

# **UNEP Guidelines for the Exchange of Information on Chemicals in International Trade (1989)**

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1 **London Guidelines for the Exchange of Information on  
Chemicals in International Trade (UNEP-guidelines, as  
amended 1989)**

2 **Introduction to the Guidelines**

3 1. This set of Guidelines is addressed to Governments with a view  
to assisting them in the process of increasing chemical safety in  
all countries through the exchange of information on chemicals in  
international trade. They have been developed on the basis of  
common elements and principles derived from relevant existing bi-  
lateral, regional and global instruments and national regulations,  
drawing upon experience already gained through their preparation  
and implementation.

4 2. The Guidelines are general in nature and are aimed at enhanc-  
ing the sound management of chemicals through the exchange of  
scientific, technical, economic and legal information. Special pro-  
visions have been included regarding the exchange of information  
on banned or severely restricted chemicals in international trade,  
which call for co-operation between exporting and importing coun-  
tries in the light of their joint responsibility for the protection of hu-  
man health and the environment at the global level. To this end, all  
references in these Guidelines to a Government or Governments  
shall be deemed to apply equally to regional economic integra-  
tion organizations for matters falling within their areas of compe-  
tence.

5 3. The Guidelines are without prejudice to the provisions of partic-  
ular systems or procedures included in existing or future national  
legislation and bilateral, regional and multilateral instruments for  
the exchange of information on chemicals; rather, they have been  
prepared with a view to assisting States in the process of develop-  
ing such arrangements.

6 4. These Guidelines do not preclude States from instituting broader  
and more frequent information exchange or other systems involv-  
ing consultation with importing countries on banned or severely  
restricted chemicals designed to gain experience with alternative  
procedures.

7 5. These Guidelines provide a mechanism for importing countries  
to formally record and disseminate their decisions regarding the fu-  
ture importation of chemicals which have been banned or severely  
restricted and outlines the shared responsibilities of importing and  
exporting countries and exporting industries in ensuring that these  
decisions are heeded.

8 6. The importance of technical and financial assistance to enhance  
decision-making and training in the safe use of chemicals is recog-  
nized by the Guidelines.

9 7. These Guidelines are complementary to existing instruments  
developed by the United Nations and the World Health Organiza-  
tion and to the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution  
and Use of Pesticides of the Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations, which is the primary guidance for the man-  
agement of pesticides internationally. These Guidelines should be  
implemented in a non-duplicative manner for the different classes  
of chemicals covered by existing instruments.

10 8. Although the Guidelines have not been prepared specifically to  
address the situation of developing countries, they nevertheless  
provide a framework for the establishment of procedures for the  
effective use of information on chemicals in these countries. Im-  
plementation of the Guidelines should thus help them to avoid se-  
rious and costly health and environmental problems due to igno-  
rance about the risks associated with the use of chemicals, partic-  
ularly those that have been banned or severely restricted in other  
States.

11 **Part I - General Provisions**

12 **1. Definitions**

13 For the purposes of the Guidelines:

14 (a) "Chemical" means a chemical substance whether by itself or in a mixture or preparation, whether manufactured or obtained from nature and includes such substances used as industrial chemicals and pesticides;

15 (b) "Banned chemical" means a chemical which has, for health or environmental reasons, been prohibited for all uses by final governmental regulatory action;

16 (c) "Severely restricted chemical" means a chemical for which, for health or environmental reasons, virtually all uses have been prohibited nationally by final government regulatory action, but for which certain specific uses remain authorized;

17 (d) "International trade" means export or import of chemicals;

18 (e) "Export" and "import" mean, in their respective connotations, the movement of a chemical from one State to another State, but exclude mere transit operations;

19 (f) "Management" means the handling, supply, transport, storage, treatment, application, or other use of a chemical subsequent to its initial manufacture or formulation;

20 (g) "Prior informed consent" (PIC) refers to the principle that international shipment of a chemical that is banned or severely restricted in order to protect human health or the environment should not proceed without the agreement, where such agreement exists, or contrary to the decision, of the designated national authority in the importing country;

21 (h) "Prior informed consent procedure" (PIC procedure) means the

procedure for formally obtaining and disseminating the decisions of importing countries as to whether they wish to receive future shipments of chemicals which have been banned or severely restricted. A specific procedure was established for selecting chemicals for initial implementation of the PIC procedures. These include chemicals which have been previously banned or severely restricted as well as certain pesticide formulations which are acutely toxic. This is explained in annex II.

22 **2. General Principles**

23 (a) Both States of export and States of import should protect human health and the environment against potential harm by exchanging information on chemicals in international trade;

24 (b) In their activities with regard to chemicals, States should act, in so far as is applicable, in accordance with principle 21 of the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment;

25 (c) States taking measures to regulate chemicals with a view to protecting human, animal or plant life or health, or the environment, should ensure that regulations and standards for this purpose do not create unnecessary obstacles to international trade;

26 (d) States should ensure that governmental control measures or actions taken with regard to an imported chemical for which information has been received in implementation of the Guidelines are not more restrictive than those applied to the same chemical produced for domestic use or imported from a State other than the one that supplied the information;

27 (e) States with more advanced systems for the safe management of chemicals should share their experience with those countries in need of improved systems;

28 (f) Both States of import and States of export should, as appropriate, strengthen their existing infrastructures and institutions in the following way:

29 (i) Establishing and strengthening legislative and regulatory systems and other mechanisms for improving control and management of chemicals. This may include development of model legislation or regulations, in light of these Guidelines and other relevant guidelines prepared by other organizations;

30 (ii) Creating national registers of toxic chemicals, including both industrial chemicals and pesticides;

31 (iii) Preparing and updating manuals, directories and documentation for better utilization of facilities for information collection and dissemination at the country level and to on-line facilities at the regional level.

### 32 **3. Exemptions**

33 These Guidelines should not apply to:

34 (a) Pharmaceuticals, including narcotics, drugs and psychotropic substances;

35 (b) Radioactive materials;

36 (c) Chemicals imported for the purpose of research or analysis in quantities not likely to affect the environment or human health;

37 (d) Chemicals imported as personal or household effects, in quantities reasonable for these uses;

38 (e) Food additives.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>It is open to States to apply these Guidelines to pharmaceuticals and food additives if they wish to do so.

### **4. Effects on Other Instruments**

(a) States should take the necessary measures with regard to implementation of these Guidelines

(b) The provisions of these Guidelines do not affect the obligations of States deriving from any relevant international agreement to which they are or may become party.

#### 5. Institutional Arrangements

5.1 UNEP and FAO should develop an information exchange system to ensure that designated national authorities of importing and exporting countries have a single contact point for obtaining information and communicating decisions on chemicals subject to the PIC procedure;

5.2 UNEP should share with FAO the operational responsibility for the implementation of the PIC procedure and jointly manage and implement common elements including the selection of chemicals to be included in the PIC procedure, preparation of the PIC guidance documents, mechanisms for information sharing, and creation of data bases;

5.3 UNEP should collaborate with FAO in reviewing the implementation of the PIC procedure, including participation, responses, and violations of importing country decisions;

5.4 For purposes of international communications, each State should designate a national governmental authority (or authorities) competent to perform the administrative functions related to the exchange of information and decisions regarding importation of chemicals included in the PIC procedure;<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup>States may designate more than one national authority for different purposes, such as for information exchange and making PIC determinations or for industrial chemicals and pesticides. Where more than one national authority is designated, the term designated national authority", in the text of these

47 5.5 The designated national authority should be authorized to communicate, directly or as provided by national law or regulation, with designated national authorities of other States and with international organizations concerned, to exchange information, to make and communicate decisions regarding chemicals included in the PIC procedure and to submit reports at the request of such States or organizations or on its own initiative;

48 5.6 States should ensure that designated national authorities have sufficient national resources to assume responsibility with regard to implementation of these Guidelines:

49 5.7 States should as soon as possible make available the name and address of their designated national authority to the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC), as well as subsequent changes:

50 5.8 A register of designated national authorities should be maintained, regularly up-dated, and disseminated by IRPTC;

51 5.9 IRPTC should, in addition:

52 (a) Co-ordinate the network of designated national authorities;

53 (b) Develop recommendations on practices and procedures, and such joint programmes and measures as may be required to make the Guidelines effective;

54 (c) Maintain liaison with other concerned intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

55 (d) Keep under review the implementation of these Guidelines, on the basis of periodic reports from designated national authorities and provide biennial reports on the effectiveness of the Guidelines and suggestions for their improvement.

Guidelines should be interpreted as referring to the authority responsible for the actions being discussed.

## Part II - Notification And Information Regarding Banned And Severely Restricted Chemicals And Operation Of The Pic Procedure

### 6. Notification of Control Action

(a) States having taken control action to ban or severely restrict a chemical as defined in these Guidelines should notify IRPTC. IRPTC will disseminate these notifications as provided in these Guidelines;

(b) The purpose of the notification regarding control action is to give competent authorities in other States the opportunity to assess the risks associated with the chemical, and to make timely and informed decisions thereon, taking into account local environmental, public health, economic and administrative conditions, and with regard to existing information on toxicology, safety and regulatory aspects;

(c) The minimum information to be provided for this purpose should be:

(i) The chemical identification/specification of the chemical;

(ii) A summary of the control action taken and of the reasons for it. If the control action bans or restricts certain uses but allows other uses, such information should be included;

(iii) The fact that additional information is available, and the indication of the contact point in the State of export to which a request for further information should be addressed;

(d) To the extent practicable, the designated national authority issuing the notification should provide information concerning alternative measures, such as, for example, integrated pest management procedures, non-chemical alternatives and impact mitigation measures;

(e) Notification of control action should be provided as soon as practicable after the control action is taken.<sup>3</sup> For chemicals banned or severely restricted before the implementation of these Guidelines, an inventory of prior control actions should be provided to IRPTC, unless such information has already been provided and circulated by IRPTC to all designated national authorities.

## 7. Operation of the PIC Procedure

### 7.1 Determination of Participation in the PIC Procedure

PIC is a procedure which operates in addition to information exchange and export notification. Those countries which elect to participate in the PIC procedure will have the opportunity to record their decisions regarding future imports of banned or severely restricted chemicals in a formal way.

(a) Countries may participate in the information exchange procedures under these Guidelines without participating in the PIC procedure;

(b) All exporting countries are expected to participate in the PIC procedure by respecting the decisions of importing countries;

(c) IRPTC should invite countries to participate in the PIC procedure with respect to imports. Designated national authorities should reply indicating whether their country will participate. If there is no reply, a follow-up letter should be sent 60 days after the first invitation. If there is no response, IRPTC should take additional steps to obtain a decision.

If after that, there is still no response then it will be assumed that the country does not wish to participate in the procedure;

(d) A country may designate one competent body to handle both industrial chemicals and pesticides or may designate separate competent bodies for each;

<sup>3</sup>The form attached as annex I should be used for that purpose.

(e) A country may elect at any time to participate or not participate in the PIC procedure by communicating its decision to IRPTC;

(f) IRPTC should make available on request a list of countries who have elected to participate, countries which have elected not to participate and countries which did not respond.

### 7.2 Identification of Chemicals for Inclusion in the PIC Procedure

(a) As provided in paragraph 9, IRPTC will notify each participating country of each chemical that is the subject of a notification of a final government control action and that meets the definitions as being banned or severely restricted for environmental or human health reasons for a decision under its conditions of use as to whether that country wishes to permit use and importation of the chemical. An informal consultative process may be used to assist IRPTC in determining whether the control action meets the definitions of the Guidelines;

(b) As provided in paragraph 9, IRPTC should send qualifying control actions, along with PIC decision guidance documents, to the appropriate designated national authority or authorities in each participating country for decision.<sup>4</sup>

### 7.3 Response to Notification of Control Action for Chemicals Identified for Inclusion in the PIC Procedure

(a) The designated national authority in each participating importing country shall make an initial response to IRPTC within 90 days. A response may take either of two forms:

(i) A final decision to permit use and importation, to prohibit use and importation or to permit importation only under specified stated conditions;

(ii) An interim response which may be:

<sup>4</sup>The Content of a PIC decision guidance document is outlined in Annex III.

- 83 a. A statement that importation is under active review but that final  
decision has not yet been reached;
- 84 b. A request for further information; and/or
- 85 c. A request for assistance in evaluating the chemical.
- 86 An interim response may also contain a statement permitting im-  
portation with or without stated specified conditions or prohibi-  
ting importation during the interim period until a final decision is  
made;
- 87 (b) The designated national authority shall use the form provided  
to make such response;<sup>5</sup>
- 88 (c) IRPTC should send reminders to countries as necessary to en-  
courage a response and should facilitate the provision of technical  
assistance where requested;
- 89 (d) If a participating importing country does not make a response  
or responds with an interim decision that does not address impor-  
tation, the status quo with respect to importation of the chemical  
should continue. This means that the chemical should not be ex-  
ported without the explicit consent of the importing country, unless  
it is a pesticide which is registered in the importing country or is a  
chemical the use or importation of which has been allowed by other  
governmental action of the importing country;
- 90 (e) If a country takes a unilateral action which affects the status quo  
with respect to a chemical, it must so notify IRPTC to make IRPTC  
aware of the decision. Such a unilateral action will be interpreted  
as superseding any previous decision it has made with respect to  
the chemical;
- 91 (f) When an importing country takes a final or interim decision which  
affects the status quo, it should also communicate this decision to

<sup>5</sup>The content of a form for importing country response is outlined in Annex IV.

the national competent authority responsible for controlling imports  
so that it can take appropriate import control actions under its au-  
thority.

#### 7.4 Dissemination of information

(a) IRPTC will inform designated national authorities of decisions  
taken by participating importing countries in a timely fashion and  
should also make these available to industry and other interested  
parties on request, preferably through a computer data base. This  
information should also be included in the regular updates of the  
United Nations Consolidated List of Products whose Consump-  
tion and/or Sale have been Banned, Withdrawn or Severely Re-  
stricted by Governments. Semi-annually, IRPTC will notify all Gov-  
ernments in writing of the status of the decisions by importing coun-  
tries;

(b) Governments of exporting countries shall, upon receipt of im-  
porting countries' decisions, transmit them to their industry.

### 8. Information regarding exports

(a) If an export of a chemical banned or severely restricted in the  
State of export occurs, the State of export should ensure that nec-  
essary steps are taken to provide the designated national authority  
of the State of import with relevant information;<sup>6</sup>

(b) The purpose of information regarding exports is to remind the  
State of import of the original notification regarding control action  
and to alert it to the fact that an export will occur or is occur-  
ring;

(c) The minimum information to be provided for this purpose should  
be:

(i) A copy of, or reference to, the information provided at the time

<sup>6</sup>The form attached as Annex V should be used for that purpose.

of notification of control action;

100 (ii) Indication that an export of the chemical concerned will occur or  
is occurring;

101 (iii) An estimate of the quantity to be exported annually as well as  
any shipment-specific information that might be available;

102 (d) States should endeavour to ensure that, to the extent possible,  
information regarding exports provided or received in implementa-  
tion of these guidelines is forwarded to the State of final destination  
and to IRPTC;

103 (e) Provision of information regarding exports should take place  
when the first export following the control action occurs, and should  
recur periodically or in the case of any significant development of  
new information or condition surrounding the control action. It is  
the intention that, in so far as possible, the information should be  
provided prior to export. Where the chemical has been banned  
or severely restricted before the adoption of these Guidelines, the  
“first export following the control action” should be considered to be  
the first export after adoption of these Guidelines.

## 104 **9. Channels of Notification and Information**

105 (a) Notifications of control actions should be addressed to IRPTC  
for transmission to designated national authorities;

106 (b) Participating importing countries should send their response on  
the prescribed forms to IRPTC for appropriate dissemination;

107 (c) PIC decision guidance documents will be transmitted by IRPTC  
to designated national authorities in participating importing coun-  
tries for their decision and response and to designated national  
authorities in other countries for their information;

108 (d) Information on exports should be addressed to the national au-  
thority designated for this purpose in the State of import.

## **10. Feedback**

109

Designated national authorities of States of import should provide  
to IRPTC, for the purpose of periodic review pursuant to paragraph  
5.9 (d), a summary of action taken as a result of notifications and  
information received pursuant to paragraphs 6, 7.3 and 8 and in-  
formation on any difficulties which they have experienced in using  
these Guidelines.

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## **11. Confidential Data**

111

(a) States undertaking information exchange in implementation of  
these Guidelines should establish internal procedures for the re-  
ceipt, handling and protection of confidential and proprietary infor-  
mation received from other States;

112

(b) States receiving notifications and information regarding exports  
should be responsible for the protection of proprietary rights and  
the confidentiality of data received under these Guidelines when  
claimed by the State supplying the information.

113

## **12. Functions of Designated National Authorities**

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(a) Control action. It should be the function of designated national  
authorities, with regard to control action taken by States to ban or  
severely restrict a chemical:

115

(i) To provide notification to IRPTC, in accordance with these  
Guidelines, that such control action has been taken;

116

(ii) To receive from IRPTC notification that such action has been  
taken in other States, and to ensure its prompt transmittal to all  
other national authorities concerned;

117

(iii) To receive from the United Nations the regular updates of the

118

	United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale have been Banned, Withdrawn or Severely Restricted by Governments;		
119	(iv) To reply to the request for participation in the PIC procedures in accordance with paragraph 7.1 of these Guidelines;		
120	(v) To respond to notifications of control action in accordance with paragraph 7.3 of these Guidelines, including response to the lists to be circulated in accordance with paragraph 7.2 and annex II;		
121	(b) Imports. It should be the function of designated national authorities, with regard to imports of banned or severely restricted chemicals:		
122	(i) To receive from States of export information on exports, and to ensure the prompt transmittal of such information to all other authorities concerned in the State of import;	(c) Exports. It should be the function of designated national authorities, with regard to exports of banned or severely restricted chemicals:	129
123	(ii) To transmit to States of export requests for further information as required;	(i) To ensure the issuance or transmittal of information on exports;	130
124	(iii) To provide feedback information to IRPTC on action taken as a result of notifications and information received and on any difficulties experienced in the exchange of data with States of exports;	(ii) To respond to requests for information from other States, especially as regards sources of precautionary information on safe use and handling of the chemicals concerned;	131
125	(iv) To advise and assist import control authorities so that they can take appropriate import control actions under their authority;	(iii) To communicate PIC decisions to their export industry;	132
126	(v) To strengthen national decision-making procedures and import control mechanisms;	(iv) To implement appropriate procedures, within their authority, designed to ensure that exports do not occur contrary to the PIC decisions of participating importing countries;	133
127	(vi) To ensure that decisions apply uniformly to all sources of import and to domestic production of chemicals for domestic use;	(d) Other functions. Designated national authorities should also consider the need:	134
128	(vii) To encourage that chemicals subject to PIC be purchased only from sources in exporting countries which are participants in that procedure;	(i) To provide information regarding applicable national regulations for the management of banned or severely restricted chemicals;	135
		(ii) To ensure the provision of appropriate precautionary information to persons using or handling the chemicals concerned;	136
		(iii) To keep records of notifications and information received, issued and transmitted which could be open for public inspection in accordance with national law, except for information classified as confidential or proprietary;	137
		(iv) To keep records of imports and exports of banned and severely restricted chemicals.	138

**Part III - General Information Exchange And Provision Of Technical Assistance Regarding Chemicals**

**13. Information, Advice and Assistance**

- 141 (a) For the protection of human health and the environment, States should facilitate:
- 142 (i) The exchange of scientific information (including toxicological and safety data) and technical, economic and legal information concerning the management of chemicals, particularly through designated national governmental authorities and through inter-governmental organizations as appropriate;
- 143 (ii) The provision upon request of technical advice and assistance concerning the management of chemicals to other States, on a bilateral or multilateral basis, taking into account the special needs of developing countries.
- 144 (b) With regard to the export of chemicals, States of export should ensure that, where appropriate, information, advice and assistance is provided to States of import concerned regarding the sound management of such chemicals, including appropriate precautionary information;
- 145 (c) With regard to the use of imported chemicals, States of import should, on the basis of notification and information provided by States of export, take the necessary measures to ensure that users are provided with information, advice and assistance for the sound management of such chemicals, including appropriate precautionary information;
- 146 (d) As far as practicable, precautionary information should be provided in the principal language or languages of the State of import and of the area of intended use, and should be accompanied by suitable pictorial and/or tactile aids and labels.

**14. Classification, Packaging and Labelling**

- 147 (a) States should recognize that classification, packaging and labelling are important elements in information exchange on chemicals in international trade, and that it is desirable that chemicals exported from their territories are subject to no less stringent requirements of classification, packaging and labelling than comparable products destined for use in the State of export;
- 148 (b) In the development and implementation of existing and future internationally harmonized procedures for the classification, packaging and labelling of chemicals in international trade, States should take into account the special circumstances surrounding the management of chemicals in developing countries;
- 149 (c) In the absence of other standards in the State of import, States should ensure that the classification, packaging and labelling of chemicals exported from their territories conform to recognized and, where appropriate, internationally harmonized procedures and practices for ensuring the protection of human health and the environment during use of these chemicals.

**15. Technical Assistance**

- 151 (a) IRPTC should encourage funding agencies, such as the development banks and the United Nations Development Programme, and bilateral donors to provide training, technical assistance and funding for institutional strengthening and should further encourage other United Nations organizations to strengthen their activities related to safe management of chemicals;
- 152 (b) States with more advanced chemical regulatory programmes should provide technical assistance to other countries in developing infrastructure and capacity to manage chemicals within their countries, including implementation of the provisions of these

Guidelines. Developing countries with more advanced systems should be particularly encouraged to provide technical assistance to other developing countries with no, or less advanced, systems of chemical management. To the extent possible, donor countries and institutions and recipient countries should inform IRPTC of all such technical assistance activities;

(c) Special attention should be devoted by technical assistance and funding authorities to those countries without any regulatory procedures on chemicals in developing a regime for their control;

(d) Essential elements of technical assistance needed by developing countries for the management of chemicals include:

(i) Strengthening existing infrastructure and institutions;

(ii) Provision for the interchange of experts, including short missions, from developed countries to developing countries and vice versa and in particular from one developing country to another for the purposes of:

a. Sharing each other's experience and exchanging ideas;

b. Advising on analysis of information on chemical risks and benefits, conducting environmental impact assessment, and disposing of unusable products safely;

c. Sharing information on new products and alternatives;

d. Ascertaining research and development requirements for local pesticide efficacy studies and development of alternatives;

e. Assisting one another in dealing with practical difficulties in implementing these Guidelines;

(iii) Training to include:

a. Technical workshops on a local, regional and international level;

b. Awareness campaigns on the safe management of chemicals for industrial and agricultural workers, customs officials and doctors;

c. Opportunities for decision makers in developing countries to study systems in countries which have been successfully implementing these Guidelines.

#### **Annex I - Form For Notification Of Control Action [...]**

[...]

#### **Annex II - Procedure For Initial Identification Of Chemicals For Inclusion In The Prior Informed Consent Procedure**

1. Control actions have been taken prior to the adoption of the prior informed consent (PIC) procedure in the London Guidelines for the Exchange of Information on Chemicals in International Trade. Some have been notified to the international Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC) and some have not been submitted. It is necessary to take these into account in starting up the PIC procedures. The following approach will be used to incorporate previous control actions:

(a) Designated national authorities in all States should submit inventories of control actions in accordance with paragraph 6 of these Guidelines, including all information specified in that paragraph, to IRPTC if they have not already done so. Submissions should be made as soon as possible to be available in IRPTC prior to the date of implementation of the PIC procedures;

(b) On the basis of these submissions, IRPTC will identify all chemicals banned or severely restricted by five or more countries. These will be introduced into the PIC process according to the following criteria:

173 (i) All chemicals banned or severely restricted as defined in these Guidelines by 10 or more countries should be immediately placed on a list and circulated, with PIC decision guidance documents, to countries participating in these Guidelines for determination regarding future use and importation;

174 (ii) Chemicals banned or severely restricted by 5 or more countries, but by less than 10, should be submitted to an informal consultation to determine whether they meet the definitions of banned and severely restricted for human health or environmental reasons. This determination should be made as expeditiously as possible. Those chemicals that meet the definitions will be circulated as an addition to the list referred to in subparagraph (i) above, with PIC decision guidance documents, for a determination by participating importing countries regarding their future use and importation;

175 (c) Should additional inventories of past control actions be received by IRPTC subsequent to the implementation date of the PIC procedures, they will be added to the original inventory. This updated inventory should be assessed annually in the same manner as the original inventory under step (b) above and incorporated into the PIC procedure as appropriate. These additional chemicals should be circulated to participating importing countries for their consideration and determinations regarding future use and importation under the PIC procedures. This annual reappraisal of the inventory of past control actions should continue until IRPTC has received adequate information from Governments that these reappraisals are no longer essential to the operation of the PIC procedures.

176 2. Additionally, an Expert Group will consider the problem of acutely hazardous pesticide formulations to determine if there exists a need for a list of such products to supplement the chemicals already subject to the PIC procedure.

177 3. This Expert Group should be made up of representatives from the

World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and national pesticide registrars. They may call upon the expertise of industry and non-governmental organizations and other experts as they deem necessary and will review formulations based on the WHO Class 1A compounds.

4. If the Group concludes that there are acutely hazardous pesticide formulations of concern to developing countries which are not already included in the PIC procedure, a supplemental list of such formulations will be recommended for inclusion. 178

**Annex III - Information To Be Included In A Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Decision Guidance Document** 179

A prior informed consent (PIC) decision guidance document will be prepared for each chemical placed into the PIC procedures. The document should consist of three parts, containing the following information to the extent it is available. In the case of the initial list, a summary of all control actions to date will be provided. For subsequent control actions, each national action will be provided as received with appropriate references to previous actions for the second and following notifications by additional countries. 180

(a) A summary of the control action: 181

(i) The common and trade names of the chemical, its specification and numerical identification, using widely recognized chemical numbering systems: 182

(ii) Whether a pesticide or industrial chemical, or both; 183

(iii) Nature of the control action and date taken; 184

(iv) Reasons for the control action; 185

(v) Uses banned; 186

187	(vi) Uses continued in effect, if any;	(xi) Maximum residue limits assessment (for pesticides);	207
188	(vii) Alternatives considered effective replacements by the country taking the control action, including, e.g., integrated pest management and non-chemical alternatives;	(xii) References;	208
189	(viii) A contact for further information in the country taking the control action, including telephone, telefax and telex numbers, in addition to a mailing address;	(c) Response form(s) to provide a convenient way for a participating importing country to register its decision with the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals	209
190	(ix) Relevant references supporting the action:	(IRPTC). (In the case of the initial list one form will be necessary for each chemical.)	210
191	(b) Summary information on the chemical, including:	<b>Annex IV - Form For Importing Country Response On Prior Informed Consent Chemicals [...]</b>	211
192	(i) Description of the chemical;	[...]	212
193	(ii) Uses and formulations;		
194	(iii) Chemical and physical properties;		
195	(iv) Toxicological characteristics;	<b>Annex V - Form For Information Regarding Export [...]</b>	213
196	(v) Environmental characteristics, including effects on fish and wildlife, mechanisms of transport and fate.	[...]	214
197	(vi) Exposure potential, including:		
198	a. Dietary, through food and water;		
199	b. Occupational, both chronic and acute, including manufacture and use;		
200	c. Environmental;		
201	d. Product use, storage, transport and disposal;		
202	e. Accidental poisoning;		
203	(vii) Protective measures to reduce exposure;		
204	(viii) Packaging and labelling recommendations;		
205	(ix) Storage recommendations;		
206	(x) Waste disposal methods;		

## Metadata

### SiSU Metadata, document information

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