REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

National Profile of Chemicals

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REPUBLIC  **OF CYPRUS**

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The Management of Chemicals in the Republic of Cyprus

Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance

Department of Labour Inspection

December 2007

Introduction

Within the framework of a convention on chemical safety, the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS), was established in 1994, by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the World Health Organization (WHO). The main role of this Forum is to direct through recommendations the governments as well as the international organizations-members to adopt methods for the safer management of chemical substances and products.

For the development of a closer international cooperation on chemical safety matters, the IFCS suggested the preparation by each Member State of its **National Profile,** which shall include a review of the present legislation and the procedures relating to matters of chemicals management and shall present in an easy and understandable manner the involved/in authorities. To support the Member States in the preparation of their National Profile, the United Nations Institute for Training And Research (UNITAR) has published, together with the IFCS Secretariat, a guidance document in which its structure is presented and useful information is given so that the compatibility of the documents at an international level is secured.

The development of the National Profile of each Member State is also an obligation under the programme Agenda 21 (Chapter 19) of the United Nations Conference for the Environment and Development, which was held at the city of Rio in Brazil in 1992 and aimed at the environmentally sound management of chemical substances.

By August 2006, over 100 countries have prepared or were preparing their National Profile following the guidance document.

The responsibility for preparing the National Profile of Chemicals for the Republic of Cyprus was under taken by the Department of Labour Inspection, of the Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance, which has the responsibility for the legislation related to the classification, packaging and labelling of the dangerous chemicals as well as the one for the protection from chemical agents at the work environment. All the involved government departments in charge as well as non-governmental authorities submitted their views on issues of their responsibility for the preparation of the National Profile of the Republic of Cyprus.

The preparation of the National Profile for Chemicals of the Republic of Cyprus is expected to contribute:

- To a better coordination of the involved governmental departments.
- To provide more complete information to the public and the industry, through simple to understand descriptions related to the area of responsibility of the public departments involved.
- To a better critical analysis for the improvement of the existing procedures, so that, any possible omissions or overlaps will be revealed.
- To a dialogue and information exchange between governmental and non-governmental organizations.

It should be clarified here, that throughout the whole document the notion **Chemicals** is used, as a general term which includes chemical substances, chemical

preparations as well as any other articles containing dangerous chemical substances. Furthermore, the present study does not cover the management of chemicals such as food or drugs.

Finally, it should be noted that the preparation of the National Profile is a dynamic procedure that periodically demands a continuous renewal and upgrading of the text, in order to constitute an up to date and handy index for the management procedures and the legislation for chemicals in the Republic of Cyprus.

CONTENTS

TABLES AND FIGURES

CHAPTER 1: General National Data

1.1 Geographical and Demographic Data

1.1.1 Geographical and Morphological Data

The Republic of Cyprus is an island with an area of 9.251 km^2 (3.572 sq. miles) extending 240 km (149 miles) from the east to the west and 100 km (62 miles) from north to south. It is located at the eastern end of Europe (33 ˚E, 35 ˚N) and is the third largest Medditerenean island after Sardinia and Sicily.

Cyprus is 800 km from continental Greece and 380 km from Rhodes and Carpathos islands. Turkey is to the north of Cyprus, at a distance of 64 km from its northern coast. Syria is to the east (97 km) and Egypt to the south (380 km).

Administratively, Cyprus is divided into six districts, the same as the number of the major cities. The administrative capital of each district is the city with the same name. The largest district both in area and population, is the district of Lefkosia, and Lefkosia is the largest city of Cyprus and the capital of the Republic of Cyprus as well. The second district, as far as the area is concerned, is the district of Lemesos, followed by the districts of Larnaka, Paphos, Ammohostos and Keryneia.

1.1.2 Form of Government

Since 1960 the Republic of Cyprus is an independent, sovereign Republic with a presidential system of government. Under the 1960 Constitution, the President of the

Republic is elected by the universal suffrage for a five-year period. The President of the Republic exercises executive power through 11 Ministers appointed by him, comprising the Council of Ministers, as well as the Government Spokesman. As from December 1963, the Turkish Cypriots do not participate in the government.

The legislative power is exercised by the House of Representatives, in which the members of Parliament representing various political parties are elected by simple proportional system. The voting is universal and the members of Parliament are elected for a five-year term.

The judicial power is exercised by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Cyprus, the Criminal Courts and the District Courts.

1.1.3 Official Language

The official languages of the Republic of Cyprus are Greek and Turkish. Greek is the main language among the people of Cyprus. English is the foreign language spoken by most people of Cyprus and to a lesser degree French, German and Russian.

1.1.4 Population

The population of Cyprus is 850.300 (2005 Census) of which 652.200 (77,8%) belong to the Greek Cypriot community, 87.900 (10,5%) belong to the Turkish Cypriot community and 110.200 (12,9%) are foreigners and workers who live and work in Cyprus. In the Greek Cypriot community are also included 8.000 (1%) Maronites, Armenians, and Latins. The approximately 162.000 illegal settlers who live in the area of the Republic occupied by Turkey, are not included in the population.

1.1.5 Crops / Products

The main products in plain areas are cereals (wheat and barley), vegetables, potatoes, and citrus fruits. The olive tree is found throughout the island, but mainly on mountainsides facing the sea. Vines occupy a large area on the southern and western mountainsides of the Troodos mountain. Deciduous fruit-bearing trees thrive in the fertile valleys. The most important export products are citrus fruits, potatoes and grapes. Carrots and various fruits, as well as early seasons vegetables, are exported. The barren areas on the mountainsides are used for the grazing of sheeps and goats.

The total area fit for cultivation in Cyprus is 1.180 km^2 or 12,8% of the total area of the island. Forests cover a total area of 1.754 km^2 or 19,0% of the total area of the island. There are two salt lakes in Cyprus.

A percentage equal to 23% of the total land fit for cultivation is irrigated, 10% is approximately irrigated throughtout the year, while during a year of usual rainfall an additional area of 13% is irrigated from the rain.

1.2 Population Data

Table 1.1: Population by age, sex and urban/rural area

Age	Urban and Rural Area			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	43.958	22.393	21.565	29.754	15.101	14.653	14.204	7.292	6.912
5-9	53.386	27.357	26.029	35.321	18.020	17.301	18.065	9.337	8.728
10-14	53.973	27.901	26.072	36.414	18.726	17.688	17.559	9.175	8.384
15-19	55.619	28.651	26.968	37.516	19.278	18.238	18.103	9.373	8.730
20-24	53.475	27.054	26.421	37.492	18.818	18.674	15.983	8.236	7.747
25-29	49.830	23.841	25.989	36.470	17.233	19.237	13.360	6.608	6.752
30-34	49.134	23.102	26.032	35.632	16.536	19.096	13.502	6.566	6.936
35-39	52.524	25.269	27.255	37.423	17.668	19.755	15.101	7.601	7.500
40-44	53.263	26.074	27.189	37.852	18.159	19.693	15.411	7.915	7.496
45-49	46.431	23.122	23.309	32.690	15.981	16.709	13.741	7.141	6.600
50-54	43.383	21.414	21.969	30.827	15.112	15.715	12.556	6.302	6.254
55-59	35.202	17.243	17.959	24.703	12.118	12.585	10.499	5.125	5.374
60-64	31.325	15.243	16.082	21.216	10.465	10.751	10.109	4.778	5.331
65-69	25.924	12.124	13.800	17.029	8.109	8.920	8.895	4.015	4.880
70-74	21.362	9.548	11.814	13.448	6.009	7.439	7.914	3.539	4.375
75-79	16.278	7.202	9.076	10.132	4.434	5.698	6.146	2.768	3.378
80-84	9.992	4.310	5.682	6.154	2.577	3.577	3.838	1.733	2.105
85+	8.470	3.474	4.996	5.231	2.058	3.173	3.239	1.416	1.823
Total	703.529	345.322	358.207	485.304	236.402	248.902	218.225	108.920	109.305
Corrected data according to the results of the Cover Control Survey of the 2001 Census									

Table 1.2: Employment of the economically active population according to the economic activity

	1985	**1990**	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003***
Economically active population (thousands)	249,1	276,0	302,7	305,6	307,7	312,4	318,8	325,1	330,6	335,3	340,1
% of the total population	46,0	47,6	46,1	45,9	45,6	45,7	46,2	46,6	46,9	46,9	46,6
Profitably employed population (thousands)	217,8	253,4	284,4	285,5	286,2	290,1	295,3	302,0	308,6	311,9	316,0
Men (%)	62,5	61,0	61,0	60,6	60,4	60,1	59,6	59,1	58,8	58,4	58,3
Women (%)	37,5	39,0	39,0	39,4	39,6	39,9	40,4	40,9	41,2	41,6	41,7
Economic Activity (thousands)											
Agriculture, hunting and forestry			28,7	27,5	25,0	24,8	24,3	23,8	23,4	23	22,8
Fishing			1,1	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,3	1,3	1,3
Mines and quarries			0,7	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6
Manufacturing industries			44,0	42,2	40,8	39,6	38,0	37,0	35,7	34,6	34,0
Electricity, natural gas and water supply			1,4	1,4	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,4
Construction			27,7	27,3	26,9	26,1	26,2	26,2	27,5	29,3	31,3
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs			49,5	50,3	50,9	52,6	52,9	54,2	56,0	56,8	56,5
Hotels and restaurants			30,1	29,5	29,7	30,0	31,7	33,0	33,5	32	31,9
Transports, warehousing and communications			17,9	18,4	19,1	19,7	20,4	21,4	22,2	21,9	21,6
Intermediary financial organizations			12,3	12,8	13,2	13,7	15,3	16,0	15,7	15,6	15,8
Real estate management, leasing and business activities			12,6	13,1	13,6	14,2	14,6	15,2	15,7	16,3	16,8
Public administration and defence. Obligatory social insurance			18,7	19,0	19,6	20,3	20,9	21,7	22,4	23,2	24,0
Education			13,3	14,2	14,9	15,2	15,7	16,1	17,0	17,7	17,9
Health and social welfare			10,3	10,7	11,1	11,4	11,7	12,0	12,3	12,7	12,8
Other activities relating to the supply of services to the whole population or of a social and personal character			12,1	12,3	12,7	13,0	13,5	14,2	14,5	14,9	15,0
Private households employing domestic personnel			4,0	5,0	5,5	6,1	6,7	7,7	9,3	10,6	12,3
Ετερόδικοι οργανισμοί			3,1	3,1	3,0	2,9	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8
Registered jobless (thousands)	8,3	5,1	7,9	9,4	10,4	10,4	11,4	10,9	9,5	10,6	12,0
Unemployment percentage (%)	3,3	1,8	2,6	3,1	3,4	3,3	3,6	3,4	2,9	3,2	3,5
Men	2,9	1,4	1,9	2,3	2,6	2,9	2,9	2,7	2,3	2,3	2,5
Women	4,2	2,5	3,7	4,3	4,6	4,1	4,6	4,4	3,8	4,3	5,0

	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003*
Under 25-year old jobless as % of the total jobless	27,0	20,6	14,8	14,4	14,4	14,0	12,2	11,0	11,7	12,7	13,1
Jobless per education level (%)											
No education	1,9	0,7	1,0	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,7	0,6	0,4	0,3	0,3
Primary education	33,7	19,9	27,0	26,6	27,2	27,4	29,5	28,1	24,0	21,9	21,8
Secondary general education	38,1	43,8	44,6	45,1	44,8	43,6	43,2	45,8	46,5	47,7	47,2
Secondary technical education	6,4	4,9	6,3	6,8	7,3	8,3	8,1	8,9	9,3	9,1	9,6
Tertiary education	20,0	30,7	21,1	20,7	19,8	19,9	18,5	16,6	19,9	21,1	21,1
Salaries increase percentage (%)											
In financial terms	9,8	9,2	6,6	6,1	6,8	5,2	4,8	7,2	5,1	5,8	6,2
In real terms	4,6	4,4	3,9	3,1	3,1	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,1	2,9	2,0
Wages increase percentage (%)											
In financial terms	9,1	9,5	6,1	6,1	6,6	5,0	4,8	6,9	5,1	5,6	6,3
In real terms	3,8	4,7	3,4	3,1	2,9	2,7	3,0	2,7	3,1	2,7	2,0
Note: * Preliminary results											

CHAPTER 2: Import, Export, Production and Use of Chemicals

2.1 Production of Chemicals

In the Republic of Cyprus there is no primary production of chemical substances. The chemical substances used by the Industry in Cyprus are imported from European or other countries and the term “production of chemicals” refers to the production of preparations (pesticides, plastics, detergents, etc.) or items containing dangerous chemical substances.

The development of the chemical industry in Cyprus started mainly after the Turkish invasion of 1974, when a general increase in the rate of development of the manufacturing section was observed. It is a relatively small part of the manufacturing industry of Cyprus, about 6% of the gross domestic product. After a deceleration of the production rate during the second half of the 1990 decade, it was further developed during the first years of the 21st century due to the increase of the turnover of the pharmaceutical industry sector.

The gross domesting product of the manufacturing sector in 2002 was £1.728 million and the chemical industry was approximately 5.5% of this production. However, exports of chemicals, which make up 59% of the gross value of production of the chemical industry, correspond to the remarkable percentage of 25% of the total exports of the manufacturing sector.

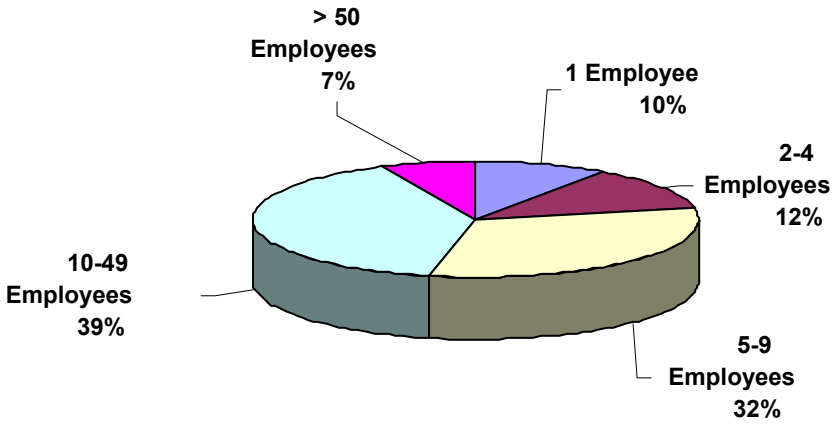

Figure 2.1: Percentage of the size of the companies in the chemical industry the year 2000

Table 2.1: Distribution of the size of companies in the chemical industry the year 2000

Number of Employees	1	2-4	5-9	10-49	> 50	>250	Total number of companies
Number of companies	7	9	23	29	5	0	73

Most of the businesses in the chemical industry are of a small size, employing less than 50 employees (Table 2.1). In the year 2000 there were only 5 medium size companies (up to 250 employees) and not one bigger. As shown in Figure 2.1 the largest percentage of companies in the chemical industry employ between 10 and 49 employees. The most recent studies show that at the end of 2003 approximately 56 industrial companies were active with 1.734 employees.

Pharmaceutical products make 80% of exports of chemicals. During 2003 the exports of these products reached £39 million, while the total production of chemicals was £48,5 million. In Table 2.2 the industrial production indicator is shown in relation to the production of chemicals, the gross and added domestic product in current market prices as well as the export value of chemicals. Figure 2.2 shows the production indicator of chemicals per year for the years 1995 to 2003.

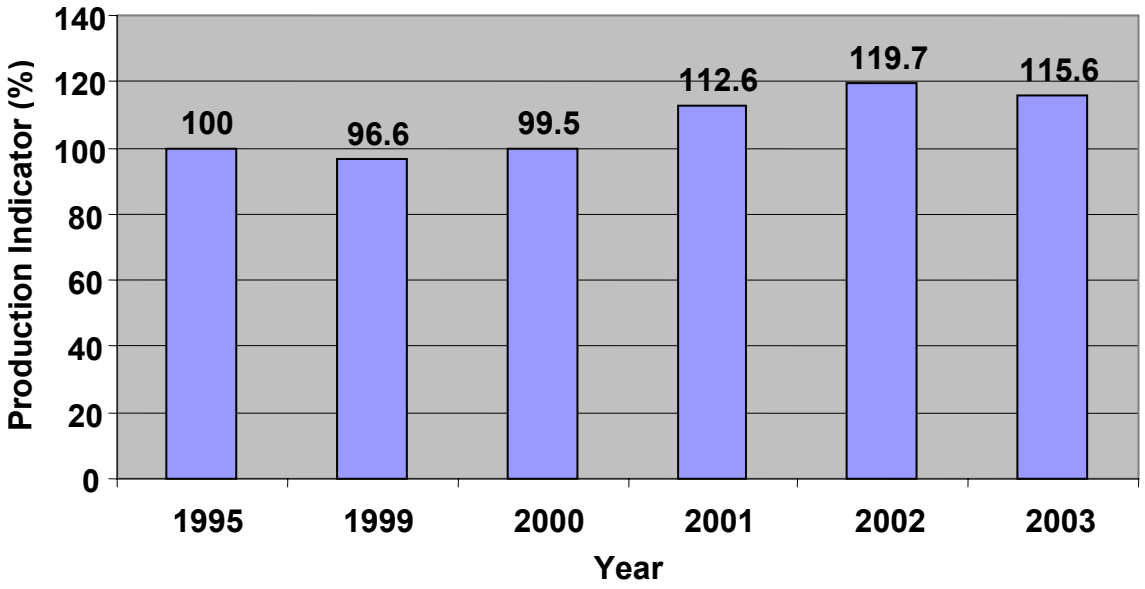

Figure 2.2: Production Indicator of chemicals per year

Table 2.2: Production of chemicals in Cyprus

Year	Industrial Production Indicator	Gross Production Value in current market prices (£ 000)	Added Value in current market prices (£ 000)	Exports (£ 000)
1995	100	Non available	Non available	Non available
1999	96,6	81.025	29.292	Non available
2000	99,5	89.348	35.114	39.861
2001	112,6	94.270	34.821	48.319
2002	119,7	91.242	34.336	53.890
2003	115,6	93.500	35.333	48.537

Investment in the area of research and development in the chemical industries in Cyprus was around 1,2% of the gross production value in 2002. Although it is relatively low compared to the corresponding international level it is still much bigger than the total of the manufacturing sector, which is only 0,1% of the gross domestic product of 2002. More specifically, the chemical industry invested £1.058 million in 2002 in the areas of research and development, a percentage corresponding to 57% of the total amount invested in research and development in the manufacturing sector. The high percentage is mainly due to the sums paid by the big pharmaceutical companies for this purpose.

As is also shown in Figure 2.3, the pharmaceutical industry, with a production percentage of 53% of the total production of chemicals is by far the biggest sector of chemical industries in Cyprus. The production of detergent and cleaning products is the second biggest sector, which corresponds approximately to one fourth of the total production. The remaining cypriot chemical industries are involved in the production of paints, varnish and pesticides.

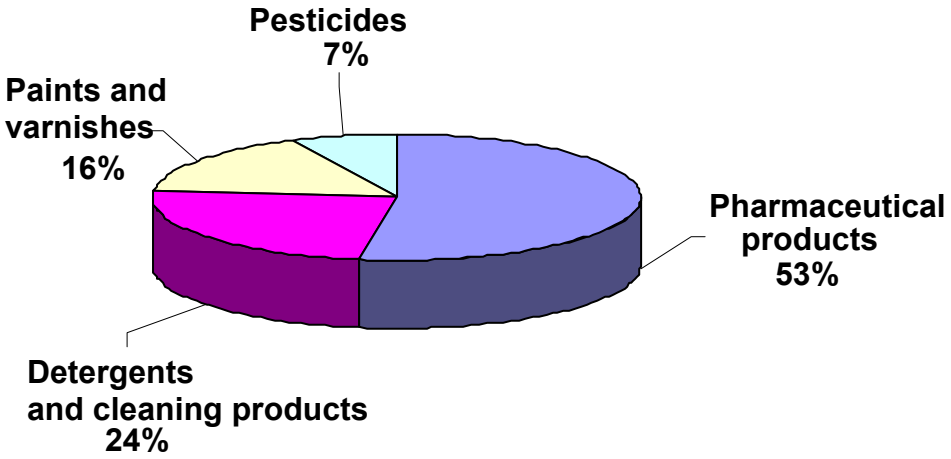

Figure 2.3: Production percentage of chemicals per type for the year 2002

Exact data relating to the education/training of the employees in various sectors of the chemical industry in Cyprus are not available. The only thing mentioned is that in

2003 31 persons with a degree in physical sciences were employeed in the area of research and development of chemical industries (the majority chemists). In the corresponding departments of the manufacturing sector such employees were 58.

In addition to the main sectors of the chemical industry mentioned above, the food industry as well as the beverage and tobacco products industries are by far the biggest sub-sectors in Cyprus (40% of the value of the manufacturing sector) and the major customer of the chemical industry of Cyprus.

Table 2.3: Chemical compounds and synthetic fibers production

Product	Unit	2000		2001		2002		2003	
		Quantity	Value (£ 000)	Quantity	Value (£ 000)	Quantity	Value (£ 000)	Quantity	Value (£ 000)
Total			80.407		87.806		84.876		81.54
Basic chemical substances			**1.289**		**1.596**		**1.503**		**1.762**
Nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen monoxide, distilled water, acetylene and fertilizers of animal or vegetable origin			1.289		1.596		1.503		1.762
Parasiticides and other agrochemicals			**5.908**		**3.700**		**3.501**		**2.434**
Insecticide and disinfectant			475		181		160		172
Pesticides			5.433		3.519		3.341		2.262
Coating colours, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics			**10.453**		**12.226**		**13.313**		**13.839**
Emulsions	liter ($x10^3$)	3.088	2.960	4.868	3.200	5.670	3.360	6.126	
Paints for wood and metal, other paints in a non-water solution and printing ink	liter ($x10^3$)	1.640	3.609	1.600	3.372	1.58	3.272	1.483	3.189
Varnishes	liter ($x10^3$)	790	1.929	868	1.776	1.004	1.919	839	1.719
Spatula, stucco and joint	ton	2.250	453	3.867	689	4.195	775	4.630	881
Terrace insulating materials	liter ($x10^3$)	394	611	557	869	610	1.049	676	1.250
Paints solutions and naptha	liter($x10^3$)	850	763	828	652	763	628	853	674
Pharmaceutical products, medical chemical compounds and botanical products			**39.304**		**46.231**		**47.522**		**45.903**
Premixings of cattle feeds and veterinary drugs			2.797		3.276		2.643		2.023
Drugs for human use and sterilizing products			36.507		42.955		44.879		43.880

Product	Unit	2000		2001		2002		2003	
		Quantity	Value (£ 000)	Quantity	Value (£ 000)	Quantity	Value (£ 000)	Quantity	Value (£ 000)
Glycerine, soap and detergent compounds for cleaning and shine perfumes and beauty compounds			**20.861**		**21.478**		**16.373**		**14.521**
Bar soap	ton	486	829	382	656	360	631	241	331
Liquid soap (hands)	ton	430	648	494	766	460	725	463	764
Detergent powder or liquid for washing of clothes	ton	6.040	6.583	6.896	7.721	3.690	4.063	1.550	1.568
Clothes softener	ton	3.560	1.726	3.91	1.823	3.580	1.795	3.935	2.047
Anticeptics	ton	180	148	250	195	156	128	214	179
Chlorine products	liter ($x10^3$)	1.370	333	1.900	461	1.910	486	1.384	418
Dishwashing liquid	ton	2.140	1.284	2.150	1.185	1.490	843	1.500	890
General cleaning products	ton	2.235	1.677	2.160	1.565	1.720	1.308	1.868	1.457
Toilet cleaning products	ton	1.075	918	1.246	1.098	820	738	904	836
Window cleaning products	ton	500	434	375	315	398	336	450	377
Air fresheners	ton	85	239	58	162	56	158	42	119
Polishing substances and creams for shoes, furnitures, floors, cars, glass or metal			101		145		98		150
Colognes			26		22		28		29
Manicure and aceton			178		93		111		100
Hand creams			219		300		268		255
Facial creams and cleaning products			1.019		1.324		1.015		1.169

Product	Unit	2000		2001		2002		2003	
		Quantity	Value (£ 000)	Quantity	Value (£ 000)	Quantity	Value (£ 000)	Quantity	Value (£ 000)
Sunscreen lotions			448		531		620		718
Body creams and powder			149		155		205		200
Shampoo and hair softener	ton	1.175	1.706	800	1.178	750	1.010	758	1.050
Hair fixatives	ton	90	418	68	305	73	327	65	300
Hair creams	ton	45	135	48	149	45	144	49	161
Hair jelly and foam	ton	70	421	78	453	83	487	85	512
Hair colouring, lotion and other hair compounds			57		74		75		73
Shaving compounds			310		260		232		245
Body deodorants	ton	120	361	32	178	25	151	27	173
Steam-bath compounds			494		364		391		400
Other chemicals			**2.592**		**2.575**		**2.664**		**3.081**
Shoe-making adhesive	ton	77	115	94	118	122	135	97	107
Paper adhesive	ton	121	118	137	129	100	104	115	117
Carpentry adhesive	ton	104	87	160	139	148	136	143	132
Porcelain adhesive and decorative stone	ton	10.88	1.251	11.410	1.369	10.060	1.227	11.765	1.506
Other adhesives	ton	129	129	110	134	115	130	162	185
Concrete and cement mortars admixtures and mould antishuttering	liter ($x10^3$)	3.370	573	2.670	454	4.220	747	4.346	778
Other chemicals			319		232		185		256

2.2 Use of Chemicals

According to the provisions of the European Regulation no. 793/93/EC the European Commission publishes periodically catalogues of the more widely used chemical substances in the Member States and furthermore examines the consequences from the use of these substances on human health and the environment. Up to now four such catalogues have been published and they are presented briefly in Table 2.4. The chemical substances included in this Table are produced or imported in Europe in quantities greater than 1.000 tons per year from at least one producer.

Table 2.4: Use of chemical substances from the table of priority substances. Data have been collected using questionaires from the industry.

Note: Where no quantities are shown there is no data for the use of the respective chemicals.

S/N	CAS No	Chemical substance	Quantity (Kg)		
			2001	2002	2003
1	62-53-3	(3-chloro-2-hydroxypropyl) trimethylammonium chloride			
2	64-02-8	(Z)-octadec-9-enylamine			
3	67-66-3	1-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-3,5,5,6,8,8-hexamethyl-2-naph-thyl)ethan-1-one			
4	71-23-8	1,2,4-trichlorobenzene			
5	71-43-2	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C8-10-branched alkyl esters, C10-rich			
6	75-05-8	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C8-10-branched alkyl esters, C9-rich			
7	75-45-6	1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethylin-deno[5,6-c]pyran			
8	75-56-9	1,4-dichlorobenzene			
9	75-91-2	1,4-dioxane			
10	77-47-4	1-methoxypropan-2-ol			
11	77-78-1	1-vinyl-2-pyrrolidone			
12	79-01-6	2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol			
13	79-06-1	2-(2-methoxyethoxy) ethanol			
14	79-10-7	2,2',6,6'-tetrabromo-4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol			
15	79-11-8	2,2-bis(chloromethyl)trimethylene bis(bis(2-chloroethyl)phosphate)			
16	79-20-9	2,3-epoxypropyltrimethylammonium chloride			
17	79-41-4	2,4,4-trimethylpentene			
18	79-94-7	2,4-dinitrotoluene			
19	80-05-7	2-butoxyethanol			
20	80-62-6	2-butoxyethyl acetate			
21	81-14-1	2-ethoxyethanol			

S/N	CAS No	Chemical substance	Quantity (Kg)		
			2001	2002	2003
22	81-15-2	2-ethoxyethyl acetate			
23	84-74-2	2-ethylhexyl acrylate	10325		
24	85-68-7	2-furaldehyde			
25	88-12-0	2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate			
26	88-72-2	2-methoxy-2-methylbutane			
27	90-04-0	2-methoxyethyl acetate			
28	91-20-3	2-nitrotoluene	11000	11000	11000
29	95-33-0	3,4-dichloroaniline			
30	95-76-1	4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol			
31	95-80-7	4,4'-methylenedianiline			
32	98-01-1	4-chloro-o-cresol			
33	98-54-4	4-methyl-m-phenylenediamine			
34	98-73-7	4'-tert-butyl-2',6'-dimethyl-3',5'-dinitroacetophenone			
35	98-82-8	4-tert-butylbenzoic acid			
36	98-95-3	4-tert-butylphenol			
37	100-41-4	5-tert-butyl-2,4,6-trinitro-m-xylene		221000	235000
38	100-42-5	Acetonitrile			
39	100-97-0	Acrylaldehyde			
40	101-77-9	Acrylamide			
41	103-11-7	Acrylic acid			
42	106-46-7	Acrylonitrile			
43	106-99-0	Alkanes, C10-13, chloro			
44	107-02-8	Alkanes, C14-17, chloro			
45	107-13-1	Aluminium fluoride			
46	107-64-2	Amines, coco alkyl			
47	107-98-2	Amines, hydrogenated tallow alkyl	113868	154036	118086
48	108-05-4	Amines, tallow alkyl	170000	172000	150000
49	108-65-6	Ammonium dichromate	14064	70935	643502
50	108-88-3	Aniline	373957	11000	11000
51	108-95-2	Anthracene			
52	109-66-0	Benzene			
53	110-49-6	Benzene, C10-13-alkyl derivs			
54	110-65-6	Benzyl butyl phthalate			
55	110-80-5	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate			
56	110-82-7	Bis(hydroxylammonium) sulphate			
57	110-85-0	Bis(pentabromophenyl)ether			
58	111-15-9	Boric acid			
59	111-76-2	Boric acid, crude natural			
60	111-77-3	But-2-yne-1,4-diol			12324
61	112-07-2	Buta-1,3-diene			
62	112-34-5	Cadmium			
63	112-90-3	Cadmium oxide			
64	115-96-8	Calcium fluoride			
65	117-81-7	Chlorine			
66	117-84-0	Chloroacetic acid			
67	120-12-7	Chlorodifluoromethane			
68	120-82-1	Chloroform			
69	121-14-2	Chromium trioxide			
70	122-39-4	Cumene			

S/N	CAS No	Chemical substance	Quantity (Kg)		
			2001	2002	2003
71	123-91-1	Cyclohexane			
72	124-30-1	Diantimony trioxide			
73	127-18-4	Dibutyl phtalate	21000	21000	19000
74	141-97-9	Di-"isodecyl" phthalate			
75	557-05-1	Di-"isononyl" phthalate			
76	994-05-8	Dimethyl sulphate			
77	1163-19-5	Dimethyldioctadecylammonium chloride			
78	1222-05-5	Dioctyl phthalate			
79	1306-19-0	Diphenyl ether, octabromo derivative			
80	1309-64-4	Diphenyl ether, pentabromo derivative			
81	1310-73-2	Diphenylamine	810021	819150	615645
82	1314-13-2	Disodium tetraborate, anhydrous	17000	23000	8000
83	1330-43-4	Distillates (coal tar)			
84	60-00-4	Edetic acid			
85	1333-82-0	Ethyl acetoacetate			
86	1506-02-1	Ethylbenzene			
87	1570-64-5	Hexabromocyclododecane			
88	1634-04-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene			
89	3033-77-0	Hydrogen fluoride			
90	3327-22-8	hydrogen peroxide			
91	3333-67-3	Methacrylic acid			
92	5064-31-3	Methenamine			
93	7440-02-0	Methyl acetate			
94	7440-43-9	Methyl methacrylate			
95	7440-66-6	Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate			9847
96	7646-85-7	Methyloxirane			
97	7664-39-3	Naphthalene			
98	7681-52-9	N-cyclohexylbenzothiazole-2-sulphenamide	484600	479600	474750
99	7718-54-9	Nickel			
100	7722-84-1	Nickel carbonate	52600	34000	32000
101	7733-02-0	Nickel dichloride			
102	03117775	Nickel dinitrate			
103	7778-50-9	Nickel sulphate			
104	7779-90-0	Nitrobenzene			
105	7782-50-5	Nonylphenol	131850	155300	169100
106	7784-18-1	O-anisidine			
107	7786-81-4	Octadecylamine			
108	05097789	Pentane			
109	7789-75-5	Pentanol			
110	10039-54-0	Perboric acid, sodium salt			
111	10043-35-3	Phenol			
112	10588-01-9	Phenol, 4-nonyl-, branched			
113	11113-50-1	Piperazine	10000	12000	
114	11138-47-9	Pitch, coal tar, high-temp.			
115	13138-45-9	Potassium dichromate			
116	13674-84-5	Propan-1-ol			

S/N	CAS No	Chemical substance	Quantity (Kg)		
			2001	2002	2003
117	13674-87-8	Sodium chromate			
118	13775-53-6	Sodium dichromate			
119	15096-52-3	Sodium hydroxide			
120	25154-52-3	Sodium hypochlorite	16820	14100	17320
121	25167-70-8	Styrene			
122	25637-99-4	Tert-butyl hydroperoxide			
123	26447-40-5	Tert-butyl methyl ether			
124	26523-78-4	Tetrachloroethylene			
125	26761-40-0	Tetrasodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate			
126	28553-12-0	Toluene			
127	30899-19-5	Trichloroethylene			
128	32534-81-9	Tris(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) phosphate			
129	32536-52-0	Tris(2-chloroethyl) phosphate			
130	38051-10-4	Tris(nonylphenyl) phosphite			
131	61788-45-2	Tris[2-chloro-1-(chloromethyl)ethyl] phosphate			
132	61788-46-3	Trisodium hexafluoroaluminate			
133	61790-33-8	Trisodium hexafluoroaluminate			
134	65996-92-1	Trisodium nitrilotriacetate			
135	65996-93-2	Trizinc bis(orthophosphate)			
136	67774-74-7	Vinyl acetate			
137	68515-48-0	Zinc			
138	68515-49-1	Zinc chloride			
139	84852-15-3	Zinc distearate			
140	85535-84-8	Zinc oxide			
141	85535-85-9	Zinc sulphate			

Table 2.5: Imports and exports of chemicals for the year 2004

S/N	Category of Products	Total Imports Value (£)	Total Exports Value (£)
1	Pharmaceutical products	74.180.553	51.124.898
2	Ether mineral oils and resin products, Perfumes, Beuty Products	47.344.059	4.821.816
3	Soaps, surface active substances (surfactants), detergents, etc.	21.339.577	786.683
4	Organic chemical substances	18.068.273	808.891
5	Extracts from paints, paint industry products, etc.	17.641.895	1.518.583
6	Fertilizers	7.050.026	71.685
7	Inorganic chemical substances or compounds from chemical or similar industries.	4.372.122	134.740
8	Protein Alvumine based substances, modified yeast substances, adhesives, enzymes	3.743.051	212.933
9	Explosives, firework products, matches, fireworks mixtures, etc.	1.256.031	40.855
10	Various chemicals	18.383.168	4.973.624

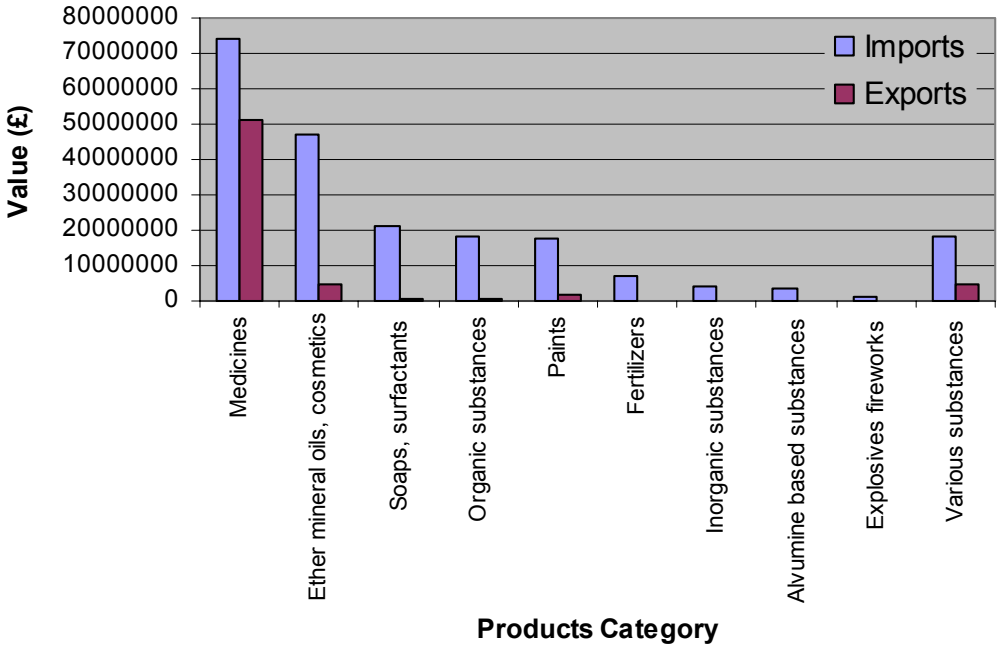

Figure 2.4: Total value for imports and exports per kind for the year 2004

2.3 Waste

2.3.1 Solid and Liquid Industrial Waste

Table 2.6: Estimated quantities of dangerous waste in Cyprus in household waste

Type of Waste	%	Ton/year
Colours, solvents, adhesives	40	560
Cleaning items	20	280
Drugs	10	140
Batteries	8	112
Pesticides	5	70
Others	17	238
Total	100	1.400

Table 2.7: Estimated quantities of dangerous waste in Cyprus in 1992 and 2001

Type of Waste	Liquid Waste (m^3/year)		Solid Waste (ton/year)	
	1992	**2001**	**1992**	**2001**
Inflammables	250	500	200	400
Pesticides	250	80	500	400
Clinical Waste			216	450
Liquid wastes from tanneries containing heavy metals				
Wastes from metal works, aluminium anodizing plating, iron and lead smelting works, copper processing	24.200	22.500	34	45
Ashes, combustion residues			80	160
Dye-works liquid waste	286.000	37.500		
Laboratory and industrial liquid waste burdened with heavy metals		3.000		
Electric power stations sludge			150	150
Laboratory and industrial liquid waste burdened with organic solutions	2.500	6.000		
Organic solvents (laboratories)		15		
Solvent sludge			16	200
Cutting oils	20	5		
Oils sludge			10	80
Outdated drugs			6	5
Total	**328.620**	**81.100**	**1.212**	**1.890**

2.3.2 Atmospheric Air Pollution Control from Industrial Emissions

The Republic of Cyprus legislation contemplates the licencing of plants and the designation of emission limits of particular dangerous for the atmosphere substances coming from industrial plants. The plants's licencing is achieved by the implementation of the following legislation:

- The Control of Atmospheric Pollution Law of 2002 (Law 187(I)/2002).
- The Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Law of 2003 and 2006 (Law 56(I)/2003, Law. 15(I)/2006).

The Laws make provision for the obligation to safeguard a licence for atmospheric pollution emission and a licence for liquid and solid waste disposal by certain categories of pollutant industrial plants operating under specific terms.

- The Control of Atmospheric Pollution (Incineration of Waste) Regulations of 2003 (P.I. 284/2003).

Provision is made, in the above Regulations, for the operation of new waste incineration and co-incineration plants, to be in such a manner so that the defined marginal emission values for a series of pollutants, such as total dust, organic substances, hydrochloride, hydrofluoride, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide and dioxins are not exceeded.

- The Control of Atmospheric Pollution (Control of Volatile Organic Compounds Emmisions Resulting from the Storage of Petrol and its Distribution from the Terminals to Service Stations) Regulations of 2003 (P.I. 76/2003).

The petrol operation/installation body is obliged to maintain the annual volatile organic compounds emissions reference-targets values, defined by the Regulations. These are included in the emission licence issued by the competent authority.

- The Control of Atmosperic Pollution (Limitation of Volatile Organic Compounds due to the Use of Organic Solvents in Certain Activities and Installations) Regulations of 2003 (P.I. 73/2003).

The Regulations provide for the obligation, by those business or plants using organic solvents exceeding the defined quantities, to obtain a licence for atmospheric pollution emission, from the Minister of Labour and Social Insurance, who is the competent authority. The body exploiting the plant is obliged to maintain the marginal values of volatile organic solvents emission, as they are defined in the Regulations and included in the emission licence.

- The Control of Atmosperic Pollution (Limitations of Emissions of Certain Pollutants to Atmosphere from Large Combustion Plants) Regulations of 2004 (P.I. 195/2004).

According to the these Regulations the competent authority is obliged to safeguard the limitations of the emissions of certain pollutants (sulphur dioxide, nitric oxides and dust) as a result of the operation of large combustion plants.

CHAPTER 3: Environmental Problems resulting from the Management of Chemicals

Problem	Problem Extend	Alarm Level	Ability to control the problem	Available Statistical Data	Specific chemical substances causing consern
Air Pollution	National	High	Medium	Adequate	Organic (Solvents, benzene, dichloromethane)
Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	National	Medium	Low	Adequate	Dioxins, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH), Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)
Water Resources Pollution	Local	Low	Large	Not available on a regular basis (Water Development Department, Geological Surveys Department, Department of Fisheries and Marine Research)	Pesticides, organic complexes of heavy metals, solvents
Surface Waters Pollution	Local	Low	Large	»»	Pesticides, organic complexes of heavy metals, solvents
Drinking Waters Pollution	Local	Low	Medium	»»	Pesticides, organic complexes of heavy metals, solvents
Soil Pollution	Local	Low	Medium	»»	Pesticides, organic complexes of heavy metals, solvents
Dangerous Waste Disposal/Treatment	National	Medium	Low	Not available on a regular basis (Environment Service)	Pesticides, Electronic equipment with heavy metals
Chemical Substances Waste Storiage/Disposal	National	Medium	Low	»»	Pesticides
Pesticides Deposits in Food	National	High	Large	Adequate	4,2% of the analysed samples constitute a legal limits violation (Maximum Residues Limits, MRLs). The main pesticides requiring attention are the Cypermethrin in fruits and vegetables and the Pirimiphos methyl and Diazinon in cereals.

CHAPTER 4: Present Legislation relating to the Management of Chemical Substances

4.1 Legislation for the Management of Chemical Substances and Products

Table 4.1: Legislation and competent authorities

Note: The Table does not include legislation for food and drugs

S.N.	Legislation	Chemical substances Category	Aim of Legislation
Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance- Department of Labour Inspection			
1.	The Dangerous Substances Laws of 1991 to 2004 **Law 199/91,** **Law 27(I)/97,** **Law 81(I)/2002,** **Law 194(I)/2004**	Dangerous substances	Regulation of the import, manufacture, use, storage, marketing, export and handling of dangerous substances. Appointment of Inspectors and their powers. Provision for restriction, prohibition or withdrawal from the market of substances and preparations not complying with the requirements of the legislation.
2.	The Dangerous Substances (Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances and Preparations) Regulations of 2002 to 2005 **P.I. 292/2002,** **P.I. 536/2004,** **P.I. 301/2005.**	Dangerous substances and preparations	Principles for the classification of dangerous substances and preparations according to their properties. Compulsory notification of every substance available in the market and not included in the EINECS or ELINCS indexes. Obligation for suitable packaging and labelling of every dangerous substance and preparation available in the market. Restrictions in the marketing of certain substances and preparations. Obligation for supply of Safety Data Sheets to the professional users of dangerous substances and preparations. Determination of the principles of assesment of the dangers to humans and the environment from the substances announced. Implementation of the principles of good laboratory practice and control of their implementation during tests of chemical substances.
3.	The Dangerous Substances (Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances and Preparations) Notification of 2004 **P.I. 339/2004**	Dangerous substances and preparations	The 30th April 2004 designated as the date the Regulations take effect.

S.N.	Legislation	Chemical substances Category	Aim of Legislation
4.	The Dangerous Substances (Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances and Preparations) Notification of 2004 **P.I. 686/2004**	Dangerous substances and preparations	Designated as competent authorities for the collection of information: (a) for dangerous preparations the Department of Labour Inspection and (b) for dangerous preparations designated as pesticides or biocides the Agriculture Department.
5.	The Designation of Competent Authorities for the Implementation in the Republic of Cyprus of the Provisions of the European Regulation for the Persistent Organic Pollutants Council of Ministers Decision of 2005.	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Designated as competent authority for the implementation of the provisions of the European Regulation 850/2004, with the exception of the waste management containing persistent organic pollutants, the Minister of Labour and Social Insurance. Designated as competent authority for the management of waste containing persistent organic pollutants the Minister of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment.
6.	The Dangerous Substances (Definition of Fees) Order of 2005. **P.I. 57/2005**	Dangerous substances	Fees are defined for the examination of notification packages, which may change accordingly depending on the quantity of the substance which is under the notification procedure.
7.	The Dangerous Substances (Restrictions on the Placing on the Market and Use of Certain Dangerous Substances and Preparations - Toloune, Trichlorobenzene and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons in Extender Oils and Tyres) Order of 2006 **P.I. 38/2006**	Toloune, Trichlorobenzene and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	The 0,1% is defined as maximum concentration limit for: (a) Tolouene in adhesive tapes and paint sprays, (b) Trichlorobenzene in all preparations exept in specific production processes and (c) PAHs in extended oils for the production of tyres. Harmonization with the Directives 2005/59/EC and 2005/69/EC.
8.	The Dangerous Substances (Restrictions in the Marketing and Use of Certain Dangerous Substances and Preparations - Pthalates in Toys and Childcare Artiles) Order of 2006. **P.I. 113/2006** **P.I. 383/2006**	Phthalic substances	The 0,1% is defined as maximum concentration limit in toys and child care products for the specific phthalic substances mentioned in the Order. Harmonization with the Directive 2005/84/EC.

S.N.	Legislation	Chemical substances Category	Aim of Legislation
9.	The Dangerous Substances (Methods of Assesment of the Dangers of a Preparation for Health and the Environment and Special Provisions related to the Labelling of Certain Preparations) Order of 2006. **P.I. 122/2006**	Dangerous preparations	Certain Tables of the Appendices XII and XIII of the Dangerous Substances Regulations are replaced and all the text of the Appendix XV relating to the special provisions regarding the labelling of certain preparations is changed. The European Directive is 2006/8/EC.
10.	The Dangerous Substances (Restriction in Marketing and Use of Certain Dangerous Substances and Preparations -Substances designated as Carcinogenic, Mutagenic or Toxic for Reproduction-CMR) Order of 2006 **P.I. 329/2006**	Carcenogenic, Mutagenic or Toxic for Reproduction substances	Modification of the Appendix X of the Dangerous Substances Regulations. Substances are added, replaced and deleted from Appendix X designated as carcinogenic or Toxic for Reproduction category 1 and 2 for which there are restrictions in products placed in the market. Compliance with the Directive 2005/90/EC (amendment of Directive 76/769/EC).
11.	The Dangerous Substances (Restrictions in the Marketing and Use of Arsenic Substances) Order of 2007 **P.I. 195/2007**	Arsenic substances	Amendment of Appendix X of the Dangerous Substances Regulations. Restrictions in the use of arsenic substances as well as in the composition of products available in the market. Specific exemptions are defined for the use of copper, chromium and arsenic (CCA) solutions. Compliance with Directive 2006/139/EC (amendment of Directive 76/769/EC)
12.	The Dangerous Substances (Restrictions in the Marketing and Use of Certain Dangerous Substances and Preparations – Perfluorooctance Sulfonates) Order of 2007 **P.I. 196/2007**	Perfluorooctance sulfonates	Amendment of Appendix X of the Dangerous Substances Regulations. Restrictions in the content of the preparations available in the market for perfluorooctance sulfonates. Compliance with Directive 2006/122/EC (amendment of Directive 76/769/EC)
13.	The Dangerous Substances (Use of Bulgarian and Rumanian Language) Order of 2007 **P.I. 204/2007**	Chemical substances and preparations	The use of Bulgarian and Rumanian languages is introduced in Appendices I,II,III and IV of the Dangerous Substances Regulations 2002 to 2005.
14.	The Control of Factory Atmosphere and Dangerous Substances in Factories Regulations of 1973 to 2007 **P.I. 311/73, P.I. 166/81, P.I. 41/86, P.I. 294/2007.**	Dangerous substances	Defined in tables the maximum allowable concentrations of exposure of employees to dangerous substances, the protection measures required to be taken during their exposure to every substance as well as the substances for which prior to their use a notification to the Head Inspector is required.

S.N.	Legislation	Chemical substances Category	Aim of Legislation
15.	The Safety and Health at Work (Protection from Asbestos) Regulations of 2006. **P.I. 316/2006**	Asbestos	Obligation of the employer to safeguard the safety and health of its employees and other persons when using asbestos. Obligation of the employees in a work environmental where there is use of asbestos to take measures to avoid exposure for themselves and the other persons to asbestos. The protection of the employees from exposure to asbestos so that the danger of diseases from work will be minimized. These Regulations provide the marginal values (0,1 fibers/ cm^3) and the minimum requirements for the protection of the employees. Any activity which may result in exposure to the dust from asbestos or materials containing asbestos, must be valuated in such a way so that the level and the kind of exposure of the employees to be defined. The exposure to asbestos must be reduced with a restriction of its use, as far as possible, and those exposed must be reduced to its minimum number possible. Also suitable measures must be taken to make sure that the asbestos materials are stored, carried away and properly labelled. Before any demolition work or any work involving removal of asbestos, a work plan must be prepared and submitted to the Head Inspector for approval. The work plan defines suitable measures for the safety and health of employees.
16.	The Safety and Health at Work (Carcinogenic and Mutagenic Agents) Regulations of 2001 and 2004. **P.I. 153/2001,** **P.I. 493/2004.**	Carcinogenic and Mutagenic agents	The protection of person at work from dangers for their safety and health from carcinogenic and mutagenic agents in the working area. For the prevention and control of dangers from the agents, for every activity in which there is a possibility of danger in such agents, the employer must have a written valuation of these dangers. Whenever possible the use of carcinogenic or mutagenic agents must be avoided by the employer. If this not possible, the exposure to these agents must be reduced to its minimum. The employer provides his employees with proper information and training. Also he makes sure that the employees have the necessary medical surveillance for their health and keeps records with a catalog of the exposed employees and their medical history.
17.	The Safety and Health at Work (Chemical Agents) Regulations of 2001 to 2007. **P.I. 268/2001,** **P.I. 55/2004,** **P.I. 295/2007.**	Chemical agents (substance or preparation, in pure form or as a constituent of a preparation at work places)	The protection of a person at work from dangers to their health and safety from chemical agents present in the work area. Obligation by the employer for the assesment of the danger from dangerous parameters at work, for preventive measures, arrangements for facing any accidents, incidents or emergency situations. Appendix with the defined marginal values of occupational exposure levels for specific chemical agents.

S.N.	Legislation	Chemical substances Category	Aim of Legislation
18.	The Stockholm Convention for the Persistent Organic Pollutants (Ratifying) Law of 2004. **Law 42(III)/2004**	Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	Ratification of the Stockholm Convention by which prohibitions or restrictions are imposed on the manufacturing, marketing and use of specific substances which classification as POPs. Stocks containing the specific POPs are disposed as waste and the waste containg POPs is disposed or recycled according to designated procedures. Records must be kept for emissions of specific POPs and an Action Plan must exist for the minimization of the emissions.
19.	The Helsinki Convention on transboundary effects of industrial accidents (Ratifying) Law of 2004. **Law 32(III)/2004**	Dangerous substances	The prevention, the proper preparation and dealing with industrial accidents which may cause transboundaries effects, including effects from accidents resulting from natural disasters. The Convention Parties must: (a) take the proper measures and cooperate for the protection of humans and the environment from industrial accidents, by reducing their frequency and seriousness and moderate their effects. (b) ensure that the plant Operators are obliged to take all the necessary measures for their safe operation and the industrial accidents prevention. (c) pursue the adoption of policies for the designation of the new dangerous areas. (d) take the proper measures to establish and maintain adequate emergency preparedness to respond to industrial accidents. (e) ensure that adequate information shall be available to the public in the areas capable of being affected by an industrial accident. (στ) designate one or more competent authorities for the purpose of implementation of the provisions of the Convention.

S.N.	Legislation	Chemical substances Category	Aim of Legislation
20.	The Control of Major Accidents Hazards Accidents Related to Dangerous Substances Regulations of 2001 and notification of 2002. **P.I. 507/2001,** **P.I. 211/2002.**	Dangerous substances	The aim of the legislation is the prevention of major accidents related to dangerous substances and the minimization of their effects to humans and the environment. They are implemented in units where dangerous substances exist in quantities equal or greater than those defined in the Appendix I of the Regulations. For the implementation of the Regulations two limit levels are expected (lower and upper limit). Above the lower limit certain basic provisions apply for the prevention of risks while above the upper limit all the provisions are implemented, to following the principle «greater risk, stricter measures». The operators of all units must take all the necessary measures for the prevention of large-scale accidents and minimization of their effects to humans and the environment. These measures include: Notification with information for the unit and the dangerous substances and large-scale accidents prevention policy aiming at a high level of protection for humans and the environment with suitable measures, structures and management systems. For units exceeding the upper limit a safety report must be prepared in which the dangers of a large-scale accident are indicated and proper measures are taken for the prevention and the minimization of their effects. Also must be clearly shown that the design, the construction, the operation and maintenance of the plant etc. offer adequate reliability and safety. For these units both internal and external emergency plans must be prepared and the public which may be influenced by a possible accident shall be informed of the dangers and the behaviour to be used in such a case.
21.	The Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Dangerous Chemicals and Pesticides (Ratifying) Law of 2004. **Law 20(I)/2004**	Dangerous industrial chemicals and dangerous pesticides (pesticides, biocides, detergents,insecticides, parasiticides)	Law that ratifies the Rotterdam Convention (PIC Convention) by which provisions are being introduced for: (a) export notification, (β) notification to the Convention Secretariat for chemicals subject to prohibition or strict restrictions within the European Union, (c) replies from the European Union for future import of chemicals covered by the Convention.

S.N.	Legislation	Chemical substances Category	Aim of Legislation
22.	The Control of Atmospheric Pollution Law of 2002 **Law 187(I)/2002**	Dangerous atmospheric pollutants emitted from licenced plants	Prevention, reduction and air pollution control caused by industrial and other installations with aim the protection of human health and the environment. Specific categories of installations require licence and must obtain a licence for air pollution emission. The licence is issued by the Minister of Labour and Social Insurance under specific operating conditions. Appointment of Inspectors and their powers. Provision for the publish of Regulations. According to the above Law, Regulations have been published aiming at the prevention, control and reduction of air pollution from specific installations, e.g. large combustion plants, oil-fired combustion plants, waste incineration plants dangerous waste and urban waste, petrol storage and marketing plants, plants using large quantities of organic solvents, etc.
23.	The Air Quality Law of 2002 **Law188(I)/2002**	Certain air pollutants	The definition of aims for the air quality, the assesment of the air quality and maintaining the air quality where is good, and improve the quality in other cases by taking proper measures. Appointment of Inspectors and definition of their duties. Provision for the publish of Regulations. According to the above Law, Regulations have been published defining the air quality limits in the Republic of Cyprus for certain pollutants, as well as the methods of measuring them.
24.	The European Regulation Nbr. **1907/2006/EC** for the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restrictions of Chemicals (REACH). Notification of competent authority **P.I. 277/2007**	Chemical Products (Substances, Preparations and Items)	The Regulation was put in force on 1.6.2007 and introduces strict restrictions for the registration, licencing and use of dangerous chemicals. The competences and the operating procedures of the European Chemicals Agency are being determined. Modification of the Directive 1999/45/EC for the classification, labelling and packaging of dangerous preparations. Abolished of the European Regulations Nbr. 793/93/EC and Nbr. 1488/94/EC by which the principles of assesment and control of dangers for humans and the environment from the existing substances are being defined. Also abolished are the Directives 76/769/EC, 91/155/EC, 93/67/EC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC. Competent authority for the implementation of the Regulation is the Minister of Labour and Social Insurance.

S.N.	Legislation	Chemical substances Category	Aim of Legislation
25.	European Regulation Nbr. **304/2003/EC** for the export and imports of dangerous chemicals	Dangerous industrial chemicals and dangerous pesticides (pesticides, biocides, detergents,insecticides, parasiticides)	Coordination of procedures for the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention (PIC Convention) by the European Union. Provisions and procedures being introduced to: (a) export notification to member-parties and other countries, (β) notification to the Convention Secretariat for chemicals subject to prohibition or strict restrictions within the European Union, (c) answers from the European Union for future import of chemicals covered by the Convention, (δ) obligations for packaging and labelling for the exported from the European Union chemicals. Included in Appendic I of the Regulation are additional chemical substances and preparations to those included in the Convention, and for which restrictions exist for their import and export.
26.	European Regulation Nbr. **850/2004/EC** for the Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and the modification of the Directive 79/117/EC	Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	Coordination for completion of obligations for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention and the Aarhus Protocol for the POPs. Prohibition or restriction in manufacturing, marketing and use of certain substances designated as POPs, such as aldrin, endrin, DDT, PCB´s and dioxins. Stocks containing the designated POPs are disposed as waste and the waste containing POPs are disposed or recycled by certain procedures. Records of certain POPs emissions and Action Plan for the minimization of the emissions.
Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment –Department of Fisheries and Marine Research			
27.	The Fisheries Regulations of 1990 **P.I. 273/90**	Organic waste and heavy metal waste	Define the conditions for the issue of Fishing Licence, the labelling of fishing boats, the type of fishing tools and the operation of fish farms. Limits are set for the disposal of organic waste, specific heavy metals and oil products.

S.N.	Legislation	Chemical substances Category	Aim of Legislation
Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources and Environment – Environment Service			
28.	The Solid and Dangerous Waste Law of 2002 **Law 215(I)/2002**	Solid and Dangerous Waste	Provides for the control and management of solid and dangerous waste. For all waste competent authority is the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment except for the municipalities waste (domestic, gardens, demolitions etc.) Provision for the issue of Regulations, for the regulation of management of certain waste categories, the licencing and plant operation, as well as other matters relating to the solid and dangerous waste management. Obligation by the holder of the waste is to deliver it to a licenced plant or to dispose it himself after obtaining a waste management licence. Each business or plant dealing with collection, movement, use or disposal of waste must obtain a licence. Obligation of plants managing dangerous waste for obtaining a dangerous waste management licence prior to start operations. Obligation of the licence for the restoration of the area and the environment after the termination of the operations. Implementation of the waste principles «the pollutant pays» and «the pollution producer is responsible» Appointment of Inspectors and definition of their powers.
29.	The Water and Soil Pollution Control Law of 2002 **Law 106(I)/2002**	Liquid and Solid Waste	Reduction or deletion and control of water and soil pollution with aim at the better protection of environment and the health of the population. Conservation of the water quality in Cyprus and measures to protect from nitric pollution of agricultural origin. Obligation for a disposal licence by plants dealing with waste disposal in water or soil, issued by the Minister of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment. Implementation for certain plants of the Integrated Prevention and Pollution Control Law. Appointment of Inspectors and definition of their powers. Provision for issuing Regulations.
30.	The Water Protection and Management Law of 2004 **Law 13(I)/2004**	Dangerous substances in water	Compliance with the Framework Directive for water (2000/60/EC) and the European framework of action in the area of water policy as well as the order of the catalog of priority substances in the area of water policy (Decision 2455/2001/EC).

S.N.	Legislation	Chemical substances Category	Aim of Legislation
31.	The Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Laws of 2003 and 2006 **Law 56(I)/2003 and Law 15(I)/2006.**	Pollutants from plants	Integrated pollution prevention and control caused by certain categories of industrial plants pollutants, with aim at the high level achievement of protection of the environment as a whole. Obligation for obtaining a licence for emission of air pollutants and licence for emission of liquid waste from the above plant. The issue of licences only if is safeguarded that the suitable anti-pollutant means (best available techniques) in order to prevent a significant pollution of the environment as a whole (air, water, soil) as well as measures of waste management, rational use of natural resources and energy and prevention measures for accidents.
32.	The Vienna Convention on the protection of the Ozone layer and the Montreal Protocol for Ozone depleting substances (Ratifying) Law of 1992. **Law 19(III)/1992** The Amendment of the Montreal Protocol for Ozone Depleting Substances (Ratifying) Laws **Law 7(III)/94, Law 9(III)/2001 και Law 23(III)/2004.** European Regulation Nbr. **2037/2000** for Ozone Depleting Substances. The Ozone Depleting Substances Law of 2004 **Law 158(I)/2004**	Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS), such as halons	The aim is the implementation of the Montreal Protocol in relation to the substances depleting the ozone layer. Prohibitions in the marketing and use of substances that destroy the ozone layer (Ozone Depleting Substances-ODS) and products containing these substances (there are some exceptions), strict requirements for the recycling of ODS from products and equipment, controls in the use of carbon chlorofluorides and timetable for their disposal and termination of their production.
33.	The Water Pollution Control (Dismissal of Dangerous Substances) Regulations of 2002 **P.I. 504/2002**	Chlorinated organic preparations	Define general arrangements for dismissal marginal values and quality targets for certain dangerous substances coming under the Appendix I of the Directive 76/464/EC. Also define standard methods determination of these dangerous substances.
34.	The Water Pollution Control (Dismissal of Hexachlorocyclohexane) Regulations of 2002 **P.I. 507/2002**	Hexachlorocyclohexane	Define marginal values dismissal, the standard methods determination and procedure of supervision and control applied for the hexachlorocyclohexane.

S.N.	Legislation	Chemical substances Category	Aim of Legislation
35.	The Water Pollution Control (Dismissal of Dangerous Substances in Underground waters) Regulations of 2002 **P.I. 508/2002**	Metals and organohalogens, phosphoric, cyanic and nitric preparations	Prohibit the dismissal in underground waters of substances belonging in families or groups of substances (a) of high toxicity and bioaccumulative, such as organohalogens, mercury and cadmium preparations and (b) which may have negative effect on underground waters, such as certail metals, biocides and nitric preparations. Also define those cases for which a dismissal licence is issued.
36.	The Water Pollution Control (Dismissal of Cadmium) Regulations of 2002 **P.I. 509/2002**	Metallic cadmium and cadmium preparations	Define, based on the industrial field, the cadmium marginal rejection values, the supervision and control procedures as well as the methods of determining cadmium in waste.
37.	The Water Pollution Control (Dismissal of Mercury from Industrial Section of Electrolysis of Chlorinated Alcaline Salts) Regulations of 2002 **P.I. 510/2002**	Metallic mercury and mercury preparations	The marginal dismissal values are defined, methods for maintaining these values and the surveilance and control procedure of mercury waste. Also defined is the standard method of calculation of mercury content in waste.
38.	The water Pollution Control (Dismissal of Mercury from Sections excluding the Industrial Section of Electrolysis of Chlorinated Alcaline Salts) Regulations of 2002 **P.I. 511/2002**	Metallic mercury and mercury preparations	Defined are obligations based on the industrial field, the marginal mercury disposal values, the surveilance and control procedure as well as the standard methods of defining the mercury contents in waste.
39.	The Water Pollution Control (Pollution from Certain Dangerous Substances) Regulations of 2002 **P.I. 513/2002**	Metals and organohalogens, phosphoric, cyanic and nitric preparations	Prohibit the disposal in internal and coastal surface waters of certain substances and families of substances according to the Directive 76/464/EC «pollution caused by certain dangerous substances disposed in the water environment of the community».
40.	The Water Pollution Control (Water Asbestos Pollution Prevention and Reduction) Regulations of 2002 **P.I. 515/2002**	Asbestos	Defined are obligations related to the transportation and final disposal procedures of products containing asbestos.
41.	The Solid and Dangerous Waste (Used Oils Management) Regulations of 2002 **P.I. 637/2002**	Used oils	Prohibited is the dismissal of used oils. Used oils management by licenced plants. Dismissal using the regeneration method, and if not feasible by the method of safe destruction or the controlled storage. Apply the principle of «producer has the responsibility».

S.N.	Legislation	Chemical substances Category	Aim of Legislation
42.	The Solid and Dangerous Waste (Polychlorobiphenol and Polychlorotriphenol (PCBs/PCTs)) Regulations of 2002 **P.I. 636/2002**	Polychlorobiphenols and Polychlorotriphenols (PCBs/PCTs) contained in electric equipment	Obligation of the holder of used PCBs and devices containing PCBs/PCTs for a declaration for them to the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment. Obligation of the holder of used PCBs and devices containing PCBs/PCTs for suitable labelling and for transportation to licenced plant for their disposal or disinfection. The separation of PCBs aiming at their use is prohibited.
43.	The Solid and Dangerous Waste (Electric Batteries or Accumulators) Regulations of 2003 **P.I. 82/2003**	Electric Batteries and Accumulators	Obligation for correct management of batteries and accumulators. Prohibited is the marketing of batteries containing mercury in excess of 0,0005% per weight (with certain exceptions). Provisions for forming programmes for the purpose of reducing the heavy metals contents in batteries and accumulators, and establish different method of collecting used batteries and accumulators aiming at their use or disposal. Obligation for indications related to separate collection, recycling and heavy metals contents.
44.	The Solid and Dangerous Waste (Areas of Sanitary Burrial) Regulations of 2003 **P.I. 562/2003**	Solid and Dangerous Waste	Define general requirements for all categories of areas of sanitary burial and waste acceptance criteria and procedures at the areas of sanitary burial. Defined are control and surveilance procedures during the operation phases but also of subsequent care of the burial areas. Also defined are the requirements for issuing a licence for waste burial.
45.	The Water Pollution Control (Water Qualitative Aims in relation to Certain Dangerous Substances) Order of 2001. **P.I. 8/2001**	Organic and inorganic substances dangerous for the water systems	Defines which chemical substances are considered dangerous for the interior surface waters, waters at river mouth, the interior shore waters and the sea waters. It sets maximum allowable concentration limits of these substances (qualitative aims) as well as standard methods for determining the water content of these substances.
46.	The Water Pollution Control (Water quality for shell-fish) Order of 2001. **P.I. 9/2001**	Hydrocarbons of petroleum origin, Organohalogen preparations, metals	Implemented in waters which are to be protected or improved to allow life and development of shell-fish. Defines for certain physiochemical parameters and organic and inorganic substances maximum acceptable limits, minimum sampling frequency and standard mrthods of determination of these parameters and substances.
47.	The Water Pollution Control (Qualitative Aims of Sweet water for Sustaining Life for Fish) Order of 2001. **P.I. 10/2001**	Chemical Substances	It relates to the quality of sweet waters which require protection and improvement for the preservation of fish. Defines for waters carps and salmons , desired and maximum acceptable limits of physiochemical parameters and certain chemical substances. Also defines the minimum sampling frequency and the standard methods for their determination.

S.N.	Legislation	Chemical substances Category	Aim of Legislation
Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment –Department of Agriculture			
48.	The Pesticides Laws of 1993 and 2004 **Law 1(I)/1993 and** **Law 117(I)/2004**	Pesticides	Regulation of registration, import, packaging, labelling and storage of pesticides. Appointment and structure of the Pesticides Control Council. Appoinment and powers of Inspectors. Offences and punishments. Compliance with the basic European Union Directive (91/414/EC) covering the marketing of pesticides. Compliance with Directive 79/117/EC which prohibits the marketing and use of pesticides containing certain dangerous substances as it was ammended up to and including Directive 91/188/EC. Compliance with Directive 97/57/EC, which enacts the Appendix VI to the Directive 91/414/EC, relating to the marketing of pesticides. Assesment procedures for pesticides in the European Union and Member States. Appendices with the information to be submitted for the registration of a pesticide. Appendix with the dangerous substances with a positive assesment and will remain in the European Union market.
49.	The Biocides Law of 2004 **Law 72(I)2004**	Biocides	Compliance with the Directive 98/8/EC for the marketing of biocides. Issue of licence for marketing of biocides to be used within the Republic of Cyprus, recognized licences from Member States and determination of the drastic or basic substances which may be used in biocides. Appointment and powers of Head Inspector and Inspectors. Offences and punishements.
50.	The Pesticides Regulations of 1993 **P.I. 7/93**	Pesticides	Regulations for the duration of registration, renewal, import, sampling procedure , labelling and packaging of pesticides. Application forms for registration , renewal , registration certificate, renewal certificate and sampling.
51.	The Pesticides (Amendments) Regulations of 2000 **P.I. 204/2000,** **P.I. 286/2000.**	Pesticides	Modification of Regulation 6 and the Appendix B relating to categories of toxicity of pesticides and the symbols for their differentiation.

S.N.	Legislation	Chemical substances Category	Aim of Legislation
52.	The Pesticides (Amendments) Regulations of 2004 **P.I. 521/2004**	Pesticides	Compliance with Directive 67/548/EC for the approach of legislative, regulative administrative arrangements relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances as was modified up to the 2001/59/EC. Compliance with Directive 91/414/EC concerning the marketing of pesticides as modified up to Directive 2003/82/EC. Compliance with Directive 1999/45/EC for the approach of legislative, regulative and administrative arrangements of member states concerning the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations as modified up to Directive 2001/60/EC. Appendices with the phrases for specific dangers and safe use.
53.	The Pesticides (Marketing, Preparation and Storage) Regulations of 2003 **P.I. 615/2003**	Pesticides	Regulate sales, preparation and storage of pesticides. Conditions and information to be submitted for the issue of a licence for sale person, shop, warehouse and factory of pesticides. Application forms for the above licences. Fees for these licences.
54.	The Pesticides Directive of 2005 **P.I. 365/2005**	Pesticides	Replacement of Appendix I of Pesticides Laws of 1993 and 2004 concerning the approved drastic substances of pesticides.
55.	The Fertilizers Regulations of 2006 **P.I. 118/2006**	Fertilizers	The preparation, mixing, packaging, composition and marketing of fertilizers are regulated. The competences of the Fertilizers Control Board are only advisory. Also are enacted structures, procedures, and criminal offences to ensure implementation of European Regulations for Fertilizers with indication «EU Fertilizer». For the quality control and the control of indications on the fertilizers with indication «EU Fertilizer» Department of Agriculture shall keep records of Fertilizers Arrivals. Furthermore, the manufacturing, import, preparation, package and marketing of fertilizers from third countries or Cyprus (not bearing the name «EU Fertilizer») is regulated.
Ministry of Health- Medical of Public Health (Sanitary Services)			
56.	The Sampling Methods for the Official Control of Pesticides Residues on and inside Vegetable Products Regulations of 2004 **P.I. 473/2004**	Pesticides	The Regulations transfer to the legislation of the Republic of Cyprus the provisions of Directive 2002/63/EC. Define the sampling methods as well as the number of samples and the quantity to be taken for every kind of food so that correct statistical results are extacted during the detection of pesticides residues in them. Their implementation will contribute to a better control of petsicides residues in food of vegetable origin.

S.N.	Legislation	Chemical substances Category	Aim of Legislation
57.	The pesticides Residues on or inside Food Regulations of 2001 **P.I. 426/2001**	Pesticides	The Regulations introduce the provisions for maximum acceptable levels of pesticides residues on or inside food of the main European Directives 76/895/EEC, 86/362/EEC, 86/363/EEC and 90/642/EEC as well as the provisions of the suplementary Directives up to Directive 98/82/EC. In the First Appendix, which relates to products of vegetable origin except wheet, are included maximum acceptable levels of pesticides residues which are not included in the European Directives and have been taken from the code of good practice for the safety of food Codex Alimentarius.
58.	The Pesticides Residues on or inside Food (Amendment) Regulations of 2003 **P.I. 775/2003**	Pesticides	The Regulations are in compliance with the provisions of the Directives 99/71/EC, 2000/24/EC, 2000/42/EC, 2000/48/EC, 2000/57/EC, 2000/58/EC and 2000/81/EC based on which are modified or are introduced new maximum acceptable levels of pesticides residues in food.
59.	The Pesticides Residues on or inside Food (Amendment) Regulations of 2004 **P.I. 486/2004**	Pesticides	The Regulations adopt the relevant provisions for the maximum acceptable levels of Directives 2003/60/EC, 2003/62/EC, 2003/69/EC, 2003/113/EC and 2003/118/EC.
60.	The Pesticides Residues on or inside Food (Amendment) Regulations of 2005 **P.I. 294/2005**	Pesticides	With the Regulations is introduced the Fourth Appendix concerning Temporary National Upper Acceptable Levels for substances for which limits are not provided for the European Legislation..
61.	The Amendment of Appendices of the Pesticides Residues Regulations on or inside food Regulations First Order of 2004 **P.I. 168/2004**	Pesticides	The first Order of 2004 includes in the Pesticides Residues Regulations the provisions of Directives 2000/82/EC, 2001/35/EC, 2001/39/EC, 2001/48/EC, 2001/57/EC, 2002/5/EC, 2002/23/EC, 2002/42/EC, 2002/66/EC, 2002/71/EC, 2002/76/EC, 2002/79/EC, 2002/97/EC and 2002/100/EC by which tmaximum acceptable levels of pesticides residues in food are added or amended.
62.	The Amendment of Appendices of the Pesticides Residues Regulations on or inside food Regulations Second and Third Orders **P.I. 636/2004** **P.I. 136/2005**	Pesticides	The Directives amend the Appendices of the Regulations of Pesticides Residues in food adopting the provisions of European Directives 2004/2/EC, 2004/59/EC, 2004/61/EC, 2004/95/EC and 2004/115/EC by addition or amendment of maximum acceptable levels of pesticides residues in food.

S.N.	Legislation	Chemical substances Category	Aim of Legislation
63.	The Amendment of Appendices of the Pesticides Residues Regulations on or inside food Regulations Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Nineth Orders **P.I. 22/2006,** **P.I. 205/2006,** **P.I. 206/2006,** **P.I. 350/2006,** **P.I. 33/2007,** **P.I. 220/2007.**	Pesticides	By the Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth an Nineth Orders the Appendices of the Regulations are amended introducing the provisions of the European Directives 2005/37EC, 2005/46/EC, 2005/48/EC, 2005/70/EC, 2005/74/EC, 2005/76/EC, 2006/4/EC, 2006/9/EC, 2006/30/EC, 2006/53/EC, 2006/59/EC, 2006/60/EC, 2006/61/EC, 2006/62/EC, 2006/92/EC, 2007/7/EC, 2007/8/EC, 2007/9/EC, 2007/11/EC and 2007/12/EC by addition or amendment of maximum acceptable levels of pesticides residues in food. By the Fifth Directive the Fourth Appendix is amended by introducing Temporary National Limits.
64.	The Detergents Law of 2006 **Law 125(I)/2006.** European Regulation Nbr. **648/2004/EC** for detergents.	Detergents, surface active substances for detergents	The following matters concerning the marketing of detergents and surface-drastic substancess for detergents are regulated: (a) the biofragmentation of surface active substances used in detergents, (b) the restrictions or prohibitions of surface active substances due to their biofragmentation, (c) the additional labelling of detergents, including the allergiogonic aromatic substances, and (d) the information that the preparators must supply to the competent authorities of the Members States and the medical personell. In the Appendix are defined specific methods of tests and analysis for the contents and biofragmentation of detergents, the labelling of their packaging as well as the allowable and prohibited for the specific use surface active substances.
Ministry of Health- Pharmaceutical Services			
65.	The Cosmetic Products Law of 2001 (as amended) **Law 106(I)/2001**	Cosmetics	The marketing of cosmetic products in the Cyprus market is regulated by the Cosmetic Products Laws of 2001 to 2005 and the Cosmetic Products (Sampling Methods and Analysis) Regulations of 2001. Both the the Law and the Regulations are fully compliant with the European legislation and the european Directives 76/768/EC and 80/1335/EC respectively, as have been amended. The Law and the Regulations regulate the marketing of cosmetic products in the Cyprus market aiming at safeguarding their quality and safety. The Law defines the marking of the cosmetic products as well as their composition, within the Appendices which define the allowable and prohibited substances. According to the Cosmetic Laws a Cosmetics Council has been established which is the competent authority for the regulation of the marketing of cosmetic products in Cyprus.

S.N.	Legislation	Chemical substances Category	Aim of Legislation
Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism- Technology Service			
66.	The Compliance Control to the Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) and Surveilance and Confirmation System of the Laboratory Units and Testing Locations Regulations of 2003 **P.I. 363/2003**	Chemical substances in cosmetics, industrial chemical products, pharmaceuticals, food additives, animal food additives, parasiticides etc.	The Regulations are implemented for the inspection and control of the organizing method and the conditions by which the laboratory tests and studies, the non-clinic tests of the controlled items, contained in cosmetics, industrial chemical products, pharmaceuticals, food additives, cattle feed additives, parasiticide and other, are planned, recorded and notified, to asses their effects to humans, animals and the environment, as required by the legislation. The laboratory tests or/and studies are classified in the following general categories: (a) physiochemical studies, (b) toxicity studies, (c) mutagenicity studies (d) ecotoxicologic studies for organisms in water and on land, (e) studies for the effects of bioaccumulation and action in water, soil and air, (f) studies for the effects on the natural ecostems and (g) analytical determinations and (h) special studies.
Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism- Trade Service			
67.	The Defence (Regulation of Export of Articles and Technology of Dual Use) Order of 2002 **P.I. 355/2002**	Dual Use Items	The Order provides for the implementation of European Regulation 1334/2000. The aim of the legislation is the control of exports of the controlled items which includes chemical substances and for the prevention of spreading of mass destruction weapons. Advisory Committee is being established which advises the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism for the applications submitted for export licences of dual use items.
68.	The Defence (Regulation of Export of Military Equipment) Order of 2005 **P.I. 257/2005**	Military items, chemical or biological toxic parameters, energy and radioactive materials.	The aim of the legislation is at the implementation of the Code of Behaviour of the European Union when exporting so that these articles are not reaching any undesirable destinations. The order is accompanied by the Common Catalog of Controlled Military Equipment of the European Union. Among others are mentioned by name chemical or biological agents, radioactive materials, relevant equipment, ingredients and materials. Also «energy materials» and relevant substances.

S.N.	Legislation	Chemical substances Category	Aim of Legislation
Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism – Energy Service			
69.	The Petroleum products and Fuels Specifications Law of 2003 **Law 148(I)/2003** **P.I. 314/2004,** **P.I. 315/2004,** **P.I. 316/2004,** **P.I. 317/2004,** **P.I. 318/2004.**	Petroleum products, Fuels	According to the Law, the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism is competent for the definition by Orders, of petroleum products and fuels specifications as well as the test methods for their parameters measurements. The definition of Inspectors is provided for the control of quality of the petroleum products and fuels. Furthermore, the Law makes provision for the Council of Ministers under certain conditions may allow higher marginal values for one or more petroleum ingredients for a period of time not exceeding six months as well as the use of petroleum products containing higher sulphur content from the designated in the specifications. In relation to the matter five Orders have been issued.
Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism- Competition and Consumers Protection Service			
70.	The Basic Requirements (Games) Regulations of 2002 **P.I. 384/2002**	Dangerous substances in games	In the Regulations defined are the minimum requirements in relation to the safety and health of users to be satisfied by the marketing of games. Specifically, in relation to the content in games of dangerous chemical substances and preparations, higher limits of bioavailiability for certain heavy metals are defined and special provisions in relation to the labelling of games containing them. Also defined are the specific articles which are considered mainly as chemical games.
Ministry of Communications and Works- Department of Merchant Shipping			
71.	The Commercial Shipping (Prohibition of Organotin Preparations in ships) Law **Law 167(I)/2004**	Organotin Preparations	The legislation is aiming at the implemetation of the European Regulation 782/2003/EC for the prohibition of organotin preparations in ships. As competent authority for the implementation of this European Regulation is the Minister of Communications and Works and its implementation is extended to all Cypriot ships. Defined are the powers and competences of Inspectors and the offences and punishments for violation of the legislation.
72.	The International Convention for Control of the Dangerous Protecting anti-fouling Systems in ships of 2001 and relevant Matters (Ratifying) Law of 2005 **Law 13(III)/2005**	Protecting Systems	Law that ratifies the International Convention for the control of Dangerous Protecting anti-fouling Systems in ships . As competent authority for its implementation the Ministry of Communications and Works is defined. Defined are Technical Groups for scientific and technical research and surveilance, the aims of the inspections and the ascertainment of violations. In Appendices details are given for the information relating to the chemical substances to be included in a general proposal and the declaration for the Protecting Systems of every ship according to the international certificate of protecting system of the Convention
73.	International Code IGC for the construction and the equipment of ships transporting liquified gases in large quantities.	Liquified gases	The Code aims at the definition of international standards for safe passage in sea as far as liquified gases and other substances, by enforcing planned standards for ships and equipment being transported with aim at the reduction of danger for ships, the crew and the environment.

S.N.	Legislation	Chemical substances Category	Aim of Legislation
74.	International Code IBC for the construction and the equipment of ships transporting dangerous chemical substances in large quantities.	Liquid chemical substances	It refers to the chemical substances tanks made after the 1.7.1986 and defines the international standards for the safe transportation in sea of cargo with dangerous liquid substances. It includes catalogues of the chemical substances and indications of level of danger.
75.	International Shipping Code IMDG for dangerous products.	Dangerous materials	It refers to the transportation of dangerous materials in sea related to the packaging and separation of chemical substances. The Code contains products considered sea pollutants.
Ministry of Communications and Works- Department of Road Transport			
76.	The European Aggrement on International Road Transports of Dangerous Cargo (ADR) (Ratifying) Law of 2004 **Law 9(III)/2004** The Road Transport of Dangerous Cargo Law of 2004 **Law 29(I)/2004** The Road Transport of Dangerous Cargo (Safety Advisors) Regulations of 2004 **P.I. 119/2004**	Dangerous Cargo	The Department of Road Transport within the concept of implementation of the particular legislation is competent for the following: (a) Authorization of bodies training drivers, safety advisers and ADR experts. (b) Periodical training and examination of drivers, safety advisers and ADR experts. (c) Establishment of an ADR laboratory. (d) Implementation of specifications for ADR vehicles.
77.	The Rail Transport of Dangerous Cargo Law of 2006 **Law 164(I)/2006**	Dangerous Cargo	The competent authority for the implementation of this legislation is the Department of Road Transport. The aim of the Law is: (a) Safety rules to be enacted in compliance with the RID (Regulation relating to the international rail transportations of dangerous cargo, according to the International Railway Transportation Convention). (b) The safety increase in rail transportations of dangerous cargo through the establishment of specifications and verification and control procedures for the construction , the equipment and operation of vehicles transporting dangerous cargo. (c) The definition of limits for the packaging and labelling of dangerous cargo during their transportation. (d) The issue of regulations which shall provide for controls in vehicles transporting dangerous cargo.

4.2 International Conventions and Chemical Substances Handling Procedures

4.2.1 Rotterdam Convention On The Prior Informed Consent Procedure For Certain Dangerous Chemicals and Pesticides In International Trade

The Republic of Cyprus has signed the PIC (Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Dangerous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade) Convention on 11.9.1998 and acceded to it on 17.12.2004. The European Union makes in fact mandatory the ratification of the PIC Convention by the Member States according to the European Regulation 304/2003. It should be noted that with this Regulation, in agreement with the PIC Convention, substances and products are being specified for which an authority is required to be appointed by the European Union Member States for the exhange of information with other authorities relating to their imports/exports.

The PIC Convention introduces restrictions in the import or export of certain dangerous chemicals and pesticides establishing a mechanism for information exchange among the Member States involved.

Specifically, with the above Convention the following are specified:

- The functioning of an information mechanism among Member States involved to inform each other in the cases where import or export of a substance covered by the Convention takes place.

- A Catalog with 39 chemical substances or groups of chemical substances considered very dangerous for human health or the environment and which are subject to prior informed consent procedure.

- The procedure to include additional chemicals to the Catalog.

- The notification procedure of export of a chemical which has been forbidden or is subject to strict restrictions within a State Member of the Convention.

- The information accompanying the chemicals being exported and the procedure for the exchange of this information among the Member States involved.

- The conditions for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention and the procedures to be followed in case of non-compliance.

- The operating procedures of the Conference of the Parties and the Secretariat, the procedure for settlement of disputes among the Convention Parties and the procedure for amendment of the Convention.

The authority designated for the implementation of the provisions of the above Convention is the Minister of Labour and Social Insurance, through the Department of Labour Inspection. In case there are matters relating to fertilizers, the designated authority refers these matters to the Department of Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment.

4.2.2 The Stockholm Convention for the Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

Within the context of efforts for the protection of human health and the environment and with objective the reduction or elimination of the dangers from Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), (in other words from chemical substances which have toxic properties, resist fragmentation, accumulate in humans and animals, are transferred through air, water and the migratory species and are deposited away from their emission point), the United Nations Environment Programme proceeded to the preparation of the above Convention.

With this Convention the Parties are obliged to prohibit or take measures for the elimination of certain chemicals (at present nine chemical substances or groups of chemical substances are included in the Convention), or to restrict the production or use at present of one chemical the 1,1,1–trichloro-2,2-bis (4-chlorophenyl) ethane, known as DDT. Furthermore, the Parties should take measures for the reduction or elimination of the emissions of Persistent Organic Pollutants unintentionaly produced from anthropogenic sources.

For better coordination, the Convention makes provision for the establishment of a special Register in which any excemptions allowed to Parties shall be recorded.

Other measures provided for in the Convention aiming towards the reduction or elimination of releases to the environment of the Persistent Organic Pollutants from unintentional production are:

(a) The development of an Action Plan by each Party for the inventory of the emissions and the reduction of POPs.
(b) The evaluation of the efficiency of the existing legislation and policies.
(c) The implementation of measures for the promotion of education and training.

In the Convention prohibitions are defined for the disposal of Persistent Organic Pollutants deposits or waste, which may lead to recovery, recycling, restoration, immediate re-utilization or alternative uses for these substances. The inter-border Persistent Organic Pollutants deposits and waste transportation is also prohibited without any consideration of international rules, patterns and guidelines.

The Cyprus Republic ratified the POPs Convention on 7.3.2003 and adhered to it in 2005. Designated Authorities for its implementation were the Minister of Labour and Social Insurance and the Minister of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment. The Minister of Labour and Social Insurance has also been designated for the coordination and communication between the Cyprus Republic and the European Commision.

4.2.3 Helsinki Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents

The object of the Convention is the prevention, the proper preparation for and response including the effects to industrial accidents capable of causing transboundary effects, including effects of such accidents caused by natural disasters.

The Convention Parties shall take appropriate measures and cooperate for the protection of the population and the environment against industrial accidents, by reducing their frequency and severity and by mitigating their effects. To this end the Parties shall develop and implement suitable policies and strategies and apply prevention, preparation and response measures, including restoration measures and exchange information, consultation and other cooperative measures.

The Parties shall ensure also that the Operators of the plant covered by the provisions of the Convention, shall take all the appropriate measures for their safe performance and for the prevention of industrial accidents.

Each Party shall pursue the adoption of policies for a land/area planning survey of the new dangerous plants and to proceed with modifications on the existing ones for the purpose of minimizing the danger for the population and the environment.

The Parties shall take appropriate measures to establish and maintain adequate emergency preparation to respond to industrial accidents. The Parties shall also ensure that precautionary measures shall be taken to minimize the transboundary effects of such accident.

The Parties shall ensure that adequate information is given to the public in the areas capable of being affected by an industrial accident. The Parties also shall ensure that, in case of an industrial accident, adequate contingency plans as shortly as possible by usitilising the most effective practices to reduce and minimize the effects.

Each Party shall designate one or more competent authorities for the purposes of implementation of the provisions of the Convention. Each Party shall also designate one point of contact for the purpose of notification in a case of an industrial accident, as well as one point of contact for the purpose of mutual assistance if needed. These points of contact should preferably be the same. The point of contact and the notification systems, in the case of an industrial accident, shall be operational at all times.

The Republic of Cyprus ratified the Helsinki Convention in April of 2004 and the Minister of Labour and Social Insurance was designated as competent authority for its implementation. The point of contact for notification as well as for possible need for mutual assistance is the Department of Labour Inspection.

4.2.4 Chemical Weapons Convention

The Ministry of External Affairs of the Republic of Cyprus is designated as competent authority for the management of matters relating to chemical weapons. Within the framework of this competency it has signed:

- The Convention for the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction.

This Convention includes three Annexes in which the chemical substances which may be used as chemical weapons as well as substances which may be forerunner substances of chemical weapons are classified by name.

- The Agreement between the Republic of Cyprus and the Organisation for the Production of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), for the Privileges and the immunities of the OPCW.

In this agreement, chemical substances which are considered chemical weapons or may become chemical weapons are not registered by name. The legal personality is defined, and the privileges and the immunities of OPCW, accommodations and immunities related to communications, publications, travel documents and visas are being specified. The privileges and the immunities of the representatives of the Member States as well as the officials and the experts of OPCW are also being determined.

4.2.5 Australian Team

The Australian Group is one of the international regimes for the control of exports of chemical and biological substances, products and materials and its aim is the prevention of the spreading of chemical and biological weapons, as well as of the materials which may be used for their production. The Republic of Cyprus is a member of the Australian Group as from the year 2000.

The controlled items on the Australian Team catalog are included in the Defence (Export Regulation of Dual-Use Items and Technology) Order of 2002 (P.I. 355/2002) and the Defence (Military Equipment Export Regulation) Order of 2005 (P.I. 257/2005). They are also included in the European Regulation 1334/2000, as is occasionally amended, and in the European Union Common Catalog for Military Equipment.

The competent authority in the Republic of Cyprus for the export control of the items of the Australian Team is the Trade Service of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism.

4.2.6 International Convention for the Prevention of the Pollution of the Marine Environment by Ships, as it has been amended by the 1978 Protocol (MARPOL 73/78)

The MARPOL Convention is the main international convention covering the prevention of pollution of the marine environment by ships from accidental or routine operational causes. It covers the pollution from oil, chemicals, dangerous substances in packaged form, sewage and solid waste. The MARPOL Protocol was adopted in 1978, but entered into force in October 1983. The Convention contains the following six Annexes:

Annex I: Regulations for the prevention of pollution by oil.
Annex II: Regulations for the control of pollution by dangerous liquid substances.
Annex III: Prevention of the pollution by dangerous substances carried by sea in packaged form.
Annex IV: Prevention of pollution by sewage from ships.
Annex V: Prevention of pollution by solid waste from ships.
Annex VI: Prevention of air pollution from ships.

The Minister of Communication and Works is the Competent Authority for the Republic of Cyprus.

4.2.7 Geneva Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution

The Convention was signed in Geneva in November 1979 by 34 countries and the European Community and has been expanded by eight Protocols. At present 56 countries are bound by the Convention.

Three main activities are required for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention:

- The collection of data relating to emissions and the long-range transport of air pollutants.
- The designation of the possible implications from the transboundary tranport of pollutants.
- Operations aiming towards the increase in the effectiveness of the adopted strategies.

The eight Convention Protocols are the following:

- **1984 Geneva Protocol:** Protocol on long-term financing of the cooperative programme for monitoring and evaluation of the long-range air pollutants in Europe (European Monitoring and Evaluation Programme, EMEP).
- **1985 Helsinki Protocol** : Protocol on the reduction of sulphur emissions.
- **1988 Sophia Protocol**: Protocol on the control of nitrogen oxide emissions.
- **1991 Geneva Protocol**: Protocol on the control of volatile organic compounds emissions.
- **1994 Oslo Protocol**: Protocol on the further reduction of sulphur emissions.
- **1998 Arhus Protocol**: Protocol on the control of heavy metals emissions.
- **1998 Arhus Protocol**: Protocol on the control of persistent organic pollutants emissions.
- **1999 Gothenburg Protocol**: Protocol on the abate acidification, eutrophication and ground-level ozone.

Competent authority for the Geneva Convention in the Republic of Cyprus is the Minister of Labour and Social Insurance.

4.2.8 Basel Convention

The Basel Convention refers to the control of transboundary movements of dangerous waste. The Republic of Cyprus signed the Convention on 22.3.1989 and ratified it on 17.9.1992. Competent authority for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention is the Minister of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment.

4.3 Procedures for the Control of Movement of Chemicals

In the Republic of Cyprus, imports and exports of chemical substances shown in Table 4.2, are prohibited or are subject to strict restrictions. Specifically, the imports and exports of chemical substances which are marked with an asterisk are prohibited, and the remaining chemicals in that Table are subject to strict restrictions. For the export of these chemicals, depending on the country of export, it may be necessary for the exporter to inform the Department of Labour Inspection about the intended export of the chemical. Also, for certain chemicals the explicit Import Consent by the country importing the chemicals is required for their export.

For the export of these chemicals the Customs Department verifies that the exporter has Collection and Consent Certification documents from the importing country. In the case where the above documents are not available the export procedure from the Republic of Cyprus for the specific chemical is stopped and the Customs Department informs immediately the Department of Labour Inspection for the necessary actions.

Furthermore, the import and export of materials containing asbestos and certain preparations containing lead, as described in Table 4.3, are prohibited.

Table 4.2: Chemicals which their import/export are prohibited or their export is subject to a notification procedure

*** The Chemicals subject to export prohibition are marked with an asterisk**

CHEMICAL NAME	EINECS Number	CAS Number	Combined Nonmeclature Code (CN Code)
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200-756-3	71-55-6	29 03 19 10
1,2-dibromoethane	203-444-5	106-93-4	2903 30 36
1,2-dichloroethane	203-458-1	107-06-2	2903 15 00
1,3-dichloropropene (CIS) (1Z)-1,3-dichloroprop-1-ene	233-195-8	10061-01-5	2903 29 00
2,4,5-T and its salts and esters	202-273-3 229-188-1 and others	93-76-5 and others	2918 90 90
2-aminobutane	237-732-7	13952-84-6	2921 19 80
2-naphthylamine and its salts	202-080-4 209-030-0 210-313-6 and others	91-59-8 553-00-4 612-52-2 and others	2921 45 00
4-aminobiphenyl and its salts	202-177-1 and others	92-67-1 2113-61-3 and others	2921 49 80 2921 49 90
4-nitrobiphenyl	202-204-7	92-92-3	2904 20 00
Acephate	250-241-2	30560-19-1	2930 90 70
Acifluoren	256-634-5	50594-66-6	2916 39 00
Aldicarb	204-123-2	116-06-3	2930 90 70
Aldrin*	206-215-8	309-00-2	2903 59 90
Ametryn	212-634-7	834-12-8	2933 69 80
Amitraz	251-375-4	33089-61-1	2925 20 00

CHEMICAL NAME	EINECS Number	CAS Number	Combined Nonmeclature Code (CN Code)
Arsenic compounds	---	---	
Asbestos: Actinolite	---	77536-66-4	2524 00
Asbestos: Amosite	---	12172-73-5	2524 00
Asbestos: Anthophyllite	---	77536-67-5	2524 00
Asbestos: Chrysotile	---	12001-29-5	2524 00
Asbestos: Crocidolite	---	12001-28-4	2524 00
Asbestos: Tremolite	---	77536-68-6	2524 00
Atrazine	217-617-8	1912-24-9	2933 69 10
Azinphos-ethyl	220-147-6	2642-71-9	2933 90 95
Bensultap	---	17606-31-4	2930 90 70
Benzene	200-753-7	71-43-2	2902 20
Benzidine, its salts and benzidine derivatives	202-199-1 252-984-8 and others	92-87-5 36341-27-2 and others	2921 59 90
Binapacryl	207-612-9	485-31-4	2916 19 80
Cadmium and its compounds	231-152-8 and others	7440-43-9 and others	8107 3206 3000 and others
Calciferol	200-014-9	50-14-6	2936 29 90
Captafol	219-363-3	2425-06-1	2930 90 70
Carbon tetrachloride	200-262-8	56-23-5	2903 14 00
Cartap	---	15263-53-3	2930 20 00
Chinomethionat	219-455-3	2439-01-2	2934 99 90
Chlordane*	200-349-0	57-74-9	2903 59 90
Chlordimeform	228-200-5	6164-98-3	2925 20 00
Chlorfenapyr	---	122453-73-0	2933 99 90
Chlorfenviphos	207-432-0	470-90-6	2919 00 90
Chlormephos	246-538-1	24934-91-6	2930 90 70
Chlorobenzilate	208-110-2	510-15-6	2918 19 80
Chloroform	200-663-8	67-66-3	2903 13 00
Chlozolinate	282-714-4	84332-86-5	2934 99 90
Cholecalciferol	200-673-2	67-97-0	2936 29 90
Cosmetic soaps containing mercury*	---	---	3401 11 00 3401 19 00 3401 20 10 3401 20 90 3401 30 00
Coumafuryl	204-195-5	117-52-2	2932 29 80
Creosote and Creosote related substances	232-287-5 263-047-8 283-484-8 292-605-3 266-026-1 292-602-7 266-019-3 232-419-1 310-191-5	8001-8-9 61789-28-4 84650-04-4 90640-84-9 655996-91-0 90640-80-5 65996-82-2 8021-39-4 122384-78-5	2707 91 00
Crimidine	208-622-6	535-89-7	2933 59 95
Cyanazine	244-544-9	21725-46-2	2933 69 80
Cyhalothrine	268-450-2	68085-85-8	2926 90 95

CHEMICAL NAME	EINECS Number	CAS Number	Combined Nonmeclature Code (CN Code)
DBB (Di-µ-oxo-di-n-butylstannio-hydroxyborane)	401-040-5	75113-37-0	2931 00 95
DDT (Chlofenotane)*	200-024-3	50-29-3	2903 62 00
Dicofol containing <78% p,p`-dicofol or >1g/kg of DDT and DDT related compounds	204-082-0	115-32-2	2906 29 00
Dieldrin*	200-484-5	60-57-1	2910 90 00
Dinobuton	213-546-1	973-21-7	2920 90 10
Dinoseb, its acetate and dinoseb salts	201-861-7 and others	88-85-7 and others	2908 90 00 2915 39 90
Dinoterb	215-813-8	1420-07-1	2908 90 00
DNOC and its salts (such as ammonium salt, potassium salt and sodium salt)	208-601-1 221-037-0 219-007-7	534-52-1 2980-64-5 5787-96-2 231276-7	2908 90 00
Dustable powder formulations containing a combination of:			
benomyl at above 7 %,	241-775-7	17804-35-2	2933 90 80
carbofuran at or above 10% and	216-353-0	1563-66-2	2932 90 90
thiram at or above 15 %	205-286-2	137-26-8	2930 30 00
Endosulfan	204-079-4	115-29-7	2920 90 85
Endrin*	200-775-7	72-20-8	2910 90 00
Ethion	209-242-3	563-12-2	2930 90 70
Ethylene oxide (oxirane)	200-849-9	75-21-8	2910 10 00
Fenpropathrin	254-485-0	39515-41-8	2926 90 95
Fenthion	200-231-9	55-38-9	2930 90 70
Fentin acetate	212-984-0	900-95-8	2931 00 95
Fentin hydroxide	200-990-6	76-87-9	2931 00 95
Fenvalerate	257-326-3	51630-58-1	2926 90 95
Ferbam	238-484-2	14484-64-1	2930 20 00
Fluoroacetamide	211-363-1	640-19-7	2924 19 00
Flurenol	207-397-1	467-69-6	2918 19 80
Furathiocarb	265-974-3	65907-30-4	2932 99 85
HCH Hexachlorohexane (mixed isomers)	210-168-9	608-73-1	2903 51 90
Heptachlor*	200-962-3	76-44-8	2903 59 90
Hexachlorobenzene*	204-273-9	118-74-1	2903 62 00
Hexachloroethane	200-666-4	67-72-1	2903 19 90
Hexazinone	257-074-4	51235-04-2	2933 69 80
Iminooctadine	236-855-3	13516-27-3	2925 20 00
Isoxathion	242-624-8	18854-01-8	2934 99 90
Lindane (γ-HCH)	200-401-2	58-89-9	2903 51 10

CHEMICAL NAME	EINECS Number	CAS Number	Combined Nonmeclature Code (CN Code)
(α) Maleic Hydrazine and its salts other than its choline, potassium and sodium salts	204-609-9	123-33-1	2933 99 90 and others
(b) Choline, potassium and sodium salt of maleic hydrazine containing more than 1 mg/Kg of free hydrazine expressed on the basis of acid equivalent	257-261-0 248-972-7	61167-10-0 51542-52-0 28330-26-9	
Mercury Compounds including inorganic mercury compounds, alkyl mercury compounds, alkyloxyalkyl and aryl mercury compounds	233-307-5 244-654-7 and others	10112-91-1 21908-53-2 and others	2827 39 80 2825 90 50 and others
Methamidophos (soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 600g active ingredient/L)	233-606-0	10265-92-6	3808 10 40
Methidathion	213-449-4	950-37-8	2934 99 90
Methyl-parathion	206-050-1	298-00-0	3808 10 40
Metoxuron	243-433-2	19937-59-8	2924 21 90
Mirex*	219-196-6	2385-85-5	2903 59 90
Monocrotophos	230-042-7	6923-22-4	3808 10 40 – 3808 90 90
Monolinuron	217-129-5	1746-81-2	2928 00 90
Monomethyl-dibromo-diphenyl methane; Trade name: DBBT	401-210-1	99688-47-8	2903 69 90
Monomethyl-Dichloro-Diphenyl methane; Trade name: Ugilec 121 or Ugilec 21	400-140-6		2903 69 90
Monomethyl-Tetrachlorodiphenyl methane; Trade name: Ugilec 141	278-404-3	76253-60-6	2903 69 90
Monuron	205-766-1	150-68-5	2924 21 90
Nitrofen	217-406-0	1836-75-5	2909 30 90
Nonylphenol ethoxylates $(C_2H_4O)_nC_{15}H_{24}O$		9016-45-9 26027-38-3 68412-54-4 37205-87-1 127087-87-0 and others	3402 13 00

CHEMICAL NAME	EINECS Number	CAS Number	Combined Nonmeclature Code (CN Code)
Nonylphenols $C_6H_4(OH)C_9H_{19}$	246-672-0 284-325-5 234-284-4 291-844-0 203-199-4 and others	25154-52-3 (nomylphenol) 84852-15-3 (4-nonylphenol branched chain) 11066-49-2 (i-nonylphenol) 90481-04-2 (nonylphenol banhed chain) 104-40-5 (p-nonylphenol) and others	2907 13 00
Octabromodiphenyl ether	251-087-9	32536-52-0	2909 30 38
Omethoate	214-197-8	1113-02-6	2930 90 70
Parathion	200-271-7	56-38-2	2920 10 00
Pebulate	214-215-4	1114-71-2	2930 20 00
Pentabromodiphenyl eter	251-084-2	32534-81-9	2909 30 31
Pentachlorophenol, its salts and esters	201-778-6 and others	87-86-5 and others	2908 10 00 and others
Permethrin	258-067-9	52645-53-1	2916 20 00
Phosphamidon (soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 1000 g active ingredient /L).	236-116-5	13171-21-6 [mixture, (E)&(Z) isomers 23783-98-4 [(Z) isomer 297-99-4 [(E) isomer]	2924 19 00
Polybrominated biphenyls(PBBs)	237-137-2 252-994-2 248-696-7	13654-09-6 36355-01-8 27858-07-7 and others	2903 69 90 and others
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)*	215-648-1	1336-36-3	2903 69 90
Polychlorinated terphenyls (PCT)	262-968-2	61788-33-8	2903 69 90
Propham	204-542-0	122-42-9	2924 29 95
Pyrazophos	236-656-1	13457-18-6	2933 59 95
Quintozene	201-435-0	82-68-8	2904 90 85
Scilliroside	208-077-4	507-60-8	2938 90 90
Simazine	204-535-2	122-34-9	2933 69 10
Strychnine	200-319-7	57-24-9	2939 99 00
Technazene	204-178-2	117-18-0	2904 90 85
Terbufos	235-963-8	13071-79-9	2930 90 70
Tetraethyl lead	201-075-4	78-00-2	2931 00 95
Tetramethyl lead	200-897-0	75-74-1	2931 00 95

CHEMICAL NAME	EINECS Number	CAS Number	Combined Nonmeclature Code (CN Code)
Thallium sulphate	231-201-3	7446-18-6	2833 29 90
Thiocyclam	250-859-2	31895-22-4	2934 99 90
Toxaphen (caphechlor)*	232-283-3	8001-35-2	3808 10 20
Triazophos	245-986-5	24017-47-8	2933 99 90
Tridemorph	246-347-3	24602-86-6	2934 99 90
Triorganostannic compounds	200-268-0 and others	56-35-9 and others	2931 00 95 and others
Tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate	204-799-9	126-72-7	2919 00 90
Tris-aziridinyl-phosphinoxide	208-892-5	545-55-1	2933 90 90
Vamidothion	218-894-8	2275-23-2	2930 90 70
Zineb	235-180-1	12122-67-7	3824 90 70

Table 4.3: Materials and compounds for which the import/export is prohibited

Description	Combined Nomenclature Code (CN code)
Articles of asbestos-cement, of cellulose fibre-cement or the like ontaining asbestos	68.11.40
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	68.12
Friction material and articles thereof (for example, sheets, rolls, strips, segments, discs, washers, pads), not mounted, for brakes, 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 containing asbestos	68.13.20
Anti knock preparations, oxidation inhibitories, residues elimination additives, lubricants anti-sticky materials, anti-corrosion additives and other packaged additives, for mineral oils (including petrol) or for other liquids used for similar purposes as the mineral oils based on lead compounds.	38.11.11

In addition to the above prohibitions, also in force are the restrictions of exports of chemical substances and products included in the European Regulation 1334/2000, as is occasionally amended, for the export Control system of Dual-Use Items and Technology, as well as of the goods included in the Common Catalog of Military Equipment of the European Union. Competent authority in the Republic of Cyprus for the implementation of these restrictions is the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, which is authorized to examine and issue the necessary export licences.

CHAPTER 5: Ministries Domains relating to Matters of Management of Chemicals

5.1 Ministries Domains in the Management of Chemicals

Table 5.1: Ministries Domains in the management of chemicals

Ministry / Department	Import / Export	Production	Storage	Transportation	Placing on the Market	Use	Disposal	Analyses
PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS								
MLSI Department of Labour Inspection	X	X	X		X	X		
MH State General Laboratory								X
MANRE Department of Agriculture	X	X	X		X	X		X
MANRE Environment Service		X	X				X	
MCW Department of Road Transport				X				
MF Department of Customs & Excise	X							
PETROCHEMICAL PRODUCTS								
MLSI Department of Labour Inspection	X	X	X		X	X		
MH State General Laboratory								X
УГФПП Environment Service		X	X				X	
MCIT Energy Service	X	X	X		X			
MCW Department of Road Transport				X				
MF Department of Customs & Excise	X							
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS								
MLSI Department of Labour Inspection	X	X	X		X	X		
MH State General Laboratory								X
MANRE Environment Service		X	X				X	
MCW Department of Road Transport				X				

Ministry / Department	Import / Export	Production	Storage	Transportation	Placing on the Market	Use	Disposal	Analyses
MF Department of Customs & Excise	X							
CONSUMER CHEMICAL PRODUCTS								
MLSI Department of Labour Inspection	X	X	X		X	X		
MH State General Laboratory								X
MH Pharmaceutical Services (cosmetics)		X			X	X		
MH Public Health Services (detergents)	X	X			X	X		
MANRE Department of Agriculture (fertilizers)		X	X					
MANRE Environment Service							X	
MCIT Competition and Consumers Protection Service					X			
MCW Department of Road Transport				X				
MF Department of Customs & Excise	X							

5.2 Competencies of the main Government Departments and Services involved in the Management of Chemicals

Table 5.2: Competencies of Government Departments and Services

MINISTRY/SERVICE	COMPETENCE
Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance	
Department of Labour Inspection	Control of Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemical Substances in agreement with the European Regulation REACH. Regulation of import, export, manufacture, use, storage, and handling of dangerous substances. Restriction/prohibition/withdrawal from the market of substances and preparations which do not fulfil the legislation requirements. Classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances and preparations. Obligation to issue notification for substances not included in the EINECS or ELINCS Index. Legislative Framework for the implementation of Correct Laboratory Practice Rules. Restrictions and prohibitions of asbestos use. Atmosperic Pollution Control. Issue of licence for air pollution emission. Protection and restrictions in the exposure of workers to Chemical Agents.

MINISTRY/SERVICE	COMPETENCE
	Competent authority for the Conventions PIC, POPs. Transboundary Air Pollution and Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents. Surveillance of the market for detection of products for which restrictions/prohibitions for their marketing are in force. Focal point of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS) and the Strategic Approach for International Chemicals Management (SAICM).
Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment	
Environment Service	Issue of waste disposal licence. Control of waste disposal from fishing activities. Land and water protection from certain dangerous substances. Concentration limits and definition of analyses and sampling methods. Control and management of solid and dangerous waste. Obligations to submit a declaration, mark, use and transport PCBs. Obligations to submit declaration, mark, and collect batteries and accumulators. Limits for the content of heavy metals in batteries and accumulators. Prohibitions in the marketing and use of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) and preparations containing them. Heavy metals in electronic equipment. Competent authority for the Basel Convention on the control of transboundary movements of dangerous waste.
Department of Agriculture	Regulation of registration, import, package and labelling of pesticides. Prohibition of certain active substances in pesticides. Control of the placing on the market, storage and preparation of pesticides. Control of the placing on the market of biocides and definition of the active substances which may contain. Control of the placing on the market of fertilizers.
Mine Service	Control of import, storage, placing on the market and use of explosives.
Ministry of Health	
Pharmaceutical Services	Regulation of the market of pharmaceuticals and cosmetic products.
State General Laboratory	Presides over the Technical Committee on chemical substances in the cases where a risk assesment is required of certain substance or classification of the substance according to the risk assesment.
Public Health Services	Control of marketing and labelling of detergents and control of imported detergents from third countries. Detection of pesticides residues in food of vegetable origin.
Ministry of Commerce , Industry and Tourism	
Commerce Service	Control of exports of items included in the European Regulation 1334/2000/EC (Dual Use Items), as well as the items included in the European Union Common Catalog of Military Equipment.
Energy Service	Definition of specifications and quality control of petroleum products and fuels.
Technology Service	Implementation of the legislation for Cood Laboratory Practice.
Ministry of Communications and Works	
Department of Commercial Shipping.	Control of maritime transportation of dangerous cargos. Control of dangerous anti-fouling systems on ships. Prohibition of the use of organotin compounds on ships.
Department of Road Transport	Control of the road transposrt of dangerous chemicals.
Ministry of Finance	
Department of Customs & Excise	Control on the import and export of chemicals

MINISTRY/SERVICE	COMPETENCE
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Control on the import and export of chemical substances that have been used or can be used as chemical weapons (competent authority for the chemical weapons convention).

Independent Body	COMPETENCE
The Cyprus Organisation for the Hallmarking of Precious Metals	Quality certification of precious metals items being marketed in the Cyprus market.

CHAPTER 6: Non-Governmental Organizations (Industry, Research Centers and Organizations of Public Interest)

6.1 Industrial Associations

6.1.1 Cyprus Plastic Industries Association

The Association is represented by the Cyprus Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCCI) and is also a member of the European Plastics (EuPC). Its Members are the companies: A. PAPADOPOULOS & SONS LTD, AMBROSIA OILS (1976) LTD, CHRISTOFOROU BROS PLASTICS LTD, ELYSEE IRRIGATION LTD, HI TECH DRIP CO LTD, KOSMOPLAST LTD, LORDOS UNITED PLASTICS LTD, PETA (DECORATING TOOLS) LTD, STAR POLYBAG LTD, TECHNOPLASTICS LTD, THREE P PACKAGING CO and YIANNOPLAST LTD.

6.1.2 Paint , Varnish and Coating Substances Manufactures Association (CAPVAM)

The CAPVAM Association is a member of CCCI and represents the following nine bigger Cypriot industries producing paints, varnishes and coatings: CHEMOPEL LTD, DOMOCHEMICA CO LTD, FELNIC COATINGS LTD, PELETICO LTD, SADOLIN PAINTS LTD, TSIRCON LTD, UNICOL CHEMICALS LTD, VIOCHROM LTD and VIOSTIC LTD.

6.1.3 Cyprus Aerosol, Detergents and Cosmetics Industries Association

The Association is a member of CCCI and represents chemical industries producing detergent, cleaning and aerosol products (LEVER P.M.T. LTD).

6.1.4 Cyprus Pharmaceutical Industries Association (CY.PHAR.MA)

The CY.PHAR.MA Association is a member of CCCI and represents the five bigger pharmaceutical industries in Cyprus (AEGIS LTD, LINDE HADJIKYRIAKOS GAS LTD, MUNDIPHARMA PHARMACEUTICALS LTD, REMEDICA LTD and VOGEN LABORATORIES LTD).

6.1.5 Car Paints Representatives Association

The Association represents eight car paints import companies (ASTRANTIA ENTERPRICES LTD, AUTOFINISHES LTD, D.A.K. RADIO-REFINISH SYSTEMS LTD, NIKOS THEODOROU & SONS, NIKOS ODYSSEOS, O.G. CHAKARIAN LTD, P.C.PHILIPPIDES & SONS LTD and P.K. ORINOS LTD). The Association is a member of the Employers and Industrialists Federation (OEB).

6.1.6 Cyprus Pharmaceutical - Chemical Industries (PHARCHEM)

The PHARCHEM Association represents four big pharmaceutical industries, the BIOGENA LTD, CODAL SYNTO LTD, MEDOCHEMIE LTD and the VITATRACE NUTRITION LTD as well as a pesticides industry, the PREMIER SHUKUROGLOU LTD. The Asociation is a member of the Cyprus Employers and Industrialists Federation (OEB).

6.1.7 Plant Protection Products Association

The plant Protection Products Association is a member of CCCI and represents the eight bigger companies of production and import of plant protection products in Cyprus (COSTAS CHRISTODOULOU & Co LTD, E. H. ALEURAS & SONS AGRICILTURAL HOUSE LTD, LAMBROU & ZORLAKKIS LTD, LANCES LINK (CYPRUS) LTD, P.G. MAVRIKIOS AGROCHIMICA LTD, PREMIER SHUKUROGLOU LTD, SPYROS STAVRINIDES CHEMICALS LTD, VETAGRICA LTD).

6.2 Research Institutes

6.2.1 University of Cyprus

The University of Cyprus **(www.ucy.ac.cy)** has a School of Pure and Applied Sciences, including among others the Physics, Chemistry and Biology Departments. Within these Departments laboratory work of teaching and research is carried out, directly related to the dangerous chemicals management.

6.2.2 Technological University of Cyprus

The Technological University of Cyprus **(www.cut.org.cy)**, started its operation in 2004. The following Schools will be in operation: (a) Geotechnical Sciences and Environment Management and (b) Technological Applications, which are expected to include both teaching and research work relating to the chemical substances management.

6.2.3 Cyprus Intitute of Neurology and Genetics

The Institute **(www.cing.ac.cy)** is a bi-communal, non-profit institution with personnel specialized in matters of neurology, molecular biology and genetics. Its basic aims are to temper the patients's and their families's pain, to study diseases through research programmes, offer treatment to patients and educational programs on neurologic and genetics matters.

The Institute offers specialized services and conducts research in the areas of neurology, genetics, forensic DNA, molecular biology, histopathology and virology. It cooperates with the Government of Cyprus, with private doctors and scientists, the University of Cyprus and other institutions and universities abroad. Within the concept of these cooperations Ph.D. studies are also offered by the Institution.

6.2.4 Agricultural Research Institute

The Agricultural Research Institute (ARI) **(www.ari.gov.cy)** conducts applied and theoretical research targeting the rational increase of agriculture and stock breeding production and the upgrading of product quality.

The Institute's research is directed towards: Arboriculture – Viniculture, Improvements of Plants, Vegetable Gardening – Floriculture, Pesticides, Soil Science – Water Use and Environment, Animal Production and Statistics and Agricultural Economy. The ARI retains a chemical laboratory, library, specially equipped laboratories, greenhouses and freezing rooms, vegetable genetic substance bank and botanic catalog. At the experimental farm of ARI at Athalassa animals units are maintained and work is carried out for the improvement of plants. Also, there are experimental stations at Ahelia and Zygi for citrus trees, subtropical plants and vegetables, at Saitta for deciduous trees and at Xylotymbou and Polis Chrysochous for crops. Experiments are also held at producers's fields in various areas.

Research work is published in reputable international scientific magazines or in one of the ARI publications (Technical Bulletin, Miscellaneous Reports, Agricultural Economics Report).

The Agriculture Research Institute cooperates with United Nations organizations dealing with agriculture (FAO, IAEA), with other international organizations (IPGRI, ICARDA, ICRISAT), the European Union and within the context of bilateral agreements with research institutions of other countries.

6.2.5 Cyprus International Harvard Institute for the Environment and Public Health

The Harvard School of Public Health and the Republic of Cyprus have established an international research, education and technology initiative to address key environmental health issues in the Republic of Cyprus and the Mediterranean region. Towards this end, two new research and training entities have been created, the Cyprus International Harvard Institute for the Environment and Public Health **(www.hsph.harvard.edu/cyprus)**, located in Nicosia, Cyprus, and the Cyprus Programme of the Harvard School of Public Health, located in Boston, Usa.

The aim of the Institute is to enhance the skills and capabilities of Cypriot researchers in order to address present and future social needs in the Republic of Cyprus and the broader region. Furthermore, the Institute attracts scientists from Europe, the Middle East and the United States of America, for research and training purposes and to participate in conferences.

6.3 Protection of the Environment and the Consumer Associations

6.3.1 Cyprus Consumers Association

The Cyprus Consumer Association **(www.cyprusconsumers.org.cy)** is operating mainly through the recording of complaints from the public, which are then submitted

to competent government authorities for investigation. It works closely with the Competition and Consumers Protection Service, the Public Health Services, as well as other services responsible for the market watch for specific products, for example, the Department of Labour Inspection of the Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance, for matters of machinery and chemical substances and provides information to its members on the dangers involved from products available to consumers.

6.3.2 The Cyprus Consumers' Union and Quality of Life

The Cyprus Consumers' Union and Quality of Life **(www.consumersunion.org.cy)** is an independent, non governmental and non-profit organization of similar model as the counterpart Organizations in the European Union.
The main objectives of the Union are:

- To offer protection and support to Cypriot consumers and to promote their rights.
- To fight using all available legal means for the use of measures resulting in the immediate and obligatory implementation of the European Practice as it relates to the effective protection of Cypriot consumers.
- To conduct studies and market research on matters affecting health, safety, economic interests and the quality of life of consumers.
- To pursue the development and cultivation of a healthy consumer awareness, mentality and culture in the Cyprus society, and to promote, improve and develop knowledge and self-protection for consumers in relation to being able to obtain and consume all available goods and utilize all available services.
- To collect and publish information on matters of general interest referring to market conditions and of the competition and specifically the selling price, the quantity, the quality, the usefulness, and/or the risk factor, as well as techniques for proper securing, as is the purchase, the leasing and the use of merchandize, goods and services of any kind and description.
- To work in a mutual and co-operational manner with other organizations and to support them using all available legal means for the achievent of similar objectives.
- To take all legal steps before courts in the Republic of Cyprus and/or abroad, where considered necessary and fit, for the vindication of consumers and the safeguarding of their rights and privileges.

The Union webpage contains forms to be completed by consumers for the submission of complaints.

6.3.3 Cyprus Federation of Environmental and Ecological Associations

The Cyprus Federation of Environmental and Ecological Associations (FEEO) **(www.oikologiafeeo.org)** was established in 1988 and comprises a network of 16 non-governmental organizations, active in the areas of the environment and culture. The Federation co-ordinates and supports the actions of its members, as long as they are within the scope of the principles of its foundation. The member-organizations maintain their functional and administrative autonomy.

The Federation is an organization recognized by the government, and participates in councils, committees and bodies related to its activities, both in the Republic of Cyprus as well as abroad. The Federation receives complaints from citizens or

makes its own interventions. It participates actively in Parliamentary Committees, including the Parliamentary Committee on the Environment, the Parliamentary Committee on Evaluation of the Effects on the Environment and in the Technical Committee for Protection of the Environment. It informs the public on its functions through the newspapers, it organizes exhibitions, symposiums and lectures on environmental and cultural matters, including the sound management of chemicals.

It participates in radio and television programs to promote its aims and inform citizens on matters of its domain.

It also participates in European Union and Council of Europe programs on the environment, for example on establishment of cyclists networks, the promotion of recycling systems, the preservation and protection of the architectural and cultural heritage.

The Federation is a member of international and European environmental organizations, such as the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) and the European Environmental Bureau (EEB), is in contact with the International Wildlife Fund (WWF), the Green Peace organization, the European Green Parties Federation, etc.

6.3.4 Prasini Aspida

The independent environmental information movement "Prasini Aspida" **(www.prasini-aspida.org)** is actively involved in illustrating the dangers of certain chemical substances. Through its monthly informative publication, bearing the same name, it publishes plenty of documents for public information. Furthermore, with frequent letters or interventions to the competent authorities it points out occasions of improper use, disposal and rejection of dangerous chemicals. Specifically, regarding the issue of dangerous chemical substances, it has published informative leaflets available to the general public.

6.4 Scientific Bodies and Organizations of Public Interest

6.4.1 Pancyprian Union of Chemists (PUC)

The PUC **(www.puc-cy.org)** is the Professional Chemists society in the Republic of Cyprus. The association provides information on a regular basis to its members Cypriot chemists, as well as to the general public, on matters relating to chemical substances, by organizing conferences, symposia, lectures and seminars as well as through its "Chemical News" magazine. Furthermore it contributes to the protection of public health and the environment from dangerous chemical substances by issuing various press releases from time to time, but also through initiatives taken by its Executive Committee and by groups of special interests, established with the approval of its members. The PUC is actively involved in the management of chemicals by participating in an advisory manner in committees of various public bodies, such as the Chemists Registration Council and the Cosmetics Council, is represented in Parliamentary Committees, in industrial Associations and professional Societies.

The PUC is directly informed on matters of chemical substances in Europe as a full member of the main European unions and federations, such as the European Association of Chemical and Molecular Scientists (EuCheMS) and the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC). It is also represented in meetings and conferences of these bodies, of which some have been organized in Cyprus.

6.4.2 Cyprus Laboratories Association

The continuous need for information exchange among clinical and analytical laboratories in Cyprus, as well as the need for the establishment of a more regular contact with the European Union of Laboratories (EuroLab) on a national level are the main reasons for the establishment of the non-governmental Cyprus Laboratories Association.

Around 40 laboratories from the private and public sectors are already registered as full members of the Association. Among the priorities of the Association are:

- The establishment of work groups.
- The promotion of the principles of correct laboratory practice and the accreditation of laboratories.
- The establishment of a code of professional ethics by the Association members.

The Cyprus Laboratories Association is aiming towards establishing professional and ethical standards among its members and at the same time promoting their welfare and recognition by society.

6.4.3 Cyprus Organization for the Promotion of Quality

The Cyprus Organization for the Promotion of Quality (COPQ) (**www.cys.mcit.gov.cy)** was established in 2002 by the Standardization, Accreditation and Technical Information Law (Law 156(I)/2002) and operates within the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism. It is a non-profit organization and represents the Republic of Cyprus at an international level in the areas of accreditation and technical information.

The COPQ is administered by a 13-member Executive Council appointed by the Council of Ministers. The Law provides that its six members are from the public sector, and the remaining seven from the private sector.

The basic objectives of the Organization are:

- the introduction and management of the national accreditation system,
- the introduction and operation of the inspection and implementation of principles of good laboratory practice system,
- the technical information system management and
- the implementation of steps towards the promotion and support of quality infrastructure.

6.4.4 Cyprus Scientific and Technical Chamber (ETEK)

The Cyprus Scientific and Technical Chamber (ETEK) (**www.etek.org.cy)** is the statutory Technical Advisor to the State and the umbrella organization for all Cypriot Engineers. It was established by Law 224/1990, and is a Public Law Body with an elected Governing Body. It operates an office with the personnel necessary for its objectives.

The Chamber is governed by a thirty-member General Council directly elected by the ETEK members, for a three-year term. The General Council elects among its members, the President, the A' Vice-President, the B' Vice-President, the General Secretary, the General Treasurer and four other members to form the Administrative Committee. The Administrative Committee is the Chamber's executive and coordinating body, for the implementation of its policy, as it is shaped by the Chamber.

The ETEK's objective is the advancement of science in various sectors relating to its members expertise, engineering and technology in general and their development towards an autonomous economic, social and cultural growth of the Republic of Cyprus.

ETEK members register in the following specialization areas of Engineering Science:

(a) architecture, including landscape architecture
(b) civil engineering including landscape engineering
(c) mechanical engineering
(d) electrical engineering
(e) electronic engineering including information technology engineering
(f) chemical engineering
(g) mine and applied geology engineering
(h) agronomic-topographic engineering
(i) land survey and valuation
(j) town-land planning
(k) any other engineering science specialization determined by a Council of Ministers Decision, following a recommendation by the Chamber, as a field of engineering science for the objectives of the present Law.

It has close cooperation with the Technical Chamber of Greece and has signed a cooperation protocol with the Central Macedonia Section. A similar cooperation exists between the Chamber and the Engineering Council of Great Britain as well as with the individual professional bodies of Great Britain.

The Chamber's strategy is to extend the Cypriot Engineers recognition internationally by entering into agreements with other professional bodies for mutual recognition.

In the European area the Chamber is actively contributing to the professional organizations FEANI (European Federation of National Engineering Associations) and ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) and participates in discussions with European Committees.

Internationally, in cooperation with local professional organizations it participates and has representation in WFEO (World Federation of Engineering Organizations).

CHAPTER 7: Biministerial Committees and Councils

7.1 Biministerial Committees and Councils Members and Competences

Table 7.1: The Biministerial Committees and Councils members and their competences

Legislation	Name	Competence	Competent Ministry	Members (Ministries / Bodies)
The Dangerous Substances Law of 1991	Dangerous Substances Control Technical Committee	Matters relating to the issue and amendment of Regulations issued under the Law are examined as well as any matter relating to coordination of government services on matters of chemicals management	MLSI	MLSI MANRE MH MI MCIT MCW
The Pesticites Law of 1993	Pesticides Control Board	The Board examines applications for the registration or registration renewal of Pesticides	MANRE	MANRE MLSI MH PUA
The Fertilizers Regulations of 2006	Fertilizers Control Board	Advisory body for the implementation of Fertilizers Laws	MANRE	MANRE MCIT PUA
Defence (Export Regulation of Dual-Use Items and Technology) Order of 2002	Dual Use Items Advisory Committee	Advices the MCIT within the concept of the exports control of Dual Use Items of the European Regulation 1334/2000/EU	MCIT	MCIT MI TT MJPO MD MLSI MH LO MANRE MCW
Defence (Military Equipment Export Regulation) Order of 2005	Military Equipment Items Advisory Committee	Advices the MCIT within the concept of control of exports of Common Catalog of Military Equipment of the European Union	MCIT	MCIT MI DCE MJPO MD MLSI MH LO

Legislation	Name	Competence	Competent Ministry	Members (Ministries / Bodies)
The Cosmetics Goods Law of 2001	Cosmetics Committee	Regulates the marketing of Cosmetic Products	MH	MH PS GSL Two doctors from CMA Two chemists from PUC
The Water and Soil Pollution Control Law of 2002 and The Control of Atmosperic Pollution Law of 2002	Technical Committee for the protection of the environment	Advices the MANRE on the Operating Terms which must be specified for the protection of soil and water of the Republic of Cyprus from pollution. Advices the MANRE on the Operating Terms which must be specified for the prevention of atmospheric pollution in the Republic of Cyprus.	MLSI	MANRE MH MI MCIT MCW ETEK FEEO
The Solid and Dangerous Waste Law of 2002.	Waste Management Advisory Committee	Advises the MANRE on the issue of Waste Management licences	MANRE	MANRE MLSI MI MH MCIT MCW Union of Municipalities and Communities EEOF ETEK

Legislation	Name	Competence	Competent Ministry	Members (Ministries / Bodies)
The Health and Safety at Work Laws of 1996 to 2003	Health and Safety Pancyprian Council	Advises the Minister of MLSI on matters of accidents prevention, health and safety conditions improvement of workers and the public in general, and for the revision of the related legislation.	MLSI	MLSI AD MS OEB KEBE SEOK POBEK PEO SEK DEOK POAS PASYDY ETYK SAYK ETEK
The Registration of Chemists Law of 1988	Chemists Registration Council	Examines applications for registration in the Chemists Registry, in which all graduate professionals permitted to perform chemical analyses in Cyprus are registerd.	MH	MH Four Chemists from PUC

7.2 Operation of the Biministerial Committees and Councils

7.2.1 Chemicals Control Technical Committee

The Chemicals Control Technical Committee was established based on the Dengerous Substances Law of 1991.

The Committee examines the issue and the amendment of Regulations for control of chemical substances aiming towards the protection of the human health, the flora, the chlora and the quality of the environment in the Republic of Cyprus. The Committee examines Regulations drafts amendments for the differentiation of the provisions of the Dangerous Substances legislation. Also examined is any special matter relating to the management of dangerous substances or preparations for which coordination among Government Services is required.

The Department of Labour Inspection representative, on behalf of the Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance, presides over the Technical Committee meetings. This is so for all the occassions except in the one where matters of danger assesment of existing chemical substances will be examined, where the Ministry of Health representative presides.

7.2.2 Pesticides Control Board

The Board is comprised of:

- The Director General of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural resources and Environment or his representative,
- One Agriculture Official with specialization in Pesticides,
- One Agriculture Official with specialization in Agricultural Chemistry/Chemistry,
- Two representatives of the Ministry of Health (the Director of the State General Laboratory or his representative and one Medical Official or one Pharmacist from Pharmaceutical services),
- The Director of the Department of Labour Inspection of the Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance or his representative, and
- Representative of the Pancyprian Union of Agronomists.

The Board examines applications for the pesticides registration or registration renewal, according to the procedure decided upon by the Board from time to time. For this purpose the Board may proceed to the setting up of Committees from its members or other scientists or specialists to be assisted by their suggestions in the examining of the submitted applications. After the Board approves an application for a pesticide, proceeds to its registration and the issue of a registration certificate.

7.2.3 Fertilizers Control Board

The Fertilizers Control Council was established according to the Fertilizers Law of 2006.

The Board is comprised of:
- The Director General of the Mininistry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment.
- The Director of the Agriculture Department.
- One Agriculture Officer from the Agriculture Department with background in plants nutrition.
- The person in charge of the Department of Agriculture Chemical Analysis Laboratory.
- One Officer from the Agricultural Research Institute with background in plants nutrition.
- Representative from the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism and
- Representative from the Pancyprian Union of Agronomists.

The Board has the following competences:
- Advises the Minister of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment and gives expert opinion on matters relating to fertilizers.
- Advises the Minister of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment on the usefulness of experts participation in the Board.
- Interested for the cooperation and information exchange among other related Services of the MANRE, Services from other Ministries, various organizations as well as other bodies involved with fertilizers.
- Submits suggestions to the Department of Agriculture for the issue of licences for production, packaging, import as well as the registration of fertilizers.
- Interested in the monitoring of difficulties and problems as a result of the implementation of the Law, the Regulations as well as the other related

Common Market Regulations issued from time to time by the European Union and relating to fertilizers.

7.2.4 Advisory Committee for Dual Use Items

The Advisory Committee for Dual Use Items was established and is operating according to the Defence (Export Regulation of Dual-Use Items and Technology) Order of 2002.

The Committee advises the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism within the context of the examination of applications submited for the issue of export licence for dual-use items. It is also involved in any matters within the concept of the relevant legislation.

7.2.5 Advisory Committee for Military Equipment Articles

The Advisory Committee for Military Equipment was established and is operating according to the Defence (Military Equipment Export Regulation) Order of 2005.

The Committee advises the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism within the context of the examination of applications submitted for the issue of export licence for military equipment. It is also involved with any matters within the framework of the relevant legislation.

7.2.6 Cosmetics Committee

The Cosmetics Board, established according to the Cosmetics Law of 2001, regulates the marketing of cosmetic products and has the following responsibilities:

- advises the Minister of Health on any matter relating to cosmetic products.
- examines applications for the issue of licence for the preparation a cosmetic products.
- examines applications for the issue of licence for placing on the market a cosmetic product containing prohibited substance and issues, modifies, suspends and cancels such licences.
- examines applications for the issue of licences ensuring trade secret in relation to the ingredients of cosmetic products and issues, extends, suspends and cancels such licences.
- demands and receives from persons preparing cosmetic products in the Republic of Cyprus or importing them from a third country, the necessary information for the control and protection of public health.

The Pharmaceutical Services provide the secretarial and administrative support to the Cosmetics Committee and are responsible for market supervision and the legislation implementation.

7.2.7 Technical Committee for the Protection of the Environment

The Technical Committee for the Protection of the Environment was established according to the Water Pollution Control Law of 2002 (Law 106(I)/2002). It operates according to the provisions of the Total Pollution Prevention and Control Laws of

2003 and 2006 (Law 56(I)/2003 and Law 15(I)/2006). The Committee's competences are to:

- examine the applications for the issue of an Air Waste Emissions Licence submitted by the holders of Licenced Plants, according to the Control of Atmospheric Pollution Law of 2002 (Law 187(I)/2002),
- advises the Minister of Labour and Social Insurance on the operating terms and the marginal values of atmospheric waste emissions which must be specified on the relevant Atmospheric Waste Emission Licences issued by him,
- examines the applications for the issue of Liquids Waste Rejection Licence submitted by the holders of Licenced Plants, according to the Water and Solid Pollution Law of 2002 (Law 106(I)/2002),
- advises the Minister of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment on the operating terms and the composition and quantities of the rejected substances or waste which must be specified on the relevant Rejection Licences issued by him.

Notifications for the Technical Committee meetings are sent to the District Officer, the Communal Council or the Municipality affected. Their representative may be present in the meetings. Notifications are also sent to the body operating the plant the application of which is being examined.

7.2.8 Waste Management Advisory Committee

The Waste Management Advisory Committee was established according to the Solid and Hazardous Waste Law of 2002 (Law 215(I)/2002). The competences of the Committee are to:

- examine the applications for the issue of a Waste Management Licence and to specify the terms for sound waste management.
- advise the competent authority on any matter related to the waste management.
- advise the competent authority on any measures to be taken for the reduction of waste production and its sound management and disposal.

7.2.9 Pancyprian Safety and Health Council

The Pancyprian Safety and Health Council was established according to the Health and Safety at Work Law of 1996 and its president is the Minister of Labour and Social Insurance.

The composition of the Council includes, in addition to the representatives of the social partners, the Director General of the Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance, the Director of the Department of Labour Inspection, a representative from the Department of Agriculture, a representative from the Mines Service and an ETEK representative.

The Council has the following competences:

- advises the Minister of Labour and Social Insurance on matters of accidents prevention.
- develops, circulates and maintains activities which will influence or create the provisions for the improvement of the safety conditions and the health of workers and the public in general.

- submits to the Minister of Labour and Social Insurance suggestions or recommendations for the measures to be taken and the best and most effective working methods to be followed in order to safeguard the professional safety and health of workers, and
- advises the Minister of Labour and Social Insurance in connection to the drafting or the revision of legislation based on the experience gained from the study of local conditions, the international developments and the technological progress.

7.2.10 Chemists Registration Council

The Chemists Registration Council was established according to the Chemists Registration Law of 1988 (Law 157/88). According to this Law, all persons with diploma, degree or title from a University, Polytechnic or College in Chemistry may register in the Chemists' Register.

Applications for registration in the catalog are examined by the Chemists Registration Council, made up of 3 members appointed by the Council of Ministers and 4 members elected by the PUC General Assembly. According to the Chemists Registration Law «no one can carry out analyses if is not registered in the Chemists Register, with specific exceptions defined by Law».

CHAPTER 8: Data Bases and International Bibliography

8.1 Chemicals Management Data in the Republic of Cyprus

Table 8.1: Data Bases in the Republic of Cyprus

Data category	Department / Service	Data Sources	Access	Access Method	Data Type
Dangerous Chemical Substances (quantities) and Preparations (quantities, composition) in industries and companies	DLI	Questionaires completed by Employers	Confidential	Through a specific computer	Data Base
Importers/exporters of dangerous substances included the European Regulation 304/2003	DLI	Data submitted by importers/ exporters Import/export licences	Confidential	Through a specific computer	Records
Industrial Pollution Control Results	DLI	Daily Measurements by DLI personnel	Confidential	Through DLI Computers	Data Base Graphical representation
Chemical substances and products imports/exports statistical data	SS	Customs and Excise Department	Free	Internet	SS publication
Chemical substances and products use statistical data	SS	Customs and Excise Department	Free	Internet	SS publication
Registered Pesticides	DA	Decisions / Pesticides Control Council registration certificates	Free	Internet	Records
Pesticides Vendors	DA	Decisions / Vendor licences issued by the Pesticides Control Council	Free	Through a specific computer and internet (soon)	Records
Pesticides retail sales shops	DA	Decisions / Retail sales shops licences issued by the Pesticides Control Council	Free	Through a specific computer and internet (soon)	Records
Pesticides Warehouses	DA	Decisions / Warehouses licences issued by the Pesticides Control Council	Free	Through a specific computer and internet (soon)	Register

Data category	Department / Service	Data Sources	Access	Access Method	Data Type
Pesticides preparation industrial plants	DA	Decisions / Industrial plants licences issued by the Pesticides Control Council	Free	Through a specific computer and internet (soon)	Register
Registered Biocides	DA	Decisions / Pesticides Control Council registration Certificates	Free	Internet	Register
Chemical Industry Dangerous Waste	ES	Industries / Employers declarations	Confidential	Through a specific computer	Register
Engine Oils Dangerous Waste	ES	Industries / Employers declarations	Confidential		Data Base
Poly(chlorinated biphenyls) (PCBs)	ES	Tranformer Oils Import Invoices	Confidential	Through a specific computer	Data Base
Quantities, of explosives, importers and users	MS	Industries / Employers Declarations and Applications	Confidential	Departmental Printed records	Register

8.2 Data Collection and Sorting Procedures

8.2.1 Data to be obligatorily available in relation to Chemicals Management

8.2.1.1 Dangerous Chemicals

According to the Dangerous Substances legislation all the chemical substances are imported under the restrictions according to the PIC Convention and the relevant European Regulation for the imports and exports of certain dangerous chemicals (European Regulation 304/2003/EU).

According to the Dangerous Substances Regulations of 2002, the production industries and the chemical preparations importers obligatorily declare to the Department of Labour Inspection the chemical preparations compositions they use, produce or import.

The REACH European Regulation provides for the obligatory submission, by those producing or importing chemical substances within the European Union in quantities equal or greater than 1 ton/year, of the necessary data for registering these substances in the European Chemicals Organization (ECHA). The Regulation covers substances available either on their own, in preparations and substances expected to be released from items.

Also according to the Asbestos (Personal Safety and Health at Work) Regulations of 2006, any work to be carried out with asbestos materials is obligatorily declared to the Department of Labour Inspection, for the issue of a working permit.

8.2.1.2 Pesticides and Biocides

In relation to the pesticides and biocides, an application for their registration must be submitted to the Department of Agriculture accompanied by the necessary documents defined in the legislation. A corresponding application must be submitted for the renewal of their registration.

An application is also submitted to the Department of Agriculture for obtaining a licence for a pesticides warehouse and a preparation plant. Furthermore, a licence is required for the operation of retail pesticides shops and a licence is also required for the sales persons.

8.1.2.3 Waste

Industries producing dangerous chemical waste, as defined in the European Dangerous Waste Catalog, prior to their exporting for recycling, must obtain the necessary approval from the Environment Service. Also declared to the Environment Service are the quantities and the storage facilities for this waste, until a suitable place for their disposal is found by the competent authorities. At the same time the employers obligatorily declare the waste collection methods during their industrial production, as well as the methods decided upon and implemented for the recycling of the dangerous waste and their conversion to acceptable and less dangerous waste.

8.1.2.4 Explosive materials

The Mine Service is the competent authority for the control of the marketing and use of amunition, fireworks and high power explosives. For the import of any products within the above categories from non-European or European countries, an import or transport licence, respectively, is required by the Mine Service. Licences are also issued by the same Service for the storage, sale and use of explosive materials by companies. The employers and the stone-pits submit on a monthly basis a list with the quantities of stored and in-use explosive materials and are subject to relevant inspections by the Mine Service for verification of the information.

8.1.2.5 Fertilizers

All fertilizers imports in the Replublic of Cyprus with the indication «EU Fertilizer» are obliged to submit a declaration to the Department of Agriculture for the maintenance of the relevant register «Fertilizers Arrival with the EU Fertilizer indication Register». The importer pays the proportional fee for the required quality control on the specific fertilizer.

Fertilizers imports not bearing the «EU Fertilizer» indication are also obliged to submit a declaration to the Department of Agriculture. If a fertilizer not bearing the «EU Fertilizer» indication is imported for the first time, the importer pays a fee for the registration of the fertilizer in the corresponding register and a fee for the quality control procedure. For future imports of the same fertilizer the importer pays only the quality control procedure fee.

8.3 Data on Effects on the Environment and Human Health from the Use of Chemicals

Data for environmental problems as a result of the use of chemicals is kept by the Environment Service, while the Computerized Information System (FIS) of the Department of Labour Inspection has data relating to industrial accidents caused by wrong use of chemicals.

8.4 Data on the Use of Dangerous Chemicals kept by Government Services

8.4.1 Dangerous Chemicals

The Department of Labour Inspection maintains a Data Base in which all the chemical substances and preparations used or stored (including pesticides) are recorded by the employer. This data base is continually renewed with information submitted by employers through the completion of specific questionaires. Distribution of questionaires to employers is carried out by the Labour Inspectors of every District. Labour Inspectors are also responsible for the consequent checking of the data to verify their validity. The final recording and sorting of the data is carried out at the Department of Labour Inspection Head Offices.

8.4.2 Pesticides

A Data Base is maintained at the Department of Agriculture where pesticides imports from non-EU countries are recorded by company. Furthermore, the companies voluntarily declare the annual pesticides quantities from European Union countries.

8.4.3 Restrictions in the access of chemicals management data

For the purpose of protection of confidential data kept by Government Organizations (Table 8.1), access is only permitted to Officers involved with the maintenance and recording of the specific chemicals data.

This is so done in order to protect industrial secrets, as the information collected refers to the companies by name and the quantities for use as well as the purpose for which they will be used. The use of this data by Government Officers for statistical purposes is acceptable and permissible. The data is considered and treated as confidential as long as this is related by name to persons, companies, employers, work places or products.

8.5 Access to Available International Bibliography

Table 8.2: Available International Bibliography

Bibliography	Access	Access Method
European Chemicals Bureau (ECB) – Technical Guidance Documents on Risk Assesment for Chemical Substances	Free	Internet http://ecb.jrc.it/tgd

Bibliography	Access	Access Method
European Commission Directorate General for Enterprise and Industry	Free	Internet http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/
European Commission's Environment Directorate-General	Free	Internet http://ec.europa.eu/environment/
European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) – Guidance Documents on REACH implementation	Free	Internet http://ec.europa.eu/echa
European Commission Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities Directorate-General	Free	Internet http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social
Communication & Information Resource Center Administrator (CIRCA)	Partially Free	Internet https://forum.europa.eu.int
Environmental Health Criteria (WHO) The International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS)-Risk Assesment Methods (WHO)	Free	Internet http://www.who.int/ipcs/publications/ehc/en http://www.who.int/ipcs/methods/en
International Chemical Safety Data Cards (IPCS/EC)	Free	Internet http://www.inchem.org
Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Dangerous Chemicals and Pesticides in International trade (FAO/UNEP)	Free	Internet http://www.pic.int
Chemical Legislation European Enforcement Network (CLEEN)	Partially Free	Internet http://www.cleen-europe.eu
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Dangerous Waste and their Disposal	Free	Internet http://www.basel.int
European Commission-Pesticides	Free	Internet http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/index_en.htm
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidance documents for chemical substances tests	Free	Internet http://www.oecd.org
European Centre for Ecotoxicology and Toxicology of Chemicals (ECETOC)	Free	Internet http://www.ecetoc.org

8.6 Access to International Databases

Table 8.3: International Databases

Database	Website	Access	Access Method
European chemical Substances Information System (ESIS) of the European Chemicals Bureau (ECB)	Internet	Free	http://ecb.jrc.it/esis
European Database Export and Import of Dangerous Chemicals (EDEXIM) of the European Chemicals Bureau (ECB)	Internet	Partially Free	http://ecb.jrc.it/edex The LID has special access
Chemicals Abstracts Service (CAS) Database	Internet	Free	http://www.cas.org/casdb.html
International Occupational Safety and Health Information Centre (CIS) of the International Labour Organization (ILO)	Internet	Free	http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/safework/cis/index.htm
Science and Technology Databases	Internet	Free	http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/dbsslist.html
Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS)	Internet	By subscription only	http://www.ccohs.ca
European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (OSH)	Internet	Free	http://europe.osha.eu.int The LID has special access
Dialog Database	Internet	Partially Free	http://www.dialog.com The SGL has special access
The Budapest collection: A WHO universal electronic library for the environment and the children's health	Internet	Partially Free	http://www.who.int/ifcs The SGL and the LID have special access

CHAPTER 9: Technological Infrastructure

9.1 Laboratory Infrastructure

In this Chapter the main Government laboratories are presented, mainly those with the necessary infrastructure for qualitative and quantitative tests on chemical substances, pesticides as well as residues in them.

All the laboratories and the Government Services involved in matters of chemicals management have internet access and electronic mail services.

9.1.1 State General Laboratory (SGL)

The State General Laboratory **(http://www.sgl.moh.gov.cy)** provides testing and advisory services to the various Government Departments and Services, with its reputation recognized both at the national and European level. It is in fact the national control center for food, pharmaceuticals, narcotics as well as police evidence and industrial products. Within the framework of its activities, it gets involved in applied research, utilizing both national and European resources. The SGL comprises 21 individual laboratories, 10 food laboratories, 7 water and environment laboratories, 2 pharmaceuticals and cosmetics laboratories, 1 forensic chemistry and toxicology laboratory and 1 laboratory for industrial and smoke products. Each of the 21 SGL laboratories is specialized in its field and works only within this specialization. The operation and the spectrum of activities of each laboratory are described in the quality manual, which is part of the General Quality Manual and the SGL's Quality Assurance System. Also the SGL is supported by a Quality Assurance Unit and an Information Technology Unit.

On the basis of the legal framework on which the operation is based, SGL activities are focusing on the techno-analytical aspect of the above fields but also on other wider scientific aspects, including the risk assesment for health. The techno-analytical activities carried out in the specialized laboratories include official examinations, monitoring, investigations and applied research.
The other sides of the specialized activities of the SGL relate to:

- The provision of an independent and objective scientific support on matters of its scope to Government Departments, the Police Force, the Judicial Body and other authorities.
- Participation in Scientific Boards and Committees at a national and intrenational level.
- Development of guiding instructions and criteria for covering voids in the legislation.
- Participation in activities relating to informing/educating the public, the producers and manufacturers

Sixteen of the twenty-one EN-SGL laboratories have been accredited according to the European/International standard ISO/IEC/ 17025. Two other laboratories are also in the stage of submiting an application for evaluation and are expected to be accredited. The remaining five SGL laboratories are using the same quality assurance system as the accredited laboratories.

Table 9.1: The SGL and their accreditation status

S/N	Laboratory	Accreditation
1	Composition, food quality and nutritional value	YES
2	Water General Examinations	YES
3	Forensic Chemistry and Toxicology	YES
4	Pharmaceutical and Cosmetics Control	YES
5	Veterinary Drugs Residues	YES
6	Environmental Chemistry I	YES
7	Ecotoxicology	YES
8	Pesticides Residues	YES
9	Radiation in Food and Environmental Radiation	NO
10	Environmental Chemistry II and Waste Control	YES
11	Industrial Products and Smoke Products	NO
12	Control of Materials in Contact with Food and Children Toys	YES
13	Food Additives and Special Food Analysis	YES
14	Environmental etc., Food contamination and Natural Toxins	YES
15	Waters, Pharmaceuticals and Environment Microbiological Control	YES
16	Food Microbiological Control	YES
17	Media Preparation and Sterilization	NO
18	Environmental Virology	NO
19	Electromechanical Services Unit	NO
20	SNIF-NMR	YES
21	Genetically Modified Organisms Detection	YES

Laboratories directly or indirectlly involved with chemical substances and their presence in food and the environment are presented below.

The majority (7 out of 9) of the following laboratories are accredited since 2001 according to the ENISO 17025/2005 Standard. The accreditation Body is the National Accreditation Body of Greece (ESYD). All Laboratories implement a quality assurance system, official or certified methodology and participate in inter-laboratory efficiency controls.

9.1.1.1 Water General Examination Laboratory (Laboratory 2)

This Laboratory is responsible for the general chemical analysis of water supply (drinking water supply) and bottled water, as well as water from drilling, rivers and dams. It supplements the chemical analysis by perfoming analysis on the inorganic composition (ionic analysis, eutrophication parameters, boron, fluoride, heavy metals, etc.) as well as determinations of total organic carbon (TOC).

The Laboratory is actively participating in the studies for possible effects on the water pipes from the recycling and reusing of sewage. The Laboratory also participated in a research program financed by the European Union within the framework of the Plan Life.

9.1.1.2 Environmental Chemistry Laboratory (I) (Laboratory 6)

The complexity of environmental problems demands an integrated approach in investigating the extent and the type of pollution and its possible effects on the environment. For this reason the work of the Environmental Chemistry Laboratory (I) and (II) is supplemented by the work of the Ecotoxicology Laboratory. The three Laboratories have an autonomous structure but with activities that complete one another, thus setting up the portals for integrated monitoring. The integrated approach covers the pollution control of surface waters and their sediments (dams, rivers, lakes, etc.), the water supply network, the recycled waste as well as the investigation of incidents of agricultural or industrial pollution which may have affected them. Also implemented are integrated research programs to find out whether any possible effects will result on the pipes from the use of recycled waste for irrigation purposes and enrichment. As an indication, reference is made to the studies carried out for the Akrotiri and Ezousa water system.

Since 1996 a new approach has been used for the development of expertise and the infrastructure of the Laboratories and as a result today the laboratories can cover the whole spectrum of the chemical and biological aspects of the requirements of the European legislation on water and specifically the EU Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC.

The three Laboratories (Environmental Chemistry I, II and Ecotoxicology) are actively participating in the activities of the international bodies WHO, UNIDO, IFCS and UNEP and specifically in the «Regional Evaluation of POPs» Programme. Since 1996 they participate in research programmes financed by the United Nations System (e.g. UNHCR, UNOPS) and the European Union (e.g. Avicenne and Life, FP5 and FP6, Public Health Programme).

The Environmental Chemistry Laboratory has the necessary know-how as well as advanced technology equipment for the determination of the organic pollutants (agricultural and industrial) in surface, underground and drinking water. The spectrum of chemicals control covers also the priority substances (Decision 2455/2001/EC) which is required by the Water Framework Directive (Law 13(I)/2004).
Specifically the control chemical parameters (about 200) include:

- Heavy Metals (Pb, Cd, Hg, Ni, etc.),
- Agricultural pollutants, such as pesticides sediments (organochlorinated (14), organophosphorous (13), triazines (3), carbamates (10)),
- Industrial pollutants, such as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) (15), phthalic compounds (7), VOCs (60),
- Other basic and nutral pollutants (43), as well as
- Petroleum products.

The water is also examined for POPs sediments, such as PCNs (17), DDT and isomer**,** Aldrin, Chlordane, Heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, Dieldrin and Endrin.

For the analysis of the above substances the laboratory has 4 air chromatography units (GC) complete with selective detectors, 3 high performance chromatography units (HPLCs) with selective detectors, 1 high performance chromatography unit with mass spectrometer detector (HPLC/MS) and 1 high resolution air chromatography

unit (HRGC/MS) as well as atomic absorption (AAS) and inductive coupled plasma (ICP) spectrometers. It also has an inductive coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP/MS).

9.1.1.3 Ecotoxicology Laboratory (Laboratory 7)

The Ecotoxicology laboratory was established in 1992, to complete the chemical control system according to the European Union specifications. In this laboratory toxicity tests are carried out, with bacteria, algae and daphnia, expectation studies of the synergistic interactions of pesticides and genetic toxicity tests, meaning the possibility of causing mutations and other effects on the genetic matter. Areas for implementation of the tests are the water, soil, sediments, industrial and other waste and chemical substances.

The toxicity tests are necessary for the integrated and prompt diagnosis and the prevention of pollution, since the chemical control by itself:

- covers only about 10-20% of the toxicologically important pollutants in water,
- it cannot determine the effects created from the simultaneous exposure to a number of toxic substances and their toxic interactions, and
- the limit of toxic effect, particularly from carcinogenic and mutagenic substances, may be smaller than the limit of the analytical determination.

The Ecotoxicology Laboratory lies at the core of the further expansion of the necessary infrastructure and know how for the implementation of biological control as required by the Directive 2000/60/EC.

The Biological examination on dioxins (DR GALLUX) is carried out in cooperation with the Pesticides Laboratory, while the Biological examination of estrogens in environmental samples (ER GALLUX) is in progress.

9.1.1.4 Environmental Chemistry (II) and Waste Control Laboratory (Laboratory 10)

The Laboratory carries out organic and inorganic pollutants tests on samples of fresh air and indoor air inhailing, soil, marine sediments, rain and sea water, industrial waste and recycled domestic sewage. The laboratory implements, in cooperation with other competent authorities, recycled domestic and industrial sewage monitoring programmes.

The Laboratory's aim is the contribution to the control and prevention of environmental pollution.

The Laboratory has the required know-how as well as the advanced technology equipment for the determination of organic and inorganic substances. Specifically the following chemical parameters are being determined, in liquid waste, sea, rain, soil, sediments, sludge and air samples:

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), phosphorous, nitrogen, PAHs, benzene, tolouene, o,m,p-xylene, Volative Organic

Compounds (VOCs), phenols, PCB´s, organochlorinated compounds, anionic wetters, anions, petroleum products and heavy metals (Pb, Cd, Cr, Ni, Hg, etc.).

Also examined are industrial waste, sea water and marine sediments for dangerous chemicals according to the 76/464/EC Directive. Specifically, these are examined for metals, DDT and isomers, Aldrin, Heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, Dieldrin and Endrin, tetrachloroethylene, 1,2 dichloroethane, etc.

For the analysis of the above substances the laboratory has 2 air chromatography units with selective detectors, 1 HPLC and 1 HRGC, 1 GC/MS, 1 AAS, 1 ICP and 1 ICP/MS.

The laboratory participates in programmes, such as the programme for the quality control of air in kindergardens (AIRMEX) which is coordinated by the European Union Joint Research Centre (JRC), the programme «Minimization of the effects of passive smoking on children» organized by the National Committee «Environment and Child Health» and the European programme BUMA for the pollution control inside buildings, from building materials, furniture, etc. The Laboratory participates in the ESBIO Network and the development of European Biomonitoring pilot Programme, aiming at the assessment of the real environmental exposures to humans.

9.1.1.5 Pesticides Residues and PCBs in food laboratory (Laboratory 8)

According to the European legislation, the specific Laboratory is the official laboratory for control and monitoring of pesticides residues in food and the national reference laboratory (NRL). Its aim is the implementation of the legislation requirements and the prompt detection of problems in order to effectively cope with them through the continuous development and the safeguarding of quality, credibility and effectiveness of control.

The examination covers products of vegetable and animal origin, including baby food, for pesticides residues and PCBs. The food of vegetable origin, are systematically tested for the two major consistent organic pollutants, ppDDE and Lindane, as well as other pesticides.

Food of animal origin are examined mainly for the fifteen consistent organic pollutants: a-HCH, b-HCH, Lindane, Heptachlor, Heptachlor epoxide, hexachlorobenzol, Aldrin, Dieldrin, Endrin, opDDE, ppDDE, opDDD, ppDDD, opDDT, ppDDT and for the PCBs 28, 52, 101, 118, 153, 138, 180, 29, 47, 121, 136, 185, 194, 206, 209.

The Laboratory participates in the WHO biomonitoring programme for the levels of POPs in the breast milk.

The Laboratory has the responsibility of the Dioxins Control Programme. At present the chemical tests are carried out in laboratories abroad, while the biological tests are carried out in cooperation with the Ecotoxicology laboratory.

The pollution of the sea is also being monitored through analysis of fish samples for POPs and risk assesment is performed, resulting from the pesticides residues in food.

9.1.1.6 Radioactivity Laboratory (Laboratory 9)

In cooperation with the Department of Labour Inspection, the Laboratory has the responsibility of laboratory tests for radioactivity in food and environmental samples (γ-radionuclides) and total β–radiation in sampling filters of air transferable particles to the atmosphere. The image and base levels of the natural and man-made γ-radionuclides in the soil and sediments, have been determined within the Government-controlled part of Cyprus, and the first database has been established. The laboratory is a member of the Almera Network and participates in the following programmes of the International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA):

- CYP/0/02 Sustainability of Nuclear Institutions and Knowledge Management Project
- Regional Technical Co-operation Marine Environmental Assessment of the Mediterranean Region, and
- Integrated Programme on Food Safety and Risk Assessment to fulfil all requirements of the EU Acquis (European Union programme).

Following the upgrading of the laboratory with equipment (Low Level Gas Proportional Detector and γ-Spectrometry System), a donation from IAEA, the laboratory is in the development stage of three new methods of determination of cesium in surface waters, Sr-90 in milk and total-α, total-β energy in drinking water, as specifies in the Protection from Ionized Radiations Law of 2002, in articles 35 and 36 of the EUROATOM Convention and the relevant European Regulations.

9.1.1.7 Industrial and Smoke Products Control Laboratory (Laboratory 11)

The Laboratory carries out the official examination and monitoring of the market for tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide in cigarettes.

Tests are also carried out of industrial products, such as liquid fuel, detergents, metallic items, glass, fabrics, chemical compounds, etc.

9.1.1.8 Laboratory for Control of Articles in Contact with Food and Children Toys (Laboratory 12)

The laboratory has the responsibility for the control of the chemical and the general safety of:

- Materials and Articles in contact with food according to the harmonised with the respective European legislation “Materials and Goods for Contact with Food Regulations of 2004 and 2005” and the European Regulations 1935/2004/EC, 1895/2005/EC.
- Children Toys according to the Basic Requirements (Toys) Regulations of 2002 (P.I. 384/2002).

The basic purpose of the control is to protect: (a) the consumer from chemical substances, which may migrate to the food from the packaging materials or more generally from the materials coming in contact with food and (b) the children and babies from chemical dangers (chemical substances which may migrate from children toys) and from natural dangers (children toys mechanical properties and inflammability). The testing of the mechanical and physical properties of children toys is aiming at children safety from possible dangers which may be caused by the bad

production of toys, e.g. non-satisfactory endurance which may lead to the injuring of a child.

9.1.1.9 Environmental and other Food Contamination and Natural Toxins Laboratory (Laboratory 14)

The Laboratory has the responsibility for the official control for food contamination from toxic/carcinogenic substances, e.g. PAHs, heavy metals, aflatoxins etc., originating either from the general environmental contamination/pollution of food through the food chain, or from metabolism fungi products and other organisms. The relevant examination/surveillance is exercised through coordinating programmes and studies aiming at the prevention, the taking of correction measures as well as the long term chemical safety.

9.1.2 Geological Survey Department

The Geological Survey Department and more specifically the environmental chemistry section includes the chemistry laboratory and the samples preparation laboratory. The following tests are carried out in the chemistry laboratory:

- Underground and surface water analysis for the monitoring of nitrogen pollution and their quality.
- Rain water analysis.
- Transformer oil, water and soil analyses for determination of their polychlorinated biphenols content.
- Water analyses for drinking and irrigation purposes.
- Analyses of rocks, soil samples, inert materials and building materials.
- The Department also participates in international inter-labolatory examinations.

The Geological Survey Department Chemical Laboratory is equipped with the following instruments for carrying out the above analyses:

- Air chromatography unit with an electron-capture detector
- Air chromatography unit with a mass spectrometer detector
- High performance ion chromatography units
- Inductive Coupled Plasma spectrometer
- Flame Atomic Absorption spectrometer
- α-rays counter
- Radionics counter for soil and water samples
- Fluorescence X-ray spectrometer
- Automatic carbon-sulphide analyser
- Flame photometer

Furthermore, the environmental geology section, is at its initial accreditation stages according to the European Standard ISO EN 17025.

9.1.3 Laboratory Analyses Section of the Department of Agriculture

The Laboratory Analyses Section of the Department of Agriculture controls, among others, the chemical preparations available in the Cyprus market as well as the

pesticide residues in fruits and vegetables. For this purpose the following three laboratories operate within the Laboratory Analyses Section:

9.1.3.1 Pesticides Quality Control Laboratory

The pesticides quality control is a basic requirement of the Pesticides Laws and is carried out in a fully equipped and specialized laboratory of the Department of Agriculture.

By this examination the identity and the percentage of the drastic substance in the pesticides preparations are determined, their physiochemical properties are examined and any undesirable substances are detected. The provisions in the Republic of Cyprus legislation for the acceptable deviation limits of the drastic substances are in full agreement with the provisions of the Directive 91/414/EEC relating to the marketing of pesticides.

The pesticides quality control is carried out in two stages: Firstly prior to the registration (marketing approval) all the products are examined and only those within the provisions of the legislation and those meeting the manufacturer and the Food Agriculture Organization (FAO) specifications shall register with the Pesticides Council. At the second stage that follows the registration, the pesticides quality is examined according to an annual programme by which authorized inspectors take products from their preparation and sale locations.

9.1.3.2 Pesticides Residues Control Laboratory

The Pesticides Residues Control Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture follows the Pesticides Residues Prevention Monitoring Program, which was planned in order to control the Good Agricultural Practice implementation as well as any use of non-licenced pesticides. The Programme is prepared on an annual basis and concentrates on products-targets, in other words those products for which there is exaltation of plant dangers and diseases or a greater possibility of future problems as a result of the pesticides residues as previous years' experience shows.

The fruit and vegetable samples to be examined, are collected by authorized Agriculture Department Pesticides Inspectors, before or during harvesting and are sent to the specific Laboratory. The Laboratory is in the process of accreditation according to the European Standard ISO EN 17025. The main agricultural products covered by the Pesticides Residues Prevention Monitoring Program are grapes, citrus fruits, potatoes, olives, olive oil, strawberries and honey.

9.1.3.3 Agricultural and Environmental Samples Control Section

The following analyses are carried out in the specific laboratory:

- Water analyses for irrigation purposes.
- Water analyses for purposes of suitability for animal consumption.
- Soil analyses for the determination of their physiochemical characteristics.
- Soil analyses for the determination of fertilizers use.
- Soil analyses for purposes of use of agricultural animal and industrial waste in agriculture.

- Leaves analyses for the determination of fertilizers use.
- Leaves analyses for malnutrition problem solving.
- Forest leaves analyses for the acid rain effects monitoring.
- Agricultural animal waste analyses for agricultural use purposes.
- Participation in International Inter-laboratory Examinations.

9.1.4 Agricultural Research Institute

In the Pesticides and Toxicology Laboratory of the Agricultural Research Institute research work is carried out for the determination of the pesticide residues levels in soil and in agricultural products, aiming at the protection of the health of consumers and the environment.

The institute's central chemical laboratory's activities include research work in the area of pesticides residues levels in agricultural products and carrying through the chemical analyses of the Institute's Sections which amount to 25.000 analyses on 6.500 samples yearly. Its research programme aims at the investigation of certain selected pesticides with long-term residuary action as well as the assessment of the frequency and the residues concentration levels of widely used pesticides. Work is also being carried out for quantitative and qualitative assessment of essential oils in aromatic plants.

9.1.5 Water Development Department

The role of the laboratories of the Water Development Department is the water monitoring at all stages of its treatment, ranging from the water in the dams to the production of drinking water. The desalination units final water is quality controlled and, through sampling, the drinking water in the distribution networks up to community level.

The Water Development Department operates a central laboratory at Tersephanou, which covers the needs of the Larnaca, Famagusta and Nicosia areas and 4 district laboratories in Limassol, Choirokoitia, Asprokremno and Korno.
The central laboratory at Tersephanou is equipped among other with:

- High Performance Ion Chromatography units
- Inductive Coupled Plasma Spectrometer
- Ultraviolet-visible spectroscopy unit
- Flame Photometer

In the laboratory the following are carried out (a) routine physicochemical analyses such as pH, conductivity, solid residues, turbidity and colour, (b) microbiologic analyses and (c) full ionic analysis (Ca^{2+}, Mg^{2+}, SO_4^{2-}, Cl^-, NO_3^-, etc.) of the samples. Also in the central laboratory the samples being sent by the district laboratories are analysed further and also samples for studies of the Department are analysed.
The laboratory has a cooperation protocol with the State General Laboratory for the implementation of European Directives, such as the Framework Directive for Water 2000/60/EC.

The laboratory at Asprokremnos covers the needs of Limassol and Paphos districts. In this laboratory only volumetric and bacteria analyses are being carried out.

9.1.6 Department of Fisheries and Marine Research Laboratory

In the area of Marine Environment of the Department of Fisheries and Marine Research the following three laboratories are in operation:

General chemical analysis laboratory: In this there is an automatic analyzer for analysis of nutritious salts and nitric, phosphoric and ammonium salts are analysed. Measurements are also being carried out of the Total Dissolved Oxygen (TDO), conductivity and pH. The samples analysis of heavy metals are carried out in the State General Laboratory after initial work at the general chemical analysis laboratory.

Laboratory for chlorophyll measurement: This laboratory is equipped with fluorine meter, microcentrifugal, filtering equipment and ultrasound unit for measuring chlorophyll in samples.

Marine ecology laboratory: In the laboratory, determination of the organisms living above and under the bottom of the sea is carried out. For this purpose there are 2 stereoscopes, 1 microstereoscope, 1 microscope and 2 furnaces (one bridge type) for the determination of organic matter.

9.1.7 Public Works Department Building Materials Laboratory

As a result of the significant increase in the construction works in Cyprus, the upgrading of the quality requirements of the various works and the policy adoption for a soil–technical study as well as a geological study for all the works, it became necessary to significantly expand the responsibilities of the Public Works Department Laboratory. Also by adopting the implementation of the Standard III for ready concrete and the issue of operation permits, production and marketing of ready concrete, its role was upgraded. Since 1995 the Department's Central Building Materials Laboratory is located in a new building near the New State General Hospital in Nicosia, where more than 90 different tests can be carried out.

The laboratory is responsible for the testing of asphalt mixtures, concrete and building materials, inert materials and cement, the soiltechnical and geological tests, the quality control of works carried out by the Department's District Offices and contracting, the offer of its services to other Government Departments/Services/Organizations and to individuals in the private sector as well as for the preparation of Standards and Specifications. Furthermore, it co-operates with the Greek Central Public Works Department (ΚΕΔΕ) and other recognized laboratories.

9.1.8 The Cyprus Organization for the Hallmarking of Precious Metals

All items made of precious metals (gold and silver) to be used in the Cyprus market must be certified by the Organization's Laboratory. The items submitted to the Organization are initially evaluated for their homogeneity and then the metal purity level is determined. According to the legislation there are four different standards of purity levels for gold and three for silver items. The homogeneity of the samples is tested either by the touchstone method or through X- ray spectroscopy. The fineness

level of the precious metal for the gold items is determined by varymetric method after oxidation (cupellation) and in the silver items by volumetric method using sodium chloride. The laboratory also tests the nickel migration percentage, according to the levels provided by the legislation.

9.1.9 University of Cyprus Chemistry Department

The Department has four teaching laboratories and twelve research laboratories of inorganic composition, polymers, organic synthesis, porous solids chemistry, heterogenous catalysis, chemistry for adhesives and heavy metals aqueous chemistry.

The undergarduate laboratories are fully equipped, while in 1998 planning and the purchase of large instruments started. The Department has a Nuclear Magnetic Resonance spectroscopy (NMR), which can be used by other public and private bodies for chemical analysis. It also has two X-ray spectroscopy units (XRD), one for the analysis of crystal samples and one for the analysis of dust samples. Other significant instruments are the mass spectroscopy, differential scanning calorimeter, thermobarymetric analyser (TGA), static and dynamic light scattering, atomic force microscope (AFM), porosity meter, etc.

Also, in the Polytechnic School there are an air chromatographer with mass spectroscopy detector, an air chromatographer with flame ionization and thermal conductivity detectors, ultraviolet-visible spectrophotometer, atomic absorption spectrophotometer, photometer, measuring system of the biochemically demanded oxygen, multiparameter dissolved oxygen measuring instrument, conductivity, temperature and pH, etc.

9.2 Electronic Information Systems in Public Sector

The Cyprus Government is gradually going ahead with the full recording of information on dangerous substances electronically, for easier and better management.

9.2.1 Data on the Use and Storage of Chemical Substances by the Industries and Importers

The Department of Labour Inspection maintains a Database on the use and storage of chemical substances by the industries and the importers. The Database data is collected through printed questionaires completed by the manufacturers and the importers. In the same database data are also kept for the use, storage and composition of dangerous preparations, as collected through the questionnaires. The installation and operation of IUCLID5 software is expected soon for data recording and exchange on chemical substances, which will be used by all European Union Member States, for the recording and exchange of information on chemical substances and preparations available in the market of the European Union. By implementing this software package all data will be recorded electronically by the industries and the import companies in the DLI database, which may use the data on a European level.

9.2.2 Pesticides and Biocides Use and Storage Data

Access to the Department of Agriculture database on registered pesticides and biocides is free for the public through the use of Internet. In the near future information on registered pesticides sales persons, registered retail shops, warehouses and factories producing pesticides will also be available through the use of internet. At present this information is recorded in a specific computer system of the Department of Agriculture.

9.2.3 Liquid and Solid Waste Production and Disposal Data

Information collected by the Environment Service on dangerous waste of the chemical industry, is recorded in electronic form in a computer system of the Environment Service and the access is confidential and available only to the competent officers.

9.2.4 Air Quality Data

Since 1991 the Department of Labour Inspection is taking measurements on the air quality in various points in the Republic of Cyprus. This is done using the Mobile Units which are fully equipped with automatic instruments for continuous measurement of the concentration of various air pollutants. Today the measurement network includes nine mobile units. The pollutants being monitored on a non-stop basis are: Monoxide, Dioxide, and the Nitric Oxides (NO, NO_2, NO_x), Ozone (O_3), the Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2), the Carbon Monoxide (CO), the Floating Particles (PM_{10}), the Lead (Pb) and the Benzene (C_6H_6). The measurement results from the mobile units are available to the public briefly through the internet on the website **www.airquality.gov.cy**. The Department of Labour Inspection maintains since 1993 a record with data on air pollutants measurement in electronic form.

9.3 Technical Training and Training Programmes

The Officers involved with the implementation of the legislation on chemical substances have the opportunity to be informed on a continuous basis on matters of their competence through their participation in various Technical Committees and workshop organized by the European Union.

On a national level all the involved officers and the affected parties are informed about the legislative provisions and amendments through seminars and workshops, organized by the competent authorities.

CHAPTER 10: International Cooperations

10.1 Cooperations and Participations in International / European Organizations

International Organizations/Bodies	National Contact Points
Inter-Governmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS)	DLI
United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC)	SGL
International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS)	DLI
World Health Organization (WHO)	MH
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	MPHS
CODEX Alinimentarius	MPHS
International Labour Organization (ILO)	MLSI
United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)	MCIT
Strategic Approach to International Chemical Management (SAICM)	DLI
Australia Group	MCIT

10.2 Participation in International Conventions / Procedures on Chemicals Management

International Conventions	Competent Authority
Agenda 21-Convention on sustainable development	ES
UNEP The London guidelines	MH
FAO Code of Conduct	MANRE
Montreal Protocol	ES
Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Dangerous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (PIC Convention)	MLSI
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs Convention)	MLSI
Helsinki Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial accidents	MLSI
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Dangerous Wastes and their Disposal	MANRE
Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes (London Convention)	ES
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Items	RTD
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and of their Destruction	MFA
Geneva Convention of 1979 on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution	MLSI
Protocol of ignature of the European Agreement on International Road Transport of Dangerous Items	RTD
International Convention for the prevention of Pollution from ships, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 (MARPOL 73/78)	DMS

10.3 Inter-State Agreements

Inter-State Agreements	Competent Body
Cyprus-Austria Inter-state Agreement on the cooperation on matters of notification in Cyprus of new chemicals	DLI

CHAPTER 11: Work-force and Public Briefing Procedures on the Correct Management of Chemicals

11.1 Employers

Employers with employees involved in the management of dangerous chemicals are informed of their obligation to provide information to their employees in relation to the dangers involved with the chemicals they use. Employers are also informed by the Department of Labour Inspection on their obligations relating to the safeguarding of suitable working conditions. Specifically, through printed information and seminars, the employers are informed on the provisions of the legislation, for example the obligation to give Safety Data Sheets in the greek language, the taking of measures for personal and collective protection, the prohibition of use of certain dangerous chemical substances and the correct packaging and labelling of the dangerous chemical substances and preparations.

Furthermore, they are informed on their obligations towards the public, as these are emanating from the legislation in force. Included in the obligations are the danger warning labelling for the products in the greek language, the notification through the competent authority for specific substances imported from or exported to the European market and the prohibitions for the marketing to the general public of specific highly dangerous products, as those defined by the legislation.

11.2 Employees

The employer is obliged, according to the provisions of the legislation for the health and safety at work, to inform employees, who are involved in the management of dangerous chemicals, on the dangers present in their working environment.

Furthermore, additional information on matters of safety and health from the use of dangerous chemicals, is available to the employees on the part of the Employers Associations and Trade-unions, as well as from the Department of Labour Inspection by organizing seminars and the publishing of information material. There is close cooperation among the Employers Associations, the Trade-unions and the responsible Government Services. It should be noted that the Organizations of the Social Partners are represented in the corresponding European bodies for the safety and health at work and they transfer the information available to them to their members.

11.3 General Public

General public in the Republic of Cyprus is informed on matters of use and risk of chemical substances, through information leaflets distributed free of charge by the competent Department for this purpose. Also on a frequent basis notifications are being issued by the competent Departments for the consumer public in relation to non-compliance with the legislation products. These products may be available in the Cyprus market and are detected by inspections or through the Rapid Alert System for non-food products (RAPEX) of the European Union. Additional sources of information are also the webpages of the competent Ministries, where the whole of the related legislation is available, catalogues of the prohibited chemical substances, announcements and studies on current matters as well as additional information on the best practice for using the chemical substances.

CHAPTER 12: Human Resources of the Government Services involved in the Management of Chemicals

12.1 Government Services Present Personnel

The Table 12.1 below shows briefly, the competent Departments and Services staff, involved by legislation in the management of chemicals.

Table 12.1: Government Services Present Personnel

Ministry / Department / Service	Position and number	Duties / Specialization
Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance		
Department of Labour Inspection	1 Officer 1 Labour Inspector	Implementation of the legislation on Chemical Substances
	7 Labour Inspectors	Part-time employment in the implementation of the legislation on Chemical substances
	6 Officers 1 Labour Inspector	Industrial Pollution control
Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment		
Department of Agriculture	1 Officer 1 Agricultural Inspector	Implementation of legislation on pesticides
	24 Inspectors	Part-time employment in the inspections in pesticides shops, sampling for preparations quality control and determination of the pesticides residues in vegetable products
	1 temporary Officer	Implementation of legislation on biocides
	1 Officer 3 Agricultural Officers	Laboratory tests on the pesticides quality and residues
Environment Service	5 Officers 2 Technicians	Water and soil Pollution Control
	1 Officer	Poly (chlorinated biphenols) Part-time employment
	1 Officer	Dangerous Wastes Part-time employment
	1 Officer	Motor Oils, packaging materials Part-time employment
Mine Service	1 Officer	Implementation of legislation on explosives
Minsitry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism		
Technology Service	1 Officer	Good Laboratory Practice Principles
	1 Officer	Assesment of Laboratories
Energy Service	3 Officers	Implementation of legislation for determination of specifications and quality control of petroleum products and fuels

Ministry / Department / Service	Position and number	Duties / Specialization
Commerce Service	4 Officers	Implementation of legislation on the control of exports of dual-use items and military equipment
Ministry of Health		
Sanitary Services	69 Inspectors 21 Temporary Inspectors	Part-time employment in the implementation of legislation on detergents and the pesticides residues in food
Pharmaceutical Services	2 Officers	Implementation of legislation on Cosmetics
State General Laboratory	4 Officers 9 Technicians	Environmental Control and Chemical Materials laboratories
Ministry of Communications and Works		
Department of Commercial Shipping	25 Inspectors	Part-time employment in the implementation of legislation on the use of organotin compounds and the control of the anti-fouling protective systems in ships
Department of Road Transport	1 Officer	Transport control of dangerous items
Ministry of Finance		
Department of Customs and Exsice	4 Officers	Implementation of legislation on chemicals (Head office)
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1 Officer	Part-time employment in the Convention on Chemical Weapons

Annex 1: List of Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Ministries / Departments / Services / Unions / Organizations
C	
CCCI	Cyprus Chambers of Commerce and Industry
CMA	Cyprus Medical Association
CYSHA	Cyprus Safety & Health Association
D	
DA	Department of Agriculture
DCE	Deparment of Customs and Excise
DEOK	Cyprus Democratic Labour Federation
DLI	Department of Labour Inspection
DMS	Department of Merchant Shipping
DRT	Department of Road Transport
E	
EnS	Energy Service
ES	Environment Service
ETEK	Cyprus Scientific and Technical Chamber
ETYK	Cyprus Union of Bank Employees
F	
FEEO	Cyprus Federation of Environmental and Ecological Associations
L	
LO	Law Office
M	
MANRE	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment
MCIT	Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism
MCW	Ministry of Communications and Works
MD	Ministry of Defense
MF	Ministry of Finance
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MH	Ministry of Health
MI	Ministry of Interior
MJPO	Ministry of Justice and Public Order
MLSI	Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance
MPHS	Medical and Public Health Services
MS	Mines Service
O	
OEB	Cyprus Employers and Industrialists Federations
P	
PASYDY	Pancyprian Public Employees Trade Union
PEO	Pancyprian Federation of Labour

POAS	Pancyprian Federation of Independent Trade Unions
POVEK	Pancyprian Federation of Crafts and Professional Shop Owners
PS	Pharmaceutical Services
PUA	Pancyprian Union of Agronomists
PUC	Pancyprian Union of Chemists

S

SEK	Cyprus Workers Confederation
SEOK	Cyprus Building Contractors Association
SGL	State General Laboratory
SS	Statistical Service

T

TS	Technology Service
TrS	Trade Service

Annex 2: Address List of Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations

GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
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Agricultural Research Institute
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Fax.: 22316770
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Department of Fisheries and Marine Research
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Fax.: 22775955
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Water Development Department
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E-mail: eioannou@wdd.moa.gov.cy

Geological Survey Department
1415 Nicosia, Cyprus
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E-mail: director@gsd.moa.gov.cy

Department of Agriculture
1412 Nicosia, Cyprus
Tel.: 22408519
Fax.: 22303941
E-mail: doagrg@da.moa.gov.cy

Mines Service
1422 Nicosia, Cyprus
Tel.: 22409283
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E-mail: minesinfo@mines.moa.gov.cy

Environment Service
1411 Nicosia, Cyprus
Tel.: 22303883
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MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRY AND TOURISM
1421 Nicosia, Cyprus
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E-mail: perm.sec@mcit.gov.cy

Competition and Consumers Protection Service
1421 Nicosia, Cyprus
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E-mail: tlouca@mcit.gov.cy

Energy Service
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Tel.: 22409303
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E-mail: perm.sec@mcit.gov.cy

Trade Service
1421 Nicosia, Cyprus
Tel.: 22867123
Fax.: 22768967
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Technology Service
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MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
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MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL INSURANCE
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Department of Labour Inspection
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MINISTRY OF INTERIOR
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MINISTRY OF FINANCE
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E-mail:

Statistical Service
Mix. Karaoli, 1444 Nicosia, Cyprus
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Department of Customs and Excise
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MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND WORKS
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Public Works Department
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Department of Merchant Shipping
P.O.Box 56193, 3305 Λεμεσός, Κύπρος
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NON-GOVENMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

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Cyprus Chambers of Commerce and Industry (K.E.B.E.)
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