



# **PAN International Consolidated List of Banned Pesticides**

**7<sup>th</sup> Edition, Dec 2024**

## **Explanatory note**

**The Consolidated List of Banned Pesticides is presented in a separate spreadsheet; this document provides a summary of information and instructions on using the spreadsheet which can be found on-line at <http://pan-international.org/>**

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## Summary of information

At time of publication of the 7<sup>th</sup> Edition of the Consolidated List of Banned Pesticides (hereafter the Consolidated List), information on banned pesticides was available for 168 countries.

One or more of these countries have banned a total of 568 pesticide active ingredients or groups of actives regarded as still ‘currently in use’ in the global market, i.e. not considered to be obsolete. This includes 41 newly added active ingredients.

The countries with the most known bans are those of the EU and the UK (225 banned + 274 ‘not approved’ pesticides which are Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs)<sup>1</sup> and/or banned by another country,<sup>2</sup> United Arab Emirates (272), Saudi Arabia (254), Kuwait (212), Turkey (212), Oman (212), Bahrain (210), Qatar (210), Iraq (208), Egypt (161), Brazil (151), Switzerland (141), USA (22 banned plus 89 ‘voluntarily withdrawn’), Cambodia (94), Morocco (70), Indonesia (61), India (60), China (55), Palestine (53), Mauritania (52), and Norway (50).

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<sup>1</sup> According to PAN Criteria for HHPs; see [http://pan-international.org/wp-content/uploads/PAN\\_HHP\\_List.pdf](http://pan-international.org/wp-content/uploads/PAN_HHP_List.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> See section on the EU and UK for an explanation of banned and not approved.

## Background

Pesticide Action Network (PAN) is frequently asked for information on pesticides that have been banned by countries. The Consolidated List has been developed to identify which pesticides have been banned by particular countries, because there appears to be no other comprehensive compilation of such information.<sup>3</sup>

The Consolidated List also shows whether these pesticides are regarded as highly hazardous (HHP) according to the criteria established by the FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Management (JMPM)<sup>4</sup> and/or according to the PAN International List of HHPs, which contains additional criteria agreed by PAN.<sup>5</sup> It does not include those banned pesticides regarded as being obsolete. It also does not include severe restrictions; entries are for complete bans of pesticide active ingredients only. This is because experience has shown that, in some countries, severely restricted pesticides can still find their way into prohibited uses relatively easily. It also does not include pesticides that are not approved (but not banned) by the European Union unless they are an HHP and/or banned by any other country (see below under section on European Union and UK for further explanation).

The Consolidated List is an ongoing exercise in drawing together information on pesticides that have been banned in various countries. This could be regarded as another means of identifying pesticides that may be regarded as HHPs, at least in some countries, as bans are often made in response to problems experienced in that country, or other countries. The Consolidated List is far from complete as many countries do not publish lists of their nationally banned pesticides, nor notify them to the secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention. As new information on bans is obtained, the Consolidated List is updated. An updated version of the list will be published by PAN approximately every year, depending on availability of new information.

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<sup>3</sup> The Rotterdam Convention databases contain pesticides banned or severely restricted in countries that notify such to the secretariat; and also, countries that refuse consent to import listed pesticides. However, not all countries have ratified the Convention and so do not provide this information; and some countries that have ratified it also do not provide the information. It should be noted that the Convention does NOT seek to ban pesticides (or industrial chemicals which are also covered by the Convention) or ask countries to ban listed pesticides; it merely assists the exchange of information on final regulatory actions taken by its parties.

<sup>4</sup> For the JMPM criteria see: <http://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/thematic-sitemap/theme/pests/code/hhp/en/>. The determination of whether a pesticide meets the JMPM criteria is based on the information available in the PAN List of HHPs. This allows for some variation in GHS ratings between countries as the PAN List of HHPs uses both EU and Japan GHS. It does not allow for variations in the formulations of WHO Class Ia and Ib; the actives are included without consideration of formulation.

<sup>5</sup> PAN believes that the JMPM criteria do not adequately cover certain health and environmental hazards. For this reason, PAN has taken the basic JMPM criteria and added to them criteria for inhalation toxicity (H330) as this is not covered by WHO classification; endocrine disruption; toxicity to bees and aquatic organisms; persistence in water, soil or sediment; and bioaccumulation. It also includes pesticides agreed by the Conference of Parties (CoP) to the Rotterdam Convention to meet the criteria of the Convention but which the CoP has yet to list under the Convention. [http://pan-international.org/wp-content/uploads/PAN\\_HHP\\_List.pdf](http://pan-international.org/wp-content/uploads/PAN_HHP_List.pdf)

## New information since the 6<sup>th</sup> edition

### *New entries*

Two new countries and 41 new pesticide active ingredients have been added since the 6th edition of the Consolidated List, issued in March 2022, plus a large number of other bans by countries.

### *The new countries are:*

Namibia  
Sierra Leone

### *The new pesticides added are:*

- acibenzolar-S-methyl (benzothiadiazole)
- acifluorfen sodium
- aclonifen
- alpha-chlorohydrin / 3-chloro 1,2-propanediol
- azimsulfuron
- bentiavalicarb-isopropyl
- carbetamide
- carboxin
- chlorine dioxide
- copper sulphate
- cyflufenamid
- cypermethrin
- dichlorobenzene
- dimethomorph
- ethiprole
- etofenprox
- etridiazole
- famoxadone
- fenachlorazole-ethyl
- fluquinconazole
- fosetyl-aluminium
- furilazole
- hexythiazox
- indoxacarb
- ipconazole
- iprovalicarb
- isazofos
- mefluidide
- mepanipyrim
- metam potassium
- metiram
- myclobutanil
- penconazole
- pencycuron
- pirimicarb
- pyraflufen-ethyl
- pyrazachlor
- pyriproxyfen
- sedaxane
- sulfuric acid, (2-benzothiazolylthio)methyl ester

Most of these newly listed pesticides are the result of bans by The Gulf Arab States Cooperation Council (14), EU and UK (15), United Arab Emirates (7), Egypt (3), Brazil (3), Gabon (3), with some being banned by more than one country. **Note: not all these bans are newly imposed bans, some are merely newly accessed information.**

### *Pesticides removed*

Chromium compounds

## How to use the Consolidated List

The list is in a spreadsheet rather than a PDF document partly because of the size and partly for ease of reading:

1. To access the information, go to the bottom of your screen and drag the grey bar right and the countries will unfold. Do the same with the grey bar on the right of the document – drag it down – and the pesticides will unfold.
2. The total number of countries that have banned each particular pesticide can be found in column C in red, and the total number of pesticides banned by each country can be found in red in row 2.
3. Where a pesticide is banned in a country it is identified by 1 in the country column.
4. The column headed 'PAN HHP' identifies whether the pesticide banned is on the PAN HHP list, denoted by X. It does not include all pesticides on the PAN HHP list, only those that one or more countries have banned, or in the case of the EU not approved (see below for explanation).
5. The column headed 'JMPM HHP' identifies whether the pesticide banned meets the JMPM Criteria 1-7 for an HHP, denoted by X. It does not include all pesticides that meet the JMPM criteria, only those that one or more countries have banned. It also does not include those that meet Criterion 8 as these are yet to be identified.
6. The pesticides in blue are ones that have not been banned in any country but are HHPs according to PAN criteria and are not approved in the EU; see below for further explanation of 'not approved in the EU'.
7. The red tag alongside a country name and/or an entry in a country column identifies the source of the information. Run the mouse over the tag and the source is revealed. Sources are summarized in an Annex to this note.
8. PIC means Prior Informed Consent and denotes a notification of a ban or 'No Consent to Import' to the Rotterdam Convention secretariat.
9. The entries in orange (sometimes single entries, sometimes entire country lists) are those entered in the Rotterdam Convention's Import Responses Database as No Consent to Import – see below under Sources of Information for further explanation.

### ***European Union (EU) & UK***

The Consolidated List contains two columns for the EU and UK. The first column "banned" is for pesticides that are either notified to the Rotterdam Secretariat or identified as banned pesticides according to Regulation (EU) No 649/2012 concerning the export and import of hazardous chemicals and which are listed as banned in the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) database. The second column lists "not approved" pesticides which are at the same time HHPs or banned in any other country. This additional column is needed to give the full picture, as in the EU

pesticides must be on the positive, or approved, list before they can be authorised in any of the EU Member States. The EU pesticide database lists more than 800 pesticides that are specifically 'not approved', i.e. approval was refused or the approval expired when no application for re-approval was made. These pesticides are not allowed to be used in the EU but are not in fact banned. These pesticides can be approved again, theoretically, sometime in the future. Because there are too many 'not approved' pesticides to add to this Consolidated List, only those that are HHPs according to the PAN Criteria and/or banned by another (i.e. non-EU) country and are not officially banned by the EU have been included. So, in the second column for the EU:

- 27 means it is not approved in the 27 EU Member States
- a blank space means it is approved
- ? means the information is not available.

The EU approved/not approved status can change, and therefore should be checked by anyone wanting to know the current situation. This information can be found in the EU pesticides database at: <https://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/pesticides/eu-pesticides-database/start/screen/active-substances>

It can also happen that active ingredients on the EU positive list may not be approved in all or even any of the EU member states if no company applies for authorisation or if a country declines the authorisation of products with the active ingredient for specific health or environmental reasons. This situation is not reflected in the Consolidated List, except where certain EU member countries have specifically banned pesticide products the active ingredient of which is approved at the EU level. These are identified under that country as being in addition to the EU bans.

Despite the UK's departure from the European Union, during the transition period pesticide registration is to remain the same as the EU's, so the separate columns for the UK reflect the European Union Bans and 'Not Approved'.

## **USA**

As with the European Union, there are two columns for the USA, to identify pesticides that have been voluntarily withdrawn by the pesticide industry in the USA, as separate from those for which a ban has been enforced by the government. In some countries, such as the USA, for various reasons, governments encourage the industry to voluntarily withdraw pesticides. The USA voluntary withdrawals are included here as this is regarded as particularly useful information for other countries, as the lack of a ban can mistakenly lead to the belief that the pesticide is still approved in the USA.

## ***Other Regional Bodies***

Two other regional bodies that jointly ban pesticides have been identified and the pesticides included, but in each case under the individual countries. They are:

(i) the Gulf Arab Cooperation Council, members of which are: Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates) (<https://www.gcc-sg.org/en-us/Pages/default.aspx>). In these countries pesticides are managed by the “Pesticides Act of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf [<https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/gcc87544eng.pdf>].

(ii) CILLS member states: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cap-Vert, Chad, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo. Their pesticides are managed by Comité Sahélien des pesticides (<http://csp.dev4u.it/index.cfm>).

### ***Groups of Compounds***

Some countries have banned whole groups of compounds, e.g. mercury compounds and arsenic compounds; others have banned one or more of them but not the class of compounds as a whole. Where countries have banned the group as a whole but still listed bans for some particular pesticides, these bans are also entered (see for example EU for 4 mercury compounds).

Additionally, the EU Pesticide Database, as well as Annex I of 1107/2009/EC, usually lists the main chemical compound but not all salts, esters and isomers. Therefore, the non-approval of a main chemical compound in the EU usually (but not always) means non-approval of all its salts, esters and isomers. This situation is not yet reflected in the CLBP: generally, only the main chemical is included for the EU and UK. Some countries ban only particular salts, esters or isomers and these are included in the list where they are known.

### ***Obsolete pesticides and other chemicals***

The List has never included pesticides regarded as obsolete. However, a new annex has been added to this edition to better identify these pesticides. Annex 2 contains pesticides that have been banned but which are deemed to be obsolete by *The WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard and Guidelines to Classification 2019*, or by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) Pesticide Properties Database (PPDB),<sup>6</sup> unless there is evidence that the pesticide is still in use. This annex does not include all obsolete pesticides, only those for which regulatory action has been found for one or more countries.

If there is any information that one of these pesticides is still in use in a country, please inform PAN at [info@panap.net](mailto:info@panap.net). One example of this situation is that of pindone: although listed as obsolete by WHO, it is known to be still in use in New Zealand at least.

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<sup>6</sup><https://sitem.herts.ac.uk/aeru/ppdb/en/index.htm>

A second part to Annex 2 contains chemicals that have been banned as pesticides by one or more countries, but which cannot be found in pesticide databases – in particular, the WHO Classification, the IUPAC Pesticide Properties Database or the BPCP Compendium<sup>7</sup>) and are therefore taken to be chemicals other than pesticide active ingredients.

## General note on sources of information

For each country, the primary source of information used, where available, is an official list or regulatory action published by a government agency. A secondary source is the Database of Final Regulatory Action maintained by the secretariat for the Rotterdam Convention. A third source is answers to the Questionnaires issued by SAICM Regional Coordinating Groups. If none of these sources are available, some other sources have been used including direct communication with authorities, FAO reports etc.

Another source of information is the Rotterdam Convention's Import Responses Database. Pesticides listed in this database as having "No consent to import" have been added to the Consolidated List of Bans, because Article 10.9 of the Rotterdam Convention states that if a country takes a decision not to consent to the import of a chemical it shall also prohibit import of the chemical from any other source and domestic production for use (although it can still be produced for export). Although this may not be a ban established by regulatory action, in practice it should act as a ban. New to the 5<sup>th</sup> Edition was the 'interim' decisions of 'No consent to import'. Final decisions of "No consent to import" were added to the 4th edition. However, on advice from the Rotterdam Convention secretariat that there is no time limitation on interim decisions and exporting parties have to comply with them in the same way as for final decisions, it was decided that interim decisions should be included here. 'No consent to import' decisions are entered in orange to distinguish them from bans recorded from other sources. A number of countries have been added to the Consolidated List solely on the basis of their import responses – these are in an orange colour.

There is occasionally a lack of consistency between the various sources of information. In such situations, the official government list is taken as the principal source and the Rotterdam Convention database as a secondary source.

## Disclaimer and Request

The information provided is as complete and accurate as we are able to determine at the time of publication. However, we acknowledge that there may be errors simply because of the difficulty in obtaining accurate information and in the changing status of registered and/or banned products. If any errors are identified, please notify PAN at [info@panap.net](mailto:info@panap.net) with the subject line Consolidated List of Bans. We would also

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<sup>7</sup> <https://pesticidecompendium.bcp.org/>



welcome any information on notifications of bans from countries including those not yet included in the CLBP or where the information is partial. We are grateful to those countries that already provide this information to us and those pesticide registrars that contact us directly.

The Consolidated List of Bans is available on request from [info@panap.net](mailto:info@panap.net), as well as at <http://pan-international.org/>

***Prepared by Dr Meriel Watts on behalf of PAN International***

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## Annex 1: Sources of Information by Country

### Key:

PIC, Notifications Database = Rotterdam Convention Secretariat database on final notifications of country bans, at <http://www.pic.int/Procedures/FinalRegulatoryActions/Database/tabid/1368/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

PIC, Import Responses Database = Rotterdam Convention Secretariat database on Country Import Responses for listed pesticides, at <http://www.pic.int/Procedures/ImportResponses/Database/tabid/1370/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

- 1. Albania** – PIC, Import Responses Database.
- 2. Antigua & Barbuda** – (i) The Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Act 2008, Schedule 3 Prohibited Products <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ant84662.pdf>  
(ii) PIC, Import Responses Database.
- 3. Argentina** – Res. SENASA 670/18. Camara Argentina de Comercio y Servicios 05/10/2018 (B009/10/2018).  
(ii) PIC, Import Responses Database.  
(iii) FAO Pesticide Registration Toolkit <https://www.fao.org/pesticide-registration-toolkit/information-sources/registrations-elsewhere/en/>
- 4. Armenia** – PIC, Notifications and Import Responses Databases.
- 5. Australia** – Australia does not provide a list of banned pesticides. Information is taken from a variety of sources, including:
  - i) PIC, Notifications and Import Responses Databases, and PIC Circulars;
  - ii) <https://www.apvma.gov.au/chemicals-and-products/chemical-review/listing>
  - iii) <https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/protection/publications/ocp-trade-names>
- 6. Bahrain** – Bahrain is a member of the Gulf Cooperation Council (along with Kuwait, Iraq, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates) (<https://www.gcc-sg.org/en-us/Pages/default.aspx>).
  - (i) In these countries pesticides are managed by the “Pesticides Act of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf [https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/gcc87544eng.pdf].
  - (ii) PIC, Import Responses Database.
- 7. Bangladesh** – i) FAO, 2014, Compilation of Questionnaire on Practical Aspects of Pesticide Risk Assessment and Phasing out of HHPs (FAO/APPPC Asia Regional Workshop on Practical Aspects of Pesticide Risk assessment and phasing out of HHPs, 19-22 May 2014, Nanjing, China.  
ii) WHO.2021. Live life: an implementation guide for suicide prevention in countries. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240026629>  
iii) Government webpage for banned pesticides: <http://dae.portal.gov.bd/site/page/c7298aa6-05af-4e5e-838b-d0e1600e2e0e/Banned-Pesticides>
- 8. Belize** – (i) Pesticides Control Act, Fourth Schedule Prohibited Pesticides, Revised Edition 2011. [https://www.belizejudiciary.org/download/LAWS-of-Belize-rev2011/Laws-of-Belize-Update-2011/VOLUME%2010\_2/Cap%20216%20Pesticides%20Control%20Act.pdf]  
ii) PIC, Import Responses Database.

- 9. Benin** – (i) FAO, Compilation des Questionnaires Pesticides Tres Dangereux des Pays de l’Afrique de l’Ouest. (ii) PIC, Import Responses Database.  
(ii) FAO Pesticide Registration Toolkit <https://www.fao.org/pesticide-registration-toolkit/information-sources/registrations-elsewhere/en/>
- 10. Bolivia, Plurinational State of** – Ministerio de medio Ambiente y Agua: List of Prohibited and Restricted Pesticides in Bolivia. <https://www.mmaya.gob.bo/informacion-tecnica/lista-de-plaguicidas-prohibidos-y-restringidos/>  
(ii) PIC, Import Responses Database.
- 11. Bosnia & Herzegovina** – PIC, Notified Bans and Import Responses Databases.
- 12. Botswana:** PIC, Notified Bans and Import Responses Databases.
- 13. Brazil** – (i) Regularização de Produtos – Agrotóxicos Monografias Excluídas. <https://www.gov.br/anvisa/pt-br/setorregulado/regularizacao/agrotoxicos/monografias/monografias-excluidas-por-letra>  
(ii) Diário Oficial da União, No 139, segunda-feira, 22 de julho de 2019 <https://www.gov.br/anvisa/pt-br/setorregulado/regularizacao/agrotoxicos/monografias/monografias-excluidas/c62-2013-carpropamida.pdf>.  
(iii) PIC, Notifications and Import Responses Databases.
- 14. Burkina Faso** – (i) PIC, Notifications Database.  
(ii) FAO Pesticide Registration Toolkit <https://www.fao.org/pesticide-registration-toolkit/information-sources/registrations-elsewhere/en/>
- 15. Burundi** – (i) Rapport Nationale sur la situation des Pesticides Dangereux (PHD) au Burundi. Republic du Burundi. Feb, 2021. [https://ipen.org/sites/default/files/documents/rapport\\_ped\\_au\\_burundi-fr.pdf](https://ipen.org/sites/default/files/documents/rapport_ped_au_burundi-fr.pdf)  
(ii) PIC, Import Responses Database.
- 16. Cap-Vert** – PIC, Notifications and Import Responses Databases.  
(ii) FAO Pesticide Registration Toolkit <https://www.fao.org/pesticide-registration-toolkit/information-sources/registrations-elsewhere/en/>
- 17. Cambodia** – (i) FAO, 2014, Compilation of Questionnaire on Practical Aspects of Pesticide Risk Assessment and Phasing out of HHPs (FAO/APPPC Asia Regional Workshop on Practical Aspects of Pesticide Risk assessment and phasing out of HHPs, 19-22 May 2014, Nanjing, China.  
(ii) Proclamation No.484 of 2013 on Pesticide Registration and laying down List of Banned Pesticides. <https://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC161035/>  
(iii) PIC, Import Responses Database.
- 18. Cameroon** – (i) Official government list: Liste des Pesticides Homologues au Cameroun au 31 Juillet 2013. Liste réservée au Grand Public.  
(ii) PIC, Notifications and Import Responses Databases, and PIC Circular 26.
- 19. Canada** – (i) Pests and Pesticide Management, Re-evaluation Decisions <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/consumer-product-safety/reports-publications/pesticides-pest-management/decisions-updates.html#rvd-drv>;  
(ii) PIC, Notifications and Import Responses Databases.  
(iii) POPs Review Committee Risk Management Evaluation of Dicofol  
(iv) POPs Review Committee draft Methoxychlor Risk Profile.
- 20. Chad** – (i) PIC, Notifications and Import Responses Databases.  
(ii) FAO Pesticide Registration Toolkit <https://www.fao.org/pesticide-registration-toolkit/information-sources/registrations-elsewhere/en/>
- 21. Chile** – (i) Servicio Agrícola Y Ganadero, Sag. Lista de Plaguicidas de Uso Agrícola Prohibidos en Chile Fecha última actualización: 20 de diciembre de 2022

<https://www.sag.gob.cl/sites/default/files/LISTA%20DE%20PLAGUICIDAS%20PROHIBIDAS%202020-12-2022.pdf>

(ii) PIC, Import Responses Database.

(iii) Ministerio De Agricultura Subsecretaría de Agricultura / Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero / Dirección Nacional Cancela las Autorizaciones Vigentes de los Plaguicidas Formulados en base a Metamidifos y Prohibe Plaguicidas en base a Azinfos metilo, Carbofuran y Meta. (Resolución) Núm. 4.245 exenta. Santiago, 7 de Junio de 2019. Diario Oficial i de la Republica de Chile, Ministerio del Interior y Seguridad Pública. Normas Generales CVE 1604195.

**22. China** – (i) Government list of banned pesticides, supplied by PEAC, 2019.

(ii) FAO, 2014, Compilation of Questionnaire on Practical Aspects of Pesticide Risk Assessment and Phasing out of HHPs (FAO/APPPC Asia Regional Workshop on Practical Aspects of Pesticide Risk assessment and phasing out of HHPs, 19-22 May 2014, Nanjing, China.

(iii) PIC, Notifications and Import Responses Databases.

(iv) [http://www.moa.gov.cn/nybgb/2016/dishiqi/201711/t20171126\\_5919613.htm](http://www.moa.gov.cn/nybgb/2016/dishiqi/201711/t20171126_5919613.htm)

(iv) [http://www.moa.gov.cn/gk/tzgg\\_1/gg/201903/t20190325\\_6177166.htm](http://www.moa.gov.cn/gk/tzgg_1/gg/201903/t20190325_6177166.htm).

v) <https://www.cirs-group.com/en/agrochemicals/china-to-prohibit-the-use-of-four-highly-toxic-pesticides>

**23. Colombia** – (i) SAICM GRULAC Coordinator Group Survey on the Status of HHP in Latin America 2014. (ii) PIC, Import Responses Database.

**24. Congo** – PIC, Import Responses Database.

**25. Congo, Democratic Republic of** – PIC, Import Responses Database.

**26. Cook Islands** – (i) PIC, Import Responses Database

(ii) PIC Circular 26.

**27. Costa Rica** – (i) Asamblea Legislativa De La República De Costa Rica. Proyecto De Ley. Regulación De Plaguicidas Altamente Peligrosos Para La Salud Y El Ambiente. Kattia Cambronero Aguiluz Y Varias Señoras Diputadas Y Señores Diputados. Expediente N.º 23.783. Departamento De Servicios Parlamentarios Unidad De Proyectos, Expedientes Y Leyes. July, 2023. <https://vlex.co.cr/vid/regulacion-plaguicidas-altamente-peligrosos-940168045>

(ii) PIC, Import Responses Database.

**28. Cote d'Ivoire** – (i) PIC, Notifications and Import Responses Databases.

(ii) UNEP-POPS-POPRC.12-11-Add.1.

(iii) FAO Pesticide Registration Toolkit <https://www.fao.org/pesticide-registration-toolkit/information-sources/registrations-elsewhere/en/>

**29. Cuba** – PIC Notifications and Import Responses Databases.

**30. Dominica** – PIC, Import Responses Database.

**31. Dominican Republic** – PIC, Notifications and Import Responses Databases.

**32. Ecuador** – (i) SAICM GRULAC Coordinator Group Survey on the Status of HHP in Latin America 2014.

(ii) PIC, Notifications and Import Responses Databases.

**33. Egypt** Consolidated List of Hazardous Substances Banned in the Arab Republic of Egypt.

<http://www1.apc.gov.eg/ar/products/showall.aspx>

ElSafoury, H. 2020. Legislative Status of Pesticides in Egypt. Technical Report under action A1 of the Egyptian Vulture New LIFE project (LIFE16 NAT/BG/000874).

<http://www.lifeneophron.eu/back2/public/files/documents/elsafoury-et-al-2020-5e5cee4f0f764.pdf>

**34. El Salvador** – PIC, Import Responses Database.

**35. Equatorial Guinea** – PIC, Import Responses Database.

- 36. Eritrea** – PIC, Import Responses Database.
- 37. Ethiopia** – PIC, Import Responses Database.
- 38. EU banned** – (i) EU-PIC: Notification of Bans. ECHA, Chemicals subject to PIC, <https://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/pic/chemicals> selected: Annex 1 + pesticides + banned (downloaded 22 August 2024) AND POPs  
(ii) PIC, Notifications Database.
- 39. EU not approved** – EU Pesticides Database  
<https://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/pesticides/eu-pesticides-database/start/screen/active-substances>  
Where a pesticide is banned by another country but is not included in the EU database, the Pesticide Properties Database [<https://sitem.herts.ac.uk/aeru/iupac/>] was checked; if it is also not in here or states that it is not approved in the EU, it is taken as Not Approved.
- 40. France** – in addition to the pesticides banned and Not Approved in the EU, France has announced the ban of metam sodium. <https://www.anses.fr/en/content/products-containing-metam-sodium-anses-announces-withdrawal-marketing-authorisations-0>.
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## Annex 2 – Pesticides not included in List

The Consolidated List of Banned Pesticides only includes pesticides currently, or potentially, still in use. Listed below, in Part A, are pesticides for which specific bans have been made by one or more countries but which are regarded as being obsolete. It does not include all obsolete pesticides, only those for which specific bans are recorded. The WHO Classification of Pesticides (WHO) is taken as the primary source of information; however, if a pesticide is not included in that list, the Pesticide Properties Database (PPDB) is taken as the secondary source. If a pesticide is not included in either of these as in use or obsolete, it is considered to be obsolete.

Part B includes those chemicals banned as pesticides, but which could not be found in pesticide databases – WHO, PPDB, or the BCPC Compendium –they include adjuvants, metabolites, intermediates and industrial chemicals.

### *Part A. Pesticides considered to be obsolete*

1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	cadmium compounds	coumafuryl
1,2-dichloropropane	calcium cyanamide	credazine
1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane	camphechlor/toxaphene	crimidine
2,4,5-T	carbamoiph	crotoxyphos
2,4,5-TCP	carbanolate	crufomate
aldoxycarb	carbon disulphide	cyanofenphos
aldrin	carbophenothion	cyanthoate
aldoxycarb	chlomethoxyfen	cycloheximide
amidithion	chloral hydrate	cycluron
aminocarb	chloramben	cypendazole
ANTU	chloranil	cyprofuram
aramite	chloraniformethan	cypromid
athidathion	chloranocryl	DBCP
atraton	chlorbenside	DDD
aziprotryne	chlorbicyclen	demephion-O
azobenzene	chlorbromuron	desmetryn
azothoate	chlorbufam	dialifos
barium carbonate	chlordecone	diallate
benquinox	chlordimeform	diamidafos
benthiazuron	chlorfenethol	dibutyl phthalate
benzoximate	chlorfenpop-methyl	dibutyl succinate
benzoylprop-ethyl	chlorfenson	dichlobutrazol
binapacryl	chlorfensulfide	dichlofenthion
bisthiosemi	chlormebuform	dichlozoline
bromocyclen	chlornitrofen	dieldrin
bufencarb	chlorobenzilate	diethatyl
butacarb	chloromethiuron	difenoxuron
butenachlor	chlorophoxim	dimefox
buthidazole	chloropropylate	dimetilan
buthiodate	chlorquinox	dimexano
butonate	chlorthiophos	dinex
butopyronoxyl	cloethocarb	dinoctan
buturon	clofop	dinoseb
	coumachlor	dioxabenzophos

dioxacarb	isocarbamid	profluralin
dioxathion	isocil	proglinazine
dipropetryn	isodrin	promacyl
disul	isofenphos	promecarb
ditalimfos	isomethiozin	propaphos
drazoxolon	isonoruron	propyl isome
eglinazine	isopropalin	prothiocarb
endothion	isothioate	prothoate
endrin	isoxapyrifop	proxan
EPBP	jodfenphos	pydanon
erbon	karbutilate	pyracarbolid
ESP / oxydeprofos	kelevan	pyrazachlor
etacelasil	kinetan	pyridinitril
etaconazole	leptophos	pyriminil
ethidimuron	lithium perfluorooctane	quinacetol
ethiolate	sulfonate (LPOS)	quinamid
ethion	lythidathion	ryania
ethoate-methyl	malonoben	sabadilla
ethoxyhexadiol	mebenil	salicylanilide
etrimfos	mecarinzid	schraden / OMPA /
EXD	mecarphon	octamethylpyrophosphora
fenaminosulf	medinoterb acetate	mide
fenazaflor	menazon	secbumeton
fenchlorphos	mephosfolan	sec-butylamine
fenitropan	methiuron	sesamex
fenoprop / silvex / feoprop	methoprotryne	simeconazole
fenson	methoxyphenone	sodium fluorosilicate /
fensulfothion	mexacarbate	hexafluorosilicate
fenthiafrop	MGK repellent 11	sulfaquinoxaline
fenuron	mipafox	sulfoxide
flamprop	mirex	sulprofos
fluazifop	monuron	SWP
fluenetil	monuron-TCA	TDE
fluormide	morfamquat	telodrin
flutrimazole	myclozolin	TEPP
fosethian	naphthalic anhydride	terbucarb
fosmethilan	nitrilacarb	tetrasul
fosthietan	nitralin	thicyofen
furconazole-cis	norbormide	thionazine
furmecyclox	noruron	thiophanate
glyodin	oxapyrazon	thioquinox
glyphosine	oxydisulfoton	toxaphene / camphechlor
halacrinat	oxydeprofos	triamiphos
haloxydine	parafluron	triapenthenol
heptachlor	pentachlorobenzene	triarimol
heptopargil	perfluidone	tricamba
hexachloracetone	phenisopham	trichlamide
hexaflurate	phenkapton	trichloronat
hydroxy-MCPA	phenobenzuron	tridiphane
ipazine	phosacetim	trifenmorph
IPSP	phosdipen	trimethacarb
isazophos	piperophos	trimedlure
isobenzan	piroctanyl	
isobornylthiocyano acetate	pirimiphos-ethyl	

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***PART B. Chemicals not in pesticide databases***

2,3,4,5-Bis(2-butylene)	ethylene glycol bis	plant extracts
tetrahydro-2-furaldehyde	ethylene thiourea	polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs)
3-decen-2-one	ethyl hexanediol	polyterpenes
alkoxy alkyl compounds	folic acid	Prime
amino acids	fyomone	Safrole
ammonium thiocyanate	gentamycin sulfate	Sec-butylamine (intermediate)
aryl mercury compounds	HETP	selenium compound
ATCA	lithium perfluorooctane sulphate (Brazil)	sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate
butam	Macex (Brazil)	sodium trichloroacetate
carbohydrate	methyl eugenol	tetraethyl lead
chlorophene/2-benzyl,4-chlorophenol	methyl neodecanamida (Brazil)	thiamine (Brazil)
climbazole - medical	nitrobenzene	tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate
cyometrinil – an adjuvant not an active ingredient	nonylphenol	triisopropanolamin
DDE	ortho-anisidine (Egypt)	thiophosphate predipose [snake repellent] - Gabon
Didecyldimethylammonium chloride / chlorure de N-dimethyl ammonium [Gabon] – disinfectant	octamethylpyrophosphoramide (OMPA)	trichlorethane (Kenya)
epichlorhydrin - inert	phosphoric acid	
ethylene chlorbromide	phosphorous	
	pinolene	
	piperonyl butoxide	