

PROCEEDINGS
Asia Regional Workshop
on the

**Implementation,
Monitoring and Observance**

of the

**International Code of Conduct
on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides**

Bangkok, Thailand
26-28 July 2005



PROCEEDINGS

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Foreword

The year 2005 coincides with the 20th anniversary of the existence of the Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides, which was adopted in November 1985 at the 23rd Session of the FAO Conference. The Code is comprehensive; it addresses the full life-cycle of a pesticide, from production to use – and if necessary to disposal and/or protection – at every step of the way.

The Code was revised in 2002 and the changes were adopted by all FAO member countries as well as some non-governmental organizations and pesticide industry associations. The present revised version of the Code is not only an up-to-date standard for pesticide management, it is also a dynamic instrument.

The Regional Workshop on the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides: Implementation, Monitoring and Observance was organized by the FAO Regional Office for Asia and Pacific in Bangkok, Thailand of this year to strengthen both monitoring and observance of the revised Code of Conduct and the application of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategies in the region.

The results showed that all Asian countries attending the workshop are genuinely committed to implementing the Code and have made significant progress in promoting the judicious and responsible use of pesticides in support of sustainable agricultural development and improved public health. It was noted that all participating countries have passed national legislation to regulate the use of pesticides and have established institutions to register the products used in their respective countries. Products that are highly hazardous to the user, consumer or the environment have been banned or severely restricted and support has been given to the IPM approach as a means to promote less hazardous and more environmentally friendly alternatives.

However, important national information gaps were noted which limit the ability of the governments to assess the effectiveness of their policies and to propose improvements. For such policies to benefit country development, a broader-based implementation of pest and pesticide management is needed, particularly efforts to educate the public, especially farmers. The Workshop made several suggestions to further improve the monitoring questionnaire and its understanding, and adopted several findings to strengthen the implementation of the Code of Conduct.

It should be stressed that the Code is an accepted tool – which should be applied nationally, regionally and internationally – and implementation of its provisions is the key which will lead to the protection of human and environmental health, to sustainable agricultural development and to better economic, social and environmental conditions.



He Changchui

Assistant Director-General and
FAO Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific

Table of Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Foreword	iii
List of Acronyms	vii
OPENING SESSION	1
Welcome Address by He Changchui, Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative	1
Group Photo	4
1. NEW FEATURES AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS	5
1.1 Twenty years of Code of Conduct: Lessons learned and future challenges <i>by Gero Vaagt</i>	5
1.2 International conventions: Implications to pesticide management <i>by Gero Vaagt</i>	9
1.3 Management of Public Health Pesticides – An Urgent Need <i>by Morteza Zaim</i>	12
1.4 Strategies for pesticide management: A UNEP perspective <i>by Cecilia Mercado</i>	14
1.5 Implementation of FAO Code of Conduct – an industry perspective <i>by George Fuller</i>	17
1.6 Pesticide Action Network’s perspective on the revised code of conduct <i>by Jennifer Mourin</i>	20
2. COUNTRY REPORTS	23
2.1 Bangladesh	23
2.2 Cambodia	30
2.3 China	52
2.4 Democratic People’s Republic of Korea	61
2.5 India	72
2.6 Indonesia	83
2.7 Lao People’s Democratic Republic	101
2.8 Malaysia	107
2.9 Myanmar	117
2.10 Nepal	128
2.11 Pakistan	137
2.12 Philippines	144
2.13 Republic of Korea	147
2.14 Singapore	154
2.15 Sri Lanka	157
2.16 Thailand	176
2.17 Viet Nam	184

Table of Contents (*continued*)

	<i>Page</i>
3. REGIONAL OVERVIEW, PESTICIDE POLICY AND MONITORING GUIDELINES	191
3.1 Regional overview and analysis of country reports <i>by Gerd Walter-Echols and Piao Yongfan</i>	<i>191</i>
3.2 Pesticide policy in Thailand <i>by Picheat Prommoon</i>	<i>199</i>
3.3 Policy development for rational use of pesticides in Pakistan <i>by Rasheed Bashir Mazari</i>	<i>200</i>
3.4 Feedback to new monitoring guidelines	<i>204</i>
4. ASSESSMENT OF COUNTRY MONITORING CAPACITIES	207
5. PRIORITIES, STRATEGY PLAN AND RECOMMENDATIONS	215
ANNEXES	219
ANNEX 1: Workshop programme	<i>221</i>
ANNEX 2: List of participants	<i>224</i>
ANNEX 3: National legislation and regulation regarding pesticide management and control	<i>228</i>
ANNEX 4: Banned and restricted pesticides	<i>233</i>
ANNEX 5: Institutions involved in Code implementation	<i>236</i>
ANNEX 6: On-line resources	<i>249</i>

List of Acronyms

a.i.	active ingredient
AAS	Academy of Agricultural Science
AQSIQ	Administration for Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AVA	Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority
BAMS	Bureau of Agricultural Material Standard
BARI	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute
BPI	Bureau of Plant Industry
CAMTC	China Agricultural Machinery Testing Center
DA	Department of Agriculture
DAALI	Department of Agronomy and Agricultural Land Improvement
DAE	Department of Agricultural Extension
DAL	Department of Agricultural Legislation
DNA	Designated National Authority
DOA	Department of Agriculture
DOAE	Department of Agricultural Extension
DPP	Directorate of Plant Protection
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ETL	Economic Threshold Level
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAOSTAT	FAO Statistical Database
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FFS	Farmer Field School
FPA	Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority
GAP	Good agricultural practices
GBQC	General Bureau of Quality Control
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Income
HRDD	Human Resource Development Division
ICAMA	Institute for the Control of Agrochemicals, Ministry of Agriculture
ICAR	Indian Council for Agricultural Research
ICMR	Indian Council for Medical Research
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
MARDI	Malaysian Agricultural Research Development Institute
MAS	Myanmar Agricultural Service
MINFAL	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MoE	Ministry of Environment

MoH	Ministry of Health
MOPH	Ministry of Public Health
MOT	Ministry of Trade
MPOPH	Ministry of Population and Health
MRL	Maximum residue limits
NA	Not available
NARC	National Agricultural Research Council
NATESC	National Agricultural Technology
ND	Not detected
NDRC	National Development and Reform Commission
NEA	National Environment Agency
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NIAST	National Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology
NPAL	National Pesticide Analytical Laboratory
NPPTI	National Plant Protection Training Institute
NRAC	Nepal Agricultural Research Council
OC	Organochlorine (pesticides)
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OP	Organophosphate (pesticides)
OPR	Office of Pesticide Registrar
PANAP	Pesticide Action Network Asia and the Pacific
PCD	Pesticide Control Division
PIC	Prior Informed Consent (Rotterdam Convention)
POP	Persistent organic pollutants (Stockholm Convention)
PPC	Plant Protection Center
PPD	Plant Protection Department
PPI	Plant Protection Institute
PPPIO	Plant Protection and Phytosanitary Inspection Office
PPQS	Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage
PPS	Plant Protection Station
PPW	Plant Protection Wing
PRG	Plant Growth Regulator
PRMD	Pesticide Registration and Management Division
RDA	Rural Development Administration
RMB	Research Management Bureau
SEPA	State Environmental Protection Administration
SIAC	State Administration for Industry and Commerce
TCP	Technical Cooperation Project
TG	Technical grade
TOT	Training of Trainers
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
USD	United States dollar
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

OPENING SESSION

WELCOME ADDRESS

by
He Changchui
Assistant Director-General and
Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific

Delivered by
Hiroyuki Konuma
Deputy Regional Representative

Distinguished country delegates from the Asia and Pacific region;
Distinguished representatives from international, civic and private organizations;
FAO colleagues;
Ladies and gentlemen:

On behalf of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Jacques Diouf, and on my own behalf, I am honoured to welcome all of you to Bangkok for this **Regional Workshop on the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides**. I am delighted that so many experts from the Asia-Pacific region are participating in this important workshop which brings together different organizations that are involved in pesticide management in the pursuit of improved public health, a cleaner environment and sustainable agricultural development.

I would like to extend a special welcome to the representatives of CropLife International and the Pesticide Action Network, and to our colleagues from the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Health Organization and FAO headquarters in Rome. Your participation reflects the diversity of stakeholders and issues that need to be balanced by governmental regulatory agencies when dealing with pesticide management. Understanding the different viewpoints and concerns, and working together in true partnership and in a harmonious way are preconditions for achieving the common goals that unites us: a world free of hunger and poverty, and sustainable agricultural development for the benefit of all mankind.

At the 1996 and 2002 World Food Summits the UN Millennium Summit in 2000, countries pledged to reduce by half the number of hungry people by 2015. While there has been some success in some countries, the current annual reduction of 8 million people a year has to more than double to 20 million if the stated goal is to be met by 2015. In addition, food production in developing countries needs to double, and some 80 percent of this increase will need to come from land that is already under production.

It is furthermore clear that the necessary intensification of crop production will impact on human health and the environment. Indeed, the increased intensification of agriculture and food production cannot be met without chemical inputs. The fundamental task is thus to realize the projected productivity increases with minimal negative impact on the environment and human health. In doing so, we need to avoid the mistakes of the past and to fully benefit from the lessons learned and experience gained to date.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Pesticides should not threaten the welfare, health or lives of farmers. Many pesticides that have been banned or severely restricted in developed countries are still marketed and used in developing countries. Many hazardous pesticides cannot be handled safely by farmers in developing countries, especially those who work under tropical conditions. Such chemicals pose a serious risk to the health of farmers, to the health of the population in general, and to the environment.

We are all well aware that there is a significant difference between pesticide use in developing and developed countries. In developing countries, pesticide regulations are often deficient, enforcement of decisions is inconsistent and there is a shortage of trained personnel. Overuse of pesticides is still very common. Too many farmers remain unaware of appropriate pest control and integrated pest management (IPM) measures and of the dangers of pesticide application. Many old, often highly toxic pesticides continue to be used in these countries because of their low prices.

Both dumping of pesticides by exporting countries and the lack of adequate pesticide management in importing countries have contributed to an accumulation of stocks of outdated and obsolete pesticides in many countries. Outdated pesticides are often in the hands of farmers, causing a considerable risk to farm families. Follow-up surveys are needed while the disposal of such stocks needs to continue. In addition, scrupulous and criminal elements exist that manufacture and sell adulterated pesticides, adding to the hazards and cheating farmers.

In response to these problems, FAO has brought together all the stakeholders involved in the distribution and use of pesticides to establish an International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides. This Code was first adopted by the FAO Conference in 1985 and has served now for 20 years as a set of globally accepted standards for pesticide management. Proper pesticide management requires that attention be paid to every step in the life of a pesticide product, including its testing, trade and distribution, labeling, packaging and advertisement, use and surveillance, and storage and disposal.

For each of these steps, the Code outlines what governments, the pesticide industry and civil society organizations should do to ensure that pesticides are managed in a way that minimizes the risks to public health and the environment.

By adopting the Code, FAO member countries have pledged to work together to make the Code a success. Within countries, this demands a collaborative effort from many different ministries, predominantly agriculture, public health, and environment, but also commerce, customs and trade. The pesticide industry has made a clear commitment to support these efforts, and CropLife International – the global association of multinational pesticide manufacturers – has made adherence to the Code a condition of membership. Also Pesticide Action Network, an international public interest group on pesticide matters, has endorsed the Code and has agreed to support its implementation. This strong alliance of different groups is instrumental for the success of the Code.

In 2002, the Code was revised and updated to strengthen its guidance to reduce the adverse effects of pesticides on health and the environment and to support sustainable agricultural practices. The revised version of the Code includes new international instruments and demonstrates that pesticide management should be considered a part of chemical management.

Among other changes, the revised Code contains important new provisions on monitoring and observance. Under Article 12 of the Code, all stakeholders are invited to monitor and report on implementation of the Code. Other provisions call upon governments and industry to collect and

report on various types of information relating to pesticides. Draft guidelines on monitoring and observance of the revised version of the Code have been developed and will be finalised in 2005.

The application of proper pest and pesticide management practices continues to be a challenge, in particular to countries with limited capabilities and capacities. FAO endeavours to improve its assistance to governments on pest and pesticide management and is committed to agricultural production programmes that are environmentally friendly. The long-standing involvement of FAO in the promotion of IPM is a good example of this commitment. Experience has shown that agricultural production can increase while pesticide usage decreases. I am confident that the number of countries with national IPM programmes will continue to increase and that governments will expand the existing programmes.

Ladies and gentlemen,

With these issues in focus, the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific is convening this regional workshop by bringing together governments, the pesticide industry and civil society organisations because the implementation of the Code depends on these three players. The workshop will provide participants an opportunity to learn about the newest provisions of the Code, gain experience with the proposed reporting formats, collectively assess the status of Code observance in the Asia region, share information, and develop mechanisms for improved monitoring and future collaboration.

The implementation of the Code will remain a collective effort. To be successful, we need to harmonize our efforts so that pesticide management decisions can be made on an informed basis. This requires a systematic monitoring of the observance of the Code and sharing of information. FAO will continue its efforts to forge partnerships and to build capacity for effective implementation and enforcement of the Code. Only if the Code is widely practiced will it make a substantial contribution to the protection of human health and the environment. I therefore call on you all to actively participate in this workshop and, as a follow-up, to monitor observance of the Code.

In closing, I should like to once again extend to all of you a very cordial welcome to Bangkok. I also wish you a pleasant stay in Bangkok.

Thank you.

Group Photo



**REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON INTERNATIONAL CODE OF CONDUCT ON THE DISTRIBUTION AND
USE OF PESTICIDES: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND OBSERVANCE**

26 to 28 JULY 2005

AMARI WATERGATE HOTEL, BANGKOK, THAILAND

1. New features and recent developments

1.1 Twenty years of Code of Conduct: Lessons learned and future challenges

by Gero Vaagt

This year 2005 coincides with the 20th anniversary of the existence of the Code of Conduct. In 1981, following a suggestion of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to provide help to overcome difficulties associated with pesticides, FAO initiated the process to develop the original first version of the Code through government consultations, and with the participation of appropriate UN-Agencies and international organizations outside the UN, in particular the pesticide industry and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

This process was concluded in November 1985 when the 23rd Session of the FAO Conference adopted the original version of the Code. Actually, this was also the first Code ever adopted and developed by FAO. One of the reasons to develop this Code was that a number of governments and organizations had expressed concerns about the propriety of supplying pesticides to countries which do not have the capacities to register pesticides and to ensure their sound management and judicious use. This first version of the Code was then amended in 1989 to include the provisions for the Prior-Informed-Consent procedures known as the PIC-procedure and now covered under the *'Rotterdam Convention on the PIC procedure for certain hazardous chemicals pesticides in international trade'*. FAO and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) provide jointly the Secretariat for the implementation of this Convention. This amendment was introduced following public concern on the export of banned pesticides to developing countries.

In August 1986, i.e. immediately after the adoption of the original Code, FAO issued a questionnaire to governments to monitor the observance of the Code; this questionnaire was intended to assess the so called pre-Code conditions. In 1993, a second questionnaire was sent out to determine the degree and nature of changes that had occurred during the 6-7 years since the first questionnaire. Positive developments were identified in the areas of pesticide legislation and awareness.

However, major weaknesses still remained, in particular in developing countries. This was one of the reasons to initiate the process to revise the existing version of the Code in 1999. Another reason was the adoption of the Rotterdam Convention in September 1998 which made the articles on the PIC procedure redundant in the amended version of the Code.

The revision process included government consultation, participation of other UN-agencies and the pesticide industry as well as NGOs. It was finalized in November 2002 through the adoption of the Revised Version by FAO's Council on behalf of the 31st Session of the FAO Conference. This Revised Version received the full support from all governments of FAO member states. The debate on the revised version was very intense among governments, a clear indication of the relevance of this document to the countries.

During the revision, the question came up to convert this voluntary document into a legally binding document. The FAO Panel suggested that due to the comprehensive nature of the Code such a process would take a very long time, the outcome would be unclear and the delivery of guidance on pesticide matters, in particular to countries with limited resources, would be required immediately.

Upon adoption the revised version was immediately welcomed by NGOs, in this case by Pesticide Action Network (PAN), then CropLife International confirmed its full support by making adherence to the Code of Conduct a condition of membership. Generic manufacturers associations, such as the European Crop Association (ECCA) and more recently ALINA, the Latin-American Association of generic manufactures have officially confirmed to FAO their support for the Code.

Other UN-agencies, in particular WHO, refer to the Code in guidelines for pesticides used in public health and in other documents.

There is a tremendous continuous interest and reference to the Code today by the principal stakeholders, governments and pesticide industry as well as other important players such as NGOs and UN-Agencies. The present Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) process is just another example and some workshop participants might have been involved in this process in some way.

What specific relevance does the Code have for in the Asia-Pacific region and what has happened here? Following the request of various countries from the region expressing their difficulties in implementing the Code, FAO obtained support from Japan for a 5 year trust fund project. This project started in 1988 and covered 23 countries in the Asia-Pacific region. The project was later also extended to the Caribbean islands. The objective of this project was to support countries in their abilities to implement the Code, in particular to establish registration schemes, strengthen national capabilities, and promote harmonization and the exchange of information. While progress has been made in various countries in some of these areas, the project failed to establish linkages/partnership/involvement to such regional organizations as the Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC), or to subregional organizations for South Asia and to ASEAN for Southeast Asia.

Today, FAO has received requests from various countries to strengthen parts of Code implementation on a national basis, e.g. from Sri Lanka and regionally within ASEAN from Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand. This project proposal for TCP funding will hopefully be addressed by FAO in the next biennium 2006-2007.

Which trends can we observe today, and what challenges are there?

- The world pesticides market has been stable at around US\$ 27-28 billion of annual sales over the last years. However, we see regional differences, e.g. an increase in the Asian region and a slight decrease in Europe. It is very important to note the growth of generic products. In Europe today more than 70 percent of the pesticides sold are generic one's and by 2011 it is expected that 96 percent of all pesticides sold in Europe will be of a generic nature. Here in the region, China and India have become important manufacturing countries of generic pesticides.
- We observe a further increase in the trade of agriculture products on a global and regional level, but globalization and regionalization also means the need for the development of international or regional standards. The relevance of Codex Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs), which are based on the recommendations of the Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR), have gained significantly in importance as these Codex values are the referee values under the WTO-SPS agreement in cases of dispute on pesticide residues. In Europe, supermarkets have developed their own standards going beyond Codex values, which are called EURO GAP, in order to respond to growing consumer awareness.

- The growth of consumer awareness is another factor. The press, or better said the media, play an important role. And this role goes beyond awareness of the quality of agricultural products. It also addresses confidence in government decision-making procedures, how well pesticides are regulated, how, e.g. their use is controlled, and how the environment is preserved. Such issues are often covered by the media and they get strong public attention. In various countries here in the region, NGOs representing civil society play an important role in developing, creating and strengthening confidence in government decision-making processes.
- Pesticide quality and illegal trade of pesticides are other concerns of today. FAO/WHO estimate the quantity of substandard pesticides sold in developing countries to reach 30 percent. This year, the Institute for the Control of Agrochemicals in China provided data on their quality control analysis and stated that 14 percent of the pesticides were substandard. In South Africa, it was 19 percent. But this is not only a problem of developing countries. In Belgium, 25 percent substandard pesticides were found, and in Germany the figure was around 17 percent. Illegal trade and counterfeit products are often mentioned at international gatherings.
- We still observe undesirable side-effects of pesticides. Pesticide poisoning remains very high in particular in the South Asian region. Recent data indicate that 300 000 deaths per year may occur in the Asia-Pacific region. These figures are based on recent studies carried out in Sri Lanka. Availability and accessibility of pesticides play an important factor in order to reduce risks of misuse including self-harm.

For the following reasons, the Code of Conduct is still very relevant and attractive:

- The revised version of the Code of 2002 addresses all of today's challenges and many more aspects; this confirms the Code as an up-to-date document.
- Another factor is related to the matter itself, to pesticides. The management of pesticides requires capacity and capabilities. It is a difficult task to handle them properly!
- The Code is comprehensive; it addresses the full life cycle of a pesticide, from production to use and – if necessary – to disposal, i.e. “protection at every step of the way” as stated in the Code's brochure.
- It is also integrative, promoting cooperative action and cooperation between governments, UN-agencies and others, between exporting and importing countries, and between neighboring countries.
- And it is also integrating other international agreements and international measures.
- It is a flexible instrument and might lead to legally binding measures as the example of the Rotterdam Convention demonstrates.
- It is an example of applied shared responsibilities, primarily between the two principal stakeholders, government and the pesticides industry, but also between importing and exporting countries, and it encourages the involvement of NGOs, farmer associations, the food industry, etc. It is clear that shared responsibility is a difficult task to put into practice, but the Code identifies the primary responsible actors.
- The present revised version of the Code is an up-to-date standard for pesticide management; but it is also a dynamic instrument. Its effectiveness and relevance should be assessed periodically as Article 12 of the Code states. The new guidelines on monitoring and compliance of the Code, which we shall look at during this seminar, are of high importance in this context.

- The Code, together with its supporting documents, embodies a modern approach to sound pesticide management and it serves as a point of reference on all pesticide matters for all who are engaged and associated in the life cycle of a pesticide.
- Finally, it is an accepted tool which should be applied nationally, regionally and internationally, and the implementation of the provisions of the Code is the key to this, which will then lead to the protection of human and environmental health, to sustainable agricultural development and to better economic, social and environmental conditions. Something we all are interested in!
- All these points together make the Code an attractive instrument, and that is its secret.

1.2 International conventions: Implications to pesticide management

by Gero Vaagt

Regional Workshop on the International Code of Conduct, 26-28 July 2005

International Conventions:

Implications to Pesticide Management

Dr. Gero Vaagt, FAO, Senior Officer
Pesticide Management Group

Session 2

1

The Rotterdam Convention



2

Objective of the Convention

- To promote *shared responsibility* and cooperative efforts among Parties in the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals in order to *protect human health* and the *environment* from potential harm and to contribute to their environmentally sound use

3

Scope of the Convention (Article 3)

Applies to:

- Chemicals banned or severely restricted to protect human health or the environment
- Severely hazardous pesticide formulations
 - causing problems under conditions of use in developing countries or countries with economies in transition

4

Chemicals in Annex III of the Convention

41 Chemicals:

- 24 pesticides
- 6 severely hazardous pesticide formulations
- 11 industrial chemicals

5

OPERATION OF THE ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

How: Two key provisions

- **Information exchange** - the exchange of information on a broad range of potentially hazardous chemicals
- **PIC procedure** - a mechanism for formally obtaining and disseminating the decisions of importing Parties as to whether they wish to receive future shipments of the chemicals listed in Annex III and to ensure compliance with these decisions by exporting Parties

6

KEY PLAYERS DESIGNATED NATIONAL AUTHORITIES (DNAs)

- Principal contact for the operation of the PIC procedure
- Generally a governing department or office responsible for broad policy decisions with the authority to decide which chemicals are used in the country

7

KEY PLAYERS

CHEMICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE (CRC)

- Expert Committee
- Review notifications and proposals from Parties
- Make recommendations to the COP on chemicals to be added to Annex III
- 31 members from 5 UN Regions
 - Africa, Asia and Pacific, Central and Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Western Europe and others
- First meeting scheduled for February 2005

8

THE PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT PROCEDURE

PIC CIRCULAR

- Issued every six months, December and June, sent to all DNAs and posted on website
- Provides all Parties with the information required to be circulated in line with Articles 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, and 14
- Updated list of Designated National Authorities

9

THE PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT PROCEDURE

DECISION GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

- Developed for each chemical subject to the PIC procedure
- Clearly identifies the reasons why a chemical was included in the PIC procedure
- Summarises the basis of the regulatory decisions of notifying countries

10

Objectives of the Stockholm Convention

- To protect human health and the environment from the harmful impacts of persistent organic pollutants (POPs)
- How
 - eliminate production and use of intentionally produced POPs
 - minimize and where feasible eliminate releases of unintentionally produced POPs
 - clean-up old stockpiles and equipment containing POPs
 - support the transition to safer alternatives
 - target additional POPs for action

11

Scope-Coverage of the Stockholm Convention

Currently includes 12 chemicals

- Pesticides
 - aldrin, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, mirex, toxaphene, hexachlorobenzene
- Industrial Chemicals
 - hexachlorobenzene, PCBs
- Unintended byproducts
 - chlorinated dioxins, chlorinated furans

12

Transition to POP-Alternatives

- DDT is permitted for disease vector control until locally safe, effective and affordable alternatives are available
- PCBs – governments allowed until 2025 to phase out 'in-place' equipment
- Country specific exemptions for certain pesticides
- Improve ability to minimize release of byproducts (dioxins, furans, HCB, PCBs)

13

Criteria for New POPs

- Add new chemicals following consideration by an expert body
- Criteria include
 - persistence, bio-accumulation, toxicity,
 - potential for long-range environmental transport

14

Status of Stockholm Convention

Entered into force 17 May 2004

- 86 Parties as of December 2004
- COP 1, 2-6 May 2005 in Uruguay

Website: www.pops.int

15

Objectives of the Basel Convention

- Reduce transboundary movement of hazardous wastes to a minimum consistent with their environmentally sound management
- Dispose of hazardous wastes as close as possible to their source of generation
- Minimize generation of hazardous wastes in terms of quantity and degree of hazard.

16

Key Provisions of the Basel Convention

- A procedure for the notification of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes or other wastes, based upon a prior written consent procedure
- Each shipment needs a movement document from the point of transboundary movement to the point of disposal

17

Scope/Coverage of the Basel Convention

- Hazardous wastes (specified in Annex I)
 - Explosive
 - Flammable
 - Poisonous
 - Infectious
 - Corrosive
 - Toxic
 - Ecotoxic

18

Key Provisions of the Basel Convention

- Transboundary movement only among parties
- Export is prohibited if
 - The state of import has an import ban, OR
 - The state of import has not given its consent to the import

19

Status of the Basel Convention

Entered into force May 1992

- 162 Parties as of September 2004
- Subsequent amendments have yet to enter into force

Website: www.basel.int

20

The Revised Version of the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides



Code now available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French and Spanish

21

Conclusions on the Revised Version of the Code of Conduct

- Is the globally accepted standard for pesticide management by all stakeholders, i.e. governments, industry, public interest groups and farmer organizations;
- Is a comprehensive approach to improve pesticide management
- Considers pesticide management a part of chemical management as well as sustainable agricultural development;

22

Conclusions on the Revised Version of the Code of Conduct

- Focuses on risk reduction, protection of human and environmental health;
- Requests for adherence to relevant Conventions and international standards;
- Strengthens the responsibilities of the major stakeholders, i.e. governments and pesticide industries;
- Encourages strongly the involvement of farmers organizations, NGOs and others to look for alternative pest management solutions, in particular biological control methods, by applying IPM strategies;

23

Conclusions on the Revised Version of the Code of Conduct

- It strengthens the establishment of partnerships between industrialised and developing countries following the principle of shared responsibility;
- It supports strongly the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements related to pesticides, such as the Montreal Protocol and the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, in particular in countries with a weak infrastructure on pesticides;
- It enhances strongly the application of other international instruments such as Codex in support of agricultural and economic development.

24

1.3 Management of Public Health Pesticides – An Urgent Need

by Morteza Zaim



