



Consumer products

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## Focus: EU Commission agrees to add three new substances to POPs Convention

On May 12, 2025, the Official Journal of the European Union published Decision (EU) 2025/868, agreeing to include MCCPs, chlorpyrifos, and LC-PFCAs in Annex A of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, and at the same time revised the specific exemptions for UV-328 and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) in the Convention.

The main contents of Decision (EU) 2025/868 are as follows:

1. To support the listing of chlorinated paraffins with carbon chain lengths in the range C14-17 and chlorination levels at or exceeding 45 per cent chlorine by weight in Annex A, with the specific exemptions recommended by the POPRC, and to request additional specific exemptions for use in certain defence and aerospace applications, such as coatings, lubricants, and ammunition and its packaging, and extended expiry dates for some exemptions for aerospace and defence applications until 2041, with a possible extension of this expiry date until the end of life of equipment and spare parts if those substances are used in such applications;
2. To support the listing of chlorpyrifos in Annex A, with the specific exemptions recommended by the POPRC;
3. To support the listing of long-chain perfluorocarboxylic acids, their salts and related compounds in Annex A, with the specific exemptions recommended by the POPRC;
4. The position to be taken on the Union's behalf at the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties shall be to support the proposal submitted by the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia to amend Annex A to the Convention by adding a specific exemption for certain limited uses of UV-328 in civilian and military aircraft including in relevant spare parts, provided that the exemption applies for as short a period as possible and does not exceed five years.
5. The position to be taken on the Union's behalf at the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties shall be to accept the request submitted by the Republic of Korea to extend the expiry date of the specific exemptions, which will only apply to the Republic of Korea as requesting Party, for the use of perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and PFOA-related compounds, perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride in fire-fighting foam for liquid fuel vapor suppression and liquid fuel fires (Class B fires) in installed systems, including both mobile and fixed systems.

The main uses of the three newly added substances are as follows:

- MCCPs: Mainly used in the production process of plastics and rubber as plasticizers or flame retardants;
- Chlorpyrifos: Chlorpyrifos is a broad-spectrum organophosphorus insecticide, mainly used to control





agricultural pests and sanitary pests;

- LC-PFCAs: Mainly used in textiles, food packaging, electronic equipment, fire-fighting foam, etc., giving products waterproof, oil-proof, high temperature resistant and other properties.

Original link: [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ:L\\_202500868](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ:L_202500868)

## HCT SOLUTION:

The EU POPs Convention have added new controlled substances, which means that the EU will further strengthen its control over hazardous substances. MCCPs and LC-PFCAs are widely used in industrial production and the electronic and electrical industry. HCT recommends that relevant companies pay close attention to the latest developments in the EU POPs regulations and related international regulations, and adjust production and business strategies in a timely manner. Water Inspection Group Rainbow Testing Technology Co., Ltd. has been tracking and interpreting the latest international and domestic regulatory trends for a long time. It has many top instruments and equipment, a professional and efficient operation team, and rich experience in inspection and testing. It can develop personalized solutions for customers and help companies respond calmly.

