UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

Chemicals

MASTER LIST OF ACTIONS

On the Reduction and/or Elimination of the Releases of Persistent Organic Pollutants

Fourth Edition

Prepared by UNEP Chemicals
June 2002

IOMC INTER-ORGANIZATION PROGRAMME FOR THE SOUND MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS
A cooperative agreement among UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR and OECD

This publication is produced within the framework of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC)

The Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC), was established in 1995 by UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO and OECD (Participating Organizations), following recommendations made by the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development to strengthen cooperation and increase coordination in the field of chemical safety. In January 1998, UNITAR formally joined the IOMC as a Participating Organization. The purpose of the IOMC is to promote coordination of the policies and activities pursued by the Participating Organizations, jointly or separately, to achieve the sound management of chemicals in relation to human health and the environment.

The photograph on the cover page was taken by Steve C. Delaney.

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UNEP CHEMICALS

UNEP Chemicals is part of UNEP's Technology, Industry and Economics Division

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In response to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme decision 19/13C, which requests UNEP to develop a global, legally binding instrument on persistent organic pollutants (POPs), UNEP initiated a number of activities. There are also activities undertaken by Governments and organizations at the national, regional and international levels. It became clear that there is a need to co-ordinate work being done to eliminate releases of POPs to help ensure effective and efficient use of resources. To facilitate such co-ordination, UNEP has developed the Master List of Actions on the Reduction and/or Elimination of Releases of POPs. This executive summary of the Master List of Actions provides, in geographical maps, the country contributions to the Master list of Actions.

The data included below is a summary of what was provided from Governments without verification as to their accuracy. The data is generally insufficient to assess global use patterns.

1.1 OBJECTIVE

This executive summary aims at helping visualizing country activities (ongoing, planned and concurrent) on POPs.

This document includes maps where, due to the scale, not all countries/states are visible. Details on countries that do not appear on these maps can be found in the Master List of Actions.

1.2 ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE

The data used for the Maps in the executive summary to the Master list is collected from the chapters 3, 4 and 5 of the master list, the country contributions, compiled from submissions received from the governmental POPs Focal Points.

- Chapter 3: Country contributions: Assessment and monitoring projects of POPs chemicals.
- Chapter 4: Country contributions: Information on POPs National Action Plans aiming at the reduction and/or elimination of the releases of POPs.
- Chapter 5: Country contributions: Information on the regulatory status of POPs; bans, restrictions, and/or other legal permitted uses.

The following 14 maps are developed. All maps are accompanied with a short summary and legend:

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- **Map 4:** Legal status Aldrin
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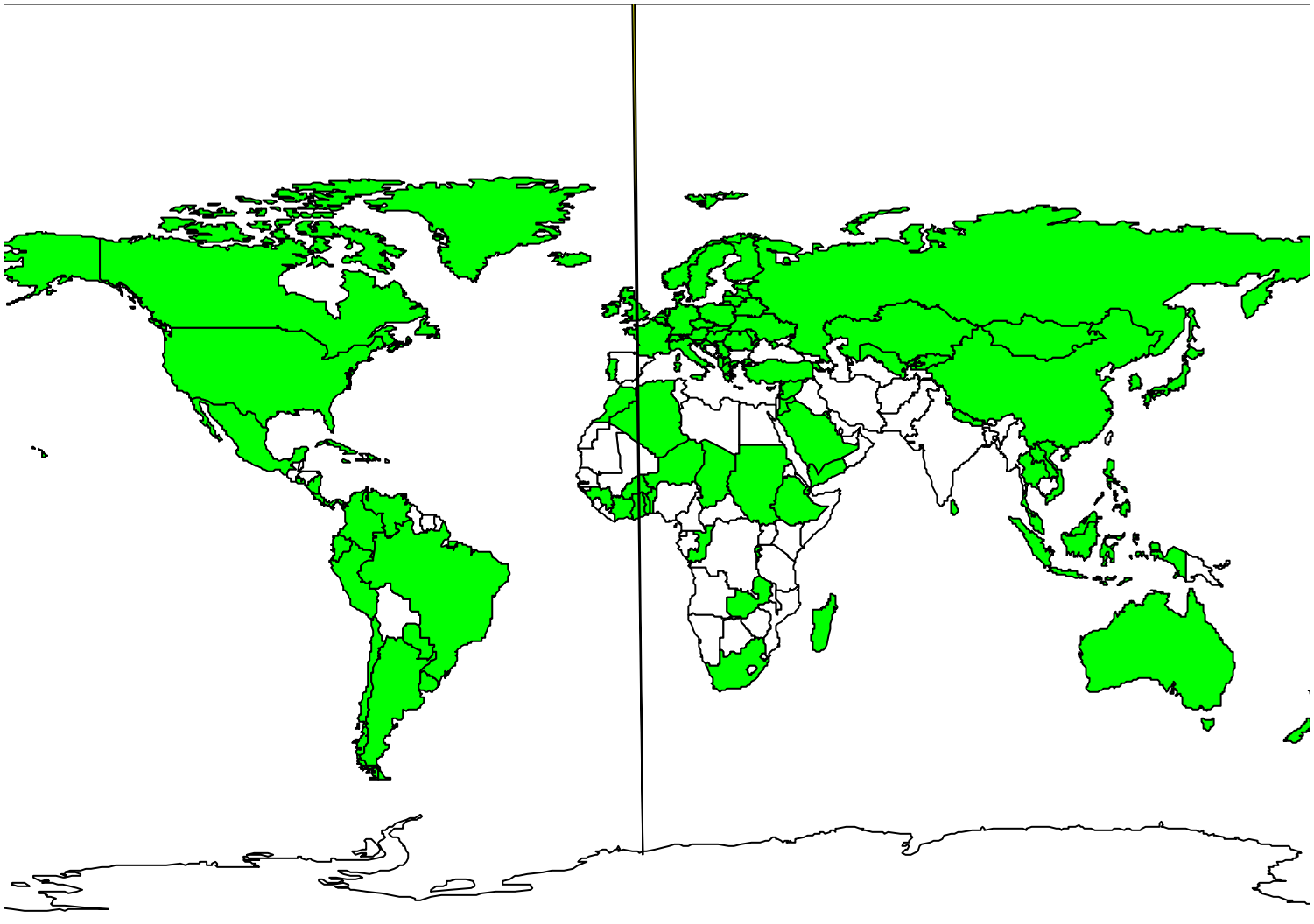
MAP 1
OVERVIEW ON REPORTING COUNTRIES TO THE MASTER LIST

Over 100 countries submitted contributions to the 2002 edition of the Master List of Actions on the Reduction and/or Elimination of the Releases of Persistent Organic Pollutants. Map 1 shows the geographical distribution of these countries. Sub-Saharan Africa and West and Southern Asia are under-represented in this survey.

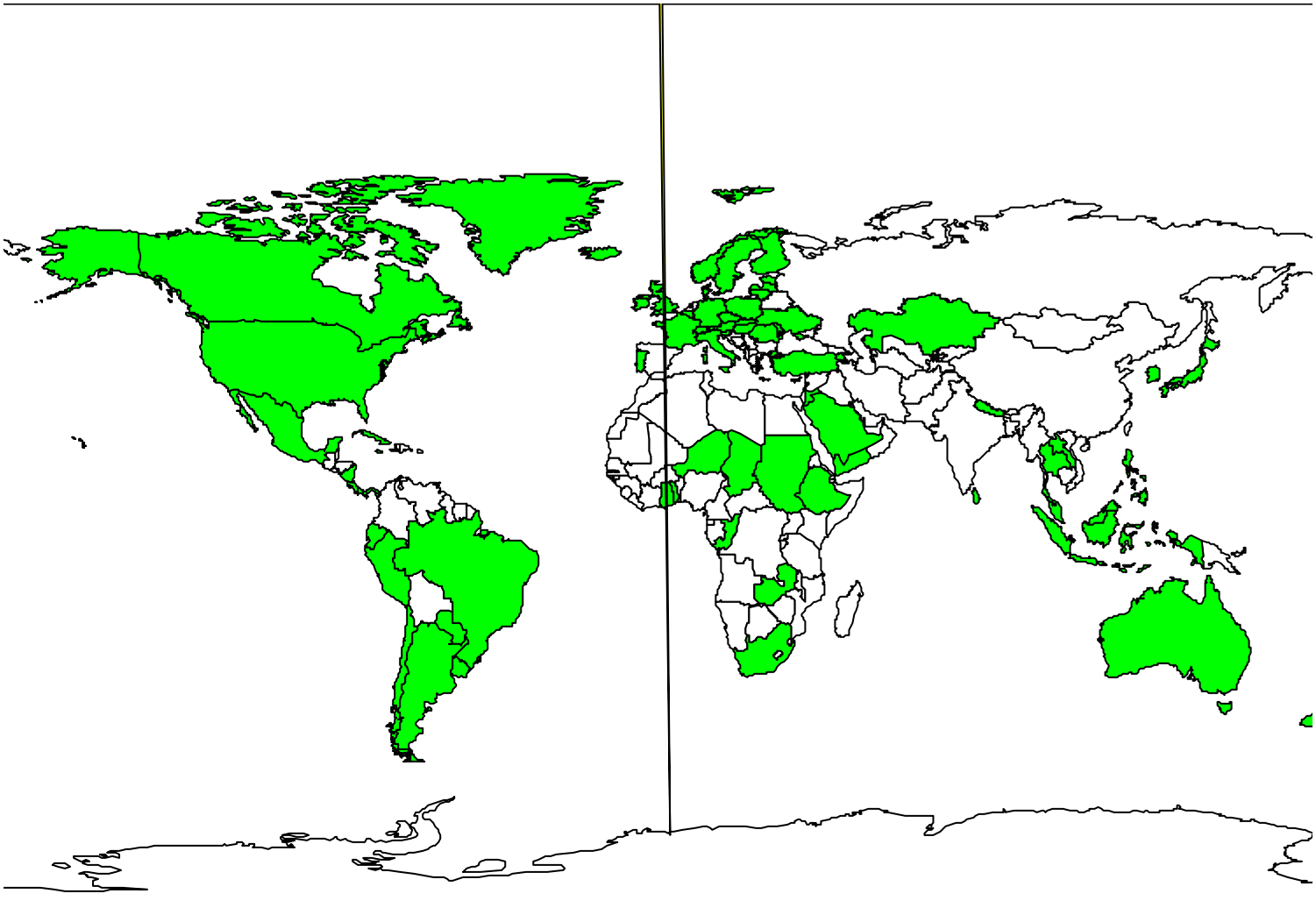
= ***Countries reported to the Master List***



MAP 2
COUNTRIES HAVING PLANNED, ONGOING OR CONCURRENT MONITORING & ASSESSMENT ACTIVITIES

76 countries reported on some form of planned, ongoing or concurrent monitoring and assessment activities. These reports include a wide range of POPs-specific projects, research programs, monitoring programs, etc. The activities are undertaken at the regional, national or sub-national level. The main focus is on water quality. PCBs and pesticides specific programs are among the most common of these monitoring activities.

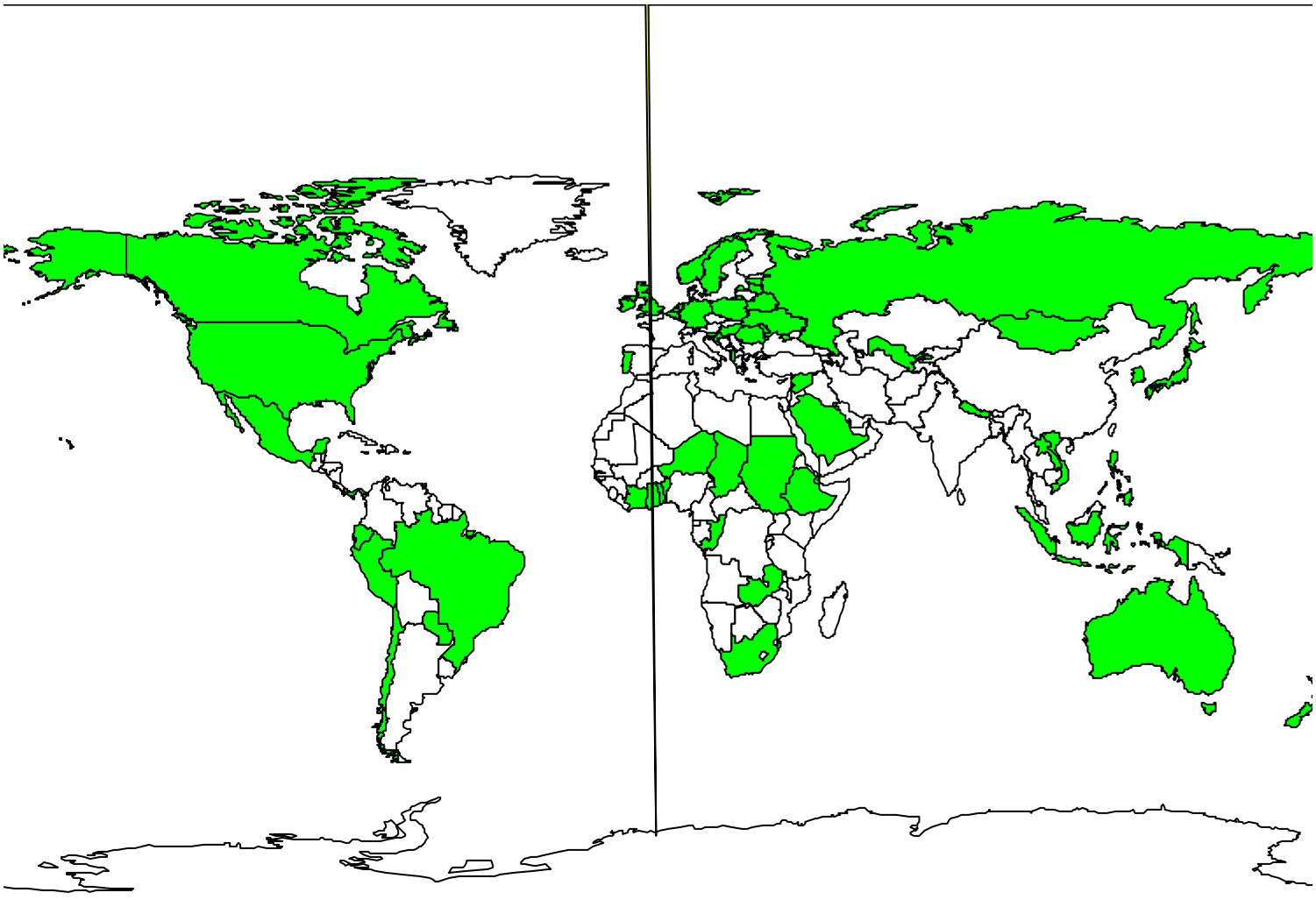
= ***Countries reported having Monitoring & Assessment Activities***



MAP 3
COUNTRIES HAVING NATIONAL ACTION PLANS ON POPS

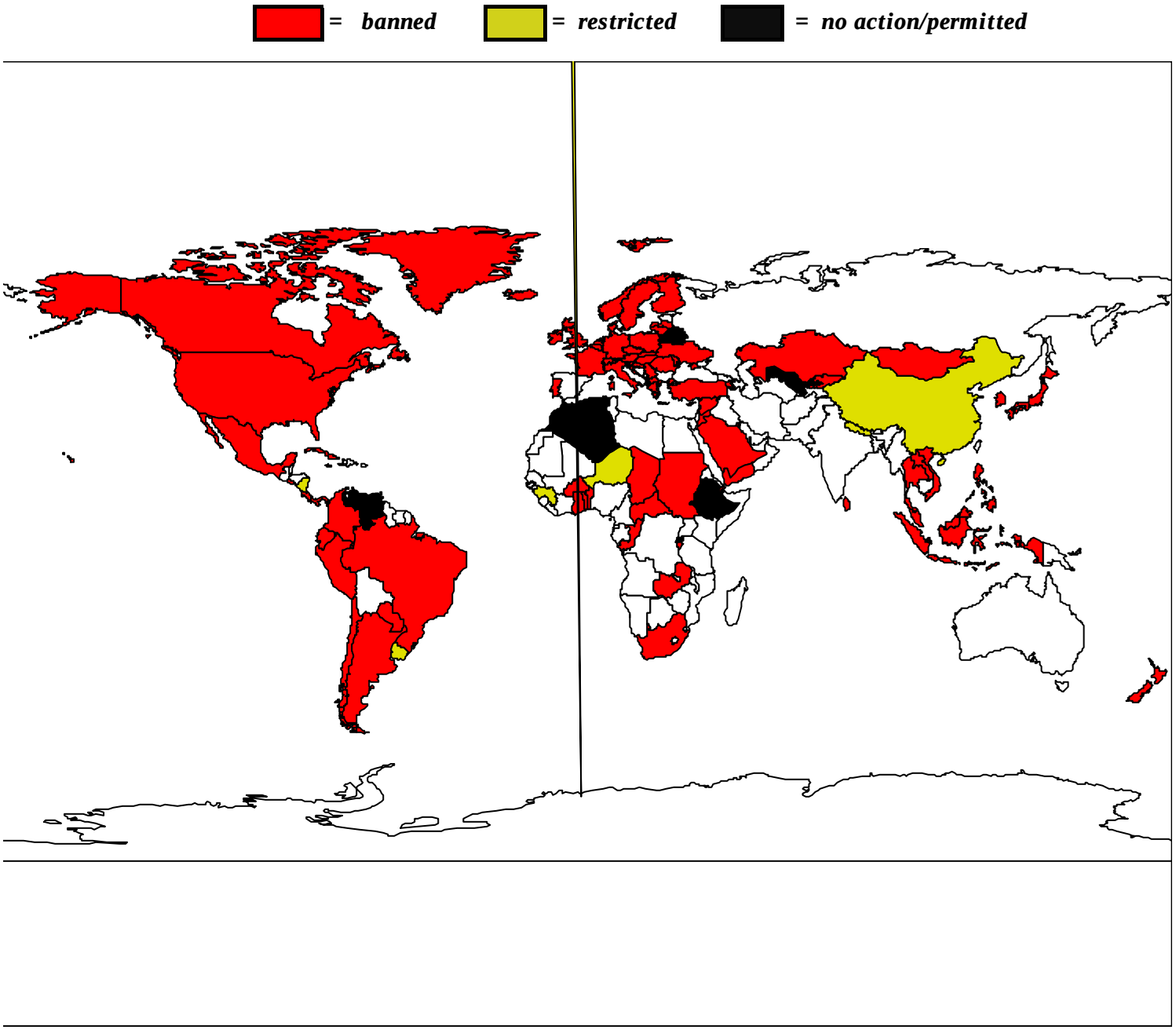
65 countries submitted information on POPs National Action Plans aimed at the reduction and/or elimination of the releases of POPs into the environment. Around 50% of these countries reported the existence of a National Action Plan, although mostly under another broader action plan. Several countries have reported a series of documents, either for specific POPs or relevant to a certain problem, like obsolete stocks or malaria prevention, or for specific regions, or to the existence of special regimes for vulnerable areas or water bodies. The other half of the countries responding reported the absence of a national action plan for POPs.

= ***Countries reported having National Action Plans on POPs***



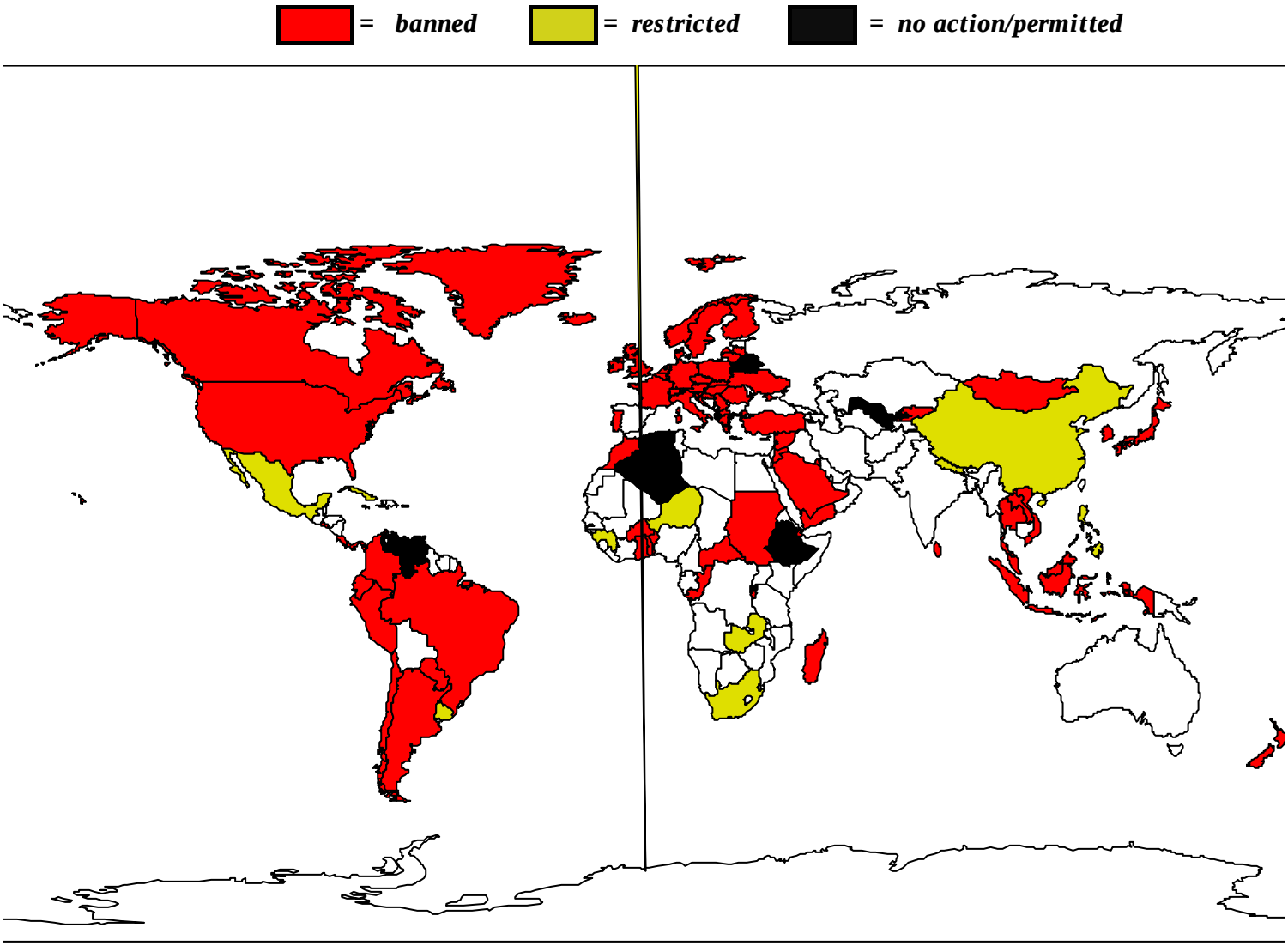
MAP 4
LEGAL STATUS: ALDRIN

Aldrin is banned for all uses in most countries in Europe, North and Latin America and South-East Asia that reported. The number of countries that report “No action/allowed” for use seems to be limited.



MAP 5
LEGAL STATUS: CHLORDANE

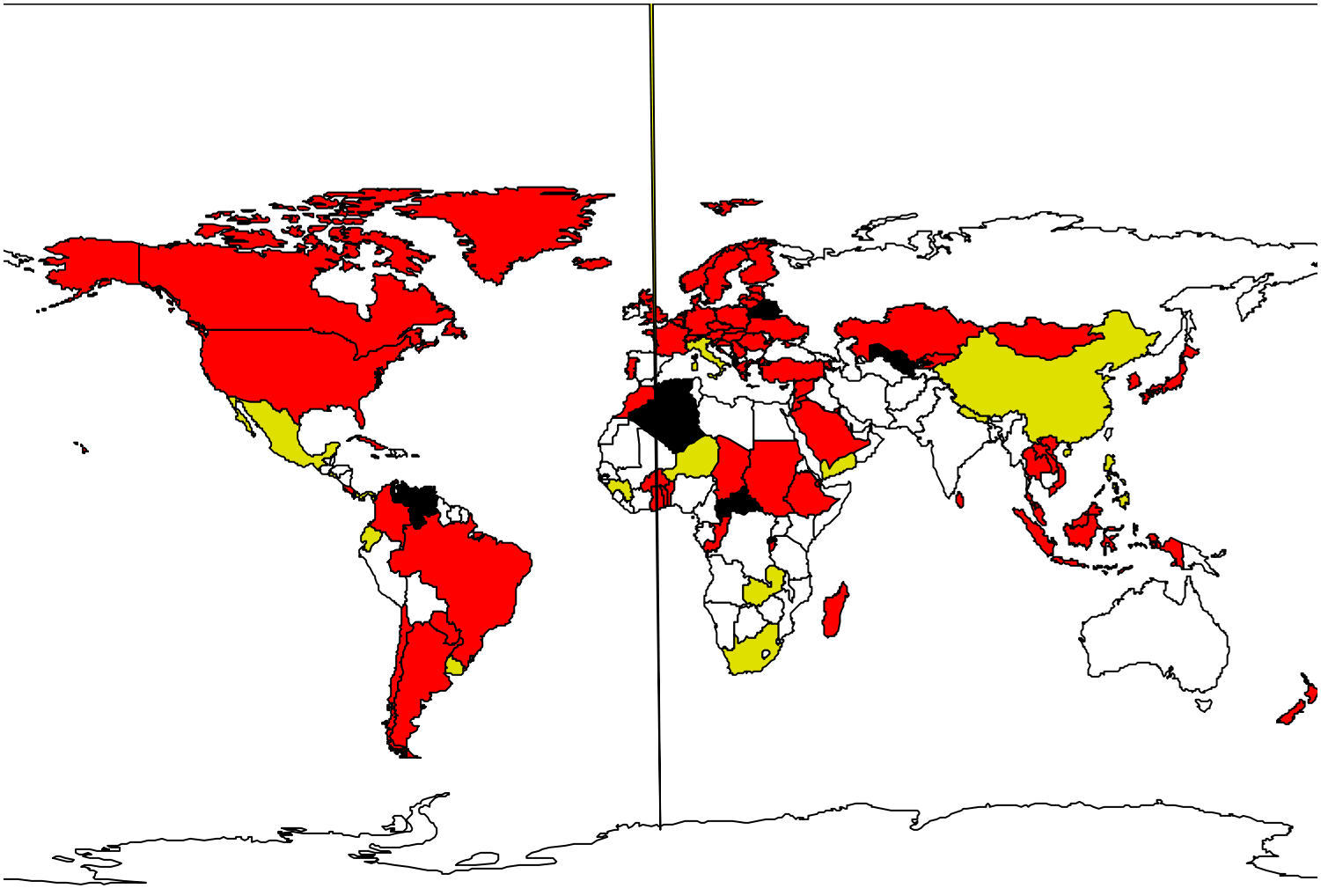
Chlordane is banned for all uses in most countries in Europe, North and Latin America and South-East Asia that reported, but to a lesser extent than Aldrin. Several countries continue to allow Chlordane for specific uses.



MAP 6
LEGAL STATUS: DDT

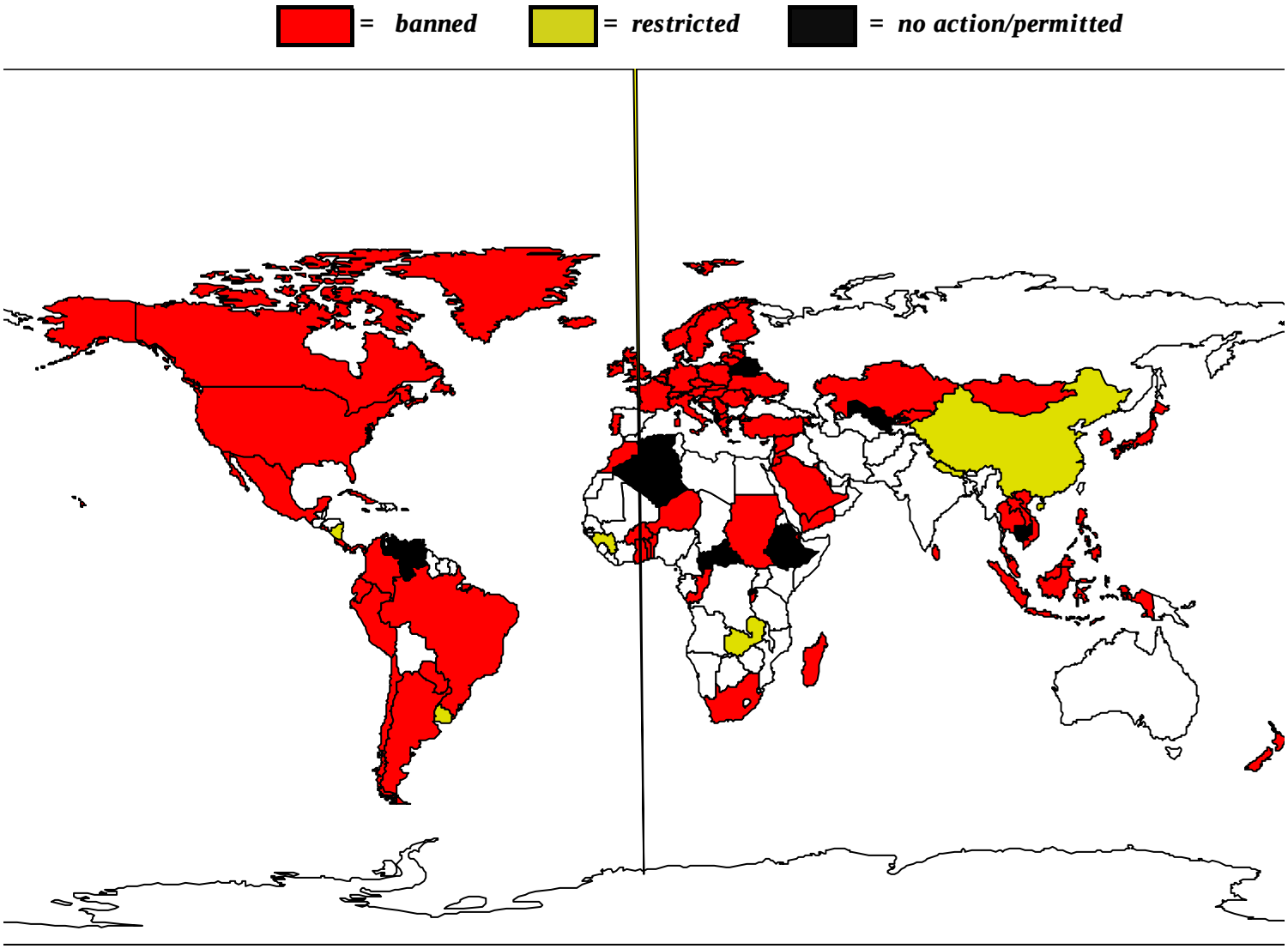
DDT use is banned in most of the countries around the world that reported. Some countries continue to rely on this POP for specific uses. Among those mentioned are malaria (vector) control and wood preservation.

= ***banned*** = ***restricted*** = ***no action/permitted***



MAP 7
LEGAL STATUS: DIELDRIN

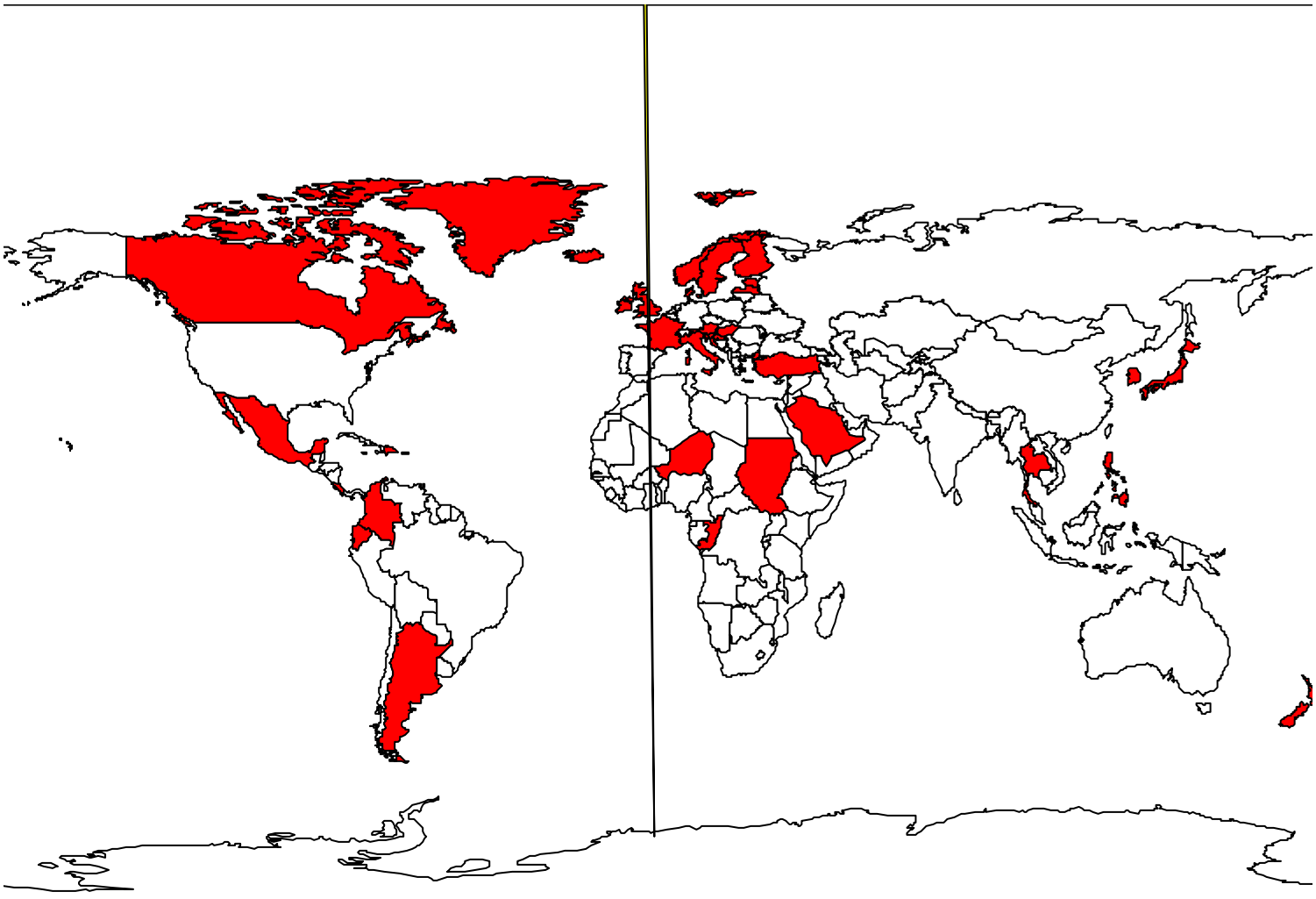
Controls on the use of Dieldrin around the world are comparable to Aldrin (map 4). It is generally banned for all uses in most of the countries in Europe, North and Latin America and South-East Asia that reported. The number of countries that continue to permit the use of the chemicals seems to be very limited.



MAP 8
LEGAL STATUS: DIOXINS AND FURANS

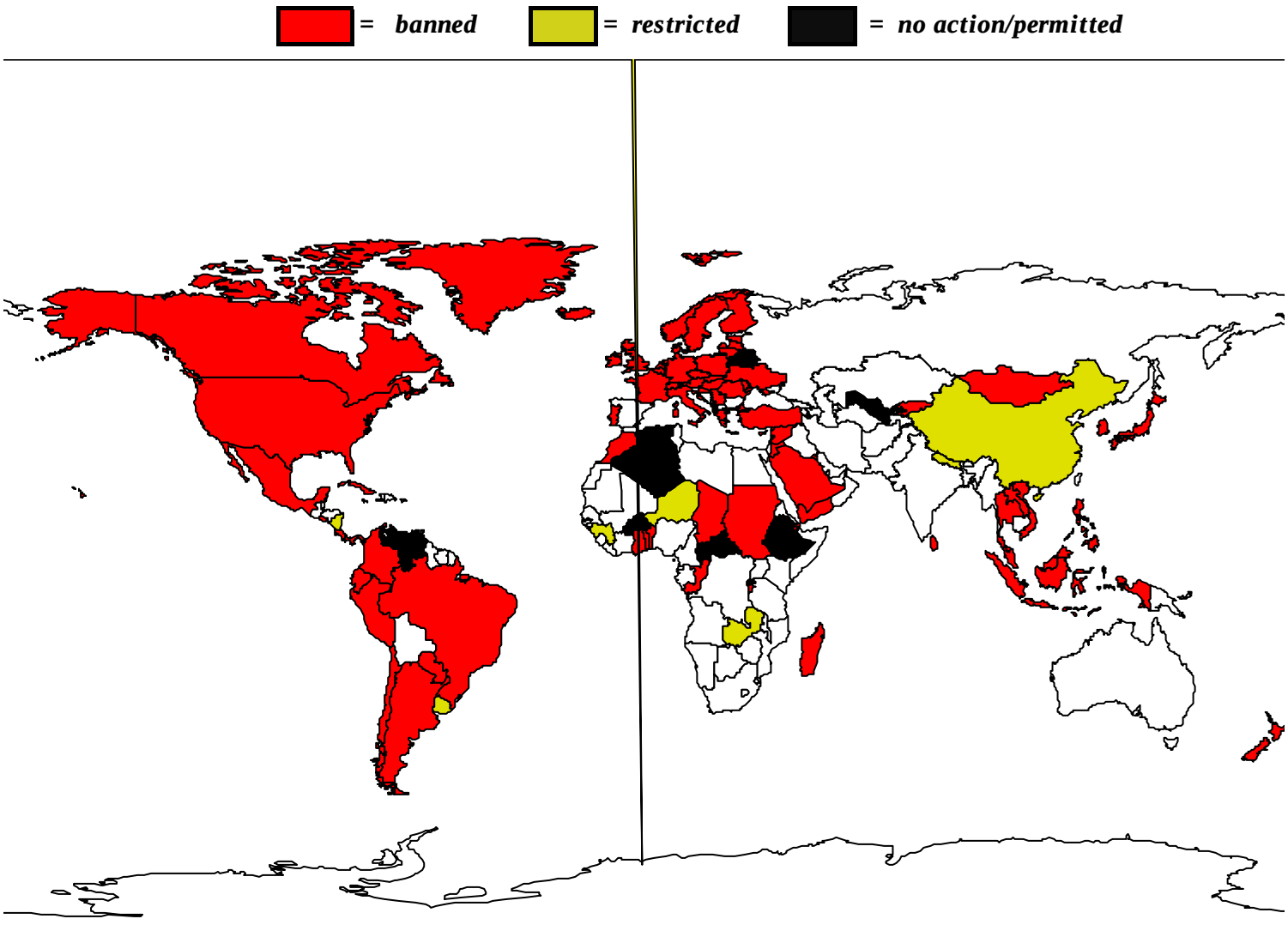
Dioxins and Furans are not produced for commercial purposes but produced unintentionally as a byproduct of industrial or combustion processes. The releases of these POPs can be limited through various means including the establish emissions standards. Only 30 countries reported that they had enacted such standards for the 2002 edition of the Master List of Actions.

= = Emission standards, or other regulatory action taken



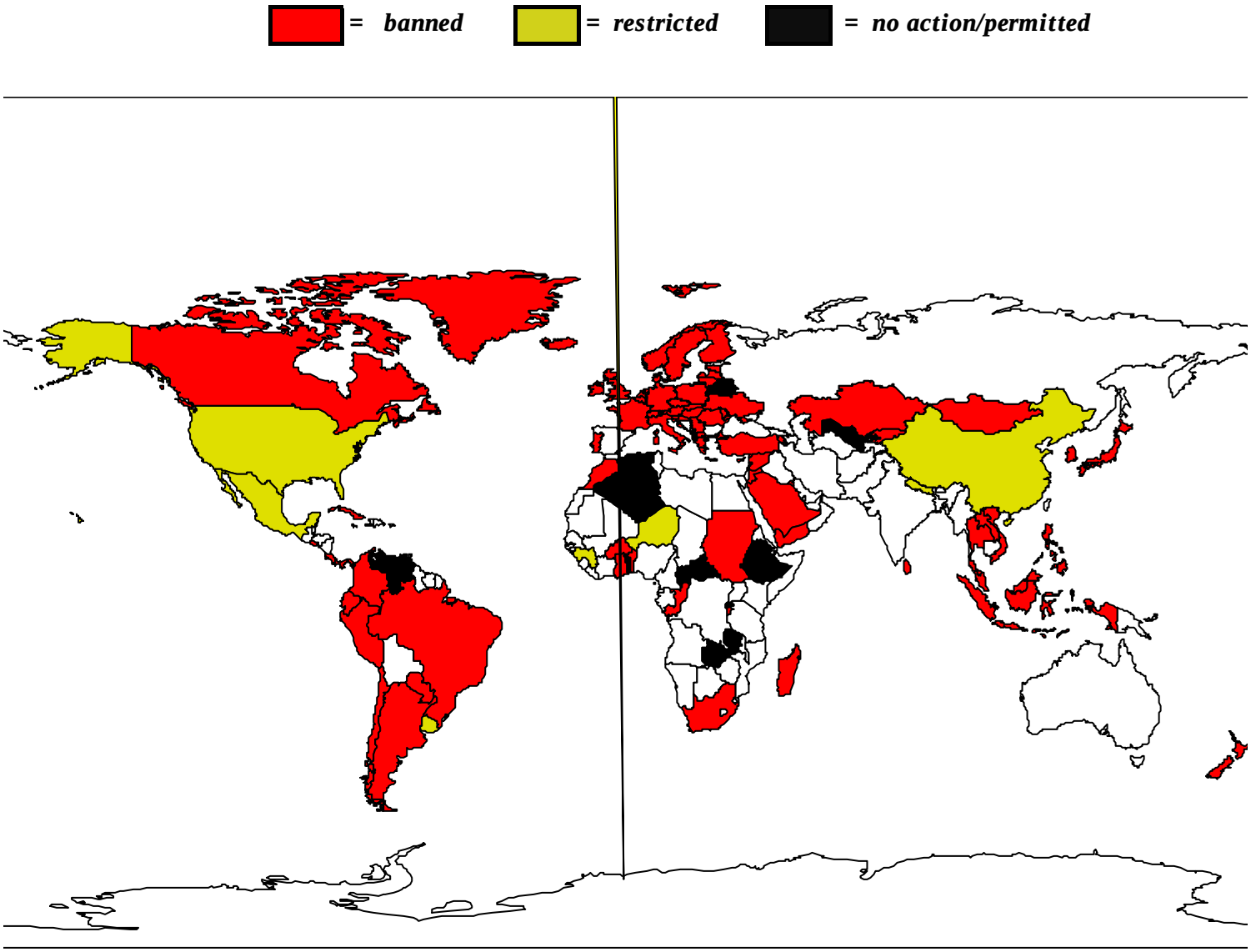
MAP 9
LEGAL STATUS: ENDRIN

Endrin is banned for all uses in most of the countries in Europe, North and Latin America and South-East Asia that reported, although not to the extent of Aldrin (map 4) and Dieldrin (map 7). Where its use is restricted, it is mainly for agricultural purposes.



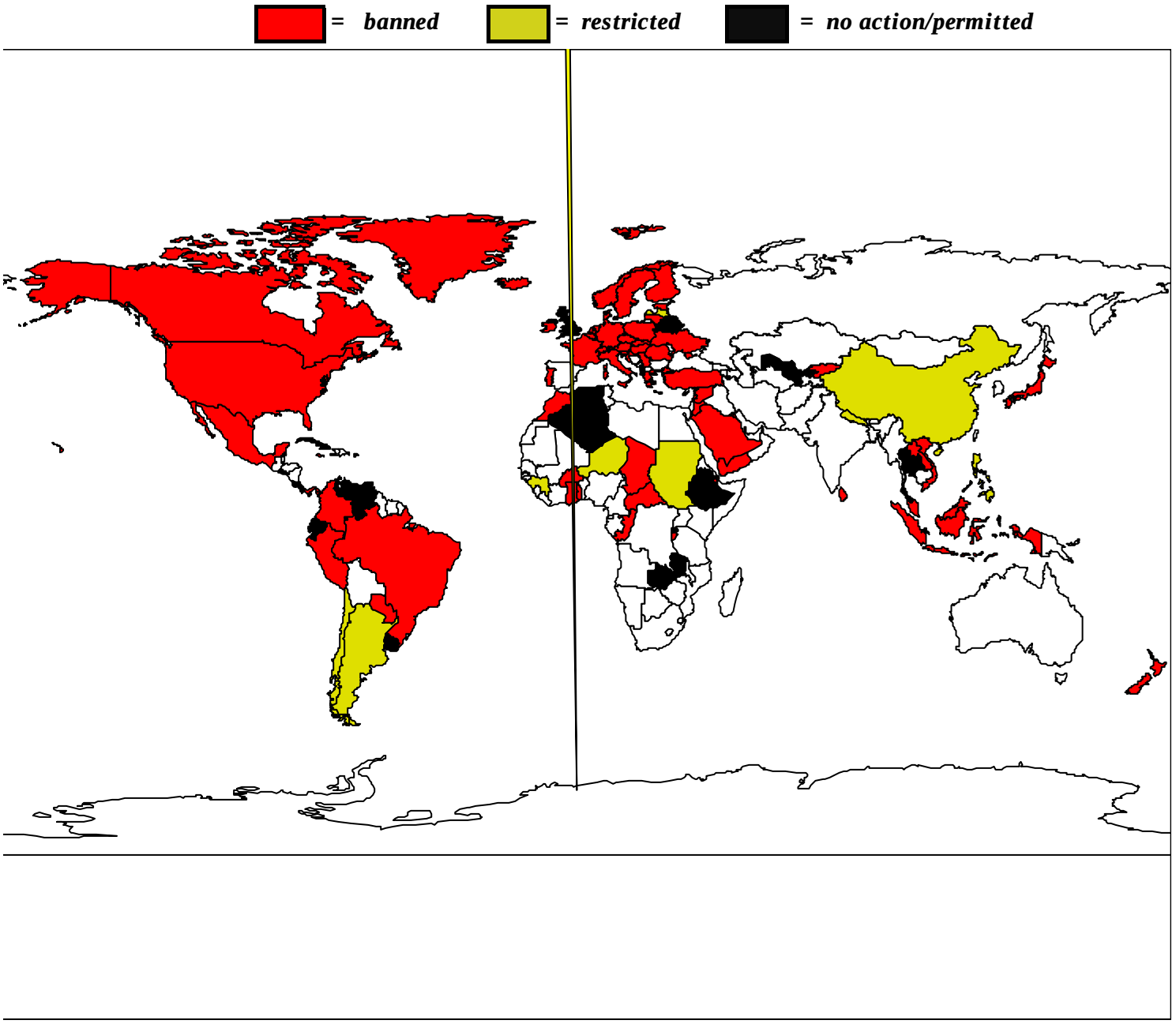
MAP 10
LEGAL STATUS: HEPTACHLOR

Heptachlor is banned in most countries in Europe, South-East Asia and Latin America that reported. Some countries allow the use of the chemical for very specific purposes of pest control. The overall legal status is similar to Aldrin, Chlordane, Dieldrin and Endrin.



MAP 11
LEGAL STATUS: HEXACHLOROBENZENE

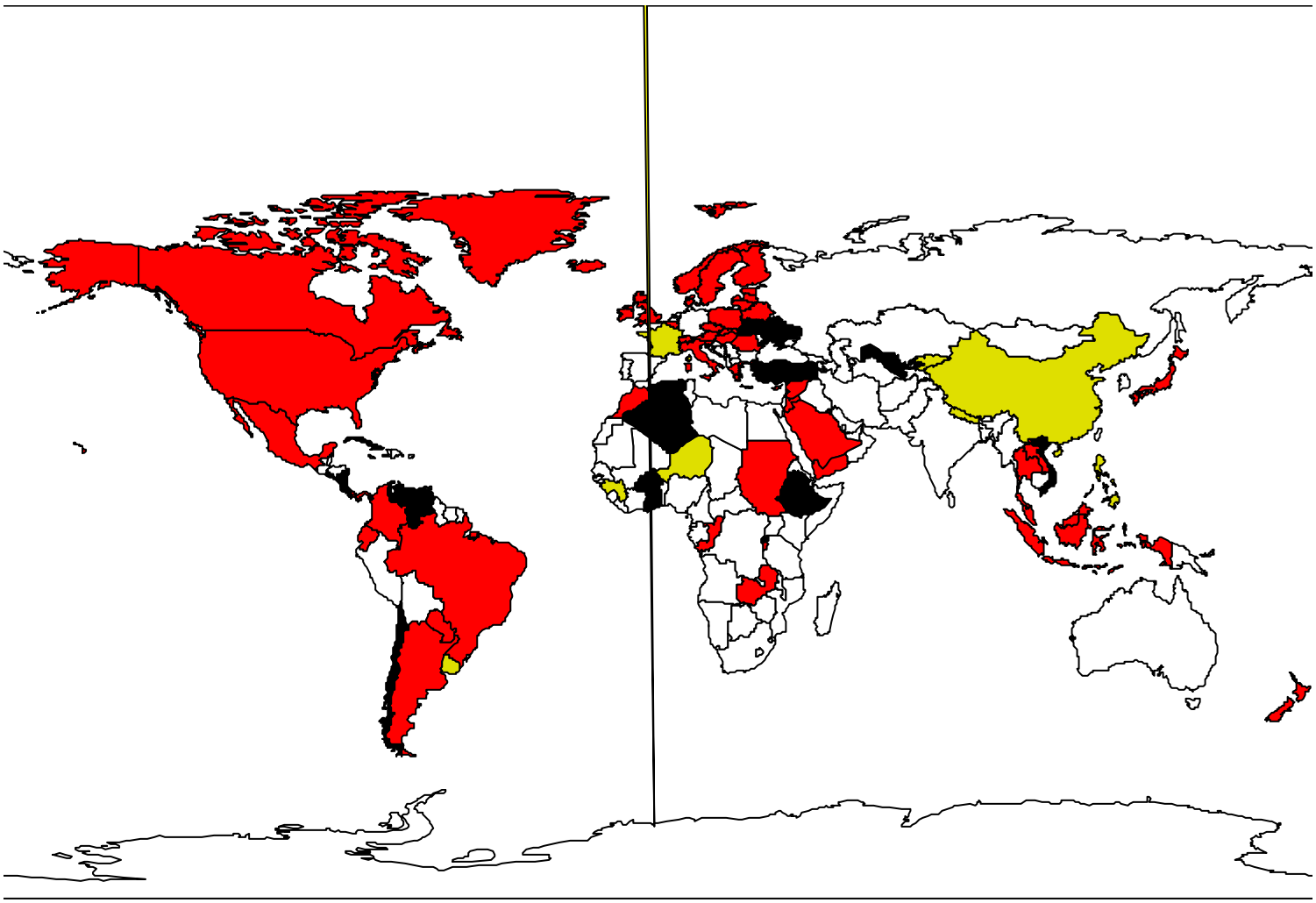
Hexachlorobenzene is banned for all uses in almost 50 countries. This number is less than those of Aldrin, Chlordane, Dieldrin, Endrin or Heptachlor. Several countries reported that they are currently reviewing the legal status of this POPs chemical.



MAP 12
LEGAL STATUS: MIREX

Mirex use is banned in most countries in North and Latin America as well as in North and Eastern Europe and South-East Asia that reported.

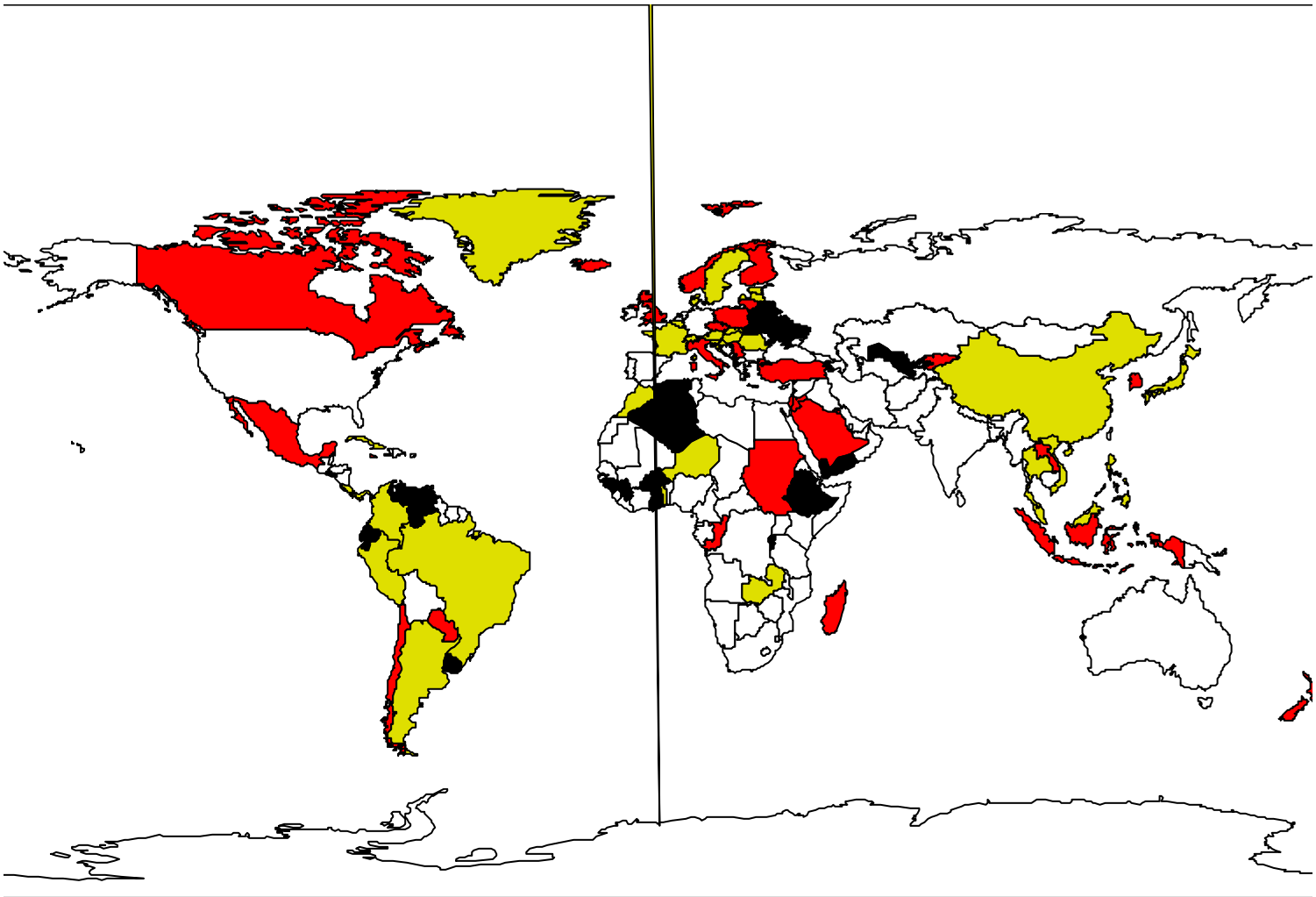
= ***banned*** = ***restricted*** = ***no action/permitted***



MAP 13
LEGAL STATUS: PCBS

PCB's are banned in approximately 25 countries that reported. (Note: this result may reflect a misunderstanding of what is meant by the term "banned" since other information indicates that only one country, Sweden, has actually banned PCB use.) In other countries, their use is being reduced, but still allowed in very specific circumstances, like in existing electrical transformers. Handling, transport and disposal is generally restricted by applicable regulations.

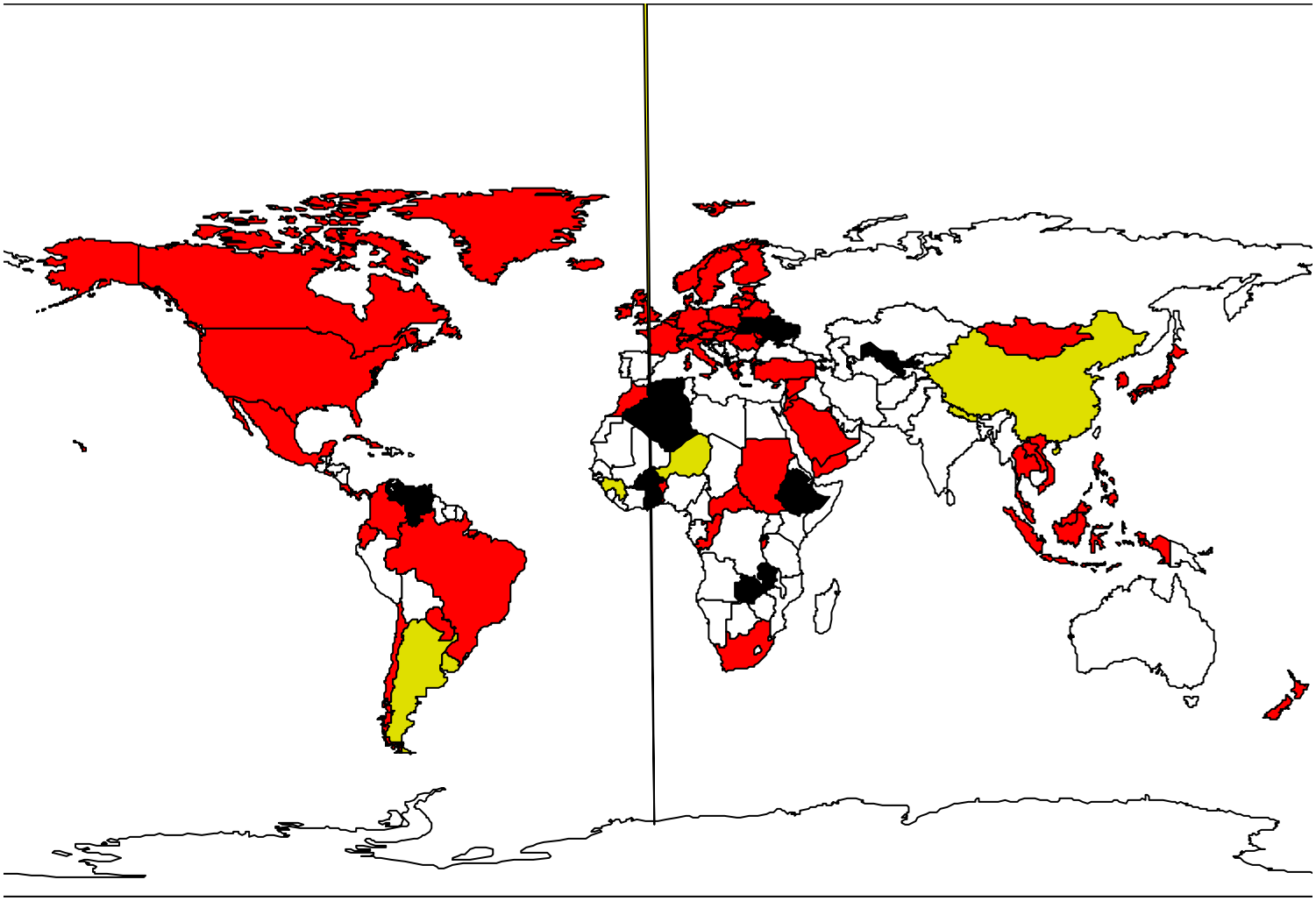
= ***banned*** = ***restricted*** = ***no action/permitted***



MAP 14
LEGAL STATUS: TOXAPHENE

Toxaphene use is banned for all purposes across Europe, North and Latin America as well as South-East Asia in countries that reported. Its legal status is similar to Aldrin, Chlordane, Dieldrin, Endrin and Heptachlor.

= ***banned*** = ***restricted*** = ***no action/permitted***



Introduction

Background

The first complete Master list of Actions on the Reduction and/or Elimination of Releases of POPs was distributed at the third session of Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for an International Legally Binding Instrument for Implementing International Action on Certain POPs (POPs INC) in September 1999 (reference: UNEP/POPS/INC.3/INF/9). The second edition was distributed at the fourth POPs INC session (reference: UNEP/POPS/INC.4/INF/5). The third edition was distributed at the fifth POPs INC session (reference UNEP/POPS/INC.5/INF/5).

To collect information for this fourth edition of the Master List, a letter was sent on 22 November 2001 from the Interim Secretariat for the Stockholm Convention to Stockholm Convention Focal Points; United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) POPs Experts; UNEP Official Contact Points that had yet not designated Stockholm or POPs Focal Points and selected intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. Copies of this letter were also sent to participants at the fifth session of the POPs INC and Geneva-based Government Missions This edition of the Master List is based on Government submissions received up until March 2002. Information received after this date will be included in future editions of the master list.

Objective

This master list consists of actions aimined at reducing and/or eliminating of releases of POPs. The master list should facilitate co-ordination and co-operation between and among activities at the national, regional and international levels in countries and organizations and thereby helping to avoid duplication of efforts and ensuring the efficient use of resources. This document is an evolving list of relevant POPs actions, including those already taken, being conducted, or planned. With the active participation of all countries and organizations, the master list can become a dynamic tool for ensuring co-ordination and complementary actions on POPs. The country contributions to this Master List are summarized in the Executive Summary.

Countries and organizations are encouraged to use the information update forms to provide new and/or revise information already received on 1) monitoring and assessment projects (Annex 1), 2) activities aiming at the reduction and or elimination of releases of POPs Chemicals into the environment (Annex 2), and 3) the legal status of the POPs Chemicals (Annex 3).

Organization and Structure of the Tables of the Master List

The information is collected from international and regional governmental organizations, governments as well as from non-governmental organizations and is organized in a database output format in the six chapters.

- Chapter 1: Information on global actions aiming at the reduction and/or elimination of releases of POPs received from Inter Governmental Organizations (IGOs).
- Chapter 2: Information on regional and/or sub-regional actions aiming at the reduction and/or elimination of the releases of POPs received from Inter Governmental Organizations (IGOs).
- Chapter 3: Country contributions: Assessment and monitoring projects of POPs chemicals.
- Chapter 4: Country contributions: Information on POPs National Action Plans aiming at the reduction and/or elimination of the releases of POPs.
- Chapter 5: Country contributions: Information on the regulatory status of POPs; bans, restrictions, and/or other legal permitted uses.
- Chapter 6: Information on actions aiming at the reduction and/or elimination of releases of POPs received from Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

The tables include information on 10 categories:

1. Reporting organization/ or country
2. Title of the project or activity
3. Objective of the project or activity
4. Timeframe
5. Status
6. Responsible organization(s)/ department(s)/ ministr(y)(ies)
7. Partner(s)
8. Project Funder(s
9. Data source
10. Comment(s)

The first two chapters include contributions received from Inter-Governmental Organizations (IGOs). Chapter 1 covers global actions, chapter 2 covers regional and sub-regional actions aimed at the reduction and /or elimination of the releases of POPs chemicals.

The chapters 3, 4 and 5 are country contributions, compiled from submissions received from the governmental POPs Focal Points. The chapters are organized by country in alphabetical order. Chapter 3 and 4 cover respectively Monitoring/ Assessment projects and National Action Plans aiming at the reduction and or elimination of POPs Chemicals into the environment. Chapter 5 is also organized by country, and includes the following categories: banned, banned for principle use, restricted, allowed, year and as all other entries has a comment category.

Chapter 6 includes information on activities contributing to the elimination and or reduction of releases of POPs Chemicals into the environment, received from non-government affiliated organizations, associations or institutes.

Where information for a category was not provided, the category is not listed. For example, in some cases only the project title was provided so this title is all that is listed. Consequently, the tables for each country vary according to the information provided.

Chapter 1: Information on *global activities* aiming at the reduction and/or elimination of releases of POPs received from Inter Governmental Organizations.

Information received from:

1. FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization
2. GEF, Global Environment Facility
3. IPCS, The International Programme on Chemical Safety
4. SBC, Secretariat of the Basel Convention
5. UNEP, United Nations Environment Programme
6. UNITAR, United Nations Institute for Training and Research
7. WHO, World Health Organization

FAO

Title	FAO summary obsolete pesticide data
Objective(s)	A complete Summary of existing Obsolote Pesticide Data
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	FAO
Project Funder(s)	FAO
Data Source	Alemayehu Wodageneh (Ph.D) Co-ordinator, Chief Technical Advisor Plant Production and Protection division Via delle Terme di Caracalla FAO 00100, Rome, Italy B646
Comments	Obsolete Pesticide data from 82 countries (46 from Africa, 13 from Asia, 8 from Near East and 15 from Latin America/Caribbean) Please note the summary is only an indication.Taking into consideration, all types of pesticides, the billions of empty pesticide containers left yearly at the farm gate, heavily contaminated soil at storage sites, or in the open, buried pesticides in an open pit or otherwise, the summary might only be the tip of the iceberg. For related or other information you may wish to refer to the website given. http://www.fao.org/WAICENT/FAOINFO/AGRICULT/AGP/AGPP/Pesticid/Disposal/index_ en.htm

FAO, UNEP, Secr. of the Basel Convention

Title	Unwanted stocks of pesticides and other chemicals, including POPs
Objective(s)	To build on the work already undertaken in Africa, inventory stockpiles of unwanted pesticides and other chemicals including POPs in other areas, including Latin America and Russia. The next step will be to develop guidance and training on the management and disposal of such stockpiles and to seek bilateral and other partners for actual management and disposal projects.
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	FAO, UNEP and SBC
Partner(s)	Bilateral and other donors of financial and technical assistance
Data Source	UNEP Chemicals
Comments	FAO will continue to serve as the lead for this work with UNEP Chemicals and SBC providing expertise and other resources in support.

Secr. of the Basel Convention

Title	International Forum for the environmentally sound management of PCB`s
Objective(s)	To review/assess conditions of the development of national/regional action plans on the management of PCB´s
Timeframe	01-05 November 1999 - tentative
Responsible Organisation(s)	Centre regional de formation et Transfert de Technologie - Dakar
Partner(s)	UNEP - Chemicals, UNEP - IE, Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Private sector and NGO´s
Comments	Field: Public Health, Occupational Health, Environmental Protection.

Secr. of the Basel Convention

Title	National Programme for the environmentally sound management of PCB`s om Cote D`Ivoire
Objective(s)	1. To complete a national inventory. 2. To draft a national regulation. 3. To develop a national plan for the management of PCB`s.
Timeframe	1999 (8 months) - tentative

Responsible Organisation(s) Ministere de l`Environnement - Abidjan SBC
Partner(s) IAGU - Centre Regional de la Convention de Bale a Dakar
Comments Field: Public Health, Occupational Health, Environmental Protection

Secr. of the Basel Convention

Title Prevention of the degredation of the quality of inland water systems and of the marine environment from the adverse effects of the generation of hazardous wastes.
Objective(s) 1. To assess effects of persistant organic wastes on human health and environment. 2. To prioritise action on persistant organic wastes in the Caribbean. 2. To prepare a Regional Action Programme.
Timeframe To be decided further - 1999 (tentative)
Responsible Organisation(s) CARIRI - SBC
Partner(s) UNEP - Regionally based assessment of Persistant toxic substances Project.
Comments Field: Environmental Protection
Substances covered: Persistant organic substances

Secr. of the Basel Convention

Title Pilot project for the environmentally sound managedment of PCB in Cote D`Ivoire.
Objective(s) To sensitise and strengthen capacity of decision makers in developing a national programme for the managemtn of PCB`s in Cote D`Ivoire
Timeframe 1997-1998
Responsible Organisation(s) Ministere de L`Environment - Abidjan - SBC
Partner(s) Private sector
Comments Field: Public Health, Occupational Health, Environmental Protection

Secr. of the Basel Convention

Title Inventory of PCB contaminated equipment
Objective(s)
1. To carry out a national inventory of PCB`s.
2. To collect elements for a national plan for the environmentally sound management of PCB`s.
Timeframe 1997-1998
Responsible Organisation(s) University of West Indies (UWI)- SBC
Comments Field: Occupational Health, Environmental Protection

Secr. of the Basel Convention

Title Regional Inventory of hazardous wastes, focusing on discarded and outdated chemicals.
Objective(s) To complete a regional inventory according to B:C: classification.
Timeframe 1998
Responsible Organisation(s) CEHI? - St. Lucia (SBC)
Comments Field: Public Health, Environmental Protection.
Substances: discarded and outdated chemicals

UNEP Chemicals

Title Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic pollutants
Objective(s) Provide the interim secretariat for the Stockholm Convention on POPs, including preparing for and conducting further session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee that developed the Convention, and provide secretariat for other interim activities called for the Conference of Plenipotentiaries that adopted the Convention.
Timeframe 2001 until end of calendar year in which COP1 takes place
Status Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s) UNEP
Data Source UNEP Chemicals

UNEP Chemicals

Title Regional and Sub-regional Awareness Raising Workshops

Objective(s)

To alert national contact points to the key scientific and policy issues relating to POPs, to help countries and national officials prepare for the upcoming negotiations on a global POPs convention, and to assist them in determining what immediate national and/or regional actions may be appropriate to protect against the risks of POPs.

Timeframe July 1997-June 1998 (Eight workshops)

Status Finnished

Responsible Organisation(s) UNEP and IFCS

Data Source UNEP Chemicals

UNEP Chemicals

Title Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for an International Legally Binding Instrument for Implementing International Action on Certain POPs

Objective(s) To prepare an international legally binding instrument for implementing international action initially beginning with the twelve specified persistent organic pollutants, including criteria and a procedure for adding further POPs to the instrument.

Timeframe 1997- 2001

Status Finnished

Responsible Organisation(s) UNEP

Data Source UNEP Chemicals

UNEP Chemicals

Title Toolkit Projects on Inventories of Dioxin and Furan Releases

Objective(s)

Establish national inventories of sources of polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and polychlorinated dibenzofurans and quantify their releases to air, water, land, in products and residues.
Presently, the project involves five Asian countries (Asia Dioxin Toolkit project with Brunei Darussalam, Jordan, Lebanon, Philippines, Vietnam), Thailand, Uruguay, and Nigeria

Status Concurrent

Responsible Organisation(s) UNEP

Partner(s) US-EPA (funding of the Asian Toolkit project), gtz/Germany (funding Thailand project), and UNEP Chemicals

Data Source UNEP Chemicals

UNEP Chemicals

Title 12 country project on the development of national implementation plans for the management of POPs.

Objective(s) The project is to strengthen national capacity to manage persistent organic pollutants and to assist countries in meeting their obligations under the Stockholm Convention. The project will assist 12 pilot countries (Barbados, Bulgaria, Chile, Ecuado, Guinea, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mali, Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Slovenia and Zambia) in developing a national implementation plan for the Stockholm Convention. Also to be developed are guidelines for the development of national implementation plans in other countries.

Timeframe 2001-2003

Status Concurrent

Responsible Organisation(s) Implementing agency: UNEP
Executing agency: UNEP

Project Funder(s) GEF, Switzerland, Sweden and Germany

UNEP Chemicals

Title Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs): National implementation Plans

Objective(s) UNEP is assisting developing countries and countries with economy in transition, eligible for GEF funding, developing National Implementation Plans (NIPs) under the Stockholm Convention. The overall objective of the projects is to create sustainable capacity within the countries to meet their obligations under the Stockholm Convention. The primary outputs will be the National Implementation Plans. As such they will serve broader purposes of

	chemical safety and management as articulated in Chapter 19 of Agenda 21 and describe, how the countries will meet their obligations under the Convention
Timeframe	24 months for each project
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Implementing agency: UNEP Executing agency: UNEP
Project Funder(s)	GEF, UNEP
Comments	Current status of the projects is as follows: 5 countries (Cote d'Ivoire, Fiji, Kenya, Mauritania and Tunisia) are implementing the projects; 5 countries (The Gambia, Yemen, Mozambique, Syria, Jordan) had submitted their project proposals for GEF approval; and further 21 countries are in the initial stage of project proposal preparation. UNEP is still negotiating with other countries about the possibility to assist them in their NIP preparation once they sign the Stockholm Convention. Besides a Pilot Project for 12 countries is running in parallel (See the 12 country project).

UNEP Chemicals

Title	Regional and Sub-regional POPs Management Workshops
Objective(s)	To encourage countries to initiate development of national strategies and action plans for reducing/ eliminating releases of POPs, to assist national officials, including POPs national focals to UNEP, in implementing immediate national and/or regional actions determined to protect againts the risks of POPs and to prepare countries for technical implementation of a future global convention on POPs.
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	UNEP
Data Source	UNEP Chemicals
Comments	Hanoi, Vietnam for Asia and the Pacific in March 1999, Lusaka, Zambia for the Southern African Development Community , SADC in February 2000) and Cairns Australia for the SPREP region in March 2001

UNEP Chemicals

Title	Subregional workshops on identification management of PCBs, dioxins and furans
Objective(s)	Train country exports to identify PCB-containing equipment, make inventories and manage PCBs; identify sources of dioxins and furans and quantify their releases. 7 workshops in total from April 2000 until April 2001
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	UNEP Chemicals
Data Source	UNEP Chemicals
Comments	Undetermined. Workshops held thus far in Hanoi, Vietnam (March 1999), Lusaka, Zambia (February 2000) and Darwin, Australia (May 2001) for the SPREP subregion

UNEP Chemicals

Title	Dioxins and furans information collection and management training
Objective(s)	To facilitate the generation and collection of information to identy and quantify sources of dioxins and furans. The activities will cover process tha may generate dioxins and furans, help to identify products and residues potentially contaminated with these compounds, and give guidance on what techniques and technologies have been successfully applied to reduce release of dioxins and furans. Guidance and information documents will be produced and made available to all interested countries.
Timeframe	Cameroon (Yaoundé) 2000 Iran (2000) Uruguay (Montevideo or Punta del Este) 18-22 SEP 2000 Tanzania (Arusha) 9 -13 OCT 2000
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	UNEP Chemicals
Data Source	UNEP Chemicals

UNEP Chemicals

Title	National inventories of PCBs
Objective(s)	To support the undertaking of national inventories of PCBS and materials containing PCBs
Timeframe	2002-2003: Projects underway in Congo, Cuba, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Senegal, Vietnam, and Yemen. Projects planned for Peru, Syria, Central America and the SDAC region.
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	UNEP Chemicals and the Secretariat for the Basel Convention (SBC)
Project Funder(s)	Germany, Norway, US
Data Source	UNEP Chemicals

UNEP Chemicals

Title	Information Exchange and Information Clearinghouse on POPs
Objective(s)	To facilitate information, on both POPs themselves as well as on alternatives and techniques that may represent options for replacing or reducing/eliminating releases of POPs.
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	UNEP-Chemicals
Data Source	UNEP Chemicals

UNEP Chemicals

Title	PCB identification and management training
Objective(s)	To provide information and training on identifying and managing PCBs and materials containing PCBs
Timeframe	Planned: Cameroon (Yaoundé) 17-21 APR 2000 Iran (city not yet determined) 24-28 JUN 2000 Uruguay (Montevideo or Punta del Este) 18-22 SEP 2000 Tanzania (Arusha) 9 -13 OCT 2000
Status	Planned
Responsible Organisation(s)	UNEP Chemicals and the Secretariat for the Basel Convention (SBC)
Project Funder(s)	Germany, Norway, US
Data Source	UNEP Chemicals

UNEP Chemicals

Title	Persistent Toxic Substances (PTS)- Assessment of National Management Needs of PTS (PDF-B)
Objective(s)	The primary deliverable of the full project will be to develop widely applicable guidelines for assessing national level problems related to persistent toxic substances and the need of countries in terms of managing them and to develop a Strategic Action Plan (or strengthening of) for the management of chemicals, particularly PTS
Timeframe	December 1999- September 2000
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Imlementing agency: UNEP Executing agency: UNEP
Project Funder(s)	PDF-B funding (GEF, UNEP and other UN-Agencies)
Data Source	Persistent Toxic Substances and UNEP, in the Global Environment Facility
Comments	It is proposed that a limited number of country case studies be conducted to assess how developing countries might undertake an assessment of, and identify potential problems related to, persistent toxic chemicals and what actions are required to address and prevent these problems. This bottom-up approach would complement the Regionally Based Assessment and would be comparable to the country studies that were carried out in the initial phases of work under the Montreal Protocol, the Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the Convention on Biological Diversity. The selected countries should be representative of the different regions of the world, different stages of economic development, and the extent of present use of PTS. The PDF-B will be executed with the collaboration of a number of partners including the World Bank, UNDP, FAO, and the

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

UNEP Chemicals

Title	Alternatives Approaches (Chemical and Non-Chemical) to POPs pesticides
Objective(s)	To provide guidance on and facilitate access to information on alternatives and techniques that may represent options for replacing or reducing/eliminating releases of POPs. It should be noted that not only chemical substitutes are covered but also biological, environmental and other alternative approaches, as well as experiences in using these. A number of these information products and guidance materials are developed in collaboration with, or based on work made by other organizations, including those with specialization in certain fields like WHO and FAO. To develop and implement a Training and Capacity Building Programme
Timeframe	Workshop on POPs pesticides and sustainable approaches pest and vector management were held in Thailand (March 2000 and March 2001), Russian Federation (July 200), Panama (February 2001) and Senegal (October 2001).
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	UNEP-Chemicals
Partner(s)	WHO and FAO
Project Funder(s)	The United States of America, Belgium, The Inuit Circumpolar Conference (ICC)
Data Source	UNEP-Chemicals

UNEP/GEF

Title	Medium-sized project to conduct subregional workshops on support for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention.
Objective(s)	UNEP and the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) are organizing a series of 8 sub-regional workshops to support the implementation of the Convention. The workshops are funded through a GEF Medium Sized Project with co-funding from the Government of Sweden. The workshops are primarily aimed at providing assistance to developing countries in strengthening their national chemicals management programs with regard to their implementation and ratification of the Stockholm Convention on POPs and related instruments. The primary target groups are senior government managers and decision-makers from environment and other government authorities. Representatives from international organizations, industry, academia and environmental NGOs will also participate.
Timeframe	November 2001 to October 2002
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Implementing agency: UNEP
Project Funder(s)	GEF, Sweden
Comments	Workshops held in Manama, Bahrain (November 2001), Bangkok, Thailand (November 2001), Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso (February 2002), Montevideo, Uruguay (March 2002) and Bratislava, Slovakia. Workshops are plan for Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Kiev, Ukraine and English speaking Africa (venue not yet determined).

UNEP/GEF

Title	Regionally-based Assessment of Persistent Toxic Substances
Objective(s)	This regionally-based assessment is being undertaken to enable policy-makers to evaluate the priorities in addressing these substances, to provide a framework for GEF interventions, to complement the negotiations on an international legal agreement on POPs and with the ultimate goal of prioritising issues and areas for future GEF interventions.
Timeframe	2000-2002
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Imlementing agency: UNEP Executing agency: UNEP
Project Funder(s)	GEF, UNEP, SBC Canada, France, Germany, Switzerland and the United States of America
Data Source	Persistent Toxic Substances and UNEP, in the Global Environment Facility
Comments	The current data on the origins, production, use, pathways and deposition of persistent toxic substances in most regions of the world, is deficient. There is little information, particularly in developing countries, on environmental levels

and trends, threats to, and exposure of, humans and the environment to these substances. This assessment is complimentary to, and supportive of, the Global International Waters Assessment, giving special in-depth consideration to the issue of persistent toxic substances, and will be conducted through a regional approach. The objectives are to: (i) demonstrate the transboundary nature of persistent toxic substances; (ii) analyze the major transport mechanisms; (iii) identify major sources and production of the concerned substances; (iv) characterize the exposure of humans and the ecological implications; (v) analyze the socio-economic implications of the problems; and (vi) identify alternatives to the use of chemicals and alternative management methods.
The project will be executed with the collaboration of a number of partners including the World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UNDP, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and the Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution (GESAMP), NGO's, donors and others.

UNITAR

Title	UNITAR/IOMC Pilot Programme to Assist Countries in Implementing National Action Programmes for Integrated Chemicals Management.
Objective(s)	The programme aims to support developing countries and countries in economic transition in implementing a formal national process to address priority issues and to strengthen the overall institutional infrastructure for chemicals management through a systematic process which involves all concerned parties and which builds on the results of the National Profile process. In the context of a National Action Programme, Technical Task Forces are set up to address indentified priority areas of national chemicals management capacity building, and a policy-level National Coordinating Team is established to ensure coordination among the various task force activities. To test this approach, UNITAR/IOMC initiated a pilot programme in 1997 in partnership with Argentina, Ghana, Indonesia and Slovenia.
Timeframe	1996-1999
Responsible Organisation(s)	UNITAR
Partner(s)	IOMC Participating Organizations; Swiss Agency for Development and Co-0peration (SDC); Partner countries: Argentina, Ghana, Indonesia and Slovenia
Comments	Field: National capacity building for sound chemicals management Substances covered: Hazardous and toxic chemicals (in general)

UNITAR

Title	Preparation of a Thought Starter on Developing a National Action Plan for Addressing POPs: No5 in the Pilot Series of Thought Starters in Support of National Capacity Building Initiatives for the Sound Management of Chemicals
Status	No info

UNITAR

Title	UNITAR/IPCS/UNEP Chemicls/EC Training and Capacity Building Programme on Risk Assessment and Risk Management
Objective(s)	The programme aims to provide practical experience and build capacities in developing countries related to the development of chemical-specific risk reduction strategies. Through pilot case studies, country-based task forces will work through a systematic risk management decision-making process, starting from the risk assessment stage, to identification of possible risk reduction options and development of a proposed reisk reduction strategy. The programme will make use of existing risk assesssment and risk management materials and expertise available from various organizations and countries, thus the outcomes of the pilot case studies will also serve to indicate the potential utility of such approaches and tools to the needs and circumstances of developing countries.
Timeframe	1998-1999
Responsible Organisation(s)	UNITAR
Partner(s)	ICPS; UNEP Chemicals, European Commision. Partner countries to be selected
Comments	Field: Capacity building for risk assessment and risk management decision making. Sustances covered: priority of chemicals of concern (to be selected by partner countries)

UNITAR

Title	Preparation of a thought starter on Developing a National Plan of Action for Addressing Persistant Organic Pollutants (POPS): No.5 in the Pilot series of Thought starters in Support of National Capacity Building Initiatives for the Sound Management of Chemicals.
Objective(s)	The document is intented for a national task force or committee which has been given the mandate to develop a national strategy and action plan to address POP´s. It aims to assist task force members in thinking through key issues which may be of importance in initiating a systematic national process, with invovement of all concerned parties, towards the goal of reducing emissions of POP´s, with a particular focus on production, use and disposal. The document forms part of a Pilot Series of Thought Starters in Support of National Capacity Building Initiatives for the Sound Management of Chemicals.
Timeframe	Draft completed; final version to be published by June 1999
Responsible Organisation(s)	UNITAR
Partner(s)	UNEP Chemicals
Comments	Field: National Capacity building for sound chemicals management

WHO

Title	Action Plan for the Reduction of Reliance on DDT Use for Public Health Purposes
Objective(s)	1. To support Member States (globally) in making informed decisions about reduction and/or elimination of reliance on DDT for vector control while ensuring that no adverse health consequences result from these actions.2. To provide guidance and technical assistance on the development, implementation and evaluation of alternatives to the use of DDT for vector control.3. To mobilize and establish effective partnerships in support of reducing reliance on DDT.
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	World Health Organization: its Headquarters in Geneva and its six Regional Offices
Partner(s)	WHO Collaborating Centers, relevant multilateral and bilateral agencies and NGOs
Project Funder(s)	WHO, U.S. Government, Danish Government. Additional funds are required and are being solicited from various external support agencies.
Data Source	WHO, Roll Back Malaria
Comments	The action plan involves three strategic principles: 1) involvement of all countries still using DDT for vector control, 2) early identification of funding mechanisms for alternatives, and 3) the need for advocacy. WHO will assist Member States to: a) conduct needs assessments to establish base-line data on current vector control programs as the basis for national action plans to reduce reliance on DDT without adverse public health consequences; b) ensure the safe management of DDT stockpiles in collaboration with FAO and industry; c) support research on alternatives through institutional research networks; d) monitor and evaluate disease control programs; e) mobilize resources to ensure that the necessary technical and financial support is available for strengthening disease control programs.

WHO/WHO-IPCS

Title	Environmental Health Criteria Monographs (EHCs).
Objective(s)	- Assessment of risks to human health and the environment from exposure to chemicals. Substances covered: Aldrin and Dieldrin, DDT and derivatives, Endrin, HCB, Chlordane, Heptachlor, Mirex, and Dioxins, furans
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	IPCS
Partner(s)	UNEP, ILO and IPCS Participating Institutions.
Data Source	Aldrin and Dieldrin (n°91, 1989); DDT Environmental aspects (n°83, 1989); DDT and Derivatives (n°9, 1979); Endrin (n°130, 1992); Hexachlorobenzene (n°195, 1997); Chlordane (n°34, 1984); Heptachlor (n°38, 1984); Mirex (n°44, 1994); PCB (n°2, 1976/ n°140, 1993); Dioxins and Dibenzofurans (n°88, 1989/ n°205, 1998).

WHO/WHO-IPCS

Title	Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues
Objective(s)	
	Assessment of risks to human health from exposure to pesticides, mostly through food. Substances covered: Aldrin; Dieldrin; Endrin; Heptachlor; Hexachlorobenzene; Mirex; DDT; Chlordane, Toxaphene.
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	IPCS
Partner(s)	FAO

Chapter 2: Information on *regional and/or sub-regional activities* aiming at the reduction and/or elimination of releases of POPs received from Inter Governmental Organizations.

Information received from:

1. AMAP, Arctic Monitoring Action Plan
2. CEC-NAFTA, Commission for Environmental Cooperation of the North American Free Trade Agreement
3. GEF, Global Environment Facility
4. IPCS, The International Programme on Chemical Safety
5. OSPAR, Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic
6. ROPME, Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment
7. SPREP, South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme
8. UNEP, United Nations Environment Programme
9. UN-ECE, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
10. UNIDO, United Nations Industrial Development Organization
11. WHO, World Health Organization

AMAP

Title	The Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Program
Objective(s)	To monitor the levels of, and assess the effects of POP´s on the Arctic ecosystems and Arctic peoples. To monitor spatial and temperal trends in the circumpolar area north of approx. 60
Timeframe	1991-1997 First Assessment report is presented. 1998-2003 Monitoring research and assessment is ongoing.
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Program (AMAP)
Partner(s)	UK The Netherlands and Germany. UN-ECE,UNEP, ILES,OSPAR, etc.
Project funder(s)	The eight Arctic countries: Canada,Denmark/Greenland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden and USA.
Data Source	The data gathered is stored at thematic data centres.
Comments	Ongoing and new initiated national, bilateral and international programmes. National reporting on sources.

CEC-NAFTA

Title	North American Regional Action Plan on DDT, Chlordane, and PCB Regional Action Plans 1997, under the Sound Management of Chemicals Project, December 1996

CEHI- ST. Lucia (SBC)

Title	Regional inventory of hazardous wastes, focusing on discarded and outdated chemicals.
Objective(s)	To complete a regional inventory according to Basel Convention: classification.
Timeframe	1998
Responsible Organisation(s)	CEHI- Caribbean Environmental Health Institute
Comments	Field: Public Health; Occupational Health; Environmental Protection. Substances covered: discarded and outdated chemicals

OSPAR

Title	The 1992 OSPAR Convention, 1998: OSPAR Strategy with the regard to Hazardous Substances, 1999

ROPME

Title	Pilot Study on POPs
Objective(s)	1. Carry out surveys of Land-Based activities/sources in the ROPME Sea Area (RSA). 2. Identify POPs more specific to the RSA. 3. Compile information on production and use of POPs by various sectors. 4. Assess the amount of POPs unintentionally produced by different sectors. 5. Asses inputs of POPs into the marine environment from different point and diffuse sources. 6. Assess the spatial and temporal distribution of POPs in the RSA. 7. Assess capabilities and constraints for compliance and trend monitoring of POPs. 8. Review existing national policies, strategies, programmes and measures for the reduction and/or elimination or emissions and discharges of POPs. 9. Prepare a regional plan of action for the reduction and/or elimination of emissions and discharges of POPs, as well as for the regional monitoring programme. 10. Carry out training workshops on sampling and analyses of POPs, including a Quality Assurance Component.
Timeframe	1999-2000
Status	Concurrent
Partner(s)	IAEA-Monaco and UNEP (Water Branch, GPA, ROWA)

SPREP

Title	Persistent Organic Pollutants in Pacific Island Countries (POPs in PICs)
Objective(s)	To upgrade regional capacity for the management of POPs and related chemicals, in order to eliminate the threats posed by these towards the environment and human health. 12 Countries in the South Pacific: -Cook Islands, Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu
Timeframe	1997-1999 (Phase 1 - inventories) 2000-2002 (Phase 2 - clean-up)
Responsible Organisation(s)	SPREP
Partner(s)	Governments in the target countries
Project funder(s)	AUSAID
Data Source	SPREP
Comments	The Phase 1 Report, Waste and Obsolete Chemicals and Chemical Contaminated Sites, has published by SPREP in August 2000.

SPREP

Title	Management of persistent Organic Pollutants in Pacific Island Countries
Objective(s)	Identification and disposal of waste and obsolete chemicals and identification and remediation of chemicals contaminated sites.
Timeframe	1998-2001
Partner(s)	AUSAID
Comments	Field: Environment Protection, Public Health Other substances: industrial chemicals, medical wastes, laboratory chemicals, bitumen oil.

UN-ECE

Title	Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution, 1979 Trade Division, Chemical Industry Programme: Pilot Project Demonstrating the Environmental Clean-up of Selected Sites Polluted by Chemicals (Central and Eastern Europe) Seminar on POPs, Plan of Action on POPs reducing and elimination in the Russian Federation

UN-ECE Trade Division

Title	Pilot Project Demonstrating the Environmental cleaning of Selected Sites Polluted by Chemicals
Objective(s)	By use of one pilot site by country, to demonstrate to governments the approach to cleaning chemically polluted sites as model for other sites in the country.
Timeframe	5 to 10 years
Comments	Substances covered: Heavy metals, chlorinated solvents, PAH´s, mixed contaminants.

UNEP

Title	Mediterranean Action Plan, 1975 - Land-Based Sources Protocol - Barcelona Convention, 1976 - The LBS Protocol, 1996
Status	Concurrent

UNEP

Title	Strategic Action Programme to Address Pollution from Landbased Activities (SAP); Adopted by the Barcelona Convention in Tunis,1997
Status	Concurrent

UNEP

Title	Strengthening National Chemicals Management in countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States
Objective(s)	Strengthening National Chemicals Management

Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	UNEP

UNEP

Title	Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based activities in the Eastern African Region (regional) component of the Programme of Action
Status	Concurrent

UNEP/ ACAP

Title	Evaluation of Emissions of Dioxins and Furans in the Russian Federation with Focus on the Northern Regions
Objective(s)	This project aims to identify and quantify PCDD/PCDF sources in the Russian Federation, quantify the releases to the environment and prioritize sources in terms of release reduction measures. The project has a training component as to the transfer of sampling and analysis techniques from Western industrialized countries to Russian laboratories.
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	ACAP (Arctic Council Action Programme)
Partner(s)	Governments of Russia, Sweden (coordinating country), USA, AMAP, and UNEP
Data Source	UNEP Chemicals

UNEP/GEF

Title	Reducing Pesticide Runoff to the Caribbean Sea (PDF-B)
Objective(s)	The project will assist Colombia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Panama in developing comprehensive management practices and specific measures to control the use of pesticides in the agricultural sector. In the framework of a National Action Plan, the project will strengthen national regulatory systems and promote the use of economic instruments and alternatives including Integrated Pest Management.
Timeframe	15 months (April 1999- June 2000)
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Implementing agency: UNEP Executing agency: The Secretariat of the Cartagena Convention (CAR/RCU), Colombia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama
Project funder(s)	PDF-B funding (GEF, UNEP, Governments, Counterparts)
Data Source	Persistent Toxic Substances and UNEP, in the Global Environment Facility
Comments	The use of pesticides in agriculture, particularly in large scale production of export crops, poses a serious threat to both human health and the aquatic environment, and has transboundary effects through the hydrological cycle and atmospheric pathways. The objective of the project is to reduce the use of, and reliance on, pesticides in the agricultural sector of four Caribbean countries. The PDF-B is being executed in collaboration with a number of partners including the World Bank, UNDP, FAO and the Inter-American Development Bank.

UNEP/GEF

Title	Persistent Organic Pollutants, Food Security, and Indigenous Peoples in Arctic Russia (PDF-A)
Objective(s)	The objectives of the project are to ascertain the level of key POPs in “country food” and in blood and lipid tissues of selected populations and to analyze the health and dietary implications of these findings
Timeframe	4 months (January 1999- April 2000)
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Implementing agency: UNEP Executing agency: Inuit Circumpolar Conference (ICC)
Project funder(s)	PDF-B funding (GEF, AMAP, ICC, Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples (RAIPON), McGill University- Centre for Indigenous People Nutrition & the Environment (CINE))
Data Source	Persistent Toxic Substances and UNEP, in the Global Environment Facility
Comments	It has been shown that, due to their reliance on fishing, hunting and herding, Arctic indigenous peoples are particularly prone to accumulate contaminants via ingestion of contaminated food. However, there is no data on the exposure

to contaminants of arctic indigenous populations from the Russian Federation. Particular emphasis will be placed on exposure via aquatic pathways and on the actions necessary to reduce this route of exposure, thus contributing to an improvement in the quality of the Arctic aquatic environment. The PDF-A is being executed in partnership with RAIPON, CINE, Saami Council, AMAP and the State Committee of the Russian Federation for Environmental Protection. The PDF-A is expected to lead to a medium-size project, of 3 years duration, which will commence in the last quarter of 1999.

UNEP/GEF

Title	Identification of priority hot-spots and conduct of pre-investment studies for remedial action in support of the National Plan of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Anthropogenic Pollution in the Arctic Region of the Russian Federation. (PDF-B)
Objective(s)	The main objective of the project is to conduct pre-investment studies of the priority hot spots with significant transboundary consequences that will have been identified during the PDF-B phase.
Timeframe	17 Months (July 1999 – January 2001)
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Implementing agency: UNEP (in collaboration with the World Bank) Executing agency: Advisory Committee on Protection of the Sea (ACOPS). Russian Inter-Agency "Task Team for the preparation of the National Plan of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Anthropogenic Pollution in the Arctic Region of the Russian Federation."
Project funder(s)	GEF, ACOPS, Canada, Denmark, Russian Federation, Sweden and the U.S.A.
Comments	Preliminary definition and analyses of the sources of degradation for the Arctic region of the Russian Federation have been carried out, and provided input to the preparation of the "Regional Programme of Action for the Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities". This, however, defines neither the priorities nor the costs of interventions of a remedial or mitigating nature. The PDF-B is being executed in partnership with the World Bank, the Russian Inter-Agency Task Team, the Russian Duma and the International Task Team for the NPA-Arctic.

UNEP/GEF

Title	GEF PDF-B/WIO, Preparation of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) of the Western Indian Ocean (WIO) and related Strategic Action Programme

UNEP/GEF

Title	Comprehensive Action Program to phase out the Use of DDT and reduce the Long-term Effects of exposure in Mexico and Central America (PDF-B proposal)
Objective(s)	The project will support the phase out of DDT in Mexico, and in Central America by relying on the Mexican experience. Alternatives to DDT will be implemented in selected sub-sets of the region. One particular component of the project will assess the relative costs and benefits of DDT and alternatives.
Timeframe	12 Months (September 1999 – August 2000)
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Implementing agency: UNEP Executing agency: Regional: Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) National: Institutions that are Focal points of the Program on Health and Environment in the Central American Isthmus (MASICA) and the Occupational and Environmental Aspects of Pesticides in the Central American Isthmus Project (PLAGSALUD)
Project funder(s)	PDF-B funding: (GEF, PAHO, Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC))
Data Source	Persistent Toxic Substances and UNEP, in the Global Environment Facility
Comments	At present, DDT is cheap, readily available, and thought to be an efficient way to control disease vectors, particularly the Anopheles that transmit the Plasmodium parasite causing malaria. Some chemical and non-chemical alternatives to DDT exist, but their efficiencies have not always been fully demonstrated. More importantly, a net benefit analysis of the use of DDT and its alternative has not been undertaken. The PDF-B will assess in particular the state of the use of DDT for public health in the region and the barriers to the adoption of alternatives. The PDF-B will be executed with the collaboration of the CEC, the Organization of American States and the International Development Research Centre.

UNIDO

Title	Regional Network on Safe Pesticide Production and Information
Objective(s)	Promote safety in production and use of pesticides in order to protect farmers, producers, consumers and the environment in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, People's Republic of China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam
Timeframe	1993-1999
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	UNIDO
Project funder(s)	UNDP, US$ 15,400,000
Data Source	Internet: http://www.unido.org/doc/100449.htmls
Comments	Strategy: The Regional Network on Safe Pesticide Production and Information for Asia and Pacific (RENPAP) was established as a forum for industry, agriculture, health and labour interests in pesticides. Ten Technical Coordination Units were set up in China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Republic of Korea and Thailand. They organize workshops and provide training and services in specialized areas of pesticides such as data collection and dissemination, pesticide formulation technology, integrated safety, eco-toxicology and industrial hygiene for all 15 RENPAP member countries. Results: 500 senior personnel from industry and government was trained in the scientific and managerial aspects of safer and cleaner pesticide production. 300,000 tonnes of hexachlorobenzene pesticides were eliminated from use in India since 1996. They represent 30 per cent of the country's total pesticide consumption. 30 per cent of chemical pesticides in India, Myanmar and Thailand have been substituted by a natural pesticide alternative derived from the neem tree. China's Huhan manufacturing company has become the second largest producer of bio-pesticides in the RENPAP region and is transferring technology to other countries such as Thailand. The number and quality of cleaner and user-friendly crop protection agents has increased, including bio-botanical pesticides.

WHO (EURO,ECEH) & WHO/IPCS

Title	Assessment of Exposure to dioxins and PCBs
Objective(s)	To assess trends in exposure to dioxins and PCBs in mother’s milk. Geographical coverage: Europe, USA, Canada. Substances covered: PCDD's, PCDF's, PCBs.
Timeframe	1999-2000.
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	IPCS
Partner(s)	FAO

WHO-EURO/WHO-IPCS/WHO-FOS

Title	Assessment of levels of PCDDs, PCDfs and PCBs in mothers' milk
Objective(s)	Evaluation of overall exposure in various countries, and assessment of trends
Timeframe	Ongoing
Responsible Organisation(s)	World Health Organization (WHO)
Partner(s)	Country contact points.

Chapter 3: Country contributions; Assessment and Monitoring projects of POPs chemicals.

Information received from:

1. Argentina
2. Armenia
3. Australia
4. Austria
5. Barbados
6. Belgium
7. Brazil
8. Canada
9. Chad
10. Chile
11. Congo
12. Costa Rica
13. Cuba
14. Cyprus
15. Czech Republic
16. Ecuador
17. Estonia
18. Ethiopia
19. Fed. St. of Micronesia
20. Fiji
21. Finland
22. France
23. Gambia, The
24. Germany
25. Ghana
26. Ghana
27. Greenland
28. Hungary
29. Iceland
30. Indonesia
31. Ireland
32. Italy
33. Jamaica
34. Japan
35. Jordan
36. Kazakhstan
37. Kuwait
38. Laos
39. Latvia
40. Lebanon
41. Lithuania
42. Malaysia
43. Mexico
44. Moldova
45. Nepal
46. New Zealand
47. Nicaragua
48. Niger
49. Norway
50. Panama
51. Paraguay
52. Peru
53. Philippines
54. Poland
55. Portugal
56. Romania
57. Saudi Arabia
58. Singapore
59. Slovakia
60. Slovenia
61. South Africa
62. South Korea
63. Sri Lanka
64. Sudan
65. Sweden
66. Switzerland
67. Thailand
68. Togo
69. Turkey
70. Ukraine
71. United Kingdom
72. United States
73. Uruguay
74. Yemen
75. Yugoslavia
76. Zambia

Argentina

Title	Insecticidas organoclorados en Fauna Ictica perteneciente a la cuenca del Río Paraná.
Objective(s)	Estudiar los niveles de plaguicidas organoclorados en muestras de agua, material suspendido y tejido graso del Prochilodus lineatus (sábalo). Se analizaron heptacloro; heptacloro-epoxi; clordano alfa y gamma; dieldrin; DDE; DDT. Zona de estudio: Cuenca del Río Paraná, kilómetro 600, áreas cercanas a las ciudades de Santa Fé (Provincia de Santa Fé) y Paraná (Provincia de Entre Ríos)
Timeframe	1982- 1984
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Instituto de Tecnología para la Industria Química- INTEC. Universidad Nacional del Litoral- UNL Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET)
Partner(s)	Lenardón A.; Maitre M.J.; Enrique S.
Project Funder(s)	UNL- Universidad del Litoral
Data Source	The Science of Total Environment p.289-297- 1984., Ciencia y Tecnología del Agua, vol.1, n°2, p14-20- 1987, Proceedings- First World Congress on Engineering and Environment- 1983.
Comments	En general no se sobrepasan los límites establecidos a nivel internacional para agua cruda a fin de ser potabilizaa, pero las concentraciones detectadas pondrían en estado de alerta , respecto al desarrollo y conservación de la fauna íctica de la zona.

Argentina

Title	Pesticidas Organoclorados y Organofosforados en el Río Paraná. (Organochlorine and Organophosphorous pesticides in the Paraná river).
Objective(s)	Establecer niveles, transporte, persistencia y dispersión de plaguicidas en agua y material suspendido. El área de estudio fue el Río Paraná a la altura del kilómetro 600, cercana a las ciudades de sabta Fé (pcia. De Santa Fé) y Paraná (Pcia. De Entre Ríos)
Timeframe	1995- 1996
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Instituto de Tecnología para la industria Química- INTEC. Universidad Nacional del Litoral- UNL Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas- CONICET
Partner(s)	Lenardón A.; Levia M.I.M de; Fusé J.; Nochetto C.; Depetris P.
Project Funder(s)	Universidad Nacional del Litoral- UNL Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones científicas y Técnicas- CONICET
Data Source	Universidad Nacional dl Litoral.- UNL, Consejo de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas- CONICET
Comments	Los Plaguicidas estudiados son usados en la zona, presentan probada toxicidad y valores de Kow<6 (baja solubilidad en agua, persistencia y liposolubilidad). Los valores más elevados en agua corresponden al período verano/otoño, en material suspendido al período invierno/primavera, y en tejido graso en el período otoño/invierno. Los valores más altos correspondiron a heptacloro; heptacloro-epoxi; y alfa- y gamma- clordano. La relevencia, tanto trófica como comercial, en ríos de América del Sur el Sabalo ofrece la posibilidad de utilizarlo como especie "centinela" con referencia al posiblemovimiento y distribución de Plaguicidas en un ecosistema acuático.

Argentina

Title	Calidad de las aguas de la Franja Costera Sur del Río de la Plata
Objective(s)	Realizar un diagnóstico actualizado de la calidad del agua, tanto en relación a los aportes costeros como al destino final de aquellas especies consideradas indicadoras de contaminación (física, química y biológica) que pudieran llegar a dificultar y/o impedir los usos legítimos del recurso agua, y en relación a los fenómenos meteológicos, hidrológicos y mareológicos. Entre los 47 parámetros analizados se determinaron los siguientes plaguicidas organoclorados: alfa, beta y gamma-HCH, aldrin, heptacloro epoxi, dieldrin, o-p'DDE, p-p'DDE, endrin, o-p'DDT, p-p'DDD y Mirex.

	El áerea de estudio fue la Franja Costera Sur del Río de la Plata, desde San Isidro hasta Magdalena (Pcia. De Buenos Aires).
Timeframe	Noviembre 1989- Junio 1990.
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Obras Sanitarias de la Pcia. De Buenos Aires (AGOSBA). Obras Sanitarias de la Nación (OSN). Servicio de Hidrografía Naval de la Armada Argentina (SIHN).
Partner(s)	Personal científico-técnico de las instituciones mencionadas anteriormente.
Project Funder(s)	Consejo Permanente para el Monitoreo de la Calidad de las aguas de la Franja Costera Sur del Río de la Plata.
Data Source	Consejo Permanente para el Monitoreo de la Calidad de las Aguas de la Franja Costera Sur del Río de la Plata (1997)
Comments	Con referencia a los plaguicidas organoclorados se efectuaron análisis de multiresiduos sobre muestras de agua no filtradas, y por lo tanto las concentraciones encontradas pueden ser vinculadas al tipo y cantidad de material en suspensión. Los plaguicidsa se agruparon en tres grupos: isómeros del HCH, clorodienos (aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, heptacloro y heptacloro epoxi) e isomeros del DDT, DDE y DDD. Durante el muestro de noviembre d 1989 no se encontraron aldrin, endrin, o-p'DDE ni Mirex, y en junio de 1990 no se detecto o-p'DDE, o-p'DDD, Mirex y endrin, peo si se detectaron aldrin y dieldrin. En la estación Riachuelo (a 500 y 1500m de la costa) se detectaron las mayores concentraciones del grupo DDT durante la campaña de Noviembre de 1989, y en la estación de Punta Colorada (a 500, 1500 y 3000m de la costa) se detectaron las mayores concentraciones del grupo DDT y clorodienos, durante la campaña de junio de 1990. Las concentraciones estuvieron en el orden de los ng/l.

Argentina

Title	Contaminación de Plaguicidas Organoclorados en muestras de Leche Materna de mujeres de Santa Fé.
Objective(s)	Determinar la concentración de heptacloro, aldrin, DDE, gamma-HCH, alfa-HCH, HCB, endosulfan, clordano, dieldrin, endrin, DDT en leche materna e identificar fuentes probables de contaminación. El área de estudio fue la Provincia de Santa Fé.
Timeframe	1994-1995
Status	Finished
Partner(s)	Lenardón A.; Maitre M.J.; Lorenzatti E.; Enrique S.
Project Funder(s)	UNL- Universidad del Litoral
Data Source	Proceedings 1° Jornadas Científicas sobre Medio Ambiente/ Asociación Universidades Grupo-Montevideo- PNUMA/ OrPALC (1995).
Comments	El 66% de las muestras presentan residuos de plaguicidas. Los más frecuentemente detectados fueron Heptacloror, Endosulfan, Clordano y gamma_HCH. Las concentraciones más elevadass fueron de DDE, Endosulfan, Clordano y gamma-HCH. Otros compuestos, tales como HCB, alfa-HCH, Heptacloro, Aldrin, Dieldrin, Endrin, y DDT fueron detectados en menos del 20% de las muestras.

Argentina

Title	Hidrocarburos clorados en agua de mar y sedimentos de superficie de Bahía Blanca, Argentina". (Chlorinated hydrocarbons in the seawater and surface sediments of Blanca Bay, Argentine).
Objective(s)	Medición de la concentarción de hidrocarburos clorados: alfa-BHC, lindano, heptacloro, gamma-BHC, aldrin, heptacloro-epoxi, dieldrin, o-p DDD, p-p DDD, o-p DDT y p-p DDT, en agua de mar y sedimentos de superficie. Los estudios se realizaron en distintos puntos de monitoreo localizados en Bahía Blanca (Provincia de Buenos Aires)
Timeframe	1980- 1981
Responsible Organisation(s)	Laboratorio de Química Marina- Instituto Argentino de Oceanografía (IADO

Partner(s)	Sericano J. L; Pucci A. E.
Project Funder(s)	Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y técnicas (CONICET
Data Source	: Estuarine coastal and shelf science. Academic Press Inc. (London). Vol. 19 (pág. 27-51), (1984)
Comments	El estudio realizado mostró que en agua de mar se detectaron: alfa-BHC, lindano, heptacloro, gamma- BHC, aldrin, o-p DDT y p-p DDT. Mientras que en sedimentos se encontraron: alfa- BHC, lindano y heptacloro. Las concentraciones de dieldrin, heptacloro-epoxi, o-p DDD y p-p DDD estuvieron por debajo de los límites de detección. En la interfase agua-aire se detectaron 18 veces más compuestos organoclorados que en la zona más profunda (aproximadamente 12m). Las concentraciones de lindano, heptacloro y gamma- BHC decrecen en aquellas muestras conteniendo pequeña cantidad de material particulado, y alfa- BHC y aldrin no presentaron cambios. No se encontró una correlación significativa entre las concentraciones de compuestos organoclorados y la cantidad de material orgánico particulado en las muestras de agua de mar.

Armenia

Title	Exposure and meaasuring of POPs sources on the Territory of the Republic of Armenia and risks of impact on health and the environment.
Objective(s)	Identify POPs sources in industry, agriculture, to analyse POPs residues in soil samples, surface water (in the rivers Hrazdan, Sevdjur, Arpa, Kasakh), Lake Sevan, breast milk samples of rural population.
Timeframe	From December 1st, 1999 to April 1st, 2000.
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Ministry of Nature Protection of the Republic of Armenia, Department of Hazardous Substances and Waste Management
Partner(s)	1- Scient. Research Institute of Environment, Hygiene and Preventive Toxicology. 2- Scient. Research Institute of General Hygiene and Occupational Diseases 3- Institute of Hydroecology and Ichthology 4- Plant Protection Research Institute 5- Soil Sciences and Agrochemistry Institute
Project Funder(s)	UNEP chemicals
Data Source	Anahit Aleksandryan. Email: analeks@freenet.am. Tel: (3742)53 88 38 / Fax: (3742) 15 19 38.

Australia

Title	Monitoring of PCBs in Australia
Objective(s)	To collate data that already exists (published and unpublished) on levels of PCBs in the Australian environment, and to identify gaps in current monitoring data collection. The report also makes recommendations for future monitoring reports. Coverage is of Australia, and in particular its foodstuffs and breast milk of nursing mothers; sewage treatment plants; landfills and wildlife
Timeframe	1998
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	The National Advisory Body on Scheduled Wastes. That body reports to ANZECC- the Australia and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council, which comprises representatives of the NZ, Australian federal and Australian state and territory governments. The Secretariat for the National Advisory Body is located in EA
Project Funder(s)	Waste Secretariat of EA
Data Source	Various monitoring programmes run by state and federal agencies
Comments	Conducted in 1998, reports data from sources generally published in 80's and 90's. Reports available at: In Comments section, URL for site where report is available should be changed to: http://www.ea.gov.au/industry/chemicals/swm/pcbs/pcbmonitoring.html

Australia

Title	National Dioxins Program
Objective(s)	To: a. ensure protection of the health of the Australian population and environment from exposure to dioxins;

	b. ensure that international obligations concerning dioxins are met; and c. complement work of other government agencies in protecting the integrity of Australia's food.
Timeframe	2001-2005
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Environment Australia
Partner(s)	National Dioxins Project Team, consisting of representatives of State/Territory environment protection agencies, Agriculture and Resource Management Council of Australia and New Zealand, Australian Health Ministers' Conference. National Dioxins Consultative Group, consisting of representatives of Commonwealth and State/Territory governments and of industry, scientific research and community interest organisations.
Project Funder(s)	Environment Australia
Data Source	http://www.ea.gov.au/industry/chemicals/dioxins/index.html (website in English includes information about the National Dioxins Program and also some pre-existing material on dioxins in Australia).
Comments	The key actions of the National Dioxins Program will be implemented over three phases: Phase 1 - gather as much data as possible about levels of dioxins in Australia; Phase 2 - assess the impact of dioxins on human health and the environment; and Phase 3 - in light of these assessed impacts, reduce or where feasible eliminate releases of dioxins in Australia. Projects under consideration include: ambient air; aquatic environments; blood serum; bushfires; motor vehicle emissions (desktop study only); native biota; soils. The National Dioxins Program will be complemented by the existing Australian Total Diet Survey conducted by the Australia New Zealand Food Authority, which tests a variety of foods for a range of contaminants including dioxins.

Australia

Title	- Persistent Lipophilic Contaminants and other Chemical Residues in the Southern Hemisphere. Connell et al; to be published in Critical Review of Environmental Science and Technology, 1998. - Technical report relating to processes involved in the production and emission of dioxins and furans
Status	Finnished
Data Source	These reports are available on the Environment Australia website, at: http://www.ea.gov.au/industry/chemicals/international/connell.html and http://www.ea.gov.au/industry/chemicals/dioxins/review.html respectively."

Australia

Title	Report on Organo chlorine pesticide levels in Australia
Objective(s)	To report the data and identify gaps in data on levels of OCPs in the Australian environment. Covers air, coastal and inland waters, land, wildlife, foods, humans wastes
Timeframe	from the 60's to 1999
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Prepared by Envirotest for EA, with some of the funding being contributed by Australian states and territories
Project Funder(s)	Commonwealth of Australia, and the states and territories, through the Scheduled Waste Secretariat
Data Source	Various monitoring programs which have published their results.
Comments	Includes some limited coverage of Southern Ocean/ Antarctica. This report collates historical and recent data (from the 60's to 1998). This report was published November 1999. It is expected to be available on the Environment Australia website shortly via: http://www.ea.gov.au/industry/chemicals/swm/ocps/index.html"

Australia

Title	Surveillance of environmental and food quality in Transilvania County.
Objective(s)	Assessment of health risk.
Timeframe	1987-1999
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Institute of Public Health Cluj-Napoca Transilvania County
Partner(s)	Districtual Inspectorates of Public Health
Project Funder(s)	Ministry of Health
Data Source	Environmental Health Department, Institute of Public Health Cluj-Napoca Str. Pasteur nr. 6, 3400 Cluj-Napoca, Romania, Tel: 40-64-194252, Fax: 40-64-193112.
Comments	Number of samples = 2600; Type of samples: water, soil, food; Chemical compounds: (alfa, beta, gamma - HCH, Aldrin, DDE, Dieldrin, DDT).

Australia

Title	Characterization and estimation of Dioxin & Furan Emissions from Waste Incineration & Metal Processing Facilities
Objective(s)	To characterize waste incineration and metal processing facilities and to estimate dioxin/furan emissions, relying wherever possible on local data
Timeframe	Report on dioxins from waste incineration published July 2000, report on metals processing not published, due to lack of available data
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Environment Australia (EA)
Project Funder(s)	EA, Australian government
Comments	Covers last decade, in particular, although some earlier data is included, due to be completed, August 1999. Relevant website: http://www.ea.gov.au/industry/chemicals/dioxins/dioxinemissions.html

Australia

Title	The quantity and Quality of Run-off to Darwin Harbour
Objective(s)	To measure the volume of water flowing to the harbor from four different land use areas, and to determine the quality of this water as measured by metals, nutrients, suspended material, and pesticides (including Mirex) Geographical coverage: The Darwin Harbour Catchment
Timeframe	1995-2000
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Northern Territory Department of Lands, Planning and Environment, Natural Resource Division
Partner(s)	The Commonwealth Government
Project Funder(s)	50% the Commonwealth Government 50% The NT Government
Data Source	Armando Padovan, Project leader, Personal Communication
Comments	Monitoring took place over 1995/96 and 1996/97 wet seasons, final report due this year. Mirex has not been detected in water sediment compartments

Austria

Title	MONARPOP - Monitoring Network in the Alpine Region for Persistent Organic Pollutants
Objective(s)	-To investigate the Load of POPs in remote Alpine regions focused on forests -To clarify the role of the Alps as sink for POPs and establish an inventory -Spruce needles will serve as the major monitoring tool, giving the possibility to identify regional and seasonal differences of the load -Identification of altitudinal effects on the concentration of POPs -Identify the impacts on the ecosystem -Identify the concentration of POPs in Alpine mammals and other faunistic aspects at a later stage The project should cover most of the Alpine region. The Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland are invited to participate in the monitoring network. Austria is starting the monitoring network program this year

by collecting data from a north-south profile which extends from southern Austria to Slovenia.

Timeframe First monitoring north-south-profile between Slovenia and Austria will be sampled in the year 2000 overall timeframe: 2000-2003

Responsible Organisation(s) Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management, Unit I/2 U Chemicals Policy, Austrian Environment Agency
contact person: Ms. Aline Berthold, e-mail: aline.berthold@bmu.gv.at
Unit Forest Ecology; contact person: Mr. P. Weiss, e-mail: weissp@ubavie.gv.at

Partner(s) Slovenia is included in the first part of the monitoring network. Other countries in the Alpine region are invited to participate.

Project Funder(s) Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management INTERREG (EU-funding)

Data Source Some data are available from prior monitoring programs:
Weiss P., Lorbeer G., Scharf S. 1998: Persistent Organic Pollutants in remote Austrian forests - altitude related results. ESPR - Environ. Sci. & Pollut. Res., Special Issue No. 1, 46-52.
Weiss P., Lorbeer G., Scharf S. 2000: Regional aspects and statistical characterization of the load with semivolatile organic compounds at remote Austrian forest sites. Chemosphere, 40 (9-11), 1159-1172.
English summary of an extensive previous report in http://www.ubavie.gv.at "Publikationen", "Monographien", "Monograpien, Band 97"

Austria

Title Periodic checking of groundwater.

Objective(s) Check for residues of pesticides. Between 1991 and 1996, 3747 samples were analyzed for Aldrin and Dieldrin, 32 of them were found to be positive, but none of them contained more than 0,1 µg/l.

Timeframe 1991-1996

Status Finnished

Data Source Wassergüte in Österreich (Quality of the Austrian waters. Report 1996, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Austria

Title Periodic checking of food for pesticides residues

Objective(s) From 1985 to 1991, 482 samples of raw milk from all over Austria were analyzed for 17 pesticides and PCB.

Timeframe 1985-1991

Status Finnished

Data Source Federal Law Gazette n°747/1995 concerning maximum values of residues of pest control agents in and on food products.
Internal compilation of food samples examinations 1996 by the Federal Ministry of Health and Consumer Protection
Federal Law Gazette n°448/1991 concerning the content of pesticides in drinking water.
K. Fuchs et al: Automatisiertes Monitoring der Rohmilch auf Rückstände an Schädlingsbekämpfungsmitteln (monitoring of untreated milk 1985-1991), Joanneum Research/Federal Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry, 1992.
K. Fuchs: Pestiziddrückstände in Fleisch (Pesticide residues in Meat), Wiener Tierärztliche Monatsschrift, annual set 81/p.33-36/94.

Austria

Title Monitoring of the soil condition.

Objective(s) The federal province of Upper Austria carries out a very extensive monitoring of the soil condition. Samples of 280 locations were analyzed also for aldrin. Since recently the federal environment agency is building up a nation-wide soil condition survey.

Timeframe 1993

Status Finnished

Data Source Soil condition Surveys, published by several federal provinces, basing on the provincial soil conservation regulations; upper Austrian Soil Condition Survey

1993; Landesverlag, Linz 1993.

Barbados

Title	Pops Research Proposal: the Status of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Barbados, W.I.
Objective(s)	To assess the status of POPs in Barbados. This would include an island-wide inventory of POPs stockpiles, as well as monitoring of air, soil and water habitats to quantify levels of POPs in the environment.
Timeframe	Two years.
Status	No info
Responsible Organisation(s)	Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Natural resources, in collaboration with the University of the West Indies, Cave Hill Campus.
Partner(s)	Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Natural resources, in collaboration with the University of the West Indies, Cave Hill Campus.
Project Funder(s)	Currently seeking GEF funding.
Data Source	Ministry of Environment, Energy and Natural Resources.
Comments	This project proposal was put together in preparation for POPs INC 2. Since that time, we have received notification of GEF PDF-B proposal "Persistent Toxic Substances- Country Case Studies" which will likely generate a generic set of assessment guidelines.

Belgium

Title	For PCB' at regional level: implementation of European directive 96/59 on the disposal of PCB-PCT. For PCBs at the federal level: inventory of uncontrolled PCB-containing products. For Pesticides, there is information for surface water in annex 1. For dioxins and furans at regional level: deposition, emission (companies e.g. waste incineration, they are obliged to report (via annual emission report) when the emission is above certain level.
Objective(s)	For PCBs at regional level: phasing out on the base of two parameters: the concentration (50 PPM) and the volume (5 liters) of PCB (transformers, condensers,) For PCBs at federal level: phasing out via action regulatory or voluntary agreements.
Responsible Organisation(s)	For PCBs at regional level: WALLOON REGION- DGRNE- Avenue Prince de Liège 15- 5100 JAMBES FLEMISH REGION- OVAM- Kan. DE deckerstraat 22-26- 28 MECHELEN BRUSSELS- IBGE- Guledelle 100- 1200 BRUXELLES For PCBs at federal level: Federal Department for Environment- CAE Vesalius Building- Pachcolaan 19 box 5- 1010 BRUSSELS
Partner(s)	For PCBs at federal level: TAW CONSULTING- Leuvensesteenweg 542- 1930 ZAVENTEM
Project Funder(s)	For PCBs at regional level: technical working groups For PCBs at federal level: Federal Department for Environment, Service Etudes et co-ordination.

Belgium

Title	1. inventaire des déchets contenant des PCB (objectif voir b1, responsable voir c1) 2. création d'un réseau interdépartemental belge relatif aux politiques et au suivi de l'état de la situation des PCB en PCB (objectif voir b2), 3. élaboration d'un background document sur tous les PCB identifiables (objectif voir b3) 1. inventaire des déchets contenant des PCB (objectif voir b1, responsable voir c1) 2. création d'un réseau interdépartemental belge relatif aux politiques et au suivi de l'état de la situation des PCB en PCB (objectif voir b2), 3. élaboration d'un background document sur tous les PCB identifiables (objectif voir b3)
Objective(s)	b1. dresser un inventaire de tous les appareils contenant des PCB-PCT dans les trois régions que constituent la Belgique. (responsable voir c1), b2. échanger, organiser et gérer de l'information cohérente entre les départements invités. Tant des départements régionaux que fédéraux participent au réseau. Le réseau évalue la pertinences des politiques mise en

place et fait rapport au Comité de Coordination des politiques internationales environnementales de Belgique. (organisation responsable voir c2)
b3. identifier toutes les petites applications contenant des PCB et en estimer les émissions jusqu'au milieu marin pour ce qui concerne la Belgique et les pays membres d'OSPAR. Ce document est préparé avec l'Allemagne qui se charge des grandes applications. (organisation responsable voir c3)

Timeframe

Jan 1999 - Dec 2000

Responsible Organisation(s)

c1. Administrations régionales de l'environnement :
région Flamande (OVAM) (timeframe voir f1), (coordonnées comments 1)
région Wallonne (DGRNE) (timeframe voir f2), (coordonnées comments 2)
région Bruxelles-Capitale (IBGE) (timeframe voir f3). (coordonnées comments 3)
c2. Département fédéral des Affaires environnementales du Ministère de la Santé publique et de l'Environnement (partenaires voir d1)
c3. Département fédéral des Affaires environnementales du Ministère de la Santé publique et de l'Environnement.(partenaire voir d2)

Partner(s)

d1. les administrations régionales de l'environnement (OVAM, DGRNE, IBGE), le département des Affaires environnementales, l'inspection des denrées alimentaires et l'inspection d'expertise vétérinaire du Ministère de la Santé publique et de l'Environnement, le Ministère de l'Agriculture et l'UGMM (unité de gestion du modèle mathématique de la mer du nord) qui est le département « gestion de l'écosystème marin » de Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique.
d2. le réseau interdépartemental PCB (timeframef4).

Data Source

D.S.1 Arrêté du Gouvernement Flamand du 24 mars 1998 modifiant l'arrêté du gouvernement du 1 juin 1995 concernant des dispositions générales et sectorielles relatives à l'environnement.
D.S.2 Arrêté du Gouvernement Wallon du 25 mars 1999 relatif à l'élimination des PCB et PCT modifié par l'arrêté du gouvernement Wallon du 13 avril 2000 prolongeant le délais de déclaration des détenteurs de PCB-PCT ou appareils en contenant.
D.S.3 Arrêté du Gouvernement de la Région Bruxelles-Capitale du 4 mars 1999 relatif à la planification de l'élimination des PCB et des PCT complété par l'arrêté ministériel du 20 décembre 2000.

Comments

Timeframe:f1. tous les détenteurs d'appareils de plus d'1 litre de PCB doivent en faire la notification auprès de l'administration (OVAM) au plus tard le 1 janvier 1999. Sur base de ces informations, l'OVAM dresse un inventaire (source voir D.S.1)
f2. tous les détenteurs d'appareils de plus d'1 litre de PCB doivent en faire la notification auprès de l'administration (DGRNE) au plus tard le 22 novembre 2000. Sur base de ces informations, la DGRNE dresse un inventaire (source voir D.S.2)
f3. tous les détenteurs d'appareils de plus d'1 litre de PCB doivent en faire la notification auprès de l'administration (IBGE) au plus tard le 15 mai 2000. (source voir D.S.3)
f4. présentation avec l'Allemagne en décembre 2000 du projet de background document pour commentaires de la part des Etats membres d'OSPAR.

Comments:1. Région Flamande OVAM
Personne de contact : Madame Gwen DONS Kan. De Deckerstraat, 22-26
2800 MECHELEN BELGIE
2. Région Wallonne DGRNE
Personne de contact : Madame Christine Nemegeer Avenue Prince de Liège, 15
5000 NAMUR Belgique
3. Région Bruxelles-Capitale (IBGE)
Personne de contact : Madame Séverine Woutters Gulledelle 100
1200 BRUXELLES BELGIQUE

Brazil

Title

Malaria Control

Objective(s)

The main objective of this activity is to control contaminants in foodstuffs for consumption. Area of action: all the country.

Responsible Organisation(s)

Ministry of Health.

Partner(s)	Local Governments.

Canada

Title	Chlorinated Substances Action Plan (CSAP)
Objective(s)	The Chlorinated Substances Action Plan is part of an overall federal strategy to protect human health and the environment from the effects of toxic substances. This science-based action plan includes both regulatory and non-regulatory measures targeting chlorinated substances of concern. It is an important component of Canada's domestic and international efforts to address those substances that threaten our health and the environment. The CSAP approach is based on the scientific community's conclusion that current evidence does not support a complete ban on all uses and releases of chlorine and chlorinated substances. However, there is scientific evidence that the use or release of certain toxic chlorinated substances should be virtually eliminated or significantly reduced. Pollution prevention is at the core of the CSAP. The CSAP has five components: 1. Targeting critical uses and products 2. Improving scientific understanding 3. Studying public health and socio-economic effects 4. Better informing the Canadian public 5. Promoting and leading international efforts
Timeframe	ongoing
Responsible Organisation(s)	Environment Canada, Health Canada
Partner(s)	Environment Canada, Health Canada, Industry
Project Funder(s)	Environment Canada, Health Canada, Industry
Comments	The CSAP web-site is http://199.212.18.76/csap/csap2000/csap2000_e.html

Canada

Title	Toxic Substances Research Initiative
Objective(s)	The Toxic Substances Research Initiative was designed to implement the commitment in Securing Our Future Together to enhance Canadian environmental and health science capacity by providing new funding for research on toxic substances for the fiscal years 1998-2002, inclusive. The objective of the TSRI is to enhance and accelerate the development of Canada's environmental and health science capacity needed to define and reduce the ecosystem and human health effects of toxic substances in the Canadian environment. Priority knowledge needs contributing to this result in 1999/2000 were: 1. Determining and linking the ecosystem and human health effects of known and emerging issue POPs such as endosulfan; pentachlorophenol and pentachloranisole; short-chain chlorinated paraffins; triazines, chlordane and toxaphene. 2. Determining the degree to which domestic and international sources are contributing to observed levels of POPs in Canada. 3. Understanding the impacts of POPs on human health outcomes (e.g. fetal development, the relationship between POPs and cancer in children and Aboriginal peoples, etc.). 4. Determining and linking the ecosystem and human health effects of known and emerging issue POPs such as endosulfan; pentachlorophenol and pentachloranisole; short-chain chlorinated paraffins; triazines, chlordane and toxaphene. 5. Determining the degree to which domestic and international sources are contributing to observed levels of POPs in Canada. 6. Understanding the impacts of POPs on human health outcomes (e.g. fetal development, the relationship between POPs and cancer in children and Aboriginal peoples, etc.). 7. Developing the data necessary to determine ecosystem and human health risks associated with known priority POPs. 8. Determining the long-range transport characteristics of known and emerging POPs. 9. Completing the research needed for the development of new human tissue guidelines, blood guidelines, acceptable daily intakes, and health based advisories especially for at-risk populations such as children, pregnant women

and Aboriginal peoples.
10. Identifying mechanisms of action for toxic effects seen in ecosystems and humans exposed to POPs where policy and/or regulatory decisions are required.
11. Improving understanding of pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic characteristics of POPs where regulatory decisions are required.
For the upcoming funding year (2000/2001) priority knowledge needs contributing to this result are more limited but strategically fill gaps in research areas from the 1999/2000 call for proposals. They are:
12. Developing the data necessary to determine ecosystem and human health risks associated with known priority POPs from domestic and international sources, particularly in relation to the development of new human tissue guidelines, blood guidelines, acceptable daily intakes, and health based advisories especially for at-risk populations such as children, pregnant women and Aboriginal peoples.
13. Developing approaches to study the transport of POPs, particularly in relation to determining the degree to which domestic and international sources are contributing to observed levels of POPs in Canada and, in the case of international sources, their countries of origin.
Seventeen POPs projects were funded this fiscal year ($2.32 Million). The following is a short synopsis of each project:
1999/2000 Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Projects
TSRI #11Sources of Agrochemicals to the Atmosphere and Delivery to the Canadian Environment
This study will examine whether the continuing input of banned pesticides into the Canadian environment is due to recycling from existing contaminated soil and water, or due to atmospheric migration from use of these pesticides in countries other than Canada. The study will determine the source of airborne pesticides through surveying the agricultural soils in selected areas of Canada and the U.S. This project will provide a better understanding of where airborne pesticides some from and how they are transported to Canadian ecosystems.
TSRI #20Food Chain Bioaccumulation of Phthalate Esters
Phthalate esters are widely used in the manufacture of plastics and other polymers and the information available to date is inconclusive with respect to bioaccumulation. This study will utilize a combination of field studies involving west coast marine food chains and laboratory studies to investigate the ability of phthalate esters to accumulate in ecological food chains.
TSRI #27Characterizing the Origin and LRT Behaviour of POPs in Canada Using Passive Samplers
This study will develop and validate simple, low maintenance sampling devices for measuring the airborne concentrations of persistent organic pollutants (POPs). These devices will be validated by monitoring concentrations at 45 locations across Canada. Such samplers might be used to determine the spatial distribution of POP's in the Canadian environment to determine the sources and transport behaviour of POPs.

TSRI #31Modeling the Sustainable Use of Organic Chemicals in a Healthy Continental Environment
This study will develop and integrate mass balance models to describe the sources and behaviour of contaminants in the North American environment. Additional process-specific models will be developed to assess a variety of chemicals, including POPs for their potential for persistence, long-range transport, bioaccumulation tendencies, and human exposure.
TSRI #:46Validation of an Amphibian Model to Assess the Effects of Persistent Organic Pollutants on Amphibian Physiology
This study will assess the use of amphibians as bioindicators of the environmental effects of POPs. This will be measured through a combination of field studies of native wild amphibians in the St. Lawrence River region and laboratory exposures of lab-reared amphibians and amphibian cell lines.
TSRI #:121Multiple Stressors: Effects on Native Amphibian Species of Forested Environments
This project combines field and laboratory studies. The field studies will monitor the water quality and biological characteristics of wetlands in forested areas to determine the biology of wild native amphibians. The laboratory exposure studies will use native wetland amphibian species to determine the ecological effects of selected herbicides on these species.
TSRI #:152Effects of In Utero Exposure to Persistent Organic Pollutants on Development and Reproduction
This study will examine the fetal, gonadal and reproductive development in the offspring of rats exposed to environmentally-relevant mixtures of POPs, which will reflect the mixtures found in some fish and game consumed by Aboriginal peoples. This study will also include an examination of the gonads and thyroid function of the exposed adult rats. The data will be used to analyze the risks o maternal exposure to a mixture of POPs on the development, reproduction, and thyroid function of humans.
TSRI #157Risk Assessment for Hexachlorobenzene: Mechanism of Gender

Related Rat Tumour Promotion
The objective of this study is to examine why female rats exposed to this POP of emerging interest have a greater susceptibility to the development of liver tumors than exposed male rats.
TSRI #200Occurrence, Fate, and Effects of Fluorinated Surfactants in the Canadian Environment
The objective of this study is to examine the environmental concentrations, distribution, toxicology and fate of fluorinated surfactants. These compounds have been observed in human blood but have, to date, received limited research attention They are used in a variety of industrial and consumer applications.
TSRI #206Sources, Long Range Transport and Impacts of New and Old POPs Inferred from Dated Lake Core Sediments
This study will extract information on current and past inputs of known and emerging POPs through collecting sediment cores from lakes along a north-south transect from southeastern-Ontario to Ellesmere Island in the Arctic and along an east west transect from Ontario to New Brunswick. This data will be applied to understand the extent of long range transport of POPs in North America, and their extent of degradation in water sediments, through POPs fate and distribution models.
IRST #207Toxaphene in the Marine Ecosystem of the Saint Lawrence River; State of Contamination, Ecotoxicology and Human Health
This study will utilize a combination of field studies to evaluate the levels of toxaphene contamination of the organisms and sediments of the St. Lawrence River system. Laboratory studies will expose the St. Lawrence estuary fish an human cell cultures to toxaphene, to allow a better evaluation of the risks to fish and human health from the presence of toxaphene in this system.
TSRI #217Assessment of Contaminants in Beluga Whales' and Polar Bears' Reproductive Systems
This study will draw on the traditional knowledge of the northern peoples including local hunters and trappers regarding the abnormalities in these important wildlife species. A comprehensive survey among the elders of the northern aboriginal communities will compile knowledge of the previous and current abnormalities occurring in this type of wildlife.
TSRI #224Factors Influencing Domestic and International Sources of Chlorinated Hydrocarbons to Fish and Osprey in British Columbia
This study will examine the toxin levels and accumulation in fish from high alpine lakes in British Columbia and the transfer of organochlorines to osprey, which have recently been recognized as having significant exposure to these chemicals because of their migratory patterns. Comparisons will be made to levels in lakes and fish in osprey wintering areas in Central America.
TSRI #236Biomagnification of POPs and Mercury in Canadian Freshwater Subsistence Fisheries and Food Webs
This study will examine the levels of new and emerging POPs and mercury in top predator fishes in lake systems with subsistence fisheries. The areas of study will span from northern Alberta to Labrador areas, which have previously received less attention than the Great Lakes and the Arctic lake systems.
TSRI #237Impact of Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers on the Canadian Environment and Health of Canadians
This study will examine mother's milk, foods, bird eggs, native fish and marine mammals for the presence of these emerging POPs. Historical trends in environmental concentrations and their potential toxic effects on growth levels in the environment and in humans will also be examined.
TSRI #239Follow-up of Preschool Aged Children Exposed to PCBs and MeHg Through Fish Consumption
This study will follow-up on previously conducted studies of the measurement of PCBs and MeHg in cord blood at birth among Nunavik Inuit mothers. The long-term consequences of exposure to these contaminants will be examined through a comparison of neuromotor and neurophysiological performance among children of low and high PCB exposure.
TSRI #245Reproductive/Developmental Effects of an Environmentally Relevant Organochlorine Mixture
The first part of this study will use pigs to examine the possible effects of these contaminants on the male reproduction system, which may be induced by exposure during pregnancy and early life to a mixture of environmental pollutants. These pollutants are similar to those found in Arctic food chains and in the blood of people consuming Arctic sea mammals. The second part of the study will involve laboratory testing of these environmentally-relevant contaminant mixtures through the use of laboratory cultures of mammalian cells, sperm, oocytes and embryos.

Timeframe April 1, 1998 - March 31, 2002

Status Concurrent

Responsible Organisation(s) Health Canada, Environment Canada

Partner(s)	Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Agriculture and Agri-Foods Canada, Natural Resources Canada, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, National Research Council, Universities.
Project Funder(s)	Health Canada
Comments	The TSRI website is: http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/tsri

Canada

Title	Management/control of Dioxins/Furans and Hexachlorobenzene releases, from identified priority sectors
Objective(s)	? Dioxins/Furans and Hexachlorobenzene have been identified as toxic under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) and have been assessed for virtual elimination under the federal Toxic Substances Management Policy (TSMP1). ? Toxic substances that meet specific criteria for persistence and bioaccumulation and are predominantly resulting from human activity are categorized as Track 1 substances, i.e.: those that have a long term objective of virtual elimination from the environment. ? The most recent inventory2 report of sources of releases of Dioxins/Furans and Hexachlorobenzene has identified priority sectors, that need to be addressed in Canada. ? Under a Harmonization Accord between the federal government and the provinces, Canada-Wide Standards are currently being developed for the following priority sectors for Dioxins/Furans: ? Teepee burners (solid waste) ? Residential Wood Combustion ? Iron sintering and Steel manufacturing sector ? Municipal incineration ? Combustion of Salt Laden Wood
Timeframe	? The Canada-Wide Standards are expected to be submitted to Ministers for their approval in spring 2000.
Status	Planned
Responsible Organisation(s)	Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME). Note: The Canada-Wide Standards3 (CWS) are expected to be presented to Ministers in spring 2000
Partner(s)	? Stakeholders including industry, environmental groups and governments are participating in priority sectors working groups to develop targets for reduction and timelines for achieving these targets. ? This information will then be introduced as the basis for a Canada-Wide Standard for each of these sectors.
Project Funder(s)	? For the development of the Canada-Wide Standards, all stakeholders are contributing time and or money, with the major contribution coming from the federal government.
Data Source	1 Toxic Substances Management Policy : http://www.ec.gc.ca/toxics/toxic1_e.html 2 Dioxins and Furans Inventory Report: http://www.ec.gc.ca/dioxin/english/index.htm 3 Canada-Wide Standards for Dioxins and Furans: http://www.ccme.ca/3e_priorities/3ea_harmonization/3ea2_cws/3ea2e_prioritie /3ea2e2_dioxins/update.html 4 Additional Information: http://www.ccme.ca/3e_priorities/3ea_harmonization/3ea2_cws/3ea2.html
Comments	Hexachlorobenzene is not on the list for the development of Canada-Wide Standards, but because it is released from the same sources as Dioxins/Furans, any action that will be taken for the reduction of Dioxins/Furans will also affect the reduction of Hexachlorobenzene.

Canada

Title	Historical International PCB-Laden Products exported to Canada and subsequent waste generation in Canada.
Objective(s)	Objective of the project is to identify PCBs in products and wastes in North America of foreign origins. This information will be used for several projects, the most immediate being a protocol to identify demolition wastes likely to be coated with PCB paints. This will be completed in order to have wastes tested and managed in an environmentally sound manner.

Timeframe	February, 2000. Subsequent protocol to be completed later in 2000 (Fall).
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Environment Canada
Partner(s)	Environment Canada

Canada

Title	Develop Level of Quantification (LOQ) for PCBs in stack emissions
Objective(s)	Under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, the LOQ for Track 1 substances (which are toxic, bioaccumulative, persistent and primarily man-made) must be developed. The LOQ for PCBs is being developed to achieve the goal in our regulations to virtually eliminate releases of PCBs to the environment.
Timeframe	To be completed by March, 2000.
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Environment Canada
Project Funder(s)	Environment Canada

Canada

Title	Assessments of Priority Substances under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act , 1999 (CEPA 1999)
Objective(s)	CEPA 1999 requires the Ministers of the Environment and of Health to establish a Priority Substances List (PSL) that identifies substances to be assessed on a priority basis to determine whether they pose a significant risk to the health of Canadians or to the environment. Assessments of substances placed on the PSL are the shared responsibility of Environment Canada and Health Canada. Substances to be assessed were identified primarily through the work of multi-stakeholder Expert Advisory Panels. The first Priority Substances List was published in the Canada Gazette in February 1989 and contained 44 substances. Assessments of these substances were completed by February 1994, and are documented in the Canada Gazette and in individual assessment reports. In December 1995, 25 other substances were added to the PSL for assessment, and these are currently being assessed. The assessment and management of priority substances under CEPA 1999 occurs in two distinct phases. Scientists must first determine whether a substance is "toxic" as defined under Section 64 of CEPA. Under CEPA 1999, a substance is defined as "toxic" if it enters or may enter the environment in amounts or under conditions that may pose a risk to human health, the environment, or to the environment that supports human life. Thus, "toxic" in the context of CEPA 1999 is a function of both the inherent properties of a substance and of the amounts, concentrations, or nature of entry of the substance in the Canadian environment. For substances determined to be "toxic", management options are identified and implemented, in consultation with stakeholders, to reduce or eliminate the risks the substances pose to human health or the environment. There are three substances proposed for the global UNEP Pops Agreement, which have been assessed as toxic under CEPA PSL including: hexachlorobenzene, polychlorinated dibenzodioxins and polychlorinated dibenzofurans.CEPA 1999 requires the Ministers of the Environment and of Health to establish a Priority Substances List (PSL) that identifies substances to be assessed on a priority basis to determine whether they pose a significant risk to the health of Canadians or to the environment. Assessments of substances placed on the PSL are the shared responsibility of Environment Canada and Health Canada. Substances to be assessed were identified primarily through the work of multi-stakeholder Expert Advisory Panels. The first Priority Substances List was published in the Canada Gazette in February 1989 and contained 44 substances. Assessments of these substances were completed by February 1994, and are documented in the Canada Gazette and in individual assessment reports. In December 1995, 25 other substances were added to the PSL for assessment, and these are currently being assessed. The assessment and management of priority substances under CEPA 1999 occurs in two distinct phases. Scientists must first determine whether a

substance is "toxic" as defined under Section 64 of CEPA. Under CEPA 1999, a substance is defined as "toxic" if it enters or may enter the environment in amounts or under conditions that may pose a risk to human health, the environment, or to the environment that supports human life. Thus, "toxic" in the context of CEPA 1999 is a function of both the inherent properties of a substance and of the amounts, concentrations, or nature of entry of the substance in the Canadian environment. For substances determined to be "toxic", management options are identified and implemented, in consultation with stakeholders, to reduce or eliminate the risks the substances pose to human health or the environment.

There are three substances proposed for the global UNEP Pops Agreement, which have been assessed as toxic under CEPA PSL including: hexachlorobenzene, polychlorinated dibenzodioxins and polychlorinated dibenzofurans.

Timeframe ongoing

Responsible Organisation(s) Environment Canada and Health Canada

Project Funder(s) PHARE.

Data Source http://www.ec.gc.ca/cceb1/eng/psap.htm - web site for PSL assessments

Comments Department of Toxicology of the National Centre of Preventive Medicine of the Republic of Moldova participated in this project.

Canada

Title Historical uses of PCBs in Products Made and Waste Generated in North America.

Objective(s) Objective of the project is to identify uses of PCBs in products and wastes in North America. This information will be used for several projects, the most immediate being a protocol to identify sources of demolition wastes likely to contain PCB paints. This will be completed in order to have wastes tested and managed in an environmentally sound manner.

Timeframe February, 2000. Subsequent Protocol to be completed in Fall of 2000

Status Concurrent

Responsible Organisation(s) Environment Canada

Project Funder(s) Environment Canada

Canada

Title Canada-Wide Standards for Dioxins and Furans

Objective(s) Dioxins/Furans and Hexachlorobenzene have been identified as toxic under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act and have been assessed for virtual elimination under the federal Toxic Substances Management Policy (TSMP1).
?Toxic substances that meet specific criteria for persistence and bioaccumulation and are predominantly resulting from human activitiy are categorized as Tract 1 substances, i.e.: those that have a long term objective of virtual elimination from the enviornment.
?The most recent inventory report2 of sources of releases of Dioxins/Furans and Hexachlorobenzene has identified priority sectors, that need to be addressed in Canada.
?Under a Harmonization Accord betw een federal, provincial and territorial governments, Canada-Wide standards for Dioxins/Furans are currently being developed for the following priority sectors:
?Conical w aste combustors
?Residential w ood combustion
?Iron sintering
?Steel manufacturing
?Municipal incineration
?Combustion of salt laden w ood

Timeframe 2001-2006

Responsible Organisation(s) Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME).

Partner(s) ?Stakeholder including industry, environmental groups and Firs Nations are participating in priority sector working groups and national workshops to

develop targets for reduction and timelines for achieving these targets. ?This information will then be introduced as the basis for a Canada-Wide Standard for each of these sector

Project Funder(s) Funding for the development of the Canada-Wide Standards is provided by all Canadian jurisdictions through the CCME. The federal government has provided additional funding. Stakeholders also contribute their time and resources.

Data Source 1 Toxic Substances Management Policy : http://www.ec.gc.ca/toxics/toxic1_e.html
2 Dioxins and Furans Inventory Report: http://www.ec.gc.ca/dioxin/english/index.htm
3 Canada-Wide Standards for Dioxins and Furans: www.ccme.ca/3e_priorities/3ea_harmonization/3ea2_cws/3ea2e_priorities/3ea2e2_dioxins/update.html

Comments Hexachlorobenzene is not on the list for the development of Canada-Wide Standards, but because it is released from the same sources as Dioxins/Furans, any action that will be taken for the reduction of Dioxins/Furans will also affect the reduction of Hexachlorobenzene.

Canada

Title Ongoing evaluation of POPs and Heavy metals in Canada's Northern Peoples

Objective(s) A large amount of data has been gathered on the human exposure to and human tissue levels of POPs and various heavy metals in Arctic Canada (Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Nunavik, Yukon). This data needs to be more fully evaluated and circulated in the appropriate scientific literature. Questions such as the relationship between the levels of POPs in the diet and the resulting levels of POPs in the fetus and relationship between maternal body burdens and fetal exposure levels at high and low levels of exposure can be evaluated.

Timeframe Ongoing.

Status Concurrent

Responsible Organisation(s) Health Canada, Departments of Health and Social Services in the Northwest Territories, Nunavut, and Nunavik.

Partner(s) Health agencies in Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Nunavik, Yukon, Centre for Indigenous Peoples Nutrition and Environment at McGill University

Project Funder(s) Multiple agencies.

Canada

Title Monitoring under the Accelerated Reduction/Elimination of Toxics (ARET)

Objective(s) The Accelerated Reduction and Elimination of Toxics (ARET) program is a key example of voluntary efforts to secure a safe and healthy environment while contributing to a prosperous economy. ARET seeks, through voluntary actions, the virtual elimination of 30 persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) substances (including several POPs such as PCBs, certain species of PAHs, hexachlorobenzene and dioxins and furans), as well as significant reductions in emissions of another 87 toxic substances. Participants from nine major industry sectors and government use the ARET program to prioritize emission reductions and determine appropriate reduction and elimination methods.

The ARET goal is to achieve a 90-per-cent reduction of PBT substance emissions and a 50-per-cent emission reduction of the other 87 toxic substances by the year 2000.

The final report of the current ARET program will be released soon, detailing achievements made from the base year to 2000.

The ARET initiative involves facilities from companies all across Canada.

There are three substances included on the global UNEP POPs Agreement which are reported on the A-1 list of ARET. These include: 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzofuran, 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin and PCBs.

Timeframe 1994 - PRESENT

Status Concurrent

Responsible Organisation(s) Environment Canada

Partner(s)	The ARET Stakeholders Committee is made of representatives from industry (Canadian Chemical Producers' Association, Canadian Electricity Association, The Alliance of Manufacturers and Exporters of Canada, Canadian Manufacturers of Chemical Specialties, Canadian Petroleum Products Institute, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Canadian Steel Producers Association, Mining Association of Canada, Aluminium Industry Association), health and professional associations (Chemical Institute of Canada, Comité de santé environnementale du Québec), provincial governments (Ontario, British Columbia, Nova Scotia), and the federal government (Environment Canada, Industry Canada, Health Canada).
Data Source	www.ec.gc.ca/ARET/homee.html
Comments	The short-term goals of the ARET program were established to the year 2000; a renewal process for ARET has been initiated.

Canada

Title	Traditional Environmental Monitoring Program in the First Nations' Traditional Area for the Lesser Slave Lake Indian Bands (Driftpile, Swan River and Sucker Creek First Nations).
Objective(s)	The overall objective of this program is to protect the Health and Safety of First Nations and the surrounding environment within the First Nations' traditional land use area. The objective of the traditional monitoring program is to assess the effects that PCBs and PCDD/F's produced at the Swan Hills Special Waste Treatment Plant have had on the local First Nations with respect to their traditional land uses. Geographical Coverage Regional. Swan Hills area with particular emphasis on the immediate area of the Swan Hills Treatment Plant, as well as the area to the northwest of the Plant (the area between the Plant and the Reserves).
Timeframe	Long term monitoring with indeterminate end date. Annual reporting is required.
Responsible Organisation(s)	Three First Nations (Driftpile; Sucker Creek; and Swan River)
Project Funder(s)	Bovar, Environment Canada, Health Canada, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Alberta Environment

Canada

Title	The Categorization and Screening of the Domestic Substances List under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA)
Objective(s)	Environment Canada initiated the implementation of some of the new initiatives under CEPA 99. One of these initiatives involves the identification of persistent (P), bioaccumulative (B) and inherently toxic (iT) substances on the Inventory of Existing Substances. CEPA requires the Minister of the Environment and the Minister of Health to "categorize" and then "screen" substances listed on the Domestic Substances List (DSL) to determine whether they pose a risk to the health of Canadians or the environment. The DSL includes substances that were, between January 1, 1984, and December 31, 1986, in Canadian commerce, used for manufacturing purposes, or manufactured in or imported into Canada in a quantity of 100 kg or more in any calendar year. The List has been amended from time to time and currently contains approximately 23 000 substances. Types of substances on the DSL include simple organic chemicals, pigments, organometallic compounds, surfactants, polymers, metal elements, metal salts and other inorganic substances, as well as substances that are of "Unknown or Variable Composition, complex reaction products, or Biological materials" (referred to as UVCBs). Since most of the substances on the DSL have not undergone any environmental or human health assessment, CEPA provides for the systematic assessment of substances on the DSL that are to be carried out in two phases. The initial phase, the categorization of substances on the DSL requires the Minister of the Environment and Health to identify substances that are : 1) persistent or bioaccumulative, and inherentlty toxic to human beings or to non-human organisms, and 2) identify substances that may present, to individuals in Canada, the greatest potential for exposure. The criteria for persistence and bioaccumulation are prescribed in regulations which took

effect March 31, 2000.

When a substance is identified as meeting the criteria for categorization, it then moves to the second phase, the screening level risk assessment. A screening level risk assessment results in one of the following outcomes:
· no further action is taken at this time, if the screening level risk assessment indicates that the substance does not pose a risk to the environment or human health;
· the substance is added to the CEPA Priority Substances List in order to assess more comprehensively the possible risks associated with the release o the substance, if the substance is not already on the Priority Substances List (see Section 1A); or
· it is recommended that the substance be added to the List of Toxic Substances in Schedule 1 of CEPA, if the screening level risk assessment indicates concerns, whether these are associated or not with the persistence c bioaccumulation properties of the substance; substances on Schedule 1 can be considered for regulatory or other controls.

Environment Canada and Health Canada initiated a pilot project which identified 123 substances representative of several chemical classes of substances on the DSL. 93 substances were determined to meet the categorization criteria for P and/or B, and iT to non-human organisms and 30 substances were identified as presenting to individuals in Canada the greatest potential for exposure.

Timeframe started on September 14th, 1999;
no legally mandated timelines for completing the screening level risk assessments

Status Concurrent

Responsible Organisation(s) Environment Canada and Health Canada

Data Source http://www.ec.gc.ca/substances/ (English of French)

Comments started on September 14th, 1999; Categorization phase to be completed by September 13, 2006 ; no legally mandated timelines for completing the screening level risk assessments

Canada

Title The Great Lakes Binational Toxics Strategy (GLBTS)

Objective(s) In keeping with the objective of the Revised Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement of 1978, as amended by the Protocol signed November 18, 1987 (1987 GLWQA) to restore and protect the Great Lakes, the purpose of this binational strategy (the Strategy) is to set forth a collaborative process by whic Environment Canada (EC) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), in consultation with other federal departments and agencies, Great Lakes states, the Province of Ontario, Tribes, and First Nations, will work in cooperation with their public and private partners toward the goal of virtual elimination of persistent toxic substances resulting from human activity, particularly those which bioaccumulate, from the Great Lakes Basin, so as to protect and ensure the health and integrity of the Great Lakes ecosystem. In cases where this Strategy addresses a naturally-occurring substance, it is the anthropic sources of pollution that, when warranted, will be targeted for reduction through a life-cycle management approach so as to achieve naturally-occurring levels. An underlying tenet of this Strategy is that the governments cannot by their actions alone achieve the goal of virtual elimination. This Strategy challenges all sectors of society to participate and cooperate to ensure success.

The goal of virtual elimination will be achieved through a variety of programs and actions, but the primary emphasis of this Strategy will be on pollution prevention. This Strategy reaffirms the two countries' commitment to the sound management of chemicals, as stated in Agenda 21: A Global Action Plan for the 21st Century and adopted at the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. The Strategy will also be guided by the principles articulated by the International Joint Commission's (IJC) Virtual Elimination Task Force (VETF) in the Seventh Biennial Report on Great Lakes Quality.

This Strategy has been developed under the auspices of the Binational Executive Committee (BEC), which is charged with coordinating the implementation of the binational aspects of the 1987 GLWQA. The BEC is co-chaired by EC and USEPA, and includes members of the Great Lakes states, the Province of Ontario, and other federal departments and agencies in

Canada and the United States.

The Strategy establishes specific reduction challenges for an initial list of Persistent Toxic Substances targeted for virtual elimination. A majority of the POPs proposed for the global UNEP POPs Agreement (aldrin, dieldrin, chlordane, DDT, hexachlorobenzene, mirex, PCBs, dioxins/furans and toxaphene) are Level 1 substances around which governments will concentrate actions and efforts. The remaining two POPs proposed for the UNEP Agreement (endrin and heptachlor) are Level 2 substances which are identified by one or both countries as having the potential to significantly impact the Great Lakes ecosystem through their use and/or release.

Timeframe

Challenge milestones to be met between 1997 and 2006 with ongoing options for assessment and renewal.

Responsible Organisation(s)

Canada and the United States

Partner(s)

This is a collaborative process between Environment Canada, the United States Environmental Protection Agency in consultation with other federal departments and agencies, Great Lakes States, the province of Ontario, Tribes and First Nations as well as public and private partners.

Data Source

The GLBTS web-site is www.epa.gov/glnpo/bns
The Binational Toxics Strategy's last annual progress report was issued in December 1999 and can be found at www.epa.gov/glnpo/bns/docunments.html - The Binational Toxics Strategy has Substance-specific workgroups, and they are key to the success of the BNS. Each workgroup is following a "four-step analytical process" for organizing its activities related to meeting the BNS Challenge goals. The four steps include gathering information analyzing current regulations, initiatives, and programs; identifying cost-effective options to achieve further reductions beyond those required by regulations; and implementing actions to work toward the goal of virtual elimination of the targeted substances. Some of the workgroups are still in the initial stages of gathering information regarding baseline levels and sources of the substances, while others have moved on to identifying cost-effective options to achieve reductions. Various workgroup highlights over 199 are presented in the Binational Toxics Strategy's Annual Progress Report.

Comments

The GLBTS web-site is
www.epa.gov/glnpo/bns
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Canada

Title

Monitoring under the National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI)

Objective(s)

The NPRI is the only legislated, nation-wide, publicly accessible inventory of its type in Canada. One of the fundamental aspects of the NPRI is to provide Canadians with access to pollutant release information for facilities located in their communities. In addition, the NPRI continues to support a number of environmental initiatives by providing information that assists governments and others to identify priorities for action, encourages industry to take voluntary measures to reduce releases, allows tracking of progress in reducing releases, and supports a number of regulatory initiatives across Canada.
The NPRI report currently provides information on 268 listed substances, specifically on their on-site releases to air, water, land and underground injection; off-site transfers in waste; and off-site transfers for recovery, re-use and recycling (3Rs), and energy recovery.

The NPRI initiative involves facilities from companies all across Canada.

	Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and Polychlorinated dibenzofurans, Hexachlorobenzene and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons were added at lower reporting thresholds starting in the 2000 reporting year.
Timeframe	April 1995 - Release of first summary report of the NPRI for the 1993 reporting year. Annual reporting is ongoing.
Responsible Organisation(s)	Environment Canada
Comments	The NPRI webite is www.ec.gc.ca/pdb/npri/

Canada

Title	The Sound Management of Chemicals (SMOC) initiative under the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation (NAAEC) - North American Regional Action Plans (NARAPs)
Objective(s)	Objective of the Project and Geographical Coverage: B Council Resolution #95-5, Sound Management of Chemicals is a document stating how the Governments of Canada, Mexico and the United States will cooperate to improve the sound management of chemicals in North America. The Resolution gives priority to the management and control of substances of mutual concern that are persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic, but also allows for cooperation on a broader scale for the sound management of chemicals in the three countries. Council Resolution #95-5 was developed under the authority of the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation (NAAEC) and advances many of the commitments and obligations set out in the NAAEC. The Council (of Ministers) is the governing body of the Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC), which was established as part of the NAAEC, an environmental side agreement to the NAFTA. Council Resolution #95-5 required that three substances, in addition to PCBs, be selected from among 12 persistent organic pollutants identified in the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Governing Council Decision 18/32 of May 1995, and certain heavy metals, such as cadmium, mercury and lead. At its second meeting held in Washington on 25-26 January 1996, the Working Group decided that mercury, DDT and chlordane would be the subject of North American Regional Action Plans (NARAPs) in addition to PCBs. These selections were made after having consulted with colleagues, officials and interests from each of the respective countries. The selected substances are also the subject of discussion in other international fora primarily because they are persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic and are transported across national boundaries through air currents, watersheds and traded products. All of the substances listed in the UNEP Governing Council Decision were considered by the Working Group when developing this initial group of NARAPs. Some of these substances were not chosen for NARAPs because the Parties had already banned their use (e.g., toxaphene). The Parties agreed however to work together to promote action on these substances in other international forums. The NARAPs on PCBs, DDT, chlordane, Phase I of the NARAP on mercury and the substance selection process were all approved in 1997. The second phase of the NARAP on mercury was completed in June 1999. Work on NARAP implementation has started with an inventory of North American sites where mercury levels are high. The Council has agreed to look at further substances for the development of NARAPs. Nomination dossiers for three substances proposed for the global UNEP POPs Agreement (dioxins/furans and hexachlorobenzene) have been submitted for consideration as candidate substances for the development of NARAPs. Lead is being considered for possible future NARAP development.
Timeframe	On going
Responsible Organisation(s)	Canada, the United States and Mexico

Data Source

Data to Annex 1 were prepared in conformity with the letter of National Centre of Preventive Medicine, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova.

Comments

The NARAPs website is www.cec.org

Canada

Title

Toxic Substances Research Initiative

Objective(s)

The Toxic Substances Research Initiative was designed to implement the commitment in Securing Our Future Together to enhance Canadian environmental and health science capacity by providing new funding for research on toxic substances for the fiscal years 1998-2002, inclusive. The objective of the TSRI is to enhance and accelerate the development of Canada's environmental and health science capacity needed to define and reduce the ecosystem and human health effects of toxic substances in the Canadian environment.

Priority knowledge needs contributing to this result in 1999/2000 were:

1.Determining and linking the ecosystem and human health effects of known and emerging issue POPs such as endosulfan; pentachlorophenol and pentachloranisole; short-chain chlorinated paraffins; triazines, chlordane and toxaphene.
2.Determining the degree to which domestic and international sources are contributing to observed levels of POPs in Canada.
3.Understanding the impacts of POPs on human health outcomes (e.g. fetal development, the relationship between POPs and cancer in children and Aboriginal peoples, etc.).
4.Determining and linking the ecosystem and human health effects of known and emerging issue POPs such as endosulfan; pentachlorophenol and pentachloranisole; short-chain chlorinated paraffins; triazines, chlordane and toxaphene.
5.Determining the degree to which domestic and international sources are contributing to observed levels of POPs in Canada.
6.Understanding the impacts of POPs on human health outcomes (e.g. fetal development, the relationship between POPs and cancer in children and Aboriginal peoples, etc.).
7.Developing the data necessary to determine ecosystem and human health risks associated with known priority POPs.
8.Determining the long-range transport characteristics of known and emerging POPs.
9.Completing the research needed for the development of new human tissue guidelines, blood guidelines, acceptable daily intakes, and health based advisories especially for at-risk populations such as children, pregnant women and Aboriginal peoples.
10.Identifying mechanisms of action for toxic effects seen in ecosystems and humans exposed to POPs where policy and/or regulatory decisions are required.
11.Improving understanding of pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic characteristics of POPs where regulatory decisions are required.

For the upcoming funding year (2000/2001) priority knowledge needs contributing to this result are more limited but strategically fill gaps in research areas from the 1999/2000 call for proposals. They are:

12.Developing the data necessary to determine ecosystem and human health risks associated with known priority POPs from domestic and international sources, particularly in relation to the development of new human tissue guidelines, blood guidelines, acceptable daily intakes, and health based advisories especially for at-risk populations such as children, pregnant women and Aboriginal peoples.
13.Developing approaches to study the transport of POPs, particularly in relation to determining the degree to which domestic and international sources are contributing to observed levels of POPs in Canada and, in the case of international sources, their countries of origin.

Seventeen POPs projects were funded in the 1999/2000 fiscal year ($2.32 Million). The following is a short synopsis of each project:

1999/2000 Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Projects

TSRI #11 Sources of Agrochemicals to the Atmosphere and Delivery to the

Canadian Environment

This study will examine whether the continuing input of banned pesticides into the Canadian environment is due to recycling from existing contaminated soil and water, or due to atmospheric migration from use of these pesticides in countries other than Canada. The study will determine the source of airborne pesticides through surveying the agricultural soils in selected areas of Canada and the U.S. This project will provide a better understanding of where airborne pesticides some from and how they are transported to Canadian ecosystems.

TSRI #31 Modeling the Sustainable Use of Organic Chemicals in a Healthy Continental Environment

This study will develop and integrate mass balance models to describe the sources and behaviour of contaminants in the North American environment. Additional process-specific models will be developed to assess a variety of chemicals, including POPs for their potential for persistence, long-range transport, bioaccumulation tendencies, and human exposure.

TSRI #:46 Validation of an Amphibian Model to Assess the Effects of Persistent Organic Pollutants on Amphibian Physiology

This study will assess the use of amphibians as bioindicators of the environmental effects of POPs. This will be measured through a combination of field studies of native wild amphibians in the St. Lawrence River region and laboratory exposures of lab-reared amphibians and amphibian cell lines.

TSRI #:121 Multiple Stressors: Effects on Native Amphibian Species of Forested Environments

This project combines field and laboratory studies. The field studies will monitor the water quality and biological characteristics of wetlands in forested areas to determine the biology of wild native amphibians. The laboratory exposure studies will use native wetland amphibian species to determine the ecological effects of selected herbicides on these species.

TSRI #:152 Effects of In Utero Exposure to Persistent Organic Pollutants on Development and Reproduction

This study will examine the fetal, gonadal and reproductive development in the offspring of rats exposed to environmentally-relevant mixtures of POPs, which will reflect the mixtures found in some fish and game consumed by Aboriginal peoples. This study will also include an examination of the gonads and thyroid function of the exposed adult rats. The data will be used to analyze the risks o maternal exposure to a mixture of POPs on the development, reproduction, and thyroid function of humans.

TSRI #157 Risk Assessment for Hexachlorobenzene: Mechanism of Gender Related Rat Tumour Promotion

The objective of this study is to examine why female rats exposed to this POP of emerging interest have a greater susceptibility to the development of liver tumors than exposed male rats.

TSRI #200 Occurrence, Fate, and Effects of Fluorinated Surfactants in the Canadian Environment

The objective of this study is to examine the environmental concentrations, distribution, toxicology and fate of fluorinated surfactants. These compounds have been observed in human blood but have, to date, received limited research attention They are used in a variety of industrial and consumer applications.

TSRI #206 Sources, Long Range Transport and Impacts of New and Old POPs Inferred from Dated Lake Core Sediments

This study will extract information on current and past inputs of known and emerging POPs through collecting sediment cores from lakes along a north-south transect from southeastern-Ontario to Ellesmere Island in the Arctic and along an east west transect from Ontario to New Brunswick. This data will be applied to understand the extent of long range transport of POPs in North America, and their extent of degradation in water sediments, through POPs fate and distribution models.

IRST #207 Toxaphene in the Marine Ecosystem of the Saint Lawrence River; State of Contamination, Ecotoxicology and Human Health

This study will utilize a combination of field studies to evaluate the levels of toxaphene contamination of the organisms and sediments of the St. Lawrence River system. Laboratory studies will expose the St. Lawrence estuary fish an human cell cultures to toxaphene, to allow a better evaluation of the risks to fish and human health from the presence of toxaphene in this system.

TSRI #217 Assessment of Contaminants in Beluga Whales' and Polar Bears' Reproductive Systems

This study will draw on the traditional knowledge of the northern peoples including local hunters and trappers regarding the abnormalities in these important wildlife species. A comprehensive survey among the elders of the northern aboriginal communities will compile knowledge of the previous and current abnormalities occurring in this type of wildlife.

TSRI #224 Factors Influencing Domestic and International Sources of Chlorinated Hydrocarbons to Fish and Osprey in British Columbia

This study will examine the toxin levels and accumulation in fish from high alpine lakes in British Columbia and the transfer of organochlorines to osprey, which have recently been recognized as having significant exposure to these chemicals because of their migratory patterns. Comparisons will be made to levels in lakes and fish in osprey wintering areas in Central America.

TSRI #236 Biomagnification of POPs and Mercury in Canadian Freshwater Subsistence Fisheries and Food Webs
This study will examine the levels of new and emerging POPs and mercury in top predator fishes in lake systems with subsistence fisheries. The areas of study will span from northern Alberta to Labrador areas, which have previously received less attention than the Great Lakes and the Arctic lake systems.

TSRI #237 Impact of Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers on the Canadian Environment and Health of Canadians
This study will examine mother's milk, foods, bird eggs, native fish and marine mammals for the presence of these emerging POPs. Historical trends in environmental concentrations and their potential toxic effects on growth levels in the environment and in humans will also be examined.

TSRI #239 Follow-up of Preschool Aged Children Exposed to PCBs and MeHg Through Fish Consumption

This study will follow-up on previously conducted studies of the measurement of PCBs and MeHg in cord blood at birth among Nunavik Inuit mothers. The long-term consequences of exposure to these contaminants will be examined through a comparison of neuromotor and neurophysiological performance among children of low and high PCB exposure.

TSRI #245 Reproductive/Developmental Effects of an Environmentally Relevant Organochlorine Mixture

The first part of this study will use pigs to examine the possible effects of these contaminants on the male reproduction system, which may be induced by exposure during pregnancy and early life to a mixture of environmental pollutants. These pollutants are similar to those found in Arctic food chains and in the blood of people consuming Arctic sea mammals. The second part of the study will involve laboratory testing of these environmentally-relevant contaminant mixtures through the use of laboratory cultures of mammalian cells, sperm, oocytes and embryos.

2000/2001 Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Projects:

Twenty POPs projects have been approved for funding in the 2000/2001 fiscal year ($3.04 million). Sixteen projects from the previous year have been renewed for funding (which the exception of TSRI #217, which has been completed), along with four new one-year studies. The following is a short synopsis of the new one-year projects:

TSRI #285 Male Reproductive Function and DDT in Chiapas (Mexico)

This study will conduct research to determine whether exposure to DDT, a popular insecticide, is associated with male fertility problems. The research studies will involve reproductive and hormonal measurements of populations which are exposed to high levels of DDT. The data collected in this study will provide valuable information regarding the human health effects of DDT in Canada.

TSRI# 299 Assessment of Neurotoxic Effects in a First Nation Community Exposed to PCB's

This study will assess the health effects of PCBs in an Aboriginal population, which is already known to be exposed to high levels to these compounds. The study will measure the neurotoxic effects of PCBs in Aboriginal peoples through neuropsychology testing. The study will provide data that may be used to update current PCB exposure guidelines on the basis of human data, rather than of extrapolation from animal models.

TSRI# 306 Developmental Neurotoxicity of Environmentally-Relevant Mixtures of Persistent Organic Pollutants

The proposed research will investigate the human health effects associated with exposure to naturally occurring and man-made persistent organic pollutants (POPs). In particular, this study will investigate the neurological and systematic effects of human exposure to POPs. The data obtained from the research may be used in the development of new human tissue guidelines and provide valuable information for the development of health based advisories for at-risk populations, such as children, pregnant women and Aboriginal peoples.

TSRI#327 Endocrine-disrupting effects of persistant organochlorine pollutants in free-ranging Pacific Killer Whales

This proposal will assess the effects of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) on free-ranging killer whales. The research will also utilize chemical analysis data to measure ecosystem contamination (temporal trends, past and future; local vs open-ocean sources of POPs). This research may help address the origin of the POPs in the British Columbia coastal ecosystem, and the role of food chain biomagnification in explaining the high PCB levels observed in killer whales. The study will be essential in providing a means of assessing the movement of a complex mixture of POPs through the marine environment, and a measure of their risk to high trophic level consumers.

Timeframe April 1, 1998 - March 31, 2002

Responsible Organisation(s) Health Canada, Environment Canada

Partner(s) Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Agriculture and Agri-Foods Canada, Natural Resources Canada, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, National Research Council, Department of National Defense, Universities.

Project Funder(s) Health Canada

Comments The TSRI website is www.hc-sc.gc.ca/tsri

Canada

Title Ecological Monitoring and Assessment Network (EMAN)

Objective(s) The Ecological Monitoring and Assessment Network (EMAN) is a national network of monitoring and research sites characterized by long term, multi-disciplinary studies. Sites within a single ecozone are loosely linked in an ecological framework. The network strives to facilitate cooperation and a holistic approach to ecological enquiry and ecosystem understanding. Ecological Science Cooperatives (ESCs) is a network that promotes connections among network sites operating across the country. The network is highly decentralized and acts as a coordinating body, facilitating communications among participants and providing strategic direction.

EMAN is an inclusive network, (i.e. those who wish to participate are welcomed). It embraces all facets of ecological enquiry (including monitoring and research) and facilitates communication among its participants and interaction with international networks. The network promotes the standardization of monitoring protocols, the use of environmental indicators and the production of issue and area-based assessments.

EMAN's Operating Goal is coordinated monitoring and research activities within a network of specific sites across Canada which address federal, provincial, regional and local environmental needs and which enhance the delivery of needed integrated information to decision-makers.

Timeframe Ongoing

Responsible In April 1994, the Ecological Monitoring Coordinating Office (EMAN CO) was established. It resides in the Canada Centre for Inland Waters in Burlington,

Organisation(s)	Ontario and functions as the secretariat to EMAN. EMAN CO coordinates the organization of the Ecological Science Cooperatives, fosters new initiatives, and facilitates communication within EMAN. The Ecological Monitoring Coordinating Office, located in Burlington, Ontario, is part of the Environmental Quality Branch of Environment Canada located in Hull, Quebec.
Partner(s)	In any Ecological Science Cooperative (ESC), a number of research organizations may be involved. These include: ·international agencies, such as the Smithsonian Institute, UNESCO, International Long Term Ecological Research (ILTER) Network, Council for Environmental cooperation (CEC), Canada Man and the Biosphere project, and the Arctic Council · federal agencies and departments, such as Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Canadian Heritage - Parks Canada (Breeding Bird Survey); Canadian Museum of Nature (Biological Survey of Canada), Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Environment Canada (Atlantic Coastal Action Plan, Remedial Action Plan, RAMSAR, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Natural Resources Canada - Canadian Forestry Service, Geological Survey of Canada, and Model Forests, and others; · provincial ministries, especially environment, natural resources parks and education; · regional and municipal governments, universities, hospital and school boards, industry; and · non-governmental organizations (NGOs), aboriginal and local groups, and interested volunteers. See, for example, the Atlantic Maritime ESC. There are over 100 individual agencies involved in the Network.
Project Funder(s)	EMAN sites are funded through their own sponsoring institutions. Neither EMAN CO nor EMAN funds research or monitoring. Each site is responsible for its own budget. EMAN CO has a small budget for seed activities to support network development. It sponsors things such as organizational meetings, start-up projects to demonstrate benefits, and new techniques. A major EMAN activity is the co-ordination of the National Science Meeting.
Data Source	http://www.eman-rese.ca/

Canada

Title	Long term health effects of neonatal exposure to breast milk contaminants, using the female rat as animal model.
Objective(s)	The objective of this research program is to test the biological plausibility that neonatal exposure to POPs present in breast milk, leads to adulthood reproductive health impairments and an increased risk of developing breast cancer. The in utero and early postnatal periods are critical phases of development during which the infant is more susceptible to the toxic effects of persistent organochlorines. During these critical stages of development, individuals receive the highest exposure levels to organochlorines. The long term reproductive/developmental health effects following neonatal exposure to low doses of breast milk organochlorine contaminants is being studied by comparing the hormone metabolism, endocrine, hepatic and reproductive effects in the 21 day old female rat to those of the aging rat. Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women, and some suggest that exposure to POPs or altered estrogen levels in utero, increases the risk of developing breast cancer later in life. These hypotheses are being tested in the methylnitrosourea-treated rat following neonatal exposure to breast milk POPs.
Timeframe	March 2002 (end of TSRI).
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Health Canada, Environmental and Occupational Toxicology Division
Partner(s)	1) Health Canada 2) University of Ottawa, The Loeb Research Institute 3) University of Québec, INRS-Santé/IAF
Project Funder(s)	1) Health Canada 2) Toxic Substances Research Initiative (TSRI)

Canada

Title	Assessments of Priority Substances under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act , 1999 (CEPA 1999)

Objective(s)

CEPA 1999 requires the Ministers of the Environment and of Health to establish a Priority Substances List (PSL) that identifies substances to be assessed on a priority basis to determine whether they pose a significant risk to the health of Canadians or to the environment. Assessments of substances placed on the PSL are the shared responsibility of Environment Canada and Health Canada.

The assessment and management of priority substances under CEPA 1999 occurs in two distinct phases. Scientists must first determine whether a substance is "toxic" as defined under Section 64 of CEPA. Under CEPA 1999, a substance is defined as "toxic" if it enters or may enter the environment in amounts or under conditions that may pose a risk to human health, the environment, or to the environment that supports human life. Thus, "toxic" in the context of CEPA 1999 is a function of both the inherent properties of a substance and of the amounts, concentrations, or nature of entry of the substance in the Canadian environment. For substances determined to be "toxic", management options are identified and implemented, in consultation with stakeholders, to reduce or eliminate the risks the substances pose to human health or the environment.

There are three substances under the Stockholm Convention, which have been assessed as toxic under CEPA PSL including: hexachlorobenzene, polychlorinated dibenzodioxins and polychlorinated dibenzofurans.

Timeframe

First priority Substance List was published in 1989.

Status

Concurrent

Responsible Organisation(s)

Environment Canada and Health Canada

Data Source

www.ec.gc.ca/substances/ (English or French)

Canada

Title

Monitoring under the Accelerated Reduction/Elimination of Toxics (ARET)

Objective(s)

The Accelerated Reduction and Elimination of Toxics (ARET) program is a key example of voluntary efforts to secure a safe and healthy environment while contributing to a prosperous economy. ARET seeks, through voluntary actions, the virtual elimination of 30 persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) substances (including several POPs such as PCBs, certain species of PAHs, hexachlorobenzene and dioxins and furans), as well as significant reductions in emissions of another 87 toxic substances. Participants from nine major industry sectors and government use the ARET program to prioritize emission reductions and determine appropriate reduction and elimination methods.

The ARET goal is to achieve a 90-per-cent reduction of PBT substance emissions and a 50-per-cent emission reduction of the other 87 toxic substances by the year 2000.

In May 2000, the ARET Secretariat released the ARET 3 Update Report, which details the results of pollution prevention activities of 316 facilities from across Canada during 1998. These facilities, representing 169 companies and government organizations, are using ARET to publicly demonstrate their environmental responsibility.

The ARET initiative involves facilities from companies all across Canada.

There are three substances proposed for the global UNEP POPs Agreement which are reported on the A-1 list of ARET. These include: 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzofuran, 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin and PCBs.

Timeframe

1994 - PRESENT

Responsible Organisation(s)

The ARET Stakeholders Committee is made of representatives from industry (Canadian Chemical Producers' Association, Canadian Electricity Association, The Alliance of Manufacturers and Exporters of Canada, Canadian Manufacturers of Chemical Specialties, Canadian Petroleum Products Institute, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Canadian Steel Producers Association, Mining Association of Canada, Aluminium Industry Association), health and professional associations (Chemical Institute of Canada, Comité de santé environnementale du Québec), provincial governments (Ontario, British Columbia, Nova Scotia), and the federal government (Environment Canada, Industry Canada, Health Canada).

Environment Canada chairs the Stakeholders Committee and provides the

secretariat functions.

Data Source

The ARET website is www.ec.gc.ca/ARET/homee.html

Canada

Title

The Great Lakes Binational Toxics Strategy (GLBTS)

Objective(s)

In keeping with the objective of the Revised Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement of 1978, as amended by the Protocol signed November 18, 1987 (1987 GLWQA) to restore and protect the Great Lakes, the purpose of this binational strategy (the Strategy) is to set forth a collaborative process by whic Environment Canada (EC) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), in consultation with other federal departments and agencies, Great Lakes states, the Province of Ontario, Tribes, and First Nations, will work in cooperation with their public and private partners toward the goal of virtual elimination of persistent toxic substances resulting from human activity, particularly those which bioaccumulate, from the Great Lakes Basin, so as to protect and ensure the health and integrity of the Great Lakes ecosystem. In cases where this Strategy addresses a naturally-occurring substance, it is the anthropic sources of pollution that, when warranted, will be targeted for reduction through a life-cycle management approach so as to achieve naturally-occurring levels. An underlying tenet of this Strategy is that the governments cannot by their actions alone achieve the goal of virtual elimination. This Strategy challenges all sectors of society to participate and cooperate to ensure success.

The goal of virtual elimination will be achieved through a variety of programs and actions, but the primary emphasis of this Strategy will be on pollution prevention. This Strategy reaffirms the two countries' commitment to the sound management of chemicals, as stated in Agenda 21: A Global Action Plan for the 21st Century and adopted at the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. The Strategy will also be guided by the principles articulated by the International Joint Commission's (IJC) Virtual Elimination Task Force (VETF) in the Seventh Biennial Report on Great Lakes Quality.

This Strategy has been developed under the auspices of the Binational Executive Committee (BEC), which is charged with coordinating the implementation of the binational aspects of the 1987 GLWQA. The BEC is co-chaired by EC and USEPA, and includes members of the Great Lakes states, the Province of Ontario, and other federal departments and agencies in Canada and the United States.

The Strategy establishes specific reduction challenges for an initial list of Persistent Toxic Substances targeted for virtual elimination. A majority of the POPs proposed for the global UNEP POPs Agreement (aldrin, dieldrin, chlordane, DDT, hexachlorobenzene, mirex, PCBs, dioxins/furans and toxaphene) are Level 1 substances around which governments will concentrat actions and efforts. The remaining two POPs proposed for the UNEP Agreement (endrin and heptachlor) are Level 2 substances which are identified by one or both countries as having the potential to significantly impact the Great Lakes ecosystem through their use and/or release.

Timeframe

Challenge milestones to be met between 1997 and 2006 with ongoing options for assessment and renewal.

Status

Concurrent

Responsible Organisation(s)

Canada and the United States

Partner(s)

This is a collaborative process between Environment Canada, the United States Environmental Protection Agency in consultation with other federal departments and agencies, Great Lakes States, the province of Ontario, Tribes and First Nations as well as public and private partners.

Comments

The GLBTS website is: www.epa.gov/bns/

Canada

Title

Monitoring under the Integrated Atmospheric Deposition Network (IADN)

Objective(s)

The Integrated Atmospheric Deposition Network (IADN) was established by the US and Canada for conducting air and precipitation monitoring of toxics in the Great Lakes Basin. IADN was created as part of the 1987 amendments to the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement through the adoption of Annex 15.

The goals of IADN are as follows:

1. Determine, with a specified degree of confidence the atmospheric loadings and trends (both spatial and temporal) of priority toxic chemicals to the Great

	Lakes and its basin on, at least, a biennial basis; 2. Acquire quality-assured air and precipitation concentration measurements, with attention to continuity and consistency of those measurements, so that trend data are not biased by changes in network operations or personnel; and 3. Help determine the sources of the continuing input of those chemicals
Timeframe	IADN began operation at the Point Petre Master Station in 1988 and full IADN operation was in place by early 1992. First Implementation Plan of IADN - 1990-1996 Second Implementation Plan of IADN - 1998-2004
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Environment Canada
Partner(s)	Canada and the United States operate IADN through four cooperating agencies (Environment Canada's Meteorological Service of Canada, National Water Research Institute, and Ecosystem Health Division (Ontario Region), and the US Environmental Protection Agency).
Project Funder(s)	Canada: Environment Canada United States: US Environmental Protection Agency
Data Source	English: www.msc.ec.gc.ca/iadn/index_e.html English: http://www.msc.ec.gc.ca/iadn/overview/whats_new_e.html - IADN 1997-98 Loadings Report

Canada

Title	The Sound Management of Chemicals (SMOC) initiative under the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation (NAAEC) - North American Regional Action Plans (NARAPs)
Objective(s)	Council Resolution #95-5, Sound Management of Chemicals is a document stating how the Governments of Canada, Mexico and the United States will cooperate to improve the sound management of chemicals in North America. The Resolution gives priority to the management and control of substances of mutual concern that are persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic, but also allows for cooperation on a broader scale for the sound management of chemicals in the three countries. Council Resolution #95-5 was developed under the authority of the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation (NAAEC) and advances many of the commitments and obligations set out in the NAAEC. The Council (of Ministers) is the governing body of the Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC), which was established as part of the NAAEC. Council Resolution #95-5 required that three substances, in addition to PCBs, be selected from among 12 persistent organic pollutants identified in the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Governing Council Decision 18/32 of May 1995, and certain heavy metals, such as cadmium, mercury and lead. At its second meeting held in Washington on 25-26 January 1996, the Working Group decided that mercury, DDT and chlordane would be the subject of North American Regional Action Plans (NARAPs) in addition to PCBs. These selections were made after having consulted with colleagues, officials and interests from each of the respective countries. The selected substances are also the subject of discussion in other international forums primarily because they are persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic and are transported across national boundaries through air and watersheds and traded products. All of the substances listed in the UNEP Governing Council Decision were considered by the Working Group when developing this initial group of NARAPs. Some of these substances were not chosen for NARAPs because the Parties had already banned their use (e.g., toxaphene). The Parties agreed however to work together to promote action on these substances in other international forums. The NARAPs on PCBs, DDT, chlordane, Phase I of the NARAP on mercury and the substance selection process were all approved in 1997. The next phase of the NARAP on mercury is to be completed in June 1999. Work on NARAP implementation has started or is in the process of starting. The Council has agreed to look at further substances for the development of NARAPs. Nomination dossiers for three substances proposed for the global UNEP POPs Agreement (dioxins/furans and hexachlorobenzene) have been submitted for consideration as candidate substances for the development of NARAPs.
Timeframe	On going
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Canada, the United States and Mexico

Comments The NARAPs website is: www.cec.org

Canada

Title Assessments for the registration of products under the Pest Control Products Act (PCPA)

Objective(s) The Pest Control Products Act (PCPA) and Regulations are the primary federal legislation for the regulation of pesticides in Canada and are intended to protect people and the environment from risks posed by pesticides. Pesticides include insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, etc. that are used in agriculture, forestry, industry, public health and domestic settings. Any pesticide imported into, sold or used in Canada must first be registered under the PCPA.

The PCPA is administered by the Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) of Health Canada. Its Executive Director reports to the Deputy Minister of Health.

A pesticide cannot be registered under the PCPA unless the PMRA determines that any associated risks to people and the environment are acceptable. The product must also serve a useful purpose. Any aspect of the pesticide, including all uses, downstrean effects and disposal, may be takes into account during the pre-market assessment. The onus rests with the applicant to conduct extensive tests to demonstrate that the risks and value of the product are acceptable.

Registered products may be used only for the specific purposes listed on the approved product label. Failure to follow the directions on the pesticide label is an offence under the PCPA, which is enforced by the PMRA.

Pesticides are also regulated under provincial or territorial legislation, administered by provincial departments of agriculture or environment. Provincial and territorial legislation, which focuses on the sale and application of products registered under the federal PCPA, may add to federal restrictions but may not relax them. For example, provinces and territories may require permits to be obtained before pesticides are sprayed via the air, establish specific buffer zones around sensitive areas, and impose posting requirement to identifiy areas of pesticide application. Federal and provincial/territorial regulators collaborate in various ways, including ensuring compliance with their respective pesticide legislation.

All nine pesticides on the global POPs Convention are regulated under the PCPA and are not currently registered for use in Canada.

Timeframe Ongoing

Status Concurrent

Responsible Organisation(s) Health Canada

Canada

Title Identification of POPs under the Toxic Substances Management Policy (TSMP)

Objective(s) The federal Toxic Substances Management Policy (TSMP) puts forward a preventative and precautionary approach to deal with substances that enter the environment and could harm the environment or human health. The policy provides decision makers with direction and sets out a science-based management framework to ensure that federal programs are consistent with its objectives. It also serves to support the federal government's position on the management of toxic substances in discussions with the provinces and territories and negotiations with the global community.

The key management objectives are: virtual elimination from the environment of toxic substances that result predominately from human activity and that are persistent and bioaccumulative (referred to in the policy as Track 1 substances); management of other toxic substances and substances of concern, throughout their entire life cycles, to prevent or minimize their release into the environment (referred to in the policy as Track 2 substances). Management of both Track 1 and Track 2 substances will address, as appropriate, entry into the environment from both domestic and foreign sources, as well as remediation of areas already contaminated by a substance. The federal government offered interested parties the opportunity to comment on the scientific justifications identifying 13 possible Track 1

substances that were released on March 22, 1997. After careful consideration of the submissions made in this regard, 12 substances were confirmed in July 1998 as meeting the criteria for Track 1 and as such should be virtually eliminated from the environment: aldrin, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, mirex, PCBs, polychlorinated dioxins and furans, and toxaphene. The federal government is engaging stakeholders involved in the generation or use of confirmed Track 1 substances in order to take domestic and international actions to protect the Canadian environment from these substances.

Timeframe June 1995- July 1998 (initial identification) and on-going

Status Concurrent

Responsible Organisation(s) Environment Canada

Partner(s) Other Canadian Federal Government Departments

Data Source

Web site with text of TSMP -
English: http://www.ec.gc.ca/toxics/toxic1_e.html
French: http://www.ec.gc.ca/toxics/toxic1_f.html
Web site with links to the policy -
English: http://www.ec.gc.ca/CEPARegistry/Policies/default.cfm
French: http://www.ec.gc.ca/RegistreLCPE/Policies/default.cfm
Web site with links to individual substances -
English: http://www.ec.gc.ca/substances/nsb/eng/tsmp_e.htm
French: http://www.ec.gc.ca/substances/nsb/fra/tsmp_f.htm

Canada

Title Northern Contaminants Program (NCP)

Objective(s)

The Northern Contaminants Program (NCP) was initiated in 1991 to examine POPs and other contaminants in northern Canada focusing upon: (I) human health; (ii) ecosystem uptake and effects; (iii) sources, pathways and fate; and (iv) education and communication. The results of this work were assessed in 1997 and are available in the Canadian Arctic Assessments Report, Indian and Northern Affairs, Ottawa, Canada.

This work is being continued with an increased emphasis on contaminants (particularly POPs) in traditionally harvested foods, human exposure, and human health effects. Media studied include the atmospheric, marine, and freshwater abiotic environments, and key species including arctic marine mammals (e.g. ringed seals, beluga and narwhale), freshwater and anadromous fish, and terrestrial mammals. Another comprehensive assessment is planned for 2002.

The NCP is the Canadian implementation of contaminant monitoring under the Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP).

Timeframe
NCP Phase I: (completed) - 1991-1997;
NCP Phase II: (on-going) 1998-2003

Status Concurrent

Responsible Organisation(s)
Northern Contaminants Program
(Northern Science and Contaminants Research Directorate, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development)

Partner(s)

Aboriginal Organizations: Council of Yukon First Nations, Dene Nation, Inuit Circumpolar Conference, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK).

Federal Government Departments: Environment Canada, Fisheries and Oceans, Health Canada

Provincial: Nunavik Nutrition and Health Committee (Northern Quebec)

Territorial Government Departments: GNWT Health & Social Services Board, NWT Dept. of Resources, Wildlife & Economic Development, Yukon Health & Social Services Board, Yukon Environmental Protection & Assessment Branch, Nunavut Health & Social Services, Nunavut Department of Sustainable Development.

Project Funder(s) Northern Contaminants Program (funds derived from Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Health Canada, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, and Environment Canada

Data Source http://www.ainc-inac.gc.ca/Ncp/

Comments For the purposes of this UNEP survey, 6 NCP projects out of the total 64 projects have been selected for detailed description. Separate Annex 1 forms

have been completed for each of the 6 projects. This form is Part 1 and covers the project titled,"Northern Contaminants Air Monitoring; Organochlorine Measurements." The atmosphere is the main pathway for organochlorine contaminants to enter Arctic ecosystems. This project involves the measurement of these contaminants in the Arctic air. It is part of a continuing monitoring program started in 1992. The measurement of amounts and types of contaminants involves collecting large volumes of air through filters. The filter samples are then analyzed in a laboratory. Results from this continuing project are used to negotiate international control protocols and to test atmospheric models that explain the transport of contaminants from sources in the South to the Arctic. This phase of the project will see the continuation of measurements at Alert as the baseline site and at Kinngait (Cape Dorset) to obtain results from different sites in the Arctic.

Canada

Title	Monitoring activities under the Residual Discharge Information System (RDIS)
Objective(s)	Environment Canada's Residual Discharge Information System (RDIS) is a microcomputer-based, menu-drvien software package that allows for the compilation, maintenance and reporting of air emissions data, by regions, provinces and for Canada. The system is designed to store information from all major Canadian emission sources, of man-made and natural origin. When source data on specific pollutants is not available, emission discharge factors are used to estimate the emissions. These factors indicate the rate at which a contaminant is released into the environment as the result of a given activity. Using this data, the system can summarize yearly emissions by plant, by province or nation wide.
Timeframe	1985- 5 year cycle with annual beginning in 2000
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Environment Canada
Partner(s)	Provincial environmental office partners through the activities of the Emissions and Projections Working Group (EPWG) who collaborate to build a national database of sources of emissions.
Data Source	summaries available on the Internet at www.ec.gc.ca/pdb

Canada

Title	Monitoring under the National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI)
Objective(s)	The NPRI is the only legislated, nation-wide, publicly accessible inventory of its type in Canada. One of the fundamental aspects of the NPRI is to provide Canadians with access to pollutant release information for facilities located in the communities. In addition, the NPRI continues to support a number of environmental initiatives by providing information that assists governments and others to identify priorities for action, encourages industry to take voluntary measures to reduce releases, allows tracking of progress in reducing releases, and supports a number of regulatory initiatives across Canada. Changes may be made to the NPRI. The list of substances on the NPRI from year to year. The NPRI for the 2002 reporting year lists 273 substances. Data is available for the year 2000 NPRI, which lists 268 substances. Substance information reported to the NPRI includes information on substance releases to air, water, land and underground injection; off-site transfers in waste; and off-site transfers for recovery, re-use and recycling (3Rs) and energy recovery. Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and polychlorinated dibenzofurans, hexachlorobenzene were added to the NPRI for the 2000 reporting year.
Timeframe	First summary report released in 1995 for the 1993 reporting year. Annual reporting is on-going.
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Environment Canada
Comments	www.ec.gc.ca/pdb/npri/

Chad

Title	Projet gestion des pesticides au Sahel
Objective(s)	Renforcer les capacités de gestion des pesticides en vue de réduire les risques liés à leur utilisation dans les pays membres du CILSS (Burkina Faso, Cap Vert, Gambie, Guinée Bisau, Mali, Mauritanie, Niger, Senegal et le Tchad)
Timeframe	3 ans (1998-2001)
Responsible Organisation(s)	Institut du Sahel (INSAH/CILSS) (Comité Sahel des Pesticides)
Partner(s)	Pays-Bas/FAO/INSAR
Project Funder(s)	Pays-Bas
Data Source	Projet GCP/RAF/335/NET (Gestion des Pesticides au Sahe) B.P. 1820 Bamako Mali Fax: 00(223) 22 59 80
Comments	Le projet travaille avec les organisations nationales et ONG impliquées dans la distribution et utilisation des pesticides tant au niveau national que régional.

Chile

Title	Characterization of Polychlorinated Byphenyls (PCBs) in urban atmosphere, within the Santiago Metropolitan Region, Chile
Objective(s)	To preliminary estimate the concentration levels of PCBs in the urban air, in order to contribute to decision makers to get an estimation about the presence and possible implication of the atmospheric PCBs within the Metropolitan Area.
Timeframe	2001
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Centro nacional del Medio Ambiente (CENMA, National Center for the Environment) and Comisión Nacional del Medio Ambiente (CONAMA, National Environment Committee).
Project Funder(s)	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Centro nacional del Medio Ambiente (CENMA, National Center for the Environment) and Comisión Nacional del Medio Ambiente (CONAMA, National Environment Committee).

Chile

Title	Ecological Monitoring and Assessment Network (EMAN)
Objective(s)	The Ecological Monitoring and Assessment Network (EMAN) is a national network of monitoring and research sites characterized by long term, multi-disciplinary studies. Sites within a single ecozone are loosely linked in an ecological framework. The network strives to facilitate cooperation and a holistic approach to ecological enquiry and ecosystem understanding. Ecological Science Cooperatives (ESCs) in the network promote connections among the network sites operating across the country. The network is highly decentralized and acts as a coordinating body, facilitating communications among participants and providing strategic direction. EMAN is an inclusive network, (i.e. those who wish to participate are welcomed. It embraces all facets of ecological enquiry (including monitoring and research) and facilitates communication among its participants and interaction with international networks. The network promotes the use of environmental indicators and the production of issue and area-based assessments. EMANs Operating Goal is coordinated monitoring and research activities within a network of specific sites across Canada which attempt to address federal, provincial, regional and local environmental needs.
Timeframe	Ongoing
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	In April 1994, the Ecological Monitoring Coordinating Office (EMCO) was established. It resides in the Canada Centre for Inland Waters in Burlington, Ontario and functions as the secretariat to EMAN. EMCO coordinates the organization of the Ecological Science Cooperatives, fosters new initiatives, and facilitates communication within EMAN. The Ecological Monitoring Coordinating Office, located in Burlington, Ontario, is one of two offices that make up the Indicators, Monitoring, and Assessment Branch of Environment Canada. The Indicators and Assessment Office is

	situated in Hull, Québec, The Branch sits within the Ecosystem Conservation Directorate of the Environmental Conservation Service of the Department.
Partner(s)	In any Ecological Science Cooperative (ESC), a number of research organizations may be involved. These include: international agencies, such as the Smithsonian Institute, UNESCO, International Long Term Ecological Research (ILTER) Network, Council for Environmental cooperation (CEC), Canada Man and the Biosphere project, and the Arctic Council federal agencies and departments, such as Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Canadian Heritage - Parks Canada (Breeding Bird Survey); Canadian Museum of Nature (Biological Survey of Canada), Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Environment Canada (Atlantic Coastal Action Plan, Remedial Action Plan, RAMSAR, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Natural Resources Canada - Canadian Forestry Service, Geological Survey of Canada, and Model Forests, and others; provincial ministries, especially environment, natural resources parks and education; regional and municipal governments, universities, hospital and school boards, industry; and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), aboriginal and local groups, and interested volunteers. See, for example, the Atlantic Maritime ESC. There are over 100 individual agencies involved in the Network.
Project Funder(s)	EMAN sites are funded through their own sponsoring institutions. How does the Ecological Monitoring Coordinating Office (EMCO) fund Ecological Science Co-operative (ESC) sites? Neither EMCO nor EMAN funds research or monitoring. Each site is responsible for its own budget. EMCO has a small budget for seed activities to support network development. It sponsors things such as organizational meetings, start-up projects to demonstrate benefits, and new techniques. A major EMAN activity is the co-ordination of the National Science Meeting.
Comments	The EMAN website is: www.cciw.ca/eman/

Chile

Title	Diagnóstico Nacional de Contaminantes Orgánicos Persistentes: Etapa I: Diagnóstico de PCBs en Región Metropolitana y II Región Etapa II: Diagnóstico Nacional de los 12 Contaminantes Orgánicos Persistentes
Objective(s)	Etapa I: Realizar un catastro de las fuentes y almacenamientos de PCBs en la Región Metropolitana y II Región del país. Etapa II: Realizar un catastro de las fuentes y almacenamientos de Contaminantes Orgánicos Persistentes e ntodo el país.
Timeframe	Etapa I: 4 meses Etapa II: 12 meses
Responsible Organisation(s)	Comisión Nacional del Medio Ambiente, CONAMA
Partner(s)	Comisión Nacional del Medio Ambiente, Región Metropolitana. Ministerio de la Salud, Servicio de Salud Metropolitano del Ambiente Ministerio de Agricultura, Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero
Project Funder(s)	Comisión Nacional del Medio Ambiente, CONAMA
Data Source	Comisión Nacional del Medio Ambiente (CONAMA)

Colombia

Title	Organochlorinated pesticides, PCBs, HAPs and Phenols
Objective(s)	Water Quality Monitoring Program, included in different parts of the Bogota´s river basin
Timeframe	October 2002
Status	Planned
Responsible Organisation(s)	Corporación Autónoma Regional de Cundinamarca - CAR-
Project Funder(s)	CAR
Data Source	Corporación Autónoma Regional de Cundinamarca

Colombia

Title	Organochlorine pesticides in the upper basin of the Cauca river
Objective(s)	Water Quality Monitoring Program, included pesticides in the Cauca river
Timeframe	January / 2001 to December / 2001
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Corporación Autónoma Regional del Valle del Cauca - CVC
Project Funder(s)	CVC
Data Source	Data available by request.

Congo

Title	Projet: Inventaire de Polluants Organiques Persistants au Congo
Objective(s)	Mise en place d'un recueil de données statistiques des différents POPs (pesticides, fongicides, herbicides,...) utilisés au Congo.
Timeframe	Est assujetti à l'obtention de cette aide financière.
Status	Planned
Responsible Organisation(s)	Ministère chargé de l'Environnement
Partner(s)	Nous sommes à la recherche de partenaires pour le financement du projet.
Project Funder(s)	Nous espérons obtenir l'aide financière de l'Union Européenne à travers le 8ème FED. Pour l'instant nous n'avons pas encore obtenu confirmation.
Data Source	Michel Kouka-Mapengo
Comments	Nous n'avons pas encore obtenu de financement. Nous avons néanmoins introduit une requête au sein de l'Union européenne pour obtenir un financement.

Costa Rica

Title	Control de Intoxicaciones por Plaguicidas
Objective(s)	Costa Rica
Timeframe	5 años
Responsible Organisation(s)	Dr. Rogelio Pardo Evans, Ministro de Salud
Partner(s)	MASICA
Project Funder(s)	(Dr. Roberto Castro Grobbo) Departamento de Sustancias Toxicas y Indicina del Trabajo
Data Source	Direción Protección al Ambiente Humano.
Comments	En el oficio no se consideró este proyecto ni un proyecto de control de todo producion chimicas

Costa Rica

Title	Desarollo e Implementación de un Sistema de Vigilancia de las Intoxicaciones con Plaguicidas. Experiencia en Costa Rica.
Objective(s)	El objetivo del presente plan es evaluar y monitorear los casos de intoxicaciones por plaguicidas en Costa Rica.
Timeframe	Indefinido.
Responsible Organisation(s)	Ministerio de Salud.
Partner(s)	MASICA (OPS).
Project Funder(s)	MASICA (OPS).
Data Source	Literatura adjunta.
Comments	Este proyecto cuenta con una base de datos que recoge las intoxicaciones según las boletas expuestas en la literatura adjunta. Actualmente se ha ampliado a los demás productos químicos.

Cuba

Title	1- Estudio sobre la contaminación por plaguicidas y medidas para su control en la Ciénaga de Zapata y su zona costera. 2- Distribución, destino y efectos de plaguicidas en el biota ambiente Tropical-marino. Utilisación de radiotracers.
Objective(s)	1- Evaluar los niveles de plaguicidas persistentes en sedimento y biota en los canales de drenaje de la arrocera de Amarillas, en la Ciénaga de Zapata, sur de la Provincia de Matanzas, Cuba. 2- Monitorear durante tres años los niveles de plaguicidaas persistentes y PCBs en sedimento y biota costeras al sur de la arrocera de los Palacios en Pinar del Río, Cuba con vistas a restringir y manejar adecuadamente los plaguicidas mencionados, tratando de reducir el impacto ambiental.
Timeframe	1- 1994-1996 2- 1996-1998
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Instituto de investigaciones de sanidad vegetal, Ministerio de la Agricultura.
Partner(s)	Instituto de Investigaciones del Transporte y COMARNA.
Project Funder(s)	1- Estudio piloto sobre plaguicidas CEPPOL, financiado por UNEP-RCU, Jamaica 2- Estudio Internacional financiado por IAEA (Vienna) y el SIDA de Suecia.
Data Source	G. Dierksmeier, Instituto de Sanidad Vegetal, Ministerio de la Agricultura, CUBA

Cyprus

Title	Monitoring of the Xenobiotics in the Food Chains, Research Project, Ministry of the environment 1995-1998.

Czech Republic

Title	Environmental Way into common Europe
Objective(s)	Increase the environmental awareness
Timeframe	1.9.1999 - 30.6.2000
Status	No info
Responsible Organisation(s)	Agentura GAIA Lublaviska' 18 120 00 PRAHA 2
Partner(s)	Schools, journalists, state institutions
Project Funder(s)	NROS Foundation (PHARE) Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Data Source	UNEP, UNIDO, Diverse Women for Diversity, A SEED, IPEN
Comments	The goal of our project is to teach causes of all EARTH problems. Is DNA the solution?

Czech Republic

Title	Monitoring of Pops Chemicals in Breast Milk & Assessment of Related Health Risk for Breast Fed Children
Objective(s)	In the 6 localities of the Czech Republic samples of breast milk are collected (up to 15 samples at each locality) and analysed individually to detect spatial distribution of human exposure to POPs in the Czech Republic.
Timeframe	3 year project 1999-2001
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Institute of Hygiene & Epidemiology First Faculty of Medicine Charles University of Prague CZ 12800 PRAHA2 , VODICKOVA 7 CZECH REPUBLIC
Partner(s)	Axis Varilab s.r.o. CZ 252 46 VRANE n/VLTAVOU, VLTAVSKA 13 CZECH REPUBLIC

Project Funder(s)	Ministry of Environment of the Czech Republic
Data Source	Principal researcher of the project.
Comments	Financial sources available cover analysis of breast milk samples. If there are available some additional funds we can extend the study by blood sampling or by analysis of the autopsy materials.

Czech Republic

Title	Monitoring of xenobiotics in food chains
Objective(s)	Monitoring of selected POPs in various biotic and abiotic samples
Timeframe	1995-1996
Responsible Organisation(s)	Ministry of the Environment, Czech Republic
Partner(s)	Chemical Institute Prague
Project Funder(s)	Ministry of the Environment, Czech Republic
Data Source	annual report in czech langueage, some parts in English; http://lipa.vscht.cz/
Comments	During the period 1995-2000 it was basically monitoring programme, but it was changed by MoE CR to set of research, pilot studies with reduction of former monitoring capacity

Czech Republic

Title	Regional background monitoring of POPs
Objective(s)	Integrated background monitoring of POPs based on the EMEP strategy
Timeframe	1988
Responsible Organisation(s)	Czech Hydrometoeorological Institute/RECETOX Masaryk University Brno
Partner(s)	Czech Hydrometoeorological Institute/RECETOX Masaryk University Brno
Project Funder(s)	Czech Hydrometoeorological Institute/RECETOX Masaryk University Brno
Data Source	http://recetox.muni.cz/; NILU database

Czech Republic

Title	Regional background monitoring of POPs Monitoring of health status of Czech population
Objective(s)	Monitoring of environmental pollutants in the relationships to the health status of cuech population
Timeframe	1995 -1996
Responsible Organisation(s)	Ministry of the Health, National Institute of Health
Partner(s)	National Institute of Health, Regional Hygienic Survey
Project Funder(s)	Ministry of the Health Czech Republic
Data Source	annual report in czech langueage, some parts in English, more detailed information will be sent latter

Czech Republic

Title	Monitoring of soil contamination in CR
Objective(s)	Monitoring of selected POPs in various types of soils
Timeframe	1994- 1996
Responsible Organisation(s)	Ministry of the Agricultural, Czech Republic
Partner(s)	Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture of Czech Republic (CISTA)

Project Funder(s)	Ministry of the Agricultural, Czech Republic
Data Source	annual report in czech langueage, some parts in English; http://zeus.cz

Czech Republic

Title	Regional background monitoring of POPs
Objective(s)	Integrated background monitoring of POPs based on the EMEP strategy
Timeframe	1988
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Czech Hydrometoeorological Institute/RECETOX Masaryk University Brno
Partner(s)	Czech Hydrometoeorological Institute/RECETOX Masaryk University Brno
Project Funder(s)	Czech Hydrometoeorological Institute/RECETOX Masaryk University Brno
Data Source	http://recetox.muni.cz/; NILU database

Czech Republic

Title	Health impact of human exposure by toxic environmental compunds - biological monitoring
Objective(s)	This monitoring is subsystem of Monitoring of Health Status of Czech population in the relationships to the environment
Timeframe	1994
Responsible Organisation(s)	Ministry of the Health, National Institute of Health
Partner(s)	National Institute of Health, Regional Hygienic Survey
Project Funder(s)	Ministry of the Health Czech Republic
Data Source	Annual report in czech langueage, some parts in English, more detailed information will be sent latter

Ecuador

Title	Implementación del Regimen Nacional para la Gestión de Productos químios peligrosos.
Objective(s)	Ambito- Nacional - Incrementar la seguridad química en el país sin obstaculizar el desarollo de las actividades productivas. - Controlar la importación, formulación, fabricación, transporte, almacenamiento, comercialización, utilización y disposición final de los productos químicos peligrosos. - Disponer de un registro actualizado de los productos químicos (en este régimen están incluidos los POPs)
Timeframe	Permanente
Responsible Organisation(s)	Ministerio del Ambiente
Partner(s)	Ministerio de Salud Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería.
Project Funder(s)	El estado a través del apoyo logístico y el trabajo de profesionales del área.
Data Source	Secretaría técnica del Comité nacional de Productos Químicos Peligrosos Ministerio del Ambiente Av. Amazonas y Eloy Alfaro Edif. MAG, piso 8 FAX: (593-2) 565-809 Email: Iba@inefan.gov.ec/ Isuarez@inefan.gov.ec
Comments	- El Régimen con sus actividades contempla a los POPs. - El cumplimiento de los objetivos con el financiamiento del estado será a muy largo plazo. - Es importante la asistencia técnica internacional para obtener un resultado eficiente.

Estonia

Title	1. European Dioxin Project 1998 2. Assistance n Implementing of the Disposal of PCBs/PCTs Directive in Estonia. Analysis Report August 1999
Objective(s)	1. PCB, furans and dioxin study in oil-shale based power station. North-East Estonia. 2. The project enables us to get an overview of old transformers, condensers etc., that contain PCBs and still in use in Estonia. Estonian Republic.
Timeframe	1. 1998. 2. 1998
Responsible Organisation(s)	1. Ministry of the Environment 2. Danish Ministry of Environment and Energy Ministry of the Environment of Estonia
Partner(s)	1. Landsumweltampt Nordrhein-Westfalia (Germany) 2. Danish Environment Support Fund for Control and Eastern Europe
Project Funder(s)	1. Landsumweltampt Nordrein-Westfalia (Germany) 2. Danish side
Data Source	1. Report (Ed. By M. Kozt) Environmental Research Centre, 1998, 8p. 2. Assistance in Implementing of the Disposal of PCBs/PCTs directive in Estonia. Analysis Report 1999, 21p.
Comments	1.Estonia still has no waste incineration factors, which are substantial source c PCDD and PCDF pollution (Dioxin and Furan Inventories, 1999). 2.The project enables us to get an overview of old transfomers, condensers etc. that contain PCB and are still use in Estonia.

Estonia

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Timeframe	1-1998. 2-1998
Responsible Organisation(s)	1. Ministry of the Environment 2. Danish Ministry of Environment and Energy Ministry of the Environment of Estonia
Partner(s)	1. Landsumwelstampt Nordrhein - Westfalia (Germany) 2. Danish Environment Support Fund for Central and Eastern Europe
Project Funder(s)	1. Landsumwelstampt Nordrhein - Westfalia (Germany) 2. Danish Side
Data Source	1. Report (Ed. By M. Kort) Environment Research Centre, 1998, 8p. 2. Assurance in Implementing of the Disposal of PCBs/PCts Directive in Estonia. Analysis Report 1999, 21p.
Comments	1.Estonia still has no waste incineration factories, which are substantial source of PCDD and PCDF pollution (Dioxin and Furan Inventories, 1999). 2.The project enables us to get an overview of old transformers, condensers etc. that contain PCB and are still use in Estonia.

Ethiopia

Title	Preparation of National Profile on the Management of Chemicals.
Objective(s)	To assess national infrastructures for the management of chemicals. Geographical coverage in country-wide.
Timeframe	12 months for preparation of national profile. The project is expected to terminate at the end of August 1999.
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Environmental Protection Authority.
Partner(s)	Experts from various institutions organized under national committee.
Project Funder(s)	The Royal Netherlands Embassy.

Federated States of

Micronesia

Title	The SPREP Persistent Organic Pollutants Project helped assess the chemicals that are currently stockpiled in the four States comprising the FSM.
Objective(s)	The project was set out to inventory the presence of POPs in the four FSM States as well as other countries covered by the SPREP organization. Phase 1 was to assess the quantity of stockpiled chemicals. Phase 2 was to introduce appropriate training on storage and packing of these chemicals. The third phase was then to remove the chemicals on island. Unfortunately, the SPREP project is having funding difficulties.
Timeframe	Phase 2 was meant to start September last year.
Status	Planned
Responsible Organisation(s)	The Department of Health, Education and Social Affairs is responsible for the National Implementation of the POPs Project. Each EPA is responsible at the State level.
Partner(s)	South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP).
Project Funder(s)	AusAid.
Data Source	FSM POPs Survey document finalized in 1999.
Comments	If further funding does not eventuate to complete the SPREP project, FSM will have to source other funding donors. There is limitation on island expertise in the proper storage and disposal of these chemicals.

Fiji

Title	Ozone depletion- Monitoring the amount of ODP imported and used in the country by questionnaires. Emission from plastic burning. Management of POPs- Identification and stocktaking and suitable way of disposal
Objective(s)	Management of chemicals in order to eliminate the threat posed by toxic chemicals (agricultural/industrial) towards the environment and human health.
Timeframe	4- 5 years. For new projects, it depends on securing the funds.
Status	Planned
Responsible Organisation(s)	Department of Environment, MAFF, Ministry of Health (Pharmacy)
Partner(s)	SPREP. Looking for potential partners for setting up a proper assessment and monitoring of Pesticide residues and other toxic chemicals.
Project Funder(s)	Government of Fiji; AUSAID
Data Source	Project papers submitted to donors.
Comments	Fiji do not have proper laboratory facilities and expertise to carry out activities such as identifying the composition of waste chemical residues analysis and emission monitoring.

Finland

Title	Determination of organohalogen compounds from the foodstuffs of animal origin (meat, milk, egg, fish)
Objective(s)	The objective is to monitor the levels of residues in food of animal origin. Samples are collected all over Finland.
Timeframe	The national residue monitoring programme is carried out annually according to our national legislation and to the legislation of the European Community.
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	National Veterinary and Food Research Institute; P.O.Box 368 (Hämeentie 57); 00231 Helsinki, Finland.
Project Funder(s)	Finnish government.

Finland

Title	Monitoring of PCBs in fish Northern pike (Esox lucius, L.), roach (Rutilus rutilus, L.) and vendace (Coregonus albula, L.) in inland waters and from Northern pike cod (Cadus morhua, L.) and Baltic herring (Clupea Harengus, L.) in the coastal areas since the end of the 1970's. Since the 1980's coastal monitoring has included Baltic mussel (Macoma baltica) and isoped crustacean (Mysis relicta). The reduction of the PCBs loading is generally observed as decreasing

concentrations in environmental indicator species. The decreasing trend of PCB concentrations is also detected in marine environment.

Status No info

Finland

Title Safety and nutritional quality of Finnish food (See Annex 1).

Objective(s) The aim of the project was to obtain the most accurate picture of the contaminant levels of various Finnish foods.

Timeframe Two projects under the same general topic: One project began 1990/1991 and finished in 1995 and the other began in 1995/1996 and it is still going on.

Status Concurrent

Responsible Organisation(s) Agricultural Research Centre of Finland; Food Research / Chemistry Laboratory.
FIN-31600 JOKIOINEN

Partner(s) Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; Finnish Food Industry.

Project Funder(s) Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; Finnish Food Industry; Agricultural Research centre of Finland.

Finland

Title Effects of environmental toxicants on reproduction of Baltic salmon (the M74 syndrome)

Objective(s) The main goal of the project is to find out causes for the M74 syndrome. One of the subprojects (title above) is concentrated to investigate a possible role of organochlorine compounds in the syndrome. For that purpose samples for OC analyses (including e.g. DDT with metabolites, PCBs, PCDD/Fs, HCB, HCHs) have been collected in salmon mainly at stripping of eggs, but also from open sea around the Baltic. Samples for comparisons have bee collected from the Arctic R. Tenojoki.

Timeframe 1982.

Status Concurrent

Responsible Organisation(s) Finnish Game and Fisheries Research Institute; P.O.Box 6; FIN-00721 Helsinki/ Finland

Partner(s) National Public Health Institute (in Kuopio); Department of Chemistry; University of Jyväskylä.

Project Funder(s) Finnish Game and Fisheries Research Institute
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Academy of Finland, Nordic Council of Ministers.

Data Source Scientific publications.

Comments First sampling of OC analyses was performed in 1982 and the programme still continues. Samples have been collected yearly, but in analyses, there are gaps

Finland

Title Monitoring of bioaccumulating compounds (Chlordane; HCB; DDT; PCBs) in the aquatic environment.

Objective(s) To study the levels and trends of bioaccumulating compounds in the aquatic environment (mainly in animals).

Timeframe 1978- (in every third year)

Status Concurrent

Responsible Organisation(s) Finnish Environmental Institute (FEI).

Project Funder(s) FEI

Finland

Title Monitoring of harmful substances in terrestrial environment

Objective(s) To monitor the fate and effects of PCBs, organochlorine pesticides and heavy metals in common shrew (Sorex araneus), red wood ant (Formica sp.) and moose (Alces alces). in two background areas. Suitability of minsk, raccoon dog, fox and pine marten for monitoring of organochlorine substances is being

investigated.

Timeframe 1998-ongoing

Status Concurrent

Responsible Organisation(s) Finnish Environment Institute

Partner(s) Finnish Game and Fisheries Research Institute, Finnish Forest Research Institute

Project Funder(s) Finnish environmental administration, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Data Source Finnish Environment Institute database "Kertymärekisteri" (in Finnish), scientific publications

Finland

Title Survey of dioxins in fish for human consumption

Objective(s) To monitor dioxin-like PCBs and PCDD/Fs in the marine and freshwater fish species used as food. Activity is part of the prerequisites for the derogation from the EU's Directive for maximum residue limit of dioxin in fish.

Timeframe 2001-2006

Status Concurrent

Responsible Organisation(s) National Veterinary and Food Research Institute, Ministry of the Agriculture and Forestry

Project Funder(s) Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Finland

Title Monitoring of PCBs, OCs, chlorophenols, anisoles and veratroles, PCDD/Fs in fish and other aquatic organisms in freswater lakes and coastal areas.

Objective(s) To monitore PCBs and other chlorinated compounds in Northern pike (Esox lucius, L.), roach (Rutilus rutilus, L.) and vendace (Coregonus albula, L.) and freswater mussel (Anodonta piscinalis) in inland waters and in Northern pike cod (Cadus morhua, L.) and Baltic herring (Clupea harengus, L.) in the coastal areas (from 1970's). Since 1980's coastal monitoring has included Baltic mussel (Macoma baltica) and isopod crustacean (Mysis relicta).

Timeframe 1970's - ongoing

Status Concurrent

Responsible Organisation(s) Finnish Environment Institute

Partner(s) Finnish environmental administration

Data Source Scientific publications, Data base "Kertymärekisteri" (in Finnish)

Finland

Title Monitoring of deposition quality in Finland

Objective(s) Monitoring of PCBs, PAHs and organochlorine pesticides in two background areas.

Timeframe 1990-ongoing

Status Concurrent

Responsible Organisation(s) Finnish Environment Institute

Project Funder(s) Finnish environmental administration

Data Source Scientific publications

Finland

Title Mussel watch (Anodonta piscinalis) on organoclhlorine compounds in the fresh water recipients.

Objective(s) Monitoring of fate and transformation of the chemical pulp and paper industry discharges (chlorinated compounds).

Timeframe	1988-ongoing
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Finnish Environment Institute
Project Funder(s)	Finnish environmental administration
Data Source	Project reports

France

Title	Réseau National de Bassin (RNB) Réseaux des eaux souterraines Réseaux des Agences de l'Eau.
Objective(s)	Connaissances générales de l'évolution spatio-temporelles de la qualité des cours d'eau et des eaux souterraines. Evaluation de l'efficacité globale des politiques de lutte contre la pollution. Information des gestionnaires et du public. Suivi de la contamination des eaux par les micropolluants dont les POPs.
Timeframe	continuing investigations every 2nd year
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	6 Agences de l'Eau françaises. Ministère de l'Environnement et de l'Aménagement de Territoire.
Data Source	Sites internet: www.eau_rhin-meuse.fr / www.rnde.tm.fr / www.rdb.eaurmc.f www.eau-artois-picardie.fr
Comments	Ces réseaux existent depuis de nombreuses années, les mesures sont réalisées périodiquement. Réseaux pérennes.

France

Title	Circulaire du 30 mai 1997: Mesures de dioxines à l'émission des usines d'incinération d'ordures ménagères de plus de 6tonnes/heures, 71 sites concernés. Circulaire du 7 novembre 1997: Mesures des émissions de dioxines sur l'ensemble des gros émetteurs de la sidérurgie et de la métallurgie: 80 sites concernés. Circulaire du 12 mai 1998: Mesures des émissions de dioxines dans le domaine de la papeterie, 10 sites concernés. Aide financière pour la réduction des émissions de dioxines des usines d'incinération d'ordures ménagères existantes.
Timeframe	may 1997-may 1998
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Ministère de l'Environnement et de l'Aménagement du territoire, ADEME
Data Source	L'ensemble des résultats des mesures sont disponibles sur le site internet du Ministéere de l'Environnemnt: www.environnement.gouv.fr

France

Title	Mesure des concentrations de dioxines dans le lait maternel: campagne nationale. Mesure des concentrations de dioxines dans les produits laitiers et produits laitiers transformés.
Objective(s)	Objectif: compléter les travaux déjà menés sur ce thème en France.
Status	No info
Responsible Organisation(s)	Ministère de l'Environnement et de l'Aménagement du territoire, et l'ADEME Ministère de l'Agriculture, de la Pêche et de l'Alimentation.
Data Source	Site internet: www.environnement.gouv.fr

France

Title	Etude sur les dioxines et les furanes dans le lait maternel en France.
Objective(s)	Mesures des concentrations de dioxines et de furanes dans le lait maternel en France. 244 échantillons de lait provenant de mères primipares, en bonne santé, âgées

	de moins de 35 ans et allaitant essentiellement entre la 4ème et la 8ème semaine après l'accouchement ont été analysés pour quantifier la teneur en 17 PCDD/F. Ces mères sont réparties sur l'ensemble du territoire français. Elles ont rempli un questionnaire portant sur leurs caractéristiques personnelles, leurs expositions professionnelles et environnementales, leur lieu de résidence et leur alimentation, autant de facteurs pouvant influencer les teneurs mesurées.
Timeframe	Etude réalisée en 1998 et 1999.
Responsible Organisation(s)	ADEME : Agence de l'Environnement et de la Maîtrise de l'Energie INVS : Institut National de Veille Sanitaire CAREPS : Centre Rhône-Alpes d'Epidémiologie et de Prévention Sanitaire
Partner(s)	Lactarium français
Project Funder(s)	ADEME : Agence de l'Environnement et de la Maîtrise de l'Energie Ministère de l'Aménagement du territoire et de l'Environnement
Data Source	Informations et rapports disponibles aux adresses internet suivantes : http://www.ademe.fr/htdocs/actualite/dossier/dioxines.htm http://www.invs.sante.fr/

France

Title	Dioxines : données de contamination et d'exposition de la population française
Objective(s)	Cette étude a pour but d'évaluer le niveau d'exposition aux dioxines et furanes par voie alimentaire de la population française en général, ainsi que de différentes classes d'individus présentant des régimes alimentaires spécifiques : ? les nourrissons et les enfants en bas âge (0 à 2 ans), avec 3 sous-classes d'âge dans cette population ? les enfants (2 à 9 ans), ? les adolescents (10 à 14 ans). Les données présentées s'appliquent à la population générale française, dont l'alimentation résulte d'achats en petites et grandes surfaces ou en marchés, donc d'origines géographiques diversifiées. En conséquence, elles ne reflètent pas les niveaux d'exposition spécifiques à certaines catégories de population. Le niveau d'exposition de la population générale française a été estimé à partir : ? de données de consommation basées sur deux études couvrant le régime alimentaire des diverses classes d'individus, ? de données de contamination en dioxines et furanes de différentes catégories d'aliments entrant dans le régime alimentaire de ces individus.
Timeframe	Etude réalisée en 1999-2000 à partir de données obtenues entre 1996 et 1999.
Responsible Organisation(s)	- AFSSA : Agence française de sécurité sanitaire des aliments. - Conseil Supérieur d'Hygiène Publique de France, Section Alimentation et Nutrition.
Partner(s)	- Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche, Direction Générale de l'Alimentation. - Direction Générale de la Concurrence, de la Consommation et de la Répression des Fraudes (DGCCRF). - Institut National de Veille Sanitaire - Centre Rhône-Alpes d'Épidémiologie et de Prévention Sanitaire (CAREPS) - Observatoire des Consommations Alimentaires - Profession agroalimentaire
Project Funder(s)	- AFSSA : Agence française de sécurité sanitaire des aliments. - Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche, Direction Générale de l'Alimentation. - Direction Générale de la Concurrence, de la Consommation et de la Répression des Fraudes (DGCCRF).
Data Source	Information et rapport disponibles à l'adresse internet suivante: http:// www.afssa.fr

Gambia, The

Title	1) Case Study on Inventory of PCBs 2) A mission on the Preliminary Inventory of Hazardous Wastes (including POPS) in Gambia
Objective(s)	1) To determine the amount and location of PCBs in the country and to devise a strategy for their destruction. 2) To conduct a preliminary review of the hazardous waste situation in the country, by covering the legal, technical and institutional aspects of their management. Geographical coverage for both projects: Countrywide.
Timeframe	1) The PCB Case Study is not finalised. Technical assistance is awaited from UNEP Chemicals. 2) The mission on assessment of the hazardous waste situation was for a duration of two weeks.
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	National Environment Agency
Partner(s)	National Water and Electricity Company (NAWEC), Departments of State for Agriculture, Health, Trade, Industry and Employment; Oil companies; Technical Training Institutes; Radville Farms; Gambia Groundnut Council; Medical Research Council.
Project Funder(s)	1) UNEP Chemicals 2) Basel Secretariat
Data Source	National Environment Agency, 5 Fitzgerald St., PMB. 48, Banjul Tel: (220) 228056/224867/224868. Fax: (220) 229701. E-mail: nea@gamtel.gm

Germany

Title	Untersuchung von Kerzenfarben und Kerzentauchlacken sowie Untersuchung der Brandgase von gefaerbten und/oder lackierten Kerzen auf toxikologisch besonders relevante Schadstoffklassen. [Investigation of paints and lacquers used for candles and investigation of candle emissions from coloured and/or lacquified candles concerning toxicologically especially relevant pollutants]
Objective(s)	Analysis of POPs and other organic pollutants in raw materials used for candle production and in candle emission. Evaluation of human intake from this source.
Timeframe	1995
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Oekometric GmbH - The Bayreuth Institute of Environmental Research
Project Funder(s)	Verband Deutscher Kerzenhersteller e.V., Frankfurt, Germany [German Association of Candle Manufacturers]
Data Source	Schwind K-H., Hosseinpour J., Fiedler H., Lau C. and Hutzinger O. (1995): Human Exposure to Consumer Products: Analysis of Chlorinated Organic Compounds in Candles and Their Exhaust Fumes. Organohalogen Compounds, 26, 113-116. Published data available from Oekometric.

Germany

Title	Untersuchung von Kerzenrohstoffen und Bestimmung von polychlorierten Dibenzo-p-dioxinen und Dibenzofuranen (PCDD/PCDF), polycyclischen aromatischen Kohlenwasserstoffen (PAK) und kurzkettigen Aldehyden aus Brandgasen von Kerzen. [Investigation of raw materials used for candle production and analysis of polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans (PCDD/PCDF), polcyclic aromatic haydrocarbons (PAH) and short-chain aldehyds in candle emissions]
Objective(s)	Analysis of POPs and other organic pollutants in raw materials used for candle production and in candle emission. Evaluation of human intake from this source.
Timeframe	1994
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Oekometric GmbH - The Bayreuth Institute of Environmental Research
Project Funder(s)	Verband Deutscher Kerzenhersteller e.V., Frankfurt, Germany [German Association of Candle Manufacturers]

Data Source	Schwind K-H., Hosseinpour J., Fiedler H., Lau C. and Hutzinger O. (1994): Bestimmung und Bewertung der Emissionen von PCDD/PCDF, PAK und kurzkettigen Aldehyden in den Brandgasen von Kerzen. UWSF - Z. Umwelt-chem. Ökotox., 6, 243-246 [Determination and Evaluation of emissions of PCDD/PCDF, PAH and short-chain aldehyds in combustion gases of candles. (In German language)] Published data available from Oekometric as hardcopy.

Germany

Title	Preparatory actions in the field of dioxin and PCBs
Objective(s)	Objective of the monitoring part of the project: analysis of dioxin-like PCBs in food and feedingstuff sample from all over Europe.
Timeframe	2001- ongoing, finished during 2002
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	For monitoring part of the project: Oekometric GmbH - The Bayreuth Institute of Environmental Research
Project Funder(s)	European Comission
Data Source	As an ongoing project no report or publication available up to now

Germany

Title	Compustion of printed circuit boards and analysis of thermal degradation products
Objective(s)	Evaluation of printed circuit boards from different suppliers concerning formation and emission of POPs during use and under increased temperature. Thermal degradation experiments, POPs analysis and comparable risk assessment.
Timeframe	1999-2000
Responsible Organisation(s)	Oekometric GmbH - The Bayreuth Institute of Environmental Research
Project Funder(s)	Motorola Advanced Technology Europe GmbH, Germany.
Data Source	- Combustion of Printed Circuit Boards and Analysis of Thermal Degradation Products. Final Report No. 646/99. Oekometric, Bayreuth, 2000. - Hosseinpour J., Waechter G., Rottler H. (2001): Testing Concept for Comparable Evaluation of Emissions of Brominated Flame Retardants and Thermal Degradation Products: Comparison of Halogenated and Halogen-free Flame Retarded Printed Wiring Boards. In: Abstracts of The Second International Workshop on Brominated Flame Retardants, BFR 2001, May 14-16, Stockholm, Sweden, 207-211. - Stutz M., Riess M., Tungare A.V., Hosseinpour J., Waechter G. and Rottler H. (2000): Combustion of Halogen-free Printed Wiring Boards and Analysis of Thermal Degradation Products. Proceedings Electronic Goes Green 2000, 127 - 132. Publication available from: Oekometric GmbH (pdf file) Project report under property of Motorola Advanced Technology Europe GmbH

Germany

Title	Ambient air: "Exposure/Emission monitoring": wet deposition measurements in the framework of the network of the Environmental Agency /FEA, two continuous Air Monitoring Sites at the coast of the Baltic Sea (Zingst) and on the North sea Island Sylt (Weterland)
Objective(s)	The aim is to establish seasonal variations, maximum environmental concentrations and trends. Chlorpesticides: alpha-HCH; gamma-HCH; HCB; Heptachlor; Aldrin; Dieldrin; Endrin; p,p'-DDE; p,p'-DDD; o,p-DDT; p,p'-DDT. The concentrations measured are generally very low and mostly in the range of the detection limit (0,02ng/l). Yearly publications of the Input-Groups of HELCOM and OSPAR. PCB congeners 18; 26; 28; 44; 52; 101; 118; 138; 149; 153; 170; 180.
Timeframe	yearly
Status	Concurrent

Germany

Title	Management der projektbegleitenden Qualitätssicherung für den Nachweis von Umweltschadstoffen. Externe Qualitätssicherung für die PCDD-, PCDF- und PCB-Analytik der Projekte 07DIX11 und 07DIX16. [Management of quality assurance accopanying a project concerning the detection of environmental contaminats. External quality assurance for PCDD/PCDF and PCB analysis of the projects 07 DIX 11 and 07 DIX 16]
Objective(s)	Preparation of certified reference matertial and reference solutions of dioxins (PCDD), furans (PCDF) and selected PCBs for toxicological research. Anaylsis of PCDD/PCDF and PCBs in reference material. Certification and quality assurance and quality control for analysis of PCDD/PCDF and PCBs as well as preparation of the refernce material and solutions. Two interlaboratory comparative analyses.
Timeframe	1995-1996
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Oekometric GmbH - The Bayreuth Institute of Environmental Research
Project Funder(s)	BMBF, Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung [German Ministry for Education and Research]
Data Source	Management der projektbegleitenden Qualitätssicherung für den Nachweis von Umweltschadstoffen. Externe Qualitätssicherung für die PCDD-, PCDF- und PCB-Analytik der Projekte 07DIX11 und 07DIX16. Endbericht zum Forschungsvorhaben 07UUG01. Bayreuth, 1996. [In German language] [Management of quality assurance accopanying a project concerning the detection of environmental contaminats. External quality assurance for PCDD/PCDF and PCB analysis of the projects 07 DIX 11 and 07 DIX 16. Final report to the project 07UUG01, Bayreuth, 1996.][In German language] Report available from: BMBF

Germany

Title	Untersuchung der Brandgase von Paraffin-Duftkerzen auf toxikologisch relevante Schadstoffklassen. [Investigation of emissions from scented paraffin wax candles concerning toxicologically relevant pollutants]
Objective(s)	Analysis of POPs and other organic pollutants in candle emission. Evaluation of human intake from this source.
Timeframe	1997
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Oekometric GmbH - The Bayreuth Institute of Environmental Research
Project Funder(s)	Verband Deutscher Kerzenhersteller e.V., Frankfurt, Germany [German Association of Candle Manufacturers]
Data Source	Lau C., Fiedler H., Hutzinger O., Schwind K.-H. and Hosseinpour J. (1997): Levels of selected organic compounds in materials for candle production and human exposure to candle emissions. Chemosphere, 34, 1623-1630 Published data available from Oekometric as hardcopy.

Germany

Germany

Title	Dioxine und Furane, PCBs für die Wirkungsforschung: Koordination der Bereitstellung und Qualitätskontrolle. [Dioxins and furans, PCBs for toxicological research: coordination of availability and quality control].
Objective(s)	Preparation, quality control and distribution of ultra-clean reference matertial of dioxins (PCDD), furans (PCDF) and selected PCBs for toxicological research. Anaylsis of PCDD/PCDF and PCBs in reference material.
Timeframe	1991-1995
Responsible	Oekometric GmbH - The Bayreuth Institute of Environmental Research

Organisation(s)

Project Funder(s) BMBF, Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung [German Ministry for Education and Research]

Comments Dioxine und Furane, PCBs für die Wirkungsforschung: Koordination der Bereitstellung und Qualitätskontrolle. Endbericht zum Vorhaben 07 DIX 08, Bayreuth, 1995. [Dioxins and furans, PCBs for toxicological research: coordination of availability and quality control. Final report of the project 07 DIX 08. Bayreuth, 1995]. [In German language].
Report available from: BMBF

Germany

Title Surface water: "Emission monitoring"
Water Resources management in Germany- Responsible organism: Federal Ministry for the environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU), Bonn, February 1998. The following Pesticides POPs are included: Aldrin; Dieldrin; Endrin; Heptachlor; DDT (*) and Hexachlorobenzene.
(*) Due to the ban, measured concentrations of these 5 pesticides decreased significantly and the quality criteria for surface waters are fulfilled. Therefore, the substances have already been excluded from some of the monitoring programmes.
Hazard Ranking of Substances Relevant for the aquatic Environment for 1993/94- Herrchen et al., UBA-Text 41/97, Berlin 1997. The following pesticides POPs are included: Aldrin; Dieldrin; Endrin; heptachlor; DDT and Hexachlorobenzene.

Germany

Title Monitoring on Permanent Soil Monitoring Sites of the federal States of Germany

Objective(s) In the responsibility of the federal States monitoring sites are carried out to
i) show the state of the soil (background values, concentration of hazardous compounds etc.)
ii) show the trends in changes of deposition and soil concentrations

Timeframe ongoing project

Responsible Organisation(s) Geological and environmental surveys of the federal States of Germany. Coordination of data flow, methods, and evaluation by the German Federal Environmental Agency (UBA).

Project Funder(s) Federal Environmental Agency (for methods and data assessment)

Data Source Agreement of data exchange between the fed. States and the governmental level. Data on governmental level will be held in the soil information system. Building up the system is in progress recently.

Comments Following substances are monitored: PCB congeners 28, 52, 101, 138, 153, 180, HCB, DDT, DDE, DDD, 16 PAH according to ISO 13877 Following substances are monitored: PCB congeners 28, 52, 101, 138, 153, 180, HCB, DDT, DDE, DDD, 16 PAH according to ISO 13877

Germany

Title Monitoting Programmes of the Federal States of Germany

Objective(s) Providing information about the status of groundwaters (contamination with plant protecting agents)

Timeframe Ongoing project

Responsible Organisation(s) Federal States of Germany

Partner(s) Sometimes water supplying companies

Project Funder(s) Federal States of Germany

Data Source Dtabase at the German Federal Environmental Agency (UBA)

Comments

The monitoring programmes include following POP pesticides: Aldrin, Dieldrin, Endrin, DDT and metabolites,
Heptachlor, Chlordan, Mirex, Hexachlorobenzene

Germany

Title	Monitoring Programme of the Joint Water Commission of the Federal States (LAWA)
Objective(s)	Objective: Providing Information about the status of surface waters in Germany
Timeframe	Ongoing project
Responsible Organisation(s)	Joint Water Commission of the Federal States (LAWA)
Partner(s)	In case of transboundary waters the corresponding International Commissions for Protection of River Rhine, River Oder, River Danube and River Elbe
Project Funder(s)	Federal States of Germany
Data Source	Environmental Policy: Water Resources Management in Germany pblished by Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety
Comments	This Monitoring Programme includes the parameters Aldrin, Dieldrin,Endrin, DDT, Heptachlor, Hexachlorobenzene, PCB and in some river basins dioxines and furanes. Since Chlordane, Mirex and Toxaphene are banned since many years, they are no longer analyzed on a regular basis.

Germany

Title	CAMP - Comprehensive Atmospheric Monitoring Programme/ in the frame of OSPAR /Oslo Paris Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic/ = A EGAP – Expert Group on Atmospheric Pollution / Atmospheric Monitoring programme in the frame of HELCOM /Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission/ = B
Objective(s)	A= Quantification of air input of pollutants to the North-Sea and North-East Atlantic; at this stage only wet deposition B= Quantification of air input of pollutants to the Baltic-Sea at this stage only wet deposition
Timeframe	A = North-Sea station - Westerland since July 1992 B = Baltic-Sea station - Zingst since July 1992
Responsible Organisation(s)	Federal Environmental Agency Berlin/Germany (UBA)
Partner(s)	no partner
Project Funder(s)	Funded by the Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Nuclear Safety
Data Source	Weekly samples /Tuesday-Tuesday/ wet only data
Comments	Comments: following chlorpesticides :??-HCH,???-HCH, HCB, o,p'-DDT, p,p`-DDT, o,p'-DDE, p,p'-DDE, o,p'-DDD, p,p'-DDD, Aldrin, Dieldrin, Endrin, Heptachlor, following PCB congeners: 28, 52,101, 118, 138, 153, 180. Data are stored at the UBA and at the international database for OSPAR and HELCOM at NILU/NORWAY

Ghana

Title	Monitoring of pesticides in cocoa beans.
Objective(s)	To detect residue limits for export in cocoa from all over the country. To determine the extent of current usage of banned pesticides in the country.
Timeframe	1987-2001
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Ghana cocoa board (quality control division).
Partner(s)	University of Ghana, Legon, Accra.
Project Funder(s)	Ghana cocoa board.
Comments	POPs analyzed are DDT derivatives, Aldrin and Dieldrin, all the

organochlorines in the "dirty dozen" have been stopped for cocoa and have been replaced by others. Of late, there have been complaints about the level of these pesticides in the exported cocoa.

Ghana

Title	Evaluation of Dieldrin under treated foundation of building.
Objective(s)	To determine residual Dieldrin in the soil, about 25 years after treatment. To determine whether there has been movement through the soil into the intermediate environment of the building.
Timeframe	One year
Status	No info
Responsible Organisation(s)	Chemistry department, University of Science and Technology.
Partner(s)	Building and Road research Institute.
Project Funder(s)	Chemistry department, University of Science and Technology.

Ghana

Title	Persistence of pesticides (lindane and endosulfan) and their effects on maize growth in two soil ecosystems.
Objective(s)	To determine the physical, chemical and biological properties of soil which could influence the degradation of lindane and endosulfan in the forest and savanna ecosystems. To study the persistence of lindane and endosulfan in two soils. To investigate the effect of rate of application on total bacterial population in soils. To assess possible phytotoxic effects of lindane and endosulfan growth of the maize as affected by application rate.
Timeframe	Two years.
Status	No info
Responsible Organisation(s)	Department of Soil Sciences, Department of Chemistry and Ecological Laboratory, University of Ghana and Botany Department, University of Ghana.
Partner(s)	University of Copenhagen.
Project Funder(s)	Ecological Laboratory (University of Ghana/ University of Copenhagen, Danida).
Comments	The work provided a basic approach in monitoring the environmental impact of chlorinated insecticides in Ghanaian soils. The pesticides did not persist much in tropical soils as compared to what pertains in the temperate climates.

Ghana

Title	Monitoring of pesticides.
Objective(s)	To review current usage patterns of pesticides. To identify and quantify levels of organochlorines residues in environmental samples. Locations: Akomadan- Ashanti Region (tomato growing area), Cocoa Growing areas of Ashanti and eastern regions of Ghana, Lower Volta Basin and some lagoons in the western region.
Timeframe	1998-2005
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Water Research Institute (CSIR) University of Ghana.
Partner(s)	Water research Institute University of Ghana.
Project Funder(s)	Government of Ghana.
Comments	Pesticides monitored are: lindane< 5UG/g; 2,4,5-TCB<%UG/g; Dieldrin<50UG/g; Endrin<50UG/g; DDT<15UG/g; DDD<10UG/g. These were analyzed in water and sediments. Aldrin 10-30 UG/g in tomato; Heptachloreporide 5-200ng/g in sediment.

Ghana

Title	Residues of Lindane and Endosulfan in water and fish samples from rivers, farms in Besease, Agogo and Akomadan in the Ashanti region of Ghana.

Objective(s)	Studies on the effects of organochlorine pesticide residues in water, fish in the forest zone of Ghana, as part of joint FAO/IAEA coordinated research programme on “adverse effects on flora and fauna from the use of organochlorine pesticides on the African continent.
Timeframe	1990-1995
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Department of Chemistry, University of Science and Technology, Kumasi-Ghana.
Partner(s)	Joint FAO/ IAEA Division.
Project Funder(s)	International Atomic Energy (IAEA)
Data Source	Organochlorine insecticides in African agroecosystems. IAEA- TECDOC- 931 IAEA March 1997.
Comments	Residues of Lindane and Endosulfan were found in water and fish. Lindane residues varied between the years and months in the year but were in the range of 0.3- 15 ng/l (1993-94) and 87- 32 ng/l (1995)

Ghana

Title	Validation of TLC methodology for screening pesticide residues and application of the methodology to pesticide residue analysis in some agro-ecosystems.
Objective(s)	To investigate the possibility of applying TLC detection in combination with the recently introduced micro-extraction and clean-up method for providing an alternative cost effective analytical procedure for screening pesticide residues in selected commodities and some agro-ecosystems (New Tafo and Amasaman)
Timeframe	One year.
Status	No info
Responsible Organisation(s)	Ghana Atomic Energy Commission.
Partner(s)	University of Ghana (Department of Chemistry)
Project Funder(s)	International Atomic Energy (IAEA)

Greenland

Title	Monitoring and Assessment of POPs in Greenland and the Faroe Islands
Objective(s)	The objective of the project is to monitor and assess the levels of POPs in humans and in the marine, the terrestrial, and the freshwater environments in Greenland and the Faroe Islands. The project is part of the Danish implementation of the Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP)
Timeframe	The monitoring project is an ongoing project. The next assessment will be published in 2003 by AMAP
Responsible Organisation(s)	The Danish Environmental Protection Agency
Partner(s)	National research institute and universities
Project Funder(s)	The Danish Environmental Protection Agency
Data Source	Data are stored in AMAPs Thematic Data Centres

Hungary

Title	Environmental health risk assessment of chlorinated organic pollutants. Concentration of PCBs, DDT and metabolites and HCH isomers in the breast milk. Preparations for the International Agreements on limitation of persistent organic environmental pollutants and heavy metals in the atmosphere, 1997. Preparation of background documents required to the international agreements on heavy metals and POPs emission, 1997. Annual monitoring program of chlorinated hydrocarbons in import crops.
Objective(s)	Assessment and evaluation of the main pollution sources of selected POPs (PCBs, Dioxins, chlorinated pesticides) and contaminated sites in Hungary. Monitoring of environmental indicators and human exposure. Assessment of contamination in soil, ground water and water resources. 20-50 breast milk samples/year, Hungary.

Timeframe	1999-2002. Annual.
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Fodor József National Center for Public health- National Institute of Environmental health, Budapest. Fodor József National Center for Public health- National Institute of Food Hygiene and Nutrition, Budapest. Plant Health and Soil Conservation Station, Budapest.
Partner(s)	WHO-ECEH, Bilthoven, The Netherlands; Environmental Protection Inspectorates, Hungary; Institute of Environmental Management, Budapest; Country Institutes of the National Public Health and Medical Officers' Service.
Project Funder(s)	National Environmental health action Programme.
Data Source	Fodor József National Centre for Public health and its Institutes, Ministry of Environmental Protection, Ministry of Agriculture and Regional Development.
Comments	Hungary has no actual programme on pesticides, as preparations are banned.

Iceland

Title	The effect of organochlorines on the fertility of Icelandic males
Objective(s)	To find relationships between xenoestrogens and the fertility of men in Iceland.
Timeframe	1999 -
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Dept. of Pharmacol. Toxicol., University of Iceland and The fertility clinic of the National Hospital, Reykjavík.
Project Funder(s)	University of Iceland Science fund

Iceland

Title	Contaminants in fish products and the marine ecosystem
Objective(s)	To obtain information on, and assess the levels of organic and inorganic contaminants in the marine environment with particular emphasis on the requirements of the fishery industries.
Timeframe	Initial phase: 1999 - 2000
Status	No info
Responsible Organisation(s)	The Icelandic Ministry of Fisheries
Partner(s)	Marine Research Institute, The Icelandic Fisheries Laboratories and industry representatives.
Project Funder(s)	The Icelandic Ministry of Fisheries

Iceland

Title	Persistent organochlorines in reindeers in Iceland.
Objective(s)	To monitor organochlorine levels in reindeers. East Iceland.
Timeframe	1998
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Dept. Pharmacol.Toxicol., Univ. Iceland
Project Funder(s)	Ministry for the environment.

Iceland

Title	Persistent organochlorines in prey species of the Icelandic gyrfalcon.
Objective(s)	To elucidate the route of organochlorine contaminants to the gyrfalcon in Iceland.
Timeframe	1996 - 1998
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Dept. Pharmacol.Toxicol., Univ. Iceland and Icelandic Inst. Nat. History
Project Funder(s)	University of Iceland Science fund, Icelandic Science Fund, The ministry for the environment.

Iceland

Title	National Assessment and Monitoring Programme
Objective(s)	Baseline information about POPs in marine sediments, and time-trends of POPs in marine biota. Time-trend information about POPs in human blood. Time-trend information about POPs in air and precipitation The marine programme is restricted to the continental shelf surrounding Iceland, but the results are reported to the ICES database in Copenhagen and thus become available for assessment of larger geographic area.
Timeframe	Ongoing monitoring with periodic assessment every three to five years.
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Environmental and Food Agency of Iceland
Partner(s)	Marine Research Institute University of Iceland, department of Pharmacology The Icelandic Fisheries Laboratories The Icelandic Meteorological office
Project Funder(s)	Governmental funding

Iceland

Title	Development of organochlorine pollution in Iceland
Objective(s)	To assess time trends in organochlorine pollution in Black Guillemots caught between 1975 and 1995, in Breiðafjörður Iceland.
Timeframe	1999 - 2001
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Dept. of Pharmacol. Toxicol., University of Iceland and Icelandic Inst. Nat. History
Partner(s)	Marine Research Institute, The Icelandic Fisheries Laboratories and industry representatives.
Project Funder(s)	Icelandic Science Fund

Iceland

Title	PCB contamination at dumpsites in Iceland
Objective(s)	To assess local PCB leakage from 4 different dumpsites in Iceland
Timeframe	1999 - 2000
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Dept. Pharmacol.Toxicol., Univ. Iceland and Icelandic Inst. Nat History.
Project Funder(s)	Ministry for the environment

Iceland

Title	Persistent organochlorines in air and precipitation
Objective(s)	To monitor organochlorine transport to Vestmannaeyjar, Iceland
Timeframe	1995 - ongoing
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Dept. Pharmacol.Toxicol., Univ. Iceland and The Icelandic meterological Inst.
Project Funder(s)	Ministry for the environment

Iceland

Title	Seasonal fluctuations in organochlorine levels in the eider duck in Iceland
Objective(s)	To assess seasonal changes in organochlorine levels in the eider duck, caugt at 4 different times in 1993. Álftanes, Iceland

Timeframe	1993 - 1995
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Dept. Pharmacol.Toxicol., Univ. Iceland and Inst. Exp. Pathol., Keldur, Univ. Iceland
Project Funder(s)	University of Iceland Science fund and the Ministry for the environment

Indonesia

Status	No info
Comments	Residue level of POPs in the environment are occasionally detected by researchers and not by routine monitoring activities.

Indonesia

Title	Organochlorine Insecticide Bioaccumulation on Plankton in Cilacap River
Objective(s)	To assist the impact of organochlorine on plankton (University research)
Timeframe	1995
Responsible Organisation(s)	Pharmaceutical Faculty, Gadjah Mada University
Data Source	Muliawati, R. and DR. Noegrahadi, Gadjah Mada University

Iran

Title	At Sea Training Programme"ASTP"
Objective(s)	The major objectives of the At Sea Training Programme (ASTP) are summarized as follows: 1) Carry out a pilot ambient monitoring activity in the Caspian Sea (screening project) in order to create an up to date high quality contaminants data, to fill the gaps and serve as supplementary inputs to Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis"TDA", Regionlal Strategic Action Programme SAP", and National Action Plans "NAPs". 2) Mapping the distribution of major contaminants (oil and non-oil) in bottom sediment of the Caspian Sea marine environment focusing on Persistent pollutions. 3) On-Board training course for the region on ambient pollution monitoring including methodology, sampling, sample handling and preservation, sample analyses, quality control/quality assurance and data management. 4) Carry out a regional Inter comparison/inter calibration – quality control exercises among Caspian Littoral States laboratories on contaminants analysis. Initiate the activities in order to improve pollution monitoring and assessment in the region.
Timeframe	2000-2001
Responsible Organisation(s)	GEF-UNDP Caspian Environment Programme "CEP"Theme for Effective Regional Assessment of Contaminant Levels " ERACL".
Partner(s)	Caspian Littoral States: Azerbaijan, Islamic Republic of Iran, Russian Federation , Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan
Project Funder(s)	GEF-UNDP Caspian Environment Programme "CEP"
Data Source	www.caspianenvironment.org Note: After full assessment, the data and information will be found on the above-mentioned website. Meantime part of the report will be available via contact person or via Data and Information Management division"DIM" of the Project Coordinating Uint "PCU" of the CEP as indicated on the website
Comments	Complete assessment and report preparation will be finalized by early 2002

Ireland

Title	"Dioxins in the Irish environment" an assessment based on levels in cow's milk. This survey was carried out in 1985 and the report was published in 1996.
Objective(s)	A Nation-wide study on dioxins based on levels found in cow's milk. A total of 32 samples were taken in the grazing season which was representative of the

	entire country.
Timeframe	The timeframe for the project was one month. It is intended to repeat the project at five-year intervals. As the levels found were very low, it is felt that an interval of this duration is acceptable.
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Environmental Protection Agency, P.O.Box 3000, Johnstown Castle, Co.Wexford.
Project Funder(s)	Environmental Protection Agency.
Comments	In addition to the national survey, a number of companies with a "Dioxin potential" have undertaken local dioxin milk surveys. While some of these surveys were undertaken on a voluntary basis, others were part of Integrated Pollution Control Licensed Conditions.

Italy

Title	Monitoring of the PCB and Dioxin levels in food stuffs.
Objective(s)	Characterization of the exposure of population associated to the PCB and dioxin intake.
Timeframe	Endless.
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Instituto Superiore di Sanita (National Public Health Research Institute), Viale Regina Elena 299-00161, Rome
Partner(s)	Ministry of Health
Project Funder(s)	Instituto Superiore di Sanita & Ministry of Health

Italy

Italy

Title	Evaluation of the PCB and Dioxin levels in the Venice Lagoon and of the related environmental and health risk
Objective(s)	Monitoring of the PCB and Dioxin levels in sediments and biota of Venice Lagoon in order to assess the level of human health risk for the resident population.
Timeframe	Three year project
Status	No info
Responsible Organisation(s)	Instituto Superiore di Sanita (National Public Health Research Institute), Viale Regina Elena 299-00161, Rome
Partner(s)	Ministry of Environment
Project Funder(s)	Instituto Superiore di Sanita & Ministry of Environment

Italy

Title	Feasibility study on reduction of atmospheric emission of PCDD/F, PAH and HCB from industrial sources.
Objective(s)	Evaluation of emissions of Dioxins and Furans from selected metal working plants and determination of Country-specific emission factors, North-Italy
Timeframe	Three year project Monitoring programme starting in 2000.
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	ENEA (National Agency for New Technology, Energy and Environment)
Partner(s)	Associazione Industriali Bresciana
Project Funder(s)	Ministry of Environment

Jamaica

Title	1. Establishing an Inventory of Obsolete Pesticides in Jamaica 2. Registration and re-registration of pesticides for use in Jamaica

	3. Public Awareness Campaign
Objective(s)	1. To establish quantities of obsolete pesticidjes in stock and to dispose of such pesticides. 2. To prevent introduction and re-registration of banned pesticides. 3. To provide information to the consumers on the dos and donts of pesticides use and build public resistance to POPs.
Timeframe	The registration process is ongoing
Responsible Organisation(s)	PCA
Partner(s)	Ministry of Agriculture (through RADA) Association of Agro-chemical manufacturers and retailers
Project Funder(s)	German Government (GTZ) Pesticide Control Authority (PCA)
Data Source	Pesticide Control Authority
Comments	A register of pesticides is now available to the public in both the print and electronic media. Included in the register is a list of banned pesticides which include those identified by POPs (Aldrin, Chlordane, Dieldrin, DDT, Endrin, Heptachlor, Mirex, Toxophene, Hexachlorobenzene)

Jamaica

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Japan

Title	POPs Monitoring in Japan
Objective(s)	to monitor environmental levels and theirtrends of POPs chemicals
Timeframe	Majority of POPs and many other chemicals have been monitored in recent decades by the Ministry of the Environment, but a new monitoring specific for POPs (see Comments) will be reorganized and start from the fiscal year 2002.
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Ministry of the Environment, Japan
Partner(s)	National Institute for Environmental Studies
Project Funder(s)	Ministry of the Environment, Japan
Data Source	Previous data have been published in English as entitled "Chemicals in the Environment" (or "KUROHON" or Black book) from the Ministry of the Environment), website address is http://www.env.go.jp/en/index.html
Comments	Monitoring of dioxins, furans and coplaner-PCBs are conducted separately according to Law concerning special measures of Dioxins (Law No.105, 1999).

Japan

Title	Surveillance of the amount of dioxins and furans emitted from waste incinerators.
Objective(s)	To grasp the amount of Dioxins and Furans emitted from waste incinerators (geographical coverage). All waste incinerators regulated by Waste Management and Public Cleansing Law in Japan.
Timeframe	Each year from 1997.
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Ministry of Health and Welfare.
Project Funder(s)	Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Japan

Title	Fishermen's Oceanic and Atmospheric Monitoring.
Objective(s)	In order to conserve the marine ecosystem, a series of surveys was conducte over the world major ocean. For this purpose, Japanese fishing boats collected air and sea samples for grasping the distributions of substances like organochloride compounds, plastic particles and so on.
Timeframe	1992-1996.
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Fisheries Agency of Japan.
Partner(s)	Japan Marine Fishery resources Research Centre.
Project Funder(s)	Fisheries Agency of Japan.

Japan

Title	Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (Requirement of reporting for the amount of releases to the environment of chemical substances)
Objective(s)	To grasp the state of quantities of chemical substances both released to the environment and transferred in the waste in the whole country.
Timeframe	The Law was promulgated in July 1999. Report will be submitted each year from 2002.
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Environment Agency Ministry of International Trade and Industry
Partner(s)	Local governments Other ministries / Agencies
Project Funder(s)	Environment Agency Ministry of International Trade and Industry
Comments	This program is based upon "The Law Concerning Reporting, etc. of Release to the Environment of Specific Chemical Substances and Promoting Improvements in their Management" and designed not only for monitoring of POPs but also other chemicals which may be hazardous to human health and/or environment. PCBs and dioxins and furans are designated as tartget substances

Japan

Title	Monitoring of hazardous water pollutants (PCBs, dioxins and furans are included)
Objective(s)	To grasp the state of public water pollution by hazardous chemicals including PCBs, dioxins and furans at a number of monitoring points throughout the country.
Timeframe	1971 - continuing.
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Environment Agency, Local governments.
Partner(s)	Local governments.
Project Funder(s)	Local governments (partly funded by the Environment Agency).

Japan

Title	Urgent and Comprehensive Environmental Monitoring of Dioxins, etc.
Objective(s)	To grasp the state of air, surface water, underground water, sediments, land and aquatic life pollution by dioxins, furans and co-planer PCBs throughout the country.
Timeframe	1998-1999
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Environment Agency.
Project Funder(s)	Environment Agency.

Japan

Title	Environment Survey and Wildlife Monitoring
Objective(s)	To grasp the concentration of various chemicals including POPs in the air, surface water, sediment and some kinds of wildlife throughout the country.
Timeframe	1974 - continuing.
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Environment Agency.
Partner(s)	Local governments.
Project Funder(s)	Environment Agency.

Japan

Title	Monitoring of hazardous air pollutants (dioxins, furans and co-planar PCBs are included)
Objective(s)	To grasp the state of air pollution by hazardous chemicals including dioxins, furans, co-planar PCBs, volatile organic compounds, aldehydes, heavy metal compounds and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in big cities, middle-sized cities, rural areas etc. chosen from the whole country.
Timeframe	1986 - continuing
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Environment Agency
Partner(s)	Local governments
Project Funder(s)	Environment Agency.

Japan

Title	Preparation of an emission inventory for dioxins, furans and co-planar PCBs
Objective(s)	To grap the annual emission inventory for dioxins, furans and co-planar PCBs, from various sources
Timeframe	1999-conituing
Responsible Organisation(s)	Environment Agency
Partner(s)	Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Local governments

Jordan

Title	Side effect of pesticides on the environment in Jordan
Objective(s)	Follow up the previous study that had been conducted in 1-01-92 through 31-12-94

Timeframe	1-01-2000 through 31-12-2004
Responsible Organisation(s)	The General Corporation for Environment Protection
Partner(s)	-Ministry of Agriculture -The Royal Scientific Society -Jordan University -The University of Science and Technology
Project Funder(s)	Jordan Government
Data Source	The General Corporation for Environment Protection
Comments	The study is still conducted

Jordan

Title	Side effect of pesticides on the Environment in Jordan
Objective(s)	1-Determination of the pesticides level in environment (mother milk, water, soil and agricultural products) 2-Leading to decision to solve the pesticides residual problem. The study covered all of Jordan.
Timeframe	1-01-1992 through 31-12-1994
Responsible Organisation(s)	Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment (Environment Department)
Partner(s)	-Agriculture Ministry -The Royal Scientific Society -Jordan University
Project Funder(s)	Jordan Government
Data Source	The General Corporation for Environment Protection
Comments	We determined some pesticides problem that had exceeded the WHO Guideline

Kazakhstan

Title	Identification and Hygienic Assessment of Dioxins Distribution
Objective(s)	Objective of the project: Dioxins pollution control and prevention / Geographical Coverage: Territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Timeframe	3 Years, started in August 1997, but was stopped in October 1997 due to absence of state budget funds.
Status	No info
Responsible Organisation(s)	Institute of Chemical Sciences of the Republic of the Kazakhstan
Partner(s)	Republican Station of Sanitary and Epidemic, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Project Funder(s)	State Budget funds
Comments	Work on the project was started in August 1997, but was stopped in October 1997 due to absence of state budget funds.

Kuwait

Kuwait

Title	Assessment and Monitoring Project of Dioxins and Furans in hospitals' incinerators
Objective(s)	Assessment and Monitoring of dioxins and furans emissions from hospitals' incinerators and evaluating the efficiencies of the incinerators to minimize or eliminate emissions.

Timeframe	2 years
Responsible Organisation(s)	Environmental protection Authority (E.P.A)
Partner(s)	Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research (KISR)
Project Funder(s)	Environmental protection Authority (E.P.A)
Data Source	Environmental protection Authority (E.P.A)
Comments	The implementation of the project started in 1999 by KISR with a complete support of EPA. The project is expected to be finalized at the end of year 2001. As a result of this, five incinerators was closed down because of low efficienc

Kyrgyzstan

Title	Environmental pollution assessment by the POPs reminders
Objective(s)	Determination of environmental pollution level
Timeframe	Since 1976
Responsible Organisation(s)	Department of ecology and environmental monitoring, The Main Administration of hydrometeorology
Partner(s)	Department of plant protection and chemistrization , Department of sanitary and epidemiological supervision
Project Funder(s)	Government
Data Source	publications, Russian
Comments	1976-1992 - twice a year, since 1992 - periodically

Laos

Title	POPs chemical survey and data collection within Lao P.D.R.
Objective(s)	To identify the number of Persistent Organic Pollutants and its importing sources. To identify the use of Persistent Organic Pollutants and its effect to human health and the environment
Timeframe	Duration 2 months. From Beginning of May to the end of June 2000.
Status	Planned
Responsible Organisation(s)	Science Technology and Environment Agency.
Partner(s)	- Science Technology and Environment Agency - Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry - Ministry of Industry and Handicraft - Ministry of Trade - Ministry of Health
Project Funder(s)	Will be asking from UNEP Chemicals
Comments	This project is the first priority of persistent organic pollutants activities in Lao PDR. We would be grateful for your positive consideration in supporting this project.

Laos

Title	Development of a POPs national Action Plan and Strategy
Objective(s)	- To identify the number of Persistent Organic Pollutants and its importing sours. - To indentify the use of Persistent Organic Pollutants and its effect to human health and the environment. - To identify ways to prevent the release of POPs into atmosphere, water and soil. - To incorporate the finding above into a National POP Action Plan/Stragegy
Timeframe	Duration 2 years (one year data collection and assessment for dry and raining season, one year development of Action Plan/Strategy)
Responsible Organisation(s)	Science Technology and Environment Agency-STEA
Partner(s)	- Science Technology and Environment Agency - State Planing Committee

	- Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry - Ministry of Industry and Handicraft - Ministry of Trade - Ministry of Health
Project Funder(s)	Will be asking from UNEP Chemicals
Comments	- This project is the first priority of Persistent Organic Pollutants activities in Lao PDR. We would be grateful for your positive consideration in supporting this project. -Fielding of a project identification mission (1m/m) is necessary.

Latvia

Title	Stable Organic Pollutants in Latvia.
Objective(s)	Identification of main sources of POPs chemicals in Latvia. To frame plan for reduction of pollution of POPs chemicals.
Timeframe	01.01.99- 01.07.99
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	University of Latvia.
Partner(s)	Environmental State Inspectorate.
Project Funder(s)	Environmental Protection fund of Latvia.

Lebanon

Title	Addressing Dioxins in Solid Matrices in some suspected Industries.
Objective(s)	getting statistical data to adopt future remedial actions (randon sample of 10 suspected industries covering the most critical Industrial areas in the country)
Timeframe	For technical reasons, we faced some delay in finishing the study. However, w expect to be done by the end of October 1999.
Status	No info
Responsible Organisation(s)	Ministry of Environment
Project Funder(s)	UNEP
Data Source	Ministry of Environment.

Lithuania

Title	State Programme for Environmental Monitoring
Objective(s)	Improvement of environmental quality, systematical observation, analysis and prognosis of environmental state and to setting changes raised by antropogenic impacts. According to the programme PCB monitoring is conducted
Responsible Organisation(s)	Ministry of Environment
Partner(s)	Interinstitutional working Group
Data Source	Protocol of the meeting of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 01 07 1998 No. 27

Malaysia

Title	a minor project entitled The Development of National Programme to Control POPs was initiated by the Department of Environment. The study was carried out by consultants from the National University of Malaysia and was funded by the Government. This small study was intended to assess the status of POPs in a few selected areas of the country.
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	consultants from the National University of Malaysia

Project Funder(s)	Malaysian Government.
Comments	However, a minor project entitled The Development of National Programme to Control POPs was initiated by the Department of Environment. The study was carried out by consultants from the National University of Malaysia and was funded by the Government. This small study was intended to assess the status of POPs in a few selected areas of the country.

Malaysia

Title	nil
Objective(s)	nil
Timeframe	nil
Responsible Organisation(s)	nil
Partner(s)	nil
Project Funder(s)	nil
Comments	However, a minor project entitled The Development of National Programme to Control POPs was initiated by the Department of Environment. The study was carried out by consultants from the National University of Malaysia and was funded by the Government. This small study was intended to assess the status of POPs in a few selected areas of the country.

Mexico

Title	Monitoreo para determinar la presencia de dioxinas y dibenzofuranos, en la empresa Agricultura Nacional de Veracruz S.A. (ANAVERSA) y en la zona aledaña, producidas por la exploción de una planta de pesticidas de la misma empresa en 1991, en el que se perdieron las siguientes cantidades de las sustancias a continuación citadas: *Paratión de Metilo 80%: 1,700 Kg. *Paratión de Metilo 50%: 15,140 L. *Acido 2,4-D: 1,525 Kg. *2,4-D 40%: 1,180 L. *Paraquat: 11,000 L.
Objective(s)	Determinar la concentración de dioxinas y dibenzofuranos, 6 años después de la exploción de la planta de pesticidas de ANAVERSA, en Córdoba, Veracruz, México
Timeframe	Del 26 al 28 de agosto de 1997. Actualmente aún se llevan a cabo monitoreos en la zona del inmueble y zona aledaña.
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	SECRETARÍA DE SALUD DEL GOBIERNO FEDERAL: Dirección General de Salud Ambiental y Dirección de Control Sanitario de Riesgos Ambientales.
Partner(s)	Laboratiorio Midwest Research Institute realizó el monitoreo, con la posterior respectiva interpretación de la Agencia de Protección al Ambiente de Estados Unidos de Norteamérica.
Project Funder(s)	SECRETARÍA DE SALUD DEL GOBIERNO FEDERAL.
Data Source	Procuraduría Federal de Protección al Ambiente.
Comments	Del 26 al 28 de agosto de 1997. Actualmente aún se llevan a cabo monitoreos en la zona del inmueble y zona aledaña. NOTA: La presente solicitud de UNEP arrivó a DASSUR aproximadamente hace un mes, por lo que por falta de tiempo nos es imposible rendirles la información más actual. DASSUR está solicitando por los medios legales establecidos, información sobre los últimos monitoreos del caso ANAVERSA, por lo que dicha información nos será enviada en un mes aproximadamente . Si la información resultare de su interés, podremos proporcionárselas. La SECRETARÍA DE SALUD DEL GOBIERNO FEDERAL determinó que el riesgo fue mínimo, ya que ninguna de las muestras, a excepción de una, rebasó los niveles de acción recomendados por la USEPA. Por lo anterior la SECRETARÍA DE SALUD DEL GOBIERNO FEDERAL declaró, que no era necesario llevar acabo medidas de remediación, sin embargo si se dictaron medidas de remediación, ya que el reporte de la muestra de suelo dentro del inmueble rebasa el máximo permisible por la USEPA para el caso de que se pretenda utilizar el predio con fines residenciales o habitacionales.

	Las medidas de remediación dictadas consisten en lo siguiente: descontaminación de muros a base de baño a presión con arena, para remover la capa superficial de dicho sitio, aplicando posteriormente pintura base aceite con vinílica, lavado del piso del inmueble a bajo volúmen de agua a presión. A pesar de la declaración como reporte final del monitoreo por parte de la SECRETARÍA DE SALUD DEL GOBIERNO FEDERAL, sabemos que el inmueble ANAVERSA y la zona aledaña no se encuentran completamente limpios, ya que al tratarse de grandes cantidades de plaguicidas y por lo tanto gran producción de dioxinas, sabemos que permanecerán en el ambiente por varios años, por no sufrir procesos normales de degradación. NOTA: Actualmente en DASSUR nos encontramos trabajando e investigando en materia de POPs, por lo que es de nuestro interés seguir participando con ustedes en cualquier proyecto referente al tema.

Mexico

Title	Status Report of the dioxins and furans in Mexico
Objective(s)	To identify the main sources of dioxins and furans ant to calculate their emmissions to the atmosphere using the EPA emmissions factors
Timeframe	The inventory was developed in 2001
Responsible Organisation(s)	National Institute of Ecology, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
Partner(s)	Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC)
Data Source	The report will be in Spanish in the CEC web page, and you can request directly to the mail address: disqre@ine.gob.mx
Comments	Using the EPA emmission factors, we calculated the dioxins and furans mexican releases, we found that our main sources are different to the USA sources, so we have to adequate the emmission factors for specific sources such the cement industry and others

Mexico

Title	Status Report of the PCBs in Mexico
Objective(s)	To identify the volume of PCBs already destroyed, the volume to be destroy and the internal and external infraestructure capabilities for the PCBs treatment.
Timeframe	2001-2002
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	National Institute of Ecology. Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
Project Funder(s)	National Institute of Ecology
Data Source	disqre@ine.gob.mx
Comments	The report will also consider the abandom sites contaminated with PCBs in order to define strategic remediation actions.

Moldova

Title	ENVREC 9701 Prut River Water Management.
Objective(s)	Monitoring of pollution of surface water in Prut River Basin, including certain POPs, and other objectives.
Timeframe	1998-2000
Responsible Organisation(s)	Institute of Geography of Academy of Sciences.
Partner(s)	Hydrometheorological Service, Concern “Waters of Moldova” (Moldavian version of name “Apele Moldovei”), Concern AGEOM etc.
Project Funder(s)	TACIS
Data Source	Prepared by Liudmila Marduhaeva, National POPs Focal Point, Consultant of the General Division for Pollution Prevention and Improvement of the Environment, Ministry of Environment and Territorial Development. Address: 9,

	Cosmonautilor St., MD – 2005, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova. Tel.: +(373 2) 22 68 50. Fax: +(373 2) 22 07 48. E-mail: liudmila@mediu.moldova.md or l.marduhaeva@mail.md Data to Annex 1 were prepared in conformity with the documents: ? "National Review 1998 Moldova, Project Files, National Academy of Ecological Sciences in cooperation with the Programme Coordination Unit UNDP/GEF Assistance"; ? The letter of Hydrometheorological Service.

Moldova

Title	ENVREG 9701 Prut Basin Water Management
Objective(s)	Overall objective: To improve the water quality of the Prut River and indirectly that of the Danube; Specific objective: to assess the water resources in the Prut River basin, and their effects on the end users; to improve monitoring system and analytical measurements in order to gather data and generate an information system for the Moldavian sector of the Prut River; to develop Water Management strategy for urban and rural communities in the Prut River basin.
Timeframe	1998-2000
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Moldova, Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development
Partner(s)	EU Consultant: ICWS Ltd. , The Netherlands Institute "ACVAPROJECT", State Service "Hydrometeo", National Institute of Ecology; AGeoM; National Scientific and Practical Centre of Hygiene and Epidemiology; Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Moldova and other institutions.
Project Funder(s)	The EU TACIS Programme

Moldova

Title	Sanitary Surveillance of Prut River, a Source of Drinking Waters for Riparian Localities.
Objective(s)	Assessment of drinking water quality and health related risks. 4 Riparian Districts: Botosani, Iasi, Vaslui and Galati.
Timeframe	1993 - 1998; 1999 - 2001.
Responsible Organisation(s)	Institute of Public Health Iasi (Romania).
Partner(s)	Districtual Inspectorates of Public Health (Romania) National Centre of Preventive Medicine, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova
Project Funder(s)	Ministry of Health (Romania).Ministry of Health (Romania).
Data Source	Prepared by Liudmila Marduhaeva, National POPs Focal Point, Consultant of the General Division for Pollution Prevention and Improvement of the Environment, Ministry of Environment and Territorial Development. Address: 9, Cosmonautilor St., MD – 2005, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova. Tel.: +(373 2) 22 68 50. Fax: +(373 2) 22 07 48. E-mail: liudmila@mediu.moldova.md or l.marduhaeva@mail.md Data to Annex 1 were prepared in conformity with the letter of National Centre of Preventive Medicine, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova.
Comments	The levels of DDT in Prut River show a decreasing trend; the levels of metabolites as well as levels of herbicides (Atrazin, Simazin and Propazin) show an increasing trend. The efficiency of water treatment processes at wate works is very low for this kind of chemical contamination.

Moldova

Title	EnvReg 9705: Vulcanesti Pesticide Dump Site Investigation.
Objective(s)	Initial risk assessment
Partner(s)	Hydrometheorological Service and other organizations.
Project Funder(s)	TACIS
Data Source	Prepared by Liudmila Marduhaeva, National POPs Focal Point, Consultant of the General Division for Pollution Prevention and Improvement of the Environment, Ministry of Environment and Territorial Development. Address: 9, Cosmonautilor St., MD – 2005, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova. Tel.: +(373 2) 22 68 50. Fax: +(373 2) 22 07 48. E-mail: liudmila@mediu.moldova.md or l.marduhaeva@mail.md Data to Annex 1 were prepared in conformity with the document "National Review 1998 Moldova, Project Files, National Academy of Ecological Sciences in cooperation with the Programme Coordination Unit UNDP/GEF Assistance" and other documents.
Comments	Initial risk assessment report has been prepared by Ove Arup and Partners International LTD

Moldova

Title	Estimation of the Impact of the runoff from pesticides dump in the Southern part of the Republic of Moldova.
Objective(s)	To investigate the different POPs chemicals on the territory around the pesticide dump (4 thousands tons of pesticides: DDT and other).To investigate the different POPs chemicals on the territory around the pesticide dump (4 thousands tons of pesticides: DDT and other).
Timeframe	2000 – 2001.(2 years) Duration: 2years
Responsible Organisation(s)	National Institute of EcologyNational Institute of Ecology
Partner(s)	No define.
Project Funder(s)	Government of the Republic of Moldova
Data Source	Prepared by Liudmila Marduhaeva, National POPs Focal Point, Consultant of the General Division for Pollution Prevention and Improvement of the Environment, Ministry of Environment and Territorial Development. Address: 9, Cosmonautilor St., MD – 2005, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova. Tel.: +(373 2) 22 68 50. Fax: +(373 2) 22 07 48. E-mail: liudmila@mediu.moldova.md or l.marduhaeva@mail.md Data to Annex 1 were prepared in conformity with the letter National Institute of Ecology.: Prepared by Liudmila Marduhaeva, National POPs Focal Point, Consultant of the General Division for Pollution Prevention and Improvement of the Environment, Ministry of Environment and Territorial Development. Address: 9, Cosmonautilor St., MD – 2005, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova. Tel.: +(373 2) 22 68 50. Fax: +(373 2) 22 07 48. E-mail: liudmila@mediu.moldova.md or l.marduhaeva@mail.md Data to Annex 1 were prepared in conformity with the letter National Institute of Ecology.

Moldova

Title	Danube Regional Pesticide Study. PHARE: ZZ9111/0106Danube Regional Pesticide Study. PHARE: ZZ9111/0106
Objective(s)	The main objective of the project was to evaluate the risk of the pesticides application in the region for the human and aquatic life and to recommend legal, policy and management framework, which will lead to the elimination of this risk. The main objective of the project was to evaluate the risk of the pesticides application in the region for the human and aquatic life and to recommend legal, policy and management framework, which will lead to the elimination of this risk.

Timeframe	1990-1995
Responsible Organisation(s)	Centre of Hygiene, Sofia, Bulgaria Project Manager: Ass. Prof. M. Tasheva Principal Coordinator: Prof. Fina Kaloyanova. Centre of Hygiene, Sofia, Bulgaria Project Manager: Ass. Prof. M. Tasheva Principal Coordinator: Prof. Fina Kaloyanova. Centre of Hygiene, Sofia, Bulgaria Project Manager: Ass. Prof. M. Tasheva Principal Coordinator: Prof. Fina Kaloyanova. Centre of Hygiene, Sofia, Bulgaria Project Manager: Ass. Prof. M. Tasheva Principal Coordinator: Prof. Fina Kaloyanova. Centre of Hygiene, Sofia, Bulgaria Project Manager: Ass. Prof. M. Tasheva Principal Coordinator: Prof. Fina Kaloyanova. Centre of Hygiene, Sofia, Bulgaria Project Manager: Ass. Prof. M. Tasheva Principal Coordinator: Prof. Fina Kaloyanova. Centre of Hygiene, Sofia, Bulgaria Project Manager: Ass. Prof. M. Tasheva Principal Coordinator: Prof. Fina Kaloyanova. Centre of Hygiene, Sofia, Bulgaria Project Manager: Ass. Prof. M. Tasheva Principal Coordinator: Prof. Fina Kaloyanova. Centre of Hygiene, Sofia, Bulgaria Project Manager: Ass. Prof. M. Tasheva Principal Coordinator: Prof. Fina Kaloyanova. Centre of Hygiene, Sofia, Bulgaria Project Manager: Ass. Prof. M. Tasheva Principal Coordinator: Prof. Fina Kaloyanova. Centre of Hygiene, Sofia, Bulgaria Project Manager: Ass. Prof. M. Tasheva Principal Coordinator: Prof. Fina Kaloyanova.
Partner(s)	11 Danube countries, including the Republic of Moldova.11 Danube countries, including the Republic of Moldova.
Project Funder(s)	PHARE.
Data Source	Prepared by Liudmila Marduhaeva, National POPs Focal Point, Consultant of the General Division for Pollution Prevention and Improvement of the Environment, Ministry of Environment and Territorial Development. Address: 9, Cosmonautilor St., MD – 2005, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova. Tel.: +(373 2) 22 68 50. Fax: +(373 2) 22 07 48. E-mail: liudmila@mediu.moldova.md or l.marduhaeva@mail.md Data to Annex 1 were prepared in conformity with the letter of the National Centre of Preventive Medicine of the Republic of Moldova
Comments	Department of Toxicology of the National Centre of Preventive Medicine of the Republic of Moldova participated in this project.

Moldova

Title	Accident Emergency Warning System and Monitoring Laboratory and Information Management for the Ukrainian and Moldavian Parts of the Danube River Basin.
Objective(s)	Sector: Water resources. Providing the equipment, training and expert advice required for establishing AEWS and TNMN system in Ukraine and Moldova. Monitoring of pollution of surface water in Danube River Basin, including certain POPs. Sector: Water resources. Providing the equipment, training and expert advice required for establishing AEWS and TNMN system in Ukraine and Moldova. Monitoring of pollution of surface water in Danube River Basin, including certain POPs.
Timeframe	1998 – 1999 (Duration:24 month)
Responsible Organisation(s)	National Institute of Ecology.

Partner(s)	Hydrometheorological Service, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova.
Project Funder(s)	EU TACIS Programme
Data Source	Prepared by Liudmila Marduhaeva, National POPs Focal Point, Consultant of the General Division for Pollution Prevention and Improvement of the Environment, Ministry of Environment and Territorial Development. Address: 9, Cosmonautilor St., MD – 2005, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova. Tel.: +(373 2) 22 68 50. Fax: +(373 2) 22 07 48. E-mail: liudmila@mediu.moldova.md or l.marduhaeva@mail.md Data to Annex 1 were prepared in conformity with the documents: ? "National Review 1998 Moldova, Project Files, National Academy of Ecological Sciences in cooperation with the Programme Coordination Unit UNDP/GEF Assistance"; ? The letter of Hydrometheorological Service.

Nepal

Title	Case study report about POPs in use in agriculture and industry in Nepal
Objective(s)	(a) Identify POPs in use throughout Nepal (b) To document use patterns and quantities (c) Evaluate needs for future works, awareness raising, health and environmental pollution evaluation, actions needed at national level for reduction and elimination of these problems
Timeframe	Six months from date of commencement
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Nepal Bureau of Standards and Metrology Balaju, Kathmandu, Nepal. Fax: 977-1-350-689 Email: nbsm@ccsl.com.np
Partner(s)	Pesticide Registrar Pesticide Registration Office Plant Protection Division Dept. of Agriculture
Project Funder(s)	UNEP
Data Source	NBSM's Field Survey (door to door) (Case Study Report on POPs in use in Nepal)
Comments	Survey has already been completed and the draft report of the survey has beer submitted to UNEP chemicals

New Zealand

Title	NZ Organochlorines Programme
Objective(s)	To develop a NZ Organochlorines Management Strategy comprising standards, guidelines and an action plan to address priority issues associated with organochlorine emissions, wastes and contaminated sites.
Timeframe	1999 -
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Ministry for the Environment in association with other relevant Government Departments
Project Funder(s)	NZ Government
Data Source	refer "A strategy for Managing PCBs", Ministry for the Environment, June1988; "Safe Management of PCBs: Code of Practice", 2nd Edition December 1988; "Phasing out small PCB holdings", 3rd Edition, August 1995; "Reporting on Persistent Organochlorines in New Zealand", Ministry for the Environment, September 1998. Scientific reports from the Organochlorines Programme can be accessed from the following web-site: http://www.mfe.govt.nz/issues/waste/ocreports.htr
Comments	Actions taken to reduce hazards: * PCBs: withdrawn from service; use of materials containing PCBs above 50ppm is banned;

	* All POPs pesticides have been deregistered (i.e. illegal to use without a permit). Initiatives by some regions to collect and destroy waste pesticides from the rural sector. * Dioxins: regulations being developed to control emissions from industrial sources; ambient environmental criteria also being developed

Nicaragua

Title	Estudios de contaminación (Mrex)Cuencas Hídricas por plaguicidas y estudio sobre la contamincaión en áreas cercanas a entirro de plaguicida que realiza el Istituto Iternacional de Recursos Naturales de Gran Bretaña. Esta información se basa en datos preliminares de los Estudios. Todos los resultados de los análisis estarán listos en este primer semestre del año. Cabe mencionar que estas muestras son aguas de pozos ya clausurados El MARENA a través del Programa de Manejo de Plaguicidas está realizando estudios de Impacto Ambiental los que contemplan Zonas Hídricas del país y estudios en cultivos de consumo nacional que se realizan en la Zona Norte de Nicaragua. Estos estudios aún no han concluido, por lo tanto no tenemos resulatados finales, solamente informes técnicos preliminares. Los estudios están siendo financiados por un aporte del Banco Mundial al Gobierno de Nicaragua. PROMAP/MARENA
Status	Concurrent
Data Source	Información sacada de los cuestionarios.

Niger

Title	Coordination technique interministérielle chargée des polluants organiques persistants au Niger.
Objective(s)	Surveillance et gestion rationnelle des produits chimiques et des POPs en particulier sur l'ensemble de la République du Niger.
Timeframe	5 ans renouvelables.
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Service législation et Règlementation phytosanitaire. Direction de la Protection des Végétaux MAG/EL- BP 323 Niamey- NIGER.
Partner(s)	DPV Direction de l'Environnement, Direction de la Santé Publique, Direction de l'Hygiène et de l'Assainissement, Université AM. Direction du Commerce (I et E), Direction du Plan, Distributeurs agréés de pesticides.
Project Funder(s)	Service de législation et de Règlementation phytosanitaire. Direstion de la Protection des Végétaux.
Data Source	Niamey, le 19/10/1999.
Comments	Instituer et organiser la coordination technique, mener des activités programmées sur la gestion rationnelle des produits chimiques, prendre des décisions avec les POP et former les intervenants, assister aux réunions et conférences.

Norway

Title	INPUT/CAMP: Atmosfærisk tilførsel av forurensning til Nordsjøen (Atmospheric inputs of pollutants to marine waters)
Objective(s)	The objective of the programme is to monitor the atmospheric inputs of persistent organic pollutants and heavy metals to the marine waters (North Sea
Timeframe	1992- ongoing
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	The Norwegian Pollution Control Authority (SFT)
Partner(s)	The programme is the Norwegian contribution to the Oslo- and Paris Convention (OSPAR) working group INPUT/Comprehensive Atmospheric Monitoring Programme (CAMP). Results may also be reported to the European Monitoring and Evaluation Programme (EMEP) under the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP)
Project Funder(s)	The Norwegian Pollution Control Authority
Data Source	Annual reports 1995-2000 (in Norwegian, English summary): Monitoring of long-range transported air pollutants. Last year's report is available on web. See

also: www.sft.no , www.miljo.no/miljostatus

Norway

Title	Regional undersøkelse av miljøgifter i innsjøsedimenter. Organiske mikroforurensninger (Regional survey of hazardous substances in lake sediments. Organic micropollutants)
Objective(s)	The objecitve of the survey is to map the concentrations of PAH and chlorinated organic micropollutants in Norwegian lake sediments.
Timeframe	1995-1997
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	The Norwegian Pollution Control Authority (SFT)
Project Funder(s)	The Norwegian Pollution Control Authority
Data Source	Report: SFT 1997: Regional undersøkelse av miljøgifter i innsjøsedimenter. Delrapport 1. Organiske mikroforurensninger. Report no. 712/97 TA 1484/1997 (in Norwegian only) (Regional survey of hazardous substances in lake sediments. Organic micropollutants) See also: www.sft.no , www.miljo.no/miljostatus

Norway

Title	Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme Norwegian Implementation Plan
Objective(s)	Providing reliable and sufficient information on the status (incl. trends) of, and threats to, the Arctic Environment, and providing scientific advice on actions to be taken in order to support Arctic governments in their efforts to take remedial and preventive actions relating to contaminants.
Timeframe	Monitoring each year. Status report on POPs in Oct. 2000, more comprehensive report in 2002 and 2006
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Norwegian Pollution Control Authority (SFT) P.O. Box 8100 Dep., N-0032 OSLO,Norway
Partner(s)	Several agencies and research institutes in Norway, e.g.: - NorMarine Research Inst., Beigen - Directorate for Nature Management, Trondheim, - Norwegian Polar Inst., Tromsø - Norwegian Radiation Protection Authorities, Oslo
Project Funder(s)	Norwegain Authorities -(SFT)

Norway

Title	Joint Assessment and Monitoring Programme (JAMP) in Norway
Objective(s)	The general purpose of the JAMP is to assess the state of contamination in the marine environment in order to provide a basis for remedial action. More specific purposes, such as health reasons, ecological impact, regional variation and temporal trend are given for the different subprogrammes.
Timeframe	1981 (Oslofjord)- ongoing
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	The Norwegian Pollution Control Authority (SFT)
Partner(s)	The programme is the Norwegian contribution to the Oslo- and Paris Convention (OSPAR) Joint Assessment and Monitoring Programme (JAMP)
Project Funder(s)	The Norwegian Pollution Control Authority
Data Source	Numerous reports: annual and summary reports since 1983. See also: www.sft.no , www.miljo.no/miljostatus
Comments	Results are also reported to and stored at ICES. The monitoring programme is extensive, but not all analyses are performed each year.

Norway

Title	Overvåking av miljøgifter i fisk og skalldyr fra Grenlandsfjordene (Monitoring of hazardous substances in fish and shellfish in the Grenland fjords)

Objective(s)	The main aim of the monitoring programme is to follow the development of PCDF/PCDDs and other compounds in edible organisms after a 99% reduction in 1989-90 in the load from industry
Timeframe	1980 -ongoing
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	The Norwegian Pollution Control Authority, industrial companies and municipalities in the Grenland area
Project Funder(s)	The Norwegian Pollution Control Authority, industrial companies and municipalities in the Grenland area
Data Source	annual reports since 1980ties (in Norwegian, English summary). See also: www.sft.no , www.miljo.no/miljostatus

Norway

Title	Overvåking av miljøgifter i luft på Svalbard (Monitoring of hazardous substances in air at Svalbard)
Objective(s)	The objective of the programme is to map the concentrations in air of persistant organic pollutants and heavy metals at Svalbard
Timeframe	1993- ongoing
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	The Norwegian Pollution Control Authority (SFT)
Partner(s)	Results are reportetd to the Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP). Results may also be reported to the European Monitoring and Evaluation Programme (EMEP) and to the Comprehensive Atmospheric Monitoring Programme (CAMP)
Project Funder(s)	The Norwegian Pollution Control Authority
Data Source	Annual reports 1995-2000 (in Norwegian, English summary): Monitoring of long-range transported air pollutants. Last year's report is available on web. See also: www.sft.no , www.miljo.no/miljostatus

Norway

Title	Heavy metals and persistent organic pollutants in sediments and fish from lakes in Northern and Arctic regions of Norway.
Objective(s)	To survey the levels and distribution of contaminants in lake sediments and fish on the Northern Norwegian mainland and in the Arctic Norwegian islands Spitsbergen and Bear Island.
Timeframe	1992-1995
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	The Norwegian Pollution Control Authority (SFT)
Partner(s)	Results are reported to the Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP).
Project Funder(s)	The Norwegian Pollution Control Authority (+ part finance from others)
Data Source	Report: Heavy metals and persistent organic pollutants in sediments and fish from lakes in Northern and Arctic regions of Norway. SFT 688/97 TA 1427/1997 (in English). See also: www.sft.no , www.miljo.no/miljostatus

Norway

Title	Annual report on direct and riverine inputs to Norwegian coastal waters (OSPAR-RIO)
Objective(s)	Assess waterborne inputs to the maritime area of the OSPAR Convention
Timeframe	Long term monitoring- Annual reports
Status	No info
Responsible Organisation(s)	Norwegian Pollution Control Authority (SFT) P.O. Box 8100 Dep. N-0032 Oslo, Norway
Partner(s)	Norsk Vannteknologisk Senter A/S P.O. Box 6875 Rodeløkka N-0504, Oslo

Project Funder(s)	Norwegian Authorities (SFT)
Comments	Includes selected metals, gamma HCH, PCB (until 1999), nutrients, and organic material.

Norway

Title	Miljøgifter i havner (Hazardous substances in harbours)
Objective(s)	On the basis of screening surveys, the Norwegian Pollution Control Authority (SFT) together with the Norwegian Food Control Authority (SNT) wanted a more thorough mapping of status with respect to hazardous substances in sediments and marine organisms in harbours. Emphasis has been put on edible organisms.
Timeframe	1997- ongoing
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	The Norwegian Pollution Control Authority (SFT)
Partner(s)	The Norwegian Food Control Authority (SNT)
Project Funder(s)	SFT, SNT
Data Source	Summary reports for each of the regions. See also: www.sft.no , www.miljo.no/miljostatus , www.snt.no
Comments	The survey started in 1997 and has covered parts of the Norwegian coastline in northern, southern and eastern Norway. A limited number of counties are covered in separate surveys. The survey is performed by several consultants, either alone or in cooperaton. The number of harbours exceeds 20 Also county and municipal administrations have participated in the performance and funding of this survey.

Norway

Title	Joint Assessment and Monitoring Programme in Norway- Contaminants
Objective(s)	Monitoring and assessment of trends and spatial distribution of contaminants in sediments and biota along the whole Norwegian coast.
Timeframe	Monitoring each year (biota), every 10 years (sediments) , the Assessment biota every 5 years
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Norwegian Pollution Control Authority (SFT), PO Box, 8100, N0032, Oslo, Norway
Partner(s)	Norwegian Institute for Water Research, PO Box 173, Kjelsås, N0411, Oslo, Norway
Project Funder(s)	Norwegian Authorities (SFT)

Panama

Title	Determinación de la actividad eritocítica y macrofágica ocasionada por DDT. Control de Calidad de Alimentos presumiblemente contaminados por COPs. Evaluación de riesgo de exposición a COPs en áreas específicas. Estudios de la actividad disruptora endocrina y su asociasión a los COPs. Establecer doe estaciones de monitoreo en Aguadulce, David, Volcán, Cerro Punta, Chiltré, Santiago, Penonomé por que están lejos del mar que monitoree las concentraciones de contaminantes emitidos o descargados específicos en tiempo exacto y por lugar de ocurrencia con el equipamiento de cromatógrafos de gases específicos para la determinación de los Plaguicidas COPs con detecdores Kit Fid Yipc 1HPLC otros orgánicos que tenga una bomba cuaternaria en vegetales, en alimentos, preferiblemente de las marcas acreditadas y conocidas en nuestro país. Capacitación de los inspectores técnicos de saneamiento ambiental e inspectores antivectoriales a nivel regional con relación a la vigilancia de los COPs en 9 Regiones de Salud del país. Auditoría de los desechos o residuos de PCBs procedentes de transformadores, interruptores y capacitadores eléctricos así como de los fluídos hidráulicos. Equipamiento de instrumentos analíticos de monitoreo. Equipamiento de equipo de protección personal completo para los trabajadores capacitados en el manejo y el monitoreo de PCBs en las subestaciones hidroélectricas. Auditoría Ambiental de la estructura de almacén o depósito (Centro de Acopio del IRHE en Río Hato).

	Aplicar métodos alternos de destrucción o de biodegradación controlada de PCBs.
Objective(s)	Crear un plan de mitigación del almacenamiento temporal, auditoría ambiental, manejo, transporte y devolución al país de origen de DDT para todo el país. Monitoreo del espesor de la cáscara de huevos en aves en todo el país. Actualización de un programa de capcitación en bioseguridad, manejo y uso de equipos de monitoreo ambiental de los COPs. Tratamiento por bioremediación de transformadores eléctricos que contienen PCBs en la Caja de seguro Social. Determinación de la Contaminación de DDT en leche materna. Determinación de dodecacloro en río Hato en la leche materna. Plan de mitigación del almacenamiento temporal, auditoría ambiental, manejo, transporte y devolución al país de origen de dodecacloro.
Status	No info
Responsible Organisation(s)	Subdirección General de Salud Ambiental del Ministerio de Salud (MINSA); Directores Regionales de Salud.
Partner(s)	ANCON / ANAM / Caja de Seguro Social / MIDA / Empresas privadas hidroélectricas / Fundación NATURA / Smith Sonians Institute / SIBUP / SENACYT.

Paraguay

Comments	No existen ningun tipo de proyecto al respecto

Peru

Peru

Title	1. This is not a special project, it is a common activity of the plan protection Direction of SENASA: - Obsolete pesticides inventory. - Supervision and pursuit of pesticides out of technical specifications. 2. Ministry of Health is working in a polychlorobyphenyl sources inventory
Objective(s)	1. In SENASA, this coverage is at national level and we need to know about quantities of obsolete pesticides in Peru and the POP´s specially. 2. Identify products that contain PCB's. Their use, location, volume, origin and final disposition in order to establish a National Management Program for this wastes.
Timeframe	Permanent
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	1. Servicio Nacional de Sanidad Agraria - SENASA on pesticides for agricultural use. 2. Dirección General de Salud Ambiental - DIGESA on pesticides for domestic use.
Project Funder(s)	SENASA.
Data Source	SENASA.
Comments	Its not a project, it is an specific action in order to obtain a preliminary diagnostic, our principal problem is to determinate the mechanisms for eliminate obsolete pesticides. SENASA. DIGESA : This project require the multisectorial participation of those involved in management of the PBC's In Peru, there is not available destruction of POP's and obsolete pesticides capacity, really we have large amount of obsolete pesticides from our control work.

Peru

Title	Polychlorobiphenyls Source Inventory
Objective(s)	Identify the products that contain PCBs; users' locations, PCB volume, origin and final disposition - in order to establish a National Management Program for this kind of waste.

Timeframe	8 months
Status	No info
Responsible Organisation(s)	General Direction of Environmental Health of the Health Ministry DIGESA
Project Funder(s)	DIGESA and others
Data Source	DIGESA
Comments	This project requires multisectorial participation of those involved with the management of the PCBs (Energy and Mine Ministry, Industry and Commerce Ministry, Private Institutions, etc.)

Peru

Title	Obsolete pesticides inventory
Objective(s)	To inventorize the quantities of obsolete pesticides in the country and the POPs especially.
Timeframe	All year 1999.
Status	No info
Responsible Organisation(s)	Servicio Nacional de Sanidad Agraria-SENASA. As a national organism.
Partner(s)	No partner, in some cases Ministry of Health.
Project Funder(s)	SENASA.
Data Source	SENASA

Philippines

Title	Pesticide Monitoring System Development Project (PMDP) - To develop a comprehensive system for monitoring pesticide residues and pesticide formulations.
Objective(s)	1. To improve the method(s) of analysis of pesticide residue and pesticide formulations. 2. To improve the method(s) and technology of supervised pesticide residue trials in crop. 3. To improve the method(s) and technology of market basket research for establishing MRLs and the pesticide safe use. 4. To provide necessary information for safe handling and proper use of pesticide.
Timeframe	March 1997-March 2002
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Department of Agriculture Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI) Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority (FPA)
Partner(s)	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
Project Funder(s)	Philippine Government JICA
Data Source	National Pesticide Analytical Laboratory (NPAL) Laboratory Services Division Bureau of Plant Industry
Comments	The PMDP is a JICA-Project Type Technical Cooperation established for the purpose of improving the national monitoring program on pesticide residue and pesticide formulation in the country.

Philippines

Title	Implementation of Republic Act 6969 or Toxic & Hazardous & Nuclear Waste Act.
Objective(s)	Part of RA 696 is to develop a Priority Chemical List (PCL). The list is composed of chemicals which are highly toxic (POPs) in terms of their persistence & tendency to bio-accumulate through the food chain. The objective is to assess their presence and quantity of their imports & production, to evaluate which chemicals should be regulated, restricted or banned, strictly enforce compliance to RA 6969
Timeframe	Continuing activity. The PCL and PICCS are scheduled for updating every five years.
Status	Concurrent

Responsible Organisation(s)	EMB
Partner(s)	DOH, PNRI, DND, DOLE, DOST, DFA
Project Funder(s)	RA 6969- WHO & DENR (EMB)
Data Source	RA 6969 and DAO 38, 39, 29, 58.
Comments	The EMB is presently evaluating chemicals listed as PCL to be included in DAO 58 in co-ordination with EPA who is the government agency mandated for the regulation of fertilizers and pesticides. The EMB is currently evaluating industrial chemicals for the purpose.

Poland

Title	Elaboration of a system in Poland for preventing environmental contamination from PCB compound sources
Objective(s)	An inventory of technical devices containing PCBs and their origin. A proposal for preparation of a monitoring system for PCBs. Provisions for implementing the national disposal system for PCBs, classified as a dangerous waste. Assessment of disposal techniques. Geographical Coverage: Southern and Northern Poland.
Timeframe	1995-1997
Responsible Organisation(s)	Institute of Petroleum and Coal Chemistry and Technology, Wroclaw Academy of Technical Science
Partner(s)	None
Project Funder(s)	State Committee for Scientific Research
Comments	The study covers also issues connected with the disposal and PCB alternatives

Poland

Title	Preparation of an approximation programme for implementing European Union law on PCB/PCT disposal in Poland.
Objective(s)	Preparation of a programme for the implementation of the European law and its inclusion into the Polish legislation on PCB/PCT waste management. The study resulted in an inventory of PCB in Poland.
Timeframe	1999
Responsible Organisation(s)	Ministry of Environment
Partner(s)	Agroconsulting Europe
Project Funder(s)	PHARE DISAE-Pol 112
Data Source	Final Report of 27.10.1999, available at the Ministry of Environment_

Poland

Title	Report on compliance of provisions, by the Ministry of Economy, related to the Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area
Objective(s)	In frame of the project a report has been developed including information on implementing the recommendations of HELCOM by the industry of Poland. It concerns in particular the elimination of PCBs in use and reduction of emissions to water bodies to the atmosphere of all the substances generated by the production and formulation of pesticides.
Timeframe	1998 year
Responsible Organisation(s)	PROMASZ-Bureau for Studies and Economy Consulting 00-686 Warsaw,. 1 Barbary Str. Poland Tel.: (48 22) 628 31 59
Partner(s)	none
Project Funder(s)	Ministry of Economy
Data Source	Reports available at the Ministry of Economy

Poland

Title

The analysis of the possibility of signature by Poland the protocols on heavy metals and persistent organic pollutants to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution.

Objective(s)

The analysis of national emission of POPs, identification of emission trends and the prognosis for emission in future (until 2010). It was the basis for assessing the possibility of performing by Poland the basic obligations of the protocols, as well as a study of compliance.

Timeframe

Emission analysis for the years 1988-1996
Emission prognosis until 2010.

Emission analysis for the years 1988-1996
Emission prognosis until 2010.

Responsible Organisation(s)

On request of the Ministry of Environmental Protection, Natural Resources and Forestry prepared by the Institute of Environmental Protection

Partner(s)

none

Project Funder(s)

National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management

Poland

Title

Organochlorine pesticide concentrations in the drinking water from a region of extensive agriculture in Poland

Objective(s)

Detection of organochlorine pesticides (DDT, heptachlor, lindane, metoxychlor) in drinking water samples collected from water intakes (deep wells and dug wells) in Warka-Grojec and Lublin rural regions of Poland Geographical Coverage: Warka-Grojec and Lublin regions of Poland

Timeframe

1994-2000

Responsible Organisation(s)

Department of Clinical Toxicology, Institute of Agricultural Medicine

Partner(s)

none

Project Funder(s)

Institute of Agricultural Medicine

Poland

Title

The project of unifying the scope of data concerning air protection and collected for supplying the national statistics system and the public.

Objective(s)

The project presents proposals for the changes in the list of pollutants that are registered and considered in the Polish statistics reporting system. The changes would comply with the provisions of the protocol on POPs to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution.
Geographical Coverage: Poland

Timeframe

1999

Responsible Organisation(s)

On request of the Ministry of Environment Protection, Natural Resources and Forestry prepared by the Institute of Environmental Protection

Partner(s)

Energy Market Agency

Project Funder(s)

National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management

Poland

Title

The analysis of the possibility of signature by Poland the protocols on heavy metals and persistent organic pollutants to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution

Objective(s)

The analysis of national emission of POPs, identification of emission trends and the prognosis for emission in future (until 2010). It was the basis for

assessing the possibility of performing by Poland the basic obligations of the protocols, as well as a study of compliance.
Geographic Coverage: Poland

Timeframe Emission analysis for the the years 1988-1996

Responsible Organisation(s) On request of the Ministry of Environment Protection, Natural Resources and Forestry prepared by the Institute of Environmental Protection

Partner(s) none

Project Funder(s) National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management

Poland

Title Preparation of an approximation programme for implementing European Union law on PCB/PCT disposal in Poland

Objective(s) Preparation of a programme for the implementation of the European law and its inclusion into the Polish legislation on PCB/PCT waste management. The study resulted in an inventory of PCB in Poland.

Timeframe 1999

Responsible Organisation(s) Ministry of Environment

Partner(s) Agroconsulting Europe

Project Funder(s) PHARE DISAE-Pol 112

Data Source Final Report of 27.10.1999, available at the Ministry of Environment

Poland

Title

The project of unifying the scope of data concerning air protection and collected for supplying the national statistics system and the public.

Objective(s)

The project presents proposals for the changes in the list of pollutants that are registered and considered in the Polish statistics reporting system. The changes would comply with the provisions of the protocol on POPs to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution.
Geographical Coverage: Poland

Timeframe 1999

Responsible Organisation(s) On request of the Ministry of Environmental Protection, Natural Resources and Forestry prepared by the Institute of Environmental Protection

Partner(s)

Energy Market Agency

Project Funder(s)

National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management

Poland

Title

Elaboration of a system in Poland for preventing environmental contamination from PCB compound sources.

Objective(s)

An inventory of technical devices containing PCBs and their origin. A proposal for preparation of a monitoring system for PCBs. Provisions for implementing the national disposal system for PCBs, classified as a dangerous waste. Assessment of disposal techniques.

Timeframe 1995-1997

Responsible Organisation(s) Institute of Petroleum and Coal Chemistry and Technology, Wroclaw Academy of Technical Science

Partner(s) none

Project Funder(s)

State Committee for Scientific Research

Comments : The study covers also issues connected with the disposal and PCB alternatives

Poland

Title

Report on compliance of provisions, by the Ministry of Economy, related to the Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area

Objective(s)

In frame of the project a report has been developed including information on implementing the recommendations of HELCOM by the industry of Poland. It concerns in particular the elimination of PCBs in use and reduction of emissions to water bodies to the atmosphere of all the substances generated by the production and formulation of pesticides

Timeframe 1998

Responsible Organisation(s)

PROMASZ –Bureau for Studies and Economy Consulting
00-686 Warsaw,.1 Barbary str.
Poland
tel. (48 22) 628 31 59

Partner(s) none

Project Funder(s)

Ministry of Economy

Data Source reports available at the Ministry of Economy

Poland

Title

Development of underlying assumptions for a project to limit inflow, to water bodies, of dangerous substances produced or in use in the economy sector.

Objective(s) As the first stage of the project implementation, a questionnaire was developed, to identify sources of industrial sewage, containing dangerous substances, in particular aldrin, deldrin, endrin and hexachlorobenzene. In the second stage of project a plan of actions was designed to decrease the pollution of water bodies, by dangerous substances, to the level compliant with the requirements of the UE regulations. Estimations of necessary financial resources for implementing by the economy sector of Poland the requirements of EU in this area were also carried out.

Timeframe 2000

Responsible Organisation(s)

Ministry of Environment, Department of the Environmental Protection
Warsaw, 52/54 Wawelska St.
Poland

Partner(s)

DHV Polska
00-182Warszawa, 9 Dubois St.
Poland

Project Funder(s)

PHARE , Project Nr. PL 9608.01.03

Data Source reports available at the Ministry of Environment

Poland

Title

Development of underlying assumptions for a project to limit inflow, to water bodies, of dangerous substances produced or in use in the economy secto (second stage).
Development of underlying assumptions for a project to limit inflow, to water bodies, of dangerous substances produced or in use in the economy secto (second stage).
Development of underlying assumptions for a project to limit inflow, to water bodies, of dangerous substances produced or in use in the economy secto (second stage).

Objective(s) In the second stage of project a plan of actions was designed to decrease the pollution of water bodies, by dangerous substances, to the level compliant with the requirements of the UE regulations. The plan also includes propositions of actions for elimination of use and replacements for some dangerous substances.

Timeframe 2000 year

Responsible Organisation(s) Ministry of Environment, Department of the Environmental Protection
Warsaw, 52/54 Wawelska St.
Poland

Partner(s)
DHV Polska
00-182Warszawa, 9 Dubois St.
Poland

Project Funder(s)
PHARE , Project Nr. PL 9608.01.03

Data Source reports availlable at the Ministry of Environment

Poland

Title Development of underlying assumptions for a project to limit inflow, to water bodies, of dangerous substances produced or in use in the economy sector.

Objective(s) As the first stage of the project implementation, a questionnaire was developed, to identify sources of industrial sewage, containing dangerous substances, in particular aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, and hexachlorobenzene. In the second stage of project a plan of actions was designated to decrease the pollution of water bodies, by dangerous substances, to the level compliant with the requirements of the UE regulations. Estimations of necessary financial resources for implementing by the economy sector of Poland the requirements of EU in this area were also carried out.

Timeframe 2000 year

Responsible Organisation(s) Ministry of Environment, Department of the Environmental Protection
Warsaw, 52/54 Wawelska St.
Poland

Partner(s) DHV Polska
00-182 Warszawa, 9 Dubois St.
Poland

Project Funder(s) PHARE, Project Nr. PL 9608.01.03

Data Source Reports available at the Ministry of Environment

Poland

Title
Organochlorine pesticide concentrations in the drinking water from a region of extensive agriculture in Poland

Objective(s)
Detection of organochlorine pesticides (DDT, heptachlor, lindane, metoxychlor) in drinking water samples collected from water intakes (deep wells and dug wells) in Warka-Grójec and Lublin rural regions of Poland

Timeframe 1994-2000

Responsible Organisation(s) Department of Clinical Toxicology, Institute of Agricultural Medicine

Partner(s) none

Project Funder(s)
Department of Clinical Toxicology, Institute of Agricultural Medicine

Portugal

Title
External Monitoring Programme of LIPOR II

Objective(s)

	To assess the environmental impact of a municipal waste incinerator
Timeframe	1998-2002
Responsible Organisation(s)	IDAD – Instituto do Ambiente e Desenvolvimento [2]
Partner(s)	University of Aveiro
Project Funder(s)	LIPOR
Comments	This program focuses in the monitoring of dioxin / furan levels in ambient air, soil, sediments and food.

Portugal

Title	Measurement of Atmospheric Emissions of Dioxins and Furans in Selected Sources in Portugal
Objective(s)	Measurement of stack emissions of dioxins and furans Characterisation of major sources
Timeframe	1999-2000
Responsible Organisation(s)	IDAD – Instituto do Ambiente e Desenvolvimento
Partner(s)	ERGO – FORSCHUNGSGESELLSCHAFT mbH
Project Funder(s)	LUA - NRW
Comments	On going project.

Romania

Title	Monitoring of chemical contaminants in food products
Objective(s)	a) Identification, measuring and surveillance of chemical contamination of food with organochlorine pesticides (HCH, HCB, DDT and metabolites) and PCBs; 8 districts located in the region of Moldavia b) Development of the national surveillance methodology for food chemical contaminants.
Timeframe	a) 2002 –2005 b) 2001 - 2005
Responsible Organisation(s)	Institute of Public Health - Iasi
Partner(s)	8 Districtual Directorates of Public Health from the region of Moldavia
Project Funder(s)	Ministry of Health
Data Source	Environmental Chemistry laboratory, Environmental health department, institute of Public Health Iasi Str. V. Babes nr. 14, 6600 Iasi, Romania, Tel: 40 032 141520; Fax: 40 032 210399 e-mail: huracarmen@usa.net
Comments	Preliminary results regarding chemical contaminants in vegetables, diary, meet, fish, mushroom, cooked meal, showed different sub-regional concentrations, some of them being higher than maximum admissible concentrations, according with national norms.

Romania

Title	Assessment of pollution levels of soil, water and vegetables by nitrates and pesticides, in Moldavia.
Objective(s)	To measure the concentrations of nitrates and organochlorine pesticides in soil, water and vegetables. 8 Districts located in the region of Moldavia.

Timeframe	1996-1998; 1999-2001
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Institute of Public Health Iasi.
Partner(s)	Districtual Inspectorates of Public Health
Project Funder(s)	Ministry of Health
Data Source	Environmental Chemistry Laboratory, Environmental Health Department, Institute of Public Health Iasi Str. V. Babes nr. 14, 6600 Iasi, Romania, Tel: 40-32-141520, Fax: 40-32-210399.
Comments	Nitrates and organochlorine pesticides were found in all investigated samples, sometimes at concentrations exceeding the Maximum Admissible Concentrations.

Romania

Title	Organochlorine insecticides levels in Danube River - Source of Drinking Water
Objective(s)	Study regarding genotoxicity and carcinogenity of organic burden of drinking water. * investigation of organochlorine insecticides (alfa, beta, gamma - HCH, Aldrin, DDE, Dieldrin, DDT) levels at Water Works of riparian localities; * inventory and location of the main pollution sources. 8 Riparian Districts, 14 Riparian Towns, 1.3 mill. inhabitants.
Timeframe	1988-1996
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Institute of Public Health Bucharest
Partner(s)	Inspectorates of Sanitary Police and Preventive Medicine of Riparian Districts: Braila, Calarasi, Constanta, Dolj, Galati, Mehedinti, Teleorman, Tulcea.
Project Funder(s)	Ministry of Health
Data Source	Drinking Water Laboratory, Environmental Health Department, Institute of Public Health Bucharest Str. Dr. Leonte 1-3, 76256 Bucharest, Romania, Tel: 40-1-6384010 ext. 206, Fax: 40-1-3123426, e-mail: iacobi@mail.sdnp.ro
Comments	Danube River is polluted by organochlorine insecticides and their presence influences the quality of drinking water. The levels of insecticides exceeded Maximum Admissible Concentration (MAC = 0.5 g/l) in 86% of samples; The concentrations are similar for row water and drinking water, due to the low efficiency of water treatment processes. The main sources of pollution are: agricultural practices and obsolite stockpiles.

Romania

Title	Levels of pesticides in tap water of towns located in Southern Romania
Objective(s)	* To establish the levels of organochlorine pesticides (alfa, beta, gamma - HCH, Aldrin, DDE, Dieldrin, DDT) in tap water samples from all towns of Southern Romania. * To identify risk areas in order to estimate health risks. 18 Districts, 80 Towns.
Timeframe	1991
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Institute of Public Health Bucharest
Partner(s)	Districtual Inspectorates of Public Health (18 districts)
Project Funder(s)	Ministry of Health
Data Source	Drinking Water Laboratory, Environmental Health Department, Institute of Public Health Bucharest Str. Dr. Leonte 1-3, 76256 Bucharest, Romania, Tel: 40-1-6384010 ext. 206, Fax: 40-1-3123426, e-mail: iacobi@mail.sdnp.ro
Comments	Organochlorine pesticides' levels in sources of drinking water and tap water, exceeded Maximum Admissible Concentration (MAC = 0.5??g/l) in 73% of the

samples.

Romania

Title	Tap water quality in Bucharest and risk for human health
Objective(s)	To investigate the quality of drinking water in relation to risk for human health. * To identify the levels of exposure to substances with carcinogenic potential (Pesticides: alfa, beta, gamma - HCH, Aldrin, DDE, Dieldrin, DDT and disinfection by products); * To assess the chemical versus microbial risk; * To establish a new health surveillance program of drinking water supply in Bucharest Bucharest, 2 mill inhabitants.
Timeframe	1995
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Institute of Public Health Bucharest
Partner(s)	Inspectorate of Public Health Bucharest Water Company Bucharest
Project Funder(s)	Ministry of Health
Data Source	Drinking Water Laboratory, Environmental Health Department, Institute of Public Health Bucharest Str. Dr. Leonte 1-3, 76256 Bucharest, Romania, Tel: 40-1-6384010 ext. 206, Fax: 40-1-3123426, e-mail: iacobi@mail.sdnp.ro
Comments	According to the values and frequency of occurrence in tap water, the organic pollution by naturally and/or synthetic compounds is on the first place, as a risk factor for human health and, disinfection by products on the second place.

Romania

Title	Drinking water supply, water quality and sanitation in rural areas.
Objective(s)	To establish the national sample size and methodology for the nationwide study * To evaluate the condition of wells' hygiene and sanitation; * To measure the levels of nitrates, organochlorine insecticides (alfa, beta, gamma - HCH, Aldrin, DDE, Dieldrin, DDT), triazinic herbicides (Atrazine, Simazine, Propazine), Faecal coliforms and helmints eggs in well water; * To describe the quality of aquifer used for drinking purpose; * To describe the risk for health. Pilot Study, 300 private and public wells, 938 inhabitants.
Timeframe	1995
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Institute of Public Health Bucharest
Partner(s)	European Centre for Environment and Health Bilthoven, The Netherlands. European Centre for Environment and Health Rome, Italy.
Project Funder(s)	Ministry of Health Ministry of Environment, Health, Housing and Welfare of Netherlands
Data Source	Drinking Water Laboratory, Environmental Health Department, Institute of Public Health Bucharest Str. Dr. Leonte 1-3, 76256 Bucharest, Romania, Tel: 40-1-6384010 ext. 206, Fax: 40-1-3123426, e-mail: iacobi@mail.sdnp.ro
Comments	Freatic stratum used for drinking purposes (11 - 25 m depth) is heavy chemically polluted, due to improper agricultural practices and location of kitchen garden.

Romania

Title	Assessment of organochlorine pesticides' levels, in the soil of water catchment areas of the main towns in Moldavia region.
Objective(s)	? To identify the levels of soil contamination in relation with the pesticides migration into the ground waters, used as sources for drinking water.

Timeframe	2001-2005
Responsible Organisation(s)	Institute of Public Health - Iasi
Partner(s)	8 Districtual Directorates of Public Health from the region of Moldavia
Project Funder(s)	Ministry of Health
Data Source	Environmental Chemistry laboratory, Environmental health department, institute of Public Health Iasi Str. V. Babes nr. 14, 6600 Iasi, Romania, Tel: 40 032 141520; Fax: 40 032 210399 e-mail: huracarmen@usa.net

Romania

Title	Danube Regional Pesticide Study PHARE: ZZ9111/0106
Objective(s)	The main objective of the project was to evaluate the risk of the pesticides application in the region for the human and aquatic life and to recommend legal, policy and management framework which will lead to the elimination of this risk. 3 phases; 14 tasks.
Timeframe	1990 - 1995
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Centre of Hygiene, Sofia, Bulgaria Bul. Dim. Nestorov 15, Sofia 1431, Bulgaria Project Manager: Ass. Prof. M. Tasheva Principal Coordinator: Prof. F. Kaloyanova
Partner(s)	11 Danube Countries
Project Funder(s)	PHARE
Data Source	Drinking Water Laboratory, Environmental Health Department, Institute of Public Health Bucharest Str. Dr. Leonte 1-3, 76256 Bucharest, Romania, Tel: 40-1-6384010 ext. 206, Fax: 40-1-3123426, e-mail: iacobi@mail.sdnp.ro
Comments	Institute of Public Health Bucharest provided the following data: Pesticides concentrations in water Water Quality Standards List of pesticides for use in Romania.

Romania

Title	Monitoring of food chemical contaminants.
Objective(s)	Identification, measuring and surveillance of chemical contamination of environment (water and soil) and food by organochlorine pesticides (DDT, HCH and metabolites), herbicides (Atrazin, Simazin, Propazin) and PCBs.
Timeframe	1980-1998 , 1999-2001
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Institute of Public Health Iasi
Partner(s)	Districtual Inspectorates of Public Health (5 districts - Bacau, Vaslui, Vrancea, Neamt, Galati).
Project Funder(s)	Ministry of Health
Data Source	Environmental Chemistry Laboratory, Environmental Health Department, Institute of Public Health Iasi Str. V. Babes nr. 14, 6600 Iasi, Romania, Tel: 40-32-141520, Fax: 40-32-210399
Comments	Food (vegetables, milk, meat, fish and cooked meal) is contaminated by chemical pollutants. Human body is also burden with these substances. The levels of contamination seem to remain constant in time.

Romania

Title	Dioxins monitoring in the environment
Timeframe	2000-2001
Responsible Organisation(s)	Chemical Research Institute - Bucharest
Project Funder(s)	Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection
Data Source	Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection Environmental Monitoring Directorate Elena Popovici – director, e-mail: popovic@mappm.ro

Romania

Title	Sanitary surveillance of River Prut, a source of drinking water for riparian localities.
Objective(s)	Assessment of drinking water quality and health related risks. 4 Riparian Districts: Botosani, Iasi, Vaslui, Galati.
Timeframe	1993-1998; 1999-2001
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Institute of Public Health Iasi
Partner(s)	Districtual Inspectorates of Public Health National Centre of Preventive Medicine Chisinau, Republic of Moldavia.
Project Funder(s)	Ministry of Health
Data Source	Environmental Chemistry Laboratory, Environmental Health Department, Institute of Public Health Iasi Str. V. Babes nr. 14, 6600 Iasi, Romania, Tel: 40-32-141520, Fax: 40-32-210399.
Comments	The levels of DDT in Prut River show a decreasing trend; the levels of metabolites as well as levels of herbicides (Atrazin, Simazin, Propazin) show an increasing trend.The efficiency of water treatment processes at water work is very low for this kind of chemical contamination.

Romania

Title	Surveillance and assessment of pesticides residues in food in Timis County; development of HPLC method of analysis of pesticides residues in food.
Objective(s)	To identify the most used pesticides (first 10 formulated compounds) in Timis County, during the last 5 years;? To identify the pattern of food consumption in Timis County (first 5 categories of food products) and their contamination (types and level of pesticides residues present in these food products); ? To display this information on the county's map.
Timeframe	2000-2010
Responsible Organisation(s)	Institute of Public Health – "Prof. Dr. Leonida Georgescu"Timisoara
Project Funder(s)	Ministry of Health
Data Source	Data Source: Food Hygiene Compartment, Institute of Public Health Timisoara Bd. Dr. V. Babes nr. 16-18, Tel/fax: 40 056 192101; e-mail: irlupsa@yahoo.com
Comments	The aim of the project is to substantiate the sanitary norms

Romania

Title	Assessment of organochlorine pesticides and PCBs levels in sources of water and in drinking water of the main towns in Moldavia region.
Objective(s)	To identify the level of water contamination
Timeframe	2002-2005
Responsible Organisation(s)	Institute of Public Health - Iasi

Partner(s)	8 Districtual Directorates of Public Health from the region of Moldavia
Project Funder(s)	Ministry of Health
Data Source	Environmental Chemistry laboratory, Environmental health department, institute of Public Health Iasi Str. V. Babes nr. 14, 6600 Iasi, Romania, Tel: 40 032 141520; Fax: 40 032 210399 e-mail: huracarmen@usa.net
Comments	a previous descriptive epidemiologic study suggested a causal link between chemical water contamination and the incidence of some chronic diseases (including cancer).

Romania

Title	Assessment of body burden with organochlorine pesticides residues.
Objective(s)	? To establish the body burden with organochlorine pesticides residues in orde to investigate the link between environmental contamination and the most likely health effects. Area to be investigated - Iasi
Timeframe	2000-2004
Responsible Organisation(s)	To establish the body burden with organochlorine pesticides residues in order to investigate the link between environmental contamination and the most likely health effects. Area to be investigated - Iasi
Partner(s)	hospital
Project Funder(s)	Ministry of health
Data Source	Environmental Chemistry laboratory, Environmental health department, institute of Public Health Iasi Str. V. Babes nr. 14, 6600 Iasi, Romania, Tel: 40 032 141520; Fax: 40 032 210399 e-mail: huracarmen@usa.net
Comments	previous assessments identified organochlorine pesticides residues in blood, mother milk and placenta

Romania

Title	1. Investigation regarding the presence of dioxins in environment, in impact area of Yugoslav conflict. 2. Researches concerning transboundary pollution with persistent organic pollutants (POPs) produced by the industrial activities from the West area of Romania.
Objective(s)	1.- Elaboration of analysis procedures using a study regarding the presence of dioxins in various types of samples: water, sediments, fish, vegetation 2.- Identification of industrial stationary emission sources; - Elaboration / adaptation of analyse methods; - Pollution assessment on environment factors - air/water; - Elaboration of depolluting solutions;
Timeframe	1. 1999 - 2000 2. 1999 - 2001
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	1. Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environment Protection 2. Ministry of Industry and Trade - Directorate for Products Quality Improvement and Environmental Protection
Partner(s)	1. Institute for Chemical Researches - Bucharest 2. National Research - Developing Institute for Industrial Ecology - Bucharest
Project Funder(s)	1. Ministry of Waters, Forest and Environment Protection 2. National Agency for Science, Technology and Innovation
Comments	2. It is taken into consideration: a. Identification of industrial polluting sources and assessment of transboundary pollution; b. To establish the monitoring program for the hot industrial sources and for the environment factors potential affected; c. To establish the opportunity to stop the production or to replace fabrications; d. To establish possibilities for pollution reduction by revamping, clean production and/or implementation of some depolluting procedures.

Romania

Title	Researches concerning transboundary pollution with persistent organic pollutants (POPs) produced by industrial activities from the West Area of Romania
Objective(s)	- identification of industrial stationary emission sources; - elaboration/adaptation of analyze method; - pollution assessment on environment factors – air/water; - elaboration of depolluting solutions; - geographical area: West Area of Romania (Half West Area)
Timeframe	1999-2001
Responsible Organisation(s)	Ministry of Industry and Trade – Directorate for Environmental Protection and Industrial Products Quality
Partner(s)	National Research – Development Institute for Industrial Ecology "ECOIND" - Bucharest
Project Funder(s)	National Agency for Science, Technology and Innovations.
Data Source	Ministry of Industry and Trade – Directorate for Environmental Protection and Industrial Products Quality Cristiana ION - director
Comments	Comments: It is taken into consideration: a) Identification of industrial polluting sources and assessment of transboundary pollution; b) To establish the monitoring program for the hot industrial sources and for the environment factors potential affected; c) To establish the opportunity to stop the production or to replace fabrications; d) To establish possibilities for pollution reduction by revamping, clean production and/or implementation of some pollution decreasing procedures. Updated information regarding the state of the project: Were realized the following aspects: - identification, with the Territorial Protection Agencies support from 17 counties (Alba, Arad, Bihor, Caras – Severin, Cluj, Dolj, Gorj, Hunedoara, Maramures, Mehedinti, Mures, Olt, Salaj, Satu-Mare, Sibiu, Timis, Valcea) of all the industrial potential pollutants from the west half side of Romania working in the folloing field of activity: power plant, ferrous metallurgy, non ferrous metallurgy, organic and inorganic chemical industry, wood processing; - selection taking into account the activity profile and productive capacity of the representative units with environmental potential impact; - elaboration of a questionnare for the selected units containing the following data:activity profile (raw materials used and products obtained), technologies applied, theoretical productive capacity and productive capacity in 1999, number of the stationary sources/technology/installation generating emission into the atmosphere and the geometrical parameters of the stationary sources); - sending of the questionnaire to the selected representative units; - collecting and analyze of the data received; - assessment of the POPs atmospheric emission level in 1999 using the received data and emission factors recommended by US EPA AIR CHIEF program and EPA CORINAIR – EMEP program.

Romania

Title	1. The assessment of Transport, Transfer and Transformation processes of POP'S (DDTS congeners and other organochlorine pesticides, PCB)S in the aquatic ecosystems 2. Environmental Programme for the Danube River Basin PHARE
Objective(s)	1.Identification and assessment of the concentration levels in water column and sediments 2.1996-2000 Transnational Monitoring Network (TNMN) - Danube River Basin 2000- present The development of TNMN Danube in accordance with ICPDR (Danube River Protection Convention) Task Annual Projects financed by MWEP since 2000
Timeframe	1.Started in 1999 - finished in 2001 2 Started in 1996; ongoing
Responsible Organisation(s)	Ministry of Waters and Enviroment Protection National Institute of Research - Development for Environmental Protection - ICIM Bucharest Integrated Monitoring and Water Quality Department
Project Funder(s)	1. Ministry of Research and Education

	2.Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection
Comments	1. Identification and assessment of the concentration levels in water and sediments of organic micropollutants in some section of National Water Monitoring System 2. Identification and assessment of the concentration levels in water and sediments for some organic micropollutants like organochlorine pesticides (5 of them being between those 12 chemicals from Stockholm Convention List) .

Romania

Title	The impact characterization and forecast of long-term and average-term environmental consequences of the persistent organic pollutants in the Danube river"
Objective(s)	1. Extension of researches regarding characterization of transport/transfer/distribution/transforming processes for relevant pollutants measured during 1999 with medium and long-term remanence at the biocenosis and hydro-geo-morphological unit level: sediments as secondary pollutant sources – spacial -temporal moving of contaminated sediments, interface water/sediment, bioaccumulation / biotransforming medium. 2. Characterization of affectation degree of aquatic ecosystem through final links of accumulation and concentration of POPs – histological modification at fish 3. Initiate of complex tests regarding long-term ecotoxicological potential of contaminate sediments.
Timeframe	2000-2001
Responsible Organisation(s)	Research&Development National Institute for Environmental Protection
Project Funder(s)	Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection
Data Source	Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection Environmental Monitoring Directorate Elena Popovici – director, e-mail: popovic@mappm.ro

Romania

Title	Elaboration, at the national level, of the emissions inventory for 1998, 1999 concerning the atmospheric pollutants (including heavy metals and persistent organic pollutants) using the EEA/EMEP/CORINAIR/ 2000 methodology".
Objective(s)	1. Elaboration of the emissions inventory for 1998 and 1999, including heavy metals and POPs; 2. Implementation at national level of EEA/EMEP/CORINAIR/2000 methodology Romanian territory
Timeframe	2000-2001
Responsible Organisation(s)	Research&Development National Institute for Environmental Protection
Project Funder(s)	Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection
Data Source	Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection Environmental Monitoring Directorate Elena Popovici – director, e-mail: popovic@mappm.ro

Romania

Title	Quality of drinking water supplied by public network, in rural areas.
Objective(s)	Identification of health risks. 8 districts located in the region of Moldavia.
Timeframe	1999-2001
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Institute of Public Health Iasi
Partner(s)	Districtual Inspectorates of Public Health (8 districts)
Project Funder(s)	Ministry of Health
Data Source	Environmental Chemistry Laboratory, Environmental Health Department, Institute of Public Health Iasi

	Str. V. Babes nr. 14, 6600 Iasi, Romania, Tel: 40-32-141520, Fax: 40-32-210399
Comments	Preliminary results showed that water supplied to population from rural areas has a low but constant contamination by organic pollutants: organochlorine pesticides (DDT, HCH and metabolites), herbicides (Atrazin, Simazin, Propazin) and PCBs.

Saudi Arabia

Title	Monitoring of obsolete and banned Agrochemicals in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Project
Objective(s)	To ban the use and introduction of the 10 mentioned pesticides in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Timeframe	Continuous
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Ministry of Agriculture and Water, Research Department
Partner(s)	Ministry of Commerce, "SACO"
Project Funder(s)	Saudi Arabia

Singapore

Title	a) Programme to phase out import and use of PCB. b) Programme to phase out PCB-contaminated transformers.
Objective(s)	Transformers which contain PCBs have already been banned for use in Singapore since 1980. However, there are still some existing PCB-contaminated transformers
Timeframe	Programme (a) completed in 1980 Programme (b) scheduled to be completed by Apr 2001
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Pollution Control Department Ministry of Environment

Slovakia

Title	Evaluation of the exposure of the selected population sub-group to POPs.
Objective(s)	Study on nutritional exposure to chlorinated pesticides: DDT, hexachlorocyclohexane, hexachlorobenzene, their degradation products and/or metabolites (chlorinated benzene, chlorinated phenols) as well as polychlorinated biphenyl's. Matrices included: total diet, food chain items, human biological samples: mother milk, blood, urine, placenta. Nutritional risk assessment. Geographical coverage: Slovak Republic.
Timeframe	01-01-1997/ 12-31-2000
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Institute of Preventive and Clinical Medicine, National Reference Centre for Pesticide Residues, Limbová 14, 833 01 Bratislava- Slovak Republic.
Partner(s)	Bilateral co-operation: Institute for Ecological Chemistry, GSF, Neuherberg, Germany.
Project Funder(s)	Health Ministry of the Slovak Republic.
Comments	Detailed information and data sources on POPs in the Slovak republic available in the original POPs Profile Information Reporting forms sent in UNEP Chemicals in 1998.

Slovakia

Title	The burden of the environment and human population in an area contaminated by polychlorinated biphenyls.
Objective(s)	To estimate an amount of PCB manufactured, used, in use, disposed and released into the environment in Slovakia. To summarise all data available on PCB levels in environmental, food and human samples taken in Slovakia. To know environmental (ambient air, surface water, sediment, soil, biota), food and human levels of PCBs in a polluted area (Michalovce District) in comparison with a control one (Stropkov District). To evaluate of the exposure of the general human population to PCBs in those

	two districts. To assess the influence of the PCB exposure on the health of the human population.
Timeframe	01/1999-12/1997: See comments
Status	No info
Responsible Organisation(s)	Institute of Preventive and Clinical Medicine, Department of Toxic Organic Pollutants, Limbova 14, 833 01 Bratislava, Slovakia
Project Funder(s)	Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic, Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic
Data Source	Kocan A. et al.: The burden of the environment and human population in an area contaminated by PCBs (1st year report), MOE SR, Bratislava, Feb. 1998, 113 pp. (in Slovak). Kocan A. et al.: The burden of the environment and human population in an area contaminated by PCBs (2nd year report), MOE SR, Bratislava, Feb. 1999, 206 pp. (in Slovak). Kocan A. et al.: Environmental contamination following PCB manufacture in eastern Slovakia. Organohalogen Compounds 43, 1999, 105-109.
Comments	01/1999-12/1997: PCB inventory estimation in Slovakia; Summarising data on PCB levels. 01/1998-12/1998: PCB monitoring in environmental, food and human samples collected in eastern Slovakia; Monitoring of some health markers in the human population. The project has been planned for years 1997-1999 (stage I) and 2000-2002 (stage II, assessing trends). There have been no funds available from the project funders for continuation in 1999. A prognosis for next years is also gloomy.

Slovenia

Title	- PHARE programm 1999 Twinning component: Chemical Safety - Monitoring of certain POPs pesticides (e.g. aldrin, endrin, dieldrin, DDT, heptachlor) in food
Objective(s)	Scope of twinning assignment: * Development and implementation of integrated and harmonised chemicals management legislation. * Monitoring of chemicals pollution. Project covers Republic of Slovenia.
Timeframe	4/1999 - 2002 Monitoring for pesticide residues is in continuously monitoring
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Ministry of the Health ? Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning ? Ministry of the Agriculture, Food and Forestry
Partner(s)	Germany and Belgium Austria
Project Funder(s)	Republic of Slovenia, PHARE
Data Source	Standard TwinningProject Fiche, Twinning Proposal (Germany Belgium)
Comments	New legislation in Republic of Slovenia: Low on Chemicals (1999), Monitoring of pesticides in food and agricultural products OJ No. 13/99 On the way; Monitoring of pesticides in drinking water and drinking water springs

Slovenia

Title	At the time being there is no project running in the Republic of Slovenia which main goal is monitoring or assessment of POPs. Some of POPs chemicals are included in different national monitorings, for example in monitoring of drinking water and food in monitoring of groundwater, see water and surface water an in monitoring of air. Our country has been selected as one of 12+1 countries for the running UNEP/GEF pilot project: Development of National Implementation Plans for the Management of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).
Objective(s)	The objective is to strengthen national capacity to manage persistent organic pollutants and to fulfill our obligations under the Stockholm POPs Convention.

Timeframe	Pilot project: 2002 -2004 Monitorings: every year
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Lead Ministry: Ministry of Health, National Chemicals Bureau
Partner(s)	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food and other involved ministries, who are participated in Intersectoral Committe for the sound management of chemicals
Project Funder(s)	For the Pilot Project: GEF together with the Worls Bank. For the national monitorings: different ministries (e.g. Ministry of Health, Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food) under the Slovenian Government

South Africa

Title	Investigation into the possibility of establishing a National or Regional analytical facility for POPs
Objective(s)	To allow analysis of POPs in environmental samples to be undertaken in South Africa and the region
Responsible Organisation(s)	University of Pretoria
Partner(s)	Range of research institutions and analytical institutions
Project Funder(s)	Funding being sought
Data Source	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism Chemical and ALLIED Industries Association University of Pretoria

South Africa

Title	Investigation into the possibility of establishing a national or regional analytical facility for POPs
Objective(s)	To allow analysis of POPs in environment samples to be undertaken in South Africa and the region
Responsible Organisation(s)	University of Pretoria
Partner(s)	Range of research institutions an analytical institutions
Project Funder(s)	Funding being sought
Data Source	1-Department of Envronmental Affairs and Tourism 2-Chemical and Allied Industries Association 3-University of Pretoria

South Korea

Title	Preliminary Environmental survey on POPs (1998).
Objective(s)	Objectives: To establish analytical techniques that can be employed in future monitoring of POPs residual levels in various environmental media. To conduct case study on POPs residues in water, soil, food, sediment and fish.
Timeframe	Concluded in 1998
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Ministry of Environment, National Institute of Environmental Research
Partner(s)	Korea Food and Drug Administration, Korea Institute of Science and Technology, National Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology, Korea Ocean Research and Development Institute, Korea Research Institute of Chemical Technology, Jeonbuk National University and the Yosu University
Project Funder(s)	National Institute of Environmental Research
Comments	The final report will be available in 1999

South Korea

Title	National Research Project on Endocrine Disrupters including POPs (1999-2008)
Objective(s)	Objectives: To establish risk management scheme for endocrine disrupters (EDs) by conducting health and the environmental risk assessment, involving various research activities on risk identification, establishment of monitoring and assessment system, consumption patterns, residual levels in the environmental media, etc.
Timeframe	The detailed timeframe will be finalized in 1999.
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Ministry of Environment and the National Institute of Environmental Research
Partner(s)	Korea Food and Drug Administration, Korea Institute of Science and Technology, National Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology and the Provincial Health and Environment Research Institute
Project Funder(s)	Government
Data Source	The draft medium and long term plan on EDs (1999-2008) (prepared by Ministry of Environment.

South Korea

Title	Preliminary Environmental survey on POPs (1998) monitoring of POPs in the coastal area of Korea.
Objective(s)	Objectives: To establish a national data base using state-of-the-art sampling, preservation, and analysis methodologies which are consistently applied. To use the information in the data base to estimate coastal environmental quality To establish a statistical basis for detecting spatial and temporal change To identify coastal areas of Korea that might benefit from more intensive study.
Timeframe	1999-2001 see comments
Responsible Organisation(s)	Korea Ocean research and Development Institute (KORDI)
Partner(s)	Cheju National University and the Seoul National University
Project Funder(s)	Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (MOMAF) and the Republic of Korea
Data Source	Report will be published at the end of each year by KORDI.
Comments	April- December 1999 (1st Year). Monitoring of POPs in bivalves and sediment Histopathology of bivalves January- December 2000 (2nd Year). Monitoring of POPs in fish, bivalves and sediment Intensive survey of POPs in the polluted areas. Histopathology of bivalves and fish After January 2001 Same as 2nd Year. Target POPs are UNEP designated 12 POPs, PAHs, other organochlorine pesticides and organotins.

South Korea

Title	National Marine Environment Monitoring
Objective(s)	Objectives: To establish a national database network for assessment and identification of environmental quality To establish the national standard analysis method for production of data with high quality.
Timeframe	- Annual survey for POPs (1997 ~) - February – April: Field survey - May – September: Analysis - October – December: Preparation of Report
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	National Fisheries Research & Development Institute
Partner(s)	- East Sea Regional Fisheries Research Institute - West Sea Regional Fisheries Research Institute - South Sea Regional Fisheries Research Institute

Project Funder(s)	- Ministry of Maritime Affairs & Fisheries (MOMAF) - Republic of Korea
Comments	PCB is being studied. Additionally, PAHs and organochlorine pesticides will be studied starting in 2000. (Korean coastal areas: 20 sites.)

Sri Lanka

Title	Monitoring of Organochlorines and Pesticides in water bodies including PCBs.
Objective(s)	To obtain baseline data to ascertain the extent of contamination -
Timeframe	Continuous.
Responsible Organisation(s)	Chemical & Environmental Technology Division, Industrial Technology Institute (ITI).
Project Funder(s)	Clients who are involved in infrastructure development project.
Data Source	Print media
Comments	Monitoring is carried out at the request of clients to obtain baseline data for EIA studies. Regular programme could be initiated if funding could be arranged

Sudan

Title	Disposal of obsolete pesticides
Objective(s)	- Safe disposal of obsolete pesticides - Integrated schemes- Central Sudan and the rural & seasonal camps of PDD all over Sudan.
Timeframe	Twelve months
Status	No info
Responsible Organisation(s)	Federal Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry- Khartoum National Pesticide Council (NPC)- Khartoum North PO Box 14 Federal Plant Protection Directorate (PPD)- Khartoum North PO Box 14
Partner(s)	Agricultural Research Corporation (ARC) Wad/Medani PO Box 126 Sudanese Agrochemicals Association (SAGA)
Project Funder(s)	Not determined yet
Data Source	Review of the status of obsolete pesticides stocks in the Sudan. A paper submitted by Dr B. El Tegani to the National Workshop on the disposal of obsolete pesticides stocks in Sudan- 6th May 1998, Khartoum.

Sweden

Title	National Environmental Monitoring Programme. Programme area: POPs chemicals.
Objective(s)	National area: the aim is to cover the whole country. Time trends for selected POPs and metals in different media. Inventory of "new chemicals".
Timeframe	Measurements on a yearly basis. No limit set for the monitoring programme.
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency.
Project Funder(s)	The Swedish Government.

Switzerland

Title	Persistent Organic Pollutants in Switzerland: Bio-monitoring with lichens.
Objective(s)	Bio-monitoring of airborne POPs with lichens at different polluted sites. Geographical coverage: whole of Switzerland. Monitoring sites: urban, sub-urban, traffic, industrialized and rural. Substances covered: most of the UN-ECE POPs list.
Timeframe	1996-2000.
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape. Air Pollution Control Division, 3003 Bern.

Partner(s)	Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Bioindikation (AGB), Quartiergasse 12, CH 3013 Bern
Project Funder(s)	Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape (SAEFL)
Data Source	Report and scientific publication in preparation.
Comments	Ubiquitous occurrence of POPs demonstrated despite national prohibitions since more than ten years.

Switzerland

Title	Monitoring of polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and polychlorinated dibenzofurans in cow's milk from Switzerland.
Objective(s)	Comparison of PCDD/F contamination in cow's milk from 1990/91 and 1999/2000. Geographical coverage: whole of Switzerland Monitoring sites: pooled milk from industrial dairies, milk from producer cooperatives in areas with PCDD/F emitting plants, milk from producer cooperatives in rural and/or alpines areas without industry.
Timeframe	1990-2001.
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape. Substances, Soil and Biotechnology Division, 3003 Bern.
Partner(s)	Swiss Federal Laboratories for Materials Testing and Research- Ueberlandstrasse 129- CH 8600 Dübendorf.
Project Funder(s)	Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape (SAEFL)
Data Source	P. Schmid, Ch. Schlatter (1992). Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDDs) and polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDFs) in cow's milk from Switzerland, Chemosphere, 24.8.1093-1030.
Comments	The data from 1990/91 are already published.

Switzerland

Title	Elimination of PCB-containing material used in the past in window packings (Fugenkitt)
Objective(s)	Monitoring of respective material in public buildings, especially schools, in view of subsequent replacement
Timeframe	2001-2004
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Direct responsibility: Chemical laboratories of the respective cantons
Partner(s)	BUWAL = SAEFL
Project Funder(s)	Several Cantons
Data Source	E.g. INTERNET Leitbild BUWAL (Philippe Roch), also INTERNET: PCB + name of the cantons
Comments	The monitoring activity is planned to be completed within the next 1 - 2 years

Switzerland

Title	Risk analysis regarding agricultural use of fertilizers from waste materials
Objective(s)	Monitoring of hazardous maetrials including POPs in fertilizers obtained from waste materials like sewage sludge or waste incineration residues
Timeframe	2001
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Direct responsibility: Mentioned Federal Resarch institute for Agricultural Ecology and Production
Partner(s)	Federal Office of Agriculture + BUWAL (= SAEFL)
Project Funder(s)	Federal Office of Agriculture
Data Source	E.g. INTERNET Leitbild BUWAL (Philippe Roch), also Annual Report of the mentioned Federal Research Institute for Agricultural Ecology and Production (FAL, Reckenholz)
Comments	The monitoring activity is planned to be pursued for a number of years

Thailand

Title	- National Inventory of Sources of Dioxins and Furans Emissions in Thailand, Project on Chemicals Management.
Status	No info

Thailand

Title	Monitoring Programme for organochlorine pesticides and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)
Objective(s)	* to examine the significance of organochlorine pesticides and polychlorinated biphenyls contaminant in the environment * to apply measures to reduce and / or eliminate the environmental concentrations of organochlorine pesticides and polychlorinated biphenyls * to support the establishment of the national environmental standards and guildlines as a basic information for the protection of the environment
Timeframe	routine assessment and monitoring activities
Status	No info
Responsible Organisation(s)	* Pollution Control Department (PCD), Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MOSTE) * Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives * Department of Medical Sciences, Ministry of Public Health * Environmental Research and Training Center, MOSTE
Project Funder(s)	* Pollution Control Department (PCD), Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MOSTE) * Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives * Department of Medical Sciences, Ministry of Public Health * Environmental Research and Training Center, MOSTE
Data Source	Pollution Control Department (PCD), Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MOSTE) Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives Department of Medical Sciences, Ministry of Public Health Environmental Research and Training Center, MOSTE

Thailand

Title	National Inventory of Sources of Dioxins and Furans Emissions in Thailand
Objective(s)	* to establish a national inventory of dioxins and furans emission sources and releases * to identify and estimate potential sources of dioxins and furans from national activities * to gain a better understanding of the types of sources that form and emit dioxins and furans
Timeframe	3 years (1998-2000)
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Pollution Control Department (PCD), Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MOSTE)
Partner(s)	* Department of Industrial Works, Ministry of Industry * Department of Science Service, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment * Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives * Department of Health, Ministry of Public Health * Bangkok Metropolitan Administration * The Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand, Ministry of Industry * The Federation of Thai Industries
Project Funder(s)	* Pollution Control Department (PCD), Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment * German Technical Cooperation (GTZ), GmbH * UNEP Chemicals, UNEP
Data Source	Pollution Control Department, MOSTE

Thailand

Title	Monitoring Programme for Polychlorinated Dibenzodioxins and Dibenzofurans (PCDD/PCDF)
Status	No info

Togo

Title	Information on the Risk of Exposure to Som POP Pesticides in Togo by the Routes of Food and Drinking Water
Objective(s)	Concentrations of pesticide residues: Cultivated Vegetables, Grain, Drinking water
Status	No info
Responsible Organisation(s)	Université du Bénin
Data Source	DJANEYE-BOUNDJOU et al. University of Benin, (Lome - Togo).
Comments	This literature report clearly shows that in Togo the populations either in urban or in rural areas are dangerously exposed to the risk of contamination by pesticides of the POPs type through miscellaneous foodstuff or drinking water. In many cases the residual pesticide concentrations are much higher than the CODEX reference values. The main local source of release of the POPs pesticides is Agriculture. There is a strong need for technical and financial assistance for inventory, regulation and national action plan. Identification of major sources of PCB emission. Investigation in 1998 on the utilization of PCB transformers by the National Electric Power Service. This inquiry showed that only one PCB containing transformer is being used in Togo by the national phone company. Remark: The lack of funding prevents from doing more research. The preparation of a questionnaire is underway in order to collect information from the Togolese Services or companies that use electrical transformers and capacitors.

Turkey

Title	Monitoring of organochlorine pesticides and PCBs in biological and environmental material.
Objective(s)	Objective of the project is to assess human exposure to organochlorine pesticides and PCBs and compare the levels with previous studies. Population groups from different parts of the country are selected.
Timeframe	1998 - 2001
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Refik Saydam Hygiene Center Poisons Research Directorate
Project Funder(s)	Refik Saydam Hygiene Center

Ukraine

Title	The Elaborating of National Strategy and Action Plan on POPs Management and of Program of Atmospheric Emissions Reduce.
Objective(s)	1. Identification of main POPs (to be included in the future POPs Convention) emission's stationary and mobile sources in Ukraine. 2. Making the inventory of POPs (to be included in the future POPs Convention) production, use and stockpiles in Ukraine. 3. Making the inventory of POPs emissions according to the EMEP/CORINAIR Atmospheric Emission Inventory Guidebook in Ukraine. 4. The Elaborating of National Strategy and Action Plan on POPs Management and of Program of Atmospheric Emissions Reduce.
Timeframe	2000-2001
Responsible Organisation(s)	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine
Partner(s)	IMinistry of Health of Ukraine, Ministry of Fuel and Energy of Ukraine, Ministry of Agricultural Policy of Ukraine, State Committee of Statistics of Ukraine, Ministry of Defence of Ukraine, Ministry of Transport of Ukraine.
Project Funder(s)	State Budget
Data Source	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine

United Kingdom

Title	UK soil and herbage pollutant survey
Objective(s)	To carry out a widespread survey of dioxins, PCBs, PAHs and metals in surface soils and herbage in England, Wales, Northern Ireland. The survey may be extended to include Scotland. The survey will include rural background locations on the basis of a 50 km. Grid and will also include sampling in the vicinity of significant sources and urban areas. Levels of pollutants will be compared with the results of previous studies in order to establish trends. Data will be cross-referenced to the UK toxic organic micropollutants programme. Levels of pollutants will be evaluated in terms of potential risk to humans
Timeframe	27 months commence November 20000
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Environment Agency
Partner(s)	DETR MAFF Food Standards Agency Northern Ireland Environment and Heritage Service National Assembly of Wales
Project Funder(s)	DETR MAFF Food Standards Agency Northern Ireland Environment and Heritage Service National Assembly of Wales

United Kingdom

Title	Passive sampling of persistent organic pollutants
Objective(s)	To establish the performances of semi-permeable membrane devices in the field based on sampling rates, exposure periods, equilibrium aspects particulare effects and spatial differences. Sampling at lancaster University field station
Timeframe	18 months, commencing february 1999
Responsible Organisation(s)	Environment Agency
Partner(s)	Lancaster University
Comments	Final report about to be issued

United Kingdom

Title	Various surveys for dioxins and PCBs in foods, and dietary exposure of UK consumers to these chemicals, as part of programme of food chemical surveillance. Also statutory monitoring of PCBs to meet requirements of EC Directives.
Objective(s)	Food Standards Agency surveys primarily carried out to estimate the dietary exposure to dioxins and PCBs of UK consumers of various age groups and other critical groups. Current projects cover shellfish, infant formulae, fish oil dietary supplements and licensed medicines, cows' milk, fats and oils used in food manufacture, and fruit and vegetables. There is also current work on animal feeding stuffs. Planned surveys for dioxins and PCBs include meat, eggs, fish, milk products and baby foods. Survey for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in samples representing the UK diet. Statutory monitoring for PCBs (and PAHs) covers shellfish.
Timeframe	1988 for dioxins; 1994 for PCB congeners.
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Food Standards Agency (previously the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food)
Project Funder(s)	Food Standards Agency (previously the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food)
Data Source	Website: http://www.food.gov.uk/science/surveillance/ All Food Surveillance Information Sheets from 1993 are available in English at

the above website. Those published after 1 April 2000 are also available from the Food Standards Agency's library, and can be supplied in Welsh on request. Those published before 1 April 2000 are available in English only from the MAFF library. Prior to 1993, MAFF results were published as Food Surveillance Papers - these are available in English only from the MAFF library.

United Kingdom

Title	Various surveys for dioxins and PCB's in food, and dietary exposure of UK consumers to these chemicals, as part of programme of food chemical surveillance. Also statutory monitoring of PCB's to meet requirements of EC Directives.
Objective(s)	Joint Food Safety and Standards Group (JFSSG) surveys are primarily carried out to estimate the dietary exposure to dioxins and PCB's of UK consumers of various age groups and other critical groups. Current projects cover free range eggs, shellfish, infant formulae, cow's milk fats and oils used in food manufacture and samples representing the UK diet. Some surveys for PCB's are also carried out by the Northern Ireland, Scottish and Welsh Offices in those areas. Statutory monitoring covers a number of foodstuffs such as farmed fish and shellfish. A survey of dioxins and PCBs in fed binders and feed. In fish oil dietary supplements, with products, and fruit and vegetables. Statutory monitoring for chemicals, such as PCBs, in shellfish from shellfish production areas classified under Directive 91/492/EEC. The VMD also monitors a range of animal products from retail outlets and other sources for PCBs.
Status	No info
Responsible Organisation(s)	Joint Food Safety Agency and Standards Group (JFSSG), MAFF, Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD; a MAFF agency); ADAS (feed only) and Food Standards Agency (FSA)
Project Funder(s)	FSA
Comments	The costs of statutory surveillance undertaken by VMD is recovered in full by a levy on industry. The FSA/JFSSG surveillance programme includes a number of surveys of various duration. Statutory monitoring is also of variable timescales, e.g. Monitoring by VMD is annual, with summary updates published quaterly and detailed reports published anually. Feed binders and survey started in November 1999. FSA carries out periodic monitoring of a range of contaminants.

United Kingdom

Title	Environment Agency Pesticide Monitoring Programme
Objective(s)	Monitoring covers England and Wales. The monitoring programme is strongly governed by statutory requirements e.g. Dangerous Substances Directives, Surface Water Abstraction Directive, Groundwater Directive, North Sea Conference, Water Framework Directive. The Agency is also required to undertake non-statutory monitoring tailored to known or predicted local problems.
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Environment Agency
Data Source	Environment Agency
Comments	Pesticides 2000 available from April 2002

United Kingdom

Title	The UK Atmospheric POPs Monitoring Programme
Objective(s)	Programme to monitor POPs (and potential new POPs) in air in the UK, the chemicals include, alfa + beta HCH; Pentachloronitrobenzene; Endosulfan; polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs); Polychlorinated Alkanes; DDT; Heptachlor; Chlordane; Cyclodiene.
Timeframe	Began in 1997- ongoing
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	AEA Technology Ltd., Harwell UK

Partner(s)	Lancaster University
Project Funder(s)	Department of the Environment, Transport + Regions
Comments	First report due soon.

United Kingdom

Title	Prevention and management of obsolete pesticides in developing countries.
Objective(s)	To support activities which deal with the current problems of obsolete stocks o pesticides; to increase awareness of the problems in order to help prevent future stockpiles and to apply appropriate solutions to existing stocks. Focus on Africa.
Timeframe	Part of our current Porgramme and on-going while the problem exists.
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	The Pesticides Trust, Eurolink Center, 49 Effra Road-, London SW 1BZ, Tel:+44 171 274 8895 / Fax: +41 171 274 9084 / Email: pestrust@gn.apc.org/pesticidestrust
Partner(s)	We are part of the NGO networks, Pesticides Action Network and International POPs Elimination Network, and we work closely with FAO and other National and International organizations active in this area.
Project Funder(s)	United Kingdom Foundations.
Comments	There is an important role for NGOs in raising awareness and monitoring the quality of activities in this area to ensure clean up actions for existing POPs stocks meet appropriate international standards.

United Kingdom

Title	Working Party on Pesticide Residues annual surveillance of pesticide residues in food on sale in the UK.
Objective(s)	Purpose of monitoring is threefold: 1) to back up statutory approvals process by checking no unexpected residues are occurring 2) to check that residues do not exceed statutory maximum residue levels 3) check human dietary intakes of residues are at acceptable levels
Timeframe	Monitoring is an annual rolling programme. Results published on an annual basis, approximately 8 months after year-end.
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Pesticides Safety Directorate, Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.
Partner(s)	Health and Safety Executive, Department of Health
Project Funder(s)	PSD, Industry levy

United States

Title	Binational Strategy: In the 1996 Canada- United States Strategy for the virtual elimination of Persistent Toxic Substances in the Great Lakes, also known as the Great Lakes binational Toxics Strategy, Aldrin, Dieldrin, Chlordane, DDT, Hexachlorobenzene, Mirex, Toxaphene are level I substances identified for virtual elimination; Endrin and Heptachlor are level II substances. Level I substances represent the primary focus around which the governments will concentrate and lead actions and efforts. The two nations (Canada and the US) will share information regarding the Level II substances, and examine the substances to determine whether any Level II substances should be elevated to Level I list
Objective(s)	Virtual elimination of Persistent Toxic substances f resulting from human activity so as to protect and ensure the health and integrity of the Great Lakes ecosystem
Status	No info
Responsible Organisation(s)	USEPA, EC (Environment Canada)
Partner(s)	Great Lakes States, Province of Ontario, Tribes, First Nations, public and private partners
Data Source	The Great Lakes binational Toxics Strategy. Canada- United States, Strategy for the virtual elimination of Persistent toxic substances in the Great Lakes.

Uruguay

Title	Bifenilos policlorados en Uruguay.
Objective(s)	Conformar un baco de datos que reúna toda la información pertinente respecto a los PCB existentes en el país. Elaboración de un plan de gestión de PCB en operación y en forma de residuos. Este plan servirá de base para las recomandaciones que la Unidad Sustancias Peligrosas de la Dirección Nacional de Medio Ambiente hará a las industrias. Establecer un mecanismo de comunicación con las industrias reveladas que tengan PCB para la actualización permanente del banco de datos formulado. ALCANCE GEOGRAFICO. Republica Oriental de Uruguay.
Timeframe	El proyecto tiene una duración de dos mese, habiéndose iniciado el mismo en mayo del presente año.
Status	No info
Responsible Organisation(s)	Unidad Sustancias Peligrosas- Dirección Nacional de Medio Ambiente (DINAMA)- Ministerio de Vivienda, Ordenamiento Territorial y Medio Ambiente (MVOTMA) Zabala 1427 CEP 11000 Montevideo, UNRUGUAY Tel: 598 2 916 8287 / FAX: 598 2 916 8288 / email: suspel@adinet.com.uy
Partner(s)	Centro Internacional de Investigaciones para el Desarollo (CIID/IDRC) Plaza Caganchal 1335 Piso 9 Casilla de correo 6379 Montevideo, Uruguay Tel: 598 2 902 2037/44 / Fax: 598 2 9020223
Project Funder(s)	Unidad Sustancias Peligrosas Dirección Nacional de Medio Ambiente Ministerio de Vivienda, Ordenamiento Territorial y Medio Ambiente (MVOTMA) Zabala 1427 CEP 11000 Montevideo, UNRUGUAY Tel: 598 2 916 8287 / FAX: 598 2 916 8288 / email: suspel@adinet.com.uy
Data Source	Ng. Quim. Silvia Aguinaga- Unidad Sustancias Peligrosas- Dirección Nacional de Medio Ambiente. Ministerio de Vivienda, Ordenamiento Territorial y Medio Ambiente (MVOTMA) Zabala 1427 CEP 11000 Montevideo, UNRUGUAY Tel: 598 2 916 8287 / FAX: 598 2 916 8288 / email: suspel@adinet.com.uy
Comments	Este proyecto se desarolla en el marco de un Convenio de cooperación entre el Ministerio de Vivienda, Ordenamiento Territorial y Medio Ambiente (MVOTMA) y el Centro Internacional de Investigaciones para el Desarollo (CIID/IDRC). Dicho convenio tiene como objetivo el fortalecimiento de la capacidad de gestión en el área de desechos y sustancias peligrosas.

Yemen

Title	UTF/YEM/025/YEM, "Disposal of Old Pesticides " Yemen"
Objective(s)	* Destroying of obsolete pesticides stock disposal in Yemen * The governorates where these pesticides existed
Timeframe	1990 1996
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	1) Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation 2) Environment Protection Council
Partner(s)	Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)
Project Funder(s)	Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)
Data Source	1) Dr. Mohamed Y. Al-Ghashm DG/ General Department of Plant Protection P.O. Box 26 Sana'a - Yemen 2) Salem Baquhezel DG/ Directorate of Protection Environment Protection Council Sana'a P.O. Box 19719 Yemen
Comments	The entire quantity of pesticides found has been destroyed in England (please refer to the documents attached).

Yugoslavia

Comments	Not having any ongoing assessment and/or monitoring projects.

Zambia

Title	PCB Management Project.
Objective(s)	Develop Management tools for regulatory authorities. Develop database decommissioned PCB containing equipment. Securing of PCB in the Environment. Geographical coverage: through out Zambia.
Timeframe	1997- 1999.
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Environmental Council of Zambia.
Partner(s)	Zambia Electricity Supply Cooperation.
Project Funder(s)	Canadian International Development Agency.
Data Source	Nelson MANDA- PCB Project Manager Environmental Council of Zambia- PO Box 35131, LUSAKA. Fax: 260 1 25 41 64/ Tel: 25 41 30/1/ Email: necz@zamnet.zm
Comments	The inventory of PCBs in Zambia has been completed. Construction work on an interim storage facility has been initiated by Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation.

Chapter 4: Country contributions; Information on *POPs National Action Plans* aiming at the reduction and/or elimination of the releases of POPs.

Information received from:

1. Albania
2. Australia
3. Barbados
4. Belarus
5. Belgium
6. Benin
7. Brazil
8. Brunei
9. Canada
10. Chad
11. Chile
12. Colombia
13. Congo
14. Croatia
15. Djibouti
16. Ecuador
17. Estonia
18. Ethiopia
19. Federated States of Micronesia
20. Fiji
21. Gambia, The
22. Germany
23. Ghana
24. Hungary
25. Indonesia
26. Ireland
27. Ivory Coast
28. Japan
29. Kuwait
30. Laos
31. Latvia
32. Lebanon
33. Mexico
34. Moldova
35. Monaco
36. Mongolia
37. Nepal
38. Netherlands
39. New Zealand
40. Niger
41. Norway
42. Panama
43. Paraguay
44. Peru
45. Philippines
46. Poland
47. Portugal
48. Romania
49. Russia
50. Saudi Arabia
51. Slovenia
52. South Africa
53. South Korea
54. St. Kitts and Nevis
55. Sudan
56. Sweden
57. Switzerland
58. Syria
59. Togo
60. Ukraine
61. United Kingdom
62. United States of America
63. Uzbekistan
64. Vietnam
65. Yugoslavia
66. Zambia

Albania

Status	No info
Comments	Have reported not having National Action Plans to reduce and/or eliminate POPs.

Australia

Title	The Management and control of Mastotemes in Horticultural Situations
Objective(s)	Protection of the environment, public and occupational health, and to facilitate the development of horticulture, particularly tree crops. To replace the use of Mirex to control Mastotermes colonies in the Top End of the Northern Territory and northern Western Australia To develop efficient control procedures against Mastotermes in horticulture crops. Studies of the biology of the pest so that the effectiveness of treatment can de assessed. Communication with horticulturist on control techniques
Timeframe	A three year programme completed in 1998. The most effective bait is being further trialed by the DPIF in order to establish data and proceed to registration.
Status	Finnished
responsible organisation	Lead Agency: The CSIRO Division of Entomology Researcher: Mr. Leigh Miller
Partner	The Northern Territory Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries (DPIF) and The Western Australia Department of Agriculture (WADA)
Project Funder(s)	Funded under Rural Industry Research and Development Corporation (RIRDC) Project No. CSE-59A.
Data source	RIRDC Report RIRDC Project No. CSE-59A
Comments	A promising bait was trialed and since the completion of the RIRDC project testing is being continued by DPIF. The biology and relationship with other termite species is active and dynamic. A series of large scale, long term field trials were established to monitor termite activity in the undisturbed areas. After three years continuous observation some of the plots were used to assess the effect of treatment with varied bait formulations

Australia

Title	Elimination of Organochlorines Termiticides: Alternative Strategies for Controlling Termites in Australia.
Status	Concurrent

Barbados

Status	No info
Comments	Have reported not having National Action Plans to reduce and/or eliminate POPs.

Belarus

Status	No info
Comments	Have reported not having National Action Plans to reduce and/or eliminate POPs.

Belgium

Title	The POPs chemicals are banned for agricultural use and for non-agricultural use. All kinds of insecticides are used as alternatives e.g.: organophosphorus, carbamates, pyrethroids (see attached list of authorized active ingredients) For PCBs at federal level: two studies with the title “Compte-rendu des risques causés par le remplacement des PCB-PCT dans les équipements électriques”.
Objective(s)	For PCBs at federal level: Risk assessment of the substitutes of PCBs in the electric equipment and in the environment.
Timeframe	Tome 1: 1994, Tome 2: 1995
Status	Finnished
responsible organisation	I For PCBs at federal level: Federal Department for Environment- CAE Vesalius Building- Pachcolaan 19 box 5- 1010 BRUSSELS.
Partner	For PCBs at federal level: University of LIEGE- Faculté des Sciences- Laboratoire de Chimie Industrielle- Prof. Germain

Belgium

Title Mise au point d'un programme prioritaire de substitution d'équipements électriques à Askarels par d'autres types de transformateurs.

Objective(s) Objectifs:
1- Créer un centre de egroupement des déchets d'Askarels.
2- Engager une opération prioritaire de remplacement des équipements électriques à Askarel qui se rouvent dans des lieux recevant du public.
3- Eliminer définitivement les déchets de PCB, la seule solution réside dans l'incinération à haute température.
Rendre systématique l'identification des contenants de PCB et la nature de décontamination et/ou de la destruction des équipements contenant des PCB.

Status No info

Belgium

Belgium

Title 1. plan d'élimination des appareils aux PCB et/ou contenant des PCB (responsables c1, c2, c3); (objectifs voir b.1, b.2, b.3)

Objective(s) b.1. décontaminer et/ou éliminer tous les appareils aux PCB en région Flamande au plus tard le 31 décembre 2005 (responsable c.1) (timeframe voir f1)
b.2. décontaminer et/ou éliminer tous les appareils aux PCB en région Wallonne au plus tard le 31 décembre 2005 (responsable c.2) (timeframe voir f2)
b.3. décontaminer et/ou éliminer tous les appareils aux PCB en région Bruxelles-Capitale au plus tard le 2 juin 2005 (responsable c.3) (timeframe voir f3)

Timeframe See comments

Partner d.1. AMINAL (division de l'inspection et division des permis d'environnement)
d.2. DGRNE (division de la police de l'environnement + division des permis et autorisations)
d.3. IBGE (division de l'inspectorat et logistique)

Data source

D.S.1. arrêté du Gouvernement Flamand du 17 mars 2000 concernant l'établissement de plans d'élimination d'appareils aux PCB et contenant des PCB.
D.S.2. arrêté du Gouvernement Wallon du 25 mars 1999 concernant l'établissement de plans d'élimination d'appareils aux PCB et contenant des PCB modifié le 13 avril 2000.
D.S.3. arrêté du Gouvernement du 20 décembre 1999 concernant l'établissement un plan régional d'élimination et de décontamination des PCB-PCT.

Comments Responsible Org.: c.1. OVAM: région Flamande (partenaire voir d.1)
c.2. DGRNE: région Wallonne (partenaire voir d.2)
c.3. IBGE: région Bruxelles-Capitale (partenaire voir d.3)
Timeframe: f.1. les appareils aux PCB devant être inventoriés, doivent en fonction de leur année de fabrication être décontaminés et/ou éliminés pour:
31-12-2000 si l'année de fabrication est inconnue ou antérieure à 1971
31-12-2001 si l'année de fabrication est antérieure à 1972
31-12-2002 si l'année de fabrication est antérieure à 1973
31-12-2003 si l'année de fabrication est antérieure à 1974
31-12-2004 si l'année de fabrication est antérieure à 1975
31-12-2005 pour tous les autres appareils
f.2. les appareils aux PCB devant être inventoriés, doivent en fonction de leur année de fabrication être décontaminés et/ou éliminés pour:
31-12-2001 si l'année de fabrication est inconnue ou antérieure à 1972
31-12-2005 si l'année de fabrication est postérieure ou égale à 1972
f.3. les appareils aux PCB devant être inventoriés, doivent en fonction de leur année de fabrication être décontaminés et/ou éliminés pour
31-12-2000 si l'année de fabrication est inconnue ou antérieure à 1970
30-06-2001 si l'année de fabrication est antérieure à 1971
30-06-2002 si l'année de fabrication est antérieure à 1972
30-06-2003 si l'année de fabrication est antérieure à 1973
30-06-2004 si l'année de fabrication est antérieure à 974
30-06-2005 si l'année de fabrication est antérieure à 1975
31-12-2005 si l'année de fabrication est postérieure à 1975
Comments:
1. Région Flamande OVAM
Personne de contact : Madame Gwen DONS Kan. De Deckerstraat, 22-26 2800 MECHELEN BELGIE
2. Région Wallonne DGRNE
Personne de contact : Madame Christine Nemegeer Avenue Prince de Liège, 15

5000 NAMUR BELGIQUE
3. Région Bruxelles-Capitale (IBGE)
Personne de contact : Madame Barbara Dewulf Gulledelle 100
1040 BRUXELLES BELGIQUE

Benin

Title National Action Plan Against Persistent Organic Pollutants in Benin.

Status No info

Benin

Title Enquête sur les méthodes traditionnelles de lutte contre les organismes nuisibles des cultures. Projet Bénino-Allemand de la Protection des Végétaux, Porto-Novo, 1991.

Status No info

Brazil

Title The use of DDT in Malaria Control Programs in Brazil.

Status No info

Brunei

Status No info

Data source Department of Agriculture

Comments Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources, Brunei Darussalam had pursued during the last two years several programmes on the introduction of alternative/safer chemicals. The department also introduced the concept of integrated pest management.
Integrated pest management programme was conducted especially on the introduction of biological control agents.
The project was financed by the government although chemical/biological agents was the courtesy of the agro-chemical dealers.

Canada

Title The Sound Management of Chemicals (SMOC) initiative under the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation (NAAEC) - North American Regional Action Plans (NARAPs)

Objective(s) Council Resolution #95-5, Sound Management of Chemicals commits the Governments of Canada, Mexico and the United States to cooperate on improving the sound management of chemicals in North America. The Resolution gives priority to the management and control of substances of mutual concern that are persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic, but also allows for cooperation on a broader scale for the sound management of chemicals in the three countries. Council Resolution #95-5 was developed under the authority of the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation (NAAEC) and advances many of the commitments and obligations set out in the NAAEC. The Council (of Ministers) is the governing body of the Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC), which was established as part of the NAAEC.

Council Resolution #95-5 required that three substances, in addition to PCBs, be selected for development of North American Regional Action Plans (NARAPs) from among 12 persistent organic pollutants identified in the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Governing Council Decision 18/32 of May 1995. In 1997, mercury, DDT and chlordane were selected after consultations with stakeholders from each of the respective countries. The selected substances are also the subject of discussion in other international forums primarily because they are persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic and are transported across national boundaries through air and watersheds and traded products.

All the substances listed in the UNEP Governing Council Decision were considered by the Working Group when developing this initial group of NARAPs. Several were not chosen for NARAPs because the Parties had already banned their manufacture and use (i.e., toxaphene, aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, mirex, and heptachlor). The Parties agreed however to work together to promote action on these substances in other international forums.

There are existing NARAPs for chordane, DDT, mercury and PCBs. Other action plans are under development or being considered for action for lead, dioxin/furans/hexachlorobenzene and lindane.

A substance selection task force has developed a protocol outlining criteria for

	the selection of future substances under this initiative.
Timeframe	The NAAEC was signed in 1994; the Sound Management of Chemicals Working Group was established in 1995.
Status	Concurrent
responsible organisation	Canada, The United States, Mexico, led by their respective Ministers of the Environment. Chairmanship rotates on an annual basis with Canada hosting the next meeting in Ottawa, June 2002
Partner	Canada, The United States, Mexico with a Secretariat of the North American Commission for Environmental Co-operation managing the operations and projects from their permanent headquarters in Montreal, Canada and a branch office in Mexico City.
Project Funder(s)	The three Parties each contribute $3,000,000 US annually to the program.
Data source	www.cec.org
Comments	Existing NARAPs- Chlordane, DDT PCBs, and Mercury New NARAP - Dioxins/Furans and Hexachlorobenzene Nominated NARAP – Lindane

Canada

Title	Chlorinated Substances Action Plan (CSAP)
Objective(s)	The Chlorinated Substances Action Plan is part of an overall Canadian federal strategy to protect human health and the environment from the effects of toxic substances. This science-based action plan includes both regulatory and non-regulatory measures targeting chlorinated substances of concern. It is an important component of Canada's domestic and international efforts to address those substances that threaten our health and the environment. The CSAP approach is based on the scientific community's conclusion that current evidence does not support a complete ban on all uses and releases of chlorine and chlorinated substances. However, there is scientific evidence that the use or release of certain toxic chlorinated substances should be virtually eliminated or significantly reduced. Pollution prevention is at the core of the CSAP. The CSAP has five components: 1. Targeting critical uses and products 2. Improving scientific understanding 3. Studying public health and socio-economic effects 4. Better informing the Canadian public 5. Promoting and leading international efforts
Timeframe	on-going
responsible organisation	Environment Canada, Health Canada
Partner	Environment Canada, Health Canada, Industry
Project Funder(s)	Environment Canada
Data source	www.ec.gc.ca/csap/ CSAP 2000 Progress Report (September 2000), Sustainable Consumption Division

Canada

Title	The Sound Management of Chemicals (SMOC) initiative under the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation (NAAEC) - North American Regional Action Plans (NARAPs)
Objective(s)	Council Resolution #95-5, Sound Management of Chemicals commits the Governments of Canada, Mexico and the United States to cooperate on improving the sound management of chemicals in North America. The Resolution gives priority to the management and control of substances of mutual concern that are persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic, but also allows for cooperation on a broader scale for the sound management of chemicals in the three countries. Council Resolution #95-5 was developed under the authority of the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation (NAAEC) and advances many of the commitments and obligations set out in the NAAEC. The Council (of Ministers) is the governing body of the Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC), which was established as part of the NAAEC. Council Resolution #95-5 required that three substances, in addition to PCBs, be selected for development of North American Regional Action Plans (NARAPs) from among 12 persistent organic pollutants identified in the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Governing Council Decision 18/32 of May 1995. In 1997, mercury, DDT and chlordane were selected after consultations with stakeholders from each of the respective countries. The selected substances are also the subject of discussion in other international

forums primarily because they are persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic and are transported across national boundaries through air and watersheds and traded products.

All the substances listed in the UNEP Governing Council Decision were considered by the Working Group when developing this initial group of NARAPs. Several were not chosen for NARAPs because the Parties had already banned their manufacture and use (i.e., toxaphene, aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, mirex, and heptachlor). The Parties agreed however to work together to promote action on these substances in other international forums.

The chlordane NARAP is essentially complete and was successful in that chlordane is no longer manufactured or registered for use in Canada, the U.S. and Mexico. It is anticipated that work on the development and testing of alternatives along with information sharing, training and technical assistance will continue. A report describing how the recommended actions were implemented is in preparation after which the Chlordane Implementation Task Force, having completed its work, will be disbanded.

The DDT Implementation Task Force in cooperation with the CEC has successfully negotiated external funding to support capacity building projects to assist Mexico in developing safe and effective measures to control malaria while at the same time reducing/eliminating the use of DDT. Since 1997, the amount of DDT used on an annual basis has declined by approximately 50%.

In June 1999, the Council approved the development of two new NARAPs - one for Dioxins/Furans and Hexachlorobenzene and one on environmental monitoring and assessment. Consideration is being given to two additional candidates, one of which is Lindane. A decision on whether to proceed with a NARAP on Lindane will be made at the September 2000 SMOC meeting.

Timeframe ongoing

Partner Canada, the United States of America and Mexico

Project Funder(s) Canada, the United States of America and Mexico

Comments Responsible Orgs:Canada, the United States of America and Mexico: The NARAPs website is: www.cec.org

Canada

Title Canada POPs Fund

Objective(s) The objective for the Canada POPs Fund is to significantly reduce and/or eliminate foreign sources of POPs that are impacting health and environment world-wide, and particularly in the Canadian Arctic. The POPs Fund is being used to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to build their own capacities to address POPs issues. The Fund is administered by the World Bank and is available for a variety of projects, tailored to the needs of specific countries, such as: developing POPs inventories; establishing the regulatory mechanisms and building the institutional framework needed to control POPs releases; and finding alternatives chemicals or strategies to the use of POPs.

Timeframe March 2000- $20 million allocated over five years (2000-2005)

responsible organisation World Bank

Partner World Bank, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), UNEP, and other multilateral organizations

Project Funder(s) Government of Canada

Comments A variety of projects are under way or completed under the Canada POPs Fund. Inquiries and proposals should be directed to the World Bank (e-mail Steve Gorman at: sgorman@worldbank.org).

Canada

Title Great Lakes Binational Toxics Strategy (BNS)

Objective(s) In keeping with the objective of the Revised Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement of 1978, as amended by the Protocol signed November 18, 1987 (1987 GLWQA) to restore and protect the Great Lakes, the purpose of this Binational Strategy (the Strategy) is to set forth a collaborative process by which Environment Canada (EC) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), in consultation with other federal departments and agencies, Great Lakes states, the Province of Ontario, Tribes, and First Nations will work in co-operation with their public and private partners toward the goal of virtual elimination of persistent toxic substances resulting from human activity, particularly those which bioaccumulate, from the Great Lakes Basin, so as to protect and ensure the health and integrity of the Great Lakes ecosystem. In cases where this Strategy addresses a naturally-occurring

	substance, it is the anthropogenic sources of pollution that, when warranted, will be targeted for reduction through a life-cycle management approach so as to achieve naturally-occurring levels. An underlying tenet of this Strategy is that the governments cannot by their actions alone achieve the goal of virtual elimination. This Strategy challenges all sectors of society to participate and co-operate to ensure success. The goal of virtual elimination will be achieved through a variety of programs and actions, but the primary emphasis of this Strategy will be on pollution prevention. This Strategy reaffirms the two countries' commitment to the sound management of chemicals, as stated in Agenda 21: A Global Action Plan for the 21st Century and adopted at the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. The Strategy will also be guided by the principles articulated by the International Joint Commission's (IJC) Virtual Elimination Task Force (VETF) in the Seventh Biennial Report on Great Lakes Quality. This Strategy has been developed under the auspices of the Binational Executive Committee (BEC), which is charged with co-ordinating the implementation of the binational aspects of the 1987 GLWQA. The BEC is co-chaired by EC and USEPA, and includes members of the Great Lakes states, the Province of Ontario, and other federal departments and agencies in Canada and the United States. The Strategy establishes specific reduction challenges for an initial list of Persistent Toxic Substances targeted for virtual elimination. The majority of the POPs included in the Stockholm Convention (aldrin, dieldrin, chlordane, DDT, hexachlorobenzene, mirex, PCBs, dioxins/furans and toxaphene) are Level 1 substances around which governments will concentrate actions and efforts. The remaining two POPs included in the Stockholm Convention (endrin and heptachlor) are Level 2 substances which are identified by one or both countries as having the potential to significantly impact the Great Lakes ecosystem through their use and/or release.
Timeframe	Challenge milestones to be met between 1997 and 2006 with ongoing options for assessment and renewal.
Status	No info
responsible organisation	Canada and the United States
Partner	This is a collaborative process between Environment Canada, the United States Environmental Protection Agency in consultation with other federal departments and agencies, Great Lakes States, the province of Ontario, Tribes and First Nations as well as public and private partners.
Data source	www.epa.gov/glnpo/bns
Comments	The Great Lakes Binational Toxics Strategy's 2001 Annual Progress Report will be issued in February 2002. An electronic version of the report can be found a www.binational.net - The Binational Toxics Strategy has substance-specific work-groups, and they are key to the success of the BNS. Each workgroup is following a "four-step analytical process" for organizing its activities related to meeting the BNS Challenge goals. The four steps include gathering information; analyzing current regulations, initiatives, and programs; identifying cost-effective options to achieve further reductions beyond those required by regulations; and implementing actions to work toward the goal of virtual elimination of the targeted substances. All of the workgroups are implementing actions and working towards the goal of virtual elimination of the targeted substance. Various workgroup highlights are presented in the Binational Toxics Strategy's 2001 Annual Progress Report.

Chad

Title	Projet pilote d'appui à la recherche - Développement sur la Lutte Integrée (IPM) dans le bassin du Lac-Tchad
Objective(s)	Réduire les pertes dûes au fléau grâce à la mise en oeuvre des techniques de Lutte Integrée (IPM). Bassin du Lac-Tchad (Cameroun, Niger, Nigéria et Tchad)
Timeframe	Deux (2) ans à partir de Juillet 2000
Partner	CBLT/FAT/BAD (Banque Africaine de Développement)
Project Funder(s)	FAT/BAD
Data source	Département de la Planification et de l'exécution des projets CBLT B.P. 727 N'Djaména Tchad
Comments	Responsible Organization(s): Commission de Bassin de Lac-Tchad (CRLT) Le projet permettra de limiter l'utilisation superflue et inapropriée des pesticides.

Chile

Status	Concurrent
Data source	Comisión Nacional del Medio Ambiente (CONAMA). Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero (SAG), Ministerio de Agricultura. Asociación Nacional de Fabricantes e Importadores de Productos Fitosanitarios Agrícolas A.G. (AFIPA A.G.) Asociasión Gremial de Industriales Químicos de Chile (ASIQUIM)
Comments	La Asociación Gremial de Industriales Químicos de Chile /ASIQUIM) ha programado iniciar, en coordinación con las autoridades pertinentes, algunas actividades, algunas actividades relacionadas con la evaluación y el monitoreo de Dioxinass, Furanos y Bifenilos Policlorados, durante el segundo semestre del presente año. No hay actividades enfocadas al reemplazo o reducción de las liberaciones de Contaminantes Orgánicos Persistentes (CONAMA)

Colombia

Title	Guidelines and strategies for the implementation of an Evaluation and Risk Communication Program related to Chemical Substances, primarily oriented at those substances subject to the regulations of international environmental conventions signed by Colombia
Objective(s)	? Design of a national program for the strengthening of chemical substance management within the National Environmental System (SINA, according to its initials in Spanish),that includes a training and public awareness component related to risk assessment in chemical substance handling ? Formulate the conceptual theoretical framework for the establishment of a legislative scheme to control and follow-up chemical substances, based upon the risk assessment
Timeframe	December 2001- June 2002
responsible organisation	Technical Department of the Ministry of the Environment
Partner	Ministry of the Environment, Autonomous Regional Corporations (environmental authorities at the regional level within Colombia)
Project Funder(s)	Ministry of the Environment
Data source	Contact person: Eng. Leydy Maria Suárez Email: lsuarez@minambiente.gov.co
Comments	This pilot project is part of a program that the Ministry of the Environment is beginning to carry out, oriented towards the rational management of chemical substances, especially those substances subject to the regulations of International Conventions

Colombia

Title	Technical assistance for the elimination of obsolete pesticides
Objective(s)	Support the government of Colombia in its efforts to solve the problems caused by existing obsolete pesticides in the country, through the transfer of know-ho and technology available and the coordination of action carried out by national entities and bilateral and international organizations. The project will also take part in the repackaging and transportation to safe sites of the obsolete pesticides that currently represent an emergency problem in the town of Caracolicito.
Timeframe	Start: January 22nd 2001- Completion: July 22nd 2002
responsible organisation	Technical Department of the Ministry of the Environment, in coordination with the specialized divisions of the Agriculture and Health Ministries.
Partner	FAO's Plant Protection Service, through the Superior Officer of Plant Protection of FAO's regional office for Latin America and the Caribbean.
Project Funder(s)	In total, the project has a cost of USD $ 1.387.000, of which FAO has financed USD $ 292.000, the national Government has invested as counterpart US $ 133.000 and the private sector USD $ 270.000 currently, additional resources are searched to cover the remaining activities.
Data source	Contact Person: Engineer Jairo Homez Email:jhomez@minambiente.gov.co

Colombia

Title	Pilot Test for the Disposal of Plastic containers for pesticides and greenhouse sheets, from flower growing industry in the cement furnace
Objective(s)	Provide an alternative for the adequate management and disposal of plastic containers of pesticides and greenhouse sheets, through the definition of actions and strategies, coordinated by the public and private sectors and the community in general, that offer a viable solution contextualized in view of the country's reality

Timeframe	January 2001-December 2001
responsible organisation	Technical Department of the Ministry of the Environment
Partner	Industrial sector (Chamber for the Protection of Crops - ANDI and the cement company Cementos Boyacá)
Project Funder(s)	A total of USD $ 520.000 have been invested
Data source	Contact person: Eng. Mr. Jairo Homez Email: jhomez@minambiente.gov.co
Comments	This project is part of a program that the Ministry of the Environment is initiating, oriented towards defining technical criteria, procedures and measuring methodologies for the implementation of pilot tests for the disposal of hazardous wastes in order to advance in their minimization and support the development of the Integral Program of Regulation, Prevention and Management of Atmospheric Contamination, especially in relation to dioxine and furane emissions .

Congo

Title	Nous n'avons pas programmé d'activités sur le remplacement et la réduction des POPs au cours de l'année 1999.
Status	Finnished
Data source	Michel Kouka-Mapengo- Conseiller juridique du Ministre de l'Industrie Minière et de l'Environnement
Comments	Compte-tenu du retard enregistré par notre département dans l'élaboration d'une politique sur la gestion des POPs, nous n'avons pas été en mesure d'organiser les activités pour l'année 1999.

Croatia

Title	Action plan for exporting PCB condensers and PCB transformers.
Status	No info
Data source	Renata Sinovcevic, B.Sc. State Directorate for the Protection of Nature and the Environment- Ilica 44- HR 10000 Zagreb- Croatia.

Djibouti

Status	No info
Data source	Health Ministry.
Comments	Only a substitution product has replaced DDT.

Ecuador

Title	No existe proyecto peo en forma general se esta utilizando otro dielétrico en lugar de los PCBs en transformadorees (no se conoce la cobertura)
Status	No info
responsible organisation	Fue el organismo rector en la coordinación de generación y distribución de energía eléctrica.

Estonia

Title	Procedure of Managing Wastes containing Polychlorinated biphenyls and Polychlorinated terphenyls
Objective(s)	Owners of equipment containing PCBs must remove them from use of clear from pollution and eliminate PCBs from equipment as soon as possible but not later than December 31, 2010. Estonian Republic
Timeframe	July 1, 2000 - …
Partner	Environmental Information Centre
Project Funder(s)	Ministry of the Environment
Data source	Regulation of Minister of Environment No. 71, July 19, 1999
Comments	Responsible Organization(s): Ministry of the Environment of Estonia

Estonia

Title	Procedure of Managing Wastes containing polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls
Objective(s)	Owners of equipment containing PCBs must remove them from use or clear from pollution and eliminate PCBs from equipment as soon as possible but not later than December 31, 2010. Estonian Republic
Timeframe	July 1, 2000

Partner	Environmental Information Centre
Project Funder(s)	Ministry of the Environment
Data source	Regulation of Minister of Environment No. 71, July 19 ,1999.
Comments	Responsible Organization(s): Ministry of the Environment of Estonia

Ethiopia

Title	National Profile for the Management of Chemicals, including POPs.
Status	No info

Federated States of Micronesia

Status	No info
Comments	Have reported not having National Action Plans to reduce and/or eliminate POPs.

Fiji

Title	Development of alternative quarantine desinfestation treatment (using hot temperature forced air). Use of Oxygen in place of chlorine as bleaching agent.
Objective(s)	Control the use of pesticides and application machinery in order to safeguard human, livestock and plant health and the environment. Provide safe quarantine desinfestation treatment without chemical use.
Timeframe	On-going. 10 years (1994-2004). 10 years (1995-2005)
Status	Concurrent
responsible organisation	MAFF; Ministry of Labour
Partner	MAFF; FAO/AUSAID. Private sector.
Data source	Project papers submitted to various donor agencies. Pesticide Act N° 41 of 1971., OHS Act, Public Health Act, Mining Act and the Factories Act.
Comments	MAFF together with other governmental departments and with international organizations and agencies is initiating. Other projects look at controlling insect pests and acquiring equipment not containing toxic chemicals.

Gambia, The

Title	Roll back Malaria Program
Objective(s)	To reduce cases of malaria through the use of bed nets dipped in permethrin, or other pyrethroids
Status	No info
responsible organisation	Department of State for Health
Partner	The Medical Research Council, World Health Organisation
Data source	National Environment Agency, 5 Fitzgerald St., PMB. 48, Banjul Tel: (220) 228056/224867/224868. Fax: (220) 229701. E-mail: nea@gamtel.gm
Comments	DDT was banned for both agricultural and health use in 1994. The Ministry of Health had to resort to other forms of alternatives to combat malaria.

Germany

Title	Compustion of printed circuit boards and analysis of thermal degradation products
Objective(s)	Evaluation of printed circuit boards from different suppliers concerning formation and emission of POPs during use and under increased temperature. Thermal degradation experiments, POPs analysis and comparable risk assessment. Special focus on use of halogen free materials.
Timeframe	1999-2000
responsible organisation	Oekometric GmbH - The Bayreuth Institute of Environmental Research
Project Funder(s)	Motorola Advanced Technology Europe GmbH, Germany.
Data source	- Combustion of Printed Circuit Boards and Analysis of Thermal Degradation Products. Final Report No. 646/99. Oekometric, Bayreuth, 2000. - Hosseinpour J., Waechter G., Rottler H. (2001): Testing Concept for Comparable Evaluation of Emissions of Brominated Flame Retardants and Thermal Degradation Products: Comparison of Halogenated and Halogen-free Flame Retarded Printed Wiring Boards. In: Abstracts of The Second International Workshop on Brominated Flame Retardants, BFR 2001, May 14-16, Stockholm, Sweden, 207-211. - Stutz M., Riess M., Tungare A.V., Hosseinpour J., Waechter G. and Rottler H. (2000): Combustion of Halogen-free Printed Wiring Boards and Analysis of Thermal Degradation Products. Proceedings Electronic Goes Green 2000,

127 - 132.

Publication available from: Oekometric GmbH (pdf file)
Project report under property of Motorola Advanced Technology Europe GmbH

Germany

Title Replacement of POP pesticides: chemical alternatives/biological alternatives/Integrated Pest Management

Status No info

Comments Chemical alternatives: synthetic chemical such as organophosphates have been employed as chemical alternatives to the severely restricted/banned POP pesticides. Their persistence in the environment is quite short, usually in the order of hours to days. Some examples of organophosphates include malathion, parathion, dichlorvos, dimethyldichlorovinylphosphate and tetraethylpyrophosphate. However, these chemicals are 10 to 100 times more toxic than chlorinated hydrocarbons to animal larger than insects. Because of their potentially harmful effects on the non-target fauna these chemical should, in general, not be used where population on non-target organisms may be adversely affected. Chemical alternatives are to be chosen on a case by case basis depending on the intended use type.
Biological alternatives: various natural predators or pathogens, such as fungi, viruses and bacteria are used for pest management. E.g. the insect pathogen Bacillus thuringiensis, a naturally occurring bacteria, has been formulated into environmentally sound insecticides for control of many lepidopteran pests.
Integrated Pest Management: IPM is generally accepted as an effective approach to protection from insects, mites, diseases, weeds and other pests. The aim of IPM is to prevent economic loss resulting from pests as well as to avoid harm to people, non-target organisms (plants and animals) and the environment. However the object of IPM is not to control 100% of the pest in an area. One treatment or a combination of several treatments is coordinated into a program to control the pest organism. This may include the combination of biological controls, cultural controls, physical or mechanical controls, or use of a low level of chemical controls.

Germany

Title Report: „Substitutes for polychlorinated biphenyls used in capacitors, transformers and as hydraulic fluids in underground mining“

Objective(s) Provide users with information about appropriate and environmentally acceptable substitutes for PCB

Timeframe ongoing project

Partner German Federal Institute for Health Protection of consumers and Veterinary Medicine (BgVV)

Project Funder(s) German Federal Environmental Ministry (BMU)

Data source UBA-Texte 57/93

Comments Responsible Org.: German Federal Environmental Agency (UBA)

Germany

Title Replacement of POP pesticides

Objective(s) Provide users with appropriate alternatives to pesticide POPs

Timeframe Ongoing activity

Partner Industry association for agriculture (Industrieverband Agrar, IVA)

Comments Federal Biological Agency for Agriculture and Forestry (Biologische Bundesanstalt, BBA), Braunschweig Germany. Comments:

1. chemical alternatives
Synthetic chemicals such as organophosphates have been employed as chemical alternatives to the severely restricted/banned pesticide POPs. Their persistence in the environment is quite short, usually in the order of hours to days. Some examples of organophosphates include parathion, malathion, dichlorvos, dimethyldichlorovinylphosphate and tetraethylpyrophosphate. However, these chemicals are 10 to 100 times more acutely toxic than chlorinated hydrocarbons to animals larger than insects. Because of their potentially harmful effects on the non-target fauna these chemicals should, in general, not be used where populations of non-target organisms may be adversely affected. Chemical alternatives are to be chosen on a case by case basis depending on the intended use type.

2. biological alternatives
Various natural predators or pathogens, such as fungi, viruses and bacteria are used for pest management. E.g. the insect pathogen Bacillus thuringiensis, a naturally-occurring bacteria, has been formulated into environmentally sound

insecticides for control of many lepidopteran pests.

3. integrated pest management (IPM)
IPM is generally accepted as an effective approach to protection from insects, mites, disease, weeds and other pests. The aim of IPM is to prevent economic loss resulting from pests as well as to avoid harm to people, non-target organisms (plants and animals) and the environment. However, the objective of IPM is not to control 100 % of the pests in an area. One treatment or a combination of several treatments are co-ordinated into a program to control the pest organism. This may include the combination of biological controls, cultural controls, physical or mechanical controls, or use of a low level of chemical controls.

Ghana

Title	Persistence and fate of 14C- Lindane applied to soil in maize ecosystem.
Objective(s)	Studies on Persistence and fate of radio-labeled Lindane in maize ecosystem.
Timeframe	1993-1995
Status	Finnished
responsible organisation	Department of Chemistry- Ghana Atomic Energy Commission- Ghana
Partner	FAO/IAE Joint Division
Data source	Environmental behavior of crop protection chemicals IAEA Vienna 1997. (IAEA/ SSSM 343/23) 163-170.
Comments	Radio-labeled 14C- Lindane applied to the soil surface in a maize ecosystem (1 month after planting) was found to be taken up by the plant.

Ghana

Title	Disposal of transformer oil.
Objective(s)	To protect human health and the environment.
Timeframe	5-10 years.
Status	No info
responsible organisation	Electricity Company of Ghana.
Partner	Environmental Protection Agency (Ghana).
Comments	Expensive undertaking that requires external assistance.

Hungary

Title	PIC procedure. All pesticides have been replaced. No further activity is required
Objective(s)	Replacement of Pesticides. Chlorinated hydrocarbons (ban), Replacement: organophosphorus esters, carbamates (insecticides), pyrethroids were permitted.
Status	No info
responsible organisation	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Regional Development.
Partner	National Institutes and regional organizations of Public Health and Environmental Protection. NGOs
Data source	Recommendations of the PIC Committee, Permission documents of the Ministry of Agriculture and regional Development.
Comments	Hungary has been dealing with the replacement of POPs since 1996 (see measures in Annex 3). Reason: Health protection, environmental protection.

Indonesia

Title	National Program of the Integrated Pest Management.
Objective(s)	To reduce and limit the application of hazardous pesticides for agricultural pest control. To use natural pest regulation mechanism for pest management. To educate and train farmers in applying Integrated Pest Management in their own fields.
Timeframe	1989- 1999.
Status	Finnished
responsible organisation	Directorate General Food Crops and Horticulture, Department of Agriculture.
Partner	World Bank and FAO.
Comments	Efforts to replace the agricultural POPs have been carried out seriously since 1970's but for industrial (PCB's, dioxins and furans), the effort has been limited.

Indonesia

Title	National Program of the Integrated Pest Management
Objective(s)	To reduce and limit the application of toxic pesticide for agriculture pest control
Timeframe	1989-1999
Partner	World Bank and FAO
Data source	Directorate General Food Crops and Horticulture Department of Agriculture and Forestry
Comments	Responsible Organization(s): Directorate General Food Crops and Horticulture Department of Agriculture

Ireland

Status	No info
Comments	Have reported not having National Action Plans to reduce and/or eliminate POPs.

Ivory Coast

Title	National Pilot Project for Ecological Management of PCBs.
Status	No info

Japan

Title	Development of environmentally sound disposal technologies of unused Agricultural Chemicals
Objective(s)	To develop environmentally sound and cost effective disposal technology, mainly focusing on stockpiles and wastes of Agricultural Chemicals containing POPs, in order to put forward the safe disposal of them
Timeframe	2000-2004
responsible organisation	Agricultural Chemicals Control Office, Water Environment Department, Environmental Management Bureau, Japanese Ministry of the Environment. Agricultural Chemicals Administration Office, Agricultural Materials Division, Agricultural Production Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
Project Funder(s)	Ministry of the Environment Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan
Data source	The information will be described on the web site of MoE on occasion. (Japanese Only) http://www.env.go.jp/
Comments	This conference is held to discuss the technical issues on elimination of POPs.

Japan

Title	The development of the action plan concerning to unintentional production
Objective(s)	To reduce the total releases derived from anthropogenic sources.
Timeframe	Year the activity started or is planned to start The investigation for existing sources started in 2001.
responsible organisation	Air Quality Management Division, Environmental Management Bureau, Japanese Ministry of the Environment
Project Funder(s)	Japanese Ministry of the Environment

Japan

Title	Conference of comprehensive examination on POPs
Objective(s)	Proceeding the measures to eliminate the POPs comprehensively such as measures against the production and use, reducing the total releases derived from anthropogenic sources from unintentional production and management of stockpiles and wastes. Developing the national implementation plan and screening criteria of POPs.
Timeframe	Year the activity started or is planned to start The first conference is going to be held in February 2002.
responsible organisation	Environmental Health and Safety Division, Environmental Health Department, Integrated Environmental Policy Bureau, Japanese Ministry of the Environment.
Project Funder(s)	Japanese Ministry of the Environment
Data source	The information will be described on the web site of MoE on occasion. (Japanese Only) http://www.env.go.jp/
Comments	This conference is held to discuss the technical issues on elimination of POPs.

Japan

Title	Basic guidelines of Japan for the Promotion of Measures against Dioxins
Objective(s)	To show concrete guidelines for comprehensive and systematic measures of the national government to tackle issues related to dioxins.
Status	No info
Partner	Ministries and Agencies that are members of the Ministerial Council on Dioxin Policy

Kuwait

Title	There is no specific project, but some actions have been taken to reduce or eliminate the emissions of POPs.
Data source	Environmental Protection Authority (EPA)
Comments	All POPs chemicals have been banned in Kuwait (except dioxins and furans) which release from hospitals' incinerators. PCBs have been replaced in Ministry of electricity.

Laos

Title	Awareness Workshop on Persistent Organic Pollutants for Government Staffs and Private Sectors
Objective(s)	To encourage Lao People to understand the danger and risk of Persistent Organic Pollutants.
Timeframe	Middle September of 2000
Status	Planned
responsible organisation	Science Technology and Environment Agency
Partner	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Industry and Handicraft and other line Ministries concerned.
Project Funder(s)	Will be asking from UNEP chemicals
Data source	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Industry and Handicraft, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Health.
Comments	It is necessary to encourage the Government staff at the policy making levels to understand the danger and risk of POPs

Laos

Title	- Based on the POPs Action Plan, develop National Standards and Guidelines for import, storage, handing, disposal, correct utilization and elimination/audience of common POPs. - Awareness Workshop on Persistent Organic Pollutants for Government Staff and Private Sectors.
Objective(s)	- To minimize the hazards stemming from POPs. - To identify ways to safety and cost-efficiently, quantities of POPs, which prevail in our country. - To encourage Lao People to understand the danger and risk of Persistent Organic Pollutants.
Timeframe	After completion of POPs Action Plan/Strategy Possible duration: 1 year
Partner	- Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. - Ministry of Industry and Handicraft. - Ministry of Trade. - Ministry of Health and other concern organization.
Project Funder(s)	Not identified yet
Comments	- It is necessary to have the legal instruments in implementing of POPs National Action Plan. - To encourage the Government staff at the policy making levels to understand the danger and risk of POPs Responsible Organization(s): Science Technology and Environment Agency-STEA

Latvia

Title	PCBs in the power industry of Latvia.
Objective(s)	Identification of sources. Latvia will make testing and other measures with assistance of Sweden. To transfer know-how from scientists and authorities in Sweden to Latvia.
Timeframe	September 1995-end of 1998.
Status	Finnished
responsible organisation	Latvenergo of Latvia.
Partner	Swedish Environmental protection Agency, Swedish Vattenfall AB.

Lebanon

Status	No info
Comments	Have reported not having National Action Plans to reduce and/or eliminate POPs.

Mexico

Title	Pilot Regional Training Course of the Environmental Management Program for toxic substances of highest priority. (Second Course)
Objective(s)	To develop and evaluate the relevance of the strategy and the support material used to sustain the cooperation among different sectors of society participating in activities to reduce risks and to achieve rational handling of chemical substances.
Timeframe	100% completed
responsible organisation	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT)
Partner	Government, Industry, Academia and Pest Controllers
Project Funder(s)	Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC)
Comments	The second course was imparted using the ZOOP methodology and programs for each Mexican state were developed; however, they have not yet been implemented

Mexico

Title	Pilot Regional Training Course of the Environmental Management Program for toxic substances of highest priority. (First Course)
Objective(s)	To develop and evaluate the relevance of the strategy and the support material used to sustain the cooperation among different sectors of society participating in activities to reduce risks and to achieve rational handling of chemical substances.
Timeframe	100% completed
responsible organisation	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT)
Partner	Government, Industry, Academia and Pest Controllers
Project Funder(s)	Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC)
Comments	The first course was imparted using the ZOOP methodology and programs for each Mexican state were developed; however, they have not yet been implemented.

Mexico

Title	Identification and evaluation of chemical and biological substitutes of chlordane.
Objective(s)	To identify, evaluate and select possible chemical and biological substitutes to control termites.
Timeframe	100% completed
responsible organisation	Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT)
Partner	Government, Academia and Pest Controllers
Project Funder(s)	Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC)
Comments	A forum in the United States was developed, as well as brochures on alternative to termites control. Currently clorpirifos, the bacteria Bacillus thuringiensis and the fungus Metarhizium anisopliae are used as substitutes for chlordane.

Mexico

Title	Pilot Regional Training Course of the Environmental Management Program for toxic substances of highest priority. (First Course)
Objective(s)	To develop and evaluate the relevance of the strategy and the support material used to sustain the cooperation among different sectors of society participating in activities to reduce risks and to achieve rational handling of chemical substances.
Timeframe	100% completed
responsible organisation	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT)
Partner	Government, Industry, Academia and Pest Controllers
Project Funder(s)	Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC)
Comments	The first course was imparted using the ZOOP methodology and programs for each Mexican state were developed; however, they have not yet been implemented.

Mexico

Title	Comprehensive Action Program to Phase out the use of DDT and reduce the long-term effects of exposure in Mexico and Central America.
Objective(s)	To establish national action programs in all participating countries to mandate

	comprehensive management practices and to implement specific measure to phase out the use of DT in the public health sector in conjunction with a phase-in of effective, affordable and acceptable alternatives for the control of malaria.
Timeframe	30% completed
responsible organisation	Ministry of Health (SSA)
Partner	Governments of Mexico and Central America
Project Funder(s)	CEC, FAO and UNEP –GEF (Global Environmental Facility)
Comments	The program is still in the stage of being authorized.

Mexico

Title	Experience in reducing use of DDT
Status	No info

Mexico

Title	Workshop on termites and the use of biological and chemical methods against them.
Objective(s)	To prepare a diagnosis on chlordane as a chemical substance against termites
responsible organisation	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT)
Partner	Government, Industry, Academia and Pest Controllers
Project Funder(s)	Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC)
Comments	During the workshop a diagnosis on Chlordane as a termite controller in Mexico was made.

Mexico

Title	The DDT Dilemma: In search of alternatives that attend to community-based priorities.
Objective(s)	To create georeferenced maps of areas with malaria and of the impacts on wildlife and water bodies. To document effective and affordable disease vector control strategies that reduce reliance on DDT and other pesticides and to facilitate a process in which community-based organizations in Mexico learn and make recommendations about safe vector control in their respective regions.
Timeframe	100% completed
responsible organisation	World Wildlife Fund (WWF)
Partner	Action Net on Pesticides and Alternatives in Mexico (RAPAM, Red de Acción sobre Plaguicidas y Alternativas en México)
Project Funder(s)	Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC)
Comments	WWF and CEC hold the finished maps.

Mexico

Title	Field Evaluation of delthametrin (a pyrethroid), as a possible substitute for DDT to control malaria in Oaxaca.
Objective(s)	To assess the effectiveness of quarterly domestic sprays of Delthametrin (0.025 g/m2 doses) to control malaria.
Timeframe	1997- 1998 (100% completed)
responsible organisation	Ministry of Health (SSA)
Partner	Ministry of Health (SSA) and communities of the coast of Oaxaca
Project Funder(s)	Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC)
Comments	Delthametrin is currently used as a substitute for DDT to control malaria Oaxaca.

Mexico

Title	Pilot Regional Training Course of the Environmental Management Program for toxic substances of highest priority. (Second Course)
Objective(s)	To develop and evaluate the relevance of the strategy and the support material used to sustain the cooperation among different sectors of society participating in activities to reduce risks and to achieve rational handling of chemical substances.
Timeframe	100% completed
responsible organisation	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT)
Partner	Government, Industry, Academia and Pest Controllers
Project Funder(s)	Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC)
Comments	The second course was imparted using the ZOOP methodology and programs for each Mexican state were developed; however, they have not yet been implemented.

Mexico

Title	Field assessment of bed nets impregnated with delthametrin (K-othrineMoustiquaire) as a complementing measure to control malaria.
Objective(s)	To determine the effectiveness of bed nets, impregnated with delthametrin, as a complementary method to control malaria.
Timeframe	1997-1998
responsible organisation	Ministry of Health (SSA)
Partner	Ministry of Health (SSA) and communities of the coast of Oaxaca
Project Funder(s)	Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC)
Comments	Delthametrin impregnated bed nets are currently being used as a complementary method to control malaria.

Mexico

Title	Testing and installment of a bioplant that produces nematode parasites to fight against anopheles mosquito larvae in order to control malaria.
Objective(s)	To establish a massive production plant of nematode parasites to be used as a reduction method of the anopheles mosquito larvae, as a means to control malaria in the coast of Oaxaca.
Timeframe	1997-1998 (100%)
responsible organisation	CIIDIR Oaxaca
Partner	National Polytechnic Institute (IPN)
Project Funder(s)	Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC)
Comments	The nematode parasite bioplant was built in Pochutla, Oaxaca; however there in no market for this product

Mexico

Title	Risk Assessment of exposure of field workers that apply DDT.
Objective(s)	To quantify the amount of DDT metabolites found in fatty tissue of workers exposed to this pesticide and correlate the concentration and exposure time to health effects.
Timeframe	1997-1998
responsible organisation	Ministry of Health (SSA)
Partner	Ministry of Health (SSA) and field workers that apply DDT
Project Funder(s)	Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC)
Comments	The SSA and CEC have the final report of the risk assessment performed.

Moldova

Title	Plan of measures on Centralizing Storage and Disposal of Obsolete Unused and Prohibited Pesticides
Objective(s)	Elaboration of measures on centralizing storage and disposal of obsolete unused and prohibited pesticides, establishment of responsible organizations for the implementation of several measures and timing framework.
Timeframe	2001-2002
responsible organisation	Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development of the Republic of Moldova
Partner	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, Ministry of Health, Chemistry Institute of the Moldavian Academy of Science, Department of Standardisation and Metrology, Ministry of Finance and other organisations.
Project Funder(s)	Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development. Realization of this Plan will be paid by the Government of the Republic of Moldova and National Ecological Fund.
Comments	This Plan was approved by the Government's Decision Nr. 30 (15.01.2001) and published (by Romanian and Russian), "Monitorul Oficial" of the Republic of Moldova, 2001. Some extracts (by English) from this Plan concerning list of measures, responsible organisations and timing frameworks were included in the report of Mr. G. Victor Buxton, POPs Expert and Consultant to the World Bank, visited the Republic of Moldova from 10 to 14 September 2001 for a POPs evaluation. mission.

Moldova

Title	Draft National Strategy on reducing and Eliminating of POPs releases.
Timeframe	2000-2001
Partner	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Ministry of Industry and Energy, Ministry of Transport and Communications and other organizations.
Project Funder(s)	Will be determinated.
Data source	Prepared by Liudmila Marduhaeva, National POPs Focal Point, Consultant of the General Division for Pollution Prevention and Improvement of the Environment, Ministry of Environment and Territorial Development. Address: 9, Cosmonautilor St., MD – 2005, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova. Tel.: +(373 2) 22 68 50. Fax: +(373 2) 22 07 48. E-mail: liudmila@mediu.moldova.md or l.marduhaeva@mail.md Data to Annex 2 were prepared in conformity with Work Plan of the Ministry of Environment and Territorial Development
Comments	Responsible Organization: Ministry of Environment and Territorial Development

Moldova

Title	Draft National Strategy on Reducing and Eliminating of POPs releases.
Objective(s)	Elaboration strategic directions of activities on POPs reduction and elimination in conformity with stipulations of the Stockholm Convention on POPs, UN/ECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and other international agreements related to POPs, Party of which is the Republic of Moldova
Timeframe	2000-2002
responsible organisation	Department of Environment and Natural Resources of the Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development
Partner	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, Ministry of Energy and other ministries and departments.
Project Funder(s)	Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development

Moldova

Title	Draft National Strategy on reducing and Eliminating of POPs releases.Draft National Strategy on reducing and Eliminating of POPs releases.
Timeframe	2000-2001
Partner	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Ministry of Industry and Energy, Ministry of Transport and Communications and other organizations.
Project Funder(s)	Will be determinated.
Data source	Prepared by Liudmila Marduhaeva, National POPs Focal Point, Consultant of the General Division for Pollution Prevention and Improvement of the Environment, Ministry of Environment and Territorial Development. Address: 9, Cosmonautilor St., MD – 2005, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova. Tel.: +(373 2) 22 68 50. Fax: +(373 2) 22 07 48. E-mail: liudmila@mediu.moldova.md or l.marduhaeva@mail.md Data to Annex 2 were prepared in conformity with Work Plan of the Ministry of Environment and Territorial Development.
Comments	Ministry of Environment and Territorial Development.

Moldova

Title	National Plan of Activities for Health in Relation to Environment
Timeframe	Timing framework for realization of principal measures of this Plan are 2001-2005.
responsible organisation	Ministry of Health and Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development of the Republic of Moldova
Partner	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Transport and Communications, Ministry of Economy, Department of Standardisation and Metrology, Ministry of Finance, Science Institutes, NGOs and other organisations.
Comments	This Plan has been approved by the Government's Decision Nr. 487 (19.06.2001) and published (by Romanian and Russian), "Monitorul Oficial" No. 75-77 from 6.07.2001. Some extracts (unofficial English translation) from this Plan concerning list of measures, responsible organisations and timing frameworks were included in

the report of Mr. G. Victor Buxton, POPs Expert and Consultant to the World Bank, visited the Republic of Moldova from 10 to 14 September 2001 for a POPs evaluation mission.

Moldova

Title	Project proposals: Enabling activities related to the implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in the Republic of Moldova
Objective(s)	The overall project objective is to develop a National Implementation Plan (NIP) and provide supporting capacity strengthening such that the Republic of Moldova can effectively protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants and can fully comply with its obligations under the Stockholm Convention.
Timeframe	2002-2004
responsible organisation	Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development of the Republic of Moldova. World Bank as GEF Implementing Agency / Executing Agency.
Partner	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Transports and Communications, Ministry of Finance, Department of Standardisation and Metrology, science and NG organisations etc.
Project Funder(s)	Global Environment Facility (GEF)
Comments	the proposal was submitted to a World Bank as GEF Implementing Agency/Executing Agency 26 November 2001

Monaco

Title	L'ensemble des établissements industriels et des activités artisanales de la Principauté est visité annuellement par la Commission Technique pour la lutte contre la pollution et pour la sauvegarde de la sécurité, de l'hygiène, de la salubrité et de la tranquilité publique. Lors de cette visite le contrôleur de la Direction de l'Environnement, de l'Urbanisme et de la Construction enquête sur l'éventuelle utilisation de POPs et sur les mesures envisagées pour réduire leur utilisation. Il assure le suivi de l'application de ces mesures.

Mongolia

Status	No info
Comments	Have reported not having National Action Plans to reduce and/or eliminate POPs.

Nepal

Title	Management of PCBs in waste and in other forms in Nepal.
Objective(s)	1. Identify PCBs in waste inventories 2. To collect information on PCBs and PCB containing equipment. 3. To assess the knowledge and practices of the PCBs use, storage, disposal and destruction. 4. To create awareness among stakeholders/ users.
Timeframe	November 1999 to March 2000
Status	Finnished
responsible organisation	Nepal Bureau of Standards and Metrology
Partner	Pesticide Registration Office Department of Plant Protection Ministry of Agriculture
Data source	NBSM's Survey Report.
Comments	Awareness Programme has to be launched throughout Nepal among the stakeholders.

Netherlands

Title	The Dioxins Step Plan
Status	No info

New Zealand

Title	No POPs pesticides used in New-Zealand. PCBs over 50 PPM are prohibited from use.
Status	No info
Comments	No POPs pesticides used in New-Zealand. PCBs over 50 PPM are prohibited from use.

New Zealand

Title	- Reporting on Persistent Organochlorines in New Zealand, September 1998 - Phasing out Small PCB Holdings, 1995 - A Strategy for Managing PCBs, 1998
Status	No info

Niger

Title	Coordination technique interministérielle chargée des POPs au Niger.
Objective(s)	Service de Législation et de Règlementation Phytosanitaire. Direction de la Protection des Végétaux. Prise de décisions sur la règlementation des produits chimiques et des POPs (remplacement des POPs, destruction, re-exportation, interdiction) Former et informer les utilisateurs des produits chimiques
Timeframe	5 ans
Status	Concurrent
responsible organisation	DPV Direction de la Protection de l'Environnement, Direction de la Santé Publique, Direction Hygiène et Assainissement, Université A.M., Distributeurs Agréés de Pesticides, Direction du commerce (I et E), Direction du Plan.
Partner	- Santé publique (populations rurales et citadines) - Environnement (Forêts, faune, Eau et Sol) - Agriculture (cultures) - Distributeurs agréés et utilisateurs de produits chimiques
Data source	Niamey, le 19/10/1999.
Comments	Instituer et organiser la coordination, merner des activités programmées et assister aux réunions et conférences.

Norway

Title	PCB in plaster and paint on facades
Objective(s)	Develop criteria for identifying buildings where PCB-containing facades can be expected.
Timeframe	February 2002- December 2002
responsible organisation	The Municipality of Bergen and the Norwegian Pollution Control Authority
Partner	The Municipality of Bergen and the Norwegian Pollution Control Authority
Project Funder(s)	The Municipality of Bergen and the Norwegian Pollution Control Authority

Norway

Title	Comprehensive Atmospheric Monitoring Programme
Objective(s)	Assess airborne inputs to the maritime area of the Ospar-Convention
Timeframe	Long term monitoring - Annual report
Partner	Norwegian Institute for Air Research Responsible Organization(s): Norwegian Pollution Control Authority (SFT)
Project Funder(s)	Norwegian Authorities (SFT)

Norway

Title	Documentation of methodology and data for estimating air emmisions of dioxines in Norway.
Objective(s)	Make an inventory of air emmisions of dioxines in Norway for the years 1990 to 2000.
Timeframe	2001-2002
responsible organisation	Statistics Norway
Project Funder(s)	Norwegian Pollution Control Authority
Data source	Different national inventories and literature.
Comments	Inventory of air emmisions of dioxines in Norway for the years 1990 to 2000. Report in Norwegian only.

Norway

Title	Norwegian Action Plan for PCB- Summary and Conclusions
Status	No info

Norway

Title	Multilateral co-operative project for phase-out of Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) in the Russian Federation
Objective(s)	Phasing out of PCB, handling of PCB-containing waste and alternatives to PCB

	in the Russian Federation. Phase 1: Inventory concerning use of PCB, management of PCB-contaminated waste and proposals for priority of Remedial Actions concerning PCB in the Russian Federation. Report will be available in October 2000. Phase 2: Evaluation of actions concerning regulations, collecting, storing and destruction of PCB-containing liquids and equipment, alternatives to PCB for electricity production and PCB-contaminated land. Focus on 5 regions near the Arctic.
Timeframe	Phase 1 from spring 1998 to September 2000. Phase 2 from October 2000.
Partner	-Centre for International Projects, Moscow, Russia -Authorities and experts from USA, Norway, Denmark and Finland -NEFCO
Project Funder(s)	USA, Canada, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Finland and the Netherlands.
Comments	Responsible organisation: Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP)

Panama

Title	Creación de un Grupo Técnico de Trabajo sobre Plaguicidas que ha elaborado un manual de procedimiento de fiscalizaciíon de los aditivos, fertilizantes, plaguicidas y material técnico de uso en la agricultura y sobre el inventario de los COPs, que realiza un intercambio de información para fortalecer la vigilancia de la importación, fabricación, almacenamiento, transporte, maquila, reenvase, envases, comercialización, uso, inventario y disposición de desechos de plaguicidas fitosanitarios. Elaboración de un proyecto de reglamentación de la Ley n°36 de 17 de Mayo de 1996, contiene información con relación a los hidrocarburos clorinados en los compartiminetos ambientales /agua, suclo y aire)
Objective(s)	Disminuir el riesgo de esposición a los COPs Determinar el grado de avance en el so denuevos insecticidas menos contaminantes Determinar el grado de avance en la sustitución de las tecnologías tradicionales de utilización de COPs y de las fuentes de COPs.
Timeframe	3 años
Status	Concurrent
responsible organisation	Grupo técnico de Trabajo sobre Plaguicidas conformado por Representantes del Departamento de Agriquímicos: Miniterio de Desarollo Agropecuario y de las secciones de Sustancias y desechos Peligrosos, centro de Estudios en Salud y Ambiente, Control de Vectores y Zoonosis, Departamento de Farmacia y Drogas, Departamento de Calidad Sanitarias del Ambiente, departamento de Protección de Alimentos, sección de Ambientes de Trabajo, Departamento de Calidad de agua del Ministerio de Salud. Sección de Sustancias y Desechos Peligrosos.
Partner	MIDA/ANAM/CLICAC/MICI/Empresas Hidroeléctricas privadas/ONGs ambientalistas.

Paraguay

Comments	Actualmente no existen acciones al respecto

Peru

Title	SENASA No project
Objective(s)	Replacement of PCB
Status	No info
responsible organisation	SENASA - National authority on pesticides for agricultural use. DIGESA - National authority on pesticides for domestic use.
Project Funder(s)	SENASA.
Data source	SENASA.
Comments	All activities must be development in order to protect public health, occupational health of environment and consumer.

Peru

Title	Activities to replace the POPs (no projects)
Objective(s)	Protect human health from exposure to the POPs, prevention and control of the effects from environmental contamination by the use of these substances.
Timeframe	Permanent
Status	No info
responsible organisation	DIGESA
Data source	DIGESA
Comments	These actions are within the normal functions of the Health Ministry.

Philippines

Title	The management of chemicals and toxic substances (RA 6969); Pre-manufacturing and Pre-importation Notification (PMPIN) of chemicals and substances.
Objective(s)	To ensure that new chemicals that would pose an unreasonable risk to human health and the environment either be denied to be manufactured or imported into the country, or be placed under the control and restrictions to limit potential releases.
Timeframe	Continueing
Status	Concurrent
responsible organisation	Environmental Management Bureau (EMB), Department of Environment and Natural Resources. Environmental Division (EnD)-ITDI- Department of Science and Technology, Philippines Nuclear Research Institute (PNRI)- DOST Occupational Safety and health Authority (OSMA)- Department of Labour and Employment (DOLE)
Partner	Inter-Agency Committee that include DOST and DOLE
Data source	Orientation manual, DENR Administrative Order N°29. RA.6969, 1995, Environmental Management Bureau.
Comments	All chemicals and substances other than food drugs, cosmetics and all types of agricultural chemicals that are regulated by other laws, unless the uses of such chemicals fall within the mandate of RA 6969 such as new uses of agricultural chemicals for industrial purposes.

Poland

Title	The project of the national strategy for the reduction of persistent organic pollutants emission
Objective(s)	The analysis of the emissions of POPs from different sources (industrial, mobile) and proposals for directions of activities focused on emissions reduction and control (changes in legal regulations, economic mechanism etc.)
Timeframe	1999-2000
Partner	none
Project Funder(s)	National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management
Comments	Responsible Organization(s): Institute of Environment Protection on request of the Ministry of Environment

Poland

Title	The project of the national strategy for the reduction of persistent organic pollutants emission
Objective(s)	The analysis of the emission of POPs from different sources (industrial, mobile) and proposals for directions of activities focused on emission reduction and control (changes in legal regulations, economic mechanism etc.)
Timeframe	1999-2000
Partner	none
Project Funder(s)	National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management
Comments	Responsible Org: Institute of Environmental Protection on request of the Ministry of Environment

Poland

Title	Construction of the installation for recovery of hydrogenne chloride from waste containing chlorinated organic compounds.
Objective(s)	An installation for recovery of hydrogen chloride from waste containing chlorinated organic compounds was designed and commissioned in the chemical works " ANWIL S.A" in Wloclawek. The recovered HCl is returned to the processes run in he chemical works. This installation can be used also for destruction of wastes containing PCBs. The range of temperatures used for that purposes prevent from generation of dioxins. The installation is compliant with the standards of EU concerning waste generation and emissions to water bodies and to the atmosphere. The capacity of the installation is sufficient to treat the organic waste containing chlorinated organic compounds from other economic entities from Poland and from abroad, if necessary. An installation for recovery of hydrogen chloride from waste containing chlorinated organic compounds was designed and commissioned in the chemical works " ANWIL S.A" in Wloclawek. The recovered HCl is returned to the processes run in he chemical works. This installation can be used also for destruction of wastes

containing PCBs. The range of temperatures used for that purposes prevent from generation of dioxins. The installation is compliant with the standards of EU concerning waste generation and emissions to water bodies and to the atmosphere. The capacity of the installation is sufficient to treat the organic waste containing chlorinated organic compounds from other economic entities from Poland and from abroad, if necessary.

Timeframe

1999 year – completion of the installation construction.

Partner

VICHEM (France)

Project Funder(s)

ANWIL S.A. ,
financially assisted by the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management.

Data source unpublished information provided by ANWIL S.A.

Comments Responsible Org: ANWIL S.A.
87 805 Wloclawek
222 Torunska St.
Poland.

Poland

Title Construction of the installation for recovery of hydrogene chloride from waste containing chlorinated organic compounds

Objective(s) An installation for recovery of hydrogen chloride from waste containing chlorinated organic compounds was designated and commissioned in the chemicals works "ANWIL S.A." in Wloclawek. The recovered HCL is returned to the processess run in the chemicals works. This installation can be used also for destruction of wastes containing PCBs. The range of temperatures used for that purposes prevent from generation of dioxins. The installation is compliant with the standards of EU concerning waste generation and emissions to water bodies and to the atmosphere. The capacity of the installation is sufficient to treat the organic waste containing chlorinated organic compounds form other economic entities from Poland and from abroad, if necessary.

Timeframe 1999 year - completion of the installation construction

Partner VICHEM (France)

Project Funder(s) ANWIL S.A., financially assisted by the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management

Data source unpublished information provided by ANWIL S.A.

Comments Responsible Organization(s):
ANWIL S.A.
87 805 Wloclawek
222 Torunska St.
Poland

Poland

Title Development of underlying assumptions for a project to limit inflow, to water bodies, of dangerous substances produced or in use in the economy secto (second stage).

Objective(s) In the second stage of project a plan of actions was designed to decrease the pollution of water bodies, by dangerous substances, to the level compliant with the requirements of the UE regulations. The plan also includes propositions of actions for elimination of use and replacements for some dangerous substances.

Timeframe 2000 year

Project Funder(s) PHARE, Project Nr. 9608.01.03

Data source Reports available at the Ministry of Environment

Comments Responsible Organization(s):
Ministry of Environment, Department fo the Environmental Protection
Warsaw, 52/54 Wawelska St.
Poland

Portugal

Title

Emission Inventory of Dioxins and Furans in the region of Porto

Objective(s) Identify major atmospheric sources of dioxins and furans
Quantification of emissions

Timeframe 1998-2000

Partner
LIPOR

Comments
Responsible Org.:
IDAD – Instituto do Ambiente e Desenvolvimento

Romania

Status
No info

Comments
- We don't have yet such a project.

Russia

Title
Multilateral Cooperative Project on Phase-out of PCB use, and management of PCB-contaminated wastes in the Russian Federation.

Objective(s)
To assist Russia to develop and implement a special Federal Programme to introduce alternatives to PCB, environmental sound decommissioning of PCB stocks and contaminated equipment and containers, and to rehabilitate PCB contaminated territories. This multilateral project has 3 phases.

Timeframe
1999-2000 Phase1, 2000 Phase 2, 2000+ Phase 3.

Partner
The eight Arctic countries: Canada, Denmark/Greenland, Iceland, Finland, Norway, Russia, Sweden and USA.

Data source
Existing information from Russia and AMAP assessment.

Comments
Responsible Org.:AMAP and State and Committee of the Russian Federation for Environmental Protection. Field: Source identification, Environmental Protection, Public Health. Phase 1: evaluation of the current status of the problem with respect to environmental impact and development of proposals for priority remedial action. Phase 2: Feasibility study. Phase 3: Implementation of demonstration projects, eg: non PCB alternatives, destruction of PCB and PCB contaminated equipment, rehabilitation of contaminated areas.

Russia

Title
Agency of the Volga River Ecological Information (AVS-info): collection and distribution eco-information. POPS is a constant theme. Means: regular bulletins (twice a month). Structure: a network of corespondents and consumers out of NGOs, mass media, and governmental organs.

Objective(s)
Public monitoring of the state of the environment (chemical safety). Objective: raising awareness of public (via mass media), NGOs, governmental structures.

Timeframe
1996 - March 2000 (funded by Heinrich Böll Stiftung).
April - December 2000 (made applications for grants to European Commission and ROLL)

Status
Concurrent

responsible organisation
Ecocenter Dront: works for 10 years. Initiator of many public ecological projects on regional national and international levels.

Partner
"Union for Chemical Safety", Greenpeace (Russian), independent experts (Sergey Yufit, Veniamin Khudoley, Vatentina Cherikasova, Alexey Yablokov), network of interested NGOs.

Project Funder(s)
German Ministry of International Economical cooperation (via Heinrich Böll Stiftung).

Data source
30.11.99 Natalya Pchelina AVS-info office 145 Kostina street 2
Hizhniy Novgorod Russia 603134
Phone: 8312-343142. Fax: 8312-302890
Email: pchelina@aveinfo.sci-nnov.ru

Comments
We'd like to use our capacities (network) for deepening the work on POPs, look for sources of financial support.

Russia

Title
Draft National Strategy and Action Plan for Reducing and Eliminating POPs releases.

Status
No info

Russia

Title
Multilateral Cooperative Pilot Project for phase-out of PCB use, and management of PCB-contaminated wastes in the Russian Federation

Objective(s)
- prevention of resuming of PCB production and use;
- Development and construction/retrofit of facilities for production of alternatives to PCB;
- Environmentally sound decommissioning of PCB stocks and contaminated equipment and containers;
- Rehabilitation of PCB-contaminated territories.

Status
No info

Partner Swedish EPA.

Russia

Title Multilateral Co-operative Project on Phase-out of PCB use and Management of PCB contaminated wastes in the Russian Federation.

Objective(s) o assist Russia to develop and implement a special Federal Programme to introduce alternatives to PCB, environmental sound decommissioning of PCB stocks and contaminated equipment and containers and to rehabilitate PCB contaminated territories. This multilateral Project has three phases.

Timeframe 1999 - >2000 see comments

Status Concurrent

responsible organisation AMAP and State Committee of the Russian Federation for Environmental Protection.

Partner The Eight Arctic countries: Canada, Denmark/ Greenland/ Iceland, Finland, Norway, Russia, Sweden and the USA.

Data source Existing information from Russia and AMAP assessment

Comments 1999-2000: Phase I, Evaluation of the current status of the problem with respect to environmental impact and development of proposals for priority remedial actions.
2000: Phase II, Feasibility study
>2000: Phase III, Implementation of demonstration projects, e.g. non PCB alternatives, destruction of PCB and PCB contaminated equipment, rehabilitation of PCB contaminated areas.

Russia

Title Federal Target Programme for "Protection of the Environment and Population from Dioxins and Dioxin-like toxic substances".

Status No info

Saudi Arabia

Title Introduction of new pesticides to replace the banned ones

Objective(s) To replace the banned pesticides with safe and environmentally friendly products.

Timeframe Continuous

Status Concurrent

responsible organisation Ministry of Agriculture and Water, Agri. Research Department

Partner Ministry of Commerce

Slovenia

Title No aditional project for the POPs, they are covered in the project explained in Anex 1

Status No info

Comments New Legislation: - Act on Chemicals, OJ No. 36/99

Slovenia

Title No extensive action at the moment. There are some additional activities focusing on the reduction of the releases of POPs Chemicals as awareness raising workshops, training of experts in the risk assessment of PTS (Persistent Toxic Chemicals), preparation of environmental/health studies, Phare Twinning Project on Chemicals Safety, restricted use of certain hazardous chemicals and other activities.

South Africa

Data source 1-Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
2-Department of Trade and Industry
3-Chemical Allied Industries Association

South Africa

Data source 1-Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
2-Department of Trade and Industry
3-Chemical Allied Industries Association

Comments Industry through Responsible Care initiatives are involved in reduction programmes.

South Korea

Title National Actions taken to reduce/eliminate the releases of POPs, summary of Regulatory Actions

Status No info

St. Kitts and Nevis

Status No info

Comments Have reported not having National Action Plans to reduce and/or eliminate POPs.

Sudan

Title Disposal of obsolete pesticide Stocks

Objective(s) - Safe disposal of the obsolete stocks, by incineration
- Irrigated schemes in Central Sudan & PPD Seasonal Camps all over the Sudan

Timeframe Twelve months

Status No info

responsible organisation Federal Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry- Khartoum
National Council for pesticides (NPC) - Khartoum North PO Box 14
Federal Plant Protection Directorate- Khartoum North PO Box 14

Partner Agricultural Research Corporation (ARC)- Wad/Medani PO Box 126
Sudanese Agrochemicals Association (SAGA)

Project Funder(s) Not determined yet

Data source Pesticides Registrations of Sudan- ARC

Sweden

Title Alternatives to Persistent Organic Pollutants- The Swedish input to the IFCS Expert Meeting on persistent organic pollutants in Manila, the Philippines, 17-19 June 1996 (KemI report 4/96).

Status No info

Sweden

Title Swedish Environmental Quality Objectives. A Summary of the Government Bill 1997/1998:145.

Status No info

Switzerland

Title Elimination of PCB-containing material used in the past in window packings (Fugenkitt)

Objective(s) Replacement of respective material in public buildings, especially schools

Timeframe Year the activity started or is planned to start
2000, Planned to be completed within about the next 2 - 3 years

responsible organisation Coordination: BUWAL (SAEFL). Direct responsibility: Chemical laboratory of the respective canton.

Partner BUWAL = SAEFL

Project Funder(s) Cantons

Data source E.g. INTERNET Leitbild BUWAL (Philippe Roch), also INTERNET: PCB + name of the cantons

Syria

Status No info

Comments Have reported not having National Action Plans to reduce and/or eliminate POPs.

Togo

Title Impregnated Bednet

Objective(s) Restrict the use of indoor chemical pesticides
Avoid the exposure to Mosquito bites.

Status No info

responsible organisation Service National de Lutte contre le Paludisme (National Service of Preservation against Malaria)

Partner Togolese Government and WHO.

Comments A review of the strategies ever implemented in Togo for preservation against malaria is being prepared with the collaboration of Dr. Gayibor, who is the manager of the National Service of Preservation against Malaria.

Togo

Title Screening of Botanical Pesticides as Alternatives to POPs Pesticides in Small Scale Grain Storage

Objective(s) To promote the use of aromatic plants as a source of botanical pesticides for crop protection against insect pests in post harvest management.

Timeframe The research has begun in early 1997.

Status No info

responsible organisation University of Togo

Data source Komla SANDA, University of Benin, TOGO. http://www.ub.tg

Comments Laboratory trials are under way. Financial and technical assistance will undoubtedly help meet the UNIDO's policy promoting Clean Technologies.

Ukraine

Status No info

Comments Have reported not having National Action Plans to reduce and/or eliminate POPs.

Ukraine

Title no project

Comments _The activities to replace and/or reduce the releases of POPs chemicals can be started after the elaboration of the National Action Plan on POPs Emissions Reduce

United Kingdom

Title Agriculture, trade and food security.

Objective(s) To create awareness of the benefits of sustainable alternatives to POPs and other pesticides which cause problems to health and the environment, and in particular to promote Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategies which are based on participatory approaches with farmers and which reduce use and dependence on pesticides.

Timeframe Part of our current programme and on-going while the problem exists.

Status Concurrent

responsible organisation The Pesticides Trust, Eurolink Centre, 49 Effra Road-
London SW 1BZ
Tel:+44 171 274 8895 / Fax:+ 41 171 274 9084 / Email:
pestrust@gn.apc.org/pesticidestrust

Partner NGOs and the Pesticides Action Network.

Comments There is important role for NGOs in participating in the analysis of problems which arise from POPs, potential POPs and potential replacement pesticides which may cause additional, but different problems.

United Kingdom

Title Action Plan for the Phasing out and Destruction of PCBs and PCB substitutes.

Status No info

United States

Title Canada- United States Strategy for the Virtual Elimination of Persistent Toxic Substances in the Great Lakes, 1996 (The Great Lakes Binational Toxics Strategy)

Status No info

Uzbekistan

Title National Action Plan for the Reduction of Production and Use of POPs and the Introduction of Alternatives to POPs in 1999-2000.

Status No info

Vietnam

Status No info

Comments Have reported not having National Action Plans to reduce and/or eliminate POPs.

Yugoslavia

Comments Not having National Action Plan to reduce and/or eliminate POPs.

Zambia

Title	PCB Management
Objective(s)	Capacity building
Timeframe	1997-1999
Status	Finnished
responsible organisation	Environmental Council of Zambia.
Partner	Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation.
Data source	PCB Management Project. Manager.
Comments	The project aims are capacity building and securing of PCBs in Zambia, however, the disposal aspect is not included.

Chapter 5: Country contributions; Information on the regulatory status of POPs; bans, restrictions, and/or other legal permitted uses.

Information received from:

1. Albania
2. Algeria
3. Argentina
4. Armenia
5. Austria
6. Barbados
7. Belarus
8. Belgium
9. Benin
10. Brazil
11. Brunei
12. Burkina Faso
13. Burundi
14. Canada
15. Chad
16. Chile
17. China
18. Colombia
19. Congo
20. Costa Rica
21. Croatia
22. Cuba
23. Cyprus
24. Czech Republic
25. Denmark
26. Djibouti
27. Dominican Republic
28. Ecuador
29. El Salvador
30. Estonia
31. Ethiopia
32. Fiji
33. Finland
34. France
35. Gambia, The
36. Germany
37. Ghana
38. Greece
39. Guinea
40. Hungary
41. Iceland
42. Indonesia
43. Ireland
44. Italy
45. Jamaica
46. Japan
47. Jordan
48. Kazakhstan
49. Kuwait
50. Kyrgyzstan
51. Lao PDR
52. Latvia
53. Lebanon
54. Lithuania
55. Macedonia
56. Madagascar
57. Malaysia
58. Mauritius
59. Mexico
60. Micronesia
61. Moldova
62. Monaco
63. Mongolia
64. Morocco
65. Nepal
66. Netherlands
67. New Zealand
68. Nicaragua
69. Niger
70. Norway
71. Panama
72. Paraguay
73. Peru
74. Philippines
75. Poland
76. Portugal
77. Romania
78. Rwanda
79. Saudi Arabia
80. Singapore
81. Slovakia
82. Slovenia
83. South Africa
84. South Korea
85. Sri Lanka
86. St. Kitts and Nevis
87. Sudan
88. Sweden
89. Switzerland
90. Syria
91. Thailand
92. Togo
93. Turkey
94. Ukraine
95. United Kingdom
96. United States
97. Uruguay
98. Uzbekistan
99. Venezuela
100. Vietnam
101. Yemen
102. Yugoslavia
103. Zambia

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Albania					
Aldrin			X		
Chlordane			X		
DDT			X		
Dieldrir			X		
Endrin			X		
Heptachlo			X		
Hexachlorobenze			X		
PCB			X		
Toxaphene			X		
Algeria					
Aldrin			X		
Chlordane			X		
DDT			X		
Dieldrir			X		
Endrin			X		
Heptachlo			X		
Hexachlorobenze			X		
Mirex			X		
PCB			X		

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Algeria					
Toxaphene			X		
Argentina					
Aldrin	X			1990	Prohibición total para uso agrícola- Decreto PEN N°2121/90 Boletín Oficial 16/10/1990. Autoridad Aplicación: SS A, G y P (Sanidad Vegetal) Prohibición de uso en bovinos y porcinos- Decreto 2143/68: publicado Boletín Oficial 30/04/68. Autoridad Aplicación: SA y G (Sanidad Animal)
Chlordane	X			1998	Prohibición de importación, comercialización y uso como fitosanitario de los principios activos clordano y lindano, y los productos formulados con base en estos. Resolución SAGPyA n°513-1998. Boletín Oficial 13/08/1998 Prohibición de uso en bovinos y porcinos- Decreto PEN No. 2143/68: publicado Boletín Oficial 30/04/68. Autoridad Aplicación: SA y G (Sanidad Animal)
DDT	X			1990	Prohibición total para uso agrícola- Decreto PEN N°2121/90 Boletín Oficial 16/10/1990. Autoridad Aplicación: SS A, G y P (Sanidad Vegetal) Prohibición en medicina humana_ Resolución MsvAS n°133/91. Auto.Aplic: Ministerio de Salud y Acción Social- 1991. Prohibición de uso en bovinos y porcinos- Decreto 2143/68: publicado Boletín Oficial 30/04/68. Autoridad Aplicación: SA y G (Sanidad Animal)
Dieldrin	X			1980	Prohibición de fabricación, importación, formulación, comercialización y Uso. Ley Nacional n°22289- 1980. Boletín Oficial 02/10/1980. Auto.Applic. SA,G y P.
Dioxin_Furan		X			Considerados residuos peligrosos (Categ.Control Y43 e Y44). Ley Nacional 24051- Decreto Regla.n°831/93. Boletín Oficial:LRP 1992- Decreto Regl.:03/05/1993. Autoridad de aplicación SRNyDS. Ley Nacional de residuos peligrosos (24.051). Boletín Oficial de 1992.Aut.Aplic.: Secretaría de Recursos Naturales y desarollo Sustenable.
Endrin	X			1990	Prohibición total para uso agrícola- Decreto PEN N°2121/90 Boletín Oficial 16/10/1990. Autoridad Aplicación:SS A, G y P (Sanidad Vegetal) Prohibición de uso en bovinos y porcinos- Decreto 2143/68: publicado Boletín Oficial 30/04/68. Autoridad Aplicación: SA y G (Sanidad Animal)
Heptachlor	X			1993	Prohibición total- Resolución 27/93. Boletín Oficial de 1993. Auto.Aplic: SSA G yP Prohibición en sanidad animal- Decreto PEN n°647/68. Boletín Oficial de 1968. Auto. Aplic S A yG.
Hexachlorobenze		X			(1)Prohibición de uso en bovinos y porcinos- Decreto PEN2143/68- Boletín Oficial 30/04/68. Auto.Applic. SA y G (Sanidad Animal) (2)Prohibición como gorgorocida. Disposición n°47/72- Sanidad Vegetal. Boletín Oficial 01/06/72. Auto.Aplic. SA yG. Prohibisción como terapéutico de semillas- resolución n°10/91. Autoridad de Aplicación SSAG yP. Régimen de expropriación de fungicidas formulados con HCB.- Ley.Nacional 20316 de1973. Boletín Oficial 11/05/1973. Auto.Aplic. S,A yG.

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Argentina					
Mirex	X			1999	Prohibición de importación, comercialización y uso de la sustancia activa DODECACLORO y los productos formulados en base a la misma. Resolución SAGPyA No. 627/99, publicada en Boletín Oficial 29/10/1999. Autoridad de aplicación SAGPyA.
PCB		X			Normas para el uso, manipulación y disposición segura de PCB y sus desechos. Resolución n°369/91. MT y SS. Boletín Oficial 02/05/1991. Aut.Aplic.Ministerio de Trabajo. Registro de empresas que utilicen PCBs-Disposición n°02/95. Boletín Oficial 1995. Aut.Aplic.:Ministerio de Trabajo y seguridad Social (MTySS). Considerados Residuos Peligrosos (Cat.Control Y10). Ley Nacional n°24051 (LRP) de 1992- Decreto regl. N°831/93. Boletín Oficial:03/05/1993. Autoridad de aplicación SRNyDS
Toxaphene		X			Same (1) &(2) as HCB. (3) Prohibición de uso en ciclo vegetativo de cereales y oleaginosas. Dispocisión n°79/72. Boletín Oficial 1972. Aut.Aplic. SA yG (Sanidad Vegetal)
Armenia					
Aldrin	X			1970	
DDT	X			1970	
Dieldrin	X			1985	
Heptachlor	X			1986	
PCB			X		
Austria					
Aldrin	X			1992	Federal Law Gazette N°97/1992 ordinance concerning the Ban of Certain Dangerous Substances in Plant Protection products: these substances shall not be produced or marketed.
Chlordane	X			1992	Federal Law Gazette N°97/1992 ordinance concerning the Ban of Certain Dangerous Substances in Plant Protection products: these substances shall not be produced or marketed. Federal law Gazette N°502/1991, Ordinance concerning threshold values for groundwater: threshold value for ?PCB=0,06?g/l. If an area is not just temporarily affected, the head of the provincial government has to declare it to be a groundwater re-mediation area. Due actions have to follow.
DDT	X			1992	Federal Law Gazette N°97/1992 ordinance concerning the Ban of Certain Dangerous Substances in Plant Protection products: these substances shall not be produced or marketed. Federal law Gazette N°502/1991, Ordinance concerning threshold values for groundwater: threshold value for ?PCB=0,06?g/l. If an area is not just temporarily affected, the head of the provincial government has to declare it to be a groundwater re-mediation area. Due actions have to follow.

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Austria					
Dieldrin	X			1992	Federal Law Gazette N°97/1992 ordinance concerning the Ban of Certain Dangerous Substances in Plant Protection products: these substances shall not be produced or marketed. Federal law Gazette N°502/1991, Ordinance concerning threshold values for groundwater: threshold value for ?PCB=0,06?g/l. If an area is not just temporarily affected, the head of the provincial government has to declare it to be a groundwater re-mediation area. Due actions have to follow.
Dioxin_Furar		X			General ELV for Dioxin/Furan emissions of waste combustion facilities: <0,1ng I-TEQ /m3. LRV-K (Air Ordinance for steam boilers). Sinter plant: ELV=0,4ng I-TEQ/m3, enter into force for new plants in 2004. 163: Ordinance “Reduction of Emissions from sinter plants”. Production of iron and steel: ELV=0,4ng I-TEQ/m3 (until 2006), ELV=0,1ng I-TEQ/m3 (from 2006). 160: Ordinance “Reduction of emissions from sinterplants”. Copper production: ELV=0,9ng I-TEQ/m3
Endrin	X			1992	Federal Law Gazette N°97/1992 ordinance concerning the Ban of Certain Dangerous Substances in Plant Protection products: these substances shall not be produced or marketed. Federal law Gazette N°502/1991, Ordinance concerning threshold values for groundwater: threshold value for ?PCB=0,06?g/l. If an area is not just temporarily affected, the head of the provincial government has to declare it to be a groundwater re-mediation area. Due actions have to follow.
Heptachlo	X			1992	Federal Law Gazette N°97/1992 ordinance concerning the Ban of Certain Dangerous Substances in Plant Protection products: these substances shall not be produced or marketed. Federal law Gazette N°502/1991, Ordinance concerning threshold values for groundwater: threshold value for ?PCB=0,06?g/l. If an area is not just temporarily affected, the head of the provincial government has to declare it to be a groundwater re-mediation area. Due actions have to follow.
Hexachlorobenze	X			1992	Federal Law Gazette N°97/1992 ordinance concerning the Ban of Certain Dangerous Substances in Plant Protection products: these substances shall not be produced or marketed. Federal law Gazette N°502/1991, Ordinance concerning threshold values for groundwater: threshold value for ?PCB=0,06?g/l. If an area is not just temporarily affected, the head of the provincial government has to declare it to be a groundwater re-mediation area. Due actions have to follow.
Mirex	X			1992	Federal Law Gazette N°97/1992 ordinance concerning the Ban of Certain Dangerous Substances in Plant Protection products: these substances shall not be produced or marketed. Federal law Gazette N°502/1991, Ordinance concerning threshold values for groundwater: threshold value for ?PCB=0,06?g/l. If an area is not just temporarily affected, the head of the provincial government has to declare it to be a groundwater re-mediation area. Due actions have to follow.

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Austria					
PCB		X			Ordinance N°210/1993 (Federal Law Gazette) concerning the ban of halogenated biphenyl's, terphenyl's, naphtalines and diphenylmethanes. Federal law Gazette N°502/1991, Ordinance concerning threshold values for groundwater: threshold value for ?PCB=0,06?g/l. If an area is not just temporarily affected, the head of the provincial government has to declare it to be a groundwater re-mediation area. Due actions have to follow. Federal Law Gazette N°502/1991, ordinance concerning the Examination of Water Quality: the content of PCB in ground water is to be measured periodically. A number of Ordinances concerning waste management and treatment regulates the declaration of PCB-containing wastes as dangerous, duty of notification and number codes for different kinds of PCB-containing wastes. Lower Austrian Law Gazette 6160/2-0 (1994) and 6160/2-1 (1994) and Upper Austrian Law Gazette 217/1993, Ordinance concerning Sewage Sludge: Maximum Values for each of the Ballschmiter-congeners=0,2mg/kg dry substance.
Toxaphene	X			1992	Federal Law Gazette N°97/1992 ordinance concerning the Ban of Certain Dangerous Substances in Plant Protection products: these substances shall not be produced or marketed. Federal law Gazette N°502/1991, Ordinance concerning threshold values for groundwater: threshold value for ?PCB=0,06?g/l. If an area is not just temporarily affected, the head of the provincial government has to declare it to be a groundwater re-mediation area. Due actions have to follow.
Barbados					
Aldrin	X			1987	
Chlordane	X			1986	
DDT	X			1967	
Dieldrin	X			1986	
Endrin	X			1986	
Heptachlor	X			1986	
Hexachlorobenzene	X			1985	
Mirex	X			1985	
PCB			X		Barbados Light and Power, the island's largest distributor of electrical transformers, has only ever used 2 PCB transformers. They have always used mineral oil transformers. There has been no inventory done, however on the island's largest industrial plants, who bring in their own transformers.
Toxaphene	X			1985	

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Belarus					
Aldrin			X		
Chlordane			X		
DDT			X		
Dieldrir			X		
Endrin			X		
Heptachlo			X		
Hexachlorobenze			X		
Mirex			X		
PCB			X		
Toxaphene			X		
Belgium					
Aldrin	X			1976	
Chlordane	X			1988	
DDT	X			1976	
Dieldrir	X			1976	
Dioxin_Furar		X			Emissions standards for dioxins are set for several sectors: waste incineration: 0,1 Ng TEQ/Nm3 wood incineration: idem refineries: new installations: 0,5 Ng/Nm3 and existing:2,5 Ng TEQ/Nm3 (from 01/01/2002) combustion plants: 0,1 Ng EQ/Nm3 non ferro sector: new: 0,5 Ng TEQ/Nm3 and existing 2,5 Ng TEQ/Nm3 (from 01/01/2002) crematoria: 0,1 Ng EQ/Nm3 / from 01/01/2003) Emission standards from VLAREM (Flemish environmental regulation)
Endrin	X			1962	

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Belgium					
Heptachlor	X			1976	
Hexachlorobenze	X			1974	
Mirex	X			1900	
PCB		X			regulatory action that limits the use of PCB-PCT and that makes an inventory of PCB equipment
Toxaphene	X			1974	
Benin					
Aldrin	X			1993	Arrêté interministeriel N°0255/MDR portant interdiction d'emploi en Agriculture de matières actives entrant dans la composition de produits phytopharmaceutiques dontles POP visés dans le document d'ensemble.
Chlordane	X			1993	Arrêté interministeriel N°0255/MDR portant interdiction d'emploi en Agriculture de matières actives entrant dans la composition de produits phytopharmaceutiques dontles POP visés dans le document d'ensemble.
DDT	X			1993	Arrêté interministeriel N°0255/MDR portant interdiction d'emploi en Agriculture de matières actives entrant dans la composition de produits phytopharmaceutiques dontles POP visés dans le document d'ensemble.
Dieldrir	X			1993	Arrêté interministeriel N°0255/MDR portant interdiction d'emploi en Agriculture de matières actives entrant dans la composition de produits phytopharmaceutiques dontles POP visés dans le document d'ensemble.
Endrin	X			1993	Arrêté interministeriel N°0255/MDR portant interdiction d'emploi en Agriculture de matières actives entrant dans la composition de produits phytopharmaceutiques dontles POP visés dans le document d'ensemble.
Heptachlo	X			1993	Arrêté interministeriel N°0255/MDR portant interdiction d'emploi en Agriculture de matières actives entrant dans la composition de produits phytopharmaceutiques dontles POP visés dans le document d'ensemble.
Mirex	X			1993	Arrêté interministeriel N°0255/MDR portant interdiction d'emploi en Agriculture de matières actives entrant dans la composition de produits phytopharmaceutiques dontles POP visés dans le document d'ensemble.
Brazil					
Aldrin	X			1993	CONAMA Resolution n°20-86- specific for water. Directs n°204/97- Transport of dangerous products. Directs n°329/85- use in agriculture*
Chlordane	X			1993	CONAMA Resolution n°20-86- specific for water. Directs n°204/97- Transport of dangerous products

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Brazil					
DDT	X			1998	CONAMA Resolution n°06/88. CONAMA Resolution n°20-86- specific for water. Directs n°204/97- Transport of dangerous products. Directs n°329/85- use in agriculture*
Dieldrir	X			1993	CONAMA Resolution n°20-86- specific for water
Endrin	X			1993	CONAMA Resolution n°20-86- specific for water. Directs n°204/97- Transport of dangerous products Directs n°329/85- use in agriculture*
Heptachlo	X			1993	CONAMA Resolution n°20-86- specific for water. Directs n°204/97- Transport of dangerous products Directs n°329/85- use in agriculture*
Hexachlorobenze	X			1993	CONAMA Resolution n°06/88. Directs n°204/97- Transport of dangerous products Directs n°329/85- use in agriculture*
Mirex	X			1993	CONAMA Resolution n°20-86- specific for water. Directs n°204/97- Transport of dangerous products Directs n°329/85- use in agriculture*
PCB		X			CONAMA Resolution n°06/88. CONAMA Resolution n°20-86- specific for water. Directs n°204/97- Transport of dangerous products. CONAMA Resolution n°19/94. Directs n°19/80
Toxaphene	X			1993	CONAMA Resolution n°20-86- specific for water. Directs n°329/85- use in agriculture*
Brunei					
Aldrin	X			1980	
Chlordane	X			1980	
DDT	X			1980	
Dieldrir	X			1980	
Dioxin_Furar		X			Control used for furans, e.g., carbamate compound used for rice pests control. No dioxins
Endrin	X			1980	
Heptachlo	X			1980	
Hexachlorobenze	X			1980	

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Brunei					
Toxaphene	X			1980	
Burkina Faso					
Aldrin	X				
Chlordane	X				
DDT	X				
Dieldrin	X				
Endrin			X		
Heptachlor	X				
Hexachlorobenzene			X		
Mirex			X		
PCB			X		
Toxaphene			X		
Burundi					
Aldrin	X			1996	Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'élevage; Ministère de la Santé Publique
Chlordane	X			1996	Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'élevage; Ministère de la Santé Publique
DDT	X			1996	Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'élevage; Ministère de la Santé Publique
Dieldrin	X			1996	Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'élevage; Ministère de la Santé Publique
Endrin	X				Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'élevage; Ministère de la Santé Publique
Heptachlor	X			1996	Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'élevage; Ministère de la Santé Publique
Hexachlorobenzene	X			1996	Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'élevage; Ministère de la Santé Publique

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Burundi					
Mirex	X			1996	Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'élevage; Ministère de la Santé Publique
PCB			X		
Toxaphene	X			1996	Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'élevage; Ministère de la Santé Publique
Canada					
Aldrin	X			1995	The use against termites was voluntarily discontinued by the registrant in December 1990 with the understanding that existing stocks would be sold, used or disposed-of by the end of 1995. After this date, the sale or use of aldrin in Canada represents a violation of the Pest Control Products Act. The Canadian federal government's Toxic Substances Management Policy (TSMP) provides a framework for the virtual elimination of aldrin from the environment. PMRA (Pest Management Regulatory Agency). 1997. Product History and Regulatory Information Sheet. Health Canada, Ottawa, Canada, K1A 0K9.
Chlordane	X			1995	Chlordane was widely used in Canada to control insect pests in crops and forests, and for domestic and industrial applications. In response to environmental and safety concerns, most uses of chlordane were phase out in the 1970s. The persistent nature of this insecticide and human health concerns prompted periodic re-evaluations of its registration. On December 31, 1985, uses of chlordane were no longer registered with the exception of control of subterranean termites by licensed pesticide applicators. The uses against termites were voluntarily discontinued by the registrants on December 31, 1990, with the understanding that existing stocks would be sold, used or disposed of by the end of 1995. After this date, the sale of chlordane in Canada represents a violation of the Pest Control Products Act. The Canadian federal government's Toxic Substances Management Policy (TSMP) provides a framework for the virtual elimination of chlordane from the environment. PMRA (Pest Management Regulatory Agency). 1997. Product History and Regulatory Information Sheet. Health Canada, Ottawa, Canada, K1A 0K9.
DDT	X			1990	DDT was widely used in Canada to control insect pests in crops, and for domestic and industrial applications. Registration of all uses of DDT was discontinued in 1985 with the understanding that existing stocks would be sold, used or disposed of by the next registration renewal date of December 31, 1990. After this date, any sale or use of DDT in Canada represents a violation of the Pest Control Products Act. The Canadian federal government's Toxic Substances Management Policy (TSMP) provides a framework for the virtual elimination of DDT from the environment. PMRA (Pest Management Regulatory Agency). 1997. Product History and Regulatory Information Sheet. Health Canada, Ottawa, Canada, K1A 0K9

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Canada					
Dieldrin	X			1995	The use against termites was discontinued by the registrant on December 31, 1990 with the understanding that existing stocks would be sold, used or disposed-of by the end of 1995. After this date, the sale or use of dieldrin in Canada represents a violation of the Pest Control Products Act. The Canadian federal government's Toxic Substances Management Policy (TSMP) provides a framework for the virtual elimination of dieldrin from the environment. PMRA (Pest Management Regulatory Agency). 1997. Product History and Regulatory Information Sheet. Health Canada, Ottawa, Canada, K1A 0K9
Dioxin_Furar		X			In Canada, dioxins and furans have been regulated in pulp and paper effluents since 1992. The implementation of these regulations resulted in a reduction of dioxins releases in the effluents of more than 99%. Currently, and as a result of adopting the Toxic Substances Management Policy (TSMP), dioxins and furans are managed with the view of achieving the long term objective of virtual elimination. As a result of the publication of the inventory of sources in January 1999, a number of priority sectors have been identified for the development of Canada-Wide-Standards (CWS) under the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME). CWS specify numerical limits and timelines for achievement. Limits and timelines have been endorsed for two priority sectors identified for the development of CWS: boilers burning salt-laden wood, and incinerators. Further, limits and timelines for iron sintering have been developed and accepted in principle. Proposed limits and timelines for steel manufacturing electric arc furnaces (EAFs) have been developed and received for consideration. A summary of the limits and timelines developed to date follows: Source — Limit for new facilities/ year for application — Limit for existing facilities/ year of application Boilers burning salt laden wood — 100 pg/m3/ at signature (AS) — 500 pg/m3/ 2006 Incineration: ? Municipal — 80 pg/m3 / AS — 80 pg/m3/ 2006 ? Medical — 80 pg/m3 / AS — 80 pg/m3/ 2006 ? Hazardous — 80 pg/m3 / AS — 80 pg/m3/ 2006 ? Sewage sludge — 80 pg/m3 / AS — 100 pg/m3/ 2005 Iron Sintering — 200 pg/m3 / AS — 1350 pg/m3 / 2002 500 pg/m3 200 pg/m3 Steel EAFs — 100 pg/m3 / AS — 150 pg/m3 / 2006 100 pg/m3 It is planned to phase out conical waste burners by 2010. The remaining sectors that are sources of releases of dioxins and furans to the atmosphere and soil are being reviewed to determine action within the CWS framework. All material related to the Canada-wide Standards for Dioxins and Furans is posted on the web-pages of the Canadian Council of the Ministers of the Environment at : http://www.ccme.ca Material on Environment Canada's strategic options process for dioxins/furans may be found at http://www.ec.gc.ca/sop/display.cfm?sopID_n=4

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Canada					
Endrin		X		1994	Endrin was widely used in Canada to control insect pests in crops and as a rodenticide. In response to concerns regarding environmental persistence, most Canadian uses of endrin were phased-out in the early 1970s. The persistent nature of this insecticide prompted periodic re-evaluations of its registration. In 1989, the last registrant, indicated that there would be no further manufacture of the pesticide. Existing stocks would be sold, used or disposed of by the end of 1994. After this date, the sale or use of endrin in Canada represents a violation of the Pest Control Products Act. The Canadian federal government's Toxic Substances Management Policy (TSMP) provides a framework for the virtual elimination of endrin from the environment. PMRA (Pest Management Regulatory Agency). 1997. Product History and Regulatory Information Sheet. Health Canada, Ottawa, Canada, K1A 0K9.
Heptachlo		X		1990	Heptachlor was widely used in Canada to control insect pests in crops, and for domestic applications. In response to environmental concerns, most Canadian uses of heptachlor were phased-out in the 1970s. The persistent nature of this insecticide prompted periodic re-evaluations of its registration. With the exception of a use on narcissus bulbs, all uses of heptachlor were ended effective December 31, 1976. The last use of heptachlor on narcissus was voluntarily discontinued by the registrant as of December 31, 1985 with the understanding that existing stocks would be sold, used or disposed of by the end of 1990. After this date, the sale or use of heptachlor in Canada represents a violation of the Pest Control Products Act. The Canadian federal government's Toxic Substances Management Policy (TSMP) provides a framework for the virtual elimination of heptachlor from the environment. PMRA (Pest Management Regulatory Agency). 1997. Product History and Regulatory Information Sheet. Health Canada, Ottawa, Canada, K1A 0K9.
Hexachlorobenze		X		1981	Hexachlorobenzene was registered for use in Canada as a fungicidal seed treatment. Registration was discontinued in 1976 due to environmental concerns with the understanding that existing stocks would be sold, used or disposed of by the end of 1981. After this date, the sale or use of hexachlorobenzene in Canada represents a violation of the Pest Control Products Act. Currently, the principal sources of hexzachlorobenzene to the Canadian environment are estimated to be by-products from the manufacture and use of chlorinated solvents, application of HCB-contaminated pesticides, incineration of HCB-containing wastes, and long-range transport from other countries. The Canadian federal government's Toxic Substances Management Policy (TSMP) provides a framework for the virtual elimination of hexachlorobenzene from the environment. PMRA (Pest Management Regulatory Agency). 1997. Product History and Regulatory Information Sheet. Health Canada, Ottawa, Canada, K1A 0K9.

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Canada					
Mirex	X				Mirex was never registered for use as a pesticide in Canada. It has been used in Canada as a fire retardant in a variety of commercial products. Mirex has been used worldwide as an insecticide for control of fire ants, termites and other insect pests. The sale or use of mirex in Canada represents a violation of the Pest Control Products Act. The Canadian federal government's Toxic Substances Management Policy (TSMP) provides a framework for the virtual elimination of mirex from the environment. PMRA (Pest Management Regulatory Agency). 1997. Product History and Regulatory Information Sheet. Health Canada, Ottawa, Canada, K1A 0K9.
PCB	X			1977	PCBs were never manufactured in Canada but were imported for use and have been used in a wide range of products including dielectric fluids, heat transfer agents, lubricants, flame retardants, plasticizers and water proofing agents. PCBs are regulated under a series of regulations promulgated under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act. The Chlorobiphenyl regulations were first issued in 1977 and prohibited the use of PCBs except for specified existing electrical equipment. These regulations also prohibit the manufacture, process, sale and import of any PCB filled equipment and prohibit the use of PCBs as a new filling or make-up fluid in any equipment. With respect to import, the federal Chlorobiphenyls Regulations allow import for destruction purposes only. The Canadian federal government's Toxic Substances Management Policy (TSMP) provides a framework for the virtual elimination of PCBs from the environment. Polychlorinated Biphenyl's: Biological Criteria for an assessment of their effects on environmental quality, NRCC No. 16077, 1978. Chlorobiphenyl's Regulations, SOR 91-152, made by order in Council P.C. 1991-300 of February 21, 1991.
Toxaphene	X			1985	All uses of toxaphene, except for veterinarian use on hogs, were ended on 31 October, 1980. On December 31, 1982, the registration of products containing toxaphene for veterinary use was voluntarily inactivated by the registrant with the understanding that existing stocks would be sold, used or disposed of by December 31, 1985. After this date, the sale or use of Toxaphene in Canada represents a violation of the Pest Control Products Act. The Canadian federal government's Toxic Substances Management Policy (TSMP) provides a framework for the virtual elimination of toxaphene from the environment. PMRA (Pest Management Regulatory Agency). 1997. Product History and Regulatory Information Sheet. Health Canada, Ottawa, Canada, K1A 0K9.
Central Africa					
Aldrin		X		1998	Décision finale (importation) publiée en Janvier 1998 Utilisé en RCA contre les termites en raison de 0,100 l. à 1 l. suivant la taille des termitières. Le gouvernement Centrafricain a mis fin à son importation à cause de sa texicité. Annuaire FAO – Rapport UCCA en 1970 (Unité Centrafricain de Coordination Agricole).
Chlordane		X		1999	Circulaire intention publiée en Juin 1999 Utilisé en RCA contre les fourmis en caféiculture en raison de 20 à 25 kg du produit dense à 5% Rapport Campagne 1972 de l'IFCC (Institut Francais Cacao- Café)

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Central Africa					
DDT			X		Décision finale d'importation publiée en Juillet 1993. Le DDT est beaucoup plus Utilisé pour lutter lesavageurs sur le cotonniers en raison de 5 à 6 applications à intervalle de 14 jours à partir du 60e jours après semis, aussi en caféiculture contre les punaises et chenilles Rapport Campagne 1970 et 1972 de l'IFCC RCA
Dieldrir			X		Utilisé en RCA contre: - Les arcyctes en palmeraie (BOSSENGO) - Les Scelytes de rameaux et borus de tron en caféiculture - Les acridiens et termites en zone cotonnière Rapport pépinière palmeraire de 1976, Rapport IFCC RCA 1970
Endrin			X		Décision finale (importation) publiée en Juillet 1993 Utilisé en RCA contre: - Scolytes des Cerise: 600 mg/passage (2 passages tous les 20 jours) - Pyrale rouleuse des feuilles: 2,51 ha à 20% de matière active (m.a.) - Arytes pépinière palmeraie: 21 ha à 0,2 % de matière active Rapport pépinière palmeraire de BOSSONGO, Rapport IFCC de 1972
Heptachlo			X		Circulaire intention publiée en Juin1999 Utilisé contre acridiens et termites Rapport IFCC de 1972
Hexachlorobenze	X				Produit non identifié
Toxaphene	X				Produit non identifié
Chad					
Aldrin	X			1996	30/08/1996 date de la publication des Décisions d'importation des pays participants Pour les Pesticides, les Décisions d'importation ont été prises par l'autorité nationale désignée (Direction de la Protection des Végétaux et du Conditionnement). Data Source: Programme Conjoint FAO/PNUE pour l'application de la procédure.
DDT	X				Suivant procédure ICP (principe de l'Information et du Consentement Préalable) Pour les Pesticides, les Décisions d'importation ont été prises par l'autorité nationale désignée (Direction de la Protection des Végétaux et du Conditionnement). Data Source: Programme Conjoint FAO/PNUE pour l'application de la procédure.
Endrin	X				Suivant procédure ICP (principe de l'Information et du Consentement Préalable) Pour les Pesticides, les Décisions d'importation ont été prises par l'autorité nationale désignée (Direction de la Protection des Végétaux et du Conditionnement). Data Source: Programme Conjoint FAO/PNUE pour l'application de la procédure.

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Chad					
Hexachlorobenze	X				Suivant procédure ICP (principe de l'Information et du Consentement Préalable) Pour les Pesticides, les Décisions d'importation ont été prises par l'autorité nationale désignée (Direction de la Protection des Végétaux et du Conditionnement). Data Source: Programme Conjoint FAO/PNUE pour l'application de la procédure.
Chile					
Aldrin	X			1989	Resolución n°2003 de 22 de Noviembre de 1998: Prohibe la importación y fabricación de aldrin a partir del 01.01. 1989. Prohibe la distribución, venta y uso de Aldrín a partir del 01.04 1989.
Chlordane	X			1998	Resolución n°2142 de 19 de Octubre de 1987: Prohibe la importación y fabricación de Dieldrín a partir de la fecha de la resolución. Prohibe la distribución, venta y uso de Dieldrín a partir del 01.01.1998.
DDT	X			1985	Resolución n°639 de 7 de Mayo de 1984: Prohibe la importación y fabricación de DDT a partir de la fecha de la resolución. Prohibe la distribución, venta y uso de DDT a partir del 01.01.1985.
Dieldrir	X			1998	Resolución n°2142 de 19 de Octubre de 1987: Prohibe la importación y fabricación de Dieldrín a partir de la fecha de la resolución. Prohibe la distribución, venta y uso de Dieldrín a partir del 01.01.1998.
Endrin	X			1998	Resolución n°2142 de 19 de Octubre de 1987: Prohibe la importación y fabricación de Dieldrín a partir de la fecha de la resolución. Prohibe la distribución, venta y uso de Dieldrín a partir del 01.01.1998
Heptachlo	X			1998	Resolución n°2142 de 19 de Octubre de 1987: Prohibe la importación y fabricación de Dieldrín a partir de la fecha de la resolución. Prohibe la distribución, venta y uso de Dieldrín a partir del 01.01.1998.
Hexachlorobenze			X		
Mirex			X		
PCB	X			1982	Prohibe el uso de PCBs como fluído dieléctrico en transformadores, condesadores y cualquier otro equipo eléctrico. Resolución exenta n°610, del 03/09/82.
Toxaphene	X			1998	Resolución n°2179 de 17 de julio de 1998: Prohibe la importación y fabricación de heptacloro a partir de la fecha de la resolución. Prohibe la distribución, venta y uso de Toxafeno a partir de la fecha de esta resolución.
China					
Aldrin		X			Max. residue limit in grain: 0,02mg/kg. GB2715-81

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
China					
Chlordane		X			Regulations for Environmental management on the First Import of Chemicals and Import and Export of Toxic Chemicals, implemented since May 1994, no import/export allowed without permission
DDT		X			Max residue limit MRL(mg/kg) in milk, dairy products, vegetables, fruits<0,1; in cereals (final products) and meat<0,2; and in eggs and other products<=2.0. National standards GB2763-81 and GBn136-81. Max. permissible conc. Ambient air in factories 0,3mg/m3. National standard TJ36-39. MAC surface water 0,2mg/l, and fishery water<0,001?g/ml. National standard TJ36-79. Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and fishery “Rules for safe use of pesticides” 1982-6. Guidelines for use of pesticides” (1)(2)1988, (3)1990. GB8321.1~8321.2-87 and GB8321.3-89. Production banned in Jan 1983 (Decision of State Council). The code of Criminal Procedure (Revised) of P.R. of China March 1997.
Dieldrir		X			Max. residue limit in grain: 0,02mg/kg. GB 5127-85
Endrin		X			Regulations for Environmental management on the First Import of Chemicals and Import and Export of Toxic Chemicals, implemented since May 1994, no import/export allowed without permission
Heptachlo		X			Regulations for Environmental management on the First Import of Chemicals and Import and Export of Toxic Chemicals, implemented since May 1994, no import/export allowed without permission. MRL in grain 0,02mg/kg. National standard GB 2718-81
Hexachlorobenze		X			Regulations for Environmental management on the First Import of Chemicals and Import and Export of Toxic Chemicals, implemented since May 1994, no import/export allowed without permission
Mirex		X			Regulations for Environmental management on the First Import of Chemicals and Import and Export of Toxic Chemicals, implemented since May 1994, no import/export allowed without
PCB		X			Regulations for Environmental management on the First Import of Chemicals and Import and Export of Toxic Chemicals, implemented since May 1994, no import/export allowed without permission . Max. PCB limit in sea foods 0,2mg/kg. Chinese standard GB 9674-88. Control limit >=50 mg/kg. Chinese standard GB 13015-91
Toxaphene		X			Regulations for Environmental management on the First Import of Chemicals and Import and Export of Toxic Chemicals, implemented since May 1994, no import/export allowed without permission

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Colombia					
Aldrin		X		1987	Resolution 366 of February 19th, 1987, which cancels the sale registry o the organchlorinated pesticides that include, among their components: Aldrin, Heptachlor, Dieldrin, chlordane and Toxaphene. Decree 305 of 1988 from the Presidency of the Republic, prohibits the import, production and y formulation of organchlorinated products : Aldrin, Heptachlor, Dieldrin, Chlordane and Toxaphene and its compounds. Dieldrin and Chlordane are temporarily exempt of this prohibition for uses in wood and the use of Toxaphene is temporarily valid to obtain a licence that permits the Toxaphene and Methyl Parathión composition, in a formula ultra low volume. www.ica.gov.co
Chlordane		X		1988	Decree 305 of 1988 from the Presidency of the Republic, prohibits the import, production and y formulation of organchlorinated products : Aldrin, Heptachlor, Dieldrin, Chlordane and Toxaphene and its compounds. Dieldrin and Chlordane are temporarily exempt of this prohibition for uses in wood and the use of Toxaphene is temporarily valid to obtain a licence that permits the Toxaphene and Methyl Parathión composition, in a formula ultra low volume. Resolution 010255 of 1993 of the Ministry of Health, prohibits the import, production, comercializing, use and handling of the following products: Dieldrin, Chlordano, Mirex, Pentachlorofenol, Dicofol, DDT, BHC (HCH), Heptachlor, Lindane and its related compounds. Lindane, as an ectoparasite in health is temporarily exempt from the prohibition and Endosulfan as well, until a substitute is available. www.ica.gov.co
DDT		X		1986	Decree 704 of 1986 of the Presidency of the Republic, prohibits the use of DDT, its by-products and compounds, unless they are employed in the execution of programs or campaigns carried out by the Ministry of Health Resolution 891 of 1986 from the Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario (Colombian Agricultural and Farming Institute) cancels two licenses for sale of products that include DDT compounds in their formula. Resolution 010255 of 1993 of the Ministry of Health, prohibits the import, production, comercializing, use and handling of the following products: Dieldrin, Chlordane, Mirex, Pentaclorophenol, Dicofol, DDT, BHC (HCH), Heptachlor, Lindane and its related compounds. Lindane, as an ectoparasite in health is temporarily exempt from the prohibition and Endosulfan as well, until a substitute is available. www.ica.gov.co
Dieldrir		X		1988	Decree 305 of 1988 from the Presidency of the Republic, prohibits the import, production and y formulation of organchlorinated products : Aldrin, Heptachlor, Dieldrin, Chlordane and Toxaphene and its compounds. Dieldrin and Chlordane are temporarily exempt of this prohibition for uses in wood and the use of Toxaphene is temporarily valid to obtain a licence that permits the Toxaphene and Methyl Parathión composition, in a formula ultra low volume. Resolution 010255 of 1993 of the Ministry of Health, prohibits the import, production, comercializing, use and handling of the following products: Dieldrin, Chlordano, Mirex, Pentachlorofenol, Dicofol, DDT, BHC (HCH), Heptachlor, Lindane and its related compounds. Lindane, as an ectoparasite in health is temporarily exempt from the prohibition and Endosulfan as well, until a substitute is available. www.ica.gov.co

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Colombia					
Dioxin_Furan				2001	Resolution 970 of 2001, which establishes the requirements, the conditions and the maximum limits permitted for dioxin and furans emissions during the disposal of plastics contaminated with pesticides in a cement kiln during the production of clinker in cement plants. The Ministry of the Environment is carrying out pilot tests to determine the levels of dioxin and furans emissions in the incineration proccess of hazardous solid and liquid wastes and the Ministry is at the final revision stage of a resolution on the subject. www.minambiente.gov.co
Endrin		X		1985	The Resolution 1849 of 1985 of the Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario (Colombian Agricultural and Farming Institute) prohibits the import, production and sale of insecticides containing the active ingredient Endrin as their base. www.ica.gov.co
Heptachlo		X		1988	Decree 305 of 1988 from the Presidency of the Republic, prohibits the import, production and y formulation of organchlorinated products : Aldrin, Heptachlor, Dieldrin, Chlordane and Toxaphene and its compounds. Dieldrin and Chlordane are temporarily exempt of this prohibition for uses in wood and the use of Toxaphene is temporarily valid to obtain a licence that permits the Toxaphene and Methyl Parathión composition, in a formula ultra low volume. Resolution 010255 of 1993 of the Ministry of Health, prohibits the import, production, comercializing, use and handling of the following products: Dieldrin, Chlordano, Mirex, Pentachlorofenol, Dicofol, DDT, BHC (HCH), Heptachlor, Lindane and its related compounds. Lindane, as an ectoparasite in health is temporarily exempt from the prohibition and Endosulfan as well, until a substitute is available. www.ica.gov.co
Hexachlorobenze		X		1993	Resolution 010255 of 1993 of the Ministry of Health, prohibits the import, production, comercializing, use and handling of the following products: Dieldrin, Chlordano, Mirex, Pentachlorofenol, Dicofol, DDT, BHC (HCH), Heptachlor, Lindane and its related compounds. Lindane, as an ectoparasite in health is temporarily exempt from the prohibition and Endosulfan as well, until a substitute is available. www.ica.gov.co
Mirex		X		1993	Resolution 010255 of 1993 of the Ministry of Health, prohibits the import, production, comercializing, use and handling of the following products: Dieldrin, Chlordano, Mirex, Pentachlorofenol, Dicofol, DDT, BHC (HCH), Heptachlor, Lindane and its related compounds. Lindane, as an ectoparasite in health is temporarily exempt from the prohibition and Endosulfan as well, until a substitute is available.. www.ica.gov.co

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Colombia					
PCB		X		1994	Ministry of the Environment has prepared a PCB Management Manual with standards for PCB management in Colombia. Currently Colombia has regulations covering environmental protection and environmental quality, the production, collection and disposal of wastes, special and dangerous waste management including PCBs, the adherence to the Basel Convention on the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and the requirements for contingency planning, of the following manner: Resolution 189 of 1994 of the Ministry of the Environment, establishes the halogen compounds, including Polychlorinated Biphenyls and Polybrominated as substances that give a toxicity to a residue. Decree 1594 of 1984 of the Ministry of Health, regulates the uses of water and liquid residues, establishing the Polychlorinated Biphenyls PCB 1242, PCB1254, PCB1221, PCB1232, PCB1260, PCB 1016, as substances of sanitary interest and determines the water quality criteria according to its agricultural and farming use, or for recreational purposes and the preservation of flora and fauna. Decree 475 of 1998 of the Ministry of Health, establishes the technical norms for the quality of drinking water, signalling the organoléptico, physical, chemical and microbiological requirements. Article 81 of the Political Constitution of Colombia, dated 1991, bans the importation of toxic residues, among which, those containing PCBs Law 253, 1995 of the Congress of the Republic ratifies the Basel Convention and classifies PCBs as hazardous wastes, establishing controls for its transboundary movements. The transportation of PCBs must comply with the Colombian Technical Standard NTC 3972 of ICONTEC, "Class 9 Dangerous Goods transport, Various dangerous Substances, Packaging/Packing and Land Transport" and NTC1692 "Classification, Labelling and Marking". The MMA also has under development regulations for the sale in commerce of PCB equipment and materials and for the preparation of a National PCB Inventory. In the future MMA will prepare regulations for other aspects of PCB management including the handling, storage, transportation and treatment of PCBs. www.ica.gov.co
Toxaphene				1988	Decree 305 of 1988 from the Presidency of the Republic, prohibits the import, production and y formulation of organchlorinated products : Aldrin, Heptachlor, Dieldrin, Chlordane and Toxaphene and its compounds. Dieldrin and Chlordane are temporarily exempt of this prohibition for uses in wood and the use of Toxaphene is temporarily valid to obtain a licence that permits the Toxaphene and Methyl Parathión composition, in a formula ultra low volume Resolution 02971 of 2000 of the Ministry of Health, prohibits the import, fabrication, formulation, comercializing and use of pesticide products based on toxaphene alone or combined with other chemical substances. www.ica.gov.co
Congo					
Aldrin	X				Produit plus jamais utilisé au Congo
Chlordane	X				Produit plus jamais utilisé au Congo
DDT	X				Produit plus jamais utilisé au Congo
Dieldrin	X				Produit plus jamais utilisé au Congo
Endrin	X				Produit plus jamais utilisé au Congo

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Congo					
Heptachlor	X				Produit plus jamais utilisé au Congo
Hexachlorobenze	X				Produit plus jamais utilisé au Congo
Mirex	X				Produit plus jamais utilisé au Congo
PCB	X				Produit plus jamais utilisé au Congo
Toxaphene	X				Produit plus jamais utilisé au Congo
Costa Rica					
Aldrin	X			1988	10/08/1988- Gazeta n°151. Reglamento Técnico 18346 MAG-S-TSS
Chlordane	X			1991	24/01/91, Decreto ejecutivo n° 20184-S-MAG
DDT	X			1988	10/08/88, Decreto ejecutivo n°18345 MAG-S-TSS
Dieldrir	X			1999	13/04/99, Decreto ejecutivo n° 27773 MAG-S-TSS
Dioxin_Furar		X			Regulado, Aritculo 252, no inciniración, o otras fuentes
Endrin	X			1990	02/06/90, Decreto ejecutivo n° 19447 MAG-S-TSS
Heptachlo	X			1991	24/01/91, Decreto ejecutivo 20184 MAG-S-TSS
Hexachlorobenze			X		Regulado, no control measures
Mirex			X		
PCB		X			Articulo 252, regulado la utiliyacion, importacion, exportacion, vente y uso
Toxaphene	X			1988	8/10/88, Decreto ejecutivo 18346 MAG-S-TSS
Croatia					
Aldrin	X			1999	"Law on poisons", Official gazette, n°27/99
Chlordane	X			1999	"Law on poisons", Official gazette, n°27/103

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Croatia					
DDT	X			1999	"Law on poisons", Official gazette, n°27/101
Dieldrir	X			1999	"Law on poisons", Official gazette, n°27/100
Dioxin_Furar	X			1999	"Law on poisons", Official gazette, n°27/109
Endrin	X			1999	“Law on poisons”, Official gazette, n°27/102
Heptachlo	X			1999	"Law on poisons", Official gazette, n°27/107
Hexachlorobenze	X			1999	"Law on poisons", Official gazette, n°27/104
Mirex	X			1999	"Law on poisons", Official gazette, n°27/105
PCB	X			1999	"Law on poisons", Official gazette, n°27/108. Existence of a number of public health and occupational, environmental standards (data source:questionnaires)
Toxaphene	X			1999	"Law on poisons", Official gazette, n°27/106
Cuba					
Aldrin	X			1990	
Chlordane		X			Exclusivamente en cebos para combatir las hormigas cortadoras
DDT	X			1990	
Dieldrir	X			1990	
Endrin	X			1990	
Heptachlo	X			1990	
Hexachlorobenze			X		
Mirex			X		

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Cuba					
PCB		X			A equipos eléctricos. Prohibida la importación de equipos eléctricos con contenido de PCB mayor de 50 ppm.
Toxaphene	X			1990	
Cyprus					
Aldrin	X			1980	
Chlordane	X			1988	
DDT	X			1976	
Dieldrin	X			1980	
Endrin	X			1900	
Heptachlor	X			1900	
Hexachlorobenzene		X			Not submitted for authorization as mixture of HCH isomers. Lindane (Containing more than 99% gamma isomer of HCH) is allowed to be used as wood preservative. (for HCB as a by-product) HCH containing less than 99% of the gamma isomer is prohibited (date of effectiveness: 12/12/87)
Mirex	X			1900	
Toxaphene	X			1900	
Czech Republic					
Aldrin	X				
Chlordane	X				
DDT	X				
Dieldrin	X				
Endrin	X				

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Czech Republic					
Heptachlo	X				
Hexachlorobenze	X				
Mirex	X				
PCB	X				
Toxaphene	X				
D.R.Congo					
Dioxin_Furan		X		1986	Pesticides Control Regulation and Licensing SKONo56 of 1986 to control importation
Denmark					
Aldrin	X			1996	Danish Act on Chemical Substances and products (consolidated Act n°21, January 16, 1996). All import, sale, use for plant protection products containing aldrin have been prohibited. For other pesticides containing aldrin, a written authorization is required. No authorizations are given for such pesticides.
Chlordane	X			1996	Danish Act on Chemical Substances and products (consolidated Act n°21, January 16, 1996). All import, sale, use for plant protection products containing aldrin have been prohibited. For other pesticides containing aldrin, a written authorization is required. No authorizations are given for such pesticides.
DDT	X			1996	Danish Act on Chemical Substances and products (consolidated Act n°21, January 16, 1996). All import, sale, use for plant protection products containing aldrin have been prohibited. For other pesticides containing aldrin, a written authorization is required. No authorizations are given for such pesticides. For other pesticides containing DDT, all import, sale and use have been prohibited since October 1, 1984 according to Statutory Order n°459, September 5, 1984.
Dieldrir	X			1996	Danish Act on Chemical Substances and products (consolidated Act n°21, January 16, 1996). All import, sale, use for plant protection products containing aldrin have been prohibited. For other pesticides containing aldrin, a written authorization is required. No authorizations are given for such pesticides.
Dioxin_Furar		X			Tolerable Daily Intake (TDI) 5pg I-TEQ/kgbw. Danish Guidelines.
Endrin	X			1996	Danish Act on Chemical Substances and products (consolidated Act n°21, January 16, 1996). All import, sale, use for plant protection products containing aldrin have been prohibited. For other pesticides containing aldrin, a written authorization is required. No authorizations are given for such pesticides.

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Denmark					
Heptachlor	X			1996	Danish Act on Chemical Substances and products (consolidated Act n°21, January 16, 1996). All import, sale, use for plant protection products containing aldrin have been prohibited. For other pesticides containing aldrin, a written authorization is required. No authorizations are given for such pesticides.
Hexachlorobenze	X			1996	Danish Act on Chemical Substances and products (consolidated Act n°21, January 16, 1996). All import, sale, use for plant protection products containing aldrin have been prohibited. For other pesticides containing aldrin, a written authorization is required. No authorizations are given for such pesticides. Not used in Denmark as an industrial chemical
Mirex	X				
PCB		X			Statutory Order n° 925 of 13th December 1998 on restriction in use and disposal of PCBs and PCT. Import and marketing of PCB and PCT as well as articles containing PCB and PCT are banned.
Toxaphene	X			1996	Danish Act on Chemical Substances and products (consolidated Act n°21, January 16, 1996). All import, sale, use for plant protection products containing aldrin have been prohibited. For other pesticides containing aldrin, a written authorization is required. No authorizations are given for such pesticides.
Djibouti					
Aldrin	X				
Chlordane	X				
DDT	X				
Dieldrir	X				
Endrin	X				
Hexachlorobenze	X				
Dominican Republic					
Dioxin_Furar		X			Pesticides Control Regulation and Licensing SKO N°56 of 1986 to control importation.
Ecuador					
Aldrin	X			1992	Registro Oficial N° 0231 (1985) Registro Oficial N° 0112 (1992)
Chlordane	X			1992	Registro Oficial N° 0231 (1985) Registro Oficial N° 0112 (1992)

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Ecuador					
DDT		X			Registro Oficial N° 0231 (1985)
Dieldrir	X			1992	Registro Oficial N° 0231 (1985) Registro Oficial N° 0112 (1992)
Dioxin_Furar		X			Está en proyecto una norma para la incineración de desechos hospitalarios.
Endrin	X			1992	Registro Oficial N° 0231 (1985) Registro Oficial N° 0112 (1992)
Heptachlo	X			1992	Registro Oficial N° 0231 (1985) Registro Oficial N° 0112 (1992)
Hexachlorobenze			X		Aparentemente, la importación es muy pequeña y no aparece en la entidad encargada del registro de importaciones.
Mirex	X			1992	Registro Oficial N° 0231 (1985) Registro Oficial N° 0112 (1992)
PCB			X		No existe prohibición pero existe un dieléectrico alternativo
Toxaphene	X			1992	Registro Oficial N° 0231 (1985) Registro Oficial N° 0112 (1992)
El Salvador					
Aldrin	X			1980	Por ser un producto organoclorado persistente y por su alta residualidad, con posibles efectos teratogénicos en el humano, 1980.
Chlordane	X			1986	Es un producto organoclorado persistente en el ambiente y por su alta residualidad, en los productos de consumo y exportación, 1986.
DDT	X			1980	Por riesgos wue implica su uso para la salud humana, como también por la contaminación ambiental, y de la flora, fauna, aguas corrientes y alimentos por ser un producto altamente persistente en el ambiente, 1980
Dieldrir	X			1986	Por ser un producto organoclorado persistente y por su alta residualidad en los productos de consumo y exportación, 1986.
Endrin	X			1986	Es un producto organoclorado persistente en el ambiente y por su alta residualidad, en los productos de consumo y exportación, 1986
Heptachlo	X			1986	Es un producto organoclorado persistente en el ambiente y por su alta residualidad, en los productos de consumo y exportación, 1986.
Hexachlorobenze			X		Sustancia controlada, se sugiere por ley que el Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales autorice el ingreso

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
El Salvador					
Mirex			X		Registrado para utilizarlo como insecticida vigente.
PCB			X		Sustancia controlada, se sugiere por ley que el Ministerio del Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales autorice el ingreso
Toxaphene	X			1988	Producto persistente por su alta residualidad en el ambiente, 1988.
Estonia					
DDT	X				Import banned October 21, 1967. Cannot be used in Estonia. According to the Government Regulation No.6, January 5, 1999, most of this list chemicals cannot be used in Estonia. Data Source: Ministry of the Environment; Ministry of the Agriculture.
Dieldrin	X			1967	Import banned October 21, 1967. Cannot be used in Estonia. According to the Government Regulation No.6, January 5, 1999, most of this list chemicals cannot be used in Estonia. Data Source: Ministry of the Environment; Ministry of the Agriculture.
Dioxin_Furan					Under: "European Dioxin Project" "Dioxin study in oil-shale based power station, 1998. Report (Ed. By M Kort) Environmental Research Centre, Tallinn, 8p. (in Estonian) According to the Government Regulation No.6, January 5, 1999, most of this list chemicals cannot be used in Estonia. Data Source: Ministry of the Environment; Ministry of the Agriculture.
Endrin	X			1967	Import banned October 21, 1967. Cannot be used in Estonia. According to the Government Regulation No.6, January 5, 1999, most of this list chemicals cannot be used in Estonia. Data Source: Ministry of the Environment; Ministry of the Agriculture.
Heptachlor	X			1967	Import banned October 21, 1967. Cannot be used in Estonia. According to the Government Regulation No.6, January 5, 1999, most of this list chemicals cannot be used in Estonia. Data Source: Ministry of the Environment; Ministry of the Agriculture.
Hexachlorobenze	X			1967	Import banned October 21, 1967. Cannot be used in Estonia. According to the Government Regulation No.6, January 5, 1999, most of this list chemicals cannot be used in Estonia. Data Source: Ministry of the Environment; Ministry of the Agriculture.
Mirex	X			1967	Import banned October 21, 1967. Cannot be used in Estonia

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Estonia					
Mirex	X			1967	Import banned October 21, 1967. Cannot be used in Estonia. According to the Government Regulation No.6, January 5, 1999, most of this list chemicals cannot be used in Estonia. Data Source: Ministry of the Environment; Ministry of the Agriculture.
PCBs				1999	Regulation of Minister of Environment No. 71, July 19, 1999 "Procedure of managing wastes containing polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls" (EC Dir. 96/59) According to the Government Regulation No.6, January 5, 1999, most of this list chemicals cannot be used in Estonia. Data Source: Ministry of the Environment; Ministry of the Agriculture.
Toxaphene	X			1967	Import banned October 21, 1967. Cannot be used in Estonia. According to the Government Regulation No.6, January 5, 1999, most of this list chemicals cannot be used in Estonia. Data Source: Ministry of the Environment; Ministry of the Agriculture.
Ethiopia					
Aldrin			X		
Chlordane			X		
DDT		X			Restricted use for vector-borne disease control such as Malaria.
Dieldrin			X		
Endrin			X		
Heptachlor			X		
Hexachlorobenzene			X		
Mirex			X		
PCB			X		
Toxaphene			X		
Fiji					
Aldrin	X			1995	

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Fiji					
Chlordane	X			1971	After Pesticide Act was enforced in 1971
DDT	X			1971	After Pesticide Act was enforced in 1971
Dieldrir	X			1995	
Endrin	X			1971	After Pesticide Act was enforced in 1971
Heptachlo	X			1900	Never registered in Fiji for any use. Importation is prohibited.
Hexachlorobenze	X			1971	After Pesticide Act was enforced in 1971
Mirex	X			1900	Never registered
PCB		X		1971	Products containing PCB or under PCB category not registered for Agricultural use. Importation prohibited. Old electrical equipment (transformers may be containing PCB fluids)
Toxaphene	X			1971	After Pesticide Act was enforced in 1971
Finland					
Aldrin	X			1972	Use as pesticide banned in 1972 (Decision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry 671/1972). No other known uses.
Chlordane	X			1972	Use as pesticide banned in 1972 (Decision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry 671/1972) Use as wood preservative stopped at early 1990's after which no products containing chlordane have been registered as wood preservatives.
DDT	X			1976	Use as pesticide banned in 1976 (Decision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry 503/1976). No other known uses.
Dieldrir	X			1972	Use as pesticide banned in 1972 (Decision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry 671/1972). No other known uses.
Dioxin_Furar	X				Regulatory control on major sources (emission limit values etc.).
Endrin	X			1972	Use as pesticide banned in 1972 (Decision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry 671/1972). No other known uses.

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Finland					
Heptachlor	X			1996	Use as pesticide banned in 1996 (Council of State Decision 1361/1996). Use as wood preservative stopped at early 1990's after which no products containing chlordane have been registered as wood preservatives.
Hexachlorobenze	X			1996	Use as pesticide banned in 1996 (Council of State Decision 1361/1996).
Mirex	X				Mirex has never been used or registered as pesticide or other biocide in Finland.
PCB	X			1990	Use banned from 1990 (Council of State Decision 1071/1989). Old transformers and other electrical equipments (> 1 kvar) were to be taken out of use by the end of 1994.
Toxaphene	X			1969	Use as pesticide banned in 1969 (Decision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry 655/1969). No other known uses.
France					
Aldrin	X			1992	Usage agricole: 01/04/73, Protection du bois: 04/10/94, Tout usage: cf regl. CE 2455/92
Chlordane	X			1992	Usage agricole: 21/08/91, Protection du bois: 04/10/92, Tout usage: cf regl. CE 2455/92
DDT	X			1992	Tout usage: cf regl. CE 2455/92
Dieldrin	X			1992	Usage agricole: 01/04/73, Protection du bois: 04/10/94, Tout usage: cf regl. CE 2455/92
Dioxin_Furan		X			Usines d'incinération des déchets industriels spéciaux: limite d'émission à 0.1ng TEQ/m3 depuis le 10/10/96 (Application immédiate pour les nouvelles installations) application en 2000 pour les installations existantes). Usines d'incinération nouvelles des ordures ménagères: limites d'émissions: 0.1ngTEQ/m3 depuis le 24/02/97
Endrin	X			1992	Usage agricole: 21/08/91, Protection du bois: 04/10/92, Tout usage: cf regl. CE 2455/92
Heptachlo	X			1992	Usage agricole:01/01/73, Traitement des bois, peintures anti-salissures: 04/10/92, Tout usage:: cf.Regl.CE2455/92
Hexachlorobenze	X			1992	Peinture anti-salissures: 04/10/92, Tout usage: cf.Regl.CE 2455/92
Mirex		X			Jamais utilisé en France en tant que matière active de produits phytosanitaires

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
France					
PCB		X			Produits et préparations dont la teneur en PCB est>0.01%: interdits le 02/02/87., Produits et préparations dont la teneur en PCB est>0.005%: interdits le 04/10/93
Toxaphene	X			1992	Usage agricole: 03/07/90, Peinture anti-salissures: 04/10/92, Tout usage:cf.Regl. CE 2455/92
FS Micronesia					
Aldrin			X		Chemicals have not been inventoried. Limited quantities may be present in the FSM.
Chlordane			X		Small quantities are known to be stored in the FSM. In Chuuk State quantities of chlordane have been stored in a shipping container for off island disposal that has not yet eventuated due to a shortage of funding and expertise.
DDT			X		Small quantities are known to be stored at the Agriculture Station in each FSM State. Quantities are also known to have been buried elsewhere in the FSM.
Dieldrin			X		Chemicals have not been inventoried. Limited quantities may be present in the FSM.
Endrin			X		Chemicals have not been inventoried. Limited quantities may be present in the FSM.
Heptachlor			X		Chemicals have not been inventoried. Limited quantities may be present in the FSM.
Hexachlorobenzene			X		Chemicals have not been inventoried. Limited quantities may be present in the FSM.
Mirex			X		Chemicals have not been inventoried. Limited quantities may be present in the FSM.
PCB			X		Sampling of old transformers is currently underway. These transformers have been tagged for future action.
Toxaphene			X		Chemicals have not been inventoried. Limited quantities may be present in the FSM.
Gambia, The					
Aldrin	X			1994	
Chlordane	X			1994	

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Gambia, The					
DDT	X			1994	DDT together with other obsolete pesticides were shipped to UK in August 1999, for high-temperature incineration.
Dieldrir	X			1997	
Endrin	X			1996	
Heptachlo	X			1997	
Hexachlorobenze	X			1997	
Mirex	X			1999	
PCB			X		No regulatory action taken, but final decision not import taken.
Toxaphene	X			1999	
Germany					
Aldrin	X			1979	Since 1979 as Plant Protecting Agent according to EC-Directive 79/117/EEC
Chlordane	X				Since 1979 as Plant Protecting Agent according to EC-Directive 79/117/EEC
DDT	X			1979	Since 1979 as Plant Protecting Agent according to EC-Directive 79/117/EEC ? Ordinance on bans and restrictions on the placing on the market of dangerous substances, preparations and articles pursuant to the chemicals act: DDT may not be placed on the market. ? According to EC-Directive 79/117/EEC, Dicofol as pesticide may not contain more than 1 g/kg DDT and DDT derivatives. ? Ordinance on dangerous substances (GefahrstoffVerordnung) pursuar to the chemicals act: Production and use of DDT is prohibited.
Dieldrir	X			1979	Since 1979 as Plant Protecting Agent according to EC-Directive 79/117/EEC
Endrin	X			1979	Since 1979 as Plant Protecting Agent according to EC-Directive 79/117/EEC
Heptachlo	X				Since 1979 as Plant Protecting Agent according to EC-Directive 79/117/EEC

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Germany					
Hexachlorobenze	X				Since 1979 as Plant Protecting Agent according to EC-Directive 79/117/EEC According to EC-Directive 79/117/EEC, Quintozen as pesticide may not contain more than 1 g/kg HCB. Quintozen is banned in Germany. ? Chlorthalonil as pesticide may not contain more than 0.1 g/kg HCB according to the German authorization of pesticides (Auflage VH 328)? According to EC-Directive 79/117/EEC, Quintozen as pesticide may not contain more than 1 g/kg HCB. Quintozen is banned in Germany. ? Chlorthalonil as pesticide may not contain more than 0.1 g/kg HCB according to the German authorization of pesticides (Auflage VH 328)
Toxaphene	X				Since 1979 as Plant Protecting Agent according to EC-Directive 79/117/EEC
Ghana					
Aldrin	X			1985	
Chlordane	X			1975	
DDT	X			1975	
Dieldrin	X			1986	
Endrin	X			1975	
Heptachlo	X			1975	
Hexachlorobenze	X			1975	
Mirex			X		
PCB			X		
Toxaphene			X		
Greece					
Aldrin	X			1972	Ban of all the POP used as plant protection product in 1972.
Chlordane	X			1972	Ban of all the POP used as plant protection product in 1972.
DDT	X			1972	Ban of all the POP used as plant protection product in 1972.

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Greece					
Dieldrin	X			1972	Ban of all the POP used as plant protection product in 1972.
Endrin	X			1972	Ban of all the POP used as plant protection product in 1972.
Heptachlo	X			1972	Ban of all the POP used as plant protection product in 1972.
Hexachlorobenze	X			1972	Ban of all the POP used as plant protection product in 1972.
Mirex	X			1972	Ban of all the POP used as plant protection product in 1972.
Toxaphene	X			1972	Ban of all the POP used as plant protection product in 1972.
Guinea					
Aldrin		X			Licence professionnelle requise pour l'importation et lamisse sur le marché des pesticides. Arrêté 5714/MAEF/SGG/96
Chlordane		X			Licence professionnelle requise pour l'importation et lamisse sur le marché des pesticides. Arrêté 5714/MAEF/SGG/100
DDT		X			Licence professionnelle requise pour l'importation et lamisse sur le marché des pesticides. Arrêté 5714/MAEF/SGG/98
Dieldrin		X			Licence professionnelle requise pour l'importation et lamisse sur le marché des pesticides. Arrêté 5714/MAEF/SGG/97
Endrin		X			Licence professionnelle requise pour l'importation et lamisse sur le marché des pesticides. Arrêté 5714/MAEF/SGG/99
Heptachlo		X			Licence professionnelle requise pour l'importation et lamisse sur le marché des pesticides. Arrêté 5714/MAEF/SGG/104
Hexachlorobenze		X			Licence professionnelle requise pour l'importation et lamisse sur le marché des pesticides. Arrêté 5714/MAEF/SGG/101
Mirex		X			Licence professionnelle requise pour l'importation et lamisse sur le marché des pesticides. Arrêté 5714/MAEF/SGG/102
PCB			X		Mesure spécifique inexistante concernant les PCB.
Toxaphene		X			Licence professionnelle requise pour l'importation et lamisse sur le marché des pesticides. Arrêté 5714/MAEF/SGG/103

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Hungary					
Aldrin	X			1966	
Chlordane	X			1968	
DDT	X			1966	
Dieldrin	X			1966	
Dioxin_Furan		X			Emission limit values and in case of waste incineration emission limit values also are established for these chemicals
Endrin	X			1968	
Heptachlo	X			1900	
Hexachlorobenze	X			1966	
Mirex	X			1900	
PCB		X			It can be used with the permit of NPHOS (1993) only.
Toxaphene	X			1992	
Iceland					
Aldrin	X			1996	Never registered as a pesticide, but was probably used between 1940/5(and 1960/70.
Chlordane	X			1996	Never registered as a pesticide, but was probably used between 1940/5(and 1960/70.
DDT	X			1996	Never registered as a pesticide. Used before 1975 as a pesticide. Used after 1975 on horses for the treatment of scabies.
Dieldrin	X			1996	Never registered as a pesticide
Dioxin_Furan		X			Dioxins and furans are not known to have ever been used in Iceland. There are emission limits 0,1 ng/m3 in force since 1996, for incineration of hazardous wastes
Endrin	X			1996	Never registered as a pesticide.

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Iceland					
Heptachlor		X		1996	Never registered as a pesticide
Hexachlorobenze		X		1996	Never registered as a pesticide
Mirex		X		1998	Never registered as a pesticide
PCB		X			Restriction on import, use and disposal of substances containing more than 0,2% of PCBs in 1988. The limit was lowered to 0,005% in 1995
Toxaphene		X		1996	Never registered as a pesticide.
Indonesia					
Aldrin		X		1974	
Chlordane		X		1992	
DDT		X			1974 for agriculture 1994 for malaria control
Dieldrin		X		1992	
Endrin		X		1974	
Heptachlo		X		1974	
Hexachlorobenze		X			Never registered in Indonesia
Mirex		X			Never registered in Indonesia
PCB		X		1994	Banned for PCBs Waste and items contain PCBs
Toxaphene		X		1980	
Ireland					
Aldrin		X		1981	Banned as a plant protection product
Chlordane		X		1992	

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Ireland					
DDT	X			1985	Banned as a plant protection product
Dieldrir	X			1981	Banned as a plant protection product
Dioxin_Furar		X			Control of incineration of hazardous waste, SI. 64 of 1998 (Regulations giving effect to Council Direction 94/67/EC on incineration of Hazardous waste). Provision of directives on Prevention of pollution from municipal incinerators (89/369/EEC), not yet applicable.
Endrin	X			1981	Banned as a plant protection product
Heptachlo	X			1981	
Hexachlorobenze	X			1981	
Mirex	X			1900	Mirex has never been authorized for use in Ireland as a pesticide and therefore, no stockpile exist
PCB	X			1994	Waste management (hazardous waste): regulations, si.163 of 1998, require: Management and decontamination of PCBs and equipment containing PCBs. Reporting of quantities to the EPA. Certain prohibition on use and marketing of PCBs.
Toxaphene	X			1985	Banned as a plant protection product. No stockpiles exist.
Italy					
Aldrin	X			1992	Banned for use as a plant protection product 26 October 1973; production banned with Regulation 2455/92 – CEE
Chlordane	X			1973	Banned for use as a plant protection product 26 October 1973; production banned with Regulation 2455/92 – CEE
DDT		X			Specific authorization granted by Ministry of Health: To produce an anti-scab remedy. In the composition of a product for wood protection.
Dieldrir	X			1973	Banned for use as a plant protection product 26 October 1973; production banned with Regulation 2455/92 – CEE
Dioxin_Furar		X			0.1 ng TE/m³ PCDDs and PCDFs in effluent gas from new incineration plants. DH. 503: 19N ov 1997, enforcement of EEC Directives 89/369 and 89/429 and 94/67/CE Directive.
Endrin	X			1973	Banned for use as a plant protection product 26 October 1973; production banned with Regulation 2455/92 – CEE

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Italy					
Heptachlor	X			1973	Banned for use as a plant protection product 26 October 1973; production banned with Regulation 2455/92 – CEE
Hexachlorobenze	X			1978	
Mirex	X			1900	No authorization granted for use or production.
PCB	X				Introduction into national market – Law 216 – May 24, 1988. Enforcement of EEC directives Decontamination and disposal of pre-existing equipment containing PCBs in a time depending on size and concentration. D. Leg. 22 May 1999 – No. 209, enforcement of Directive 96/59/CE
Toxaphene	X			1900	
Jamaica					
Aldrin	X				The only pesticide in use that comes close to this category is Endosulphan. Its use is restricted to coffee and there are no alternative pesticides available. There has been a gradual reduction in the quantities applied at the farm level as demonstrated by the reduction in quantities imported in recent years (from 10000 to 6000 litres). The coffee industry has an ongoing research programme to develop appropriate integrated pest management, the latest being the introduction of a parasitic wasp which is now registered with the PCA. A new parasite is also being investigated for indroduction. Data Source: Pesticide Control Authority
Chlordane	X				The only pesticide in use that comes close to this category is Endosulphan. Its use is restricted to coffee and there are no alternative pesticides available. There has been a gradual reduction in the quantities applied at the farm level as demonstrated by the reduction in quantities imported in recent years (from 10000 to 6000 litres). The coffee industry has an ongoing research programme to develop appropriate integrated pest management, the latest being the introduction of a parasitic wasp which is now registered with the PCA. A new parasite is also being investigated for indroduction. Data Source: Pesticide Control Authority
DDT	X				The only pesticide in use that comes close to this category is Endosulphan. Its use is restricted to coffee and there are no alternative pesticides available. There has been a gradual reduction in the quantities applied at the farm level as demonstrated by the reduction in quantities imported in recent years (from 10000 to 6000 litres). The coffee industry has an ongoing research programme to develop appropriate integrated pest management, the latest being the introduction of a parasitic wasp which is now registered with the PCA. A new parasite is also being investigated for indroduction. Data Source: Pesticide Control Authority

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Jamaica					
Dieldrin		X			The only pesticide in use that comes close to this category is Endosulphan. Its use is restricted to coffee and there are no alternative pesticides available. There has been a gradual reduction in the quantities applied at the farm level as demonstrated by the reduction in quantities imported in recent years (from 10000 to 6000 litres). The coffee industry has an ongoing research programme to develop appropriate integrated pest management, the latest being the introduction of a parasitic wasp which is now registered with the PCA. A new parasite is also being investigated for indroduction. Data Source: Pesticide Control Authority
Endrin		X			The only pesticide in use that comes close to this category is Endosulphan. Its use is restricted to coffee and there are no alternative pesticides available. There has been a gradual reduction in the quantities applied at the farm level as demonstrated by the reduction in quantities imported in recent years (from 10000 to 6000 litres). The coffee industry has an ongoing research programme to develop appropriate integrated pest management, the latest being the introduction of a parasitic wasp which is now registered with the PCA. A new parasite is also being investigated for indroduction. Data Source: Pesticide Control Authority
Heptachlo		X			The only pesticide in use that comes close to this category is Endosulphan. Its use is restricted to coffee and there are no alternative pesticides available. There has been a gradual reduction in the quantities applied at the farm level as demonstrated by the reduction in quantities imported in recent years (from 10000 to 6000 litres). The coffee industry has an ongoing research programme to develop appropriate integrated pest management, the latest being the introduction of a parasitic wasp which is now registered with the PCA. A new parasite is also being investigated for indroduction. Data Source: Pesticide Control Authority
Hexachlorobenze		X			The only pesticide in use that comes close to this category is Endosulphan. Its use is restricted to coffee and there are no alternative pesticides available. There has been a gradual reduction in the quantities applied at the farm level as demonstrated by the reduction in quantities imported in recent years (from 10000 to 6000 litres). The coffee industry has an ongoing research programme to develop appropriate integrated pest management, the latest being the introduction of a parasitic wasp which is now registered with the PCA. A new parasite is also being investigated for indroduction. Data Source: Pesticide Control Authority
Mirex		X			The only pesticide in use that comes close to this category is Endosulphan. Its use is restricted to coffee and there are no alternative pesticides available. There has been a gradual reduction in the quantities applied at the farm level as demonstrated by the reduction in quantities imported in recent years (from 10000 to 6000 litres). The coffee industry has an ongoing research programme to develop appropriate integrated pest management, the latest being the introduction of a parasitic wasp which is now registered with the PCA. A new parasite is also being investigated for indroduction. Data Source: Pesticide Control Authority

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Jamaica					
PCB		X			The only pesticide in use that comes close to this category is Endosulphan. Its use is restricted to coffee and there are no alternative pesticides available. There has been a gradual reduction in the quantities applied at the farm level as demonstrated by the reduction in quantities imported in recent years (from 10000 to 6000 litres). The coffee industry has an ongoing research programme to develop appropriate integrated pest management, the latest being the introduction of a parasitic wasp which is now registered with the PCA. A new parasite is also being investigated for indroduction. Data Source: Pesticide Control Authority
Toxaphene		X			The only pesticide in use that comes close to this category is Endosulphan. Its use is restricted to coffee and there are no alternative pesticides available. There has been a gradual reduction in the quantities applied at the farm level as demonstrated by the reduction in quantities imported in recent years (from 10000 to 6000 litres). The coffee industry has an ongoing research programme to develop appropriate integrated pest management, the latest being the introduction of a parasitic wasp which is now registered with the PCA. A new parasite is also being investigated for indroduction. Data Source: Pesticide Control Authority
Japan					
Aldrin		X		1981	Use is not permitted except certain use designated by the law. No use has been designated since the 1981. Use for research and testing is allowed. Authorization is requried for manufacture and import. No authorization has been granted since1981. The sale for agricultural use is banned except for certain uses since 1971. Registration for agricultural use made invalid since 1975. No chemical is allowed to be put on the market for agricultural use without registration. Therefore, invalidity of registration of a chemical means banning marketing of the chemical.
Chlordane		X		1981	Use is not permitted except certain use designated by the law. No use has been designated since the 1981. Use for research and testing is allowed. Authorization is requried for manufacture and import. No authorization has been granted since1981. Registration for agricultural use made invalid since 1969. No chemical is allowed to be put on the market for agricultural use without registration. Therefore, invalidity of registration of a chemical means banning marketing of the chemical.
DDT		X		1971	Use is not permitted except certain use designated by the law. No use has been designated since the 1981. Use for research and testing is allowed. Authorization is requried for manufacture and import. No authorization has been granted since1981. The sale for agricultural use is banned since 1971.
Dieldrir		X		1981	Use is not permitted except certain use designated by the law. No use has been designated since the 1981. Use for research and testing is allowed. Authorization is requried for manufacture and import. No authorization has been granted since1981. The sale for agricultural use is banned except for certain uses since 1971. Registration for agricultural use made invalid since 1975. No chemical is allowed to be put on the market for agricultural use without registration. Therefore, invalidity of registration of a chemical means banning marketing of the chemical.

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Japan					
Dioxin_Furan		X			Emission standards for waste incinerators and electrical steel mills since 1997. Air Pollution Control Law. (for waste incinerators and electrical steel mills), Waste Management and Public Cleansing Law. (for waste incinerators). Emissions standards and effluent standards for certain types of facilities since 2000. Law Concerning Special Measures Against Dioxins. Emission standards for waste incinerators, elctrical steel mills, steel sintering facilities, zinc recovery facilities with chlorine compounds, decomposition facilities for PCB wastes, cleaning facilities for PCB contaminants, emission gas cleaning facilities and wet dust collection facilities for aluminum production, cleaning facilities for vinyl chloride production, waste incinerator related facilities, final sewage treatment facilities which treat discharges wastewater from above-mentioned facilities etc.
Endrin	X			1981	Use is not permitted except certain use designated by the law. No use has been designated since the 1981. Use for research and testing is allowed. Authorization is requried for manufacture and import. No authorization has been granted since1981. The sale for agricultural use is banned except for certain uses since 1971. Registration for agricultural use made invalid since 1975. No chemical is allowed to be put on the market for agricultural use without registration. Therefore, invalidity of registration of a chemical means banning marketing of the chemical.
Heptachlo	X			1986	Use is not permitted except certain use designated by the law. No use has been designated since the 1986. Use for research and testing is allowed. Authorization is requried for manufacture and import. No authorization has been granted since1986. Registration for agricultural use made invalid since 1975. No chemical is allowed to be put on the market for agricultural use without registration. Therefore, invalidity of registration of a chemical means banning marketing of the chemical.
Hexachlorobenze	X			1900	Use is not permitted except certain use designated by the law. No use has been designated since the 1979. Use for research and testing is allowed. Authorization is requried for manufacture and import. No authorization has been granted since 1979. Never used as an agricultural pesticide in Japan.
Mirex	X			1900	Never produced in Japan. Never used as an agricultural pesticide in Japan. A regulatory action similar to Aldrin will be taken when a notification of production or import to the Minister of Health and Welfare and the Minister of International Trade and Industry.
PCB		X			Use is not permitted except certain use designated by the law. No use has been designated since the 1974. Use for research and testing is allowed. Authorization is requried for manufacture and import. No authorization has been granted since 1974.
Toxaphene	X			1901	Never used as an agricultural pesticide in Japan. A regulatory action similar to Aldrin will be taken when a notification of production or import to the Minister of Health and Welfare and the Minister of International Trade and Industry.
Jordan					
Aldrin	X			1980	

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Jordan					
Chlordane		X		1980	
DDT		X		1995	
Dieldrir		X		1980	
Endrin		X		1980	
Heptachlo		X		1980	
Hexachlorobenze		X		1995	
Mirex		X			Not registered
PCB		X			Not registered
Toxaphene		X		1980	
Kazakhstan					
Aldrin		X		1996	
DDT		X		1989	
Dieldrir		X		1996	
Heptachlo		X		1996	
Kuwait					
Aldrin		X		1995	28.03.1995 No. 95/95
Chlordane		X		1995	28.03.1995 No. 95/95
DDT		X		1995	28.03.1995 No. 95/95
Dieldrir		X		1995	28.03.1995 No. 95/95

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Kuwait					
Endrin	X			1995	28.03.1995 No. 95/95
Heptachlo	X			1995	28.03.1995 No. 95/95
Hexachlorobenze	X			1995	28.03.1995 No. 95/95
Mirex	X				28.03.1995 No. 95/95
PCB	X			1994	In 1992 PCBs transformers, have been replaced in ministry of electricity
Toxaphene	X			1995	28.03.1995 No. 95/95
Kyrgyzstan					
Aldrin	X			1972	Use is banned since 1972, by Ministry of Public health services of SU The new resolution of Kyrgyz Republic Government # 376, 7.27.2001, "About actions of human health and environmental protection from some chemicals and pesticides impact"
Chlordane	X			1978	Use is banned since 1978, by Ministry of Public health services of SU The new resolution of Kyrgyz Republic Government # 376, 7.27.2001, "About actions of human health and environmental protection from some chemicals and pesticides impact"
DDT	X			1970	Use is banned since 1970, by Ministry of Public health services of SU The new resolution of Kyrgyz Republic Government # 376, 7.27.2001, "About actions of human health and environmental protection from some chemicals and pesticides impact"
Dieldrir	X			1985	Use is banned since 1985, by Ministry of Public health services of SThe new resolution of Kyrgyz Republic Government # 376, 7.27.2001, "About actions of human health and environmental protection from some chemicals and pesticides impact"
Endrin	X			1970	Use is banned since 1970, by Ministry of Public health services of SU
Heptachlo	X			1986	Use is banned since 1986, by Ministry of Public health services of SU The new resolution of Kyrgyz Republic Government # 376, 7.27.2001, "About actions of human health and environmental protection from some chemicals and pesticides impact"
Hexachlorobenze	X			1986	Use is banned since 1986, by Ministry of Public health services of SU

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Kyrgyzstan					
Mirex		X		1980	Since 1980, by Ministry of Public health services of SU
PCB	X				The new resolution of Kyrgyz Republic Government # 376, 7.27.2001, "About actions of human health and environmental protection from some chemicals and pesticides impact" No laboratory and analytical facilities for assessing emission sources
Lao PDR					
Aldrin	X			1992	Has been banned since November 21, 1992 (Regulation on the management and usage of plant protection products in the Lao PDR No. 0894/DA-MAF) PDR does not produce or export any chemicals of pesticides. Chemicals and pesticides used in Lao PDR are imported from foreign countries in several forms for several purposes. Specific POPs chemical have see banned (see table), other consideration to be banned by the Government. Data Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry-MAF, Ministry of Industry and Handicraft-MIB Data Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry-MAF, Ministry of Industry and Handicraft-MIB
Chlordane	X				Not imported, under consideration to be banned by Government. Lao PDR does not produce or export any chemicals of pesticides. Chemicals and pesticides used in Lao PDR are imported from foreign countries in several forms for several purposes. Specific POPs chemical have see banned (see table), other consideration to be banned by the Government. Data Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry-MAF, Ministry of Industry and Handicraft-MIB
DDT	X			1992	Has been banned since November 21, 1992 (Regulation on the management and usage of plant protection products in the Lao PDR No. 0894/DA-MAF) Lao PDR does not produce or export any chemicals of pesticides. Chemicals and pesticides used in Lao PDR are imported from foreign countries in several forms for several purposes. Specific POPs chemical have see banned (see table), other consideration to be banned by the Government. Data Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry-MAF, Ministry of Industry and Handicraft-MIB
Dieldrin	X			1992	Has been banned since November 21, 1992 (Regulation on the management and usage of plant protection products in the Lao PDR No. 0894/DA-MAF) Lao PDR does not produce or export any chemicals of pesticides. Chemicals and pesticides used in Lao PDR are imported from foreign countries in several forms for several purposes. Specific POPs chemical have see banned (see table), other consideration to be banned by the Government. Data Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry-MAF, Ministry of Industry and Handicraft-MIB

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Lao PDR					
Endrin	X			1992	Has been banned since November 21, 1992 (Regulation on the management and usage of plant protection products in the Lao PDR No. 0894/DA-MAF) Lao PDR does not produce or export any chemicals of pesticides. Chemicals and pesticides used in Lao PDR are imported from foreign countries in several forms for several purposes. Specific POPs chemical have see banned (see table), other consideration to be banned by the Government. Data Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry-MAF, Ministry of Industry and Handicraft-MIB
Heptachlo	X			1992	Has been banned since November 21, 1992 (Regulation on the management and usage of plant protection products in the Lao PDR No. 0894/DA-MAF) Lao PDR does not produce or export any chemicals of pesticides. Chemicals and pesticides used in Lao PDR are imported from foreign countries in several forms for several purposes. Specific POPs chemical have see banned (see table), other consideration to be banned by the Government. Data Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry-MAF, Ministry of Industry and Handicraft-MIB
Hexachlorobenze	X				Not imported, under consideration to be banned by Government. Lao PDR does not produce or export any chemicals of pesticides. Chemicals and pesticides used in Lao PDR are imported from foreign countries in several forms for several purposes. Specific POPs chemical have see banned (see table), other consideration to be banned by the Government. Data Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry-MAF, Ministry of Industry and Handicraft-MIB
Mirex	X				Not imported, under consideration to be banned by Government. Lao PDR does not produce or export any chemicals of pesticides. Chemicals and pesticides used in Lao PDR are imported from foreign countries in several forms for several purposes. Specific POPs chemical have see banned (see table), other consideration to be banned by the Government. Data Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry-MAF, Ministry of Industry and Handicraft-MIB
PCB	X				Not imported, under consideration be be banned by Government. Lao PDR does not produce or export any chemicals of pesticides. Chemicals and pesticides used in Lao PDR are imported from foreign countries in several forms for several purposes. Specific POPs chemical have see banned (see table), other consideration to be banned by the Government. Data Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry-MAF, Ministry of Industry and Handicraft-MIB

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Lao PDR					
Toxaphene	X			1992	Has been banned since November 21, 1992 (Regulation on the management and usage of plant protection products in the Lao PDR No. 0894/DA-MAF) Lao PDR does not produce or export any chemicals of pesticides. Chemicals and pesticides used in Lao PDR are imported from foreign countries in several forms for several purposes. Specific POPs chemical have see banned (see table), other consideration to be banned by the Government. Data Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry-MAF, Ministry of Industry and Handicraft-MIB
Latvia					
Aldrin	X			1972	
Chlordane	X				Prohibited, does not include in official register of permitted substances, collection does not exist
DDT	X			1966	Collected substances are placed in special storage till destruction.
Dieldrin	X				Prohibited, does not include in official register of permitted substances, collection does not exist.
Dioxin_Furan		X			1. The half-hourly average air emission limit value for Furans is 0,01ng/m3. 2. Furans' and Dioxins total emission limit values for: ? waste incineration plants – 0,1 ng/m3; ? waste co-incineration plants in cement kilns - 0,1 ng/m3; ? discharges of waste water from the cleaning of exhaust gases from waste incineration plants – 0,3 ng/m3. 1. Regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 219 "On Air Quality" (15.06.1999, in force from 01.01.2000) 2. Regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers No.323 "On requirements for incineration of waste and for operation of waste incineration plants" (17.07.2001.)
Endrin	X				Prohibited, does not include in official register of permitted substances, collection does not exist
Heptachlor	X			1986	
Hexachlorobenzene		X			Since 1999. Regulations of the Cabinet of Ministries: "on limitation of use and market of chemical substances and chemical products
Mirex	X				Prohibited, does not include in official register of permitted substances, collection does not exist
PCB		X			Permitted in electric equipment till 2001

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Latvia					
Toxaphene	X				Prohibited, does not include in official register of permitted substances, collection does not exist
Lebanon					
Aldrin	X				
Chlordane	X				
DDT	X				
Dieldrin	X				
Endrin	X				
Heptachlor	X				
Hexachlorobenzene	X				
Mirex			X		
PCB			X		
Toxaphene			X		
Lithuania					
Aldrin	X			1997	Banned import, production and use of pesticides containing this active substance from 1997 (updated in 2000) Hygienic Standard 63:2000 "Banned and restricted pesticides" (adopted by the Order of the Misister for Health of 17 Jan 2000 No. 24; replaces HN 63-1996
Chlordane	X			1997	Banned import, production and use of pesticides containing this active substance from 1997 (updated in 2000) Hygienic Standard 63:2000 "Banned and restricted pesticides" (adopted by the Order of the Misister for Health of 17 Jan 2000 No. 24; replaces HN 63-1996
DDT	X			1997	Banned import, production and use of pesticides containing this active substance from 1997 (updated in 2000) Hygienic Standard 63:2000 "Banned and restricted pesticides" (adopted by the Order of the Misister for Health of 17 Jan 2000 No. 24; replaces HN 63-1996

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Lithuania					
Dieldrin		X		1997	Banned import, production and use of pesticides containing this active substance from 1997 (updated in 2000) Hygienic Standard 63:2000 "Banned and restricted pesticides" (adopted by the Order of the Misister for Health of 17 Jan 2000 No. 24; replaces HN 63-1996
Endrin		X		1997	Banned import, production and use of pesticides containing this active substance from 1997 (updated in 2000) Hygienic Standard 63:2000 "Banned and restricted pesticides" (adopted by the Order of the Misister for Health of 17 Jan 2000 No. 24; replaces HN 63-1996
Heptachlo		X		1997	Banned import, production and use of pesticides containing this active substance from 1997 (updated in 2000) Hygienic Standard 63:2000 "Banned and restricted pesticides" (adopted by the Order of the Misister for Health of 17 Jan 2000 No. 24; replaces HN 63-1996
Hexachlorobenze		X		1997	Banned import, production and use of pesticides containing this active substance from 1997 (updated in 2000) Hygienic Standard 63:2000 "Banned and restricted pesticides" (adopted by the Order of the Misister for Health of 17 Jan 2000 No. 24; replaces HN 63-1996
Mirex		X		1997	Banned import, production and use of pesticides containing this active substance from 1997 (updated in 2000) Hygienic Standard 63:2000 "Banned and restricted pesticides" (adopted by the Order of the Misister for Health of 17 Jan 2000 No. 24; replaces HN 63-1996
PCB		X		1997	Banned import, production and use of pesticides containing this active substance from 1997 (updated in 2000) Banned placing into the market and use from 1999. The use of equipment, plant, installations containing PCBs shall continue to be authorized until they are disposed of or reach the end of their service life if their exploitation started before entry into force of the Hygienic Standard 36:1999. PCB can be used for the supplement the llevel of liquids in mentioned equipment's
Toxaphene		X		1997	Banned import, production and use of pesticides containing this active substance from 1997 (updated in 2000) Hygienic Standard 63:2000 "Banned and restricted pesticides" (adopted by the Order of the Misister for Health of 17 Jan 2000 No. 24; replaces HN 63-1996
Macedonia					
Aldrin		X			Article 4 of the Law on traffic in poisonous substances
Chlordane		X			Article 4 of the Law on traffic in poisonous substances
Dieldrin		X			Article 4 of the Law on traffic in poisonous substances

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Macedonia					
Heptachlor	X				Article 4 of the Law on traffic in poisonous substances
Madagascar					
Chlordane	X			1993	Decree 93/625. It is a legal instrument issued by the Ministry of Agriculture
DDT	X			1993	Decree 93/625. It is a legal instrument issued by the Ministry of Agriculture
Dieldrir	X			1993	Decree 93/625. It is a legal instrument issued by the Ministry of Agriculture
Endrin	X			1993	Decree 93/625. It is a legal instrument issued by the Ministry of Agriculture
PCB	X			1993	Decree 93/625. It is a legal instrument issued by the Ministry of Agriculture
Malaysia					
Aldrin	X			1994	Registration under the Pesticides Act 1974, Withdrawn since 1994.
Chlordane	X			1998	No more registration under the Pesticides Act 1974, After 1.10.98
DDT	X			1999	No more registration under the Pesticides Act 1974, since 1. 5. 99
Dieldrir	X			1994	Registration under the Pesticides Act 1974, Withdrawn since 1994.
Endrin	X			1900	Never registered under the Pesticides Act 1974
Heptachlo	X			1990	No registration under the Pesticides Act 1974 since 1.8.90
Hexachlorobenze	X			1900	Never registered under the Pesticides Act 1974.
Mirex	X			1900	Never registered under the Pesticides Act 1974.
PCB		X			Import is banned under the Prohibition of Import Order under the Customs Act 1967 since 1994.
Toxaphene	X			1900	Never registered under the Pesticides Act 1974.

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Mauritius					
Aldrin	X			1991	Data Source: Pesticide Control Board, Ministry of Health
Chlordane	X			1993	Data Source: Pesticide Control Board, Ministry of Health
DDT		X			For Malaria Control Data Source: Pesticide Control Board, Ministry of Health
Dieldrin	X			1991	Data Source: Pesticide Control Board, Ministry of Health
Endrin	X				Data Source: Pesticide Control Board, Ministry of Health
Heptachlor	X			1993	Data Source: Pesticide Control Board, Ministry of Health
Hexachlorobenzene	X				Data Source: Pesticide Control Board, Ministry of Health
Mirex	X				Data Source: Pesticide Control Board, Ministry of Health
PCB	X			2000	PCBs have been banned in Mauritius under Prior Informed Consent (P.I.C) on 1st September 2000 Data Source: Pesticide Control Board, Ministry of Health
Toxaphene	X				Data Source: Pesticide Control Board, Ministry of Health
Mexico					
Aldrin	X			1991	Banned (Importation, production, formulation, commercialization and use) in the Official Journal of the Federation (D.O.F.) on January the 3rd, 1991. Banned in the Official Catalogue of Pesticides, Fertilizers and Toxic Substances since 1998. Working Centers have established maximum allowed levels under the Norm: NOM-010-STPS-1994 (D.O.F. July 8th, 1994). Catálogo Oficial de Plaguicidas, Fertilizantes y Sustancias Tóxicas, 1998 Diario Oficial de la Federación, 3 de Enero de 1991

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Mexico					
Chlordane		X		1991	Restricted (Sales, handling and application) in the Official Journal of the Federation (D.O.F.) on January the 3rd, 1991. Restricted in the Official Catalogue of Pesticides, Fertilizers and Toxic Substances since 1998. It is considered a hazardous waste and its producers must handle it in accordance to the norms and the procedures established by the authorities (NOM-052-ECOL-1993 and the Reform Pre-Project, 1999) In 1998, chlordane stockpiles in Mexico were completely depleted. It should soon become prohibited. Working Centers have established maximum allowed levels under the Norm: NOM-010-STPS-1994 (D.O.F. July 8th, 1994). Catálogo Oficial de Plaguicidas, Fertilizantes y Sustancias Tóxicas, 1998 Diario Oficial de la Federación, 3 de Enero de 1991
DDT		X			Restricted, in the Official Catalogue of Pesticides, Fertilizers and Toxic Substances, to Public Health Campaigns to control malaria. DDT is no longer used in Mexico. It will soon be banned in the Official Catalogue of Pesticides, Fertilizers and Toxic Substances. Catálogo Oficial de Plaguicidas, Fertilizantes y Sustancias Tóxicas.
Dieldrir	X			1991	Banned (Importation, production, formulation, commercialization and use) in the Official Journal of the Federation (D.O.F.) on January the 3rd, 1991. Banned in the Official Catalogue of Pesticides, Fertilizers and Toxic Substances since 1998. Working Centers have established maximum allowed levels under the Norm: NOM-010-STPS-1994 (D.O.F. July 8th, 1994). Catálogo Oficial de Plaguicidas, Fertilizantes y Sustancias Tóxicas, 1998 Diario Oficial de la Federación, 3 de Enero de 1991
Dioxin_Furar					Under the Commission for Environmental Cooperation (USA, Mexico and Canada) we are developing the North America Regional Action Plan on dioxins and furans. We are also developing specific regulations for wastes incineration and cement kilns dioxins and furans emissions
Endrin	X			1991	Banned (Importation, production, formulation, commercialization and use) in the Official Journal of the Federation (D.O.F.) on January the 3rd, 1991. Banned in the Official Catalogue of Pesticides, Fertilizers and Toxic Substances since 1998. Working Centers have established maximum allowed levels under the Norm: NOM-010-STPS-1994 (D.O.F. July 8th, 1994). It is considered a hazardous waste and its producers must handle it in accordance to the norms and the procedures established by the authorities (NOM-052-ECOL-1993 and the Reform Pre-Project, 1999) Catálogo Oficial de Plaguicidas, Fertilizantes y Sustancias Tóxicas, 1998 Diario Oficial de la Federación, 3 de Enero de 1991

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Mexico					
Heptachlor		X		1993	Working Centers have established maximum allowed levels under the Norm: NOM-010-STPS-1994 (D.O.F. July 8th, 1994) It is considered a hazardous waste and its producers must handle it in accordance to the norms and the procedures established by the authorities (NOM-052-ECOL-1993 and the Reform Pre-Project, 1999) Diario Oficial de la Federación, 8 de Julio de 1994
Hexachlorobenze	X			1998	Banned in the Official Catalogue of Pesticides, Fertilizers and Toxic Substances, 1998 Under the Commission for Environmental Cooperation (USA, Mexico, Canada) we are developing the North America Regional Action Plan on HCB in conjunction with dioxins and furans for their chemical proprieties relation. Catalogo Oficial de Plaguicidas
Mirex	X			1991	Banned (Importation, production, formulation, commercialization and use) in the Official Journal of the Federation (D.O.F.) on January the 3rd, 1991. Banned in the Official Catalogue of Pesticides, Fertilizers and Toxic Substances since 1998. Catálogo Oficial de Plaguicidas, Fertilizantes y Sustancias Tóxicas, 1998 Diario Oficial de la Federación, 3 de Enero de 1991
PCB	X				Guidelines for proper PCB handling, management, and treatment/disposal have been in place since 1988; new regulation in place in December 2001. PCB are considered hazardous wastes under the Hazardous Waste Regulation of the General Law of Equilibrium and Environmental Protection Government Permits for the official exportation of PCB
Toxaphene	X			1991	Banned (Importation, production, formulation, commercialization and use) in the Official Journal of the Federation (D.O.F.) on January the 3rd, 1991. It did not appear in the 1998 Official Catalogue of Pesticides, Fertilizers and Toxic Substances, although it was prohibited from 1992 to 1997. Working Centers have established maximum allowed levels under the Norm: NOM-010-STPS-1994 (D.O.F. July 8th, 1994). It is considered a hazardous waste and its producers must handle it in accordance to the norms and the procedures established by the authorities (NOM-052-ECOL-1993). Catálogo Oficial de Plaguicidas, Fertilizantes y Sustancias Tóxicas, 1998 Diario Oficial de la Federación, 3 de Enero de 1991
Moldova					
Aldrin	X				Prohibited for use in agriculture, including and individual farms, forestry and household. This pesticide does not included in official register of permitted substances. This pesticide never was produced and used in the Republic of Moldova. Banned 02.02.1972: According to the National Centre of Preventive Medicine data the maximum permissible concentration for Aldrin in air of the working zone (vapour or aerosol) is 0,01mg/m3; for water used potable purposes is 0,002 mg/l. The allowable residual concentration in food is 0. The indicative safe exposure level for Aldrin in air of residential areas is 0,0005 mg/m3.

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Moldova					
Dieldrin	X				Prohibited, does not included in official register of permitted substances for use in agriculture, including and individual farms, forestry and household. This pesticide never was produced in the Republic of Moldova According to the National Centre of Preventive Medicine data the maximum permissible concentration for Dieldrin in air of the working zone (vapour or aerosol) is 0,01mg/m3, for water used potable purposes is 0,002 mg/l. The allowable residual concentration in food is 0.
Endrin	X				Prohibited for use in agriculture, including and individual farms, forestry and household, does not included in official register of permitted substances. This pesticide never was produced in the Republic of Moldova.
Heptachlo	X				Prohibited, does not included in official register of permitted substances for use in agriculture, including and individual farms, forestry and household. This pesticide never was produced in the Republic of Moldova. According to the National Centre of Preventive Medicine data the maximum permissible concentration for Heptachlor in air of the working zone (vapour) is 0,01 mg/m3; for water used potable purposes is 0,05 mg/l. The allowable residual concentration in food is 0.
Toxaphene	X				Toxaphene (or Polycamphenochlor) was banned 13.03.1991, does not included in official register of permitted substances for use in agriculture, including and individual farms, forestry and household. This pesticide never was produced in the Republic of Moldova. Banned 1991. According to the National Centre of Preventive Medicine data the maximum permissible concentration for Toxaphene in air of the working zone is 4,0 mg/m3; for water used potable purposes is 0,004 mg/l; in soil is 0,5 mg/kg. No was permitted in sugar, milk, meat, eggs and etc. The allowable residual concentration in potatoes and sugar beet is 0,1 mg/kg. The indicative safe exposure level for Toxaphene in air of residential areas is 0,007 mg/m3.
Monaco					
Aldrin					Un projet de réglementation a été établi qui interdit le rejet de ce produit dans le réseau d'assainissement.
Chlordane					Un projet de réglementation a été établi qui interdit le rejet de ce produit dans le réseau d'assainissement.
DDT					Un projet de réglementation a été établi qui interdit le rejet de ce produit dans le réseau d'assainissement.
Dieldrin					Un projet de réglementation a été établi qui interdit le rejet de ce produit dans le réseau d'assainissement.
Endrin					Un projet de réglementation a été établi qui interdit le rejet de ce produit dans le réseau d'assainissement.
Heptachlo					Un projet de réglementation a été établi qui interdit le rejet de ce produit dans le réseau d'assainissement.

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Monaco					
Hexachlorobenze					Un projet de réglementation a été établi qui interdit le rejet de ce produit dans le réseau d'assainissement.
Mirex					Un projet de réglementation a été établi qui interdit le rejet de ce produit dans le réseau d'assainissement.
PCB					Un projet de réglementation a été établi qui interdit le rejet de ce produit dans le réseau d'assainissement. L'Ordonnance Souveraine no 9.287 du 23 novembre 1988 et les Arrêtés Ministeriels no. 88-638 et 88-639 du 28 novembre 1988 réglementent les manipulations et l'élimination de ces produits. A ce titre les transformateurs et les conservateurs anciens contenant des PCBs sont systématiquement remplacés.
Toxaphene					Un projet de réglementation a été établi qui interdit le rejet de ce produit dans le réseau d'assainissement.
Mongolia					
Aldrin	X			1997	
Chlordane	X			1997	
DDT	X			1997	
Dieldrir	X			1997	
Endrin	X			1997	
Heptachlo	X			1997	
Toxaphene	X			1997	
Morocco					
Aldrin			X		
Chlordane	X			1984	
DDT	X			1984	
Dieldrir	X			1984	Depuis 1984
Endrin	X			1984	

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Morocco					
Heptachlor	X			1984	
Hexachlorobenze	X			1984	
Mirex	X			1900	N'est pas enregistré comme pesticide
PCB		X			Utilisation exceptionnelle dans la lutte antiacridienne selon la règlementation en vigueur, mais dans la pratique cet usage a été abandonné totalement par les autorités marocaines.
Toxaphene	X			1984	
Nepal					
Aldrin		X			Banned to produce or to import under the Pesticide Act and Rules, 1994. Restricted to use under Pesticide Act 1991 & Pesticides Rule 1993.
Chlordane		X			Banned to produce or to import under the Pesticide Act and Rules, 1994. Restricted to use under Pesticide Act 1991 & Pesticides Rule 1993.
DDT		X			Banned to produce or to import under the Pesticide Act and Rules, 1994. Restricted to use under Pesticide Act 1991 & Pesticides Rule 1993.
Dieldrir		X			Banned to produce or to import under the Pesticide Act and Rules, 1994. Restricted to use under Pesticide Act 1991 & Pesticides Rule 1993.
Endrin		X			
Heptachlo		X			Banned to produce or to import under the Pesticide Act and Rules, 1994. Restricted to use under Pesticide Act 1991 & Pesticides Rule 1993.
Hexachlorobenze		X			Banned to produce or to import under the Pesticide Act and Rules, 1994. Restricted to use under Pesticide Act 1991 & Pesticides Rule 1993.
Mirex		X			Banned to produce or to import under the Pesticide Act and Rules, 1994. Restricted to use under Pesticide Act 1991 & Pesticides Rule 1993.
Toxaphene		X			Banned to produce or to import under the Pesticide Act and Rules, 1994. Restricted to use under Pesticide Act 1991 & Pesticides Rule 1993.
Netherlands					
Aldrin	X			1990	Directive 79/117/EEC of 21/112/78 (O.J.L.33/36 of 8/2/79) as amended by Directives 83/131/EEC of 14/3/83 (O.J.L.91/35 of 9/4/83), 85/298/EEC of 22/5/85 (O.J.L.154/48 of 13/6/85), 87/477/EEC of 9/9/87 (O.J.L.273/40 of 26/9/87) and 90/335/EEC of 7/6/90 (O.J.L.162/37 of 28/6/90)

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Netherlands					
Chlordane	X			1979	Directive 79/117/EEC of 21/112/78 (O.J.L.33/36 of 8/2/79)
DDT	X			1985	Directive 79/117/EEC of 21/112/78 (O.J.L.33/36 of 8/2/79) as amended by Directives 83/131/EEC of 14/3/83 (O.J.L.91/35 of 9/4/83), 85/298/EEC of 22/5/85 (O.J.L.154/48 of 13/6/85),
Dieldrir	X			1979	Directive 79/117/EEC of 21/112/78 (O.J.L.33/36 of 8/2/79)
Endrin	X			1990	Directive 79/117/EEC of 21/112/78 (O.J.L.33/36 of 8/2/79) as amended by Directives 85/298/EEC of 22/5/85 (O.J.L.154/48 of 13/6/85), and 90/335/EEC of 7/6/90 (O.J.L.162/37 of 28.6.90
Heptachlo	X			1983	Directive 79/117/EEC of 21/112/78 (O.J.L.33/36 of 8/2/79) as amended by Directives 83/131/EEC of 14/3/83 (O.J.L.91/35 of 9/4/83),
Hexachlorobenze	X			1979	Directive 79/117/EEC of 21/112/78 (O.J.L.33/36 of 8/2/79)
Toxaphene	X			1983	Directive 79/117/EEC of 21/112/78 (O.J.L.33/36 of 8/2/79) as amended by Directives 83/131/EEC of 14/3/83 (O.J.L.91/35 of 9/4/83),
New Zealand					
Aldrin	X			1985	Last product containing aldrin was voluntarily withdrawn in 1985 (Pesticides Board Minutes, September 1985);
Chlordane	X			1992	Registration of chlordane was declined 1992 (Pesticides Board Minutes, May 1992).
DDT	X			1988	Last products for dieldrin, DDT, and mirex were deregistered in 1988 (Pesticides Board Minutes, September 1988);
Dieldrir	X			1988	Last products for dieldrin, DDT, and mirex were deregistered in 1988 (Pesticides Board Minutes, September 1988);
Dioxin_Furar		X			Point source industrial emissions are regulated by decisions at the Regional Government level. National standards are under preparation
Endrin	X			1976	Last product containing endrin was voluntarily withdrawn in 1976 (Agricultural Chemicals Board Minutes, October 1976);
Heptachlo	X			1971	Last product containing heptachlor (for research purposes only) was voluntarily withdrawn in 1971 (Agricultural Chemicals Board Minutes, October 1972);

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
New Zealand					
Hexachlorobenze	X			1972	Last product containing HCB was deregistered in 1972 (Agricultural Chemicals Board Minutes, October 1972);
Mirex	X			1988	Last products for dieldrin, DDT, and mirex were deregistered in 1988 (Pesticides Board Minutes, September 1988);
PCB	X			1994	Under the Toxic Substances Regulations
Toxaphene	X			1979	Toxaphene - Never registered, imported or used in New Zealand. Registration is required under the Pesticides Act 1979 before any pesticide can be sold in New Zealand.
Nicaragua					
Aldrin		X			restricciones legales concretas para los aldrines existen desde 1993, además se respaldan con la recién aprobada Ley Básica de Plaguicidas y la Ley General del Medio Ambiente para la contaminación por sustancias tóxicas a la salud y al ambiente. Ley Básica de plaguicidas, Ley General del Medio Ambiente, Resolución Ministerial del Ministerio de Agricultura y ganadería y Plan de acción ambiental para Nicaragua: Plaguicidas, Ambiente y Desarollo (VAUGHAN, 1993).
Dieldrir		X			restricciones legales concretas para los aldrines existen desde 1993, además se respaldan con la recién aprobada Ley Básica de Plaguicidas y la Ley General del Medio Ambiente para la contaminación por sustancias tóxicas a la salud y al ambiente. Ley Básica de plaguicidas, Ley General del Medio Ambiente, Resolución Ministerial del Ministerio de Agricultura y ganadería y Plan de acción ambiental para Nicaragua: Plaguicidas, Ambiente y Desarollo (VAUGHAN, 1993).
Endrin		X			restricciones legales concretas para los aldrines existen desde 1993, además se respaldan con la recién aprobada Ley Básica de Plaguicidas y la Ley General del Medio Ambiente para la contaminación por sustancias tóxicas a la salud y al ambiente. Ley Básica de plaguicidas, Ley General del Medio Ambiente, Resolución Ministerial del Ministerio de Agricultura y ganadería y Plan de acción ambiental para Nicaragua: Plaguicidas, Ambiente y Desarollo (VAUGHAN, 1993).
Mirex			X		Nicaragua, en 1993 restringió y prohibió el uso de 15 plaguicidas de uso agrícola, a través de una resolución Ministerial del Ministerio de Agricultura a Ganadería. La mayoría son productos de la familia de los organocloradosy otros, pero el Mirex no fue incluido en la restricción, asimismo se ha interrumpido su importación al país. Los 15 kg/ha que se reflejan corresponden al consumo nacional promedio annual respecto al área agrícola en 1987 y a la importación general de insecticidas agriquímicos.
Niger					
Aldrin		X			Interdit par l'Arrêté n°092 MAG/EL/DPV du 8 juillet 1999.
Chlordane		X			Interdit par l'Arrêté n°092 MAG/EL/DPV du 8 juillet 1999.
DDT		X			Interdit par l'Arrêté n°092 MAG/EL/DPV du 8 juillet 1999.

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Niger					
Dieldrin	X			1999	Interdit par l'Arrêté n°092 MAG/EL/DPV du 8 juillet 1999.
Dioxin_Furar		X			Interdit par l'Arrêté n°092 MAG/EL/DPV du 8 juillet 1999.
Endrin		X			Interdit par l'Arrêté n°092 MAG/EL/DPV du 8 juillet 1999.
Heptachlo		X			Interdit par l'Arrêté n°092 MAG/EL/DPV du 8 juillet 1999.
Hexachlorobenze		X			Interdit par l'Arrêté n°092 MAG/EL/DPV du 8 juillet 1999.
Mirex		X			Interdit par l'Arrêté n°092 MAG/EL/DPV du 8 juillet 1999.
PCB		X			Interdit par l'Arrêté n°092 MAG/EL/DPV du 8 juillet 1999.
Toxaphene		X			Interdit par l'Arrêté n°092 MAG/EL/DPV du 8 juillet 1999.
Norway					
Aldrin	X			1969	
Chlordane	X			1968	
DDT	X			1989	
Dieldrir	X			1900	
Dioxin_Furar		X			Emissions and discharges from industry and combustion are regulated by permits given through a license procedure
Endrin	X			1966	
Heptachlo	X			1900	
Hexachlorobenze					Banned as pesticide. (for HCB as a by-product) Emissions from industrial processes restricted by emission limits set in permits
Mirex	X			1900	

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Norway					
PCB	X				In 1980 new uses of PCB was banned. In 1995 the use of capacitors filled with more than 1kg of PCB or with material containing PCB and the use transformers containing PCB was prohibited. Regulation on PCB of 17.04.2000: From 1.1.2005 the use of PCB-containing capacitors in fluorescent light fixtures is prohibited. From 1.1.2010 the use of electricity lead-insulating bushing containing PCB is prohibited.
PCB	X			1980	New use banned in 1980
Toxaphene	X			1900	
Panama					
Aldrin				1997	Desde el 18 de septiembre de 1997, oficialmente para los COPs plaguicidas o pesticidas d uso en la agricultura. Resuelto ALP n°074 ADM de 18 de septiembre de 1997 publicada en la Gaceta Oficial 23,388 de 30 de sptiembre de 1997 (prohibe los plaguicidaas COPs y otros en la agricultura). Ley N°36 de 17 de Mayo de 1996, por la cual se establecen los controles para evitar la contaminación ocasionada por combustibles y plomo publicada en la Gaceta Oficial N°23,040 de 21 de Mayo de 1996, que le confiere al Instituto Especializado de Análisis el monitoreo en agua, suelo y aire de hidocarburos clorinados y otros contaminantes. análisis de residuos.
Chlordane				1997	Desde el 18 de septiembre de 1997, oficialmente para los COPs plaguicidas o pesticidas d uso en la agricultura. Resuelto ALP n°074 ADM de 18 de septiembre de 1997 publicada en la Gaceta Oficial 23,388 de 30 de sptiembre de 1997 (prohibe los plaguicidaas COPs y otros en la agricultura). Ley N°36 de 17 de Mayo de 1996, por la cual se establecen los controles para evitar la contaminación ocasionada por combustibles y plomo publicada en la Gaceta Oficial N°23,040 de 21 de Mayo de 1996, que le confiere al Instituto Especializado de Análisis el monitoreo en agua, suelo y aire de hidocarburos clorinados y otros contaminantes.
DDT				1997	Desde el 18 de septiembre de 1997, oficialmente para los COPs plaguicidas o pesticidas d uso en la agricultura. Resuelto ALP n°074 ADM de 18 de septiembre de 1997 publicada en la Gaceta Oficial 23,388 de 30 de sptiembre de 1997 (prohibe los plaguicidaas COPs y otros en la agricultura). Ley N°36 de 17 de Mayo de 1996, por la cual se establecen los controles para evitar la contaminación ocasionada por combustibles y plomo publicada en la Gaceta Oficial N°23,040 de 21 de Mayo de 1996, que le confiere al Instituto Especializado de Análisis el monitoreo en agua, suelo y aire de hidocarburos clorinados y otros contaminantes.
Dieldrir				1997	Desde el 18 de septiembre de 1997, oficialmente para los COPs plaguicidas o pesticidas d uso en la agricultura. Resuelto ALP n°074 ADM de 18 de septiembre de 1997 publicada en la Gaceta Oficial 23,388 de 30 de sptiembre de 1997 (prohibe los plaguicidaas COPs y otros en la agricultura). Ley N°36 de 17 de Mayo de 1996, por la cual se establecen los controles para evitar la contaminación ocasionada por combustibles y plomo publicada en la Gaceta Oficial N°23,040 de 21 de Mayo de 1996, que le confiere al Instituto Especializado de Análisis el monitoreo en agua, suelo y aire de hidocarburos clorinados y otros contaminantes.

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Panama					
Endrin				1997	Desde el 18 de septiembre de 1997, oficialmente para los COPs plaguicidas o pesticidas d uso en la agricultura. Resuelto ALP n°074 ADM de 18 de septiembre de 1997 publicada en la Gaceta Oficial 23,388 de 30 de sptiembre de 1997 (prohibe los plaguicidaas COPs y otros en la agricultura). Ley N°36 de 17 de Mayo de 1996, por la cual se establecen los controles para evitar la contaminación ocasionada por combustibles y plomo publicada en la Gaceta Oficial N°23,040 de 21 de Mayo de 1996, que le confiere al Instituto Especializado de Análisis el monitoreo en agua, suelo y aire de hidocarburos clorinados y otros contaminantes.
Heptachlo				1997	Desde el 18 de septiembre de 1997, oficialmente para los COPs plaguicidas o pesticidas d uso en la agricultura. Resuelto ALP n°074 ADM de 18 de septiembre de 1997 publicada en la Gaceta Oficial 23,388 de 30 de sptiembre de 1997 (prohibe los plaguicidaas COPs y otros en la agricultura). Ley N°36 de 17 de Mayo de 1996, por la cual se establecen los controles para evitar la contaminación ocasionada por combustibles y plomo publicada en la Gaceta Oficial N°23,040 de 21 de Mayo de 1996, que le confiere al Instituto Especializado de Análisis el monitoreo en agua, suelo y aire de hidocarburos clorinados y otros contaminantes.
Hexachlorobenze				1997	Desde el 18 de septiembre de 1997, oficialmente para los COPs plaguicidas o pesticidas d uso en la agricultura. Resuelto ALP n°074 ADM de 18 de septiembre de 1997 publicada en la Gaceta Oficial 23,388 de 30 de sptiembre de 1997 (prohibe los plaguicidaas COPs y otros en la agricultura). Ley N°36 de 17 de Mayo de 1996, por la cual se establecen los controles para evitar la contaminación ocasionada por combustibles y plomo publicada en la Gaceta Oficial N°23,040 de 21 de Mayo de 1996, que le confiere al Instituto Especializado de Análisis el monitoreo en agua, suelo y aire de hidocarburos clorinados y otros contaminantes.
Mirex				1997	Desde el 18 de septiembre de 1997, oficialmente para los COPs plaguicidas o pesticidas d uso en la agricultura. Resuelto ALP n°074 ADM de 18 de septiembre de 1997 publicada en la Gaceta Oficial 23,388 de 30 de sptiembre de 1997 (prohibe los plaguicidaas COPs y otros en la agricultura). Ley N°36 de 17 de Mayo de 1996, por la cual se establecen los controles para evitar la contaminación ocasionada por combustibles y plomo publicada en la Gaceta Oficial N°23,040 de 21 de Mayo de 1996, que le confiere al Instituto Especializado de Análisis el monitoreo en agua, suelo y aire de hidocarburos clorinados y otros contaminantes.
PCB				1997	Desde el 18 de septiembre de 1997, oficialmente para los COPs plaguicidas o pesticidas d uso en la agricultura. Resuelto ALP n°074 ADM de 18 de septiembre de 1997 publicada en la Gaceta Oficial 23,388 de 30 de septiembre de 1997 (prohibe los plaguicidaas COPs y otros en la agricultura). Ley N°36 de 17 de Mayo de 1996, por la cual se establecen los controles para evitar la contaminación ocasionada por combustibles y plomo publicada en la Gaceta Oficial N°23,040 de 21 de Mayo de 1996, que le confiere al Instituto Especializado de Análisis el monitoreo en agua, suelo y aire de hidocarburos clorinados y otros contaminantes. Norma N°43-22 de 13 de marzo de 1990 del Antiguo IRHE (hoy ETESA)
Toxaphene				1997	
Paraguay					
Aldrin		X			Prohibido - Resolucion No. 447/93

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Paraguay					
Chlordane	X				Prohibido - Resolucion No. 447/93
DDT	X				Prohibido - Resolucion No. 447/93
Dieldrir	X				Prohibido - Resolucion No. 447/93
Endrin	X				Prohibido - Resolucion No. 447/93
Heptachlo	X				Prohibido - Resolucion No. 447/93
Hexachlorobenze	X				Tiene ciertas restricciones, no esta prohibido, se estan realizando las gestiones para so prohibicion
Mirex	X				Prohibido - Resolucion No. 447/93
PCB	X				En proceso para so restriccion y posterior prohibicion
Toxaphene	X				En proceso para so restriccion y posterior phohibicion
Peru					
Aldrin	X				Supreme Decree N° 037-91-AG publ.September 11, 1991
Chlordane	X				R.J. N° 036-99-AG-SENASA, publ.March 26, 1999
DDT					Supreme Decree N° 037-91-AG publ.September 11, 1991
Dieldrir	X				Supreme Decree N° 037-91-AG publ.September 11, 1991
Endrin	X				Supreme Decree N° 037-91-AG publ.September 11, 1991
Heptachlo	X				Supreme Decree N° 037-91-AG publ.September 11, 1991
Hexachlorobenze	X				R.J. N° 036-99-AG-SENASA, publ.March 26, 1999
Mirex	X			1900	this pesticide is not registered in Peru

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Peru					
PCB		X			DIGESA does not authorize the import of products that contains PCB's. We've authorized operation of incineration companies for incineration of hospital wastes and another hazard, we control gas emissions of these activities. o data available in Ministry of Agriculture The Ministry of Health is going to establish some PCBs regulations
Toxaphene	X				Supreme Decree N° 037-91-AG publ.September 11, 1991
Philippines					
Aldrin	X			1989	
Chlordane		X			Its use is limited to the pre-construction treatment of the white ants.
DDT		X			All uses cancelled in 1992 except for malaria control purposes by the Department of Health As per Dept. of Health Circular n°1, effective 1992. So far, the following are the known substitute for DDT: Vectron, Sulfac and Icon 10 for Malaria control
Dieldrin	X			1989	
Dioxin_Furan		X			Although it is not yet listed in the PCL, the EMB is currently setting up standards for these chemicals (end products). The probable banning of incinerator in the country will be tackled during the deliveration of the Clean Air Act.
Endrin	X			1989	
Heptachlo	X			1989	
Hexachlorobenze		X			This chemical is listed in the Priority Chemical List (PCL) which would require any importers, users too submit a hazardous waste registration and further fill up Biennal Report Form for monitoring purposes.
Mirex		X			The provision is stated at DAO 98-58 on the policy of the government and requirements for its usage. Further, said chemical is included in the Philippines Priority Chemical List.
PCB		X			PCB is in the Priority Chemical List as per DAO 98-58 and is candidate for insurance of Chemical Control Order (CCO) which will be strictly regulated and ultimately banned its use and for strict requirements for disposal.
Toxaphene	X			1989	

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Poland					
Aldrin	X				Since 1968/69 aldrin has been eliminated from production and use (withdrawal from the register of substances permitted for using). It has been placed on the list of biologically active substances that are particularly hazardous for human health, animals and the environment (1996), and on the list of hazardous chemical substances (1997). Since 1999 an admissible value of this substance in industrial sewage indroduced to municipal sewage system has been binding.
Chlordane	X				It has been eliminated from production and use since 1968/69 (withdrawal from the register of substances permitted for using). It has been placed on the list of biologically active substances that are particularly hazardous for human health, animals and the environment (1996), and on the list of hazardous chemical substances (1997).
DDT	X			1975	Since 1975-76 DDT has been eliminated from production and use (withdrawal from the register of substances permitted for using). It has been placed on the list of biologically active substances that are particularly hazardous for human health, animals and the environment (1996), and on the list of hazardous chemical substances (1997).
Dieldrin	X				Since 1972 dieldrin has been eliminated from production and use (withdrawal from the register of substances permitted for using). It has been placed on the list of biologically active substances that are particularly hazardous for human health, animals and the environment (1996), and on the list of hazardous chemical substances (1997). As formulated in the case of aldrin
Endrin	X				It has been eliminated from production and use. It has been placed on the list of biological active substances that are particularly hazardous for human health, animals and the environment (1996), and on the list of hazardous chemical substances (1997).
Heptachlor	X				It has been eliminated from production and use. It has been placed on the list of biologically active substances that are particularly hazardous for human health, animals and the environment (1996), and on the list of hazardous chemical substances (1997).
Hexachlorobenzene	X				It has been eliminated from production and use as a pesticide. It has been placed on the list of biologically active substances that are particularly hazardous for human health, animals and environment (1996), and on the list of hazardous chemical substances (1997) Control measures (for HCB as a by-product): Aromatic hydrocarbons and their derivatives are included in the list of air pollutants that are subject to emission fees in Poland.
Mirex	X				It is no produced or used. Soon, according to the latest regulation amendment it will be introduced to the list of biologically active substances particularly hazardous for human health, animals and the environment.

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Poland					
PCB	X				Some suggestions with respect to ban on placing on the market, recycling, disposal of equipment using PCBs and etc. have been included in the draft of the new act concerning environmental protection. Moreover the draft of the act on chemical substances and preparations enables giving adequate permissions resulting from international requirements. PCBs are subject to emission fees for air pollution. PCBs have been placed on the list of hazardous chemical substances (1997). There is no production of PCBs in Poland and they are not used in electrotechnical devices produced in Poland.
Toxaphene	X				It has been eliminated from production and use. It has been placed on the list of hazardous chemical substances (1997).
Portugal					
Aldrin	X			1988	Banned as a plant protection product since 1988, by Decreto-Lei nº 347/88 of 30th September and Portaria nº 660/88 of 30th September.
Chlordane	X			1988	Banned as a plant protection product since 1988, by Decreto-Lei nº 347/88 of 30th September and Portaria nº 660/88 of 30th September.
DDT	X			1988	Banned as a plant protection product since 1988, by Decreto-Lei nº 347/88 of 30th September and Portaria nº 660/88 of 30th September.
Dieldrin	X			1988	Banned as a plant protection product since 1988, by Decreto-Lei nº 347/88 of 30th September and Portaria nº 660/88 of 30th September.
Endrin	X			1988	Banned as a plant protection product since 1988, by Decreto-Lei nº 347/88 of 30th September and Portaria nº 660/88 of 30th September.
Heptachlo	X			1988	Banned as a plant protection product since 1988, by Decreto-Lei nº 347/88 of 30th September and Portaria nº 660/88 of 30th September.
Hexachlorobenze	X			1988	Banned as a plant protection product since 1988, by Decreto-Lei nº 347/88 of 30th September and Portaria nº 660/88 of 30th September.
Toxaphene	X			1988	Banned as a plant protection product since 1988, by Decreto-Lei nº 347/88 of 30th September and Portaria nº 660/88 of 30th September.
Romania					
Aldrin	X			1972	Not produced. Not used. Forbidden since 1972
Chlordane	X			1972	Not produced. Not used. Forbidden since 1972
DDT	X				Banned 1st june 1995 (according to Law no. 85/1995)

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Romania					
DDT		X		1995	Not produced anymore. Not used. Highly restricted since 1985. Banned according to Law 85/95. DDT was one of most popular pesticides in agriculture in the early 1980s in Romania. Although it was baned a long time ago, measurements taken from different environmental matrices still attents its persistence. Though it is known that there are stockpiles of DDT, unfortunately, no accurate inventory has been made to document it, because the labels are either missing or unreadable on the drums. According to a report on the stocks of unidentified obsolete banned phytosanitary products, elaborated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Alimentation and Forests, the following stocks were identified at the national level: banned products 512 tonnes unidentified products 86 tonnes obsolete products 568 tonnes
Dieldrir		X		1972	Not produced. Not used. Forbidden since 1972
Endrin		X		1972	Not produced. Not used. Forbidden since 1972
Heptachlo		X		1972	Not produced. Not used. Forbidden since 1972
Hexachlorobenze		X			Produced in very small quantities. Forbidden in use, production and commercial purposes.
Mirex		X			Never registered. Never allowed to be used. Not produced

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Romania					
PCB		X		1986	PCBs are not produced since 1986. PCB-formulations are being used only in closed systems and are gradually being replaced. At present, waste landfills are considered to be the most relevant sources of PCB-pollution. According to the provisions of Governmental Decision No.173/2000 the following actions have to be taken: ? by 31 March 2002 a Secretariat for PCB administration has to be constituted within the newly created Waste and Hazardous Chemical Substances Directorate within the Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection; ? by 31 September 2002 a national inventory of equipment and materials containing PCBs has to be compiled by the above Secretariat; ? by 31 December 2002 plans for the elimination of equipment and materials containing the above mentioned substances have to be prepared by economic agents; ? by 2002 reception emplacements have to be established for the long term storage or the elimination of PCBs; and, ? following the approval of emplacements, a programme for the transfer of PCBs to the emplacements prepared for storage has to be worked out by the secretariat for PCB administration together with the territorial authorities for environmental protection. As a next step all PCBs used in equipment will be changed to environmentally friendly alternatives. Total Emission of PCBs: 1998 194,814 [Kg/year] 1999 178,918 [Kg/year] - the deadline for using the equipment which contain PCBs in concentration between 50-500 ppm and volum higher than 5 dm3 is 31 December 2010 - the deadline for using the equipment which contain PCBs in concentration higher than 500 ppm and volum higher than 5 dm3 is 15 September 2006.
Toxaphene	X			1972	Not produced. Not used. Forbidden since 1972
Rwanda					
Aldrin			X		No action for the moment, but a National Environmental Strategy is in the process of completion. The control and use of such POPs will be interrupted. People (stakeholders) will be sensitized against the use of the POPs, and the importation agencies, customs, importers, dealers in this POP will be controlled by laws and regulations in place. Alternative chemicals/ methods will be adopted against the use of this POP.
Chlordane			X		No action for the moment, but a National Environmental Strategy is in the process of completion. The control and use of such POPs will be interrupted. People (stakeholders) will be sensitized against the use of the POPs, and the importation agencies, customs, importers, dealers in this POP will be controlled by laws and regulations in place. Alternative chemicals/ methods will be adopted against the use of this POP.
DDT			X		No action for the moment, but a National Environmental Strategy is in the process of completion. The control and use of such POPs will be interrupted. People (stakeholders) will be sensitized against the use of the POPs, and the importation agencies, customs, importers, dealers in this POP will be controlled by laws and regulations in place. Alternative chemicals/ methods will be adopted against the use of this POP.

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Rwanda					
Dieldrin			X		No action for the moment, but a National Environmental Strategy is in the process of completion. The control and use of such POPs will be interrupted. People (stakeholders) will be sensitized against the use of the POPs, and the importation agencies, customs, importers, dealers in this POP will be controlled by laws and regulations in place. Alternative chemicals/ methods will be adopted against the use of this POP.
Endrin			X		No action for the moment, but a National Environmental Strategy is in the process of completion. The control and use of such POPs will be interrupted. People (stakeholders) will be sensitized against the use of the POPs, and the importation agencies, customs, importers, dealers in this POP will be controlled by laws and regulations in place. Alternative chemicals/ methods will be adopted against the use of this POP.
Heptachlo			X		No action for the moment, but a National Environmental Strategy is in the process of completion. The control and use of such POPs will be interrupted. People (stakeholders) will be sensitized against the use of the POPs, and the importation agencies, customs, importers, dealers in this POP will be controlled by laws and regulations in place. Alternative chemicals/ methods will be adopted against the use of this POP.
Hexachlorobenze			X		No action for the moment, but a National Environmental Strategy is in the process of completion. The control and use of such POPs will be interrupted. People (stakeholders) will be sensitized against the use of the POPs, and the importation agencies, customs, importers, dealers in this POP will be controlled by laws and regulations in place. Alternative chemicals/ methods will be adopted against the use of this POP.
Mirex			X		No action for the moment, but a National Environmental Strategy is in the process of completion. The control and use of such POPs will be interrupted. People (stakeholders) will be sensitized against the use of the POPs, and the importation agencies, customs, importers, dealers in this POP will be controlled by laws and regulations in place. Alternative chemicals/ methods will be adopted against the use of this POP.
PCB			X		No action for the moment, but a National Environmental Strategy is in the process of completion. The control and use of such POPs will be interrupted. People (stakeholders) will be sensitized against the use of the POPs, and the importation agencies, customs, importers, dealers in this POP will be controlled by laws and regulations in place. Alternative chemicals/ methods will be adopted against the use of this POP.
Toxaphene			X		No action for the moment, but a National Environmental Strategy is in the process of completion. The control and use of such POPs will be interrupted. People (stakeholders) will be sensitized against the use of the POPs, and the importation agencies, customs, importers, dealers in this POP will be controlled by laws and regulations in place. Alternative chemicals/ methods will be adopted against the use of this POP.
Saudi Arabia					
Aldrin	X			1982	
Chlordane	X			1982	

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Saudi Arabia					
DDT	X			1982	
Dieldrir	X			1982	
Dioxin_Furar		X			Any product that is contaminated with any level of dioxins & furans is banned from registration.
Endrin	X			1982	
Heptachlo	X			1982	
Hexachlorobenze	X			1982	
Mirex	X			1982	
PCB	X			1982	
Toxaphene	X			1982	
Singapore					
Aldrin	X			1985	
Chlordane	X			1999	
DDT	X			1985	
Dieldrir	X			1985	
Endrin	X			1985	
Heptachlo	X			1985	
Hexachlorobenze		X			Restricted only for use in laboratories for research purposes
Mirex	X			1985	
PCB	X			1985	

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Singapore					
Toxaphene	X			1985	
Slovakia					
Aldrin	X			1999	Ban of import for agricultural use. Regulation N°33/1999.
Chlordane	X			1999	Ban of import for agricultural use. Regulation N°33/1999.
DDT	X			1999	Ban of import for agricultural use. Regulation N°33/1999.
Dieldrin	X			1999	Ban of import for agricultural use. Regulation N°33/1999.
Endrin	X			1999	Ban of import for agricultural use. Regulation N°33/1999.
Heptachlor	X			1999	Ban of import for agricultural use. Regulation N°33/1999.
Hexachlorobenzene	X			1999	Ban of import for agricultural use. Regulation N°33/1999.
Mirex	X			1999	Ban of import for agricultural use. Regulation N°33/1999.
PCB		X			Regulation for drinking water (STN757111); regulation on occupational air (AHEM13/87); regulation for irrigation water (CSN757143); guidance document for ambient air (UPKM1988), soil (MP SR 26, 1/1994), meat, milk and products (MZ SR 44, 9-13/1996)
Toxaphene	X			1999	Ban of import for agricultural use. Regulation N°33/1999.
Slovenia					
Aldrin	X				The use or marketing is restricted or banned since 1982 till 1999. In the year 1999 a new Act on Chemicals has come into force. This act doesn't contain any restrictions for hazardous chemicals. Aldrin is banned also from May 1996 as an active substance in plant protection products. There is also an Act on the Ratification of the Rotterdam Convention on the PIC Procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade and aldrin is included in Annex III, where are hazardous chemicals, which are subject to the prior informed consent procedure. Official Journal of the Republic of Slovenia No. 26/99, 36/99, 50/2001 and 105/2001

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Slovenia					
Chlordane		X			The use or marketing is restricted or banned since 1982 till 1999. In the year 1999 a new Act on Chemicals has come into force. This act doesn't contain any restrictions for hazardous chemicals. Chlordane is banned also from May 1996 as an active substance in plant protection products. There is also an Act on the Ratification of the Rotterdam Convention on the PIC Procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade and chlordane is included in Annex III, where are hazardous chemicals, which are subject to the prior informed consent procedure. Official Journal of the Republic of Slovenia No. 26/99, 36/99, 50/2001 and 105/2001
DDT		X			The use or marketing is restricted or banned since May 1996 as an active substance in plant protection products. In the year 1999 a new Act on Chemicals has come into force. This act doesn't contain any restrictions for hazardous chemicals. O.J. RS No. 36/1999 and 105/2001
DDT		X			The use or marketing is restricted or banned since 1996 as an active substance in plant protection products. In the year 1999 a new Act on Chemicals has come into force. This act doesn't contain any restrictions for hazardous chemicals. There is also an Act on the Ratification of the Rotterdam Convention on the PIC Procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade and DDT is included in Annex III, where are hazardous chemicals, which are subject to the prior informed consent procedure. Official Journal of the Republic of Slovenia No. 26/99, 36/99, 50/2001 and 105/2001
Dieldrir		X			The use or marketing is restricted or banned since 1982 till 1999. In the year 1999 a new Act on Chemicals has come into force. This act doesn't contain any restrictions for hazardous chemicals. Dieldrin is banned also from May 1996 as an active substance in plant protection products. There is also an Act on the Ratification of the Rotterdam Convention on the PIC Procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade and dieldrin is included in Annex III, where are hazardous chemicals, which are subject to the prior informed consent procedure. Official Journal of the Republic of Slovenia No. 26/99, 36/99, 50/2001 and 105/2001
Dioxin_Furar					Very specific emission of PCDD/F into the air from coincineration of car tyres and petrol coke in cement kiln are regulatory controlled. Environmental Protection Institute in Maribor makes some analysis of PCDD/F in food. We have considered some critical points where this substances could appear and we check them at least few times a year. There are couple of incinerators for specific hazardous waste In 1999 a new laboratory has been built and new instrument has been bought for the analyses of dioxins/furans and PCB in traces (High resolution mass spectrometer Finnigan MAT 95 XL). We are now able to analyse the traces of dioxins and other POPs in background level in different food or environmental samples.

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Slovenia					
Heptachlor	X				The use or marketing is restricted or banned since 1982 till 1999. In the year 1999 a new Act on Chemicals has come into force. This act doesn't contain any restrictions for hazardous chemicals. Heptachlor is banned also from May 1996 as an active substance in plant protection products. There is also an Act on the Ratification of the Rotterdam Convention on the PIC Procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade and heptachlor is included in Annex III, where are hazardous chemicals, which are subject to the prior informed consent procedure. Official Journal of the Republic of Slovenia No. 26/99, 36/99, 50/2001 and 105/2001
Hexachlorobenze	X				The use or marketing is restricted or banned since 1982 till 1999. In the year 1999 a new Act on Chemicals has come into force. This act doesn't contain any restrictions for hazardous chemicals. Hexachlorobenzene is banned also from May 1996 as an active substance in plant protection products. There is also an Act on the Ratification of the Rotterdam Convention on the PIC Procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade and hexachlorobenzene is included in Annex III, where are hazardous chemicals, which are subject to the prior informed consent procedure. Official Journal of the Republic of Slovenia No. 26/99, 36/99, 50/2001 and 105/2001
Mirex	X				In the year 1999 a new Act on Chemicals has come into force. This act doesn't contain any restrictions for hazardous chemicals. Mirex is not included between restricted hazardous chemicals, but it is not allowed (there are no registration) on the market in the Republic of Slovenia. Official Journal No. 36/99.
PCB		X			The use is severely restricted. Preparations, including waste oils, with PCBs content higher than 0,005 % may not be used. By way of exception the placing on the market is possible on the basis of special permit of Minister of Health, in case of supplementing the level of liquids containing PCBs in existing transformers, if there is also a special permit of Minister of Environment, according to regulations on PCBs disposal Act on Chemicals O.J. No. 36/99, Rules on prohibition on placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances and preparation O.J. RS, No. 73/99, Decree on safety precautions for working with substances, which contains polychlorinated biphenyls, polychlorinated naphtalens and polychlorinated terphenyls, O.J. RS, No. 13/85, Decree on disposal of contains polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls, O.J. RS, No. 15/00.
Toxaphene	X				The use or marketing is restricted or banned since May 1996 as an active substance in plant protection products. In the year 1999 a new Act on Chemicals has come into force. This act doesn't contain any restrictions for hazardous chemicals. There is also an Act on the Ratification of the Rotterdam Convention on the PIC Procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade and toxaphene is included in the voluntary prior informed consent procedure. Official Journal of the Republic of Slovenia No. 26,99, 36/99, 50/2001 and 105/2001

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
South Africa					
Aldrin	X			1992	1983: protection of buildings against termites Data Source: 1-Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism 2-Department of Trade and Industry 3-National department of Agriculture 4-Department of Health 5-Chemical Applied Industries Association 6-AVCASA (Agriculture Veterinary Chemical Association of South Africa
Chlordane					Registration terminated in April 2000. Remaining stock will be used under permitData Source: 1-Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism 2-Department of Trade and Industry 3-National department of Agriculture 4-Department of Health 5-Chemical Applied Industries Association 6-AVCASA (Agriculture Veterinary Chemical Association of South Africa
DDT	X			1983	1983 except for malaria vector control by government Data Source: 1-Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism 2-Department of Trade and Industry 3-National department of Agriculture 4-Department of Health 5-Chemical Applied Industries Association 6-AVCASA (Agriculture Veterinary Chemical Association of South Africa
Dieldrir	X			1983	Data Source: 1-Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism 2-Department of Trade and Industry 3-National department of Agriculture 4-Department of Health 5-Chemical Applied Industries Association 6-AVCASA (Agriculture Veterinary Chemical Association of South Africa
Heptachlo	X			1976	Not registered in South Africa Data Source: 1-Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism 2-Department of Trade and Industry 3-National department of Agriculture 4-Department of Health 5-Chemical Applied Industries Association 6-AVCASA (Agriculture Veterinary Chemical Association of South Africa
Toxaphene	X				Registration terminated in 1983 Data Source: 1-Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism 2-Department of Trade and Industry 3-National department of Agriculture 4-Department of Health 5-Chemical Applied Industries Association 6-AVCASA (Agriculture Veterinary Chemical Association of South Africa
South Korea					
Aldrin	X			1999	-Banned for agricultural use by Agricultural Chemical Management Act (1969). -Banned for all industrial use by Toxic Chemicals Control Act (Public Notice was made by the Ministry of Environment on Sept. 8, 1999 and will take effect from March 8, 2000).

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
South Korea					
Chlordane	X			1999	Banned for agricultural use by Agricultural Chemical Management Act (1970). -Banned for all industrial use by Toxic Chemicals Control Act (Public Notice was made by the Ministry of Environment on Sept. 8, 1999 and will take effect from March 8, 2000).
DDT	X			1991	Banned for agricultural use by Agricultural Chemical Management Act (1969). -Banned for all industrial use by Toxic Chemicals Control Act (1991).
Dieldrir	X			1999	
Dioxin_Furar		X			Municipal incinerators that have been in operation before July 20, 1997 and that have incinerating capacity equal to 50 tonnes of wastes per day or more are required to keep the release of Dioxins and Furans below 0.5 ng-TEQ/Nm3 until June 30, 2003 and 0.1 ng-TEQ/Nm3 from July 1, 2003. -New municipal incinerators that were under construction or in operation after July 19, 1997 and that have incinerating capacity equal to 50 tonnes of wastes per day or more are required to keep the release of Dioxins and Furans below 0.1 ng-TEQ/Nm3 from July 20, 1997. -All incinerators with incinerating capacity equal to 2 tonnes of wastes per hour or more are required to monitor the release of Dioxins and Furans twice a year: effective from August 9, 1999
Endrin	X			1999	Banned for agricultural use by Agricultural Chemical Management Act (1970) . -Banned for all industrial use by Toxic Chemicals Control Act (Public Notice was made by the Ministry of Environment on Sept. 8, 1999 and will take effect from March 8, 2000).
Heptachlo	X			1999	Banned for agricultural use by Agricultural Chemical Management Act (1970). -Banned for all industrial use by Toxic Chemicals Control Act (Public Notice was made by the Ministry of Environment on Sept. 8, 1999 and will take effect from March 8, 2000).
PCB	X			1998	Banned for agricultural use by Agricultural Chemical Management Act (1969). -Banned for all industrial use by Toxic Chemicals Control Act (June 1, 1996). However, use of PCB-containing electrical transformers installed before August 30 1979 remains allowed. -Subject to the release and exposure monitoring by Water Environment Conservation Act and Soil Environment Conservation Act, and wastes containing 50 ppm or more of PCBs are subject to the Waste Management Act (please also refer to the POPs Profile Information Reporting Forms submitted on Dec. 16, 1998 and Dec. 24, 1997)
Toxaphene	X			1991	Banned for agricultural use by Agricultural Chemical Management Act (1969). -Banned for all industrial use by Toxic Chemicals Control Act (1991).
Sri Lanka					
Aldrin	X				Use on crops or treatment of agricultural lands prohibited since 01.08.1986. Banned 01/01/94 Remaining uses of ant and termite treatments in coconut and tobacco nurseries were prohibited since 1994. No remaining uses allow

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Sri Lanka					
Chlordane		X		1996	All agricultural uses prohibited since 1985. Remaining uses of pre and post construction treatments and timber treatments for control termites were allowed under limited quantities prior to 1996. No remaining us allowed.
DDT		X		1976	All agricultural uses prohibited prior to 1970. Remaining uses for malaria vector control were phased-out in 1976. No remaining us allowed.
Dieldrir		X		1994	All agricultural uses prohibited prior to 1980. Remaining uses of non agricultural treatments for control of termites or application f timber treatment were prohibited since 1994. No remaining uses allow
Endrin		X		1970	Banned for use as a pesticide. No remaining uses allowed.
Heptachlo		X		1988	Restricted for subsurface application for termites, banana and cardamom rhizome borer and other soil pests prior to 1986. uses prohibited since 1
Hexachlorobenze		X		1985	All uses prohibited.
St. Kitts and Nevis					
Aldrin		X			Not licensed for importation
Chlordane		X			Not licensed for importation
DDT		X			Not licensed for importation
Dieldrir		X			Not licensed for importation
Endrin		X			Not licensed for importation
Heptachlo		X			Not licensed for importation
Hexachlorobenze		X			Not licensed for importation
Mirex		X			Not licensed for importation
PCB					Not licensed for importation

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
St. Kitts and Nevis					
Toxaphene	X				Not licensed for importation
Sudan					
Aldrin	X			1982	
Chlordane	X			1982	
DDT	X			1982	
Dieldrin	X			1982	
Dioxin_Furan		X			Only legislative measures were implemented to avoid importation of food and feedstuffs from countries suspected to have dioxins and furans problems
Endrin	X			1982	
Heptachlor	X			1982	
Hexachlorobenzene		X			No control measure applied. Restricted use in seed treatment and Locusts poisoned baits
Mirex	X			1900	
PCB	X			1900	
Toxaphene	X			1982	
Sweden					
Aldrin	X			1970	
Chlordane	X			1971	
DDT	X			1975	
Dieldrin	X			1970	

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Sweden					
Dioxin_Furan		X			In the 1970's, several technical products containing PCDD/Fs – PCB, Pentachlorophenol and 2,4,5-T – were banned. Guidelines given by the government in 1987 prescribe emission limits to air for new municipal waste incinerators to be below 0.1 ng TEQ per m3 dry flue gas and belo 2 ng TEQ for existing incinerators. All Swedish pulp-mills have substituted chlorine gas in the bleaching process to less environmentally damaging methods. This has reduced the total emissions of dioxins to water to 1-2 g per year.
Endrin	X			1966	
Heptachlo	X			1900	
Hexachlorobenze	X			1980	
Mirex	X			1900	
PCB		X			In the European Community imports from and exports to third countries (outside the European Community) of PCB is regulated by the Council Regulation (EEC) n°2455/92 of July 1992 concerning the export and import of certain dangerous chemicals. The regulation does not apply to substances or preparations imported or exported for the purpose of analysis or scientific research and development (see above regulation Article 1 bis 3). For your information the European database EDE XIM on notification of export and import of certain dangerous chemicals is available at DG XI E2 BU-5.
Toxaphene	X			1900	
Switzerland					
Aldrin	X			1986	Manufacture supply, import and use are prohibited since 1 September 1986. Exemptions: use for research purposes; import for disposal
Chlordane	X			1986	Manufacture supply, import and use are prohibited since 1 September 1986. Exemptions: use for research purposes; import for disposal
DDT	X			1996	Manufacture supply, import and use are prohibited since 1 September 1986. Exemptions: use for research purposes; import for disposal
Dieldrin	X			1986	
Endrin	X			1986	Manufacture supply, import and use are prohibited since 1 September 1986. Exemptions: use for research purposes; import for disposal
Heptachlo	X			1986	

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Switzerland					
Hexachlorobenze	X			1986	Manufacture supply, import and use are prohibited since 1 September 1986. Exemptions: use for research purposes; import for disposal
Mirex	X				Not licensed as plant protection product and as biocide
PCB		X			PCBs containing capacitors exceeding a total weight of 1 kg and PCB containing transformers had to be taken out of operation and disposed of by 31 August 1998
Toxaphene	X			1986	Manufacture supply, import and use are prohibited since 1 September 1986. Exemptions: use for research purposes; import for disposal
Syria					
Aldrin	X			1990	
Chlordane	X			1990	
DDT	X			1990	
Dieldrir	X			1990	
Endrin	X			1990	
Heptachlo	X			1990	
Hexachlorobenze	X			1990	
Mirex	X			1900	This pesticide is not used in Syria
Toxaphene	X			1900	This pesticide is not used in Syria
Thailand					
Aldrin	X			1988	
Chlordane	X				Banned May 1995 (public health use)
DDT	X			1983	
Dieldrir	X			1988	

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Thailand					
Dioxin_Furan		X			Emission standard from municipal waste combustors must have dioxin as total chlorinated PCDD plus PCDF less than 30 ng/Nm3
Endrin	X			1981	
Heptachlo	X			1988	
Hexachlorobenze			X		
Mirex	X			1995	
PCB		X			Importation is prohibited. Only exportation for waste disposal and management is permitted
Toxaphene	X			1983	
Togo					
Aldrin	X				
Chlordane	X				
DDT	X				
Dieldrin	X				
Endrin	X				
Heptachlo			X		
Hexachlorobenze	X				
Mirex			X		
PCB		X			The Togolese Power Company does not use PCBs anymore in transformers. But a single PCB using transformer does exist in the Phone Company Service
Toxaphene			X		

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Turkey					
Aldrin	X			1979	It was banned by Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs since 1979. Regulation on Licensing of Pesticides and Similar Products Used in Plant Production
Chlordane	X			1979	It was banned by Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs since 1979. Regulation on Licensing of Pesticides and Similar Products Used in Plant Production
DDT	X			1985	It was banned by Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs since 1985. Regulation on Licensing of Pesticides and Similar Products Used in Plant Production
Dieldrin	X			1971	It was banned by Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs since 1971. Regulation on Licensing of Pesticides and Similar Products Used in Plant Production
Dioxin_Furan				1995	The limit value of 0.1ng/m3 for dioxins and furans in hazardous waste incineration Control of Hazardous Waste Regulation (1995)
Endrin	X			1979	It was banned by Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs since 1979. Regulation on Licensing of Pesticides and Similar Products Used in Plant Production
Heptachlo	X			1979	It was banned by Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs since 1979. Regulation on Licensing of Pesticides and Similar Products Used in Plant Production
Hexachlorobenze	X			1900	It was banned 1900.
Mirex			X		
Mirex	X			1900	It was banned since 1900
PCB	X			1993	It was banned by Ministry of Environment since 1993, Regulation on Dangerous Chemicals
Toxaphene	X			1989	It was banned by Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs since 1989. Regulation on Licensing of Pesticides and Similar Products Used in Plant Production
Ukraine					
Aldrin	X			1997	List of pesticides prohibited for use in agriculture of 05/08/1997. State Interdepartmental Commission on Testing and Registration of Plant Protection Products, Growth regulators and Fertilizers. No import, no export

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Ukraine					
Chlordane	X			1997	List of pesticides prohibited for use in agriculture of 05/08/1997. State Interdepartmental Commission on Testing and Registration of Plant Protection Products, Growth regulators and Fertilizers. No import, no export
DDT	X			1997	List of pesticides prohibited for use in agriculture of 05/08/1997. State Interdepartmental Commission on Testing and Registration of Plant Protection Products, Growth regulators and Fertilizers. No import, no export
Dieldrir	X			1997	List of pesticides prohibited for use in agriculture of 05/08/1997. State Interdepartmental Commission on Testing and Registration of Plant Protection Products, Growth regulators and Fertilizers. No import, no export
Endrin	X			1997	List of pesticides prohibited for use in agriculture of 05/08/1997. State Interdepartmental Commission on Testing and Registration of Plant Protection Products, Growth regulators and Fertilizers. No import, no export
Heptachlo	X			1997	List of pesticides prohibited for use in agriculture of 05/08/1997. State Interdepartmental Commission on Testing and Registration of Plant Protection Products, Growth regulators and Fertilizers. No import, no export
Hexachlorobenze	X			1997	List of pesticides prohibited for use in agriculture of 05/08/1997. State Interdepartmental Commission on Testing and Registration of Plant Protection Products, Growth regulators and Fertilizers.
Mirex			X		
PCB			X		The inventory of the PCB sources is planned. After that, the estimation of possible action plans will be made.
Toxaphene			X		
United Kingdom					
Aldrin	X			1989	(Environmental hazard) under the EC “Prohibition Directive”
Chlordane	X			1992	(Environmental hazard) under the EC “Prohibition Directive”
DDT	X			1984	(Environmental hazard, High acute Toxicity)
Dieldrir	X			1989	(Environmental hazard) under the EC “Prohibition Directive”

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
United Kingdom					
Dioxin_Furar		X			If regulatory or non-regulatory , briefly describe the action(s) taken and the date(s) on which the action (s) took effect. UK Tolerable Daily Intake for dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs is 2 pg WHO-TEQ/kg bodyweight/day, effective from 19 November 2001. Releases of dioxins and furans to the environment are controlled under the Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations 2000, which implement Council Directive 96/61/EC. Limits and action levels on dioxins and furans in various foods and animal feeding stuffs set by the European Commission on 29 November 2001, to be effective from 1 July 2002. Statutory limits for dioxins and furans in citrus pulp animal feeding stuffs and kaolinitic clay for use in animal feeding stuffs are unchanged from previous questionnaire in 1999. Data source Department of Health. (2001). Committee on Toxicity of Chemicals in Food, Consumer Products and the Environment. Statement on the Tolerable Daily Intake for dioxins and dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls. Department of Health, UK. European Commission. (1996). Council Directive 96/61/EC on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control. Official Journal of the European Communities, L 257, 10 October 1996, 26. European Commission. (2001). Council Regulation (EC) No 2375/2001 of 29 November 2001 amending Commission Regulation (EC) No 466/2001 setting maximum levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs. Official Journal of the European Communities, L 321, 6 December 2001, 1-5. European Commission. (2002). Council Regulation (EC) No 2375/2001 of 29 November 2001. Council Directive 2001/102/EC of 27 November 2001 amending Directive 1999/29/EC on the undesirable substances and products in animal nutrition. Official Journal of the European Communities, L 6, 10 January 2002, 45.
Endrin	X			1984	
Heptachlo	X			1981	(Environmental hazard) under the EC "Prohibition Directive"
Hexachlorobenze			X		Currently waiting outcome of EU review
Mirex	X				Never approved for use in UK

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
United Kingdom					
PCB	X				The manufacture and general use of PCBs ceased in the mid 1970s and was banned under The Control of Pollution (Supply and Use of Injurious Substances Regulations 1986 (S.I. 1986 No. 902), as amended. The only remaining use of PCBs in the UK is sealed inside some older electrical equipment but these PCBs must be phased and destroyed by the end of 2000 under the UK PCB Regulations. See also under dioxins for Tolerable Daily Intake.Control of Pollution (Supply and Use of Injurious Substances) Regulations 1986. S.I. [1986] No. 902, publ. HMSO, London, UK. Department of the Environment. (2000). The Environmental Protection (Disposal of Polychlorinated Biphenyls and other Dangerous Substances) (England and Wales) Regulations 2000. Statutory Instrument, 1043. Stationery Office, London, UK.
Toxaphene			X	1990	Not manufactured since 1990
United States					
Aldrin	X			1987	No US registrations, all uses have been cancelled by 1987. No production, export or import
Chlordane	X			1997	No US registrations, it has been removed from US market in 1987. No production (stopped in 1997), no import or export.
DDT	X			1972	No US registration, most uses have been cancelled in 1972, all by 1989. No US production, import or export (except de minim's quantities for analytical standards)
Dieldrin	X			1987	No US registrations, all uses have been cancelled by 1987. No production, export or import
Endrin	X			1984	No US registrations, all uses have been cancelled by 1984. No production, export or import.
Heptachlor		X			Most uses have been cancelled in 1988, one remaining US registration to control fire ants in underground cable boxes. No production (stopped in 1997), import or export. Limited quantities of existing stocks for US use.
Hexachlorobenzene	X			1985	No US registrations, all uses have been cancelled by 1985. No pesticides production, export or import. Manufacturing impurity ("contaminant") in several registered pesticides
Mirex	X			1978	No US registrations, all uses have been cancelled by 1978. No production, export or import
Toxaphene	X			1982	No US registrations, all uses have been cancelled by 1982 No production, export or import

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Uruguay					
Aldrin		X			En 1989 se revocaron todos los registros y autorizaciones de venta para uso agronómico. Se permite el uso para el control de hormigas. En cursos o cuerpos de agua del país se permite un máximo de 0.004 µg/l. Para desagües al colector del alcantarillado público no podrá exceder 500 veces el valor máximo permitido para cursos o cuerpos de agua. Para desgües directos a cursos de agua y desagües que se disponen por infiltración en el terreno no podrá exceder 100 veces el valor máximo permitido para cursos o cuerpos de agua.
Chlordane		X			En 1989 se revocaron todos los registros y autorizaciones de venta para uso agronómico. Se permite el uso industrial en aserraderos y carpinterías. En cursos o cuerpos de agua del país se permite un máximo de 0.01 µg/l. Para desagües al colector del alcantarillado público no podrá exceder 500 veces el valor máximo permitido para cursos o cuerpos de agua. Para desgües directos a cursos de agua y desagües que se disponen por infiltración en el terreno no podrá exceder 100 veces el valor máximo permitido para cursos o cuerpos de agua.
DDT					No existe desde 1977 productos agrícolas formulados en base a DDT y tampoco se registraron importaciones del mismo. En cursos o cuerpos de agua del país se permite un máximo de 0.001 µg/l. Para desagües a colector del alcantarillado público no podrá excedeer 500 veces el valor máximo peritido para cursos o cuerpos de agua. Para desagües directos a cursos de agua y desagües que se disponen por infiltración en el terreno no podrá excedeer 100 veces el valor máximo permitido para cursos o cuerpos de agua.
Dieldrin		X			En 1989 se revocaron todos los registros y autorizaciones de venta para uso agronómico. Se permite el uso para el control de hormigas. En cursos o cuerpos de agua del país se permite un máximo de 0.004 µg/l. Para desagües al colector del alcantarillado público no podrá exceder 500 veces el valor máximo permitido para cursos o cuerpos de agua. Para desgües directos a cursos de agua y desagües que se disponen por infiltración en el terreno no podrá exceder 100 veces el valor máximo permitido para cursos o cuerpos de agua.
Endrin		X			En 1988 se revocaron los registros y autorizaciones de venta para uso agronómico. Se permite para el combate de loros y cotarras bajo autorización oficial. Encursos o cuerpos de agua del país se permite un máximo de 0.004 µg/l. para desagües a colector del alacantarillado público no podrá exceder 500 veces el valor máximo permitido para cursos o cuerpos de agua. Para desagües directos a cursos de agua y desagües que se disponene por infiltración en el terreno no podrá exceder 100 veces el valor máximo permitido para cursos o cuerpos
Heptachlor		X			En 1989 se registró la última importación apra uso como hormigicida. En cursos o cuerpos de agua del país se permite un máximo de 0.01 µg/l. Para desagües al colector del alcantarillado público no podrá exceder 500 veces el valor máximo permitido para cursos o cuerpos de agua. Para desgües directos a cursos de agua y desagües que se disponen por infiltración en el terreno no podrá exceder 100 veces el valor máximo permitido para cursos o cuerpos de agua.
Hexachlorobenze			X		

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Uruguay					
Mirex		X			En 1989 se revocaron todos los registros y autorizaciones de venta para uso agronómico. Se permite el uso para el control de hormigas. En cursos o cuerpos de agua del país se permite un máximo de 0.001 µg/l. Para desagües al colector del alcantarillado público no podrá exceder 500 veces el valor máximo permitido para cursos o cuerpos de agua. Para desgües directos a cursos de agua y desagües que se disponen por infiltración en el terreno no podrá exceder 100 veces el valor máximo permitido para cursos o cuerpos de agua.
PCB			X		Se están sustituyendo por iniciativa particulares.
Toxaphene		X			En 1989 se revocaron todos los registros y autorizaciones de venta para uso agronómico. Se permite el uso para el control de hormigas.
Uzbekistan					
Aldrin			X		
Chlordane			X		
DDT			X		
Dieldrir			X		
Endrin			X		
Heptachlo			X		
Hexachlorobenze			X		
Mirex			X		
PCB			X		
Toxaphene			X		
Venezuela					
Aldrin			X		
Chlordane			X		
DDT			X		

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Venezuela					
Dieldrin			X		
Endrin			X		
Heptachlo			X		
Hexachlorobenze			X		
Mirex			X		
PCB			X		
Toxaphene			X		
Vietnam					
Aldrin	X			1992	
Chlordane	X			1992	
DDT	X			1992	
Dieldrin	X			1992	
Endrin	X			1992	
Heptachlo	X			1992	
Hexachlorobenze	X			1992	
Mirex			X		
PCB		X			Serious problems with Dioxins and PCBs that contaminate the soil and human body
Toxaphene	X			1995	
Yemen					
Aldrin	X			1990	

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Yemen					
Chlordane	X			1990	
DDT		X		1988	Banned in the agricultural sector since 1988. Restricted use in the Health Field (Malaria)
Dieldrir	X			1990	
Endrin	X			1990	
Heptachlo	X			1990	
Hexachlorobenze	X			1990	
Mirex	X			1990	
PCB			X		We have no industry for transformers, which include PCBs, but there are some of them in the country.
Toxaphene	X			1990	
Yugoslavia					
Aldrin	X			2000	Federal Law on production and trade on poisons ("Officiel Gazette FRY", No.12/00) 17.03.2000
Chlordane	X			2000	Federal Law on production and trade on poisons ("Officiel Gazette FRY", No.12/00) 17.03.2000
DDT	X			2000	Federal Law on production and trade on poisons ("Officiel Gazette FRY", No.12/00) 17.03.2000
Dieldrir	X			2000	Federal Law on production and trade on poisons ("Officiel Gazette FRY", No.12/00) 17.03.2000
Endrin					Federal Law on production and trade on poisons ("Officiel Gazette FRY", No.12/00) 17.03.2000
Heptachlo	X			2000	Federal Law on production and trade on poisons ("Officiel Gazette FRY", No.12/00) 17.03.2000
Hexachlorobenze	X			2000	Federal Law on production and trade on poisons ("Officiel Gazette FRY", No.12/00) 17.03.2000

	Banned	Restricted	Allowed	Year	Comments
Yugoslavia					
PCB	X			2000	Federal Law on production and trade on poisons ("Officiel Gazette FRY", No.12/00) 17.03.2000
Zambia					
Aldrin	X				Not registered for use
Chlordane		X			For construction purposes and termite control
DDT		X			Used for vector control for tsetse and mosquitoes
Dieldrin		X			Restricted for termite control and building
Endrin		X			For construction only
Heptachlor			X		
Hexachlorobenzene			X		
Mirex	X				Not registered in Zambia
PCB		X			Equipment currently in service, no importation of new equipment with PCBs
Toxaphene			X		

Chapter 6: Information on *activities* aiming at the reduction and/or elimination of releases of POPs received from Non Governmental Organizations.

Information received from:

1. AWHHE, Armenian Women for Health and Healthy Environment
2. CIP, Center for International Projects, Russian Federation
3. Commonweal
4. GCPF, Global Crop Protection Federation
5. IDEA
6. Leefmilieu
7. Oekometric GmbH
8. RAIPON, Russian Association Indigenous People of the North

AWHHE

Title	TOXIC CHEMICALS RISK ASSESSMENT AND CREATION OF POPS INFORMATION NETWORK
Objective(s)	TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON POPS IN COMMUNITY; TO RAISE AWARENESS IN WOMEN AND OTHER GROUPS OF COMMUNITY ON POPS; TO PROTECT THE HEALTH THROUGH AWARENESS RAISING ON POPS; TO INVOLVE AND WORK WITH ACTIVE WOMEN ON LOBBING LOCAL OFFICIALS ABOUT ELIMINATION TOXIC CHEMICALS AND POPs; TO DEVELOP ADEQUATE RESPONSES OF COMMUNITY IN ASSESSING HAZARD AND RISK OF POPs FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
Timeframe	01.08.00 - 01.02.01
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	ARMENIAN WOMEN FOR HEALTH AND HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT (AWHHE)
Partner(s)(s)	AS CONSULTANTS IPEN, WECF
Project funder(s)	JENIFER ALTMAN FOUNDATION-MITCHELL KAPOR FOUNDATION-STARFIRE FUND
Data Source	Elena Manvelian the head of AWHHE Yerevan 375022 Avan-Arindg 1/14 apt.7 Armenia Phone (3741) 62 66 20
Comments	The First step of this project - to conduct questionnaire interviews regarding the using pesticides and dealing with chemicals (chloropren) was conduct earlier with the financial support by mini grant from IPEN.

CIP

Title	Seminar on POPs. Plan of action on POPs reducing and eliminating in the Russian Federation
Objective(s)	Awareness-raising Implementation Support
Timeframe	undecided
Partner(s)(s)	UN/ECE, Center for International Projects, State Committee of the Russian Federation for Environment Protection
Comments	Field: Public Health, Environmental Protection

Commonweal

Title	Commonweal Health and Environment Program
Objective(s)	Commonweal is an active member of the International Persistent Organic Pollutants Network (IPEN), helping to disseminate information and resources about POPs chemicals to NGOs worldwide who are committed to ending POPs contamination. Commonweal is responsible for raising levels of awareness of health effects related to POPs chemicals by sponsoring panels at the UNEP INC meetings on POPs. Commonweal is a founding member of the international campaign Health Care Without Harm (HCWH), a coalition of 290 organizations in 25 countries. The campaign works in collaboration with the healthcare industry to eliminate the use of toxic products and practices such as mercury and dioxin-producing polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastics. Health Care Without Harm is premised on the idea that hospitals, which exist to promote health and healing, should not be contributing to an avoidable public health threat by relying on unsustainable practices concerning materials procurement and waste disposal. HCWH works to achieve this by encouraging alternatives to incineration, recycling, reusing, and alternative materials procurement

Timeframe	ongoing
Project funder(s)	Commonweal is funded by various US foundations.

GCPF

Title	Disposal of government and farmer owned obsolete crop protection products.
Objective(s)	Collection and disposal of 1 050 MT of obsolete crop protection products, including about 400 MT of POPs, from South Africa, Namibia and Swaziland.
Timeframe	1998 -1999
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Government of South Africa - National Department of Agriculture
Partner(s)(s)	Coordinated under the leadership of AVCASA, the local member association of the Global Crop Protection Federation (GCPF) and its member companies Contact: Jan Kleynhans – jan@avcasa.co.za
Data Source	GCPF, The GCPF member companies are: Aventis CropScience, BASF AG, Bayer AG, Dow AgroSciences, E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., FMC, Monsanto, Sumitomo, Syngenta.
Comments	Obsolete Stocks disposal operations of governement and farmer owned stocks are multistakeholder projects, as this example shows.

GCPF

Title	Disposal of government owned obsolete crop protection products.
Objective(s)	Collection and disposal of obsolete crop protection products, including an estimated 2 MT of POPs in Canada.
Timeframe	Started 1999, this program is being phased in across the provinces over a number of years. Estimated completion 2003.
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Federal and Provincial Governments of Canada.
Partner(s)(s)	Managed and supported by the National Association for Crop Protection CPI, (a member association of the Global Crop Protection Federation, GCPF) and its member companies. Contact Lorne Hepworth at hepworth@cropro.org wwwcropro.org
Data Source	GCPF, The GCPF member companies are: Aventis CropScience, BASF AG, Bayer AG, Dow AgroSciences, E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., FMC, Monsanto, Sumitomo, Syngenta. This program
Comments	The GCPF member companies are willing to help find appropriate solutions for products they originally manufactured or supplied. For further information please consult the GCPF website under „industry positions“ obsolete stocks.

GCPF

Title	Disposal of government owned obsolete crop protection products.
Objective(s)	Disposal of >1500 MT of obsolete crop protection products, including an estimated 144 MT POPs from Ethiopia.
Timeframe	Started in 2000, estimated completion in 2001 (?)

Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Federal and State Governments of Ethiopia.
Partner(s)(s)	USAID, Sweden, The Netherlands, FAO, Supported by the National Association for Crop Protection (a member association of the Global Crop Protection Federation, GCPF) and its member companies.
Data Source	GCPF, The GCPF member companies are: Aventis CropScience, BASF AG, Bayer AG, Dow AgroSciences, E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., FMC, Monsanto, Sumitomo, Syngenta, Shell Chemicals Limited (a GCPF associated company).
Comments	Obsolete Stocks disposal operations of governement owned stocks are multistakeholder projects as this examples shows. The GCPF member companies are willing to help find appropriate solutions for products they originally manufactured or supplied. For further information please consult the website under „industry positions“ obsolete stocks.

GCPF

Title	Disposal of government owned obsolete crop protection products.
Objective(s)	Collection and disposal of 56 MT of obsolete dieldrin locust control stocks from Madagascar. (Note: The 56 MT of dieldrin locust control product was a formulation which contained around 11 MT of POPs (dieldrin active ingredient)
Timeframel	1992 - 1993
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Government of Madagascar
Partner(s)(s)	GTZ, GermanyShell Chemicals Limited, London (a GCPF associated company).
Data Source	GCPF, The GCPF member companies are: Aventis CropScience, BASF AG, Bayer AG, Dow AgroSciences, E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., FMC, Monsanto, Sumitomo, Syngenta, Shell Chemicals Limited (a GCPF associated company).
Comments	This is an example of a multi-stakeholder project involving a public and private sector partnership. The GCPF member companies are willing to help find appropriate solutions for products they originally manufactured or supplied. For further information please consult the GCPF website under „industry positions“ obsolete stocks.

GCPF

Title	Disposal of government owned obsolete crop protection products.
Objective(s)	Collection and disposal of 90 MT of obsolete crop protection products, including 9.5 MT of POPs from Madagascar.
Timeframel	1996 - 2000, completed
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Government of Madagascar
Partner(s)(s)	Supported by member companies of GCPF.GTZ, Germany, Switzerland
Data Source	GCPF, The GCPF member companies are: Aventis CropScience, BASF AG, Bayer AG, Dow AgroSciences, E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., FMC, Monsanto, Sumitomo, Syngenta.
Comments	Obsolete Stocks disposal operations of governement owned stocks are multistakeholder projects, as this example shows. The GCPF member companies are willing to help find appropriate solutions for products they originally manufactured or supplied. For further information please consult the GCPF website under „industry positions“ obsolete stocks.

GCPF

Title	Disposal of government owned obsolete crop protection products.
Objective(s)	Collection and disposal of 187 MT of obsolete dieldrin locust control stocks from Mauritania. (Note: The 187 MT of dieldrin locust control product was a formulation which contained around 37 MT of POPs (dieldrin active ingredient)
Timeframel	1998
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Government of Mauritania (Direction de l'Elevage et de l'Agriculture (DEA)).
Partner(s)(s)	GTZ, GermanyShell Chemicals Limited, London (a GCPF associated company).
Data Source	GCPF, The GCPF member companies are: Aventis CropScience, BASF AG, Bayer AG, Dow AgroSciences, E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., FMC, Monsanto, Sumitomo, Syngenta, Shell Chemicals Limited (a GCPF associated company).
Comments	This was a multistakeholder project involving a public and private sector partnership and in which the field work was undertaken by GTZ and the local partner (with Shell involvement), and the shipping and incineration were undertaken by a professional hazardous waste collection and disposal company. The GCPF member companies are willing to help find appropriate solutions for products they originally manufactured or supplied. For further information please consult the GCPF website under „industry positions“ obsolete stocks.

GCPF

Title	Disposal of government owned obsolete crop protection products
Objective(s)	Collection and disposal of 72 MT of obsolete monocrotophos/DDT stocks in Mozambique. (Note: The 72 MT of monocrotophos/DDT product was a formulation which contained around 22 MT of POPs (DDT active ingredient)
Timeframel	1990 – 1994
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Government of Mozambique
Partner(s)(s)	GTZ, GermanyShell Chemicals Limited, London (a GCPF associated company).
Data Source	GCPF, The GCPF member companies are: Aventis CropScience, BASF AG, Bayer AG, Dow AgroSciences, E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., FMC, Monsanto, Sumitomo, Syngenta, Shell Chemicals Limited (a GCPF associated company).
Comments	This overall project took place in two phases. In 1990, at the urgent request of the Government of Mozambique, Shell (the original suppier of the product) collected and repacked 72,000 litres of monocrotophos/DDT from a government store in Beira, cleaned the store and transferred the product to a safe store near Maputo, awaiting an anticipated disposal project. In 1994, using German funding, GTZ undertook the disposal project, which involved further repacking, and oversaw the removal of the product from Mozambique and its safe incineration in the UK. The GCPF member companies are willing to help find appropriate solutions for products they originally manufactured or supplied. For further information please consult the GCPF website under „industry positions“ obsolete stocks.

GCPF

Title	Disposal of government owned obsolete crop protection products.
Objective(s)	Collection and disposal of > 900 MT of obsolete crop protection products, including > 50 MT of POPs from Mozambique.
Timeframel	1997 – 2001 (?)

Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Government of Mozambique
Partner(s)(s)	Supported by member companies of GCPF.DANIDA, Denmark
Data Source	GCPF, The GCPF member companies are: Aventis CropScience, BASF AG, Bayer AG, Dow AgroSciences, E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., FMC, Monsanto, Sumitomo, Syngenta, Shell Chemicals Limited (a GCPF associated company).
Comments	Obsolete Stocks disposal operations of governement owned stocks are multistakeholder projects, as this example shows. The GCPF member companies are willing to help find appropriate solutions for products they originally manufactured or supplied. For further information please consult the GCPF website under „industry positions“ obsolete stocks.

GCPF

Title	Disposal of government owned obsolete crop protection products.
Objective(s)	Collection and disposal of 200 MT of obsolete crop protection products, including 80 MT of POPs from Senegal.
Timeframe	2000 - 2001
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Government of Senegal
Partner(s)(s)	Supported by member companies of GCPF.The Netherlands
Data Source	GCPF, The GCPF member companies are: Aventis CropScience, BASF AG, Bayer AG, Dow AgroSciences, E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., FMC, Monsanto, Sumitomo, Syngenta, Shell Chemicals Limited (a GCPF associated company).
Comments	Obsolete Stocks disposal operations of governement owned stocks are multistakeholder projects, as this examples show. The GCPF member companies are willing to help find appropriate solutions for products they originally manufactured or supplied. For further information please consult the GCPF website under „industry positions“ obsolete stocks.

GCPF

Title	ChemCollect, an Australian national “once-off” collection of unused and unwanted chemicals, including pesticides.
Objective(s)	Collection and disposal of about 1200 MT of chemicals, including pesticides of which an estimated 300 MT are POPs pesticides in Australia
Timeframe	Started 2000, estimated completion 2002
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Federal and State Governments of Australia, Environment Australia: Chemical Risk Management Section.Contact: Pamela Harris, pamela.harris@ea.gov.au
Partner(s)(s)	Supported by the National Association for Crop Protection and Aninmal Health, AVCARE (a member association of the Global Crop Protection Federation, GCPF) with the industry wasre reduction stewardship program and its member companies. Contact: Claude Gauchat, at: claudeg@avcare.org.au. and www.avcare.org.au
Data Source	GCPF, The GCPF member companies are: Aventis CropScience, BASF AG, Bayer AG, Dow AgroSciences, E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., FMC, Monsanto, Sumitomo, Syngenta.
Comments	The GCPF member companies are willing to help find appropriate solutions for products they originally manufactured or supplied. For further information please consult the GCPF website under „industry positions“ obsolete stocks.

GCPF

Title	Disposal of government owned obsolete crop protection products.
Objective(s)	Collection and dosposal of 1200 MT of obsolete crop protection products, including an estimated 32 MT of POPs in Brazil, Parana state only.
Timeframe	1998 - 2000
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Federal State Governments of Parana, Brazil
Partner(s)(s)	Supported by the National Association for Crop Protection ANDEF (a member association of the Global Crop Protection Federation, GCPF) and its member companies
Data Source	GCPF, The GCPF member companies are: Aventis CropScience, BASF AG, Bayer AG, Dow AgroSciences, E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., FMC, Monsanto, Sumitomo, Syngenta.
Comments	The products were incinerated at local industry plant. The GCPF member companies are willing to help find appropriate solutions for products they originally manufactured or supplied. For further information please consult the GCPF website under „industry positions“ obsolete stocks.

GCPF

Title	Disposal of government owned obsolete crop protection products.
Objective(s)	Collection and disposal of 54 MT of obsolete dieldrin locust control stocks from Niger.(Note: The 54 MT of dieldrin locust control product was a formulation which contained around 10 MT of POPs (dieldrin active ingredient)
Timeframe	1991
Status	Finnished
Responsible Organisation(s)	Government of Niger (Department of Agriculture)
Partner(s)(s)	Shell Chemicals Limited, London (a GCPF associated company).USAID GTZ, Germany
Data Source	GCPF, The GCPF member companies are: Aventis CropScience, BASF AG, Bayer AG, Dow AgroSciences, E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., FMC, Monsanto, Sumitomo, Syngenta, Shell Chemicals Limited (a GCPF associated company).
Comments	This was the first project for the disposal of obsolete governement owned pesticide stocks using the multistakeholder approach and involving a public and private sector partnership.As a pioneering project, Shell (the original manufacturer of the dieldrin) undertook much of the technical work, USAID did most of the logistical and organisational work, and provided the funds for materials, shipping and incineration, and GTZ provided analytical support. The project showed how such work could be undertaken and many lessons were learnt, one of which was to facilitate the training and use of professional hazardous waste collection and disposal companies for doing this type of project more economically in future.The GCPF member companies are willing to help find appropriate solutions for products they originally manufactured or supplied. For further information please consult the GCPF website under „industry positions“ obsolete stocks.

IDEA

Title	We did not have a specific title as such, our objective, as outlined in B below, was one of several environmental objectives that our organization adopted.
Objective(s)	The objective was to inform the Irish government of our concerns regarding POPs and to ask them to support the objectives of POPs INC4
Timeframe	Jan 2000, continuing
Status	Concurrent

Partner(s)(s)	International Society of Doctor's for the Environment.
Project funder(s)	Our funding comes mainly form our members, we receive a small amount of money from concerned pharmaceutical company.
Comments	Our campaign consists of writing to both the medical and lay press, and government departments outlining our concerns regarding the adverse health effects of POPs both before and after the meeting in Bonn. We were successful in passing the following motion at the Annual General Meeting of the Irish Medical Organization in April of this year: "This organization fully supports and endorses the attempts currently being made by the international community under the auspices of WHO and the UN to minimize and ultimately to eliminate Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in the environment globally and demands that the Irish government do likewise".

Leefmilieu

Title	Dioxine reduction project
Objective(s)	To reduce the dioxin emissions of industry in the region by evaluating permits and where necessary legal procedures.
Timeframel	Uncertain, probably more than five years.
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Leefmilieu (This is a Dutch Environmental association)
Partner(s)(s)	Community groups: Association Dorpsbelang Hees, Foundation Weurt+; Foundation Frisse Lucht Lindenholt; Association Ons Waterkwartier Technical assistance by a organisation: Mobilization for the Environment, environmental assistance by the Foundation Gelderse Milieufederatie.

Oekometric GmbH

Title	Development of a quality criteria guideline for POPs-Monitoring (e.g. dioxin, PCB's) in international POPs-management
Objective(s)	Definition of quality criteria for monitoring (sampling and analysis) activities whithin POPs management. Publication of a "Quality Criteria Guideline" including minimum standards for such activties to be considered as valid, comparable etc.
Timeframel	1,5 to 2 years
Responsible Organisation(s)	Oekometric GmbH-the Bayreuth Institute of Environmental Research
Partner(s)(s)	World-wide experts on POPs ("Expert Forum"). (at present: compilation of a list of experts)
Project funder(s)	Application for project in preparation
Data Source	Session: "Global POPs treaty and quality criteria for international POPs management" at DIOXIN 2000. (Organochlorine compounds, Volume 47, 415-428)
Comments	Preparatory work: Presentation criteria for an international POPs management: necessity and strategies for realization "and further presentations of selected experts to the topic at DIOXIN 2000 symposia, August 13-17, f2000, Monterey, USA

RAIPON

Title	Persistent Toxic Substances (PTS), Food Security and Indigenous Peoples of the Russian North

Objective(s)	The overall objective of this project is to reduce the contamination of the Arctic environment by PTS. The project will include detailed dietary surveys, sampling and analyses of water, traditional food and humans living in Northern Russia.The application to GEF covers four regions of the Russian North; Kola Peninsula, Pechora Basin, Taimyr Peninsula/Lower Yenisey and Chukotka Peninsula.
Timeframe	2000-2003
Status	Concurrent
Responsible Organisation(s)	Russian Association Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON)
Partner(s)(s)	AMAP
Project funder(s)	The project will be financed by the Global Environmental Facilities (GEF) and other international, national and private sources.

Annex 1
Assessment and Monitoring

This Annex update form can be found on the POPs Homepage at:
http://www.chem.unep.ch/pops/mastlist/mastlistupd.htm

Country (or Organization)	*Contact person*
_____	_____

Assessment and Monitoring Projects of POPs chemicals

A	**Title of the Main Assessment or Monitoring Project:**
B	**Objective of the Project and Geographical Coverage:**
C	**Responsible Organization(s):**
D	**Partner (s)**

E	**Project Funder(s)**
F	**Timeframe of the Assessment /Monitoring project**

Comments:

_____
_____
_____

Data Source:

_____
_____

Annex 2

Activities to replace and/or reduce the releases of POPs Chemicals

This Annex update form can be found on the POPs Homepage at:
http://www.chem.unep.ch/pops/mastlist/mastlistupd.htm

Country (or Organization)	*Contact person*

Activities focussing on the replacement and/or the reduction of the releases of POPs chemicals

A	**Title of the Main Project:**
B	**Objectives of the Project and Geographical Coverage:**
C	**Responsible Organization(s):**
D	**Partner(s)**

E	**Project funder(s)):**
F	**Time frame of the Project**

Comments:

_____
_____
_____

Data Source:

_____
_____

Annex 3
Regulatory Actions

This Annex update form can be found on the POPs Homepage at:
http://www.chem.unep.ch/pops/mastlist/mastlistupd.htm

Country	Contact person
_____	_____

Regulatory Actions Taken To Control the Use, Production and Releases of the POPs Chemical

Aldrin	**No Action**	
	Restricted Use	If restricted please specify:
	Banned	If banned please include the date of effectiveness:
Dieldrin	**No Action**	
	Restricted Use	If restricted please specify:
	Banned	If banned please include the date of effectiveness:

DDT	**No Action**	
	Restricted Use	If restricted please specify:
	Banned	If banned please include the date of effectiveness:
Endrin	**No Action**	
	Restricted Use	If restricted please specify:
	Banned	If banned please include the date of effectiveness:
Chlordane	**No Action**	
	Restricted Use	If restricted please specify:
	Banned	If banned please include the date of effectiveness:

Hexachloro-benzene	**No Action**	
	Restricted Use	If restricted please specify:
	Banned	If banned please include the date of effectiveness:
	Control measures (for HCB as a by-product)	Please specify:
Mirex	**No Action**	
	Restricted Use	If restricted please specify:
	Banned	If banned please include the date of effectiveness:
Toxaphene	**No Action**	
	Restricted Use	If restricted please specify:
	Banned	If banned please include the date of effectiveness:

Heptachlor	**No Action**	
	Restricted Use	If restricted please specify:
	Banned	If banned please include the date of effectiveness:
PCBs	**No Action**	
	Restricted Use	If restricted please specify:
	Banned	If banned please include the date of effectiveness:
Dioxins and Furans	**No Action**	
	Control measures:	please specify:
Comments: _____ _____		
Data Source: _____ _____		