboration with customs is needed. There is also widespread support for additional tools to help facilitate the work of customs control, particularly as regards exports.

There are also a number of more minor issues where the scope of the rules could be clarified:

- greater clarity is needed in the scope of the rules relating to export notifications (and where applicable explicit consent) in respect of preparations;
- export notifications should include information about the expected quantities of export each year so that the importing country has a clearer overall picture. Making clearer the intended use in export notifications would also be helpful. Often importing countries request further information of these kinds;
- the Regulation's definition of 'exporter' can give rise to some problems in relation to the export notification requirement for goods that are delivered by EC manufacturers or distributors to non-EU based traders who then export the goods. This has been addressed in the detailed notes for guidance for DNAs, but needs to be covered in the Regulation itself so that there is a harmonised approach;
- the procedure for handling export notifications from third countries is not optimal. The majority of these notifications come from the USA. It is hoped that once the US starts sending all the notifications directly to the Commission, the procedure will function more smoothly.

Several Member States commented on the difficulties of obtaining information on imports of Annex I chemicals, linking this to the procedure for export notifications from third countries.

Dangerous chemicals: export and import, Rotterdam Convention provisions

2002/0026(COD) - 18/11/2005 - Implementing legislative act

PURPOSE: To adopt Community import decisions for certain chemicals in accordance with the Prior Consent Procedure.

LEGISLATIVE ACT: Commission Decision 2005/814/CE adopting Community import decisions for certain chemicals pursuant to Regulation 304/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Decision 2000/657.

CONTENT: In accordance with the Prior Consent Procedure established under the Rotterdam Convention it has been decided to adopt a decision on the import of the chemical tetraethyl lead as set out on the form for the importing country in Annex I. Similarly, it has been decided to adopt a decision on the import of the chemical tetramethyl lead as set out on the form for importing country responses in Annex II.

Further, it has been decided to replace the import of parathion as set out in Annex to Decision 2000/657 with the form for importing country responses in Annex III to this Decision. In other words the entry for parathion in Annex III to the Convention needs to be replaced by an entry covering parathion in all its forms.

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 18/11/2005.

Dangerous chemicals: export and import, Rotterdam Convention provisions

2002/0026(COD) - 24/10/2002 - Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading

The European Parliament adopted a resolution based on the draft by Hans BLOKLAND (EDD, NL) calling for a change in the legal basis. (Please refer to the document dated 10/09/02.) Parliament also stipulated that, in the case of a chemical that is banned or severely restricted by legislation in one or

more Member States, the Commission will, at the request of the Member State, take that information into account in its import decision. It further stated that the Commission and the Member States should actively participate in the Information Network on capacity building set up by the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety, by providing information on the projects they are supporting to improve the management of chemicals in developing countries with economies in transition.