

Acceptances and Endorsements of the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides - July 2009 -

The *International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides* is a voluntary instrument that provides guidance on the management of pesticides. The *Code*, including technical guidelines that have been prepared to assist countries with implementation of specific measures, provides an overarching framework that helps ensure pesticides management in ways that minimize risks to public health and the environment. It is supported by FAO member states, intergovernmental organizations, pesticide/crop protection industry, NGOs/civil society, as reflected by the listings below, among other interested stakeholders.

I. Governments:¹

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, European Community, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran/Islamic Republic of, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao/People's Democratic Republic of, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia/Federated States of, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Niue, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain Sri Lanka, Sudan Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo,

¹ The FAO Conference is the supreme governing body of FAO that meets in regular session every 2 years, involving representatives of 191 Member Nations, plus one Member Organization (the European Community) and one Associate Member (The Faroe Islands). One of its main functions is to determine the policies of the Organization, and in November 2002 the FAO Council, on behalf of the Conference, approved the revised *Code* by Council Resolution 1/123, with subsequent chemicals-related decisions reinforcing that approval.

Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela/Bolivarian Republic of, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Faroe Islands (Associate Member)

II. Inter-Governmental Organizations

Food and Agriculture Organization²

International Labour Organization³

United Nations Environment Programme⁴

United Nations Institute for Training and Research⁵

World Health Organization⁶

² As noted in the 1st footnote supporting the government listing, above, the Code was adopted by the FAO Conference in 1985 and updated in 2002, with subsequent decisions by its Conference and/or Council reaffirms those earlier actions.

³The ILO is the UN specialized agency which seeks the promotion of social justice and internationally recognized human and labour rights. Within the UN system, the ILO has a unique tripartite structure with workers and employers participating as equal partners with governments in the work of its governing organs. The ILO's Programme on Safety and Health at Work and the Environment (SafeWork) is responsible for elaborating international instruments related to all aspects of occupational safety and health, with three stated objectives: develop and promote preventive policies and programs protect workers in hazardous occupations and sectors, including extending effective protection to vulnerable groups of workers falling outside the scope of traditional protective measures; better equip governments, employers and workers to address problems of worker well-being, occupational health care and the quality of working life; and document the social and economic impacts of improving worker protection.

⁴ Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste is one of UNEP's six priority areas. UNEP's work focuses on sound chemicals management within a lifecycle approach to address risks posed to human health and the environment. UNEP has facilitated the negotiation of several chemicals-related treaties and it hosts Secretariats of the Basel, Stockholm, and Rotterdam Conventions, the Montreal Protocol under the Vienna Convention for the protection of the ozone layer, and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM). UNEP recognizes the importance of the *Code* in providing countries with much needed guidance for sound management of pesticides and will, within the framework of its action plan, collaborate with FAO and other IGOs to further strengthen technical guidance provided to countries.

⁵ The UN Institute for Training and Research's (UNITAR) Chemicals and Waste Management (CWM) Program provides institutional, technical, and legal support to governments and stakeholders to develop sustainable capacity for managing dangerous chemicals and wastes. Project activities take place within a framework of international agreements, including the Code of Conduct and other chemicals-related instruments, aimed at protecting human health and the environment. UNITAR/CWM's approach to capacity building supports a country-driven, pragmatic and integrated approach to chemicals management.

⁶Pursuant to a Memorandum of Understanding agreed between the FAO and WHO on 29 March 2007, both organizations agree, *inter alia*, that "...the sound management of pesticides through the implementation of the Code of Conduct with its focus on risk reduction will lead to improved protection of human and environmental health and support sustainable development in agriculture and public health [;]...Agree to use the Code of Conduct as the framework for the sound management of pesticides, as well as FAO and WHO guiding documents on pesticides; [and]

III. Pesticide Production/Crop Protection Industries

Agrocare⁷, through its Regional and National Associations: ALINA, ECCA, and PMFAI

CropLife International⁸

- Companies: BASF, Bayer CropScience, Dow AgroSciences, Dupont, FMC, Monsanto, Sumitomo, and Syngenta
- Regional and National Associations: CropLife Africa Middle East, CropLife America, CropLife Asia, CropLife Latin America, European Crop Protection Association, Japan Crop Protection Association, CropLife Canada, Israel Crop Protection Association

IV. **Trade Unions & Workers** [Groups or associations within this category are encouraged to contact FAO regarding their endorsement of the Code and inclusion in this listing.]

V. **Non-Governmental Organizations/Civil Society**

Pesticide Action Network's Five Regional Centers:⁹

- Pesticide Action Network Africa: PANAF, with its central office in Dakar, Senegal, represents 93 affiliates in 13 countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo, Republic of the Congo, Cote'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Mauritius, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda). Email: panafrica@pan-afrique.org; Website: www.pan-afrique.org

Therefore, the Parties have agreed to cooperate in a joint program for the sound management in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Conduct.”

⁷ Agrocare was founded in March 2008 in order to represent common interests of the Asociación Latinamericana de la Industria Nacional de Agroquímicos/ALINA (Latin America), European Crop Care Association/ECCA (Europe), and Indian Association of Generic Agrochemical Producers/PMFAI (India), which are members, with additional members anticipated soon. Agrocare's objective is to represent the generic agrochemical industry mainly on regulatory affairs. The off patent market value is today 70% and all off patent products manufactured by companies not commercially tied to producers of patent protected agrochemicals are represented by Agrocare.

⁸ CropLife International and the leading companies of the plant science industry have agreed to abide by the provisions of the 2002 revised *Code*. For more detailed information regarding their member involvement with the *Code* and pesticides management, see www.croplife.org and click on “About CropLife” >>> “Our Members”, and on related sections involving pesticides management.

⁹ PAN has been active in the development of the *Code* and campaigned for the Prior Informed Consent provisions which led to amendments included in the 1989 version, and which now form part of the Rotterdam Convention. It participated in development of the 2002 amended *Code*, which incorporated many of PAN's proposals, including *inter alia* its definition of “integrated pest management” (IPM) which discourages the use of harmful pesticides and encourages preventive measures and natural pest control mechanisms. Its affiliated organizations in each region work for implementation of the *Code*, including promotion of ecological alternatives. PAN Regional Centres have liaison status with the FAO. For more information, see www.pan-international.org, with the *Code* addressed in the “Resources” subsection, and the Regional Centers addressed in the “Structure” subsection.

- Pesticide Action Network Asia and the Pacific: PANAP, with its central office in Penang, Malaysia, represents 108 partner groups and more than 390 participants in 17 countries in Asia (Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea/South, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam). Email: panap@panap.net; Website: www.panap.net
 - Pesticide Action Network Europe: PAN-E, with its central office in London, UK, represents 143 affiliates in 33 countries (Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom). Email: coordinator@pan-europe.info; Website: www.pan-europe.info
PAN-E is facilitated by PAN-Germany - Email: info@pan-germany.org; Website: www.pan-germany.org; and by PAN-UK - Email: pan-uk@pan-uk.org; Website: www.pan-uk.org
 - Pesticide Action Network Latin America (Red de Acción en Plaguicidas y sus Alternativas de América Latina: RAP-AL, with its central office in Buenos Aires, Argentina, represents numerous affiliates in 18 countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Brasil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, México, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Perú, República Dominicana, Uruguay, Venezuela). Email: javierrapal@yahoo.com.ar; Website: www.rap-al.org
 - Pesticide Action Network North America: PANNA, with its central office in San Francisco, California, USA, represents 229 affiliates in 3 countries (Canada, Mexico, USA). Email: panna@panna.org; Website: www.panna.org
- VI. **Farmers** [Groups or associations within this category are encouraged to contact FAO regarding their endorsement of the Code and inclusion in this listing.]
- VII. **Food Industry** [Groups or associations within this category (e.g., grocery store chains, processors, distributors of food products...) are encouraged to contact FAO regarding their endorsement of the Code and inclusion in this listing.]

This Code endorsement list will be periodically updated, as merited. For information or requests regarding new or revised listings, contact: Pesticide Management Unit, Plant Protection Service, FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy; or by email at: Pesticide-Management@fao.org