

Session 8: Post-registration surveillance and information exchange

Code of Conduct

Article 9: Information exchange

Governments should ...

- Promote networks and facilitate the exchange of information between regulatory and implementing authorities
- develop legislation and procedures to provide transparency and facilitate the participation of the public in the regulatory process

International organizations should ...

- Provide criteria documents, fact sheets, training

All parties should ...

- Facilitate access to information about residues
- Collaborate to meet the objectives of the Code

Code of Conduct

Article 9: Information exchange

Changes

- Added: Information exchange should include...
 - counterfeit and illegal pesticides being traded
 - poisoning and environmental contamination data
- Added: [Legislation that permits] public access to risk and registration data while safe-guarding intellectual property
- Added: All parties should support information exchange on matters including pesticide hazards and risks, residues in food, drinking water and the environment, the use of pesticides in or on non-food products, IPM/IVM, efficacy, alternatives to HHP

Code of Conduct

Article 9: Information exchange

Governments should ... facilitate the exchange of information...

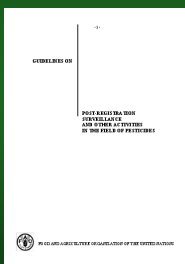
9.1.2.4 cases of counterfeit and illegal pesticides being traded;

9.1.2.5 poisoning and environmental contamination incidents data.

9.4.1 support the process of information exchange and facilitate access to information on matters including pesticide hazards and risks, residues in food, drinking water and the environment, the use of pesticides in or on non-food products, IPM/IVM, pesticide efficacy, alternatives to highly hazardous pesticides and related regulatory and policy actions;

Guidelines

Guidelines on Post-Registration Surveillance and Other Activities in the Field of Pesticides (1988)#



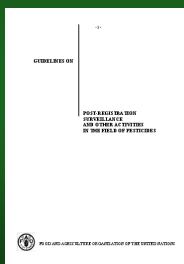
A well-devised and operated registration scheme also incorporates post-registration surveillance to ensure enforcement and monitoring of the actual use of the product to ascertain that the goals of registration are met. This involves follow-up to ensure that registered products are properly handled, distributed, and used in accordance with applicable rules and regulations.

Post-registration surveillance activities provide a means of measuring the validity of predictions based on registration data, regarding efficacy, safety and environmental effects of a particular pesticide.

These activities should be basic components of any law regulating the trade, production and use of pesticides.

Guidelines

Guidelines on Post-Registration Surveillance and Other Activities in the Field of Pesticides (1988)#

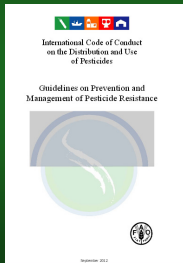


Contents

- Monitoring activities
 - Quality, use, residues, environment, accidental poisonings
- Training programmes on safe use of pesticides
 - Farmers, retail-, extension-, medical staff,
- Licensing of pesticide handlers
 - Companies, pest control operators, retail shops
- Enforcement and other control measures
 - Imports, advertisements, labelling and packaging
- Information exchange

Guidelines

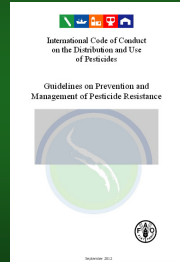
Guidelines on Prevention and Management of Pesticide Resistance (2012)



These guidelines address the problem of pesticide resistance in agriculture and how to limit its development while continuing to protect crops from pests. The guidelines are intended for scientific, technical, and policy experts who prepare or evaluate pesticide resistance management plans, and for pesticide regulators who assess the risk of resistance development during registration of new pesticides or renewal of already approved products. Detailed guidance is provided on evaluating risk of resistance, and on resistance prevention and management.

Guidelines

Guidelines on Prevention and Management of Pesticide Resistance (2012)



Contents

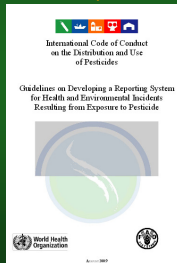
- Introduction
- Evaluating the risk of resistance
- Pesticide resistance prevention and management
- Resistance detection and verification
- Resistance and transgenic crops
- Resistance and disease vectors

Annexes

Further resources, example management plans, expert groups

Guidelines

Guidelines on developing a reporting system for health and environmental incidents resulting from exposure to pesticides (2009)



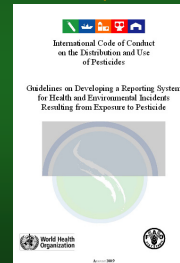
This guideline aims to assist governments in taking the first step in the development and establishment of a basic reporting program for pesticide incidents, which are defined as situations where pesticide exposure has resulted in a health or environmental problem.

The information collected can be used to minimize adverse impacts on human health and the environment through appropriate pesticide risk reduction measures. Information on incidents should be provided to pesticide regulatory authorities as a means of strengthening national decision making on pesticides.

The guideline provides directions on how to

Guidelines

Guidelines on developing a reporting system for health and environmental incidents resulting from exposure to pesticides (2009)



Contents

- Introduction
 - Purpose and objectives
- Information collection
 - Human health, environmental
- Recording and reporting incidents
- Analysis
- Follow-up

Annexes

WHO and Rotterdam Convention reporting forms

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

Guidelines for pesticide residue monitoring system

Contents

- Introduction
- General requirements
- Specific requirements
 - Sampling plan
 - Analytical standards
 - Analytical methods
 - Validation
 - Reporting
 - Interpretation



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

Recommendations for information exchange on pesticide regulatory matters

Contents

- Scope and objectives
- General requirements
- Specific requirements
 - Regulations, data requirements, banned/restricted pesticides, MRL, international conventions, publications

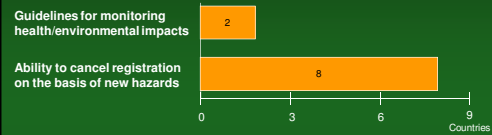
Annexes

General and specific information exchange formats for different topics



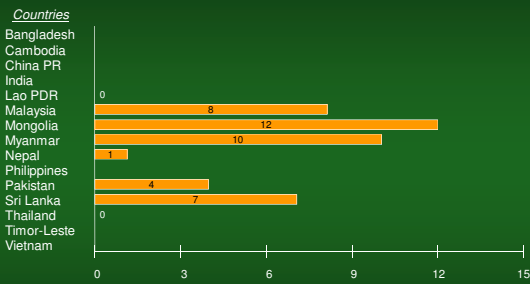
Summary of Regional Status

Monitoring and review



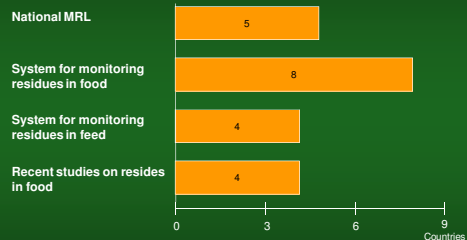
➤ Countries can cancel registrations on the basis of new hazards, but few countries systematically monitor health / environmental impacts

Registration cancellation / restrictions in past 5 years



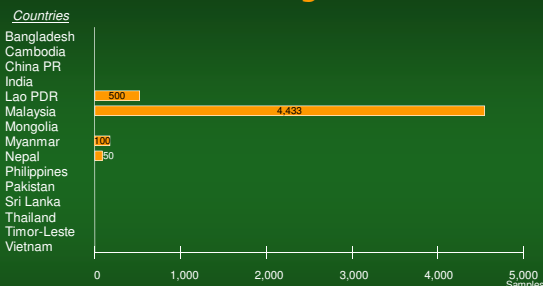
➤ Most countries have taken regulatory actions to reduce the use of high-risk pesticides

Residue monitoring



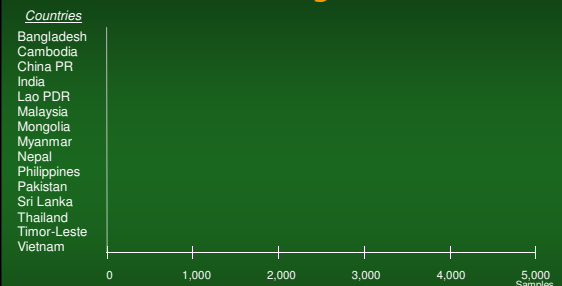
➤ Most countries monitor residues in food

Residue monitoring in food 2013



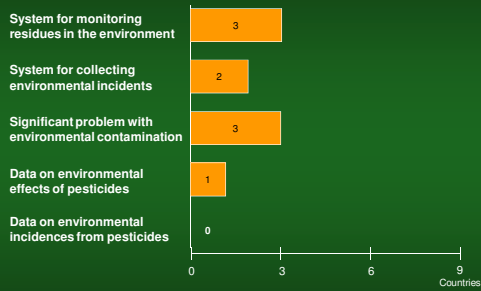
➤ Few countries reported residue analyses in 2013
➤ Only one country reported a large-scale monitoring effort

Residue monitoring in feed 2013



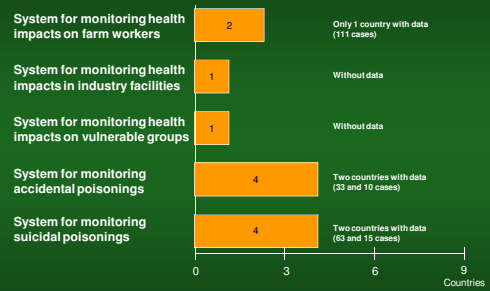
➤ No country reported residue analyses in feed in 2013

Environmental monitoring



➤ Many countries do not monitor environmental contamination

Poisoning monitoring



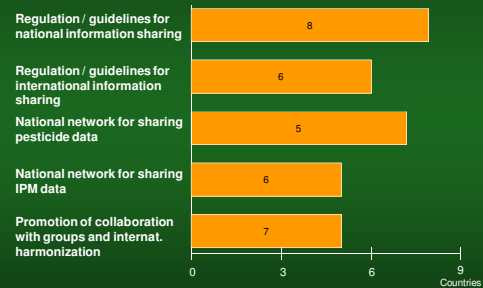
➤ Most countries do not monitor pesticide poisonings

Poisoning monitoring continued...



➤ Half the countries have facilities to handle poisoning cases

Information management



➤ Most countries have guidelines and networks for information sharing

Information management continued...



➤ Many countries have published data on pesticide registration

➤ The majority of countries has no reports to share

Exchanges Discussion

Exchange

- Review Article 9 and discuss how the changes in the 3rd revision affect information exchange in your country
- give recommendations for priorities and changes for regulating information exchange