

## Quality Assurance?

- Is it an issue?
  - ◆ Attitudes take time to change
  - ◆ Confidence comes with experience and training
  - ◆ Tendency to take the easy rout
- Who should do it?
  - ◆ Self Monitoring
  - ◆ External monitoring
    - Advantages (Trustworthy, objective analysis possible)
    - Disadvantages (Inspection type, creates fear, misused)
- How should it be done
  - ◆ Quantitative or narrative type?
  - ◆ Should be monitoring or accompanied by coaching



## BACKGROUND

The Cotton IPM Program in Pakistan began in 2001. The first batch of 575 cotton IPM Facilitators and 575 farmers graduated. The graduates included 3 women facilitators and 27 women farmers.

A National IPM project amounting to \$ 3.4 Million for 5 years has been funded by the Government of Pakistan which has commenced in the year 2004.

The Government has allocated \$ 15.8 Million for IPM in its 10 year Development Plan 2001-2011

Pakistan has been organizing Facilitation workshops for all fresh TOF graduates and that exercise has had very positive impact on the skill development of the facilitators.

IPM curricula for Agriculture colleges are being reviewed, revised and further developed.

An exchange program of expert IPM Facilitators between China and Pakistan took place in September 2003,

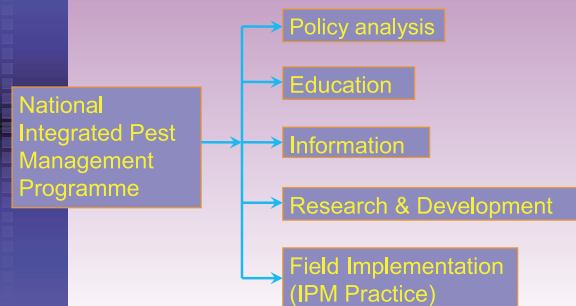
## National IPM Programme



**Vision** *Achieve Environmentally Sound and Sustainable Agricultural Production Ensuring Food Security, Social Equity, Self Reliance and Economic Welfare of the Producer.*

**Goal** *Large Scale and Sustainable Implementation of IPM in Pakistan. Rational Pesticide use, maintaining production levels and increasing farmer's profit.*

## Components



## Concluding Observations

- Follow-up support to FFS graduate farmers to up-grade skills for other crops/systems
- Helping FFS-communities to organize themselves into sustainable organizations
- Linkage between FFS-based CO and development agencies
- Simply diffusion of less practiced FFS knowledge would be a risk towards sustainability
- Institutionalizing farmers to farmers transfer would help in effective diffusion
- Further advance analysis could help sharpening Curriculum focuses and critical factors of production

## Concluding Observations

Cotton is an important enterprise in the farming systems of the participating farmers

- IPM-FFS approach proved successful in increasing cotton gross margins
- Crop management skills retention and use at FFS contributed towards enhanced economic gains
- Environmental, social and human capacity building gains are also important
- Poverty alleviation is a long-term phenomenon
- However, preliminary evidence from Pakistan prove poverty reduction characteristic of FFS-approach

### 3.4 Feedback to new monitoring guidelines

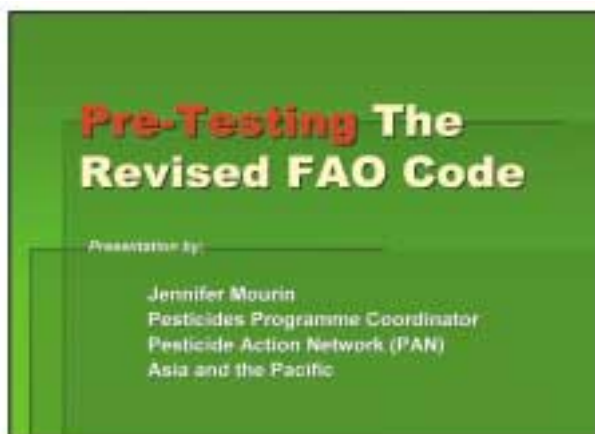
In 2002, the Code was revised and updated to strengthen its guidance on reducing the adverse effects of pesticides on health and the environment and to support sustainable agricultural practices. The revised version of the Code includes international instruments relevant to pesticides and demonstrates 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 sent to selected delegates for review. Their feedback and that of the workshop will facilitate the finalization of the monitoring guidelines later in 2005.

The participant of Malaysia, Mr. Md. Sufian Yek, noted that monitoring of the questionnaire is quite lengthy and would require much time for completion, since some of the information may not be readily available to the pesticide regulatory agency. He pointed out some confusion between poison control treatment facilities and Poison Control and Information Centers. He made a number of valuable suggestions for improvement which are covered later in chapter 4.

The representative of CropLife pointed out that IPM works best when biological, chemical and biotechnical methods are used together, and that biotechnical pest management methods were not covered in the questionnaire.

The representative of PAN AP presented a series of slides to explain the approach of PAN to Code monitoring:





### Objectives of PAN Asia-Pacific's Community Pesticide Action Monitoring:

- Empower communities to tackle the hazards of pesticides
- Ensure safe food & foods free from pesticides
- Build a national & global consensus to eliminate the health & environmental hazards of pesticides
- Monitor & take action on activities of the industry to benefit small-scale farmers in developing countries
- Support & promote the development of ecological, locally appropriate agriculture, which brings food security & other benefits

### Principles of PAN AP's CPAM:

- Holistic & integrated approach
- Methodology is part of the process of empowerment --- **ACTION RESEARCH**
- Is **PARTICIPATORY!**
- Gender balance with gender perspective
- Capacity to meet consequences
- Ownership of information with communities

### Ethics of monitoring:

- Prior informed consent of communities
- Must be participatory
- Must benefit community
- Responsible & accountable to communities
- Provide support to community if needed - medical or legal support
- No self-experimenting

### PAN AP's Methodology of Monitoring:

1. Consultative approach
2. Holistic assessment of communities
3. People-centred approach/community-centred approach:
  - help design and conduct study
  - facilitate process
  - involvement in strategies and actions
  - organising - main component
4. Sharing on alternatives to chemicalized systems - including organic agriculture

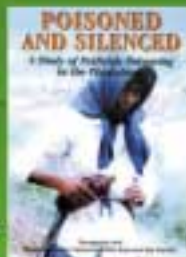
### What Does CPAM Aim to Achieve?

- CPAM's approach involves the community to undertake the research & encourages organising & action
- Self-surveillance monitoring & recording of the pesticides impacts on health raises awareness of the hazards & provides a personal relevance that is the best motivator to drive the changes required to reduce the pesticides use, adoption of more ecological & sustainable agricultural practices...
- ...AND pressure governments for the implementation of better pesticide regulations & international conventions pertaining to pesticides
- CPAM aims to empower communities to address their situation themselves & get actively involved in solving their problems
- The links within the network guarantee that results are fed into the policy advocacy campaigns at the national & international level



### CPAM Works!

- 1999- 2001 - PAN AP & Tenaganita (Women's Force) work with women plantation workers on a community based pesticides monitoring to assess health impacts
- "Poisoned and Silenced" launched in 2001, identified paraquat as a main offender in palm oil plantations, & recommendations made for it to be banned along with all WHO Class 1 pesticides
- Involvement of Malaysian National Poisons Centre in report, & activities by Tenaganita & PAN AP triggered reaction among Malaysian government officials
- Paraquat banned in Malaysia in August 2002



### Areas of Interest in the Code:

#### What the FAO Code requires of the Industry

- halt the sale & recall products, when safe use does not seem possible
- use safe containers that are not attractive for subsequent re-use ensure that persons involved in the sale of any pesticides are trained
- follow international standards for manufacturing & formulating, packaging & storage, labeling & advertising
- ensure packaging & repackaging is carried out only in licensed premises



## Pesticides Labels



## Pesticides Advertisements

Sept 2004, PAN AP (& global partners) send letter to FAO on Syngenta's advertisement drive for its new formulation of paraquat.

FAO agrees Syngenta violated FAO Code with its promotional activities for paraquat in Thailand. Article 11.2.18 of the FAO Code states that promotional activities should not include inappropriate incentives or gifts, yet Syngenta offered jackets, t-shirts & even motorcycles & a truck as inducements to purchase its product Gramoxone.



## Other Developments:

- PAN UK has been contracted by, and accepted a consultancy, from the FAO to write the Guidelines on:
  - GUIDELINES for ARTICLE 11 OF THE CODE (on pesticide advertising)
  - MONITORING OF INCIDENTS: HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS (monitoring incidents of pesticide poisonings)
- In writing & reviewing the guidelines PAN UK will be seeking the views of PAN regions, CropLife, representative regulators & others

## Other Developments:

- PAN Germany did a detailed comparison of the old version of the Code & the Revised Code
- This is the basis & first steps towards plans for a "FAO Code Action Handbook" type publication with links to resources in PAN regional centers

## 4. Assessment of country monitoring capacities

The workshop participants were divided into three working groups according to geographical areas so that participants from neighbouring countries could get to know each other better:

- South Asia countries: Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka;
- Southeast Asia countries: Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore and Thailand; and
- China and neighboring countries: China, DPR Korea, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Philippines and Viet Nam.

The working groups reviewed the proposed monitoring guidelines for Code implementation with a dual purpose. Firstly, to give feedback to the questionnaire designers with regard to completeness and comprehension of the questions; secondly, to assess their country's capacity to answer the questions and determine, where and in what format, the requested data are available.

The summarized results of the working groups are as follows:

### **General feedback on the questionnaire**

- Make clear, to whom the questionnaire is addressed: coordinating role of responsible national authority in collecting data
- Questionnaire should have more instructions on how to fill it out
- Provide separate questionnaires for government and industry
- Include more definitions/explanations, e.g. for IPM
- Combine household and public health pesticides
- Avoid questions with “significant” or “to what extent”
- Use time-limited questions such as “existing”, “last year”, “from ... to”.
- Requests to describe basis for responses is too lengthy and time consuming; should be rephrased
- Ask for supporting documents/data wherever possible instead of asking officials to describe in a lengthy report
- Supporting documents may be in local language
- Ask for institution names instead of names of official
- More awareness of the hazardous effects of pesticide on end users
- More awareness of risk assessment program
- Ask for percentage of adoption instead of compliance
- Minimum standards to be defined by the country
- Ask for
  - most important?
  - greatest strength?
  - weakness?
  - priority areas?

## A. Pest and pesticide management

### Important issues or questions missing:

- Give definition and scope of IPM
- Resistance management to be separated for agricultural and public health pesticides
- Include efforts for resistance monitoring
- “Does the government has a pesticide resistant and *monitoring* system in place?”

### Ambiguous questions:

- “Resources” in 3.7 needs to be clearly refined; difficult to quantify

### Minimum standard of compliance

- adaptation, acceptance

### Objectively verifiable indicators:

- ask for targets and to what extent they have been achieved
- answers to be given in percentages
- more focus on:
  - do you have IPM policy successes?
  - what IPM programme do you have?
  - what crops are covered?
  - what targets in terms of IPM training, type of farmers, etc.?
  - were targets met?
  - focus on financial aspects: what kind of resources were provided?
  - what proportion of financial resources comes from the government? Others?

### Availability and quality of information:

Country	Availability <sup>1</sup>	Format <sup>2</sup>	Quality <sup>3</sup>	Location <sup>4</sup>
Bangladesh	F	I, C, P	D	DAE
Cambodia	F	P	D	IPM
China	F	P, I, O	D	ICAMA
DPR Korea	F	I	D	MOA
India	F	I, C, P	D	DPP
Indonesia	P	P	D	DOA
Lao PDR	P	I	E	MOA
Malaysia	P	P, I	D	DOA
Myanmar	P	I	D	PPD
Nepal	F	I, P	D	DPP
Pakistan	F	P	D	NARC
Philippines	F	P, I	D	DA
Republic of Korea	F	I	D	RDA
Singapore	P	I	D	AVA
Sri Lanka	P	I, C	E, D (part.)	DOA
Thailand	F, P	I, P	D	DAO, DOAE
Viet Nam	F	I	D	PPD

<sup>1</sup> full (F), partial (P) or none (N)

<sup>2</sup> published (P), internal report (I), personal communication (C), other (O)

<sup>3</sup> personal estimates (E), quantitative data (D)

<sup>4</sup> department acronyms



## B. Testing, quality control and effects in the field

### Important issues or questions missing:

- 4.2 part 2 should be divided in two parts, one for sale and one for export
- “Do you have a *law* to assess quality of pesticides for sale/export/import?”
- “Do you have *facilities* to assess quality of pesticides for sale/import/export?”
- In 4.4 add: “in cooperation with industry”

### Ambiguous questions:

- 4.4 not clear: who should answer on behalf of government or industry

### Minimum standard of compliance

- FAO specifications

### Objectively verifiable indicators:

- In 4.4 provide clear description or ranking of actions taken for risk assessment
- Who (government/industry) does what?

### Availability and quality of information:

Country	Availability <sup>1</sup>	Format <sup>2</sup>	Quality <sup>3</sup>	Location <sup>4</sup>
Bangladesh	F	P, I	D	DAE
Cambodia	P	I	D	PPPIO
China	F	I	D	ICAMA
DPR Korea	F	I	D	MOA
India	F	P	D	DPP
Indonesia	N	NA	NA	
Lao PDR	P	I	D	DOA
Malaysia	F	I	D	DOA
Myanmar	P	I	D	PPD
Nepal	P	I	D	DPP
Pakistan	F	P	D	DPP
Philippines	F	I	D	DA
Republic of Korea	F	I	D	RDA
Singapore	P	I	D	AVA
Sri Lanka	F	P, I	D	DOA
Thailand	F, P	I	D	DOA
Viet Nam	P	I	D	PPD

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<sup>3</sup> personal estimates (E), quantitative data (D)

<sup>4</sup> Department acronym

NA = not available

## C. Health and environment

### Important issues or questions missing:

- Separate food monitoring from environmental monitoring
- Exchange “survey” with “information”
- Obtaining poisoning data is difficult due to social, political, educational and legal factors
- Harmonization of format/protocol of reporting of occupational farm worker poisoning; household; public health should find place
- Many hospitals function as poison treatment facilities
- Clarification of effects on human health
- Ask for data on environmental pesticide exposure, not only effects
- Community monitoring should be recommended

### Ambiguous questions:

- What are “methods to document poisoning cases?”
- Definition of poison control center/facility
- Explanation of “near areas”

### Minimum standard of compliance

- increasing trend of safety

### Objectively verifiable indicators:

- give data as a percentage

### Availability and quality of information:

Country	Availability <sup>1</sup>	Format <sup>2</sup>	Quality <sup>3</sup>	Location <sup>4</sup>
Bangladesh	P	P	D	DAE
Cambodia	P	O	E	MOE
China	P	P, I	D	MOH, SEPA, MOA
DPR Korea	F	I	D	MOA, MPH
India	P	P	D	DPP
Indonesia	P	P	D	MOH
Lao PDR	P	I	E	MOA
Malaysia	F	I	D	MOH
Myanmar	P	I	E, D	MOH
Nepal	P	I	D	DPP
Pakistan	P	P	D	DPP
Philippines	P	I	E	DOH, DA
Republic of Korea	F	I	D	RDA
Singapore	P	O	D	MOH, MEA
Sri Lanka	P	P	D	DOA/Health
Thailand	F, P	P (H)/I (Env)	E, D	DOA, MOPH
Viet Nam	P	I	E	MH, MRE

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<sup>3</sup> personal estimates (E), quantitative data (D)

<sup>4</sup> Department acronym



## D. Manufacture, use and trade

### Important issues or questions missing:

- Issue of labeling/classification of pesticides should be included
- Key issue is to know used amounts and categories of pesticides to determine effects on health/environment

### Ambiguous questions:

- 6.1.8 part 1 is too broad, explanation required
- Clarification of quantity/extent
- 6.1.8 part 5 about use of data to assess possible effects is too ambitious and was suggested to be dropped
- What is “method to detect and control illegal trade” mean?

### Minimum standard of compliance

- FAO/WHO, WHO, GHS
- Variable standards of compliance

### Objectively verifiable indicators:

- 

### Availability and quality of information:

Country	Availability <sup>1</sup>	Format <sup>2</sup>	Quality <sup>3</sup>	Location <sup>4</sup>
Bangladesh	F	P	D	DAE
Cambodia	P	O	E	DAALI
China	P	P, I	D	ICAMA, CPIA
DPR Korea	F	P, I	D	MOFT, GBC
India	F	P	D	DPP
Indonesia	N	O	E	MOT
Lao PDR	P	P, I	D	DOA
Malaysia	P	P, I, O	D	DOA
Myanmar	P	O	E	PPD
Nepal	F	P	D	DPP
Pakistan	F	P	D	DPP
Philippines	P	I	D	DOA, PAP
Republic of Korea	F	P, I	D	MOA, RDA, KCPA
Singapore	P	O	D	NEA
Sri Lanka	F	I	D	DOA, Cust., Ind.
Thailand	F	P, I	D	DOA
Viet Nam	P	I	D	PPD

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## E. Selected standards

### Important issues or questions missing:

- Protective clothing difficult to wear
- 5.2.3 to be answered by industry only
- Enquire about incentives for container collection
- Rinsing of containers not to be encouraged
- Give list of prohibited pesticides instead of a description
- Question 6.2.7 to include application equipment
- National legislation and enforcement to be broken up into questions
- Voluntary responsive action may be mandatory in some countries

### Ambiguous questions:

- Poison information center/poison control center/poison facility; partially repetitive of Section C.
- 5.2.3 addressed to industry
- 5.1.5 and 5.3.3 repetitive questions
- Classification of pesticides by WTO, WHO
- Question about pesticide registration as yes/no question

### Minimum standard of compliance

- Code of Conduct

### Objectively verifiable indicators:

- Small/large degree > rating system
- Ask for percentage instead of what degree
- List of banned/restricted pesticides

### Availability and quality of information:

Country	Availability <sup>1</sup>	Format <sup>2</sup>	Quality <sup>3</sup>	Location <sup>4</sup>
Bangladesh	P	I	D	DAE
Cambodia	P	O	E	BAMS
China	F	P, I	D	ICAMA, NDARC
DPR Korea	F	P, I	D	MOA, GBQC
India	P	P	D	DPP, MOH
Indonesia	P	O	NA	
Lao PDR	P	P, I	D	DOA
Malaysia	P	O, I	D	MOH, DOA
Myanmar	P	I	E	PPD
Nepal	P	I	D	DPP, MPOPH
Pakistan	P	I	D	MOH
Philippines	P	P, I	D	DA
Republic of Korea	F	P, I	D	MOH, RDA
Singapore	P	P	D	AVA, NEA
Sri Lanka	P	I	D	MOH
Thailand	F, P	P, O	D	MOH, DOA
Viet Nam	P	P, I	D	MOARD

<sup>1</sup> full (F), partial (P) or none (N)

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NA = not available

## **F. General input on observance**

- This section requires a good overview and comprehension of the pesticide situation.
- Level of awareness missing
- Ask for results
- Ask for ratification of international conventions

## **Ad hoc monitoring report**

- should be made widely known to the public and interested groups

## **Conclusion**

### **Challenges**

Identifying imports of pesticides disguised as other chemicals

Better enforcement of regulations

Vested interest from agrochemical companies

### **Areas for FAO Assistance**

Strengthening of risk assessment

Strengthening of IPM programmes

Inventory and disposal of obsolete pesticides

Establishment of biocontrol laboratories

Establishment of quality control laboratories

## 5. Priorities, strategy plan and recommendations

The workshop participants reflected on priorities, strategy plan and recommendations in three working groups that were arranged according to:

- pesticide exporting countries: China, India, Indonesia, Republic of Korea and Singapore;
- intensive pesticide users: Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam; and
- moderate pesticide users: Bangladesh, Cambodia, DPR Korea, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Nepal.

### **Workshop findings and conclusion**

Results from the group work were summarized by the workshop and working group rapporteurs in the following statement, which was presented to the plenum and edited paragraph by paragraph:

“From 26 to 28 July 2005, representatives from Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, DPR Korea, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam met in Bangkok to deliberate the implementation of the revised International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides. In this task, they were assisted by experts from FAO, UNEP and WHO, as well as representatives from CropLife and PANAP.

In preparation for the workshop, all country participants prepared reports on the situation of Code of Conduct implementation and answered a short questionnaire. The results showed that all countries in the Asia region 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 countries have passed national legislation to regulate the use of pesticides and have established institutions to register the products used in the respective countries. Products that are highly hazardous to the user, consumer or the environment have been banned or severely restricted. All countries support the integrated pest management approach as a means to promote less hazardous and more environmentally friendly alternatives.

The country reports also noted important information gaps that limit a comprehensive assessment of the effects of pesticides on the economies, societies and natural resources. While recognizing that there are adverse effects of pesticides on health and the environment, few data are collected to monitor effects on human health and the environment. This information gap limits the ability of the country governments to assess the effectiveness of their policies and to propose improvements. For these policies to benefit country development, a broader based implementation of pest and pesticide management is needed, particularly through education efforts for the public and particularly farmers.

The Code of Conduct was revised in 2002 and the changes have been adopted by all FAO member countries as well as some NGOs and the pesticide industry associations. The revised Code contains new provisions on monitoring and observance and invites all stakeholders to monitor and



report on implementation of the Code. Governments, industry and civil society groups and interested parties are called upon to collect respective information and report to FAO.

The workshop delegates carefully reviewed the draft guidelines on monitoring and observance of the revised version of the Code. Suggestions were made to further improve the questionnaire and its understanding. In order to strengthen the implementation of the Code of Conduct, the country delegates passed on the following findings:

1. The revised Code of Conduct is recognized as a useful document for all countries to review its pest and pesticide management policies for the purpose of protecting human health, the environment and to ensure a sustainable development.
2. Using the proposed guidelines for monitoring Code implementation can be an effective instrument to assess national pesticide management capabilities and capacities and the effectiveness of present regulatory mechanisms. All governments are therefore encouraged to use the guidelines to strengthen their self-monitoring mechanisms to improve decision-making and environmental performance.
3. The delegates recognized that the monitoring of the Code of Conduct cannot be adequately handled by a single organisation. Under the leadership of the designated authority, countries are therefore encouraged to use their inter-sectoral cooperation mechanisms to set-up a broad-based collection and review of country data, also involving industry and civil society organisations where appropriate. This data collection should cover all aspects of pesticides use including public health. This will encourage cooperation and reflect the actual situation in the country more accurately, and thus become more useful for decision-makers in agriculture, environment and health.
4. Results from the regular monitoring of the implementation of the Code should be submitted to the appropriate policy makers in the country for information, and to FAO for compilation and summary. In addition, the option for *ad hoc* reporting should be made widely known and encouraged.
5. Particular attention should be given to the monitoring of effects of pesticides on human health and livestock, especially in poorer rural communities, and on important ecological functions such as natural pest suppression, pollination and nutrient recycling that support sustainable agricultural production.
6. More information is needed on pesticide use as it relates to residues in food, the environment, and effects on wildlife, in order to enable the authorities to minimize risks.
7. Participants identified the need for improving knowledge on risk assessment and risk analysis in order to strengthen risk evaluation of pesticides as part of the registration process.
8. Existing pest management policies should be linked with specific pesticide use targets in order to achieve a comprehensive pest and pesticide management strategy with mutually synergistic benefits. This could be achieved through a systematic promotion of good agricultural practices (GAP), including IPM, organic farming, biocontrol agents, biopesticides, appropriate application equipment and others in the context of a broad education of the public, especially the farmers.
9. Generally, the setting of more specific targets in all areas of the Code would facilitate the measurement of the level of compliance.

10. While recognising huge differences between the individual countries, regional similarities exist. Exporting countries should increasingly take on their special responsibilities under the Code; all countries should comply with the concerned international conventions and ensure product quality meeting international standards (e.g. FAO/WHO specifications, ISO standards, etc.); and emerging economies should request assistance to attain a high regional level of achievement of Code compliance.
11. More information exchange should be encouraged between regulatory authorities of the countries in the region, particularly neighbouring countries. A harmonized system of classification and standards would strengthen the information exchange and communication.
12. All countries should have inventories on stocks of obsolete pesticides. Access to facilities for safe disposal of obsolete and left-over pesticides, and used containers are needed.”

## Annexes

ANNEX 1: Workshop programme

ANNEX 2: List of participants

ANNEX 3: National legislation and regulation regarding  
pesticide management and control

ANNEX 4: Banned and restricted pesticides

ANNEX 5: Institutions involved in Code implementation

ANNEX 6: On-line resources

# Workshop programme

## Day 1: 26 July 2005

Registration

### Opening Session

9:00 – 9:15	Welcome Address <i>by He Changchui, ADG FAORAP</i>
9:15 – 9:35	Keynote Address: 20 Years of Code of Conduct: Lessons Learned and Future <i>by Gero Vaagt, FAO</i>
9:35 – 9:45	Group Photo
<i>Coffee/Tea Break</i>	

### Session 1: New Features and Recent Developments

10:00 – 10:10	Election of Mr. Joili Hartono, Indonesia, as workshop chairperson and Mr. Rasheed Bashir Mazari, Pakistan, as workshop rapporteur
10:20 – 10:40	International Convention: Implications to pesticide management <i>by Gero Vaagt, FAO</i>
10:40 – 11:20	Management of Public Health Pesticides – An Urgent Need <i>by Morteza Zaim, WHO</i>
11:20 – 11:40	Perspective of UNEP <i>by Cecilia Mercado</i>
11:40 – 12:00	Perspective of Industry CropLife Asia <i>by George Fuller</i>
12:00 – 12:20	Perspective of PAN <i>by Jennifer Mourin</i>

*Lunch Break*

### Session 2: Status of Pesticide Management in Countries: policies, registration, trade, usage, impact of pesticides on production, human health and the environment

14:00 – 14:10	Country Report: Bangladesh
14:10 – 14:20	Country Report: Cambodia
14:20 – 14:30	Country Report: China
14:30 – 14:40	Country Report: DPR Korea
14:40 – 14:50	Country Report: India
14:50 – 15:00	Country Report: Indonesia
15:00 – 15:10	Country Report: Republic of Korea
15:10 – 15:20	Country Report: Lao PDR
15:20 – 15:30	Country Report: Malaysia

*Coffee/Tea Break*



15:50 – 16:00	Country Report: Myanmar
16:00 – 16:10	Country Report: Nepal
16:10 – 16:20	Country Report: Pakistan
16:20 – 16:30	Country Report: Philippines
16:30 – 16:40	Country Report: Sri Lanka
16:40 – 16:50	Country Report: Thailand
16:50 – 17:00	Country Report: Viet Nam
17:00 – 17:30	Discussion

*Dinner Cruise on the Chao Phraya River*

## Day 2 27 July 2005

### Session 3: Status Analysis, Pesticide Policy and Monitoring Guidelines

8:30 – 9:00	Summary and Analysis of Country Reports <i>by Gerd Walter-Echols</i>
9:00 – 9:20	Policy and Master Plan of Agricultural Pesticides 2002-2006 in Thailand <i>by</i>
9:20 – 9:40	Pakistan Pesticide Policy Study <i>by Rasheed Mazari</i>
9:40 – 10:30	Feedback to the new monitoring guidelines from Malaysia, CropLife and PAN

*Coffee/Tea Break*

### Session 4: Assessment of Country Monitoring Capacity: Needs, Priorities, Issues; gaps between monitoring requirements and ability; main constraints

<b>Group 1</b> <i>South Asia</i>	<b>Group 2</b> <i>South-East Asia</i>	<b>Group 3</b> <i>China and Neighbours</i>
Bangladesh India Nepal Pakistan Sri Lanka	Cambodia Indonesia Malaysia Myanmar Singapore Thailand	China DPR Korea Lao PDR Philippines Republic of Korea Viet Nam

10:40 – 10:45	Instructions to working groups
10:45 – 12:30	Working group discussions on Monitoring Guidelines: Part A (Pest Management), Part B (Testing, Quality Control and Effects in the Field) and Part C (Health and Environment).  <i>Assessment of existing data sources (quality, completeness)</i>  <i>Assessment of minimum standards for compliance with objectively verifiable indicators</i>

*Lunch Break*

14:00 – 15:00      Open forum discussion

*Coffee/Tea Break*

15:30 – 17:00      Working group discussions on Monitoring Guidelines: Part D (Manufacture, Use and Trade), Part E (Selected Standards), Part F (General Input on Observance) and *Ad Hoc* Monitoring Report.

*Assessment of existing data sources (quality, completeness)*

*Assessment of minimum standards for compliance with objectively verifiable indicators*

17:00 – 17:30      Open forum discussion

### **Day 3** **28 July 2005**

#### **Session 5: Priorities, Strategy Plan, Recommendations**

<b>Group 1</b> <i>Exporting Countries</i>	<b>Group 2</b> <i>Intensive Users</i>	<b>Group 3</b> <i>Moderate Users</i>
China India Indonesia Republic of Korea Singapore	Malaysia Pakistan Philippines Sri Lanka Thailand Viet Nam	Bangladesh Cambodia DPR Korea Lao PDR Myanmar Nepal

8:30 – 8:35      Instructions to working groups

8:30 – 10:00      Working group discussions and preparation of country priorities, strategy plans and recommendations

10:00 – 10:30      Presentation of working group recommendations

*Coffee/Tea Break*

11:30 – 12:30      Finalisation of workshop findings and conclusions, and closing ceremony/session (Mr. Md. Sufian Yek, Malaysia, Chairperson)

*Lunch*

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## National legislation and regulation regarding pesticide management and control

### Bangladesh

- Pesticide Ordinance, 1971
- Amendment to Pesticide Ordinance, 1980
- Pesticide Rules, 1985

### Cambodia

- Sub-decree (No. 69) on Standard and the Management of Agricultural Materials issued 28 October 1998 contains 14 articles mentioning the pesticide management procedures.
- Ministerial declaration (No. 038) on the creation of the Bureau of Agricultural Material Standard issued 21 January 1999.
- Ministerial guideline (No. 245) on the implementation of the sub-decree No. 69 on the Standard and the Management of Agricultural Materials issued 21 October 2002.
- Ministerial declaration (No. 064) on Formats of Application Forms relating to Agricultural Materials issued 27 February 2003.
- Ministerial declaration (No. 522) on the Mandate of the Department of Agronomy and Agricultural Land Improvement issued 30 September 2003.
- Ministerial declaration (No. 598) on the Lists of Pesticide in Cambodia issued 15 December 2003.
- Ministerial declaration (No. 204) on Amendment of Declaration No. 064 issued 12 July 2004.
- Mutual declaration (No. 02/04) between MAFF and MoJ on Formats and Police of Justice for DAL/MAFF issued 26 October 2004.

### China

- China Pesticides Management Byelaw
- China Pesticides Produce Management Regulation
- China Production Quality Management Law

## DPR Korea

1. Law of the DPRK on the Protection of Environment
2. Law of the DPRK on the Pesticide Management
3. Pesticide Management Regulation of the DPRK
4. Detailed Regulations for Enforcement of the Pesticide Management Regulation
5. Law of the DPRK on Agriculture
6. Law of the DPRK on the Public Health
7. Law of the DPRK on the Quality Control
8. Law of the DPRK on River
9. Law of the DPRK on Pomiculture
10. Law of the DPRK on Fish Breeding
11. Law of the DPRK on the Conservation of Biodiversity

## India

- Insecticide Act, 1968 and the rules framed under it
- Insecticide Rules, 1971
- Environment Protection Act, 1986
- Prevention of food Adulteration Act, 1954

## Indonesia

- PP No. 7 of 1973
- Ministry of Agriculture Decree No. 439.1 of 2001
- Ministry of Agriculture Decree No. 517 of 2002

## Lao PDR

- Regulation on Management and Usage of [Pesticides]. Issue by Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, No. 0886, Date 10 March 2000

## Malaysia

1. Pesticides Act 1974, (Amendment) 2004
  - i. Pesticides (Registration) Rules 1976
  - ii. Pesticides (Importation For Research and Education Purposes) Rules 1981, (Amendment) 1987
  - iv. Pesticides (Importation For Research and Education Purposes, Or As Registration Sample Or Analytical Standard) Rules (to be amended)
  - v. Pesticides (Labeling) Regulation 1984
  - vi. Pesticides (Licensing For Sale And Storage For Sale) Rules 1988
  - vii. Pesticides (Highly Toxic Pesticides) Regulation 1996, (Amendment) 2004
  - viii. Pesticides (Advertisement) Regulation 1996
  - ix. Pesticides (Pest Control Operators) Rules 2004

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2. Occupational Safety & Health Act 1974
  - i. The Occupational Safety & Health (Use of Standard of Exposure of Chemical Hazardous to Health) Regulations 2000
3. Environmental Quality Act 1974
  - i. Environmental Quality (Prescribed Premises) (Scheduled Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities) Order 1989
4. Food Act 1983
  - i. Food Regulations 1985
5. Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation) Act 1956
6. Sodium Arsenate Regulations 1949

### **Myanmar**

- Pesticide Law
- National Food Law

### **Nepal**

- Pesticide Act, 1991
- Pesticide Rules, 1993
- Environment Protection Act, 1997
- Environment Protection Rules, 1997

### **Philippines**

- Presidential Degree No. 114
- Letter of Instruction No. 986
- Magna Carta Act for Small farmers
- Consumer Act of the Philippines

### **Republic of Korea**

- Pesticide Management Law
- Hazardous Material management Law

### **Singapore**

- Control of Plants Act
- Registration of Pesticides Rules

### **Sri Lanka**

- Control of Pesticides Act. No. 33 of 1980
- Control of Pesticides (Amendment) Act No. 06 of 1994

## Thailand

1. The Hazardous Substances Act B.E. 2535
2. Ministerial Regulation (B.E. 2537) (3 regulations issued under Hazardous Substances Act B.E. 2535)
3. Notification of Ministry of Industry on
  - 3.1 List of Hazardous substances
  - 3.2 Hazardous Substances According to Section 3 “Civil Obligation and Responsibility” B.E. 2538
4. Notification of Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives on
  - 4.1 Registration of Hazardous Substances under Responsibility of Department of Agriculture
  - 4.2 Determination of Deviation from the Specified Quantity of Active Ingredient Hazardous Substance
  - 4.3 Label and Toxicity Level of Hazardous Substances
  - 4.4 Criteria and Procedure for Production, Import and Possession of Hazardous Substances under Responsibility of Department of Agriculture
  - 4.5 Appointment of Hazardous Substances Act B.E. 2535 Officials
  - 4.6 Exemption for Implementation of Hazardous Substances Act B.E. 2535
  - 4.7 Managing of Type IV (Banned) Hazardous Substances
  - 4.8 Determination of Storage Site for Possession of Hazardous Substances
  - 4.9 Specification of Hazardous Substances (One Notification for one pesticide, already done on paraquat dichloride and sodium nitrate)
5. Notifications of Department of Agriculture on
  - 5.1 Determination on Details, Criteria and Procedure for Pesticide Registration
  - 5.2 Notification on Action Made concerning Type II hazardous Substances
  - 5.3 Criteria, procedure and condition on determination of trade name of hazardous substances
  - 5.4 Determination of experimental design and report on efficacy test of hazardous substances
  - 5.5 efficacy test areas
6. Rules of Department of Agriculture
  - 6.1 Application for Possession of Hazardous Substances in Provinces other than Bangkok B.E. 2539

## Viet Nam

- Ordinance on the Plant Protection and Quarantine of 8<sup>th</sup> August 2001.
- Regulation on Management of Pesticide, issued together with the Government's Decree No. 58/2002/ND-CP of June 3, 2002.
- Regulations on Procedures for Registration, Production, Formulating, Re-Packaging, Export, Import, Trading, Storage, Transport, Usage, Disposal, Labeling, Seminars and Advertisement of Pesticides, issued December 18, 2002 together with Decision No. 145/2002/QD-BNN issuance.
- Regulations on Control of Pesticide Quality and Residue and Field Trial of Pesticides for Registration in Viet Nam; Issued in conjunction with Decision No. 50/2003/QD-BNN dated March 25, 2003 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.
- Regulation on the Issue Professional Certificate for Production, Formulation, Re-Packaging and Business of Pesticide, issued in conjunction with Decision No. 91/2002/QD-BNN on October 11, 2002 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

## Banned and restricted pesticides

POP	PIC	Bangladesh	Cambodia	Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
			1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane						
		2,4,5-T	2,4,5-T	2,3,5-T ++	2,4,5-T		2,4,5-T		2,4,5-T
			2,4,5-TP (Fenoprop)						
			Acrolein (restr.)						
			Alachlor (restr.)						
			Aldicarb	Aldicarb					Aldicarb
			Aldoxycarb (+sulfone)						
			Aldrin	Aldrin	Aldrin	Aldrin	Aldrin	Aldrin (not reg.)	Aldrin
			Allyl alcohol (restr.)						
			Alum. phosphide (restr.)						
			Aminocarb						
			Amitraz						
			Antu						
			Aramite						
			Arsenic compounds	Arsenic comp.					Arsenic compounds
			Azinphos-ethyl (restr.)			Azinphos-ethyl			
			Azinphos-methyl						
			Azocyclotin (restr.)						
		BHC	BHC/HCH, Lindane	HCH ++	BHC	HCB	BHC	B.H.C	HCH ++
						Benomyl			
			Binapacryl		Binapacryl			Binapacryl	Binapacryl
			Bis (tributyltin) oxide						
			Blasticidin-S (restr.)						
			Brodifacoum (restr.)				Brodifacoum (restr.)		Bromacil
			Bromadiolone (restr.)				Bromadiolone (restr.)		
			Bromophos						
			Bromophos-ethyl					Bromophos ethyl	
			Bromoxynil/Ioxynil						
			Buto carboxim (restr.)						
			Cadmium compound						
			Calcium arsenate						
			Calcium cyanide						
			Camphchlor						
			Captafol	Captafol	Captafol	Captafol	Captafol	Captafol	Captafol
			Captan						
			Carbofuran (restr.)						
			Carbophenothion						
		Chlordane	Chlordane	Chlordane		Chlordane	Chlordane	Chlordane (not reg.)	Chlordane
			Chlordecone						
			Chlordimeform	Chlordimeform	Chlordimeform		Chlordimeform	Chlordimeform	Chlordimeform
								Chlorobenzilate	Chlorobenzilate
			Chlorfenvinphos/CVP						
			Chlormephos						
			Chloropicrin (restr.)						
			Chlorthiophos					Chlorthiophos	
			Coumaphos						
			Crimidine						
			Crotoxyphos						
			Cyanthoate/Tartan						
			Cycloheximide						
			Cyhexatin	Cyhexatin	Cyhexatine		Cyhexatin	Cyhexatin	
			Cytokinin (Zeatin)						
			Daminozide						
					Daminocide			Dalapon	
		DDT	DDT	DDT	DDT	DDT	DDT (restr.)	DDT	DDT
			Dibromochloropropane	DBCP				DBCP ++	DBCP
			Demephion						
			Demeton						



POP	PIC	Bangladesh	Cambodia	Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
		Dichlorvos	Demeton-S-methyl Diamidafos  Dichlorvos/DDVP Dicofol (restr.) Dicrotophos (restr.)	Dichlorophenol				Dichlorvos > 500 g/l  Dicrotophos	Dichloropropane
		Dieldrin	Dieldrin	Dieldrin	Dieldrin	Dieldrin	Dieldrin	Dieldrin	Dieldrin
			Dimefox Dimetilan						
			Dinoseb ++	Dinozeb	Dinoseb		Dinoseb	Dinoseb (not reg.)	Dinoseb
			Dinoterb Dioxathion Diphacinone (restr.) Disulfoton ++ DNOC Edifenphos Endosulfan			Endosulfan		Disulfoton	Endosulfan
			Ethylene dibromide	EDB	EDB		EDB	EDB (not regis.)	EDB
			Endrine ++	Endrin	Endrin	Endrin	Endrin	Endrin	
			Endothion EPN	EPN			EPN		
			Ethoprop/Ethoprophos Ethylene dichloride Ethylene oxide					Ethylene dichloride +	Ethylenedichloride Ethylene oxide
			Fenamiphos Fensulfothion Fenthion (restr.) Fentin (Fenbutatin oxide) Flocoumafen (restr.) Flucythrinate Fluoro acetamide		Fluoroacetamide		Fenthion (restr.)	Fluroacetate (not reg.)	Fluroacetamide
			Fonofos Formetanate (restr.) Fosthietan	Halogen phenol		Folpet			
		Haptachlor	Heptachlor	Haptachlor	Haptachlor	Haptachlor		Heptachlor	Heptachlor
			Heptenophos (restr.) Hexachlorobenzene IPSP Isazofos (restr.) Isobenzan Isodrin (Isomer of Aldrine) Isofenphos (restr.) Isoxathion Lead arsenate Lead compound (Pb) Leptophos Lindane	Leptophos Lindane	Leptophos			Leptophos	Leptophos Lindane
			MAFA (restr.) Magn. phosphide (restr.) MCPB Mecarbam (restr.) Medinoterb acetate Mephosphoslan Mercaptophos Mercury compound	Mercury compounds	MEMC ?		Mercury compounds	Mercury compounds	maleic hydrazide Mercury compounds
		Methamidophos	Methamidophos				Methamidiphos	Methamidophos (all)	Methamidophos
		Methyl bromide	Methidathion Methomyl Methyl bromide (restr.) Parathion-methyl	Methyl parathion Metoxychlor	Methyl parathion	Methyl parathion	Methyl Bromide (restr.)	Methyl parathion	Methyl parathion

POP	PIC	Bangladesh	Cambodia	Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
			Mevinphos	Mevinphos				Mevinphos	
			Mirex			Mirex		Mirex (not regis.)	Mirex
		Monocrotophos	Monocrotophos	Monosodium metham	Monocrotophos		Monocrotophos	Monocrotophos	
			Nicotine (restr.)						
			Nitrilacarb						
			Nitrofen						
			Omethoate (restr.)						
			Oxamyl						
			Oxydemeton-methyl (restr.)						
			Oxydeprofos (ESP)						
			Paraquat						
			Parathion-ethyl		Parathion Ethyl		Parathion ethyl	Parathion (not regis.)	Parathion ethyl
			Pentachlorophenolate de sodium						
			Pentachlorophenol	PCP and its salts		PCP, Sodium			pentachlorophenol
			Phenothiol						
			Phorate						
			Phosfolan						
		Phosphamidon	Phosphamidon					Phosphamidon > 500 g/l	Phosphamidon
				Phosphor, Red			Phosphine (restr.)		
			Pirimiphos-ethyl (restr.)						
			Propaphos (restr.)						
			Propetamphos (restr.)						
			Prothoate						Quintozone
			Schradan						
			Scilliroside/red squill						
			Selenium compound						
				Sodium 4-Brom-2,5-Dichlorophenol	Sodium Arsenite				
			Sodium chlorate	Sodium chlorate	Sodium chlorate				
			Sodium compound						
			Sodium fluoroacetate		Sodium fluoasetate				
				Sodium tribromophenol					
			Strobane (tepe polychlorinated)				Strobane		
			Strychnine (restr.)	Strichnine					
			Sulfotep						
			Talinum compound	Telodrine					
			TEPP		TEPP				
			Terbufos						
			Thiofanox (restr.)						
			Thiometon (restr.)						
			Thionazin						
			Triamiphos						
			Triazophos						
			Trichloronat						Thalium sulfate
				Toxaphen	Toxaphene	Toxaphene	Toxaphene	Toxaphene	Toxaphene
			Vamidothion (restr.)						
			Zinc phosphide (restr.)				Zinc Phosphide (restr.)		
								Zineb	

Note: grey background indicates a PIC or POP compound

++ incl. isomers

restr. = restricted

reg. / regis. = registered

# Institutions involved in Code implementation

## Legislation

### Bangladesh

Director, Plant Protection Wing  
Department of Agricultural Extension  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Khamarbari, Dhaka

### Cambodia

Department of Agronomy and Agricultural Land  
Improvement (DAALI)  
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and  
Fisheries (MAFF)  
Phnom Penh

Department of Agricultural Legislation  
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and  
Fisheries (MAFF)  
Phnom Penh

### China

National Development and Reform Commission  
(NDRC)  
Sanlihe, Xichang District, Beijing

Minister, Ministry of Agriculture  
11 Nongzhanguan Nanli, Chaoyang District, Beijing

### Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The Cabinet of DPR Korea  
The Standing Committee of the Supreme  
People's Assembly

### India

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi

### Indonesia

Ministry of Agriculture

### Lao People's Democratic Republic

Plant Protection Center  
Department of Agriculture  
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry  
P.O. Box 811, Vientiane

### Malaysia

Director, Pesticide Control Division  
Department of Agriculture  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Jalan Gallagher, Kuala Lumpur

### Myanmar

Managing Director, Myanmar Agricultural Service  
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation  
Kanbe, Yankin, Yangon

### Nepal

Pesticide Committee  
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives  
Singh Darbar, Kathmandu

### Pakistan

Secretary, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and  
Livestock  
Islamabad

### Philippines

Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority  
Bureau of Plant Industry  
Ministry of Agriculture

### CESO IV

Bureau of Plant Industry  
Ministry of Agriculture

### Republic of Korea

Director, Agric. Resources Division  
Department of Research Management Bureau  
Rural Development Administration (RDA)  
Seo-Dun dong 250, Suwon

**Singapore**

OC, Pesticide Registration  
Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority (AVA)  
5 Maxwell Rd., #2-00 Tower Block,  
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Director, Office of Agricultural Regulatory  
Department of Agriculture  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Chatuchak, Bangkok

**Viet Nam**

Director General, Department of Plant Protection  
(PPD)  
Ministry of Agriculture  
149 Ho Duc Di, Dong Da, Ha Noi

**Registration****Bangladesh**

Director, Plant Protection Wing  
Department of Agricultural Extension  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Khamarbari, Dhaka

**Cambodia**

Bureau of Agricultural Material Standard  
Department of Agricultural Legislation  
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and  
Fisheries (MAFF)  
#200 Preah Norodom Blvd., Phnom Penh

**China**

Director, Institute for the Control of Agrochemicals  
(ICAMA) Ministry of Agriculture  
22 Maizidian, Chaoyang District, Beijing

**Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

Agrochemicalization Research Institute  
Academy of Agricultural Science

**India**

Secretariat of CIB&RC, Directorate of Plant  
Protection, Quarantine and Storage  
Department of Agriculture & Cooperation  
Ministry of Agriculture  
NH IV, Faridabad, Haryana

**Indonesia**

Ministry of Agriculture

**Lao People's Democratic Republic**

Plant Protection Center  
Department of Agriculture  
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry  
P.O. Box 812, Vientiane

**Malaysia**

Director, Pesticide Control Division  
Department of Agriculture  
Ministry of Agriculture  
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Department of Myanmar Agriculture Service  
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation  
Bayint Naung Road, Gyogon, Insein, Yangon

**Nepal**

Registrar, Plant Protection Directorate  
Department of Agriculture  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Harihar Bhawan, Pulchowk, Lalitpur

**Pakistan**

Director General, Department of Plant Protection  
Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock  
Jinnah Ave., Malir Halt, Karachi

**Philippines**

Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority  
Bureau of Plant Industry  
Ministry of Agriculture

**Republic of Korea**

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Research Management Bureau  
Rural Development Administration (RDA)  
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**Singapore**

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**Thailand**

Director, Licensing and Registration Division,  
Office of Agricultural Regulatory  
Department of Dept. of Agriculture  
Ministry of Agriculture  
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**Viet Nam**

Director General, Department of Plant Protection  
(PPD)  
Ministry of Agriculture  
149 Ho Dac Di, Dong Da, Ha Noi

## Licensing

**China**

China Agricultural Machinery Testing Center  
(CAMTC)  
Shilihe, East 3<sup>rd</sup> Ring South Rd.,  
Chaoyang District, Beijing

**Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

State Planning Commission  
Ministry of Agriculture

**India**

State Departments of Agriculture  
Ministry of Agriculture

**Indonesia**

Ministry of Agriculture

**Lao People's Democratic Republic**

Plant Protection Center  
Department of Agriculture  
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry  
P.O. Box 813, Vientiane

**Malaysia**

Director, Pesticide Control Division  
Department of Agriculture  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Jalan Gallagher, Kuala Lumpur

**Myanmar**

Deputy General Manager, Plant Protection Division  
Department of Myanmar Agriculture Service  
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation  
Bayint Naung Road, Gyogon, Insein, Yangon

**Nepal**

Registrar of Pesticide Registration,  
Plant Protection Directorate  
Department of Agriculture  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Harihar Bhawan, Pulchowk, Lalitpur

**Philippines**

Chief, National Pesticide Analytical Laboratory  
Department of Bureau of Plant Industry  
Ministry of Agriculture

**Republic of Korea**

Director, Agric. Resources Division  
Research Management Bureau  
Rural Development Administration (RDA)  
Seo-Dun dong 252, Suwon

**Sri Lanka**

Office of the Registrar of Pesticides  
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**Thailand**

Chief, Pesticide Licensing and Registration  
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Office of Agricultural Regulatory  
Department of Agriculture  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Chatuchak, Bangkok

**Viet Nam**

Directors of Sub-PPD  
Ministry of Agriculture

**Enforcement****Bangladesh**

Director, Plant Protection Wing  
Department of Agricultural Extension  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Khamarbari, Dhaka

**Cambodia**

Bureau of Agricultural Material Standard  
Department of Agricultural Legislation  
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and  
Fisheries (MAFF)  
#200 Preah Norodom Blvd., Phnom Penh

Plant Protection and Phytosanitary Inspection Office  
Provincial Dept. and Phytosanitary Inspection  
Checkpoints  
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries  
(MAFF)  
#10 Monireth St., Chamkarmon District,  
Phnom Penh

**China**

Ministry of Agriculture  
11 Nongzhanguan Nanli, Chaoyang District, Beijing

State Administration for Industry and Commerce  
(SAIC)  
8, Sanlihe East Rd., West City District, Beijing

General Administration of Quality Supervision,  
Inspection and Quarantine  
Beijing

**Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

Agrochemicalization Research Institute  
Academy of Agricultural Science  
Ministry of Agriculture

General Bureau of Customs  
Bureau for Quality Control

**India**

State Departments of Agriculture  
Ministry of Agriculture

**Indonesia**

Police Department  
Ministry of Health  
Ministry of Agriculture

**Malaysia**

Director, Pesticide Control Division  
Department of Agriculture  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Jalan Gallagher, Kuala Lumpur

**Myanmar**

Deputy General Manager, Plant Protection Division  
Myanmar Agriculture Service  
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation  
Bayint Naung Road, Gyogon, Insein, Yangon

**Nepal**

Registrar of Pesticides, Plant Protection Directorate  
 Department of Agriculture  
 Ministry of Agriculture  
 Harihar Bhawan, Pulchowk, Lalitpur

and: 75 District Agric. Dev. Offices and 5 Regional  
 Plant Protection Offices

**Pakistan**

Federal, Provincial and District Offices

**Philippines**

Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority  
 Bureau of Plant Industry  
 Ministry of Agriculture

**Republic of Korea**

Director, Pesticide Safety Division  
 National Institute of Agricultural Science and  
 Technology (NIAST)  
 Seo-Dun Dong 249, Suwon

Director, Agric. Resources Division  
 Department of Research Management Bureau  
 Rural Development Administration (RDA)  
 Seo-Dun dong 253, Suwon

**Singapore**

Senior Import & Export Officer  
 Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority (AVA)  
 7 Maxwell Rd., #2-00 Tower Block,  
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 Phone: 6 325 7599  
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**Sri Lanka**

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 Office of Agricultural Regulatory  
 Department of Agriculture  
 Ministry of Agriculture  
 Chatuchak, Bangkok

**Viet Nam**

Head, Special Inspection Div.  
 Department of Plant Protection (PPD)  
 Ministry of Agriculture  
 149 Ho Dac Di, Dong Da, Ha Noi

**Environmental monitoring****Bangladesh**

Director, Plant Protection Wing  
 Department of Agricultural Extension  
 Ministry of Agriculture  
 Khamarbari, Dhaka

Ministry of Environment

**China**

Institute for the Control of Agrochemicals (ICAMA)  
 Ministry of Agriculture  
 22 Maizidian, Chaoyang District, Beijing

Solid waste and toxic chemicals Management Div.  
 State Environmental Protection Administration (EPA)  
 115, Xizhimennei Nanxiaojie,  
 Xichang District, Beijing

**Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

Research Center of Environment Protection  
 Ministry of Land and Environment Protection

**India**

Ministry of Environment and Forest

**Lao People's Democratic Republic**

Plant Protection Center  
 Department of Agriculture  
 Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry  
 P.O. Box 815, Vientiane

**Malaysia**

Department of Environment  
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment  
Level 3-7, Block C4, Federal Government Admin.,  
PutraJaya

**Myanmar**

Deputy General Manager, Plant Protection Division  
Department of Myanmar Agriculture Service  
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation  
Bayint Naung Road, Gyogon, Insein, Yangon

**Nepal**

Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology  
Kathmandu

Registrar of Pesticides, Plant Protection Directorate  
Department of Agriculture  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Harihar Bhawan, Pulchowk, Lalitpur

**Pakistan**

Public, Private

**Philippines**

National Pesticide Analytical Laboratory  
Department of Bureau of Plant Industry  
Ministry of Agriculture

**Republic of Korea**

Director, Pesticide Safety Division  
National Institute of Agricultural Science and  
Technology (NIAST)  
Seo-Dun Dong 250, Suwon

**Singapore**

National Environment Agency  
40 Scotts Rd., Environment Bldg. #13-00, Singapore  
Phone: 1 800-2255 632 235 2611

**Sri Lanka**

Office of the Registrar of Pesticides  
Department of Agriculture  
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**Thailand**

Director, Agricultural Production Science Research  
Development Office  
Department of Agriculture  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Chatuchak, Bangkok

**Viet Nam**

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment  
93 Nguyen Chi Thanh, Ha Noi

**Health Monitoring****Bangladesh**

Director, Plant Protection Wing  
Department of Agricultural Extension  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Khamarbari, Dhaka

Ministry of Health

**China**

Institute for the Control of Agrochemicals (ICAMA)  
Ministry of Agriculture  
22 Maizidian, Chaoyang District, Beijing  
Ministry of Health  
1, Nanlu, Sizhimenwai, Beijing

**Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

Central Sanitary Prevention Station  
Ministry of Public Health

**Lao People's Democratic Republic**

Plant Protection Center  
Department of Agriculture  
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry  
P.O. Box 814, Vientiane

**Malaysia**

Department of Public Health  
Ministry of Health  
Level 3, Block E&, Parcel 7 Federal Government,  
PutraJaya



**Myanmar**

Deputy General Manager, Plant Protection Division  
Myanmar Agriculture Service  
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Deputy Director, National Poison Control Center,  
Chem. Toxicol. Res. Div.  
Department of Medical Research  
Ministry of Health

**Nepal**

Ministry of Population and Health  
Kathmandu

Registrar of Pesticides, Plant Protection Directorate  
Department of Agriculture  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Harihar Bhawan, Pulchowk, Lalitpur

**Pakistan**

Public, Private

**Philippines**

National Pesticide Analytical Laboratory  
Bureau of Plant Industry  
Ministry of Agriculture

**Republic of Korea**

Director, Hazardous Substances Division  
National Institute of Agricultural Science and  
Technology (NIAST)  
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Ministry of Health  
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**Sri Lanka**

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**Thailand**

Director, Bureau of Epidemiology  
Department of Dept. of Disease Control  
Ministry of Public Health  
Tiwanon Rd., Nonthaburi

**Viet Nam**

Ministry of Health  
38A Giang Vo, Ba Dinh, Ha Noi

## **Pesticide testing**

### **Bangladesh**

BARI  
BRRI  
BTRI  
SRTI  
BJRI  
Cotton Development Board  
IEDCR

### **Cambodia**

Plant Protection and Phytosanitary Inspection Office  
Department of Agronomy and Agricultural Land  
Improvement (DAALI)  
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries  
(MAFF)  
Phnom Penh

### **China**

PPI, PPS  
Chemical Industry Research Inst.  
Universities

### **Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

Research Institute of Sanitary Science  
Ministry of Public Health

Plant Protection Research Station  
Academy of Agricultural Science

Agrochemicalization Research Institute  
Academy of Agricultural Science

### **India**

Central Insecticide Laboratory  
State pesticide testing laboratories (SPTL)  
Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)  
Indian Agric. Res. Inst. (IARI)  
Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)  
Regional Pesticide testing laboratories (PPTL)

### **Indonesia**

Ministry of Agriculture

### **Lao People's Democratic Republic**

Plant Protection Center  
Department of Agriculture  
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry  
P.O. Box 816, Vientiane

### **Malaysia**

Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development  
Institute  
P.O. Box 12301, Pejabat Pos Besar, Kuala Lumpur

### **Myanmar**

Deputy General Manager, Plant Protection Division  
Myanmar Agriculture Service  
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation  
Bayint Naung Road, Gyogon, Insein, Yangon  
  
Dep. Director, Department of Food and Drug  
Administration  
35, Minchaung St., Dagon Towns, Yangon

### **Nepal**

Registrar of Pesticides, Plant Protection Directorate  
Department of Agriculture  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Harihar Bhawan, Pulchowk, Lalitpur  
  
Nepal Agricultural Research Council (NARC)  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Khumaltar, Lalitpur

### **Pakistan**

Public, Private

### **Philippines**

National Crop Protection Center  
Bureau of Plant Industry  
Ministry of Agriculture

**Republic of Korea**

Director, Hazardous Substances Division  
National Institute of Agricultural Science and  
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Seo-Dun Dong 249, Suwon

Director, Pesticide Safety Division  
National Institute of Agricultural Science and  
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Seo-Dun Dong 249, Suwon

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Horticulture Branch, Sembawang Research Station  
Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority (AVA)  
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Phone: 6 751 9848

**Sri Lanka**

Research Wing  
Department of Agriculture  
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Director, Department of Industrial Technology  
Institute  
293, Bauddhaloka Mawatha, Colombo

Tea Institute of Sri Lanka  
University of Peradeniya  
University of Ruhuna  
Coconut Research Institute of Sri Lanka

**Thailand**

Director, Office of Plant Protection Res. Dev.  
Department of Agriculture  
Ministry of Agriculture

**Viet Nam**

Director, North Pesticide Control Center  
Department of  
Ministry of Agriculture  
149 Ho Dac Di, Dong Da, Ha Noi

**Pesticides Training****Bangladesh**

Director, Plant Protection Wing  
Department of Agricultural Extension  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Khamarbari, Dhaka

**Cambodia**

Plant Protection and Phytosanitary Inspection Office  
Department of Agronomy and Agricultural Land  
Improvement (DAALI)  
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries  
(MAFF)  
Phnom Penh

IPM Program  
Department of Agricultural Extension  
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries  
(MAFF)  
Phnom Penh

**China**

Plant Protection Stations  
Ministry of Agriculture in provinces and cities

Director, National Agro-technical Extension and  
Service Center (NATESC)  
Ministry of Agriculture  
20, Maizidian St., Chaoyang District, Beijing

**Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

Central Plant Quarantine Station  
Ministry of Agriculture

Agrochemicalization Research Institute

**India**

National Plant Protection Training Institute (NPPTI)  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Hyderabad

**Indonesia**

Ministry of Agriculture

**Lao People's Democratic Republic**

Plant Protection Center

Department of Agriculture

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

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**Malaysia**

Human Resource Development Division

Department of Agriculture

Ministry of Agriculture

Lot 4G2, Precinct 4, Fed. Gov. Admin. Centre,

PutraJaya

**Nepal**

Registrar of Pesticides, Plant Protection Directorate

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Ministry of Agriculture

Harihar Bhawan, Pulchowk, Lalitpur

75 District Agric. Dev. Offices and 5 Regional Plant  
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**Pakistan**

Public, Private

**Philippines**

Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority

Bureau of Plant Industry

Ministry of Agriculture

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Ministry of Agriculture

149 Ho Dac Di, Dong Da, Ha Noi

## National IPM Programs

### Bangladesh

Director General  
Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE)  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Khamanbari, Dhaka

### Cambodia

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and  
Fisheries (MAFF)  
#14 Monireth St., Chamkarmon District,  
Phnom Penh  
Ministry of Agriculture

### India

Joint Secretary for Plant Protection  
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Ministry of Agriculture  
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi

### Lao People's Democratic Republic

Plant Protection Center  
Department of Agriculture  
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry  
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### Nepal

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Department of Agriculture  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Harihar Bhawan, Pulchowk, Lalitpur

### Pakistan

Dep. Director General  
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Council NARC  
Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock

### Republic of Korea

UNDP, ITCC  
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### Sri Lanka

Plant Protection Service  
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Phone: (94) 8 1 238 8316

### Thailand

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Ministry of Agriculture  
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### Viet Nam

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Ministry of Agriculture  
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## Industry associations

### Bangladesh

Crop Protection Association  
House 313/3, Road 30, New DOHS,  
Mokakhali, Dhaka

### China

Secretary General, China Pesticide Industry  
Association (CPIA)  
Room 1413, 18 Building, Anhuili 4<sup>th</sup> village, Beijing

Representative, CropLife China (CLC)  
Rm 605A, Citic Bldg., 19 Jianguomenwai Ave.,  
Beijing

### Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Ministry of Chemical Industry

### India

Indian Pest Control Assoc.  
Alishan Banquet Hall, Kirti Nagar, New Delhi

Crop Life India  
102 Creative Industrial Bldg.,  
Sunder Nagar Rd. No. 2, Mumbai

Crop Care Federation of India  
520-521, Ansal Chambers CII 6,  
Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi

Pesticide Manufacturers & Formulators  
Assoc. of India  
B-4Anand Co-op Housing Society, Sitladevi Temple,  
Mumbai

### Malaysia

Executive Director, Malaysian Crop Care & Public  
Health Assoc.  
11 (2<sup>nd</sup> fl) Jln. SS 26/8 Taman Mayang Jaya,  
Petaling Jaya, Selangor D.E.

### Pakistan

CropLife Pakistan  
PCPA  
PIFA

### Philippines

Crop Life Philippines  
Crop Protection Assoc. of the Philippines  
Philippine Manufacturers Assoc.

### Republic of Korea

Chairman, Korea Crop Protection Assoc.  
Seo-Cho Dong 1358-9, Seo-Cho Gu, Seoul

### Sri Lanka

Chairman, CropLife Sri Lanka  
Chemical Industries Ltd., 199 Kew Rd., Colombo 02

### Thailand

President, Thai Agribusiness Assoc.  
Ladda Co. Ltd., 99/220 Tessabarnsongkroh Rd.,  
Bangkok

President, Thai Crop Protection Assoc.  
Bayer Thai Co., Ltd., 130/1 North Sathorn Rd.,  
Silom, Bangkok

## **Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)**

### **Bangladesh**

Bangladesh Paribash Undolon

### **Cambodia**

NGO Forum

SRE KHMER

CEDAC

### **China**

Pesticides Academies in some provinces and cities

### **India**

Voluntary Health Association of India (VHAI)

Centre for Science and Environment (CSE)

### **Malaysia**

Executive Director, Centre for Envir. Technologies  
30-2, Jln PJU 5/16, Dataran Sunway, Kota,  
Petaling Jaya, Selangor Darul Ehsan

Executive Director, Pesticides Action Network  
P.O. Box 1170, Pulau Pinang

### **Nepal**

Society of Environment Journalist-Nepal

Nepal Forum of Environmental Journalist

### **Pakistan**

Farmer Vision Forum

Punjab Pesticide Dealer Association

### **Philippines**

Pesticide Action Network

### **Republic of Korea**

Consumers Korea

Shinmun Ro-2 Ga, Jong-Ro Gu, Seoul

### **Sri Lanka**

Executive Director, Centre for Environmental Justice  
59/14 Kuruppu Rd., Colombo 08

Country Coordinator, VIKALPANI Federation  
117 Thalahena, Malambe

### **Viet Nam**

Vietnam Plant Protection Association  
149 Ho Dac Di, Dong Da, Ha Noi

## On-line resources

Countries	Website Address
1 Bangladesh	
2 Cambodia	<a href="http://www.maff.gov.kh/default.html">http://www.maff.gov.kh/default.html</a>
3 China	<a href="http://www.chinapesticide.gov.cn">www.chinapesticide.gov.cn</a> (also English)
4 Democratic People's Republic of Korea	
5 India	<a href="http://agricoop.nic.in/sublegi.htm">http://agricoop.nic.in/sublegi.htm</a>
6 Indonesia	
7 Lao People's Democratic Republic	
8 Malaysia	<a href="http://www.agribdc.com/index.php?ch=18&amp;pg=62">http://www.agribdc.com/index.php?ch=18&amp;pg=62</a>
9 Myanmar	
10 Nepal	
11 Pakistan	<a href="http://www.plantprotection.gov.pk">www.plantprotection.gov.pk</a>
12 Philippines	
13 Republic of Korea	<a href="http://www.rda.go.kr">www.rda.go.kr</a> (also English)
14 Singapore	<a href="http://www.ava.gov.sg">www.ava.gov.sg</a>
15 Sri Lanka	<a href="http://www.agridept.gov.lk">www.agridept.gov.lk</a>
16 Thailand	<a href="http://www.doa.go.th">www.doa.go.th</a> (also English)
17 Viet Nam	<a href="http://www.ppd.gov.vn">http://www.ppd.gov.vn</a>
Other Organizations	Website Address
Crop Life	<a href="http://www.croplifeasia.org">www.croplifeasia.org</a>
PAN	<a href="http://www.panap.net">www.panap.net</a>
PIC	<a href="http://www.pic.int/">http://www.pic.int/</a>
UNEP	<a href="http://www.chem.unep.ch">http://www.chem.unep.ch</a>
WHO	<a href="http://www.who.int/whopes">www.who.int/whopes</a>
FAO	<a href="http://www.fao.org/AG/AGP/AGPP/pesticid">www.fao.org/AG/AGP/AGPP/pesticid</a>