

Pesticide management (2007-2010)

Period	Pesticide management: Australia
2007- June 2009	<p>Pesticide regulation The National Registration Scheme for Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (National Registration Scheme) was established under Commonwealth and state legislation to provide an Australian scheme to regulate pesticides and veterinary medicines. The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority is the prescribed agency within the Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry portfolio that evaluates, registers and regulates agricultural and veterinary chemicals. DAFF manages the legislation under which the National Registration Scheme operates.</p> <p>Australia is a party to the Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions.</p>

Period	Pesticide management: Australia (Based on the country report presented at APPPC 25 th session in August 2007)
Up to 2007	<p>Stockholm Convention Australia submitted its national implementation plan to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat in August 2006 setting out how Australia will implement its obligations under the Convention. Australia has eliminated the use of the POP chemical mirex and is in the process of withdrawing its exemption. Australia is in the process of adopting the best available techniques (BAT) and provisional guidance on best environmental practices (BEP).</p>

Period	Pesticide management: Bangladesh
2009-2010	<p>The Pesticide Administration and Quality Control Section of the Plant Protection Wing (NPPO) of the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) revised “The Pesticide Ordinance, 1971” and its name was changed to “The Pesticide Ordinance (Amended), 2007”.</p> <p>The necessary modifications were also made to The Pesticide Rules, 1995 with the incorporation of the provisions of Bio-pesticide registration and submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture for necessary action.</p> <p>To facilitate modern diagnosis and laboratory facilities, the Pesticide Quality Control Laboratory of NPPO has already been modernized with the installation of testing equipment.</p>

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Period	Pesticide management: Bangladesh
2007-June 2009	<p>As regards the pesticide management, in 2007 the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) revised “The Pesticide Ordinance, 1971” and its name was changed to “The Pesticide Ordinance (Amended), 2007”. The necessary modifications were also made in The Pesticide Rules, 1995 with the incorporation of the provisions of Bio-pesticide registration. They have been submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture for necessary action.</p> <p>As part of the effort to disposal off the obsolete pesticides, a survey was conducted in different areas of the country. Moreover, continuous farmers training programs were also conducted to increase awareness about harmful effects of injudicious use of pesticides.</p>

Period	Pesticide management: Cambodia (Based on the country report presented at APPPC 25th session in August 2007)
Up to 2007	<p>Pesticide Management and Rotterdam Convention</p> <p>Pesticide regulations issued included the Sub-decree No. 69 on standards and management of agricultural materials and many other relevant documents. A pesticide registration scheme was established and the Department of Agricultural Legislation is responsible for pesticide registration, licensing of importers and retailers of pesticides, and enforcement of regulations, with technical advice from the Department of Agronomy and Agricultural Land Improvement, serving as focal point for the Rotterdam Convention. Current pesticide issues were broadly recognized, especially their implications for production, health, the environment and trade. However, many other constraints remained unresolved, such as insufficient enforcement of regulations, uncontrolled importation, and broad availability of undesirable pesticides, misuse and over-use, limited data on health and environmental effects and high pesticide residues in food.</p>

Period	Pesticide management: China
2009-2010	<p>During the period of 2009-2010, in order to protect people's health and environment's safety, pesticide management was strengthened in China.</p> <p>The registration and production certificates of five highly toxic organophosphorus pesticides including Methamidophos, Parathion-methyl, Parathion, Monocrotophos, Phosphamidon were repealed in China. The country also strictly prohibited the sale and application of this type of pesticides, encouraged and promoted the research and development of low-risk substitutes for highly toxic pesticides, implemented highly toxic pesticides replacement program, enhanced the public awareness of safe pesticides application and choosing medium and low toxic pesticides. The safety control of pesticide and surveillance of pesticides residues in food and environment were also attached great attention.</p> <p>China revised and improved the approval system for pesticides registration. A number of rules and regulations were formulated. These included the Measures for the Administration of Pesticide Labels and Instructions (Order of MOA, No.8), the Decision on Amending the Measures for Implementing the Regulation on Pesticide Administration (Order of MOA, No.9), the Revised Data Requirement for Registration of Pesticide (Order of MOA, No.10), the Revision and Approval for Pesticide Name (MOA Proclamation No.944), the Nomenclature for Pesticides (MOA Proclamation No.945), and the Content of Active Ingredient for Pesticide (MOA Proclamation No.946).</p> <p>During the period of 2009-2010, China implemented the "Sino-German Cooperative Project on Pesticide Wastes Management" in collaboration with the German government. The implementation of this project had a positive influence on the improvement of the pesticide management in China. Emphasis was placed on appropriate pesticide waste disposal technologies and methods that conformed to the situation of China. At the same time, China also collaborated with the United States of Environment Protection Agency on the Continued Good Laboratory Practice Standards Compliance Monitoring Project.</p>

Period	Pesticide management: China
2007-June 2009	<p>During the period from 2007-2008, in order to protect people's health and environment's safety, China has strengthened pesticide management.</p> <p>China has repealed the registration and production certificates of five highly toxic organophosphorus pesticides including Methamidophos, Parathion-methyl, Parathion, Monocrotophos, Phosphamidon. The country also strictly</p>

	<p>prohibited the sale and application of this type of pesticides, encouraged and promoted the research and development of low-risk substitutes for highly toxic pesticides, implemented highly toxic pesticides replacement program, enhanced the public awareness of safe pesticides application and choosing medium and low toxic pesticides. Importantly, it strengthened the quality examination of pesticides and surveillance of pesticides residues in food and environment.</p> <p>China has revised and improved the approval system for pesticides registration. A number of rules and regulations have been formulated. These include the Measures for the Administration of Pesticide Labels and Instructions (Order of MOA, No.8), the Decision on Amending the Measures for Implementing the Regulation on Pesticide Administration (Order of MOA, No.9), the Revised Data Requirement for Registration of Pesticide (Order of MOA, No.10), the Revision and Approval for Pesticide Name (MOA Proclamation No.944), the Nomenclature for Pesticides (MOA Proclamation No.945), and the Content of Active Ingredient for Pesticide (MOA Proclamation No.946).</p> <p>During the period from 2007-2008, China implemented the “Sino-German Cooperative Project on Pesticide Wastes Management” in collaboration with the German government. The implementation of this project had a positive influence on the improvement of the pesticide management in China. Emphasis was placed on appropriate pesticide waste disposal technologies and methods that conformed to the situation of China. At the same time, China also collaborated with the United States of Environment Protection Agency on the Continued Good Laboratory Practice Standards Compliance Monitoring Project.</p>
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Up to 2007	<p>Five types of highly toxic organophosphate pesticides have been banned since 1st January, 2007. National programmes have been developed and were being implemented in major crops. In addition, local government authorities have put in place their own regulations for the replacement of highly toxic pesticides. In the mean time, great effort had been made to develop bio-pesticides for the replacement of highly toxic chemical pesticides.</p> <p>With the support of FAO in 2006 and 2007, IPM farmer education programmes and field demonstrations of IPM technologies made great contributions to the reduction of pesticide applications. Significant economic, social and ecological benefits also resulted from those IPM programmes.</p> <p>China successfully organized the 39th International Conference of Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR).</p>

Period	Pesticide management: Dem People's Rep of Korea
2009-2010	Chemical pesticides and biocontrol agents were imported from China. Biopesticides were produced in the D.P.R.Korea and used in the agriculture and forestry. The MoA, CPPS, MOLEP and ARI are jointly responsible for pesticide management in DPRK

Period	Pesticide management: Dem people's Rep of Korea
2007-June 2009	It is noted that DPRK will control Corn Borer, using the biopestisides such as Trichogramma, with less use of chemical pesticides throughout the country.

Period	Pesticide management: India
2007-June 2009	Quality control of pesticides is accorded highest priority to ensure that the agro-chemicals used for pest management have the requisite efficacy. The Central Insecticide Laboratory, functions as the National Referral Laboratory Regional Pesticides Testing Laboratories, at Chandigarh and Kanpur supplement the resources of state /UT Governments in the analysis of pesticides samples for monitoring their quality to ensure availability of quality pesticides to the farmers.

Period	Pesticide management: Japan
2007-June 2009	<p>Agricultural chemical products shall be registered by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries according to the Agricultural Chemical Regulation Law, if they are manufactured, imported and distributed in Japan.</p> <p>The risk assessment and its management of the products have been conducted in terms of product's quality, human health and environmental effects by the Food Agricultural Material Inspection Center (FAMIC), the Food Safety Commission (FSC), the Ministry of Health, the Labor and Welfare (MHLW), the Ministry of the Environment (MOE) and MAFF.</p>

Period	Pesticide management: Lao PDR
2009-2010	<p>The first regulation on the control and use of pesticide was promulgated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in 1992 and then revised in 1998 and 2000. The final version of the new Regulation on the Control of Pesticides No 2860\MAF was promulgated on 10 February 2010. The new Regulation on the Control of Pesticides is an important tool in regulating activities related to pesticide including import, export, transit, trade and use of pesticide in Lao PDR. Proper regulatory control of pesticides is an important factor in enhancing food safety and obtaining the WTO accession.</p> <p>So far, 55 kinds of pesticides in Lao PDR are prohibited to use in the country. Presently, 123 trade names of the pesticides (mainly imported from Viet Nam, China and Thailand) have been registered with the DOA.</p>

Period	Pesticide management: Lao PDR
2007-June 2009	<p>Pesticide management has been nationally recognized since the declaration of Pesticide Regulation No.0886/MAF, dated on 10/030/2000, aiming at management and prohibition of non-quality pesticides and harmfulness to human, plants, animals and environment in Lao PDR. In addition, the regulation also aims at giving definition, principles, measures and approaches for management and inspection of pesticides used in Lao PDR.</p> <p>So far, 26 kinds of pesticides in Lao PDR are prohibited to use in the country. Presently, 112 brand names of the pesticides (consisting of 75 products from Viet Nam and 25 from Thailand) have been registered with DOA.</p> <p>To comply with the WTO-SPS Agreement, new Decree on pesticide management is being in the process of public consultation with the national authorities concerned. The first draft preparation was assisted by FAO Experts during 2008. Lao PDR has not yet signed the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and their Disposal.</p> <p>The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has submitted a recommendation for ratification of the Rotterdam Convention to the Prime Minister's Office. In April 2006, this recommendation was under consideration by the national focal point, which was under the Prime Minister's Office.</p>

Period	Pesticide management: Malaysia
2007-June 2009	<p>Malaysia has amended the Pesticides Licensing Regulation of the Pesticides Act in 2008, to increase the license fee for the sale of more toxic class of pesticides. Similarly, the fee for the registration of pesticides has also been increased for more toxic class of pesticides. Malaysia is in the process of proposing a new regulation for the control of the manufacture of pesticides under the Pesticides Act. The proposed regulation will ensure a wider scope of authority of the enforcement section, better control of the manufacture of pesticides as well as control of the manufacturer.</p> <p>In an effort to facilitate export by meeting compliance of requirements of importing countries, Malaysia has established an export laboratory under the Central Laboratory Services Section of the Pesticides Control Division, Department of Agriculture.</p> <p>Under the implementation of international conventions, Malaysia has also initiated a review on the registration of tributyltin compound, in line with the inclusion of tributyltin compound in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention in 2008. To ensure compliance to the Phase-out Schedule for methyl bromide under the Montreal Convention, Malaysia has informed the industry of the requirements of the phase-out schedule and set limits on the quantity of methyl bromide to be used by the industry until the end of the phase-out program. The use of methyl bromide for quarantine purposes and pre shipment is exempted from the phase-out schedule.</p>
Period	Pesticide management: Myanmar
2007-June 2009	<p>The work related to the country's pesticide management has been progressing steadily. It covers pesticide registration schemes, licensing programme, control of Persistent Organic Pollutants, disposal of toxic wastes, as well as management of transboundary movement of illegal products.</p>

Period	Pesticide management: New Zealand
2007-June 2009	New Zealand operates an approvals framework for pesticides under the HSNO Act, developed a substance reassessment programme, and has implemented a compliance structure to support the approvals framework.

Period	Pesticide management: Philippines
2009-2010	Fertilizers and pesticides are vital agricultural inputs in food production and must be supplied in adequate quantities at reasonable costs at all times. The fertilizer and pesticide industries have much in common in terms of clientele, distribution channels, system of application in farmers' fields and technical supervision by the same farm management technicians under the government's food production program. The FPA is mandated to assure adequate supplies of fertilizers and pesticides at reasonable prices; rationalize the manufacture and marketing of fertilizers; protect the public from the risks inherent in the use of pesticides; and educate the agricultural sector in the use of these inputs.

Period	Pesticide management: Republic of Korea
2009-2010	<p>Agro-chemical production increased 11% from 22,168 tons to 24,621 tons in 2009. Among the 1,431 items enlisted in Korea as pesticides, above 99% are low or moderately toxic. Hazardous chemicals including highly toxic pesticides are specifically regulated through many measures including a restriction standard on handling those materials.</p> <p>In case of agro-chemicals which are toxic to live organisms in nature, pictorial warning-mark and cautionary directions will be clearly printed on the label of the container. Especially, nowadays the safety standard for Korean ecological indicators including fish and loach has been strengthened.</p> <p>The Rural Development Administration (RDA) deposited the instrument of ratification to the Rotterdam convention on the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedures for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides on International Trade in August 2003, and improved related regulations or systems. As such, Korea has been fulfilling its duties as a contracting party.</p>

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Period	Pesticide management: Republic of Korea
2007-June 2009	<p>Agro-chemical production increased 11.3% from 22,847 ton to 25,428 ton in 2007. Among the 1,287 chemicals enlisted in Korea as pesticide, above 98% is low or moderate toxic. Hazardous chemicals including high toxic pesticides are specifically regulated through many measures including a restriction standard on handling those materials.</p> <p>In case of agro-chemicals which are toxic to live organisms in nature, pictorial warning-mark and cautionary directions should be clearly printed on the label of the container. Especially, nowadays the safety standard for Korean ecological indicators including fish and loach has been strengthened.</p> <p>RDA deposited the instrument of ratification to the Rotterdam convention on the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedures for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides on International Trade in August 2003, and improved related regulations or systems. As such, Korea has been fulfilling its duties as a contracting party.</p> <p>Also, RDA signed the Stockholm Convention on the production, usage and discharge prohibition of organic pollutants (POPs) in 2001, and ratified in Jan.2007.</p>

Period	Pesticide management: Sri Lanka
2007-June 2009	<p>The mandate of the Office of the Registrar of Pesticides is to execute statutory provisions of the Control of Pesticides Act No. 33 of 1980. The pesticides registration is the key provision in the course of life cycle management of pesticides in the country from importation through marketing of crops treated with pesticides. During the period 182 registration applications and 319 re-registrations have been completed conforming to the international guidelines and test protocols ensuring acceptability on safety, efficacy and environmental grounds.</p> <p>The issuance of import approvals is entertained on certain quality assuring protocols for pesticide products entering into the country. Apart from</p>

	<p>procedural control measures, 2,093 formulation analyses have been carried out, prior to marketing, covering 1,118 import consignments during the above period. Under the National Organic Standard Certification Project, the laboratory was upgraded with a number of analytical and ancillary instruments including GCs and GCMS for over Rs.20 mn. Further, Rs. 11.3 million was contracted for lab space expansion which is under construction.</p> <p>Regulatory decisions were taken to phase out two insecticides (viz., dimethoate and fenthion) and a weedicide (viz., paraquat) based on unacceptable risks, especially acute poisoning associated with liberal use of these pesticides within the country.</p>
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Period	Pesticide management: Thailand
2007-June 2009	<p>The Hazardous Substances Act B.E. 2535 (1992) was amended in B.E. 2551 (2008) and is enforced. Under this Act, the Department of Agriculture (DOA), the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, gave the Notification on Registration and Licensing with DOA responsible for issuing hazardous substances certificates. The main purpose of this Notification is to require pesticide companies or laboratories to adopt the Good Laboratory Practices (GLPs).</p>

Period	Pesticide management: Viet Nam
2007-June 2009	<p>Viet Nam has ratified and implemented all conventions related to pesticides and pesticide regulations/decisions have been amended in compliance with the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides. Up until March of 2009, 877 a.i. with 2,537 trade names have been registered for use, 16 a.i. including 29 trade names restricted and another 29 a.i. have been banned for use.</p>