



**FAO PANEL OF EXPERTS ON PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT**  
**REPORT OF THE 2<sup>ND</sup> SESSION**

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**Rome**



**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION  
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*This publication was developed in the IOMC context. The contents do not necessarily reflect the views or stated policies of individual IOMC Participating Organizations.*

The Inter-Organisation Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) was established in 1995 following recommendations made by the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development to strengthen co-operation and increase international co-ordination in the field of chemical safety. The participating organisations are FAO, ILO, OECD, UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR and WHO. The World Bank and UNDP are observers. The purpose of the IOMC is to promote co-ordination of the policies and activities pursued by the Participating Organisations, jointly or separately, to achieve the sound management of chemicals in relation to human health and the environment.

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## Abbreviations

ALINA	Asociación Latinoamericana de la Industria Nacional de Agroquímicos
ASP	Africa Stockpiles Programme
CLI	CropLife International
COP	Conference of Parties
ECCA	European Crop Care Association
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GHS	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
GPA	Global Plan of Action
ICCM	International Conference on Chemicals Management
IOMC	Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
JMPR	Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues
JMPS	Joint Meeting on Pesticide Specifications
MRL	Maximum Residue Limit
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development
PAN-UK	Pesticide Action Network (United Kingdom)
QSP	Quick Start Programme
SAI	Sustainable Agriculture Initiative
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
UN	United Nations
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WHOPEs	World Health Organization Pesticide Evaluation System

## **1. Introduction**

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Session of the FAO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Management was held at FAO Headquarters in Rome from 7 to 10 November 2006. The Panel of Experts on Pesticide Management is the official statutory body of FAO that advises the Organization on matters pertaining to pesticide regulation and management, and alerts it to new developments, problems or issues that otherwise merit attention. The Panel will in particular counsel FAO on the further implementation of the revised version of the *International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides* (hereinafter referred as “the Code of Conduct”).

The experts on the Panel are selected for their personal expertise and experience in various aspects of pesticide management and do not represent the position of governments or institutions they may belong to. They are appointed in their personal capacity by the Director-General of FAO, for a period of four years.

The main objective of this 2<sup>nd</sup> Session of the Panel of Experts was to review a number of new and revised technical guidelines, and outlines for new guidelines, that had been prepared in support of the Code of Conduct. Other issues discussed during the meeting included the strengthening of pesticide management under the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), synergies between UN agencies on pesticide related issues, and opportunities for collaboration on pesticide risk reduction with the food industry. Representatives from other Inter-governmental Organizations, from the Pesticide Industry, from Non-governmental Organizations and from FAO Regional Offices attended this Session as well.

The members of the Panel of Experts, and other participants in this meeting, are listed in Annex 1.

## **2. Opening of the meeting**

In his opening statement, Mr Shivaji Pandey, Director of the Plant Production and Protection Division of FAO welcomed the Panel members to the meeting, as well as participants from other UN agencies, the pesticide industry, public interest groups and other invited resource persons.

Mr Pandey informed the Panel of Experts that earlier this year, the FAO Pesticide Management Group carried out an auto-evaluation of its activities. The evaluation was entrusted to an external consultant and comprised questionnaires sent to, and interviews held with, a considerable number of persons and organizations involved in pesticide management, including representatives from this Panel. The evaluation concluded that there is wide appreciation from all stakeholders of the work done by the Pesticide Management Group and the role it plays in various international programmes and conventions.

The Director noted that various areas were identified, however, for strengthening the role and efficacy of the Pesticide Management Group. In particular, the role of the Code of Conduct as the common strategic vision of the entire pesticide management programme of FAO needed to be reinforced, and should be shared more actively with other parts of the Organization as a basis for country assistance programmes.

Another recommendation addressed the need to intensify collaboration and the functional linkages between FAO and other organizations within the inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) with the aim of increasing their common efficiency and impact at country level. Their respective programmes and activities should be presented much more as part of a common effort to strengthen the sound management of chemicals and pesticides. FAO may need to take a more active role in initiating and promoting such real collaboration at country level, at least in the field of pesticides.

Mr Pandey also mentioned that, following recommendations made by the previous Session of this Panel, FAO prepared a note on the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) for presentation to the next FAO Council, asking it to endorse SAICM and requesting extra-budgetary resources for the effective implementation by FAO of pesticide-related activities linked to SAICM. The Director requested the Panel to discuss how SAICM can be strengthened, in particular at national levels, with the strong involvement of the agricultural sector. He indicated that the outcome of these discussions would be presented to the FAO Council in the form of an information document.

The Director recalled that the Code of Conduct now for the first time explicitly addresses the food industry as an important entity for the implementation of several of its provisions. He noted though that no concrete description has yet been given of the role of the food industry in promoting pesticide risk reduction within the framework of the Code of Conduct. The fact that representatives of the food industry would be present during this meeting to exchange their views with the Panel on activities which they have initiated to reduce pesticide risks, promote food safety and introduce integrated pest management was therefore seen as a very positive development. Mr Pandey invited the Panel to provide advice on how FAO and the food industry may increase collaboration on further implementation of the Code of Conduct.

The Director stressed the importance, both for FAO and its Members, of developing guidelines in support of the Code of Conduct. These guidelines translate the relatively general provisions of the Code of Conduct into concrete suggestions and recommendations to strengthen pesticide management at the country level. Mr Pandey underlined that, while the guidelines should be generally applicable world-wide, they are developed in particular for countries that are in the process of setting up or strengthening pesticide regulatory schemes and that, almost as a rule, have very limited resources for their implementation. He expressed his gratitude for the active contributions made by other organizations, such as CropLife International, the Asociación Latinoamericana de la Industria Nacional de Agroquímicos and Pesticide Action Network UK, in the identification of new outlines for guidelines and subsequent drafting exercises.

And finally, Mr Pandey expressed his appreciation to Ms Barbara Dinham, former Director of Pesticide Action Network UK, who would participate in this meeting for the last time. He recalled that she had been involved with this Panel, and its various predecessors, for a

long time. Mr Pandey noted that the constructive contributions made by Ms Dinham had always been much appreciated and supportive to improve pesticide management and reduce the risks associated with their use. He wished her all the best for the new period in her life that she would now be entering.

After thanking the members again for having accepted to participate in the Panel, and wishing all participants a successful meeting, the Director declared the 2<sup>nd</sup> Session of the Panel of Experts on Pesticide Management open.

### **3. Election of the chairperson and appointment of the rapporteur**

Ms Vibeke Bernson was elected Chairperson of the meeting and Mr Halimi Bin Mahmud was appointed Rapporteur.

### **4. Adoption of the agenda**

One amendment was made to the provisional agenda of the meeting. Because the draft outline of the *Guidelines for Governments on Industry* was not available, this topic was deleted from provisional agenda item 12. The definitive agenda was adopted as shown in Annex 2.

## **5. Developments since the previous session of the Panel**

### **5.1 FAO**

The FAO Secretariat of the meeting provided a brief summary of some developments that occurred with respect to pesticide management since the 1<sup>st</sup> Session of the Panel, held in November 2005.

An auto-evaluation had been carried out of the FAO Pesticide Management Group in early 2006 by a senior consultant. It covered the period 2001 – 2005 and involved questionnaires and interviews with approximately 30 persons and organizations involved in pesticides management outside FAO, and about 25 staff members from different parts within the Organization.

The evaluation concerned the main output areas of the Pesticide Management Group, being:

- the implementation of the Code of Conduct;

- the setting of standards for pesticides (residues and quality);
- the Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention;
- the prevention and disposal of obsolete pesticides;
- the promotion of technologies for replacement of hazardous pesticides; and
- the dissemination of know-how and technical services for sound pesticide management.

Some of the main conclusions of the auto-evaluation were that:

- the adoption of the revised version of the Code of Conduct had been an important milestone for focusing the pesticide management activities of FAO;
- FAO has adapted well to the changing international situation (e.g. the adoption of pesticide-related conventions, the important rise in the use of generic pesticides);
- the output of the relatively small Pesticide Management Group is very significant and responds to the needs of Member countries;
- the system and procedures of Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) remain an area of concern; and
- staff and resources at the Pesticide Management Group are presently stretched to or beyond reasonable limits.

Some of the main recommendations of the auto-evaluation were that:

- the development of indicators of impact of the FAO programmes and projects at the country level are urgently needed;
- there is a need to reinforce the role of the Code of Conduct as the common strategic vision of the entire programme area of FAO;
- the coherence and synergies between various areas within the Pesticide Management Group could be strengthened, in particular with respect to outreach to countries;
- FAO should take the lead to develop new more effective working procedures for the JMPR;
- the various bodies collaborating in the IOMC need to significantly strengthen common efforts to assist countries.

The meeting was also informed about the updated Web site of the Pesticide Management Group<sup>1</sup> which, following the recommendations made by the previous Session of the Panel, provides improved public access to the guidelines in support of the Code of Conduct.

The latest Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Specifications (JMPS) was held in June 2006. It noted an increasing use of the JMPS methodology for equivalence determination

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<sup>1</sup> The Web site of the Pesticide Management group can be accessed at:  
<http://www.fao.org/WAICENT/FaoInfo/Agricult/AGP/AGPP/Pesticid/>



by pesticide registration authorities, not only in the European Union (EU) and Latin America, but now also in the Asian region. Furthermore, the Panel was informed that a revised *Manual on the Development and Use of FAO and WHO Specifications for Pesticides* had been published in March 2006.

The latest Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) was held in October 2006. The Panel was informed that the meetings of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR) will from now on be hosted by the People's Republic of China. A revision of the JMPR *Manual on the Submission and Evaluation of Pesticide Residues Data* is planned for 2007.

The FAO Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention informed the Panel that 3<sup>rd</sup> Conference of Parties (COP) took place in October 2006. The Conference noted that import responses under the Convention had increased to a satisfactory level. However, notifications of final regulatory actions were still insufficiently made. The COP endorsed the technical assistance strategy for the Convention and agreed on a voluntary trust fund to finance activities under the strategy.

No new pesticides were added to Annex III of the Convention, but the next meeting of the Chemicals Review Committee, to be held in March 2007, would discuss endosulfan and tributyltin compounds, for possible consideration by the next COP of the Convention.

The Secretariat further noted that Parties had indicated that sufficient information was being received to implement the Convention, but that difficulties existed at the national level to manage and evaluate this information. Such problems, however, go beyond the Rotterdam Convention alone and would also likely affect implementation of the Code of Conduct. It was suggested a comprehensive approach might need to be developed for the effective management of pesticide-related information provided by the various relevant conventions and under the Code of Conduct.

The FAO obsolete pesticides programme briefly described its recent activities, and noted that the disposal of obsolete pesticides was often used as an entry point to assist countries in improving pesticide management in general. Considerable parts of the budgets of national disposal projects were generally reserved for prevention activities such as strengthening pesticide regulation and adoption of practices to reduce the reliance on pesticides.

The Panel was informed that the first phase of the Africa Stockpiles Programme (ASP) was now underway and will concern eight countries with a total budget of US\$ 60 million. The implementation of the ASP was rather slow, however, in spite of the fact that originally the programme was created to speed up disposal of obsolete pesticides in Africa. Closer collaboration with the Stockholm Convention was being sought, in particular to be able to respond better to priorities set in the National Implementation Plans that are being developed by many countries.

That the risk of further accumulation of obsolete pesticides is still very much present, was shown by the example of the most recent desert locust outbreak in Africa, from 2003 – 2005. Notwithstanding previous policy statements to the contrary, by both the locust-affected countries and donors, several millions of litres of pesticides purchased for desert

locust control now go unused and may become obsolete. This underlined the continued need to strengthen pesticide regulation and procurement policies.

## 5.2 Other UN or Inter-Governmental Organizations

The representative of **World Health Organization (WHO)** introduced WHOPEs, the WHO Pesticide Evaluation Scheme. WHOPEs is a collaborative programme between WHO, pesticide industry and national disease and pest control programmes to identify and test insecticides for human disease vector management. Its objectives are to facilitate the search for alternative pesticides and application methodologies that are safe and cost-effective, to develop and promote policies, strategies and guidelines for the use of pesticides in public health, and assist and monitor their implementation by the WHO Member States.

The WHO representative noted that pesticide use for vector control is increasing worldwide, but that many developing countries have inadequate resources and infrastructure for sound management of pesticides; that there is a lack of information on proper storage, handling and rational use of pesticides and a poor management of obsolete stocks and containers; and that post-registration monitoring of use and application tends to be inadequate. Furthermore, the recently decentralized health systems in many countries result in serious challenges for the sound management of pesticides.

Finally, the WHO representative mentioned the problems that are caused by the depleting arsenal of safe and cost-effective insecticides for vector control. In this respect, the Panel discussed the recent renewed importance given by WHO to the use of DDT for indoor residual spraying against malaria mosquitoes. The Panel was concerned that the technical capacity to manage DDT judiciously was insufficient in many countries that have opted for the use of this insecticide, because one of the reasons to choose for DDT (i.e. limited financial means to purchase more expensive insecticides) would also limit the country's control capacity. Furthermore, the possibility of DDT being (illegally) used in agriculture, and the residues in agricultural commodities that could result from this, was seen as a very serious risk, both for human health and for agricultural exports.

The Panel therefore recommended that use of DDT must be based on national risk-benefit analysis and proper needs assessment, in which comparisons to viable alternatives are made. Furthermore, The Panel was of the opinion that countries using DDT in disease vector control should be supported to ensure that there is a capacity and capability for proper management of the insecticide, and that use is confined to public health only. The Panel stressed that it is of utmost importance that DDT is not used in agriculture nor does otherwise enter directly into the food chain.

The representative of the **United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)** briefed the Panel about its implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM). UNEP is administratively responsible for the SAICM Secretariat and furthermore carries out activities that are within the environmental constituency of the Programme. UNEP organized, in early November 2006, a symposium on illegal traffic of

hazardous chemicals. It also provides support to countries when they apply to the SAICM Quick Start Programme (QSP).

UNEP has elaborated a medium term and long term comprehensive plan for its implementation of SAICM. Among other issues, the comprehensive plan describes future activities related to capacity building on chemicals management, the development of tools for risk assessment, management and communication, and support for the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements relevant for chemicals management.

The representative of UNEP further informed the meeting that the electronic resource tool it developed for the *Sound Management of Pesticides and Diagnosis and Treatment of Pesticide Poisoning* is now available.

The representative of the **Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)** informed the Panel about activities carried out to promote pesticide risk reduction, notably recent seminars on pesticide labelling, pesticide application techniques, minor uses, and agri-environmental indicators. Furthermore, OECD's work on residue chemistry for pesticide registration was presented, under which various guidelines on residue fate and metabolism have been published or are under preparation.

It was also brought to the attention of the Panel that the OECD model registration dossier for data submission by industry, and model monograph for government registration evaluation reports, are now available also for microbial pesticides and for pheromones and other semio-chemicals. Finally, a guidance document for the analysis and evaluation of dermal absorption studies for use in risk assessment of pesticides is under preparation.

### 5.3 Pesticide Industry

The representative of **CropLife International (CLI)** recalled that adherence to the Code of Conduct is a prerequisite for becoming a member of CLI. He informed the Panel of the development of a new web-based learning tool for implementation and monitoring of the Code of Conduct by its member companies and their staff. The primary objective of the tool is to ensure that managers and other relevant staff at the national level understand the provisions of the Code of Conduct, and apply them to their situation.

The representative of the **European Crop Care Association (ECCA)** informed the meeting that ECCA had in 2006 received official liaison status with FAO. Acceptance of the Code of Conduct is a prerequisite for becoming a member of ECCA.

The Panel acknowledged the efforts made by the various regional associations of generic pesticide producers, such as ECCA and **Asociación Latinoamericana de la Industria Nacional de Agroquímicos (ALINA)**, to implement the Code of Conduct. However, it regretted that no global organization of generic pesticide producers had yet been created, like CLI is representing the research-based pesticide manufacturers. It was noted, however, that creation such a global association of generic producers, might become easier since the establishment of the FAO/WHO equivalence evaluation procedure, which would provides a good basis for a common organization.

## 5.4 Public Interest Groups

The representative of **Pesticide Action Network – UK (PAN-UK)** informed the Panel about ongoing activities, in particular in developing countries. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in five African countries have organized stakeholder meetings, in 2005, to assess problems with pesticides and identify priorities for improvement. Progress will be evaluated in a series of similar meetings that is presently being set up.

Furthermore, two training exercises are being supported by PAN-UK. The first one covers community self-surveillance of pesticide hazards, based on earlier experiences in Asia. Discussions are ongoing with the Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention to assess to what extent the self-surveillance tool can be used to identify potential severely hazardous pesticide formulations to be regulated under the Convention. A second set of training courses is being organized on environmental monitoring. The latter training is based on a manual previously developed by the Natural Resources Institute, and translated into French by PAN-UK with financial support from, among others, FAO.

Other work PAN-UK is involved in is the promotion of organic cotton in West Africa, and the elaboration of a consolidated guide for the implementation of the Code of Conduct and pesticide-related conventions.

## 6. Collaboration with other UN organizations

The Panel discussed the importance of collaboration among international organizations to strengthen pesticide management at the national and international levels. It stressed that the Code of Conduct addresses pesticide distribution and use in all areas, including agriculture, public health and domestic uses. The Panel noted that certain elements of pesticide management would be very similar irrespective of the particular area of use (e.g. pesticide manufacturing, import or disposal), while other require a much more specific approach linked to the use area in question (e.g. pesticide testing, pesticide use). However, overall standards should be similar for all use areas.

Therefore, the Panel stressed that there is an obvious need for collaboration and cooperation at the national level, not only between relevant government bodies, but also between government and other stakeholders. This is particularly important for countries that have very limited resources for improvement of pesticide management and reduction of risks related to pesticide handling and use.

In view of the above, the Panel underlined that effective collaboration between international organizations is of the utmost importance, so that unified guidance is provided to countries. This would send a clear message to governments and other stakeholders about the importance of collaboration also at the national level, and ensure the provision of complementary, harmonized and coordinated guidance to the responsible institutions. It was noted by the Panel that different international conventions, programmes

and organizations still work too often in isolation from each other, which may cause confusion for national governments as to the ways in which to proceed for improvement of pesticide management. The Panel underlined that stronger collaboration between international organizations should make best use of the limited resources available and avoid duplication; it should in principle not lead to additional work loads for the same outputs. Finally, a collaborative approach by international organizations for the provision of assistance to countries would likely result in more national stakeholders being informed about the Code of Conduct than is presently the case.

In the light of the above, the Panel welcomed the discussions held between FAO and WHO for the establishment of a joint programme for pesticide management. It supported the proposal made by WHO to bring the Code of Conduct to the attention of the World Health Assembly so that its importance for the management of public health pesticides could be presented and discussed.

The Panel suggested that in particular FAO, WHO and UNEP should ensure that their pesticide management programmes are integrated as much as possible. Common activities could include a joint Panel of Experts, either as a permanent body or on an *ad hoc* basis depending on the issues that require expert advice. The Panel furthermore suggested that these Organizations should revisit the existing guidelines under the Code of Conduct for incorporation of aspects relating to pesticides other than those applied in agriculture, and that they develop joint guidelines on sound management of pesticides where applicable. This would not exclude the development of guidelines by single Organizations when the subject is specific to their respective fields of work. The Panel also stressed the importance of developing joint capacity building activities at the national level to provide the required unified approach mentioned earlier, and so ensure optimum benefits of the implementation of the Code of Conduct.

The Panel recognized that the present version of the Code of Conduct is still very much oriented towards agricultural pesticide use. It therefore recommended that any future revision of the Code of Conduct provide more specific detail on aspects related to the management of pesticides used in public health and other sectors.

## **7. Strengthening pesticide management under SAICM**

The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) was adopted in February 2006 at the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM). SAICM is a non legally binding agreement with the main objective to strengthen the sound management of chemicals, particularly in developing countries.

SAICM consists of the Dubai Declaration, the overall policy statement adopted by the ICCM, and the Overarching Policy Strategy, which sets out the objectives of SAICM. In addition, a Global Plan of Action (GPA) was discussed, which the ICCM recommended should be developed further as a guidance document for implementation of SAICM. The creation of a Quick Start Programme (QSP) was also agreed by the ICCM, which may provide initial funding to countries that have endorsed SAICM for its implementation.

The Panel in particular discussed the role of the agricultural sector, and of the Code of Conduct, in the development and implementation of SAICM. It recognized that the multi-sectorial approach promoted by SAICM provides opportunities for coordination and collaboration to strengthen sound pesticide management among the various relevant sectors, such as agriculture, health, environment, labour and trade.

However, the Panel noted that the objectives of SAICM and those of the Code of Conduct overlap to a very large extent, as the overall objective of SAICM is “to achieve the sound management of chemicals throughout their life-cycle so that, by 2020, chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment”, while the Code of Conduct “addresses the need for a cooperative effort between governments ... to promote practices that minimize potential health and environmental risks associated with pesticides, while ensuring their effective use” and as such demonstrates that pesticide management should be considered a part of chemicals management as well as sustainable agricultural development.

The Panel stressed that the Code of Conduct is the globally accepted guidance document on pesticide management, since the Code of Conduct has been adopted by all FAO members, the pesticide industry, public interest groups and other stakeholders. A large body of experience has been built up over the last two decades in implementing the provisions of the Code of Conduct and strengthening pesticide management, in particular in developing countries. As such, the Code of Conduct, with its supporting policy and technical guidelines, can serve as a good example for the management of other groups of chemicals due to its comprehensive and coherent nature. Therefore, the Panel recommended that, within SAICM, FAO Members promote the central role of the Code of Conduct for the sound management of pesticides

The Panel noted with regret that the agricultural sector had so far not been actively engaged in the SAICM process, which has largely been driven by the environment sector. This can be explained by the fact that SAICM has been seen to focus mainly on industrial chemicals. In order to avoid unnecessary duplication of efforts on pesticides, the Panel underlined that there is a need for the agricultural sector to become more engaged in SAICM, at national, regional and international levels.

While one of the objectives of SAICM is to generate more resources for strengthening chemicals management, the present mechanisms for the implementation of SAICM, for example the QSP, still only provide limited opportunities for the agricultural sector to strengthen pesticide management at the national level. The Panel therefore recognized that the participation of the agricultural sector and of FAO in SAICM requires the targeted mobilization of resources.

The Global Plan of Action for the implementation of SAICM was also discussed by the Panel. It noted that many of its proposed activities overlap with the provisions of the Code of Conduct. However, contrary to the Code of Conduct, the GPA does not provide clear guidance to countries on the modalities required to strengthen pesticide management. The Panel therefore underlined again the central role which the Code of Conduct should continue to play for the development of policy on strengthening the sound management of pesticides, also under SAICM. The Panel discussed a working paper prepared by CLI which attempts to clarify the relationships between the GPA and the Code of Conduct. It

recognized the value of such a comparison and requested FAO to further develop the working paper so it could be circulated at relevant fora.

Finally, the Panel requested FAO to inform the next Session of the FAO Council about its discussions and recommendations on SAICM.

## **8. Environmental indicators of pesticide use**

Ongoing work by the FAO Statistics Division on the development of environmental indicators of pesticide use was presented to the Panel. These indicators would in first instance be relatively simple “pesticide load statistics”. The main constraint to the use of such environmental indicators is the poor quality of pesticide consumption data that are collected in the FAOSTAT system. Improvements in data collection are being developed, however, and should be applied in 2007. Also, a national version of FAOSTAT, COUNTRYSAT, is being tested, which should facilitate the collection and the national use of, among other, pesticide statistics.

The Panel welcomed the work done on the development of environmental indicators for pesticides, and the collection of pesticide consumption and sales statistics in general. It underlined the importance of collaboration with other organizations that are developing similar indicators, such as OECD, the EU and Canada, to avoid duplication and learn from past experiences and observed limitations in the use of environmental indicators. The Panel also noted that coordination with similar activities carried out by WHO for public health pesticides would be of great use. Finally, it was suggested that pesticide industry could play an important role in making pesticide sales data available to relevant national bodies, so these could be used as complementary information for the assessment of pesticide consumption trends.

## **9. Collaboration with the food industry**

The food industry has been identified as new stakeholder in the revised Code of Conduct and enhanced cooperation with this sector is considered important by FAO. The food industry is directly addressed in various articles in the Code of Conduct, asking it to take a pro-active role in the development and promotion of integrated pest management (IPM), to support information exchange regarding pesticide residues and to monitor observance of its provisions.

The Panel discussed options where FAO could facilitate food industry initiatives in implementing relevant provisions of the Code of Conduct, but also where the food industry could support FAO and its member countries in improving pest and pesticide management. Examples of food industry initiatives such as the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI-Platform) and EurepGap, as well as activities initiated by individual companies, were briefly discussed. The Panel noted that the food industry’s need for long term supply of

safe raw materials, and consumer requirements with respect to food safety and quality, are in clear agreement with the general objectives of the Code of Conduct. Both the food industry and FAO member countries have a common interest in enhancing implementation of the Code of Conduct.

Some constraints identified by the food industry with respect to food safety and good agricultural practices include the lack of maximum residue limits (MRLs) for certain minor crops, the use of pesticides not registered for the crops in question, wrong labelling of pesticides, and the lack of accredited pesticide residue laboratories in many countries, among others.

Based on the discussion, the Panel recommended that the food industry be asked to create awareness among their members about the importance of relevant parts of the Code of Conduct for sustainable food production and food safety. It also requested the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative to consider possibilities to refer to the Code of Conduct in its principles for sustainable agriculture, and requested FAO to remain available for consultation with the food industry. The Panel finally recommended that food industry representatives be invited to its future Sessions.

## **10. Status of the guidelines in support of the Code of Conduct**

The status of development of the policy and technical guidelines in support of the Code of Conduct was presented to the Panel. The guidance document on drafting guidelines in support of the Code of Conduct, which had been requested by the previous Session of the Panel, had been finalized and is now available for prospective guideline authors. The harmonized glossary of terms and abbreviations used in the guidelines has also been published and will be updated continuously as new guidelines are published.

New or revised guidelines that were finalized and published since the previous Session are:

- Guidelines of monitoring and observance of the revised version of the Code;
- Guidelines on efficacy evaluation for the registration of plant protection products; and
- Guidelines on compliance and enforcement of a pesticide regulatory programme.

All guidelines can be downloaded from the web pages of the FAO Pesticide Management Group.

It was further recommended that the following proposed new guidelines, under the Pesticide Legislation section of the guideline framework, be cancelled: *Guidelines Compliance with the Rotterdam & Stockholm Conventions* and the *Guidelines on Implementation of Other International Instruments Relevant to Pesticide Management*. The Panel considered this justified because guidance on the former issue is provided by the



respective Conventions themselves, and advice on the second topic could be included in the revision of the general *Guidelines for Legislation on the Control of Pesticides*.

The present status of development of all the existing and proposed guidelines in support of the Code of Conduct is provided in Annex 3.

## **11. Review of new and revised Guidelines**

### **11.1 Guidelines on Pesticide Advertising**

The Panel reviewed the revised draft *Guidelines on Pesticide Advertising*. A previous version of this guideline had been discussed during the 1<sup>st</sup> Session of the Panel, and additional comments that were submitted during the inter-session period were partly incorporated in the present draft.

The FAO Legal Office clarified a number of questions with respect to differences in wording that should be applied to references to “soft law”, such as the Code of Conduct, and “hard law”, such as national legislation. On the basis of these explanations, the Panel recommended that care be taken that the appropriate terminology, from a legal point of view, be applied throughout the guideline.

In view of the sensitive nature of these guidelines, and the serious reservations that in particular pesticide industry still had about the present draft, the Panel recommended that the latest draft and all comments made on it will be further reviewed by its members. Suggested amendments should be provided to the secretariat before 15 February 2007. The Panel recommended that a new draft will subsequently be prepared and circulated among Panel members and observers before the next Session.

### **11.2 Guidelines on Management Options for Empty Pesticide Containers**

The Panel reviewed the first draft of the *Guidelines on Management Options for Empty Pesticide Containers*. The outline of these guidelines had been discussed and endorsed during the 1<sup>st</sup> Session of the Panel.

Generally the contents of these guidelines were considered to be of good quality and provide useful guidance on recommended procedures for pesticide container collection, recycling and disposal. The Panel considered that the guidelines would not only be applicable to pesticide containers used in agriculture, but in most pesticide use areas.

A number of suggestions were made for amendments or additions:

- ensure coverage of non-agricultural pesticide containers;
- ensure coverage of management of other container materials (e.g. glass, paper);

- further strengthen guidance to developing countries on container management options that could temporarily be applied while the country sets up more environmentally sound container collection, recycling and disposal procedures;
- further strengthen guidance on “least harmful” practices for container management by subsistence farmers in isolated areas that may not (yet) be reached by container management schemes in a country;
- strengthen the notion that the primary aim of the guideline is risk reduction, and further clarify how the different container management options contribute to this aim (e.g. the prime importance of triple/power rinsing as a first risk reduction step);
- include examples of successful container management schemes in developing countries, e.g. in Central America.

Following the discussions, the Panel endorsed the overall structure of the guideline, and recommended that it be jointly published with WHO, and if possible with UNEP.

The Panel agreed that further comments on the draft be accepted until 15 February 2007, after which it should be finalized taking into account the comments made by the Panel. It requested that FAO then circulate the final draft among Panel members for endorsement and proceed with publication prior to its next Session.

### **11.3 Guidelines on Monitoring Health and Environmental Incidents**

The Panel reviewed the revised draft of the *Guidelines on Monitoring Health and Environmental Incidents*. A previous version of these guidelines had been discussed during the 1<sup>st</sup> Session of the Panel, and the comments then made were incorporated into the present draft.

The Panel expressed concern that the systems and approaches for monitoring incidents suggested in the guidelines might be too ambitious and could not be implemented by many countries, in particular those with limited resources. It suggested that simple, cheap and robust monitoring systems should be recommended as a first step, with subsequent refinements as experience is gained and/or more resources become available.

The Panel considered the guideline to be very important, however, and recommended that a larger task group, consisting both of Panel members and selected observers, be involved in its further elaboration. It further noted that the topic of the guideline clearly touched upon issues related to human health and the environment, and that both WHO and UNEP should be closer involved in the drafting process, and possibly issue the guideline jointly with FAO.

As result of the discussions, the Panel recommended that additional comments on the present version be accepted until 28 February 2007. It further recommended that a task group of the Panel prepare a new draft of this guideline by 15 June 2007, in consultation with selected observers. The Panel suggested that FAO officially contact UNEP, WHO and

the Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention to obtain their inputs into this guideline. The new draft, and any comments obtained, should then be discussed at the next Session of the Panel.

#### **11.4 Guidelines on Good Labelling Practice for Pesticides**

The Panel reviewed the first draft of a revised version of *Guidelines on Good Labelling Practice for Pesticides*. The main reason for updating these guidelines, the recent adoption of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), had been discussed during the 1<sup>st</sup> Session of the Panel.

As an introduction to the discussion, the FAO Secretariat presented the results of its questionnaire on the impact of the GHS on the labelling of pesticides. This questionnaire had been sent out mid-2006 to national authorities responsible for pesticide registration and/or management in FAO member countries. A total of 21 countries responded, with a good geographical coverage. Only eight of the respondents had started implementing the GHS to pesticide labelling. Most respondents, in particular non-EU countries, used the FAO guidelines as a basis for pesticide labelling and the *WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard* for the toxicological classification of the products. FAO pictograms for pesticide handling would continue to be used by several countries, even after adopting GHS.

The Panel noted that WHO had not yet adapted its Classification of Pesticides by Hazard to the GHS system, and that therefore two parallel UN classifications for acute toxicity of pesticides are still in use. The Panel was informed about the status of implementation of the GHS in various activities and products developed by WHO and welcomed the view from WHO that its hazard classification and the GHS should be harmonized. Because of importance placed by many countries on the WHO classification, the Panel urged WHO to revise it as soon as possible taking into consideration the GHS classification system.

The Panel furthermore noted that many countries are still using the FAO labelling guidelines for pesticide registration and have not yet made a decision on application of GHS. It therefore concluded that it would not yet be possible to develop a labelling guideline which would entirely be based on the GHS. However, the Panel considered that, since the GHS is now the officially adopted UN system for classification and labelling, FAO should provide guidance to countries on how to introduce GHS elements into the national pesticide labelling systems.

The Panel recommended that the revision of the labelling guideline should cover in separate chapters both the existing WHO classification system for pesticides, as well as the new classification based on the GHS system. A very clear explanation as to why the two systems are included should be provided in the guideline, so that countries understand that this format was chosen to allow for the present transition period. It was also suggested to provide samples of labels following both systems in an annex to the guideline.

The Panel recommended that additional comments on the present draft be accepted until 15 February 2007. It suggested that the new draft then be prepared and circulated among

Panel members. If no substantial comments are received, FAO should proceed with publication prior to the next Session of the Panel.

## **11.5 Guidance on Pest and Pesticide Management Policy Development**

The Panel reviewed the first partial draft of *Guidance on Pest and Pesticide Management Policy Development*, which had been elaborated on the basis of an outline discussed during its 1<sup>st</sup> Session.

The Panel confirmed that there was a need to develop this type of guideline, which would assist governments in developing policies which promote the implementation of the provisions of the Code of Conduct. As such, the guideline would be complementary to the legal and regulatory advice provided in other guidelines.

The Panel requested that some additional issues be taken into account in the guideline, such as:

- non-agricultural pesticide use;
- promotion of research, education and awareness;
- commodity specific pest management strategies and approaches;
- application technology policies;
- not only attention to “push factors”, which promote pesticide risk reduction, but also “pull factors”, which could explain why risk reduction measures or alternatives to pesticides are not applied.

As an outcome to the discussions, the Panel recommended that a full first draft of the guideline be prepared by 31 March 2007, and that it be circulated for peer review by a selected number of Panel members and external experts, including members from developing countries. The Panel recommended that the subsequent draft be circulated among the Panel members prior to its next session.

## **12. Review of outlines for new or revised Guidelines**

### **12.1 Guidelines on Resistance Management for Pesticides**

The Panel reviewed the outline for new *Guidelines on Resistance Management for Pesticides*.

The overall structure of the guideline was endorsed, but the Panel requested that a number of issues be taken into account when drafting the full guideline:

- resistance management for rodenticides and nematicides;
- resistance management for public health pesticides;

- the need for both government and pesticide industry policies on resistance management;
- the need to promote adoption of resistance management versus only communication and education;
- the use of efficacy data from registration process in resistance verification;
- the relationship between agricultural pest resistance and human disease vector resistance;
- resistance mechanisms;
- limitations to certain resistance management strategies, in particular in developing countries and/or subsistence agriculture;
- the prevention of resistance development versus management of resistance that has built up.

Given the importance of resistance management for public health pesticides, the Panel requested FAO and WHO to assess to which extent it would be possible to develop a joint guideline on this topic.

The Panel recommended that that further comments on the present draft outline be submitted until 31 January 2007, and that subsequently a draft guideline be prepared incorporating the comments made during the meeting. A task group of the Panel was identified to assist in the development of this guideline. The Panel requested that the draft guideline be circulated among its members prior to its next session.

## **12.2 Guidelines on Pesticide Registration**

The Panel reviewed the outline for the revised *Guidelines on Pesticide Registration*, which had been elaborated on the basis of discussions held during its 1<sup>st</sup> Session.

The overall structure of the guideline was endorsed, but the Panel requested that a number of issues be taken into account when drafting the full guideline:

- specific registration procedures for generic pesticides, and equivalence determination;
- the importance of product quality for registration;
- the importance of re-evaluation as a product cancellation function, separate from regular registration;
- linkages between pesticide registration and control;
- time limits for the various stages in the registration process;
- the registration of public health pesticides.

The Panel noted that in particular the registration of public health and domestic use pesticides tends to be rather weak in many countries. It therefore requested FAO and WHO to assess to which extent it would be possible to develop a joint guideline on this topic.

The Panel also took note of the detailed data requirements for pesticide registration which had been submitted from the Latin American region. It suggested that elements of this document be taken into account when developing or revising the various guidelines on data requirements for pesticide registration.

The Panel recommended that further comments on the present draft outline be submitted until 15 March 2007. It further recommended that a draft guideline be subsequently prepared incorporating the comments made during the meeting, and in collaboration with the identified task group of the Panel. The Panel requested that the draft guideline be circulated among its members prior to its next session.

### **12.3 Guidelines on Collaboration and Harmonization for Pesticide Registration and Management**

The Panel reviewed the outline for newly to be developed *Guidelines on Collaboration and Harmonization for Pesticide registration and Management*.

The Panel recognized the importance of collaboration and harmonization for effective pesticide registration and management, but noted that this also includes work sharing and bridging approaches, which are particularly important for developing countries. It further stressed that guidance to all the above issues should really be incorporated into most guidelines that are developed in support of the Code of Conduct, but specifically focussing on the subject being treated.

The Panel therefore recommended not to develop a separate guideline on collaboration, harmonization, work sharing and bridging approaches, but to ensure that these elements are integrated in any new guideline, if applicable. The Panel recommended that FAO prepare a concept paper on opportunities for harmonization, work sharing and bridging approaches that can be used by prospective authors of new or revised guidelines. The concept paper could include successful examples of harmonization and work sharing, including lessons learned.

The Panel recommended that additional inputs for such a concept paper be submitted until 28 February 2007, and that FAO initialize its drafting subsequently.

### **12.4 Proposed New Outlines for Guidelines**

Based on previous recommendations made by the Panel and its predecessors, and proposals made during the meeting, the Panel recommended that outlines be developed for the following new or revised guidelines in support of the Code of Conduct, and that these outlines be presented to its next Session:

- Guidelines on Retail Establishments for Pesticides;
- Guidelines on Pesticide Quality Control;
- Guidelines on Data Requirements and Test Guidelines for Microbial Pest Control Agents;
- Guidelines on Evaluation for Microbial Pest Control Agent Registration.

## **13. Other matters**

### **13.1 National Designated Contact Points for the Code of Conduct**

Following a recommendation made by its previous Session, the Panel discussed the terms of reference that were developed for national designated contact points to facilitate information exchange on all issues related to the Code of Conduct. The draft terms of reference were endorsed, taking into account a number of minor amendments (Annex 4).

The Panel recommended that FAO formally requests governments to nominate designated contact points for the Code of Conduct. It underlined the importance of trying to ensure that existing national bodies responsible for pesticide registration or management be nominated as contact point, to avoid duplication of work and make certain that information exchange on pesticides is most effective.

### **13.2 Working Procedures of the Panel**

The Panel discussed its working procedures, in particular with respect to the drafting of and commenting on the guidelines. It was felt that the present procedure did not provide sufficient transparency and documentation of the drafting process, nor did it fully exploit the expertise available in the Panel.

It was decided that a task group be assigned to each guideline being developed, consisting of two Panel members which can be assisted by selected observers. The task group will follow through the entire drafting process, from the development of the outline to the elaboration of the final draft version of the guideline. The task group will also be responsible for collating and assessing the comments made on the various drafts and communicating these to the full Panel.

The revised drafting procedures for the guidelines are described in more detail in Annex 5.

## 14. Recommendations

Based on the working documents reviewed and the various discussions held in the course of the meeting, the Panel made the following recommendations:

### Implementation of the Code of Conduct

1. The Panel discussed the importance of collaboration among international organizations to strengthen pesticide management at the national and international levels, and **recognized** that the Code of Conduct:
  - addresses pesticide distribution and use in all areas, including agricultural, forestry, public health and domestic uses;
  - adopts the “lifecycle” concept in management of the pesticides and promotes practices that reduce risks to human health and the environment; and
  - describes the shared responsibility of many sectors of society to work together so that the benefits of use of pesticides are achieved without significant adverse effects on human health or the environment.

Therefore, the Panel **stressed**:

- the need of collaboration with other UN agencies of relevant mandates in implementing the Code of Conduct at country level to ensure pesticides used in other sectors are also adequately covered by its provisions;
  - ensuring coordinated and unified guidance, with due consideration of capacity and capabilities at developing countries;
  - that all relevant national government and non-government bodies involved in the management of pesticide receive all relevant information on pesticides from the respective UN organizations.
2. Considering the initiatives taken by FAO and WHO to strengthen collaboration on pesticide management the Panel **recommended** to:
    - a) ensure that pesticide management programmes are integrated among FAO, WHO and UNEP and therefore establish joint activities on pesticide management, such as the Panel of Experts.
    - b) revisit the existing guidelines for incorporation of aspects, where applicable, relating to pesticides other than those used in agriculture;
    - c) develop joint guidelines, where applicable, on sound management of pesticides without excluding the development of guidelines by a single organization, when the subject is specific to their respective fields of work;
    - d) develop joint activities to build capacities and capabilities in countries to ensure optimum benefits of implementation of the Code of Conduct;



- e) as a future goal, revise the Code of Conduct to include more aspects related to management of pesticides used in public health and other sectors.
3. The Panel discussed the Terms of Reference that were developed for national designated contact points to facilitate information exchange on all issues related to the Code of Conduct, and **recommended** they be finalized by FAO based on the comments made during the meeting, as attached to this report. The Panel further **recommended** that FAO formally requests governments to nominate designated contact points for the Code of Conduct.
4. After discussion with a representation of the food industry, the Panel **recommended** that the food industry be asked to create awareness among their members about the importance of relevant parts of the Code of Conduct for sustainable food production and food safety. It **requested** the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative to consider possibilities to refer to the Code of Conduct in its principles for sustainable agriculture, and **requested** FAO to remain available for consultation with the food industry. The Panel **recommended** that food industry representatives be invited to its future Sessions.

### **Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management**

5. Following the adoption of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) at the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM), the Panel **discussed** the role of the agricultural sector and of the Code of Conduct in the implementation of SAICM. The Panel **emphasized** that:
- the multi-sectorial approach of SAICM provides opportunities for coordination and collaboration on strengthening sound pesticide management, among the agriculture, health and environment sectors, as well as with the labour and trade sectors;
  - the objectives of SAICM and those of the Code of Conduct overlap to a very large extent, as the overall objective of SAICM is “to achieve the sound management of chemicals throughout their life-cycle so that, by 2020, chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment”, while the Code of Conduct “addresses the need for a cooperative effort between governments ... to promote practices that minimize potential health and environmental risks associated with pesticides, while ensuring their effective use” and as such demonstrates that pesticide management should be considered a part of chemicals management as well as sustainable agricultural development;
  - the Code of Conduct is the globally accepted guidance document on pesticide management for all public and private entities within SAICM, since the Code of Conduct has been adopted by all FAO members, the pesticide industry, public interest groups and other stakeholders;
  - the Code of Conduct, with its supporting policy and technical guidelines, can serve as a good example for the management of other groups of chemicals due to its comprehensive and coherent nature;

- the agricultural sector has not been actively engaged in the SAICM process, which has largely been driven by the environment sector. In order to avoid unnecessary duplication of efforts on pesticides, there is a need for the agricultural sector to become more engaged in SAICM;
- the present mechanisms for the implementation of SAICM, for example the Quick Start Programme, provide only limited opportunities for the agricultural sector to strengthen pesticide management at the national level.

Therefore, the Panel **recommended** that, within SAICM:

- a) FAO Members promote the central role of the Code of Conduct for the sound management of pesticides;
  - b) FAO Members enhance the representation and active participation of the agricultural sector at national, regional and international level;
  - c) FAO Members, at the national level, strengthen the coordination between the relevant sectors, in particular agriculture, health and environment, in order to make optimal use of existing structures and mechanisms on pesticide management, and so make best use of the opportunities under SAICM;
  - d) FAO continues to look for synergies in implementing sound pesticide management with other IOMC organizations, in particular WHO and UNEP, so that a unified approach towards their Members is ensured, as promoted by SAICM.
6. The Panel **took note** that the participation of the agricultural sector and of FAO in SAICM requires the targeted mobilization of resources.
  7. The Panel discussed the Global Plan of Action (GPA) for the implementation of SAICM and noted that many of its proposed activities overlap with the provisions of the Code of Conduct. To further clarify the relationships between the GPA and the Code of Conduct, the Panel **requested** that FAO prepare a document which provides a comparison between the two, based on the working paper that was discussed during the meeting, and circulate it at relevant fora.

### **Guidelines in Support of the Code of Conduct**

8. The Panel reviewed a number of draft guidelines that were developed in support of the Code of Conduct, and made the following recommendations:
  - (a) With respect to the draft *Guidelines on Pesticide Advertising*, the Panel **recommended** that the latest draft and all comments made on it, will be further reviewed by its members and suggested amendments provided before 15 February 2007. The Panel recommended that a new draft will subsequently be prepared and circulated among Panel members and observers.
  - (b) with respect to the draft *Guidelines on Management Options for Empty Pesticide Containers*, the Panel **endorsed** the overall structure of the guideline. It

**recommended** that the guideline be jointly published with WHO, and if possible with UNEP, and that minor modifications be made to ensure coverage of non-agricultural pesticide containers. The Panel **recommended** that further comments on the draft be accepted until 15 February 2007, after which it should be finalized taking into account the amendments agreed by the Panel. It **requested** that FAO then circulate the final draft among Panel members for endorsement and proceed with publication prior to its next Session.

- (c) with respect to the draft *Guidelines for Monitoring of Incidents, Health and Environmental Conditions*, the Panel **recommended** that additional comments on the draft be accepted until 28 February 2007, and that subsequently an updated draft be prepared by a task group of the Panel before 15 June 2007, in consultation with selected observers. The Panel also **recommended** that FAO officially contact UNEP, WHO and the Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention to obtain their inputs into this guideline. The Panel **reiterated** that FAO investigate the possibility to publish this guideline jointly with WHO and UNEP, and it **requested** that a new proposal for the guideline be presented at its next Session.
  - (d) With respect to the draft *Guidelines on Good Labelling Practice for Pesticides*, the Panel **recommended** that additional comments on the draft be accepted until 15 February 2007. It further **recommended** that the guideline should cover separately both the existing WHO classification system for pesticides, as well as the new classification based on the GHS system. This format was chosen to allow for and explain the present transition period. The Panel also **urged** the WHO to revise its *Classification of Pesticides by Hazard* taking into consideration the GHS classification system. The Panel **recommended** that the new draft be circulated among Panel members and that, if no substantial comments are received, FAO proceeds with publication prior to its next Session.
  - (e) With respect to the draft *Guidelines on Pest and Pesticide Management Policy Development*, the Panel **recommended** that a full draft be prepared incorporating the comments made during the meeting by 31 March 2007, and that this be circulated for peer review by a selected number of Panel members and external experts, including members from developing countries. The Panel **recommended** that the subsequent draft be circulated among the Panel members prior to its next session.
9. The Panel discussed a number of outlines that were developed for new or revised guidelines in support of the Code of Conduct, and made the following recommendations:
- (a) with respect to the draft outline for the *Guidelines on Resistance Management for Pesticides*, the Panel **recommended** that that further comments on the draft outline be submitted until 31 January 2007. It further **recommended** that a draft guideline be subsequently prepared incorporating the comments made during the meeting, and in collaboration with the identified task group of the Panel. The Panel **requested** that the draft guideline be circulated among the Panel members prior to its next session.

- (b) with respect to the draft outline for the *Guidelines on Pesticide Registration*, the Panel **recommended** that that further comments on the draft outline be submitted until 15 March 2007. It further **recommended** that a draft guideline be subsequently prepared incorporating the comments made during the meeting, and in collaboration with the identified task group of the Panel. The Panel **requested** that the draft guideline be circulated among the Panel members prior to its next session.
  - (c) with respect to the draft outline for the *Guidelines for Collaboration and Harmonization for Pesticide Registration and Management*, the Panel **recommended** that a concept paper be developed instead, focussing on opportunities for harmonization, work sharing and bridging approaches. The Panel **recommended** that additional inputs for such a concept paper be submitted until 28 February 2007, and that FAO initialize its drafting subsequently.
10. The Panel **recommended** that outlines be developed for the following new or revised guidelines in support of the Code of Conduct, and that these outlines be presented to its next Session:
- (a) Guidelines on Retail Establishments for Pesticides;
  - (b) Guidelines on Pesticide Quality Control;
  - (c) Guidelines on Data Requirements and Test Guidelines for Microbial Pest Control Agents;
  - (d) Guidelines on Evaluation for Microbial Pest Control Agent Registration.

### **Other matters**

11. The meeting **raised concern** over increasing use of DDT in vector-borne human disease control. It **recognized** that DDT is mainly used in low income and lower middle income countries, where resources and infrastructure for its proper management is generally inadequate. The meeting **recommended** that use of DDT has to be based on national risk-benefit analysis and proper needs assessment, compared to viable alternatives.

Countries using DDT in disease vector control should be supported to ensure that there is a capacity and capability for proper management of the insecticide, and that use is confined to public health only. Those advocating the use of DDT also have a responsibility to ensure responsible and restrictive use in public health. The Panel **stressed** that it is of utmost importance that DDT is not used in agriculture nor does otherwise enter directly into the food chain. It is necessary that the provisions of the Stockholm Convention are adhered to, and that the potential adverse health and environmental impact of DDT is monitored.

12. The Panel **welcomed** and **encouraged** the work presented by FAO Statistics Division on developing a statistical framework and indicators on pesticide production, trade

and utilization with focus on impacts in agriculture and the environment. The Panel **underlined** the consideration of ongoing activities within other organizations, such as OECD and Eurostat.

13. The Panel **agreed** on improved working procedures with respect to the drafting and evaluation of policy and technical guidelines, as appended to this report.

## **15. Closure of the meeting**

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Session of the Panel of Experts on Pesticide Management was closed by Mr Gero Vaagt, Senior Officer of the Pesticide Management Group of FAO. He expressed his satisfaction with the discussions held by the Panel, and the guidance provided and recommendations made to FAO. Mr. Vaagt noted that the FAO Council would be informed about the recommendations made by the Panel, in particular those referring to SAICM. He informed the Panel members that the next Session of the Panel of Experts on Pesticide Management would in principle be held from 22 to 26 October 2007, in Rome. Finally, Mr Vaagt expressed his sincere thanks to all participants for having come to Rome for this Panel meeting, and wished everyone a safe journey home.

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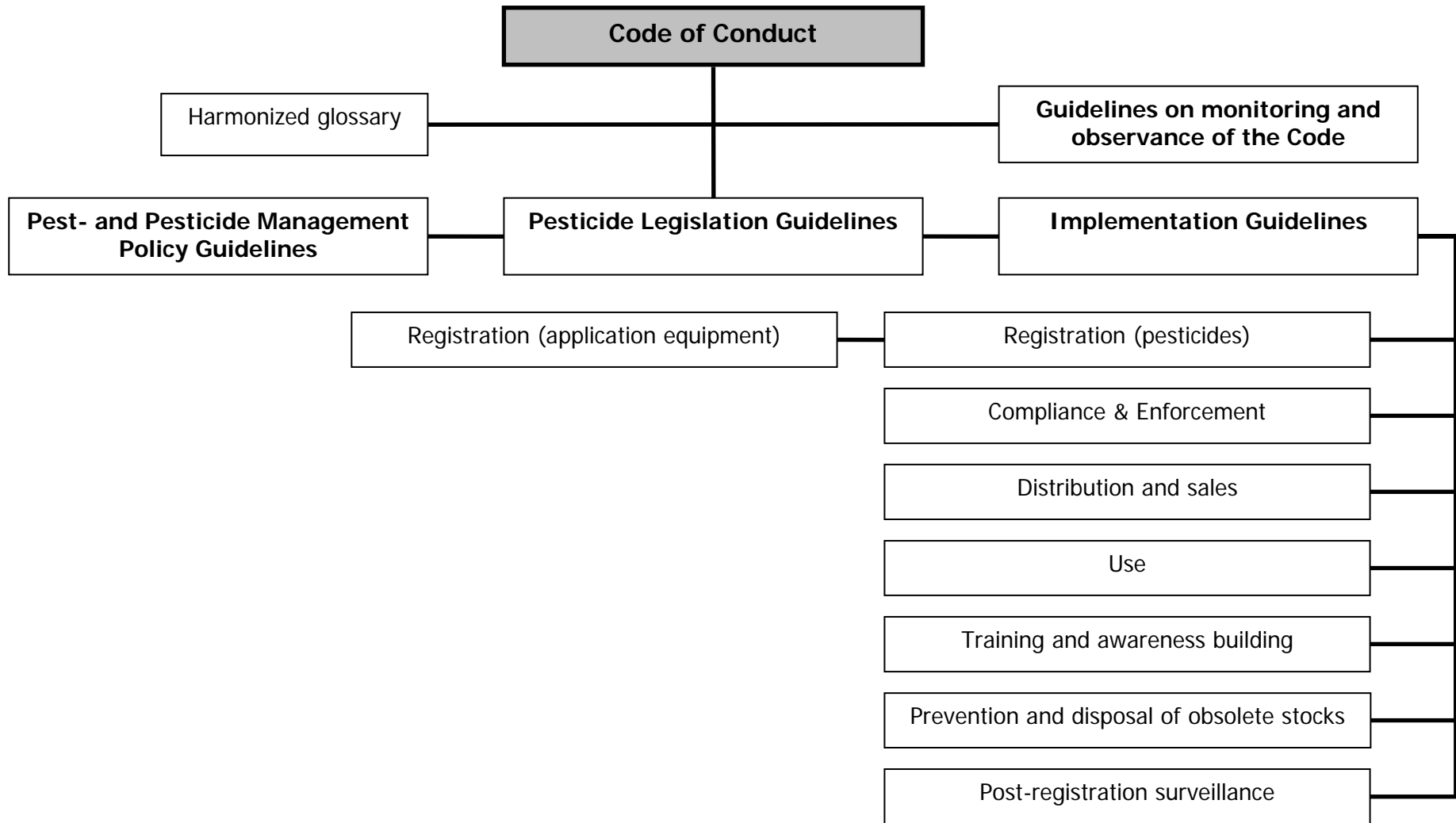
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## Annex 2 – Agenda

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, working arrangements and housekeeping matters.
5. Summary of developments and actions taken after the 1<sup>st</sup> session of the Panel in November 2005:
  - Report on activities of FAO related to the implementation of the revised version of the Code of Conduct;
  - Report on the status of the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention;
  - Report on the status of the implementation of the Africa Stockpiles Programme and other FAO activities to dispose of obsolete pesticide stocks;
  - Reports from other organizations.
6. Collaboration on pesticide management with other UN agencies.
7. Strengthening pesticide management under the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM).
8. Development of international environmental indicators of pesticide use.
9. Opportunities for collaboration on pesticide risk reduction between FAO and the Food Industry.
10. Status of development and updating of FAO Guidelines in support of the Code of Conduct.
11. Draft Guidelines to be reviewed:
  1. Guidelines on Pesticide Advertising (draft new guideline);
  2. Guidelines on Management Options for Empty Pesticide Containers (draft new guideline);
  3. Guidelines on Monitoring Incidents of Pesticide Poisoning and Adverse Environmental Effects (draft new guideline);
  4. Guidelines on Pesticide Labelling (draft revised guideline);
    - The Globally Harmonized System for the Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) – outcome of an FAO questionnaire;
  5. Guidelines on Pest and Pesticide Management Policy (limited draft of new guideline).
12. Draft outlines for Guidelines to be reviewed:

1. Guidelines on Resistance Management for Pesticides (outline for new guideline);
  14. Guidelines on Pesticide Registration (outline for revised guideline) plus Data Requirements for the Registration of Pesticides;
  15. Guidelines for Collaboration and Harmonization for Pesticide Registration and Management (outline for new guideline).
13. Any other matters.
- Terms of reference for the Country Designated Contact Point for the Code of Conduct

### Annex 3 – Status of policy and technical guidelines in support of the Code of Conduct



Framework of the policy and technical guidelines in support of the Code of Conduct

Status of the guidelines in support of the Code of Conduct, updated as of the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Session of the Panel of Experts (10 November 2006)

<b>GUIDELINE GROUP</b>		<b>Type of guideline</b>	<b>Status of development</b>	<b>Older version still available</b>
<b>Guideline title</b>				
<b>1</b>	<b>PEST CONTROL AND PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT POLICY GUIDELINES</b>			
i.	Guidelines on pest and pesticide management policy development	new	initial draft	
<b>2</b>	<b>PESTICIDE LEGISLATION GUIDELINES</b>			
i.	Guidelines for legislation on the control of pesticides	major revision	not initiated	yes
ii.	Annotated thematic catalogue of legal texts for pesticide legislation	new	not initiated	
<b>3</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES</b>			
i.	Guidelines for governments on industry for the implementation of the Code	new	outline	
<b>3A</b>	<b>Registration - pesticides</b>			
i.	Guidelines on pesticide registration	major revision	outline	yes
ii.	Guidelines on data requirements and test guidelines for chemical pesticide registration	major revision	not initiated	yes
iii.	Guidelines on methods to adapt or apply pesticide risk- or efficacy evaluations carried out by other countries or international organizations	new	not initiated	
iv.	Guidelines on evaluation for chemical pesticide registration – Environment	new	partial draft	yes
v.	Guidelines on evaluation for chemical pesticide registration – Consumer protection	new	not initiated	
vi.	Guidelines on evaluation for chemical pesticide registration – Occupational health	new	not initiated	
vii.	Guidelines on efficacy evaluation of plant protection products [2006]	--	available	
viii.	Manual on the submission and evaluation of pesticide residues data for the estimation of maximum residue limits in food and feed [2002]	--	available	
ix.	Guidelines on data requirements and test guidelines for microbial pest control agents	major revision	first draft	yes
x.	Guidelines on evaluation for microbial pest control agent registration	new	not initiated	
xi.	Guidelines on data requirements and test guidelines for biochemical pest control agents	major revision	not initiated	yes

<b>GUIDELINE GROUP</b>	<b>Guideline title</b>	<b>Type of guideline</b>	<b>Status of development</b>	<b>Older version still available</b>
xii.	Guidelines on evaluation for biochemical pest control agent registration	new	not initiated	
xiii.	Guidelines on the regulation of pesticides or natural origin	new	not initiated	
xiv.	Guidelines on good labelling practice for pesticides	major revision	draft	yes
xv.	Guidelines on pesticide packaging requirements	new	not initiated	
<b>Registration – application equipment</b>				
i.	Guidelines on procedures for the registration, certification and testing of new pesticide application equipment [2001]	--	available	
ii.	Guidelines on minimum requirements for agricultural pesticide application equipment – Volume 1: (operator-carried) sprayers [2001]	--	available	
iii.	Guidelines on minimum requirements for agricultural pesticide application equipment – Volume 2: Vehicle-mounted and trailed sprayers [2002]	--	available	
iv.	Guidelines on minimum requirements for agricultural pesticide application equipment – Volume 3: Portable (operator-carried) foggers [2002]	--	available	
v.	Guidelines on standards for agricultural pesticide application equipment and related test procedures – Volume 1: Portable (operator-carried) sprayers [2001]	--	available	
vi.	Guidelines on standards for agricultural pesticide application equipment and related test procedures – Volume 2: Vehicle-mounted and trailed sprayers [2001]	--	available	
<b>3B Compliance and enforcement</b>				
i.	Guidelines on compliance and enforcement of a pesticide regulatory programme [2006]	--	available	
ii.	Guidelines on licensing and certification of pesticide production, import, distribution, use and disposal	new	not initiated	
iii.	Guidelines on the organization of schemes for testing and certification of agricultural pesticide sprayers in use [2001]	--	available	

<b>GUIDELINE GROUP</b>		<b>Type of guideline</b>	<b>Status of development</b>	<b>Older version still available</b>
<b>Guideline title</b>				
iv.	Manual on the development and use of FAO and WHO specifications for pesticides [2002]	--	available	
v.	FAO/WHO pesticide specifications [ongoing]	--	available	
<b>3C Distribution and sales</b>				
i.	Guidelines on retail establishments for pesticides	new	not initiated	
ii.	Pesticide storage and stock control manual	minor update	not initiated	yes
iii.	Guidelines on pesticide advertising	new	draft	
iv.	Provisional guidelines on tender procedures for the procurement of pesticides	minor update	not initiated	yes
<b>3D Use</b>				
i.	Guidelines on personal protection when working with pesticides in the tropics	minor update	not initiated	yes
ii.	Guidelines on pesticide occupational health and safety	new	not initiated	
iii.	Guidelines on good practice for ground application of pesticides [2001]	--	available	
iv.	Guidelines on good practice for aerial application of pesticides [2001]	--	available	
v.	Guideline on using pesticides within an IPM approach	new	not initiated	
vi.	Guideline on resistance management for pesticides	new	outline	
vii.	Guidelines on fumigation and other pesticide uses in closed spaces	new	not initiated	
<b>3E Training &amp; awareness building</b>				
i.	Guidelines on training activities in the field of pesticide management and use	new	not initiated	
ii.	Guidelines on public awareness building and information provision on issues related to pesticide use	new	not initiated	
iii.	Guidelines on organization and operation of training schemes and certification procedures for operators of pesticide application equipment [2001]	--	available	



<b>GUIDELINE GROUP</b>	<b>Guideline title</b>	<b>Type of guideline</b>	<b>Status of development</b>	<b>Older version still available</b>
<b>3F</b>	<b>Prevention &amp; disposal of obsolete stocks</b>			
	Provisional guidelines on prevention of accumulation of obsolete stocks [1995]	--	available	
	Provisional technical guidelines on the disposal of bulk quantities of obsolete pesticides in developing countries [1996]	--	available	
	Guidelines on the management of small quantities of unwanted and obsolete pesticides [1999]	--	available	
	Assessing soil contamination: a reference manual	--	available	
	Guidelines on management options for empty pesticide containers	new	draft	
<b>3G</b>	<b>Post-registration surveillance</b>			
	Guidelines on monitoring health and environmental incidents	new	draft	
	Guidelines on monitoring of pesticide residues in food and feed	new	not initiated	
	Guidelines on pesticide quality control	new	not initiated	
	Guidelines on development of pesticide export, import, manufacture, sales and use data	new	not initiated	
<b>4</b>	<b>Monitoring and observance of the Code of Conduct</b>			
	Guidelines on monitoring and observance of the revised version of the Code [2006]	--	available	
	<b>Harmonized glossary</b> [continuous update]	--	available	
	<b>Guidance for drafting FAO guidelines in support of the Code of Conduct</b> [2006]	--	available	

## **Annex 4 – Terms of reference of the designated contact point**

The National Designated Contact Point (DCP) for the *International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides* will be nominated by the Government. The basic function of the DCP will be to facilitate information exchange on matters related to pesticides management in the country. The DCP is in principle a government institution of proven capability in pesticides management issues. Besides basic amenities such as telephone, telefax, E-mail and secretarial services, the DCP shall be a senior official with a wide and sound knowledge on pesticides issues.

The Designated Contact Point shall:

1. identify all relevant institutions and stakeholders in the country that are concerned with or interested in pesticides management issues;
2. receive, catalogue and keep all pesticides management documents from the FAO and other international or regional organizations and agencies;
3. communicate the received documents to the identified national stakeholders;
4. closely liaise and collaborate with the national stakeholders in the observation and implementation of the Code of Conduct, including the national focal points of relevant international conventions;
5. plan, organize and run countrywide awareness building campaigns on various aspects of the Code of Conduct, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders;
6. monitor the implementation of the Code of Conduct in the country, including challenges, weaknesses and successes, and periodically report this to FAO;
7. respond to all queries raised by the national stakeholders on the implementation of the Code of Conduct, and act as a national clearing house for all issues pertaining to the Code of Conduct;
8. serve as a contact point for FAO and other DCPs on issues related to pesticide management in the country.

## **Annex 5 – Procedure for the development of supporting policy and technical guidelines for the Code of Conduct**

The Panel agreed on the following procedure for development of guidelines:

1. The draft is based on an accepted outline; upon its adoption two Panel Members will be assigned to this guideline.
2. The Secretariat will then arrange for the development of the 1<sup>st</sup> draft of the guideline. The identified Panel Members and the drafter will form the Task Force for this guideline. The Task Force is expected to communicate intensively until the 1<sup>st</sup> draft of the guideline is ready for circulation. The draft guideline should be developed according to the format of the “Guidance on drafting guidelines”, and should contain a drafting/revision sheet of this guideline (as example, see attachment 1).
3. This first draft reviewed by the Task Group members is circulated among the Panel Members and the observers to obtain comments. All comments should preferably be made on an *ad hoc* page inserted at the end of each document, or, as a second option, using “comment boxes” in the Microsoft Word track mode. For ease of reference the draft outline will be sent out in a format that includes page and line numbers: the comments should indicate to which line and page they refer.
4. The Secretariat will receive all comments and will compile them in one tracking chart (see attachment 2).
5. The draft guideline and the tracking chart are sent to the Task Group Members for consideration and incorporation of the comments.
6. The Task Group Members will suggest which comments can be incorporated and which comments require further discussion: in the tracking chart the Task Group Members will document their suggestion indicating with “yes” the comments that they have incorporated, with “no” the comments that Task Group Members deem should not be included and with “outstanding” the comments that are referred to the Panel Members and/or to the observers for discussion. A short justification for comments that are excluded needs to be provided. If there are some outstanding technical questions, the Task Force is encouraged to search and obtain such information from relevant sources. If there are outstanding sensitive issues, e.g. political issues, the draft guideline should be circulated among Panel Members.
7. The 2<sup>nd</sup> draft is then again circulated to all, i.e. Panel Members and Observers following the same procedure as described under item 3 above. This draft will be accompanied by the tracking chart.
8. The outcome of the full circulation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> draft of the guideline then forms the basis of the presentation at the next Session of the Panel. The guideline will be introduced by the assigned Panel Members with reflection on the comments received. Upon this presentation, the guideline will then be discussed and adopted.

Guidelines drafting / revision sheet

- Type of action:** {*new guideline or revision*}
- Original title:** {*in case of revision, the title of the original guideline(s)*}
- Publication date:** {*in case of revision, the publication date of the original guideline*}
- Proposed new title:** {*title proposed by the prospective author or suggested by Panel of Experts*}
- Draft by:** {*name of the institution or organization elaborating the draft guideline (if applicable)*}
- Assigned Panel Members:** {*names of members of the Expert Panel on Pesticide Management who are part of the Task Group for this guideline*}
- Prospective author:** {*name of the prospective author, and his or her status*}
- Drafting status:** [generally the drafting process will follow all of most of the steps below]
1. First draft finalized: {*date*}
  2. Peer reviews carried out by:
    - {*name & organization of reviewer*}
    - {*name & organization of reviewer*}
    - ...
  3. Second draft submitted to FAO: {*date*}
  4. Second draft reviewed by the FAO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Management: {*date, session (if applicable)*}
  5. Third draft finalized: {*date*}
  6. Public review period: {*start & end date*}

Public reviews received from:

    - {*name & organization of reviewer*}
    - {*name & organization of reviewer*}
    - ...  7. Fourth draft finalized: {*date*}
  8. Adoption by FAO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Management: {*date, session (if applicable)*}

**Tracking Chart**

<b>page and line</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Made by</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Issues/Justifications</b>

