



ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

ROTTERDAM CONVENTION WORKING WITH CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES

TOOLKIT TO SUPPORT THE WORK
OF CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES RELEVANT
TO THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE ROTTERDAM CONVENTION.



SECRETARIAT OF THE ROTTERDAM CONVENTION



ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

CASE STUDY ON THE CUSTOMS-RELATED ASPECTS OF THE ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

SWITZERLAND'S EXPERIENCE



SECRETARIAT OF THE ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

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1. BACKGROUND

The Pesticides Control Authority (PCA) is the governing body mandated through the Pesticides Act of 1975 to regulate pesticides Jamaica. The Board meets monthly and sets the policies for the control and regulation of the industry. The PCA is a statutory body with staff compliment of ten (10).

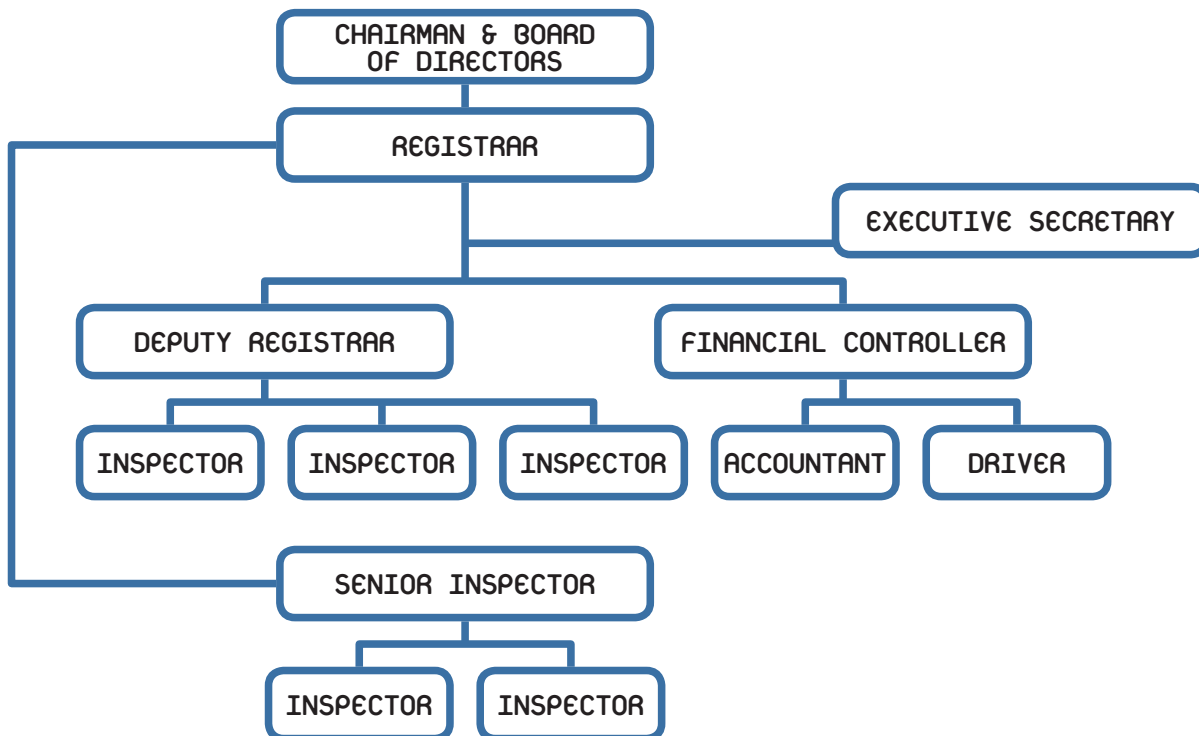
The Ministry of Health has portfolio responsibility for the Pesticides Control Authority (PCA). The functions as outlined in the Pesticides Act are:

- To register pesticides;
- To licence persons to import or manufacture registered pesticides;
- To authorize persons to sell restricted pesticides;
- To register premises in which a restricted pesticide may be sold;
- To licence pest control operators;
- To consider and determine applications made pursuant to this Act and to deal with all aspects of the importation, manufacture packaging, preparation for sale, sale, disposal and use of pesticides and to advise the Minister on all matters in relation thereto; and
- To do such other things as may be expedient or necessary for the proper performance of its functions under this Act.

PCA also has responsibility for implementing the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Inform Consent Procedure for certain Hazardous Chemicals and pesticides in international trade. Hazardous Chemicals that are listed in Annex III of Rotterdam have been prohibited and should not be imported or exported from Jamaica without PCA's permit. However, the Convention is binding only on parties, as it is possible that non-parties could attempt to export these prohibited chemicals to Jamaica.

There is currently no legislation or registration process for importing chemicals. These are being developed and will be supported by this notification process for greater efficiencies.

THE ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



2. CURRENT METHODS AND PROCEDURES FOR IMPORT LICENSING

SUBMIT APPLICATION

The Importer applies to PCA for an Import Licence via an application form.

1. The application is submitted to the PCA.
2. A member of the Inspector group at PCA analyses the application to ensure all required data are submitted.
3. A member of the Registrar group, a supervisory group, analyses the application and gives an initial stamp of approval once he or she is satisfied that it is in order
4. The PCA informs the importer that permission is granted to place an order for the pesticide to the overseas supplier.
5. The importer, after placing order for pesticide, must then submit the invoice, which states the CIF value or FOB value of the pesticides to be imported. This may be submitted by fax.
6. Once the invoice is submitted, a member of the inspector group must verify that products on the invoice are the same products granted on the licence.
7. A member of the accounting group calculates the cost of the license using the CIF value or the FOB value. This value is a set percentage of the CIF value.
8. A payment advice is generated and given to the importer.
9. A supervisory member of the accounting group verifies the cost of the license.
10. The PCA informs the importer of the cost of the import licence
11. The importer visits the Ministry of Health and submits payment advice along with fee to the cashier.
12. The importer returns to the PCA and shows receipt of payment.
13. The application form is given a second approval and the licence is now valid for use.

Customs Officers are trained by PCA how to recognise approved licenses. There are no registration processes nor legislation for industrial chemicals. However import permits are granted on a case by case basis by Pharmaceutical Division

3. CURRENT METHODS AND PROCEDURES FOR NOTIFICATION

PRODUCTS (PESTICIDES AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS)

1. If representatives from the Jamaica Customs suspects that an import requires a PCA import licence and the importer cannot produce the import licence then the agency would inform PCA (by phone) to send an Inspector
2. The importer may also be sent to PCA for Pesticides and Pharmaceutical Division for industrial chemicals in the event that Customs is certain that the import requires a PCA import licence.

4. PROPOSED METHODS AND PROCEDURES - IMPORT LICENSING

This chapter outlines the steps involved in the proposed system for import licensing for pesticides. The proposed system takes into account the need for communication between PCA users and importers/brokers with the use of electronic messaging systems.

The proposed system will conform to the various user groups within the PCA and the privileges of each user group.

IMPORTER APPLIES VIA PCA TRADE SYSTEM WEBSITE

1. The importer will login to application via a web browser and complete an application form 4
2. The System will:
 - a. Generate the application date
 - b. Search for and display user TRN
 - c. Search for and display corresponding item tariff code
 - d. Upon submission of application generate an application tracking number.
3. Email sent to the Inspector group indicating that an application was submitted for processing.

INSPECTION BY INSPECTOR GROUP

1. An inspector logs in and vets applications that are submitted.
2. The inspector assigns a hold, inspector pass/fail status to the application.
3. If the status is pass/fail the application is sent to the registrar group.

INSPECTION IN BY REGISTRAR GROUP

1. A registrar logs in and reviews the application.
2. The registrar assigns a hold, registrar pass/fail status to the application
3. Once the status is registrar pass/fail the system sends an email to the importer stating that pre-approval has been granted to order goods.

SUBMISSION OF INVOICE

1. Once the importer has ordered goods, then the invoice must be submitted (fax allowed) to the PCA to calculate applicable fees.
2. The inspector will first vet the invoice to ensure consistency of items ordered with items approved.

CALCULATION OF FEES BY ACCOUNTING GROUP

1. The accounting officer will, upon verification of the invoice by the inspectors, submit the CIF or FOB value of pesticides in the invoice.
2. The system will then calculate the import licence fee.

APPLICATION OF IMPORT LICENCE FEE WAIVER

1. The system will automatically apply waiver to certain application based on specific criteria such as the importer TRN and the quantity of goods to be imported.
2. The Senior Accountant will be able to maintain the required criteria via the application.

VERIFICATION OF FEES BY SENIOR ACCOUNTING STAFF

1. Senior accounting staff logs into application and verifies the import licence fees and waivers granted.
2. Upon verification the importer will be notified of the cost of the import licence.

PAYMENT OF IMPORT LICENCE FEES

1. The importer will log into application and view applications that require payment.
2. The importer has the option to pay for import licence via the application using a credit card.
3. The importer may also visit the MOH office and pay import licence fee.
4. Once import licence application fee is paid the application is now a valid import licence.

PRINTING OF IMPORT LICENCE

1. Inspector can now print the import licence.

APPLICATION VIA C78 BROKER APPLICATION

Import licence application can be triggered via the C78 Broker Application. Steps are as follows:

1. The Broker creates a C78 Entry on behalf of the importer using the C78 Broker Application
2. The C78 system will then notify the broker if a PCA import licence is required for importing an item based on the tariff classification.
3. This information entered on the C78 entry will then be passed electronically to the PCA Trade System.

5. PROPOSED METHODS AND PROCEDURES - NOTIFICATION PESTICIDES AND BANNED OR SEVERELY RESTRICTED CHEMICALS

It is being proposed to implement the following solution for improving the current PCA notification process. In summary the proposed steps will involve:

1. Customs Broker completes and submits C78 entry declaration
2. C78 Error Analysis identifies PCA sensitive HS Codes and informs broker that "This consignment may require a Pesticide Control Authority inspection"
3. Customs Supervisor assigns passed status to entry declaration
4. Electronic Notification sent to PCA
5. PCA Inspector indicates whether interested or not interested in examination
 - i. If interested then message is changed to "This consignment must be inspected by the Pesticides Control Authority"
 - ii. If not interested then message is changed to "This consignment does not require a PCA inspection"
 - iii. Otherwise the default message is not changed
6. Customs cashing system prints default or edited PCA message as apart of C78 entry endorsement once payment is made

SUMMARY OF IMPROVEMENTS

The proposed notification system will allow PCA:

1. To receive an electronic notification for PCA sensitive imports
2. To have access to relevant shared data on PCA sensitive imports
3. To utilize electronic records of previous analysis results to assist with the future imports of similar criteria
4. To intervene in the import process in a more timely and effective manner

User Operational Impacts

The users will access the system using a web browser on their computers. (The pages will be designed to support Netscape Navigator/Communicator Versions 6.0 and higher, and Microsoft Internet Explorer Versions 5.0 and higher).

Access to the application will be available via login name and password. The application will provide a facility for reviewing and updating import notifications.

The PCA inspector will be required to maintain¹ an online database consisting of the HS code ranges for items that require PCA inspection when being imported.

PCA and Customs broker will be notified when specified conditions are detected. This will also provide an effective communication mechanism for the broker and Jamaica Customs as to whether a consignment will have to undergo PCA inspection.

Timing

Notification Process

PCA and Customs broker will be automatically notified when specified conditions are detected.

Once a C78 entry is passed by the Customs Supervisor, and if this entry requires a Pesticides Control Authority check based on the PCA sensitive checks, a message would be sent to the Customs Broker and PCA Officer. A default message would be tagged to this entry. This message would indicate the items that may require PCA checks at the point of release. This message to PCA will constitute the import inspection notification.

PCA modifications to this import inspection notification shall immediately update the Jamaica Customs database.

The import inspection notification shall be printed as part of the Customs New Cash Remittance System and EPayment endorsements at the point where import duty payments are made.

1. PCA Inspector (using PCA Trade System)
 - i. Retrieves notification based
 - a. Importer Number
 - b. Import date range
 - c. Import notification status
 - ii. Completes examination sheet to indicate whether interested or not interested in examination
 - a. If the PCA inspector indicates that the shipment should be inspected before the import is released, the message printed on the receipt will read "This consignment must be inspected by the Pesticides Control Authority"
 - b. If the PCA inspector determines that the shipment does not have to be inspected (before the import is released), the message printed on the receipt read, "This consignment does not require a Pesticides Control Authority inspection"
2. Customs Cashier (using Customs New Cash Remittance System at Customs House)
 - i. Prints default or edited PCA message as apart of C78 entry endorsement once payment is made

¹ Maintenance will involve: adding, deleting and modifying import sensitive items. That is, tariff codes of items that require PCA inspection when being imported.

REPORTS

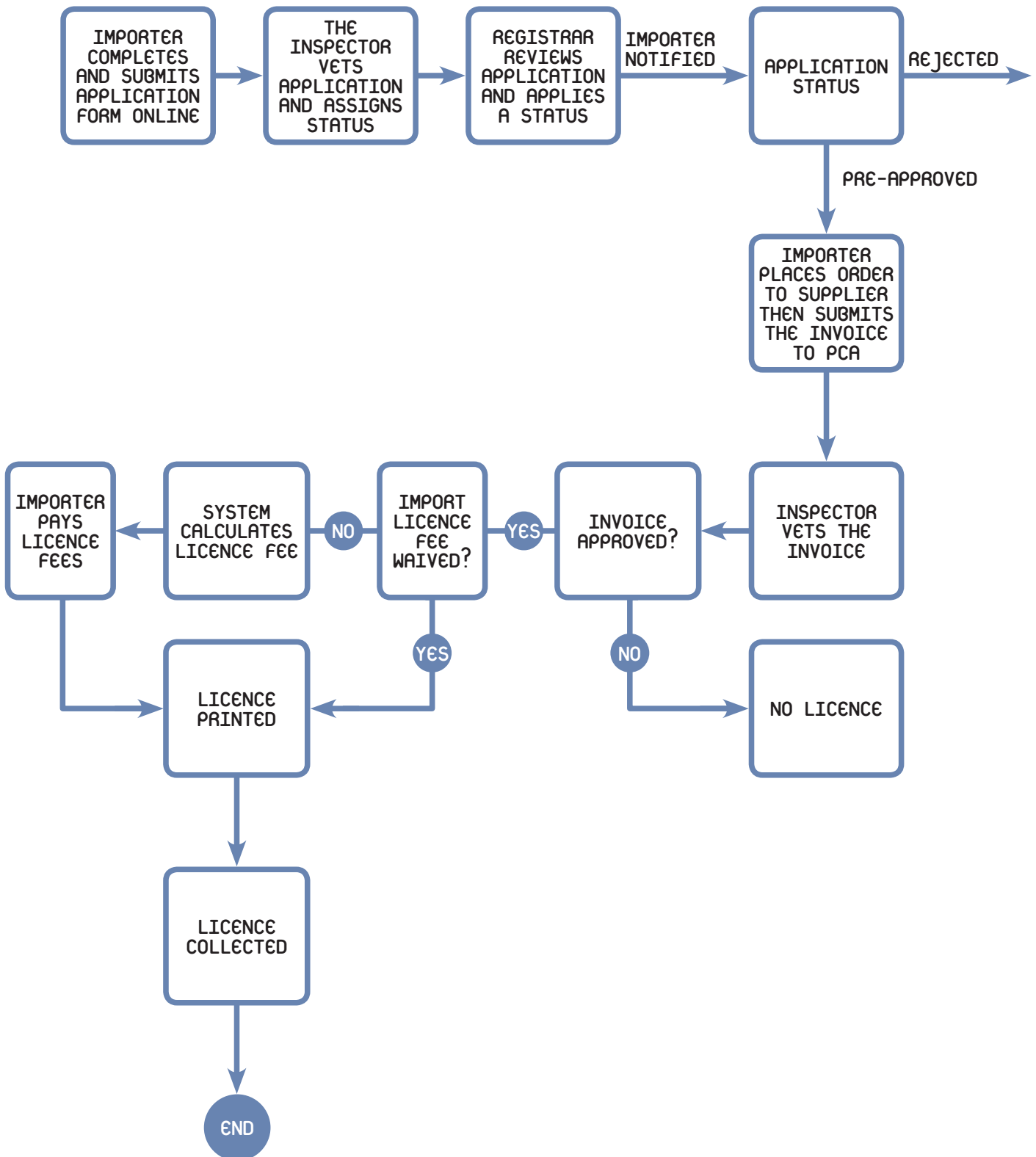
The PCA user will be allowed to generate the following reports:

1. Number of import licences issued over a specific period
2. Notifications per importer over a period
 - a. Importer name, TRN and Date range as header information
 - b. Item description, tariff code, entry number, statistical unit, net weight, CIF, consignor value and notification status
3. Notifications per tariff over a period
 - a. Date and tariff range as header information
 - b. Importer name, TRN, item description, tariff code, entry number, statistical unit, net weight, CIF value, consignor and notification status
4. Notifications per status over a period
 - a. Date range and status as header information
 - b. Importer name, TRN, item description, tariff code, entry number, statistical unit, net weight, CIF value, consignor and notification status

The system will rely on the master records to execute relevant business processes. These master records include:

1. List of registered pesticides
2. List of internal users and privileges
3. List of registered importers of pesticides
4. List of importers who qualify for waiver on import licence fee.
5. List of Harmonized System Codes of interest to PCA

FLOW CHART FOR IMPORT LICENSING



C78 IMPORT ENTRY

IMPORT ENTRY CUSTOMS ACT				C78		1. BUSINESS ENTERPRISE NO.		2. INTERNAL NO.		3. PAGE OF				
IMPORTER	4. CONSIGNOR NAME AND ADDRESS					5. TYPE OF ENTRY				CODE		DATE OF LODGEMENT		
	11. IMPORTER NAME AND ADDRESS					12. IMPORTERS NO.		13. SECTOR *		14. WAREHOUSE REGISTER NO. FOLIO ROTN.				
	NAME OF SIGNATORY AND STATUS					16. EXCISE NO.		17. TCC NO - EXP. DATE		18. IMPORT LICENCE NO.				
	20. AGENT NAME AND ADDRESS					21. CODE		22. COUNTRY OF CONSIGNMENT		CODE		23. COUNTRY OF ORIGIN		
	NAME OF SIGNATORY AND STATUS					25. TERMS OF PAYMENT*		CODE*		26. INVOICE NO(S) AND DATE(S)				
	27. MODE OF TRANSPORT AND IDENTITY					CODE		28. INVOICE(S) AMOUNT		CURRENCY		29. NATIONALITY		
	CODE					30. PORT OF ENTRY		CODE		31. TERMS OF DELIVERY		32. FREIGHT ETC FOREIGN CURR		
	35. MARKS, NUMBERS, NUMBER AND KINDS OF PACKAGES					36. TOTAL VALUE CIF		37. NUMBER OF PACKAGES IN WORDS		38. GROSS WEIGHT				
						39. VALUE		40. RATE		41. AMOUNT CALCULATED		42. FREE CODE*		
						43. AMOUNT PAYABLE								
ITEM	44. DESCRIPTION OF GOODS AND SPECIAL DECLARATIONS					50. DUTY		CODE						
						CODE*								
						CODE*								
ITEM	45. TARIFF CODE					46. VALUE CIF FOREIGN CURRENCY		CODE*						
	47. NET WEIGHT					48. STATISTICAL UNIT		49. END USE*		CODE*				
ITEM	44. DESCRIPTION OF GOODS AND SPECIAL DECLARATIONS					50. DUTY		CODE						
						CODE*								
						CODE*								
45. TARIFF CODE					46. VALUE CIF FOREIGN CURRENCY		CODE*							
47. NET WEIGHT					48. STATISTICAL UNIT		49. END USE*		CODE*					
51. DECLARATION OF IMPORTER					SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS					52. BROUGHT FORWARD FROM PAGE				
DATE					SIGNATURE					53. CALCULATED				
54. EXAMINED BY AND DATE OF ACCEPTANCE OF ENTRY					55. PASSED FOR PAYMENT					56. RECEIVED THE TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE				
DATE					SIGNATURE					NUMBER				
DATE					SIGNATURE					NUMBER				

* SEE THE MANUAL

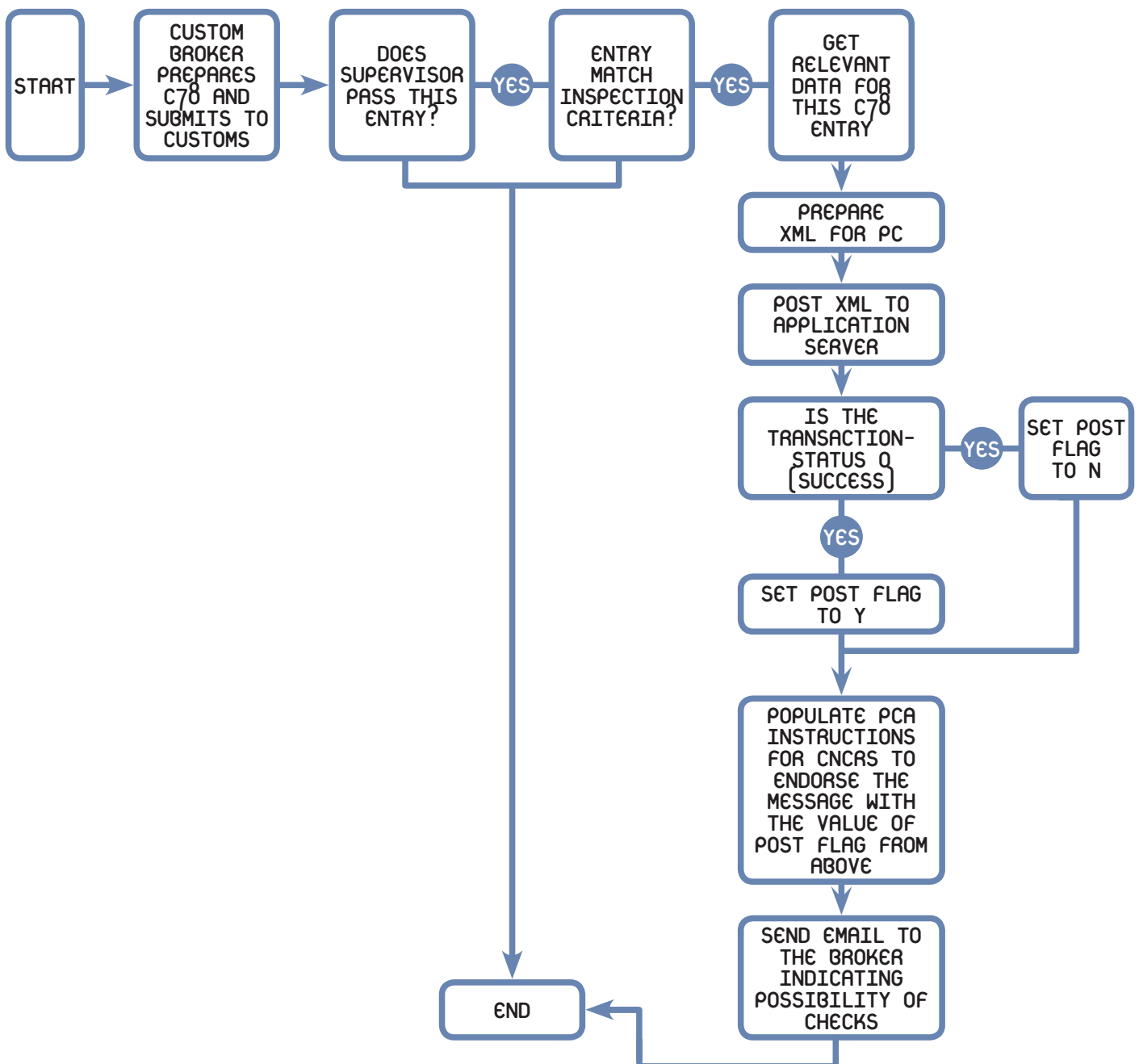
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6. PROCESSING C78 SYTEM FOR PCA SENSITIVE ENTRIES

Based on the criteria defined using the Master Maintenance, once it is established that a C78 entry is sensitive to PCA inspection, (has HS Codes related to restricted or banned chemicals) a default message will be attached to this C78 entry.

Relevant information from the sensitive C78 entry will be posted to the PCA Server to facilitate **PCA Officer Message Edits**.

FLOW CHART FOR C78 PROCESSING FOR PCA SENSITIVE ENTRIES



The shaded portion in the figure above shows the C78 process for entries that may require PCA inspection. The following section describes the steps involved in this process.

STEPS

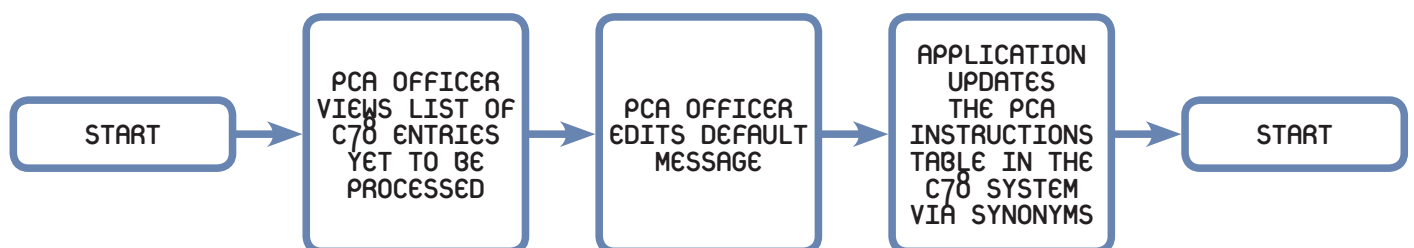
- i. Once the Supervisor passes a C78 entry, and if the information on this entry makes it susceptible to PCA checks at the port, relevant C78 entry information will be retrieved for the entries sensitive to PCA checks.
- ii. This information will be converted into XML format. XML Design phase of the Design Phase of the project will indicate the sample fields that will be required in this XML
- iii. A database table would be created on the Customs servers to store instructions specific to PCA for each entry. This table will be named PCA instructions. Once an entry is found sensitive to PCA checks, the PCA instructions table will be populated with the default message and to indicate if the post was successful
- iv. The Customs Broker is sent a notification indicating the same instructions that were populated in the PCA instructions table

PCA OFFICER MESSAGE EDITS

PCA Officer will be able to edit the default message associated with a C78 entry that requires PCA inspection at the examination ports. The PCA Officer will be able to pick up from a list of remarks maintained as a part of Remarks Maintenance screen above.

As a part of this option, PCA officers will be able to view the C78 entry details relevant to make an appropriate decision.

FLOW CHART FOR PCA OFFICER MESSAGE





ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

CASE STUDY ON THE CUSTOMS-RELATED ASPECTS OF THE ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

JAMAICA'S EXPERIENCE



SECRETARIAT OF THE ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

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I. Introduction

The Ministry of Health through the Pharmaceutical Division approves permits to import all chemicals except pesticides. Importation of pesticides is managed by the Pesticides Control Authority (PCA) which is a statutory body within the Ministry of Health.

Being an island state, the control of imports is achieved through a system of import permit or license in collaboration with Jamaica Customs at all ports.

To improve the information exchange about the characteristics of chemicals banned for use, or subject to severe restrictions stakeholders have been involved in implementation of the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals in international trade.

II. The Legal framework

IMPORT REGULATION OF CHEMICALS AND PESTICIDES

Whilst there is no legislation in place for managing chemical imports and permits for chemicals are granted as an administrative measure, the licenses to import pesticides are required by the Pesticides Act 1975.

Among the functions of the Pesticides Control Authority as set out in the Act are:

- (a) to register pesticides; and
- (b) to license persons to import or manufacture registered pesticides.

The Act states that:

“No person shall manufacture, or import any pesticide unless he first obtains in the prescribed manner a license to, manufacture or import, as the case may require, that pesticide”.

The Act also defines “prohibited” pesticide as:

“any pesticide of which the possible effects on the environment, plants, animals or human beings are considered by the Minister to be too dangerous to justify its use and which is specified in the second schedule.

and “restricted” pesticides as:

“any pesticide specified in the Third Schedule, and any preparation or mixture containing such pesticide, other than--

- (a) a preparation or mixture in which the quantity of any such pesticide identified by an asterisk is not more than 2% by weight; or (b) an impregnated resin strip in which the quantity of a restricted pesticide is not more than 20% by weight of dichlorvos”.

Pesticides that are prohibited or restricted are listed in the Act by Schedules which the Minister may from time to time, after consultation with the Authority, amend. A Ministerial Order can withdraw from sale or use, and make provision for the disposal of, any pesticide added to the list of prohibited pesticides.

SECOND SCHEDULE

Restricted Pesticides

aldicarb (Temik)
 azinphos-ethyl (Gusathion A)
 azinphos-methyl (Gusathion M. Guthion)
 demeton (Systox)
 dicrotophos (Bidrin)
 dimefox (Pester XIV)
 DNOC
 EPN
 fensulfothion (Dasanit, Terracur P)
 fluenetil (Lambrol)
 fonofos (Dyfonate)
 Gophacide
 parathion
 parathion-methyl
 phorate (Thimet)
 schradan
 sulfotep
 TEPP
 rhionazin (Nemofos, Zinophos)
 Zectran

THIRD SCHEDULE

Prohibited Pesticides

Abate
 acrylonitrile
 aldrin
 alpha naphthyl
 thiourea (Antu)
 aluminium phosphide
 arsenates, lead, copper and calcium
 arsenites, sodium and potassium
 binapacryl (Morocide)
 carbofuran (Furadan)
 carbon disulphide
 carbophenothion (Trithion)
 chlordecone (Kepone)
 chlofenvinphos (Birlanc, Sapecron)
 chloropicrin
 coumaphos (Co-Ral)
 cyanides (inorganic)
 cycloheximide (Actidione)
 *DDT
 demephion (Cymetox, Atlasetox)
 dichloropropane and/or dichloropropene (D-D, Telone)

*dichlorvos (DDVP, Vapona)
 dieldsin
 dinoseb, dinoseb acetate
 dinoterb
 disulfoton (Disyston)
 Dursban
 endosulphan
 endrin
 ethion
 ethylene dibromide
 ethylene dichloride
 etbylene oxide
 heptachlor
 mecarbam (Murfotox)
 medinoterb acetate
 mercuric chloride
 all organomercury compounds
 mercurous chloride
 methamidophos (Monitor, Tamaron)
 metham-sodium (Vapam)
 methomyl (Lannate)
 methyl bromide
 Methyl Trithion
 mevinphos (Phosdrin)
 Mocap (Prophos)
 monocrotophos (Azodrin, Nuvacron)
 Nemacur
 nicotine sulphate
 oxydemeton-methyl (Metasystox---R)
 oxydisulfoton (Disyston--S)
 paraquat (Gramoxone)
 Paris Green
 Pentachlorophenol
 phosphamidon (Dimecron)
 *propoxur (Baygon, Unden)
 prothoate (Fac)
 red squill
 sodium fluoride
 sodium fluoro
 acetate ("1080")
 strychnine
 TDE (DDD)
 thallium sulphate
 toxapbene
 Vorlex, Trapex, Di-Trapex
 White arsenic
 White phosphorus
 Zinc phosphide

III. Procedures

A. REGISTRATION

All pesticides are subjected to screening through the process of Registration. Potential registrants must provide dossiers for scrutiny and final approval.

INFORMATION REQUIRED TO REGISTER A PESTICIDE

1. Application dossiers should be bound in hard cover binders, and be submitted in triplicate. They should be correctly indexed in the order presented below for easy reference.
2. The package size (s) in which the product will be imported.
3. Detailed literature in respect of the chemistry and composition of the product (including percentages of all ingredients), its efficacy, toxicology, antidotes (together with any available references) and precautions to be observed before, during and after use.

N.B. If the active ingredient is registered, only information on the formulation and the composition of the product is required.

4. Six sample copies of the label proposed to be used in connection with the new pesticide, along with samples of the packaging materials and inserts to be used for trade packages. Labels should be in the English language, and should conform to the labeling standards of the PCA.
5. A certificate of analysis which contains:
 - a) An assay report on a recent batch of the product analyzed
 - b) The method of analysis used (This is only required if the active ingredient is unregistered).
6. A duly authenticated and legalized certificate of free sale from the competent authority with whom the product is registered in the country of origin, and the conditions under which it may be sold in that country, also a copy of the label stamped as being approved by that Authority.
7. A statement showing:
 - a) The countries in which the product is registered for Free Sale other than the country of origin.
 - b) Any country in which the product has been refused registration for Free Sale and the reasons for refusal.
8. A certificate in the English language from the manufacturer, respecting the safety of the new pesticide, recommended conditions for use, and the conditions under which it is recommended for sale.
9. A copy of the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) or Product Data Sheet.
10. A statement specifying the crops/pests to be covered. State scientific names where possible, application rate (dosage), and re-entry and pre-harvest periods where applicable.
11. Certificates should be authenticated by the Jamaican Embassy or Jamaican Consulate in that country and in cases where none of these are present, by the British High Commission or the British Embassy.
12. An analytical standard is required (on request) for all products with a new active ingredient.
13. The prescribed application fee of x Jamaican dollars made payable to the Ministry of Health/PCA.

Registration is specific to brand name, formulation, manufacturer and package size. For example Paraquat has four registrations including the following two:

Brand Name	Concentration of a.i.(%)	Formulation	Package size (s)
Gaiquat	27.6	Soluble Concentrate	1 L; 20 L; 200L
Paraquat Super	27.6	Emulsifiable Concentrate	3.8 L and 19 L

An importer could not get a permit to import 10 litre package of gaiquat nor could the import have a different concentration of active ingredient such as 12%.

B. IMPORT LICENCE

The Authority issues licenses to any Jamaican to import registered pesticides when an application is made using Form 4. The Form 4 is a part of the legislation.

More information about the import licensing and notification process can be found under annex I.

FORM 4

APPLICATION FOR LICENCE TO IMPORT A REGISTERED PESTICIDE

1. Importer's name _____
2. Importer's address _____
3. Product name of pesticide and formulation _____
4. Quantity and package size _____
5. Manufacturer's name and address _____
6. Supplier's name and address _____
7. Address of premises where pesticide is to be stored _____
8. Purpose of importation _____

Signature of Applicant _____ *Date* _____

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

1. Date application accepted or refused _____
2. Licence Number _____
3. Reason for refusal _____

Signature of Registrar _____

Two stamps are affixed to this form by the PCA to complete its approval. The first is an oval stamp which grants permission to import the shipment in the amounts not exceeding that on the form. The approval must be granted before the shipment arrives at the port or the importer would have breached Customs Laws and is fined.

The second stamp is a rectangular stamp which is granted after the invoices have been presented, the actual quantity of imports verified and recorded and the appropriate duties paid. Duties amount to 2% of CIF value of actual import and this is the main source of funding pesticides for regulation.

C. COLLABORATION WITH CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES

All new line officers that are employed to Customs are trained by the PCA and other agencies for which they perform agency functions including the Pharmaceutical Division of MOH.

Customs officers are posted at the Post Offices, Airports and Seaports and make interceptions of imported pesticides. Importers who fail to produce a license in the prescribed manner are sent to the PCA. If the product is registered, a license is issued. However, where the product is not registered, it is seized by the PCA Inspector.

PCA monitors sellers of pesticides and with the assistance of the Police prosecutes sellers of unregistered pesticides.

PCA maintains a database of all imports and publishes a Register of Pesticides.

D. IMPORTATION OF INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

There are no registration processes for chemicals except pharmaceuticals. The range of chemicals is wider than pesticides. A permit is granted on a case by case basis.

A permit is valid for an approved amount over a period of six months.

Customs releases the imported chemical provided there is a permit from the MOH.

E. ON-LINE NOTIFICATIONS

The Government of Jamaica has initiated a project to create electronic links between critical agencies involved with the issuance of permits. As a result, the Pesticides Control Authority and the Pharmaceutical Division of MOH will receive applications for permits and payments online.

These applications will be directly linked to Customs allowing online communication on imports of interest to the PCA. PCA has seized this opportunity to request notification of all importations of chemicals that are listed on Rotterdam as an extra precaution against illegal imports.

In keeping with this new development, a notification will be made to PCA as soon as an importer prepares an import permit with a Harmonised Systems (HS) Code corresponding to those listed on the Rotterdam Convention. The relevant HS codes are entered into the database for cross reference.

Whilst it is expected that the import response decisions will be honored, the notification process will highlight any attempt to import Annex III chemicals whether from Parties or Non-Parties and will seek to identify products that contain these chemicals.

Legislation is being developed to require import license for all chemicals and end products containing chemicals that are banned or severely restricted including those listed on Annex III.

There are no requirements for import permits for end products and no permit for export of chemicals. The new legislation require a permit from the PCA for import and export of banned or severely restricted chemicals and end products containing these chemicals. Permits will specify conditions.

Whilst there are no export permits, Jamaica is not a manufacturer of chemicals. All formulation are made of imported raw material. PCA registers the raw material and issues import licenses for pesticides raw materials. The permit to import the chemical as a raw material would not be granted hence there is no immediate need for Jamaica to have export permit to comply with the Convention.

IV. export of chemicals

There is no system to monitor export of chemicals. The exporter must be registered as an exporter. The quantities of exported chemicals are recorded by the Statistical Institute. There is need to develop export controls and the regulations to support the implementation. The export of banned and severely restricted chemicals will be addressed by the legislation to support Rotterdam.

1. BACKGROUND

The Pesticides Control Authority (PCA) is the governing body mandated through the Pesticides Act of 1975 to regulate pesticides Jamaica. The Board meets monthly and sets the policies for the control and regulation of the industry. The PCA is a statutory body with staff compliment of ten (10).

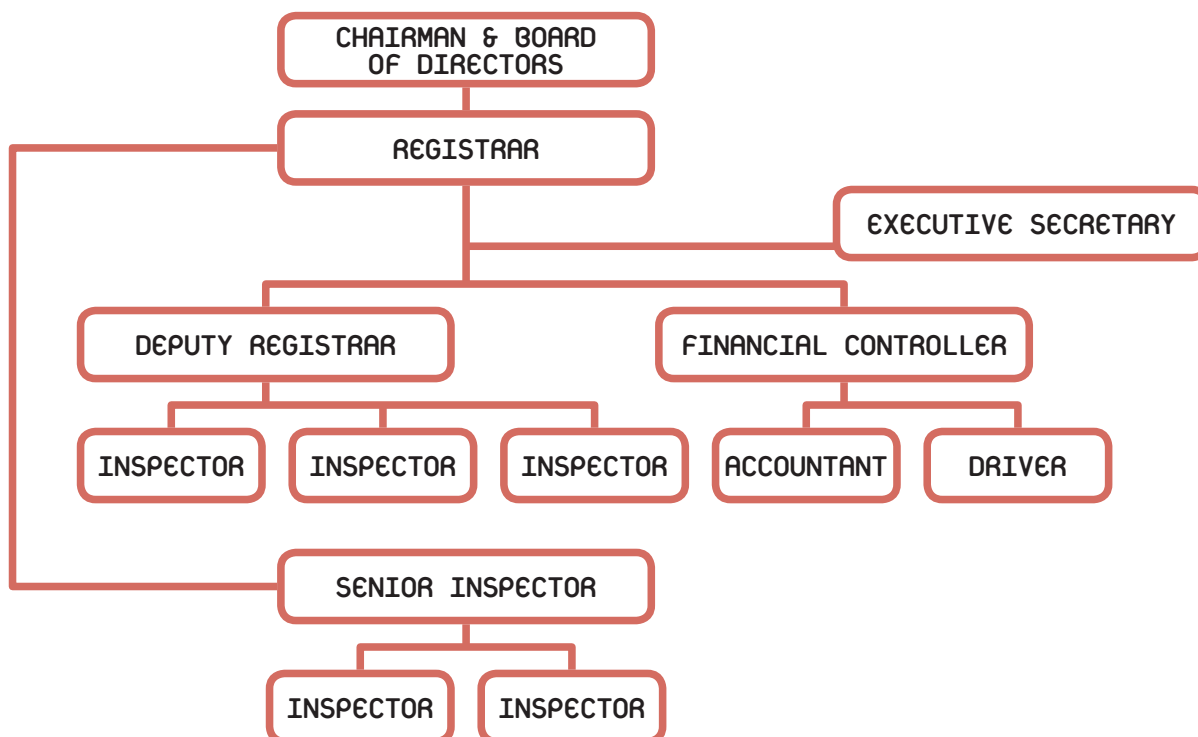
The Ministry of Health has portfolio responsibility for the Pesticides Control Authority (PCA). The functions as outlined in the Pesticides Act are:

- To register pesticides;
- To licence persons to import or manufacture registered pesticides;
- To authorize persons to sell restricted pesticides;
- To register premises in which a restricted pesticide may be sold;
- To licence pest control operators;
- To consider and determine applications made pursuant to this Act and to deal with all aspects of the importation, manufacture packaging, preparation for sale, sale, disposal and use of pesticides and to advise the Minister on all matters in relation thereto; and
- To do such other things as may be expedient or necessary for the proper performance of its functions under this Act.

PCA also has responsibility for implementing the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Inform Consent Procedure for certain Hazardous Chemicals and pesticides in international trade. Hazardous Chemicals that are listed in Annex III of Rotterdam have been prohibited and should not be imported or exported from Jamaica without PCA's permit. However, the Convention is binding only on parties, as it is possible that non-parties could attempt to export these prohibited chemicals to Jamaica.

There is currently no legislation or registration process for importing chemicals. These are being developed and will be supported by this notification process for greater efficiencies.

THE ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



2. CURRENT METHODS AND PROCEDURES FOR IMPORT LICENSING

SUBMIT APPLICATION

The Importer applies to PCA for an Import Licence via an application form.

1. The application is submitted to the PCA
2. A member of the Inspector group at PCA analyses the application to ensure all required data are submitted
3. A member of the Registrar group, a supervisory group, analyses the application and gives an initial stamp of approval once he or she is satisfied that it is in order
4. The PCA informs the importer that permission is granted to place an order for the pesticide to the overseas supplier
5. The importer, after placing order for pesticide, must then submit the invoice, which states the CIF value or FOB value of the pesticides to be imported. This may be submitted by fax
6. Once the invoice is submitted, a member of the inspector group must verify that products on the invoice are the same products granted on the licence
7. A member of the accounting group calculates the cost of the license using the CIF value or the FOB value. This value is a set percentage of the CIF value
8. A payment advice is generated and given to the importer
9. A supervisory member of the accounting group verifies the cost of the license
10. The PCA informs the importer of the cost of the import licence
11. The importer visits the Ministry of Health and submits payment advice along with fee to the cashier
12. The importer returns to the PCA and shows receipt of payment
13. The application form is given a second approval and the licence is now valid for use.

Customs Officers are trained by PCA how to recognise approved licenses. There are no registration processes nor legislation for industrial chemicals. However import permits are granted on a case by case basis by Pharmaceutical Division.

3. CURRENT METHODS AND PROCEDURES FOR NOTIFICATION

PRODUCTS (PESTICIDES AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS)

1. If representatives from the Jamaica Customs suspects that an import requires a PCA import licence and the importer cannot produce the import licence then the agency would inform PCA (by phone) to send an Inspector
2. The importer may also be sent to PCA for Pesticides and Pharmaceutical Division for industrial chemicals in the event that Customs is certain that the import requires a PCA import licence.

4. PROPOSED METHODS AND PROCEDURES - IMPORT LICENSING

This chapter outlines the steps involved in the proposed system for import licensing for pesticides. The proposed system takes into account the need for communication between PCA users and importers/brokers with the use of electronic messaging systems.

The proposed system will conform to the various user groups within the PCA and the privileges of each user group.

IMPORTER APPLIES VIA PCA TRADE SYSTEM WEBSITE

1. The importer will login to application via a web browser and complete an application form 4
2. The System will:
 - a. Generate the application date
 - b. Search for and display user TRN
 - c. Search for and display corresponding item tariff code
 - d. Upon submission of application generate an application tracking number
3. Email sent to the Inspector group indicating that an application was submitted for processing.

INSPECTION BY INSPECTOR GROUP

1. An inspector logs in and vets applications that are submitted
2. The inspector assigns a hold, inspector pass/fail status to the application
3. If the status is pass/fail the application is sent to the registrar group.

INSPECTION IN BY REGISTRAR GROUP

1. A registrar logs in and reviews the application
2. The registrar assigns a hold, registrar pass/fail status to the application
3. Once the status is registrar pass/fail the system sends an email to the importer stating that pre-approval has been granted to order goods.

SUBMISSION OF INVOICE

1. Once the importer has ordered goods, then the invoice must be submitted (fax allowed) to the PCA to calculate applicable fees
2. The inspector will first vet the invoice to ensure consistency of items ordered with items approved.

CALCULATION OF FEES BY ACCOUNTING GROUP

1. The accounting officer will, upon verification of the invoice by the inspectors, submit the CIF or FOB value of pesticides in the invoice
2. The system will then calculate the import licence fee.

APPLICATION OF IMPORT LICENCE FEE WAIVER

1. The system will automatically apply waiver to certain application based on specific criteria such as the importer TRN and the quantity of goods to be imported
2. The Senior Accountant will be able to maintain the required criteria via the application.

VERIFICATION OF FEES BY SENIOR ACCOUNTING STAFF

1. Senior accounting staff logs into application and verifies the import licence fees and waivers granted
2. Upon verification the importer will be notified of the cost of the import licence.

PAYMENT OF IMPORT LICENCE FEES

1. The importer will log into application and view applications that require payment
2. The importer has the option to pay for import licence via the application using a credit card
3. The importer may also visit the MOH office and pay import licence fee
4. Once import licence application fee is paid the application is now a valid import licence.

PRINTING OF IMPORT LICENCE

1. Inspector can now print the import licence.

APPLICATION VIA C78 BROKER APPLICATION

Import licence application can be triggered via the C78 Broker Application. Steps are as follows:

1. The Broker creates a C78 Entry on behalf of the importer using the C78 Broker Application
2. The C78 system will then notify the broker if a PCA import licence is required for importing an item based on the tariff classification
3. This information entered on the C78 entry will then be passed electronically to the PCA Trade System.

5. PROPOSED METHODS AND PROCEDURES - NOTIFICATION PESTICIDES AND BANNED OR SEVERELY RESTRICTED CHEMICALS

It is being proposed to implement the following solution for improving the current PCA notification process. In summary the proposed steps will involve:

1. Customs Broker completes and submits C78 entry declaration
2. C78 Error Analysis identifies PCA sensitive HS Codes and informs broker that "This consignment may require a Pesticide Control Authority inspection"
3. Customs Supervisor assigns passed status to entry declaration
4. Electronic Notification sent to PCA
5. PCA Inspector indicates whether interested or not interested in examination
 - i. If interested then message is changed to "This consignment must be inspected by the Pesticides Control Authority"
 - ii. If not interested then message is changed to "This consignment does not require a PCA inspection"
 - iii. Otherwise the default message is not changed
6. Customs cashing system prints default or edited PCA message as apart of C78 entry endorsement once payment is made.

SUMMARY OF IMPROVEMENTS

The proposed notification system will allow PCA:

1. To receive an electronic notification for PCA sensitive imports
2. To have access to relevant shared data on PCA sensitive imports
3. To utilize electronic records of previous analysis results to assist with the future imports of similar criteria
4. To intervene in the import process in a more timely and effective manner.

User Operational Impacts

The users will access the system using a web browser on their computers. (The pages will be designed to support Netscape Navigator/Communicator Versions 6.0 and higher, and Microsoft Internet Explorer Versions 5.0 and higher).

Access to the application will be available via login name and password. The application will provide a facility for reviewing and updating import notifications.

The PCA inspector will be required to maintain¹ an online database consisting of the HS code ranges for items that require PCA inspection when being imported.

PCA and Customs broker will be notified when specified conditions are detected. This will also provide an effective communication mechanism for the broker and Jamaica Customs as to whether a consignment will have to undergo PCA inspection.

Timing

Notification Process

PCA and Customs broker will be automatically notified when specified conditions are detected.

Once a C78 entry is passed by the Customs Supervisor, and if this entry requires a Pesticides Control Authority check based on the PCA sensitive checks, a message would be sent to the Customs Broker and PCA Officer. A default message would be tagged to this entry. This message would indicate the items that may require PCA checks at the point of release. This message to PCA will constitute the import inspection notification.

PCA modifications to this import inspection notification shall immediately update the Jamaica Customs database.

The import inspection notification shall be printed as part of the Customs New Cash Remittance System and EPayment endorsements at the point where import duty payments are made.

1. PCA Inspector (using PCA Trade System)
 - i. Retrieves notification based
 - a. Importer Number
 - b. Import date range
 - c. Import notification status
 - ii. Completes examination sheet to indicate whether interested or not interested in examination
 - a. If the PCA inspector indicates that the shipment should be inspected before the import is released, the message printed on the receipt will read "This consignment must be inspected by the Pesticides Control Authority"
 - b. If the PCA inspector determines that the shipment does not have to be inspected (before the import is released), the message printed on the receipt read, "This consignment does not require a Pesticides Control Authority inspection"
2. Customs Cashier (using Customs New Cash Remittance System at Customs House)
 - i. Prints default or edited PCA message as apart of C78 entry endorsement once payment is made

¹ Maintenance will involve: adding, deleting and modifying import sensitive items. That is, tariff codes of items that require PCA inspection when being imported.

REPORTS

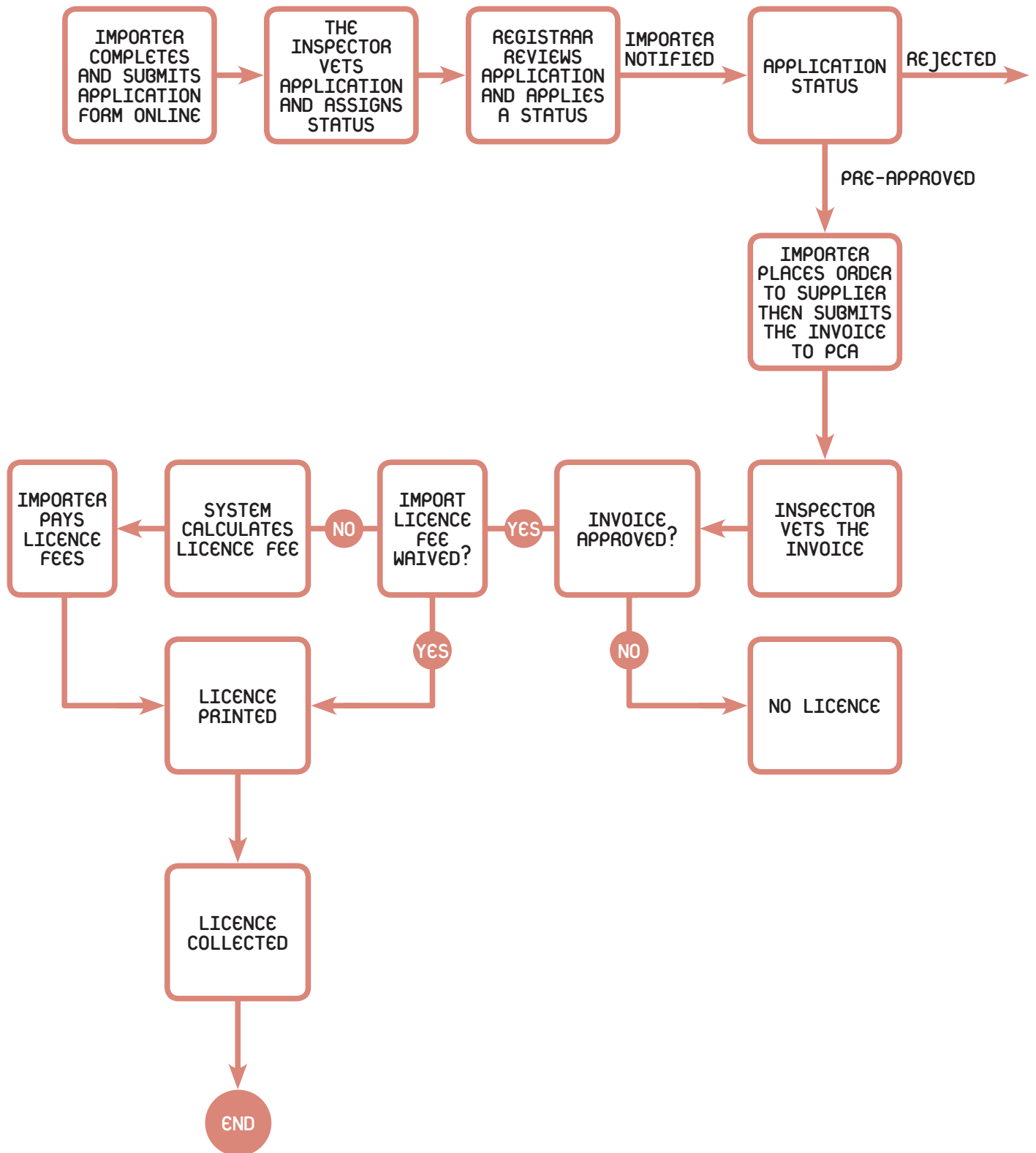
The PCA user will be allowed to generate the following reports:

1. Number of import licences issued over a specific period
2. Notifications per importer over a period
 - a. Importer name, TRN and Date range as header information
 - b. Item description, tariff code, entry number, statistical unit, net weight, CIF, consignor value and notification status
3. Notifications per tariff over a period
 - a. Date and tariff range as header information
 - b. Importer name, TRN, item description, tariff code, entry number, statistical unit, net weight, CIF value, consignor and notification status
4. Notifications per status over a period
 - a. Date range and status as header information
 - b. Importer name, TRN, item description, tariff code, entry number, statistical unit, net weight, CIF value, consignor and notification status

The system will rely on the master records to execute relevant business processes. These master records include:

1. List of registered pesticides
2. List of internal users and privileges
3. List of registered importers of pesticides
4. List of importers who qualify for waiver on import licence fee.
5. List of Harmonized System Codes of interest to PCA

FLOW CHART FOR IMPORT LICENSING



C78 IMPORT ENTRY

IMPORT ENTRY CUSTOMS ACT C78				1. BUSINESS ENTERPRISE NO.		2. INTERNAL NO.		3. PAGE OF						
COPY NO. 2	4. CONSIGNOR NAME AND ADDRESS				5. TYPE OF ENTRY				CODE	DATE OF LODGEMENT				
					7. DATE OF REPORT		8. RATE OF EXCHANGE		9. ENTRY NO.					
					10. NAME OF WAREHOUSE		NO.							
					11. IMPORTER NAME AND ADDRESS		12. IMPORTERS NO.		13. SECTOR *					
					14. WAREHOUSE REGISTER NO.		FOLIO		ROTN.					
					15. PREVIOUS CUSTOMS PROCEDURE		CODE*							
					16. EXCISE NO.		17. TCC NO - EXP. DATE							
					18. IMPORT LICENCE NO.		19. AI ☐ CRF ☐ NO. EXP. DATE CODE*							
					20. AGENT NAME AND ADDRESS		21. CODE		22. COUNTRY OF CONSIGNMENT CODE					
					23. COUNTRY OF ORIGIN CODE		24. OTHER LICENCES - NAME - NO. - EXP. DATE		25. TERMS OF PAYMENT* CODE*		26. INVOICE NO(S) AND DATE(S)			
27. MODE OF TRANSPORT AND IDENTITY CODE				28. INVOICE(S) AMOUNT CURRENCY		29. NATIONALITY CODE		30. PORT OF ENTRY CODE						
31. TERMS OF DELIVERY				32. FREIGHT ETC FOREIGN CURR		33. B.L./AWB NO.		34. ITEMS						
35. MARKS, NUMBERS, NUMBER AND KINDS OF PACKAGES				36. TOTAL VALUE CIF		37. NUMBER OF PACKAGES IN WORDS		38. GROSS WEIGHT						
				39. VALUE		40. RATE		41. AMOUNT CALCULATED		42. FREE CODE*		43. AMOUNT PAYABLE		
ITEM	44. DESCRIPTION OF GOODS AND SPECIAL DECLARATIONS				50. DUTY		CODE		01					
	45. TARIFF CODE				46. VALUE CIF FOREIGN CURRENCY		CODE*							
	47. NET WEIGHT				48. STATISTICAL UNIT		49. END USE*		CODE*					
	44. DESCRIPTION OF GOODS AND SPECIAL DECLARATIONS				50. DUTY		CODE		01					
	45. TARIFF CODE				46. VALUE CIF FOREIGN CURRENCY		CODE*							
	47. NET WEIGHT				48. STATISTICAL UNIT		49. END USE*		CODE*					
	51. DECLARATION OF IMPORTER				SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS		52. BROUGHT FORWARD FROM PAGE		53. CALCULATED		PAYABLE			
	DATE SIGNATURE				INVOICE ☐ COPIES ☐		C 70 A ☐ C 70 B ☐		TOTAL AMOUNT		REMITTED/EXEMPTED			
	54. EXAMINED BY AND DATE OF ACCEPTANCE OF ENTRY				55. PASSED FOR PAYMENT		56. RECEIVED THE TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE							
	DATE SIGNATURE NUMBER				DATE SIGNATURE NUMBER		DATE SIGNATURE NUMBER							

* SEE THE MANUAL

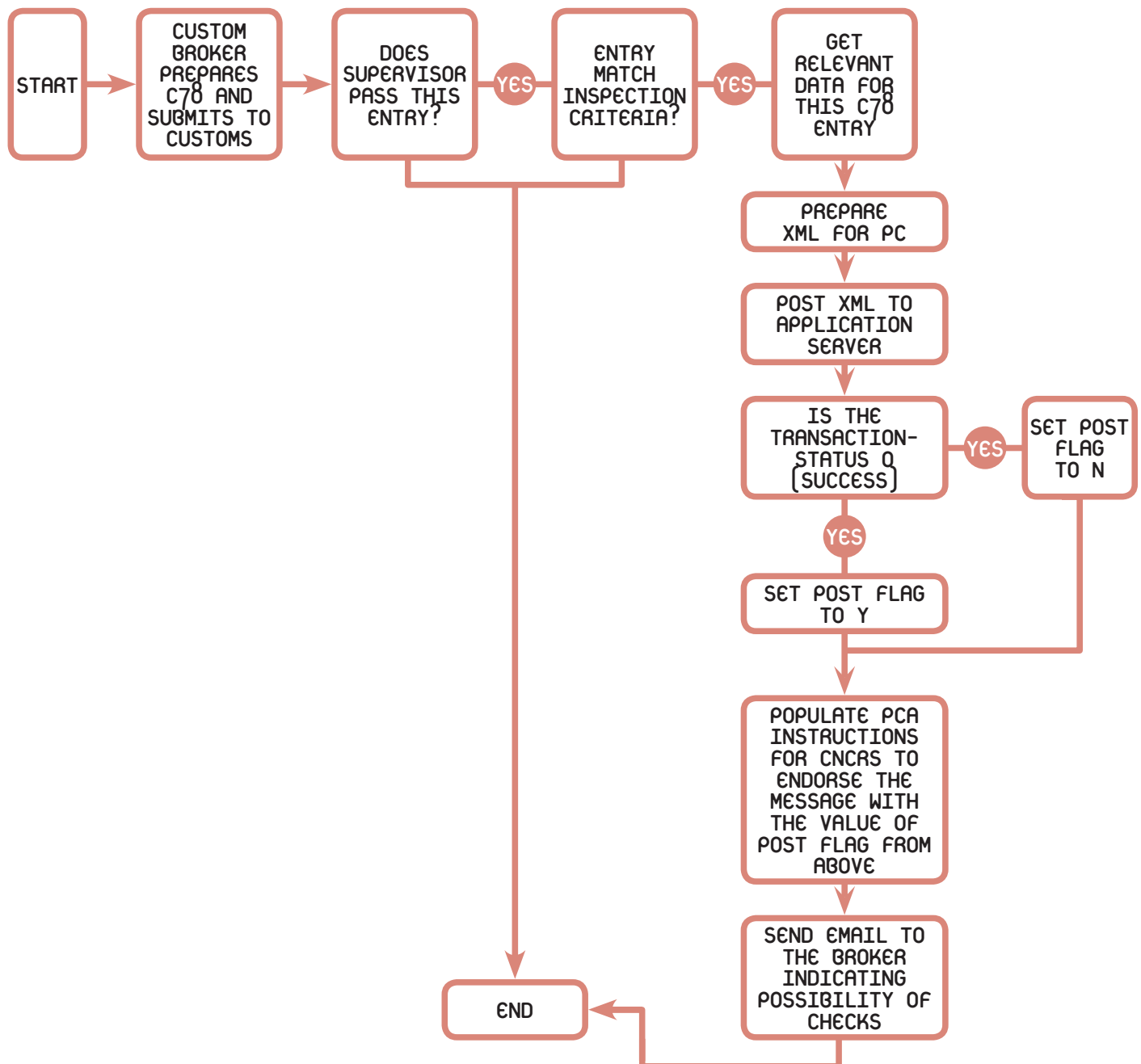
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6. PROCESSING C78 SYTEM FOR PCA SENSITIVE ENTRIES

Based on the criteria defined using the Master Maintenance, once it is established that a C78 entry is sensitive to PCA inspection, (has HS Codes related to restricted or banned chemicals) a default message will be attached to this C78 entry.

Relevant information from the sensitive C78 entry will be posted to the PCA Server to facilitate **PCA Officer Message Edits**.

FLOW CHART FOR C78 PROCESSING FOR PCA SENSITIVE ENTRIES



The shaded portion in the figure above shows the C78 process for entries that may require PCA inspection. The following section describes the steps involved in this process.

STEPS

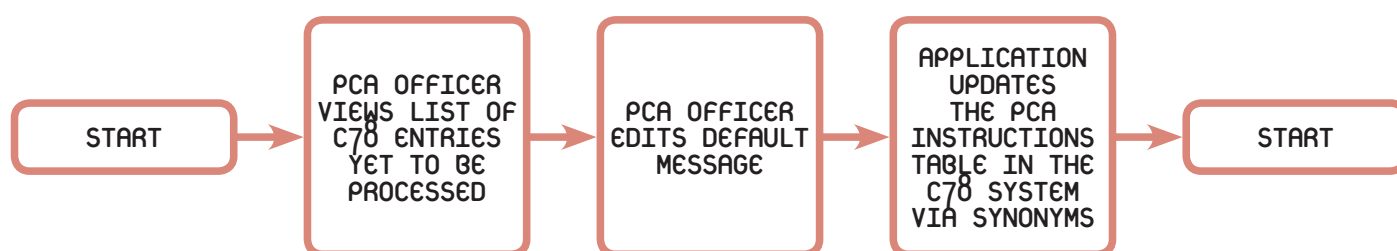
- i. Once the Supervisor passes a C78 entry, and if the information on this entry makes it susceptible to PCA checks at the port, relevant C78 entry information will be retrieved for the entries sensitive to PCA checks.
- ii. This information will be converted into XML format. XML Design phase of the Design Phase of the project will indicate the sample fields that will be required in this XML
- iii. A database table would be created on the Customs servers to store instructions specific to PCA for each entry. This table will be named PCA instructions. Once an entry is found sensitive to PCA checks, the PCA instructions table will be populated with the default message and to indicate if the post was successful
- iv. The Customs Broker is sent a notification indicating the same instructions that were populated in the PCA instructions table

PCA OFFICER MESSAGE EDITS

PCA Officer will be able to edit the default message associated with a C78 entry that requires PCA inspection at the examination ports. The PCA Officer will be able to pick up from a list of remarks maintained as a part of Remarks Maintenance screen above.

As a part of this option, PCA officers will be able to view the C78 entry details relevant to make an appropriate decision.

FLOW CHART FOR PCA OFFICER MESSAGE





ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

THE ROLE OF CUSTOMS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

Customs authorities play a key role in the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention and in protecting their countries from unwanted trade of hazardous chemicals. Governments will be able to enforce national decisions on the import and export of hazardous chemicals if efficient coordination with their Customs authorities takes place.

Parties to the Convention are required to make decisions on whether or not they want to import the 40 hazardous chemicals listed in Annex III of the Convention (PIC chemicals). Designated National Authorities for the Rotterdam Convention (DNAs), the national contact points for the Convention, often based within the Ministries of Agriculture, Environment or Health, distribute these decisions to Customs authorities as well as to all national stakeholders (i.e. the industry sector) involved in the international trade of chemicals. Good cooperation and coordination between Customs authorities and DNAs is an essential component of the effective implementation of the Convention.

The contact information for DNAs, the list of chemicals covered under the Convention, a list of countries that are Party to the Convention and import decisions for all Parties can be found on the Convention's website (www.pic.int).

PROVISIONS OF THE ROTTERDAM CONVENTION RELEVANT TO CUSTOMS ACTIVITIES

The Rotterdam Convention sets out provisions among Parties for the import and export of PIC chemicals.

When importing chemicals, Customs authorities should be informed by their DNA on national import responses for PIC chemicals (Articles 10 and 11) and on any updates to the list of PIC chemicals (Articles 7 and 9). When exporting chemicals, Customs should be informed by their DNA on the chemicals that have been banned or severely restricted at the national level (Article 5).

LABELLING REQUIREMENTS

Under the Convention, Parties shall require that both PIC chemicals and chemicals banned or severely restricted are, when exported, subject to labelling requirements that ensure adequate availability of information with regard to risks and/or hazards to human health or the environment, taking into account relevant international standards.

DNAs and Customs officers should ensure that, for PIC chemicals and domestically banned or severely restricted chemicals, labelling provisions of the Convention are met (Article 13) and the necessary information is provided to accompany exports, including Harmonized System customs codes and safety data sheets in the official language(s) of the importing Party.

WORLD CUSTOMS ORGANIZATION AND ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

The **World Customs Organization** (WCO) has assigned specific Harmonized System (HS) customs codes to the individual chemicals and groups of chemicals listed in

Annex III (PIC chemicals) and each Party is required to include the relevant HS codes for exported chemicals in the shipping documents.

To increase awareness of the Rotterdam Convention, relevant information has been made available through the World Customs Organisation's training centres, Customs enforcement network and website.

BANNED OR SEVERELY RESTRICTED CHEMICALS

The Rotterdam Convention also makes provision for non-PIC chemicals that are banned or severely restricted by a Party and that are exported from that Party's territory (Article 12).

For these chemicals, an export notification has to accompany the shipment to a trading Party and the export notification must contain the specific information set out in Annex V of the Convention.

WHEN TRADE TAKES PLACE

PIC chemicals (Annex III)

DNAs and Customs officials should work together to develop a standard procedure for the implementation of the Convention in order to benefit fully from its provisions, taking into account the following elements:

- ensure that a current list of PIC chemicals is available;
- integrate the specific HS codes for PIC chemicals into the domestic Customs system;
- ensure that import of PIC chemicals complies with national import decisions;
- ensure that the list of import decisions is up-to-date;
- ensure that exports of PIC chemicals comply with import decisions from all other Parties.

Banned or severely restricted chemicals

DNAs and Customs officers should ensure that the list of domestically banned or severely restricted chemicals is updated, as these chemicals must be accompanied by an export notification. Customs and DNAs should define a procedure to check whether an export notification has been sent for the first export of such a chemical to a Party in a calendar year (Article 12).

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE UNDER ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

Since 2005, the Rotterdam Convention has organised a series of consultations for the development of elements of national action plans for the implementation of the Convention. Customs authorities have been invited to participate in these consultations in order to facilitate the exchange of information and coordination between DNAs and Customs authorities.

The Rotterdam Convention is also an active partner in the Green Customs Initiative (GCI) together with

Basel, Montreal, and Stockholm Conventions, CITES, WCO and Interpol. The objective of this initiative is the reduction and elimination of illegal trade in environmentally-sensitive commodities covered by specific MEAs (Multilateral Environmental Agreements), such as ozone depleting substances, hazardous chemicals and wastes. The GCI carries out technical assistance activities to increase customs officers' awareness of the link between MEAs such as the Rotterdam Convention and customs-related issues.

Cooperation on Customs issues also provides an excellent opportunity to enhance synergies between the Rotterdam, Basel and Stockholm Conventions, as the Conventions cover similar chemicals.

Case studies prepared by the DNAs of Jamaica and Switzerland provide successful working examples of how two countries, with very different operational systems, have integrated customs officers into their national procedures for implementing the Convention.

The Convention's technical assistance activity schedule, as well as existing national action plans, can be found on the Convention's website.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

The following links provide more information on the Rotterdam Convention:

Rotterdam Convention website

<http://www.pic.int>

List of designated national authorities

<http://www.pic.int/dnas.php>

List of chemicals covered by the Rotterdam Convention

<http://www.pic.int/annexiii.php>

List of Parties to the Convention

<http://www.pic.int/parties.php>

Import responses

<http://www.pic.int/Reports/o6-ICRs-Country-Parties.asp>

Text of the Convention

<http://www.pic.int/textofconvention.php>

Samples of standard safety data sheets

http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/safework/cis/products/icsc/dtasht/_icsco2/icsco254.htm

Case studies on customs-related implementation of the Rotterdam Convention

http://www.pic.int/customs/case_studies.zip

Technical assistance activities

<http://www.pic.int/home.php?type=t&id=291&sid=2>



ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

Harmonized System Codes

Harmonized System Codes assigned to chemicals subject to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure under the Rotterdam Convention

The World Customs Organization (WCO) has assigned specific Harmonized System (HS) codes to many of the individual chemicals or groups of chemicals listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention and subject to the PIC procedure.

The specific HS codes for the chemicals listed in Annex III entered into force on 1 January 2007. A complete listing of these codes may be found in the table attached to this note. Work is underway to assign specific HS codes for the remaining chemicals listed in Annex III.

Harmonized System

The Harmonized System or HS is a multi purpose international product nomenclature developed and maintained by the WCO. The system is used by more than 200 countries and customs or economic unions as the basis for customs tariffs and for the collection of international trade statistics. It is also used by governments, international organizations and the private sector for many other purposes such as internal taxes, trade policies, monitoring of controlled goods, freight tariffs, transport statistics, quota controls etc. The Harmonized System is thus a universal economic language and code for goods and an indispensable tool for international trade.

Harmonized System codes

Each Harmonized System code is composed of 6 digits. The first 4 digits are referred to as *heading* while the first 6 are known as *sub-heading*.

An example:

<i>HS code for Aldrin:</i>	2903.52
<i>Heading:</i>	29.03
<i>Sub-heading:</i>	2903.52

Countries are not permitted to alter in any way the descriptions associated with the codes or the codes themselves. However individual countries may extend an HS code to 8 or 10 digits for other purposes as noted above.

Further information on the Harmonized System and its codes may be found at:

www.wcoomd.org.

Rotterdam Convention and HS Codes

Article 13 of the Rotterdam Convention, requires that, when specific Harmonized System codes have been assigned to individual chemicals or groups of chemicals listed in Annex III, each Party ensure that the shipping document for that chemical bears the code when exported. The use of the specific HS codes will facilitate the work of Customs Authorities and Designated National Authorities in importing and exporting Parties in identifying chemicals subject to the Prior Informed Consent procedure and ensuring that exports are in compliance with the decisions of importing Parties.

Further information on the Rotterdam Convention may be found at: www.pic.int.

Annex III Chemicals and Pesticides	CAS Number	HS Code Pure Substance	HS Code Mixtures, Preparations containing Substance
2,4,5-T and its salts and esters	93-76-5	2918.91	3808.50
Aldrin	309-00-2	2903.52	
Binapacryl	485-31-4	2916.36	
Captafol	2425-06-1	2930.50	
Chlordane	57-74-9	2903.52	
Chlordimeform	6164-98-3	2925.21	
Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	2918.18	
DDT	50-29-3	2903.62	
Dieldrin	60-57-1	2910.40	
Dinitro-ortho-cresol (DNOC) and its salts (such as ammonium salt, potassium salt and sodium salt)	534-52-1; 2980-64-5; 5787-96-2; 2312-76-7	2908.99	3808.91 – Insecticides 3808.92 – Fungicides 3808.93 – Herbicides, anti-sprouting products and plant-growth regulators
Dinoseb and its salts and esters	88-85-7	2908.91	3808.50
Dinoseb acetate	2813-95-8	2915.36	
EDB (1,2-dibromoethane)	106-93-4	2903.31	
Ethylene dichloride	107-06-2	2903.15	
Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	2910.10	3808.50 3824.81
Fluoroacetamide	640-19-7	2924.12	3808.50
HCH (mixed isomers)	608-73-1	2903.51	
Heptachlor	76-44-8	2903.52	
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	2903.62	
Lindane	58-89-9	2903.51	
Mercury compounds (including inorganic mercury compounds, alkyl mercury compounds and alkyloxyalkyl and aryl mercury compounds)	See also: http://www.pic.int/en/CasNumbers/mercury%20compounds%20CAS%20numbers.pdf	2852.00	
Monocrotophos	6923-22-4	2924.12	
Parathion	56-38-2	2920.11	
Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters	87-86-5	2908.11 – Pentachlorophenol 2908.19 – salts of Pentachlorophenol	3808.50 – only pesticides containing pentachlorophenol 3808.91, 92, 93, 94, 99 – pesticides containing salts or esters of pentachlorophenol
Toxaphene	8001-35-2	–	3808.50

Annex III Chemicals and Pesticides	CAS Number	HS Code Pure Substance	HS Code Mixtures, Preparations containing Substance
Dustable powder formulations containing a combination of: - benomyl at or above 7%, - carbofuran at above 10%, - thiram at or above 15%	17804-35-2; 1563-66-2; 137-26-8	—	3808.92
Methamidophos (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 600 g active ingredient/l)	10265-92-6	2930.50	3808.50
Phosphamidon (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 1000 g active ingredient/l)		2924.12	
mixture, (E)&(Z) isomers	13171-21-6		
(Z)-isomer	23783-98-4		
(E)-isomer	297-99-4		
Methyl-parathion (emulsifiable concentrates (EC) at or above 19.5% active ingredient and dusts at or above 1.5% active ingredient)	298-00-0	2920.11	
Asbestos		2524.10 - Crocidolite 2524.90 - Other	Articles of asbestos-cement, of cellulose fibre-cement or the like. 6811.40 – Containing asbestos. Fabricated asbestos fibres; mixtures with a basis of asbestos or with a basis of asbestos and magnesium carbonate; articles of such mixtures or of asbestos (for example, thread, woven fabric, clothing, headgear, footwear, gaskets), whether or not reinforced, other than goods of heading 68.11 or 68.13. 6812.91 – Clothing, clothing accessories, footwear and headgear 6812.92 – Paper, millboard and felt 6812.93 – Compressed asbestos fibre jointing in sheets or rolls 6812.99 - Other Friction material and articles thereof (for example, sheets, rolls, strips, segments, discs, washers, pads), not mounted, for brakes, for clutches or the like, with a basis of asbestos, of other mineral substances or of cellulose, whether or not combined with textile or other materials. 6813.20 – Containing asbestos.
Crocidolite asbestos	12001-28-4	2524.10	6812.80

Annex III Chemicals and Pesticides	CAS Number	HS Code Pure Substance	HS Code Mixtures, Preparations containing Substance
Actinolite asbestos	77536-66-4	2524.90	Fabricated asbestos fibres; mixtures with a basis of asbestos or with a basis of asbestos and magnesium carbonate; articles of such mixtures or of asbestos (for example, thread, woven fabric, clothing, headgear, footwear, gaskets), whether or not reinforced, other than goods of heading 68.11 or 68.13. 6812.91 – Clothing, clothing accessories, footwear and headgear 6812.92 – Paper, millboard and felt 6892.93 – Compressed asbestos fibre jointing in sheets or rolls 6892.99 - Other
Anthophyllite asbestos	77536-67-5	2524.90	
Amosite asbestos	12172-73-5	2524.90	
Tremolite asbestos	77536-68-6	2524.90	
Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB)			
(hexa-)	36355-01-8	–	
(octa-)	27858-07-7		
(deca-)	13654-09-6		
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)	1336-36-3 See also: http://www.pic.int/en/CasNumbers/PCB%20CAS%20number.pdf	–	3824.82
Polychlorinated terphenyls (PCT)	61788-33-8	–	
Tetraethyl lead	78-00-2	2931.00	e.g., 3811.11 – Anti-knock preparations based on lead compounds
Tetramethyl lead	75-74-1	2931.00	e.g., 3811.11 – Anti-knock preparations based on lead compounds
Tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate	126-72-7	2919.10	3824.83

The Rotterdam Convention is served by a Secretariat jointly managed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Environment Programme:

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CHEMICALS LISTED UNDER THE ROTTERDAM, STOCKHOLM AND BASEL CONVENTIONS



(June 2009)

ROTTERDAM CONVENTION*	STOCKHOLM CONVENTION**	BASEL CONVENTION
2,4,5-T		Annex I Y4, A4030
Aldrin	Aldrin (Annex A)	A4030
Binapacryl		
Captafol		
Chlordane	Chlordane (Annex A)	A4030
Chlordimeform		
Chlorobenzilate		
DDT	DDT (Annex B)	Y45, A4030, A4100 A4130, A4140, A4160
Dieldrin	Dieldrin (Annex A)	A4030
DNOC and its salts		
Dinoseb and its salts and esters		
1,2-dibromoethane		
Ethylene dichloride		A3150, A3160
Ethylene oxide		A3140
Fluoroacetamide		A3150
HCH (mixed isomers)	Alpha HCH (Annex A) Beta HCH (Annex A)	
Heptachlor	Heptachlor (Annex A)	A4030
Hexachlorobenzene	Hexachlorobenzene (Annex A and C)	Y44, A4070, A4080
Lindane	Lindane (Annex A)	A4030
Mercury compounds		Annex I Y29 , A1030
Monocrotophos		A4030
Parathion		A4030
Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters		A3070
Toxaphene	Toxaphene (Annex A)	A4030
Dustable powder formulations containing a combination of		
- Benomyl at or above 7 %		
- Carbofuran at or above 10 %		
- Thiram at or above 15%		A4030
Methamidophos formulations		A4030
Phosphamidon formulations		A4030
Methyl-parathion formulations		A4030

ROTTERDAM CONVENTION*	STOCKHOLM CONVENTION**	BASEL CONVENTION
Asbestos		
- actinolite		
- anthophyllite		
- amosite		
- crocidolite		
- tremolite		Annex I Y36 , A2050
Polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)		Annex I Y10, A1180, A3180
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) (Annex A and C)	Annex I Y10, A1180, A3180
Polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs)		Annex I Y10, A1180, A3180
Tetraethyl lead		Annex I Y31 , A1020
Tetramethyl lead		A1020
Tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate		A3150
Tributyltin compounds		A4030, A4040
	Mirex (Annex A)	A4030
	Endrin (Annex A)	A4030
	Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDD) (Annex C)	
	Polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDF) (Annex C)	A3180
	Chlordecone (Annex A)	
	Hexabromobiphenyl (Annex A)	A3148
	Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether (Annex A)	A3150
	Hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether (Annex A)	A3150
	Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride (Annex B)	A3150
	Pentachlorobenzene (Annex A and C)	A3150

* Hazardous or other wastes, consisting of or containing chemicals covered by the Rotterdam Convention, are subject to requirements of the Basel Convention when treated, recycled or disposed of either in the country of generation or when the object of a trans-boundary movement.

** Wastes, consisting of or containing chemicals covered by the Stockholm Convention, are subject to requirements set out in Article 6 of the Stockholm Convention, with due account being taken of any relevant provisions in existing international instruments and cooperative agreements with the Basel Convention bodies. Stockholm Convention annexes: Annex A (Elimination), Annex B (Restriction), Annex C (Unintentional production).



ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

IMPORTING AND EXPORTING A CHEMICAL UNDER ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

USEFUL LINKS TO SUPPORT CUSTOMS OFFICERS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

HS codes

<http://www.pic.int/guidance/HS%20codes%20List%20for%20website.doc>

database of import responses for parties

<http://www.pic.int/reports/06-icrs-country-parties.asp>

PIC circular

<http://www.pic.int/home.php?type=t&id=50&sid=3>

database of banned or severely restricted chemicals for parties

<http://www.pic.int/reports/FRA-parties-List.asp>

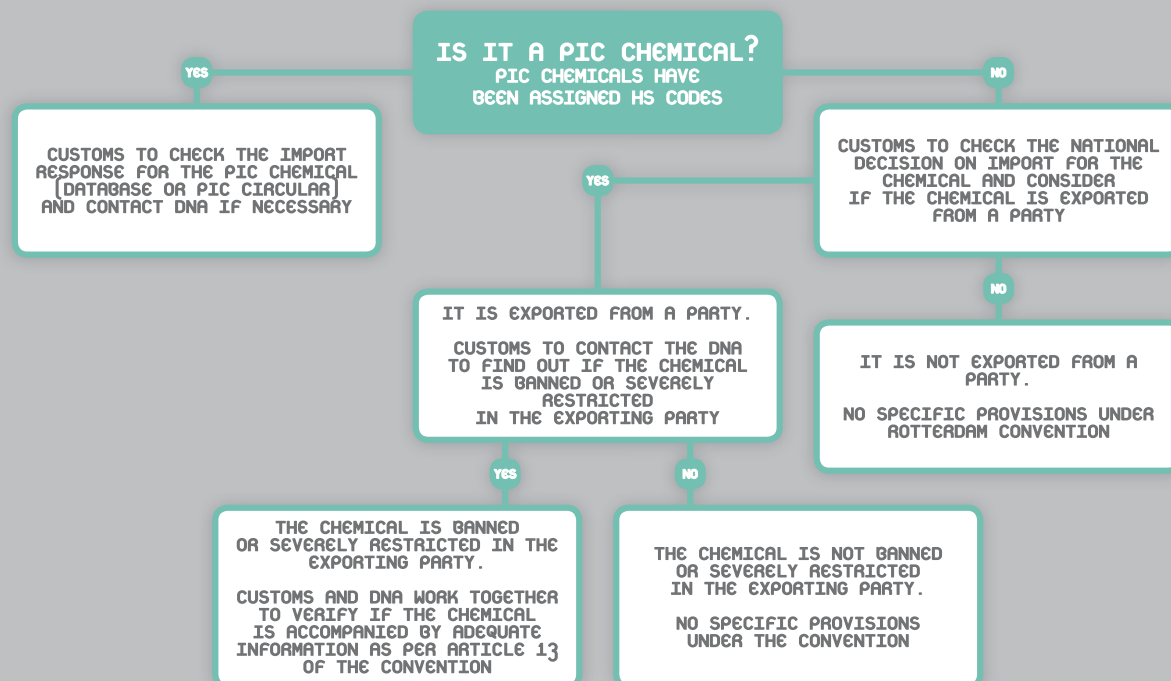
List of Designated National Authorities

<http://www.pic.int/reports/06-showDNAs.asp>

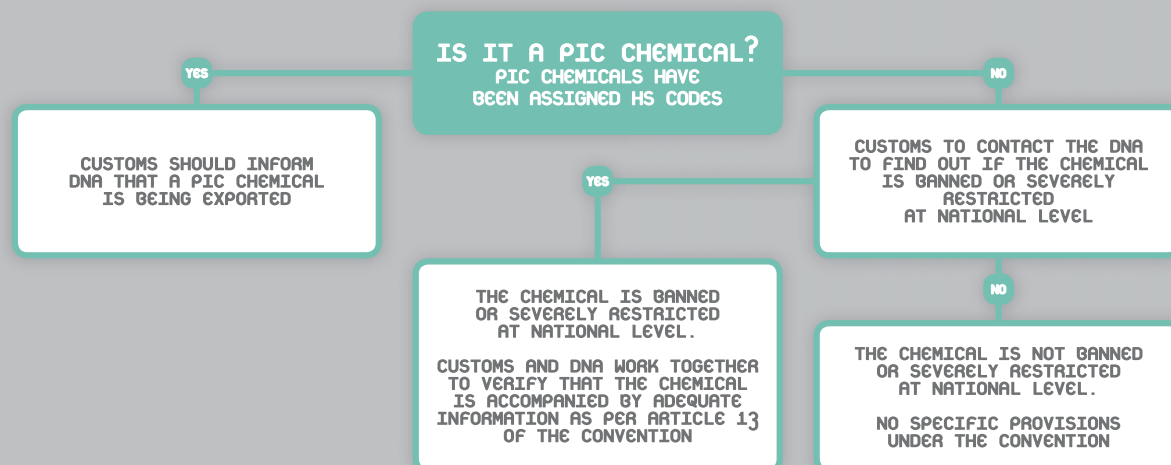
List of parties

<http://www.pic.int/home.php?type=t&id=63&sid=17>

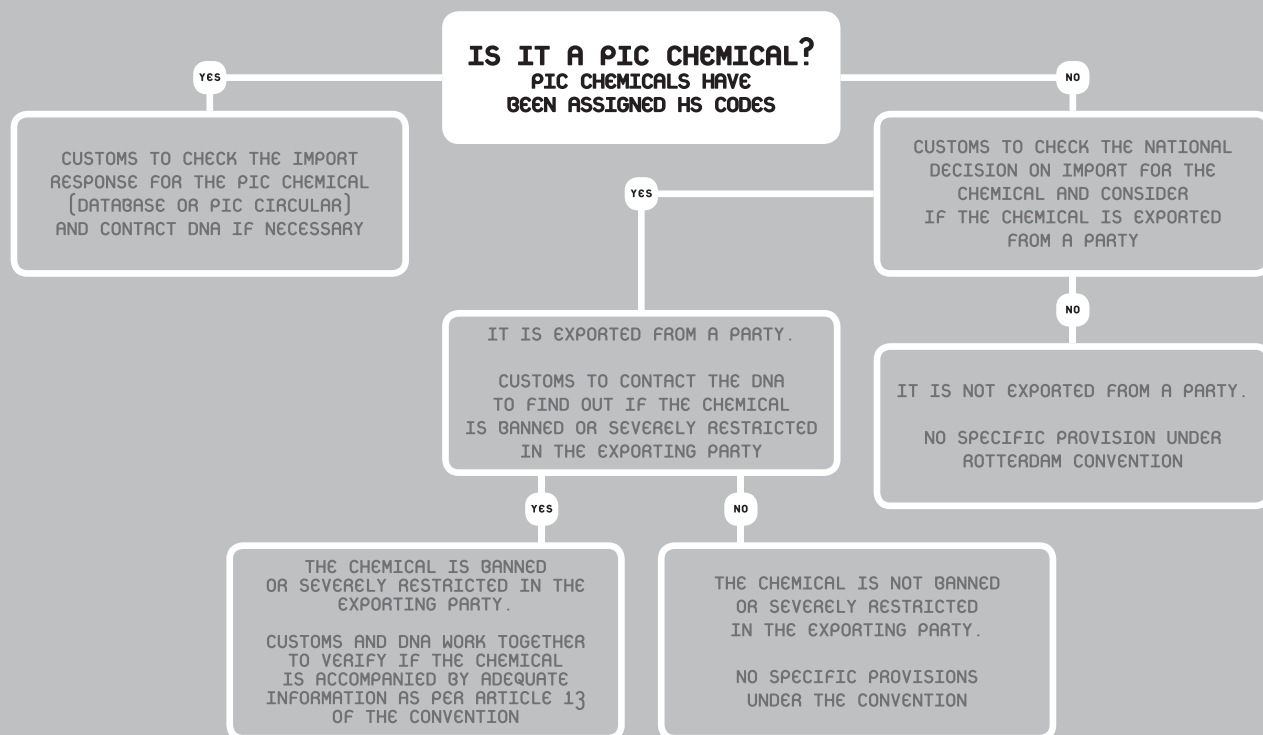
IMPORTING A CHEMICAL



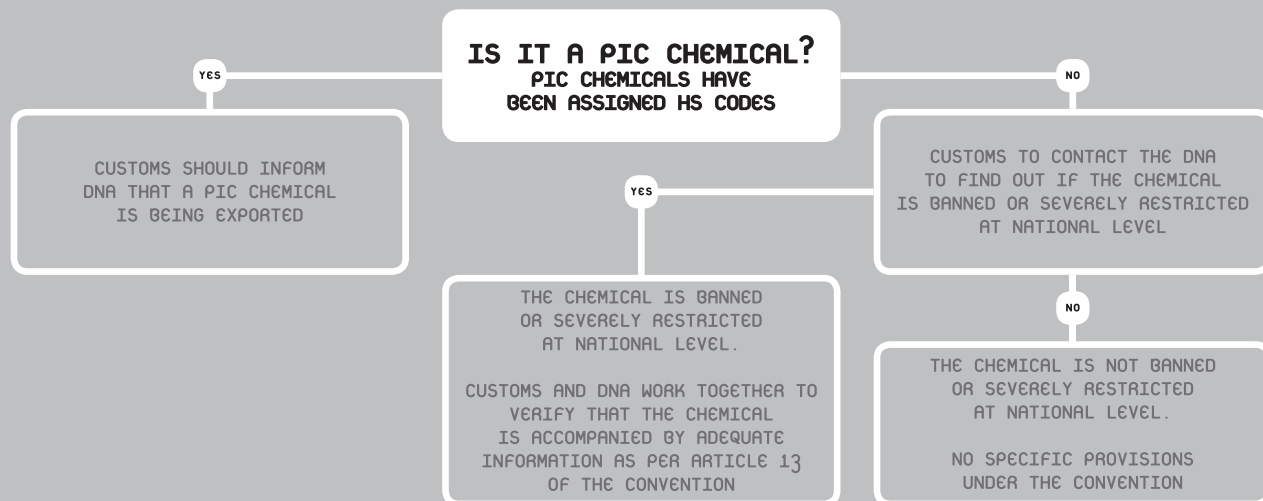
EXPORTING A CHEMICAL



IMPORTING A CHEMICAL



EXPORTING A CHEMICAL



SECRETARIAT OF THE ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

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