

# **APPPC Regional workshop** for International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management

26-30 Jan. 2015 (at Nepal)

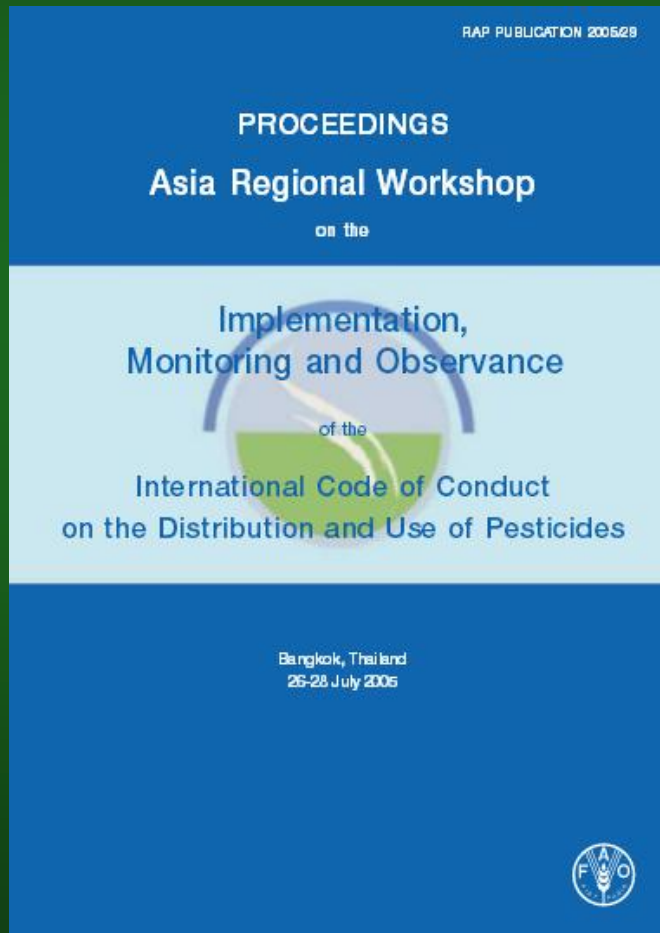
# **Session1:**

## 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

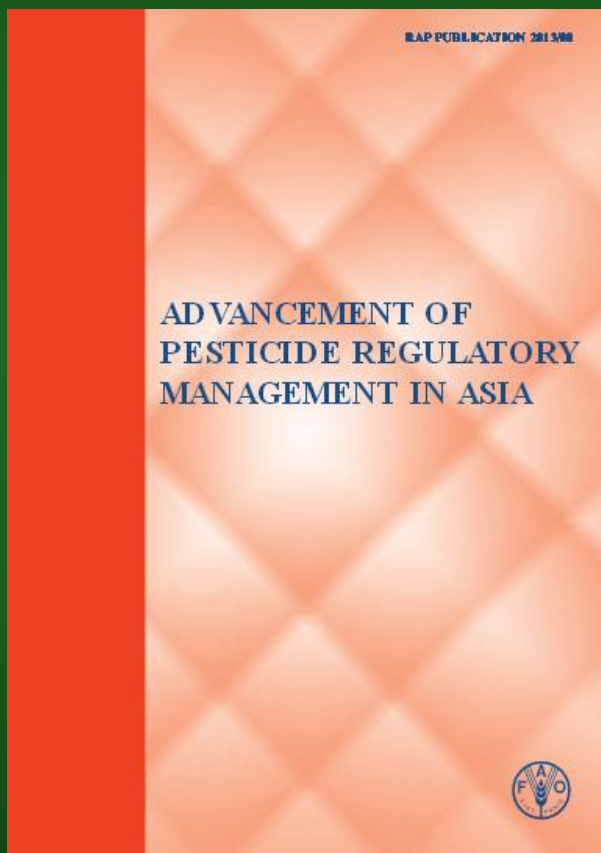
# TCP Project on *Assisting Countries in Southeast Asia towards Achieving Pesticide Regulatory Harmonization* (2009-2010)

## 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



Venue: Nanjing, China

Dates: 19-22 May 2014

## 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



# Observations about...

## Pesticide registration *(analysis on the feedbacks)*

- All countries have a pesticide registration system;
- There were large differences between the countries with regard to the number of registered a.i. and formulations;
- In five countries, the number of formulated products was more than 20 times the number of registered active ingredients;
- Multiple registrations for the same pesticide a.i. – often 100 or more - confuse the consumer and encourage repeated applications;
- Very large numbers of registrations may exceed the capacity of the responsible authority to properly evaluate the risks of each product at the time of registration or renewal.



# Summary observations: Pesticide bans & restrictions

- There is diverse in banning with various implications
  - while some countries have banned up to 163 pesticides, others have banned as few as 4
  - Some countries included non-registered pesticides in the list of banned pesticides, while others did not include them, which were not registered or used at all
  - Some countries removed some outdated pesticides banned in the history from the list of banned pesticides as it was old history (1950's? 60's...), or/and lack of historical tracking records
- While the banning status of Convention pesticides is quite uneven, the registration status is largely uniform insofar the majority of these pesticides are not registered in almost all countries
- Conventions are main source of restriction/banning for countries

# Summary observations about...

## Risk assessment

- In almost all countries is risk assessment part of the registration procedure;
- Many countries rely on risk information published by FAO/WHO and the lists issued by international conventions;
- Only three countries had specific surveillance programmes to monitor pesticide exposure within the country;
- Often, pesticide registrations are renewed without a review or with only a partial review that involves checking FAO/WHO information and Convention lists; only 5 countries conduct full reviews that includes the assessment of exposure data.

# Summary observations about...

## Definition of HHP

- There is a general consensus about which pesticides should be considered highly hazardous;
- Almost all countries consider WHO Class I pesticides and those listed by international conventions as HHP;
- To identify HHPs, most countries consult international conventions and the FAO/WHO pesticide information;
- Registration information from other countries or lists of carcinogenic compounds are consulted to a lesser degree to identify HHPs.

# Summary observations about...

## Phasing out of HHPs

- All countries have some registered pesticides that are either obsolete, highly toxic (WHO Class I) or are listed by international conventions; these HHP should be given priority for phasing out.
- There is a generally followed procedure for phasing out HHPs; most countries allow a phasing-out period when a registration has been withdrawn.
- Most countries explored alternatives prior to a regulatory action;
- Complaints from industry/dealers and farmers against a regulatory action were often reported;
- There were no reports of pest outbreaks as a result from phasing out a HHP.

# Common phasing –out steps for HHPs

- 1) Review product/explore alternatives
- 2) Announce decision and inform stakeholders
- 3) Stop production/importation
- 4) - Recall product for disposal (4 countries)  
- Allow phasing-out period (6 countries)
- 5) Cancel registration/prohibit sales
- 6) Monitoring and enforcement

**Thanks**