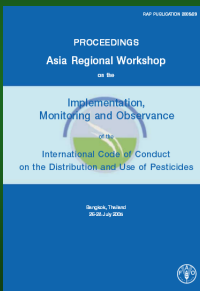


Session 1: International and Regional Developments

History

- Since 1982: FAO assistance to establish pesticide legislation and regulations, and to implement the *Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides*
- 2002 Bangkok: FAO/GTZ *Workshop on Pesticide Regulatory Harmonization in Southeast Asia*
- 2003 Kuala Lumpur: Follow-up workshop and request for regional harmonization project
- 2005 Bangkok: Regional workshop on the implementation, monitoring and observance of the Code of Conduct
- 2009-2010: FAO-TCP Project: *Assisting Countries in Southeast Asia towards Achieving Pesticide Regulatory Harmonization*
- November 2012: Workshop on *Enhancement of Regional Collaboration in Pesticide Regulatory Management* in Chiang Mai, Thailand
- May 2014: *Workshop on Practical Aspects of Pesticide Risk Assessment and Phasing out of HHP* in Nanjing, China

Asia regional workshop on the *Implementation, Monitoring and Observance of the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides* (2005)



Contents

- New features and recent developments
 - Country reports
 - Regional overview, pesticide policy and monitoring guidelines
 - Assessment of country monitoring capacities
 - Priorities, strategy plan and recommendations
- #### Annexes
- National legislation and regulations
 - Banned and restricted pesticides
 - Institutions involved in Code implementation

TCP Project on *Assisting Countries in Southeast Asia towards Achieving Pesticide Regulatory Harmonization* (2009-2010)

Outputs

- Five guidelines for harmonization of ...
 - Pesticide registration requirements
 - Data requirements for biopesticides
 - Efficacy test protocols
 - Pesticide labeling
 - Residue monitoring system
- Guidance documents for ...
 - Information exchange
 - Formulation analysis
 - Risk assessment



Workshop on *Enhancement of Regional Collaboration in Pesticide Regulatory Management* (2012)



Outputs

- Questionnaire survey on status of pesticide regulatory management
- Compilation of self-assessment results from Southeast Asian TCP countries
- Summary tables for minimum registration requirements
- Updated country action plans with short- and long-term targets
- Updated list of banned and restricted products

Workshop on *Practical Aspects of Pesticide Risk Assessment and Phasing out of HHP*

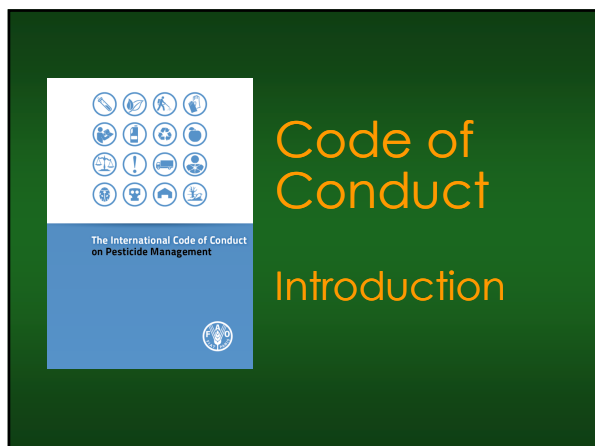


Outputs

- Questionnaire survey on status of pesticide regulatory management
- Regional electronic working group
- Updated list of banned and restricted products
- List of registered active ingredients

Venue: Nanjing, China


Dates: 19-22 May 2014



The Code of Conduct

- Is a voluntary standard that covers all aspects of pesticide management and serves as a point of reference for governments and the pesticide industry.
- Is globally accepted by all main 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.

History of the Code of Conduct

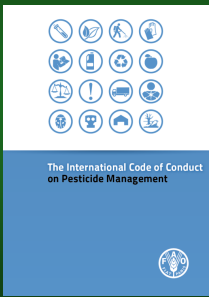


- Initial adoption in 1985
- First revision in 1989
 - to include the PIC procedure
- Second revision in 2002
 - more focus on risk reduction, protection of human and environmental health
 - support for international conventions and multilateral agreements
 - strengthening the monitoring of the Code
- Third revision in 2013
 - approved 2013 by FAO and 2014 by WHO

Purpose of revising Code of Conduct

- Eliminate inconsistencies and improve international compatibility through ...
 - standardizing laws and regulations
 - unifying quality standards and procedures
- Improve quality and public confidence in pesticide management
- Facilitate global trade
- Reduce cost for registration
- Coordinate implementation of international treaties

Main changes to the latest Code



- Change of title to reflect life-cycle approach: **Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management**
- incorporates public health pesticides and vector control
- Updated definitions
- More emphasis on health and environment
- Introduction of GHS for classification and labelling
- Several minor text changes to better align with new developments

Code of Conduct

Article 1: Objectives of the Code

Article 1 ...

- promotes the voluntary adoption of standards of conduct
- lists the public and private entities addressed by the Code
- stresses the need for national legislation and regulations to implement the Code
- describes shared responsibilities and the need for cooperation
- encourages assistance to countries which have not yet established regulatory systems

Code of Conduct

Article 1: Objectives of the Code

Changes

- New name: **Code of Conduct for Pesticide management**
- Added: expanded list of entities (stakeholders)
- Added: effects on animal health
- Added: adoption of life cycle approach
- Added: contributing to **sustainable** improvements
- Added: Integrated Vector Management

Code of Conduct

Article 2: Terms and definitions for the purpose of this Code

- **Pesticide** means any substance, or mixture of substances of chemical or biological ingredients **intended for repelling, destroying or controlling any pest**, or regulating plant growth.
- **Pest** means any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent **injurious to plants and plant products, materials or environments** and includes vectors of parasites or pathogens of human and animal disease and animals causing public health nuisance.
- **Risk** is the probability and severity of an adverse health or environmental effect occurring as a **function of a hazard and the likelihood and the extent of exposure to a pesticide**.

Code of Conduct

Article 2: Terms and definitions for the purpose of this Code

- **Highly Hazardous Pesticides** means pesticides that are acknowledged to present particularly high levels of acute or chronic hazards to health or environment according to internationally accepted classification systems such as WHO or GHS or their listing in relevant binding international agreements or conventions. **In addition, pesticides that appear to cause severe or irreversible harm to health or the environment under conditions of use in a country may be considered to be and treated as highly hazardous**

Code of Conduct

Article 2: Terms and Definitions

Other added definitions

- Co-formulant
- Container
- Integrated Vector Management
- International Organizations
- Life cycle
- Pest Control Operator (PCO)
- Pesticide management
- Public health pesticides
- Specification
- Vulnerable groups

Code of Conduct

Article 2: Terms and Definitions

Modified definitions

- Active ingredient
- Pesticide
- Registration
- Residue
- Risk

Deleted definitions

- Pesticide industry
- Pesticide legislation
- Use pattern

Technical Guidelines in support of the Code of Conduct

- Provide more detailed guidance on specific areas of the Code of Conduct.
- Are developed by the FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Management, which guides the preparation and ensures their independence and quality.



Framework of Technical Guidelines

- Legislation
- Policy
- Registration
- Compliance and enforcement
- Distribution and Sales
- Use
- Application Equipment
- Prevention and disposal of obsolete stocks
- Post registration Surveillance
- Monitoring observance of the Code

Guidelines and Tools can be found at:

<http://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/core-themes/theme/pests/en/>

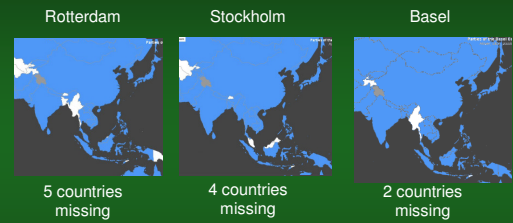
Summary of Regional Status

Ratification Status 2005



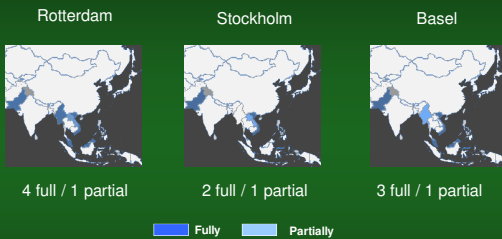
- Most APPPC countries have joined all three treaties
- A number of countries still have not joined the Rotterdam Convention

Ratification Status 2015



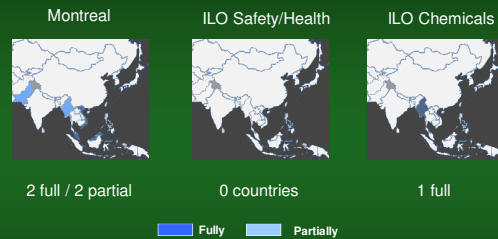
- Most APPPC countries have joined all three treaties
- A few countries have not yet ratified some Convention

Implementation Status 2015



- Implementation status different from ratification status
- Questionnaire results too sketchy to allow conclusions

Implementation Status 2015



- Implementation status different from ratification status
- Questionnaire results too sketchy to allow conclusions

Implementation Status 2015

Code of Conduct



1 full / 7 partial

Codex Alimentarius



1 full / 5 partial

GHS



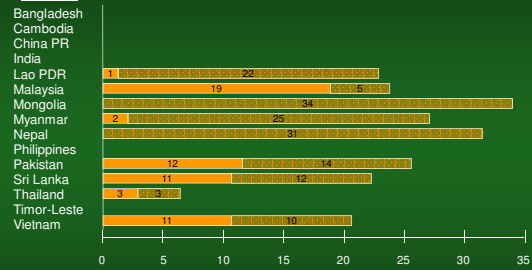
1 full / 5 partial

■ Fully ■ Partially

➤ Questionnaire results too sketchy to allow conclusions

Implementation of guidelines

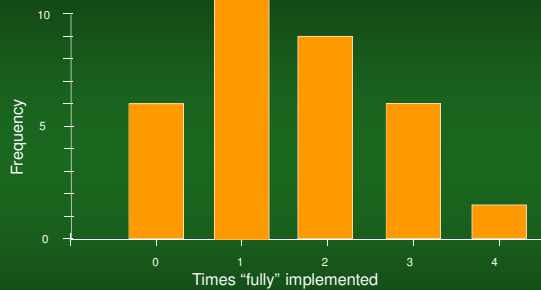
Countries



➤ Total of 34 guidelines

➤ Most guidelines found "not relevant" for Thailand

"Full" guideline implementation



➤ Guidelines four times "fully" implemented:

- Good labelling practices
- Classification of pesticides by hazard

Exchanges Discussion

Discussion

- Review Articles 1 and 2 and discuss how the changes in the 3rd revision affect the implementation in your country
- give recommendations for priorities and policy changes