

FAO EXPERT MEETING ON PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT

**26 – 28 October 2004
Rome**



**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

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ABBREVIATIONS

ASP	African Stockpile Program
CIPAC	Collaborative International Pesticides Analytical Council
CLI	CropLife International
COP	Conference of Parties
ECCA	European Crop Care Association
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IFCS	Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety
IPCS	International Programme on Chemical Safety
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
JMPR	Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues
JMPS	Joint Meeting on Pesticide Specifications
MRL	Maximum Residue Limit
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NIP	National Implementation Plan
OISAT	Online Information Service for non-Chemical Pest Management on the Tropics
PAN	Pesticide Action Network
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
UN	United Nations
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development

1. INTRODUCTION

The FAO Expert Meeting on Pesticide Management was held in Rome from 26 to 28 October 2004. The FAO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Specifications, Registration Requirements, Application Standards and Prior Informed Consent was disbanded after its 18th and last session in October 2003. This was decided because its tasks had changed, in particular due to the adoption of the revised *International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides*, in November 2002, and the entry into force of the *Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade*, in February 2004.

FAO is presently in the process of creating a new Panel of Experts on Pesticide Management, with updated terms of reference that better respond to the present situation. The Director-General of FAO issued a call for experts for this Panel in September 2004. Since the new Panel of Experts is expected to have its first session only in the first half of 2005, FAO called this Expert Meeting on an *ad hoc* basis, to continue to provide advice on various ongoing issues related to pesticide management.

The primary objectives of the Meeting were to discuss the internal strategy that FAO had developed for the implementation of the revised Code of Conduct, the possible development of a joint FAO – WHO programme on pesticide management, and a number of technical guidelines that had been drafted and/or revised since the last meeting of the Panel of Experts.

The participants in this Expert Meeting are listed in Annex 1.

2. OPENING OF THE MEETING

In his opening statement, Mr. Mahmoud Solh, Director of the Plant Production and Protection Division of FAO welcomed the invited experts to the meeting, as well as participants from UNEP, WHO, pesticide industry, public interest groups and other invited resource persons.

The Director mentioned that issues relating to the distribution and use pesticides had been addressed on many occasions throughout the year. Two new Conventions had entered into force, the Rotterdam Convention and the Stockholm Convention. The first Conference of the Parties (COP) of the Rotterdam Convention was held in September 2004, and eight pesticides and a severely hazardous pesticide formulation were added to the list of substances on its Annex III. The Conference also clearly voted in favour of continuing with the present arrangements for the Secretariat of the Convention, thus facilitating communication and an interchange of experience between the Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention and all the other units of FAO involved in pesticide issues and helping in the development of the technical responses from FAO and the Secretariat when countries seek alternative approaches to the pesticides that are now subject to the Rotterdam Convention.

The FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) was also recently held at FAO. This meeting recommends pesticide Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) to become Codex reference values for agricultural produce. For the first time, the JMPR proposed MRLs based on residue monitoring data on spices from governments and growers' associations from developing countries, an interesting and important decision that will support their export trade in these commodities.

Mr. Solh also underlined that during the seventh Consultation on the Prevention and Disposal of Obsolete Pesticides, held in Rome in early September, the importance of preventative measures was clearly addressed, with prevention being an integral part of all disposal activities. Adherence to the relevant Conventions, such as Basel, Rotterdam or Stockholm, as well as the Code of Conduct, is a prerequisite for participation in the African Stockpile Programme (ASP), which at present is the most important and prominent initiative dealing with obsolete pesticides.

Finally, he referred to the fact that pesticides still play a very important role in locust control and that the recent desert locust outbreaks had demonstrated the logistical and operational difficulties experienced by affected countries and FAO in responding to such attacks.

Mr. Solh stressed that FAO expected that the Meeting would provide clear advice on a number of new and ongoing issues with respect to strengthening pesticide management. In referring to the proposal to develop a joint programme on pesticide management between FAO and WHO, he expressed interest in finding out how governments, industry, NGOs and other inter-governmental organizations would view such an idea and indicated that the Meeting's recommendation on this proposal would be reflected in the finalization of the FAO strategy document on the implementation of the Code of Conduct.

In addition, Mr. Solh noted that the Meeting would also be working on the finalization of a number of guidelines in support of the Code and he emphasized that the guidelines on "Monitoring and Observance of the Code" were of particular importance to FAO because they not only supported the Code as a whole, but also provided guidance to all parties interested in monitoring activities under the Code and would eventually provide a database on the progress and shortfalls in relation to strengthening global pesticide management capabilities. He also commented that FAO had recently received a complaint from an NGO regarding the violation of the Code and that the guidelines would help provide some structure on how allegations of such violations should be handled in the future.

After wishing the participants a productive meeting and a pleasant stay in Rome, the Director declared the Expert Meeting open.

3. ELECTION OF THE CHAIRPERSON AND APPOINTMENT OF THE RAPPORTEUR

Mr. D. Lunn was elected Chairperson of the meeting and Mr. G.K. Manuweera was appointed Rapporteur.

4. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The Agenda was adopted as shown in Annex 2.

5. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE THE LAST MEETING OF THE PANEL OF EXPERTS

FAO

The FAO Secretariat of the Meeting provided a brief summary of the actions taken by the organization to implement the Code, and some other developments with respect to pesticide management, since the last session of the Panel of Experts in October 2003. It presented a new brochure on the revised Code of Conduct that FAO had developed to assist in building further awareness on the provisions of the Code.

The International Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS) had recommended full implementation of the Code of Conduct at its Forum IV, in November 2003. Furthermore, Indonesia, Germany and Japan had expressed their intention to translate and publish the Code in their national languages.

Based on the recommendations and suggestions of the last session of the Panel of Experts, FAO had developed a strategic plan for the implementation of the Code of Conduct, for discussion at this Meeting (see chapter 7 for a more detailed discussion). Furthermore, a questionnaire had recently been sent out to all FAO Members to obtain general information on the status of the implementation of the Code of Conduct, information that should further contribute to the development of FAO's implementation strategy for the Code.

The FAO Regional Office for the Near East carried out a detailed assessment of the implementation of the Code of Conduct, as well as of the status of several chemical-related international conventions. The preliminary results of this assessment, covering 17 countries from the Near East and North Africa – Mediterranean regions, were presented to the Meeting, and it was noted that a full report of the assessment was to be published shortly.

A presentation was also made by the FAO Statistics Division on its activities to collect worldwide pesticide consumption and trade data. A number of constraints were discussed that limit FAO's present knowledge on the distribution and use of pesticides, including the lack of pesticide data collection at the national level, the limited agronomic

and environmental relevance of the indicators that are generally collected, and the aggregate nature of chemical coding systems used in international trade.

The Meeting recognised the importance of collecting data on consumption and trade of pesticides for use in measuring success in the implementation of the Code of Conduct and recommended that efforts by FAO to collect such data be strengthened, but in the meantime, that optimal use should be made of the often partial or aggregate statistics already available from other stakeholders such as governments (e.g. customs services), other UN organizations and pesticide industry.

Finally, the FAO Secretariat informed the Meeting of some of the outcomes of the first Conference of Parties (COP-1) of the Rotterdam Convention, in particular the adoption of a new strategy for the regional delivery of technical assistance to support ratification and implementation of the Convention. The Meeting noted that this new COP-1 strategy may provide opportunities for synergies with the implementation of the revised Code of Conduct, e.g. through coordination of activities between the Rotterdam Convention's Technical Assistance Strategy and the FAO's Code Implementation Strategy, (see Chapter 7 below).

The Meeting was also advised that the first Conference of Parties of the Stockholm Convention was planned for the spring of 2005 and that since the Convention is now funding a number of national implementation plans (NIPs), and that a technical assistance strategy may be adopted at the Stockholm COP-1, there may also be opportunities to coordinate these efforts with the implementation of the Code.

In view of the complementary nature of these Conventions and the Code, the meeting stressed the importance of effective linkages between them and recommended that FAO takes advantage of the upcoming Conferences of the Parties and other international meetings to promote awareness of the Code and to investigate possible synergies between these instruments.

Other UN Organizations

The representative of WHO reminded the Meeting that the Code of Conduct is intended to improve management of all pesticide products, including household and vector control pesticides. He mentioned that while most countries now have legislation for the management of agricultural pesticides, a significant number have yet to establish such regulations for vector control pesticides, professional pest control products and household pesticides and that post registration monitoring and evaluation of public health pesticides is also still weak in many countries.

The Meeting was advised that WHO has intensified its efforts to promote sound management of public health pesticides with some of the key activities carried out in recent years by WHO in this respect, such as the development of the Guidelines on the management of public health pesticides; the establishment (together with FAO) of the Joint Meeting on Pesticide Specifications (JMPS); the development of guidelines for pesticide quality control laboratories (in collaboration with FAO and CIPAC); and the elaboration of a global strategic framework for integrated vector management.

The WHO representative expressed the wish for closer collaboration with FAO in the development of cost-effective strategies and activities to support the implementation of the Code for all types of pesticides and their uses (see also Chapter 6).

The representative of UNEP explained that UNEP's involvement in the Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions were the principal areas of interest with respect to the implementation of the Code of Conduct and that specific activities on pesticides were ongoing for DDT (with WHO) and the phase out of organochlorines in termite control (with FAO). He informed the Meeting that a feasibility study had been initiated on the establishment of regional centres for the Stockholm Convention and that the development of a *Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management* (SAICM), agreed on by the Governing Council of UNEP, was intended as an important framework for chemicals management. He suggested that possible links between the planned UNEP activities and the implementation of the revised Code of Conduct should be assessed.

Pesticide Industry and Civil Society Organizations

The representative of CropLife International (CLI) indicated that the internal *Guide for Industry on the Implementation of the Code of Conduct* had now been published and distributed to all CLI members and that an additional seven industry guidelines were being reviewed and produced. The Meeting was also informed that CLI had carried out a stewardship review (to be published shortly) and that training activities on the Code of Conduct, and on the Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, have been ongoing for CLI members, to ensure awareness of these instruments.

The representative of the European Crop Care Association (ECCA) informed the Meeting about the objectives and activities of this organization (representing part of the European generic pesticide industry) and advised that ECCA had officially endorsed the Code of Conduct, that it had agreed that their members should implement the provisions of the Code and that an official liaison between ECCA and FAO had been established.

The representative of Pesticide Action Network (PAN) UK informed the Meeting of a number of activities, directly or indirectly related to the Code, that had been carried out by member NGOs in various regions of the world, in particular the People's Caravan, a project that raised awareness about pesticide use and risks involving 13 countries in Asia and the development of a number of new databases by PAN members, including the Pesticides Database (PAN North America), the Online Information Service for non-Chemical Pest Management on the Tropics – OISAT (PAN Germany), and the Pesticide Research (bibliography) Database and Photographic Database (PAN UK).

6. STRENGTHENING COLLABORATION BETWEEN FAO, WHO AND UNEP

The Meeting confirmed that the Code of Conduct promotes the sound management of all pesticides, including those used in agriculture, for public health or in domestic situations and agreed that collaboration between UN organizations that directly address

both the use and the effects of pesticides is therefore essential if optimal use is to be made of existing expertise and limited resources.

Recognising that FAO and WHO play a unique role within the United Nations system because they both make recommendations to governments and other stakeholders on the actual use of pesticides in agriculture and public health and noting that the two organizations already collaborate closely in several joint initiatives, such as JMPR and JMPS, the Meeting welcomed the WHO initiative of contacting FAO in mid-2004 to discuss further strengthening of collaboration and coordination on pesticide matters.

The Meeting also noted that FAO and UNEP work closely together in the joint Secretariat for the Rotterdam Convention, and that UNEP and WHO are important partners in the IPCS. UNEP, during this Expert Meeting, expressed a strong interest in exploring further collaboration with both FAO and WHO with respect to pesticide management issues.

The Expert Meeting welcomed these intentions and underlined the importance of close collaboration between FAO, WHO and UNEP, particularly to ensure better implementation of the Code of Conduct in areas that are still relatively weak (such as public health and domestic pesticide use), and also to make the best use of limited financial resources that are likely to be available in the near future. It was also mentioned that such cooperation “at the top” would send a strong and positive signal to member countries, where collaboration and coordination between ministries responsible for agriculture, public health and environment is often still weak.

The Meeting recognized that such collaboration may need to be formalized, but stressed that it should remain pragmatic and flexible, and that bureaucratic coordinating mechanisms should be avoided.

Since FAO and WHO had already started discussing further collaboration, the Meeting suggested that they, as an initial step, may seek to develop a Memorandum of Understanding, or other means, between the two organizations. It identified various areas where collaboration would be beneficial, including the development of joint technical guidelines, the promotion of effective application of the Code to public health and domestic uses of pesticides, and an increased use of WHO’s expertise in the health effects of pesticides.

The Meeting also recommended that FAO, WHO and UNEP jointly assess where further practical collaboration can be identified between the organizations. An important objective of such collaboration would be the promotion of complementarity between the work of the three organizations on matters involving the use and distribution of pesticides. The Meeting stressed that such collaboration should not be limited to the international level, but should particularly extend to the national level as well.

7. DEVELOPMENT OF AN IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY FOR THE REVISED VERSION OF THE CODE

Based on recommendations made by the last meeting of the FAO Panel of Experts in 2003, FAO developed a draft Strategic Programme for the implementation of the Code of Conduct. The programme sets several general goals and objectives for FAO until 2011, and also identifies, in more detailed programme component briefs, a number of more specific targets and activities to be achieved over the next three years.

The FAO Secretariat explained that the Strategic Programme provides an Organization-wide overview of the implementation of the Code and focuses on activities that can be carried out under FAO's responsibility. It also includes a number of suggestions for cooperation and synergies with other international organizations and stakeholders. The Programme incorporates objectives and goals set by relevant international instruments (e.g. the Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions), as far as they address FAO, as well as some goals set by non-binding international agreements (e.g. the IFCS and WSSD), as far as they are of direct relevance to FAO.

The Meeting commended FAO for the development of the Strategic Programme and expressed its support for the overall principles and objectives. Participants discussed the general vision statement for the Programme and made a number of suggestions for modifications. It was recommended that FAO consider these various suggestions when deciding on its final vision statement for the Strategic Programme.

The Meeting supported the five main objectives of the Strategic Programme, as well as the linked Programme Component Briefs, although it was suggested that FAO could consider the development of an additional Programme Component Brief for strengthening compliance monitoring and enforcement of pesticide legislation at the national level. Furthermore, the Meeting recommended that FAO take particular care in developing its awareness raising activities, to ensure that the intended audiences are effectively reached. A number of additional recommendations were made on specific activities proposed under the objectives, to be considered by FAO in the development of the final version of the Programme.

8. GUIDELINES IN SUPPORT OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT

The Meeting recalled that at its last session, in 2003, the FAO Panel of Experts had adopted a new framework for the technical guidelines in support of the Code of Conduct and had set priorities for the development of new guidelines and the revision of existing ones. FAO has continued to develop and update technical guidelines, some of which were submitted to the Meeting for discussion.

Guidelines on Monitoring and Observance of the Revised Version of the Code

The Meeting reviewed the draft *Guidelines on Monitoring and Observance of the Revised Version of the Code*, noting that this draft had been developed on the basis of the discussions held at the Panel of Experts meeting in 2003.

The Meeting endorsed the overall structure and approach of the guidelines. It noted, however, that the document was partly a guide on how to collect data relevant for monitoring the implementation of the Code, and partly a questionnaire to allow FAO to monitor implementation. The meeting considered that this double objective might cause confusion for the users and suggested it would be more appropriate to separate these two issues more clearly. The Meeting felt that this would also allow better use of the guidelines for national monitoring of the implementation of the Code. Furthermore, it was felt that too much information was asked for in the questionnaire, and that that more use could be made of binary or sliding scale tick-boxes rather than open-ended questions.

The Meeting therefore suggested that the following revisions could be made to Annex A of the document:

- (a) Elements involving data collection (included in parts C and D of Annex A) should be separated from Annex A. Monitoring of this information could either be put into separate guidelines or a new annex in the present guidelines, to be developed at a later time;
- (b) In order to facilitate responses to Annex A, and to promote comparability of data, the questions in Part II of Annex A should also include a more simple format for responses, such as by completing a yes/no check-box or a sliding scale relevant to the topic. The format for questions in the earlier FAO questionnaire could be drawn upon, as helpful.

The Meeting recommended that FAO circulate the amended Guidelines to the Meeting participants for comments, and then conduct a pilot review by submitting a draft to a limited number of countries for comments, with these comments being considered at the next meeting of the Panel of Experts on Pesticide Management

Guidelines for Governments for the Pesticide Industry on the Implementation of the Revised Version of the Code

The Meeting reviewed the newly developed draft *Guidelines for Governments for the Pesticide Industry on the Implementation of the Revised Version of the Code*. It was felt that the draft Guidelines to a large extent duplicated the information available in the recently published *CLI Guide for Industry on the Implementation of the Code of Conduct* and with several existing FAO guidelines on legislation and regulatory aspects.

The Meeting suggested that the scope of these Guidelines should be reoriented to cover aspects of the Code relating to the responsibilities of industry that are not yet covered by existing or planned (often legally oriented) guidelines, possibly including collaboration between Governments and both pesticide and application equipment industry, information exchange, transparency and expectations that industry has from Governments and other stake holders.

The Meeting suggested to FAO that the revised version of the document could be submitted to the next meeting of the Pesticide Management Panel for re-evaluation.

Guidelines on Compliance and Enforcement of Pesticide Regulatory Programme

The Meeting reviewed the draft *Guidelines on Compliance and Enforcement of Pesticide Regulatory Programme* previously discussed in detail during the last session of the Panel of Experts.

While a number of suggestions for minor amendments were made by the Meeting, the guidelines were welcomed as an essential tool for use in designing and implementing compliance and enforcement programmes and the Meeting adopted the guidelines, thanked the principal drafter for her valuable work and requested FAO to finalize the editing and publication, and ensure a wide distribution.

Ecological Risk Evaluation for Pesticide Registration: Part 1 – Guidelines for Appropriate Testing Procedures & Ecological Risk Evaluation for Pesticide Registration: Part 2 – Guidelines for Assessment Methods and Criteria

The Meeting evaluated the draft *Guidelines for Ecological Risk Evaluation for Pesticide Registration – part 1: Guidelines for Appropriate Testing Procedures*, and part 2: *Guidelines for Assessment Methods and Criteria*, noting that these two guidelines had, in a different format, been reviewed by the last meeting of the Panel of Experts. The Meeting re-acknowledged the importance of these guidelines and supported the approach taken in the new drafts. It was recognized that the two guidelines covered different but functionally related issues and that some overlap between them would be unavoidable and that the two guidelines therefore needed to progress in close coordination.

With respect to Part 1 of the guidelines (testing procedures), the Meeting in principle supported their scope and contents and recommended that they be sent to a number of specialists in the various fields of testing for an external technical review.

With respect to Part 2 of the guidelines (assessment methods and criteria), the Meeting noted that these did not yet provide all the guidance that was expected to be needed by regulatory authorities, especially in under-resourced countries but recognized that it may not be easy to find an appropriate balance between providing practical guidance and writing a detailed handbook.

The Meeting recommended that the guidelines be redrafted, taking into account the following suggestions:

- to provide more guidance on how to carry out environmental risk assessment, especially in under-resourced countries;
- to incorporate guidance on the use of existing environmental risk evaluations under different ecological and exposure conditions;
- to eliminate overlap on testing procedures with Part 1;
- to ensure consistency between Parts 1 and 2 on the criteria determining which tests to carry out when, and;

- to avoid including criteria on acceptability criteria of environmental effects (this could possibly be incorporated into the Electronic Reference Centre, proposed in the Strategic Programme).

The Meeting recommended that the redrafted guidelines then be reviewed by a limited number of experts in the field of environmental risk assessment, including potential users and requested FAO to present the redrafted guidelines to the next meeting of the Pesticide Management Panel.

Status of other Guidelines under preparation, and related documents

The Meeting was informed that the development of the Pest and Pesticide Management Policy Guidelines, identified as one of the priorities at the last session of the Panel of Experts, had been included in the work programme of the Global IPM Facility, but that due to lack of funding, the drafting had not yet started.

The Meeting also took note of the outstanding guidelines recommended for updating or developing at the last session of the Panel of Experts and requested FAO to provide the next meeting of the Panel with a detailed status report on the guideline development/revision programme in order to allow other parties to express an interest in collaborating in or funding the development of the still outstanding guidelines, thus speeding up the revision process.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the working documents reviewed and the various discussions held in the course of the Meeting, the following recommendations were made to FAO:

1. The Meeting took note of the intentions of FAO, WHO and UNEP to foster closer collaboration for the implementation of the revised Code of Conduct.

Recognizing that the Code applies to all types of uses of pesticides and calls for minimizing adverse effects on health and the environment, the Meeting **noted** that FAO, WHO and UNEP have important responsibilities in relation to pesticide issues, and **recommended** that these three organizations strengthen their collaboration to implement relevant aspects of the Code.

2. The Meeting reviewed the draft Strategic Programme of FAO for the Implementation of the revised Code of Conduct, for the period 2005 – 2011.

Highlighting the importance of the rapid start of implementation of the various proposals made in the Programme, the Meeting **recommended** that FAO adopt the Strategic Programme, and its associated Programme Components Briefs, taking into account comments and suggestions made during the meeting.

3. The Meeting reviewed a number of draft guidelines that were developed in support of the Code:
 - (a) With respect to the draft *Guidelines on Compliance and Enforcement of a Pesticide Regulatory Programme*, the Meeting **recommended** that FAO adopts these Guidelines, with minor editorial revisions to be made as agreed during the meeting.
 - (b) With respect to the draft *Guidelines on Monitoring and Observance of the Revised Version of the Code*, the Meeting **endorsed** their structure and approach with revisions as agreed during the meeting, and **recommended** that FAO circulate the Guidelines to meeting participants for comments, and then submit them to a limited number of countries to conduct a pilot review. FAO is requested to report on the results of the pilot review at the next meeting of the Pesticide Management Panel.
 - (c) With respect to the *Guidelines for Governments for the Pesticide Industry on the Implementation of the Revised Version of the Code of Conduct*, the Meeting **recommended** that the structure and contents of these Guidelines be revised to reflect the responsibilities of the pesticide industry under the Code, focusing on provisions not yet covered by existing Guidelines, and that the revised version of the document be submitted to the next meeting of the Panel of Experts on Pesticide Management.
 - (d) With respect to the *Guidelines for Ecological Risk Evaluation for Pesticide Registration – Part 1: Guidelines for Appropriate Testing Procedures*, and *Part 2: Guidelines for Assessment Methods and Criteria*, the Meeting **recommended** that they be redrafted taking into account the comments by the meeting with respect to scope (including guidance on how to use existing assessments), consistency and detail, and then be reviewed by a limited number of persons in the field of environmental risk assessment, before being presented to the next meeting of the Panel of Experts on Pesticide Management.
4. The Meeting **took note** of the outstanding guidelines as identified at the last meeting, and **recommended** that FAO strengthen its efforts to draft and/or revise these documents.
5. The Meeting was informed that both the Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions had now entered into force.

In view of the complementary nature of these Conventions and the Code, the Meeting stressed the importance of effective linkages, and **recommended** that FAO take advantage of the upcoming Conferences of the Parties, and other such

meetings, to promote awareness of the Code and possible synergies between these instruments.

6. The Meeting was informed of the efforts of FAO to collect statistics on global pesticide consumption and trade, and the problems related to the current level of data aggregation.

Recognizing the value of data on consumption and trade of pesticides for the implementation of the Code of Conduct, the Meeting **recommended** that efforts to collect such data by FAO be enhanced and linked to data collection provisions of the Code.

ANNEX 1 – LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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ANNEX 2 – AGENDA

1. Opening of the meeting and welcome address
2. Election of Chairman and appointment of Rapporteur
3. Adoption of agenda
4. Introduction of meeting procedure and housekeeping matters
5. Summary of the process and action taken after the 8th Session of the FAO Panel of Experts on Pesticides Specifications, Registration Requirements, Application Standards and Prior Informed Consent:
 - Report on activities of FAO related to the implementation of the revised version of the Code: AGPP, ESSA, others
 - Report on the outcome of the questionnaire on the revised version of the *International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides* in the Near East Region, RNE
 - Reports from other organizations
6. Development of a joint programme on pesticide management between FAO and WHO
7. Development of an implementation strategy for the revised version of the Code:
 - Presentation of strategy and summary of actions taken to implement strategy
 - Discussion of next steps
8. Update on the Desert Locust situation
9. Presentation and discussion of the new FAO Guidelines in support of the Revised Version of the Code:
 - Guidelines on Monitoring and Observance of the Revised Version of the Code
 - Guidelines for Governments for the Pesticide Industry on the Implementation of the Revised Version of the Code
 - Guidelines on compliance and enforcement of pesticide regulatory programme
 - Ecological Risk Evaluation for Pesticide Registration: Guidelines for Appropriate Testing Procedures
 - Ecological Risk Evaluation for Pesticide Registration: Guidelines for Assessment Methods and Criteria
 - Status of other Guidelines under preparation, and related documents
10. Any other matters