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**CASE STUDIES ON EXPERIENCES OF COUNTRIES IN  
PHASING OUT/BANNING HIGHLY HAZARDOUS  
PESTICIDES (HHPs)  
EASTERN EUROPEAN & CENTRAL ASIAN  
REGION<sup>1</sup>**

**GCP/RER/040/EU**

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<sup>1</sup> Armenia; Azerbaijan; Belarus; Georgia; Moldova; Kyrgyz Republic; Kazakhstan; Tajikistan; Ukraine; Uzbekistan

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A considerable proportion of the pesticides still being used in the world can be considered highly hazardous, because they have a **high acute toxicity**, have known **chronic toxic effects** even at very low exposure levels, or are **very persistent in the environment or in organisms**, for example.

In particular in developing countries, highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs) do pose significant **risks to human health or the environment**, because risk reduction measures such as the use of personal protective equipment or maintenance and calibration of pesticide application equipment are not easily implemented or are not effective.

Because of the constraints at farmer level, for effective **risk reduction from HHPs** to be established, the National Governments will have to take primary responsibility.

This survey targeted countries, where action has been initiated- or has been concluded to reduce risks from HHPs. The objective was to develop practical guidance about risk reduction and phasing out/banning of HHPs in order to further protect human health and the environment and to support the growth of healthy crops against the hazards of pesticides.

**The results lead to the development of short case studies that are based on the experiences of countries in phasing out HHPs.**