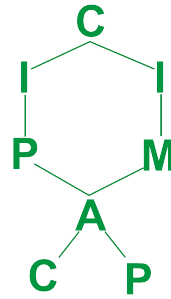




Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Health
Organization

Eighth joint CIPAC/FAO/WHO Open Meeting (55th CIPAC Meeting and 10th JMPS Meeting)

EIGHTH JOINT CIPAC/FAO/WHO OPEN MEETING

(55TH CIPAC Meeting and 10th JMPS Meeting)

Beijing Landmark Towers Hotel, China

13 June 2011

Summary record of the meeting

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1. Opening and welcome

Mr Zhang Yanqui, the Director General of the Institute for the Control of AgroChemicals, Ministry of Agriculture (ICAMA), chaired the opening ceremony and welcomed more than 180 participants from all around the world to the 8th FAO, WHO and CIPAC Open meeting. He introduced the guests on the podium: Mr Zhou Puguo, Deputy Director-General of Department of Crop Production, Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) of China, Dr Ralf Hänel, Chairman of CIPAC, Mr Percy Misika, Representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in China, Dr Michael O'Leary, the World Health Organization (WHO) Representative in China, Dr Morteza Zaim from the WHO Secretariat of the JMPS and Madam Yong Zhen Yang from the FAO Secretariat of the JMPS.

Mr Zhou Puguo, Deputy - Director General of Department of Crop Production, Ministry of Agriculture, welcomed the distinguished guests and all other guests. Mr Zhou stated that as a large pesticide production and consumption country, China has always attached great significance to pesticide control and adopted series of effective measures, including reinforcing supervision on pesticide market, pesticide residue control, safe use of pesticides and pesticide import & export. Those measures have achieved prominent results in safeguarding food security and agro-food quality & safety: First, the output of grain and other major agricultural products obtained years of growth. The year of 2010, which was the 7th year of bumper harvest and the 4th year of exceeding 500 billion kg in a row, witnessed 546.4 billion kg of grain output and 637 million tons of vegetable production in China. The demand and supply of agricultural products in China has shifted from long-term shortage into a general balance. Such historical shift not only provided sufficient supply to the market and stabilized food prices, but also made contributions to achieve stable food prices in the international market. Second, the safety situation of agricultural products and agro-food were continuously improved. The State Council established the Food Safety Committee in 2010, leading the nation-wide specialized campaign on food safety and improving the whole-chain supervision system covering food production, processing, distribution, import & export and catering industry. China boasts of a diversified and abundant supply of agricultural products, but also the supply of quality and safe agricultural products. Third, a pesticide quality control system was built in line with international practices. The Chinese Government has always placed high value on setting pesticide quality standards. After years of hard work, following the rules and principles of FAO and WHO in pesticide standard-setting, China established its own pesticide quality control system. By the end of 2010, 136 national standards, 116 sectoral standards and a large amount of enterprise standards were formulated.

Mr. Zhou also pointed out that food security and food safety are the common challenges of the whole world. Given the different administrative policies and measures in different countries or regions, it is critical to have full exchange and cooperation, deepen mutual understanding and narrow the convergence based on open, fair and science-based principles, so as to uplift the global level of food security and food safety. The Chinese Government will, as always, actively work on a closer cooperation with other countries and make contributions with our joint efforts in enhancing pesticide quality, guaranteeing agri-food quality and safety, and achieving a steady development of world agriculture.

FAO representative to China, Mr Percy Misika thanked the Government of China for hosting the meeting, and welcomed everyone present to the meeting, on behalf of the FAO. He mentioned that this is the 2nd meeting on pesticide specifications in Beijing in 15

years (the first was in 1996) and he was very pleased to see so many participants at this meeting. It confirmed the importance of the FAO/WHO specifications and the relevance of pesticide quality. Sub-standard and fake pesticides are of concern as they increase risks and they are also poor value for the users. The issue of pesticide quality is of the highest relevance for farmers, consumers and for environment protection.

He further pointed out that food prices have increased and as we all know the need to reduce hunger is important and we must increase food production. Challenges for the “UN Goals” are particularly that of reducing poverty and hunger by half by 2015. In this respect the FAO/WHO make an important contribution to this goal. He hoped that this meeting will also benefit China in improving the pesticide quality. FAO will continue its work closely together with WHO, CIPAC and other related organizations on strengthening the development and implementation of FAO/WHO Specifications and the adoption of equivalence determination procedures for improving food security and food safety and also facilitating trade and agricultural development

WHO representative to China, Dr Michael O’Leary also welcomed all participants to the meeting. He thanked the Ministry of Agriculture of China for their agreement to host and facilitate the meeting in Beijing, especially to ICAMA and Mr Chen Tiechun for their excellent preparations and for their warm hospitality. He noted that the subject of the meeting is of great importance as quality control of pesticides is a priority issue in the WHO Western Pacific Region, but also at the global level. Vector-borne diseases account for about 16% of the estimated global burden of communicable diseases. WHO's position to implement vector control is through an integrated vector management (IVM) approach. This, however, still heavily relies on the use of pesticides.

Dr O'Leary referred to a survey carried out by WHO in 113 vector-borne disease endemic countries in 2010 and noted that there was moderate to high extent of concern of the national authorities for presence of substandard and/or counterfeit public health pesticide products on the market in 67% of these countries. While only 50% of these countries have a national laboratory for quality control of pesticides. This figure has been even lower for the WHO Western Pacific Region and was reported as 25%.

WHO has invested significant amounts of resources in recent years in supporting its Member States in capacity strengthening for quality control of pesticides. It is quite encouraging to note, in this survey, that 74% of vector-borne disease endemic countries require WHO recommendations for registration of public health pesticides and that the ministry of health in 90% of the countries include WHO specifications in procurement requirements. He noted that this is the outcome of an excellent collaboration between CIPAC, FAO, WHO, industry and national programmes as well as the good work of JMPS.

He noted with great interest the publication of FAO and WHO joint guidelines on quality control of pesticides earlier this year. This is of great assistance to WHO Member States to establish the legislative, administrative, organizational and infrastructure requirements (facilities and trained human resources) to implement a scheme of regulatory quality control of pesticides, and to put pesticide specifications into practice.

Dr O'Leary was very pleased to note the high importance given by ICAMA to quality control of pesticides and to pesticide management in general in China. Their hosting of the JMPS meeting in Beijing, he noted, is a good example of that commitment.

Dr O'Leary wished the meeting and the deliberations all success and looked forward to its fruitful outcome and recommendations.

Dr Ralf Hänel, Chairman of CIPAC expressed his thanks the colleagues from the Department of Agriculture and ICAMA for organising this year's meeting. After 1996 it is the second time that the CIPAC meeting was held in Beijing. Previous speakers have mentioned the importance of quality control and he has noted that many Active Ingredients are produced in China. Also the illegal production of pesticides has increased but the authorities are aware of this and are working to ensure that only good quality pesticides come to market. He expressed his hope that the Chinese authorities achieve their goals. Dr Hänel wished all a successful meeting and thanked the Department of Agriculture and ICAMA again for the invitation.

Mr Zhang Yanqui, the General Director of ICAMA, thanked all speakers and declared the 8th joint FAO/WHO/CIPAC meeting officially open.

2. Arrangements for chairmanship and appointment of rapporteurs

Madam Yong Zhen Yang, FAO, welcomed everyone to the 8th joint CIPAC/FAO/WHO Open meeting and noted that the Chairmanship of the Open Meeting rotates between the three organizations FAO, WHO and CIPAC. This year it was FAO's turn to facilitate the meeting, with herself as Chair.

Three rapporteurs were proposed: Ms Sonia Tessier (FAO), Mr Tony Tyler (WHO) and Dr Jim Garvey (CIPAC). They were duly appointed and thanked for their support.

3. Adoption of the agenda

The following changes were made to the agenda, namely, in Item 7 (CIPAC activities and reports from national official quality control laboratories), it was agreed that the report of ICAMA were presented first.

A new Item (10), "FAO/WHO Specifications: How well do they serve as standards?" was proposed by AgroCare.

The agenda was adopted with the above-mentioned changes.

4. Summary record of the previous meeting

The summary record of the previous open meeting, held at the Grand Hotel Union, Ljubljana, Slovenia on 7th June 2010 was published in August 2010 and is available on the FAO/WHO web sites. The Minutes of the last CIPAC/FAO/WHO Open Meeting (2010) were accepted without change.

5. Summary of actions taken after the 53rd CIPAC and 7th JMPS meetings

5.1 CIPAC

Dr Hänel, Chairman of CIPAC, informed the meeting about activities that CIPAC has performed during the year, and these included:

- CIPAC has finalised the MT review, details are on the CIPAC website. CIPAC will provide a new MT handbook.
- Another item of importance is continued work on the wash method of LNs, which will be covered at the technical meeting on Wednesday.
- Last year, CIPAC decided that each method will have a review date; CIPAC are starting with handbook N. Every 5 years each method will be reviewed. Handbook N, as well as Handbooks 1 (A, B C D), will be available, probably in 2011. The later will be available only on CD as non-searchable PDF-files.
- CIPAC decided to accept a request from the EU (DG ESTAT; EUROSTAT) for allocating CIPAC numbers for a number of a.i. (micro organisms and a.i. like carbon dioxide, lime stone and pheromones). This does not mean that there will be new methods developed; it is just for technical reasons to assist the EU.

5.2 WHO

Dr Zaim informed the meeting of the major activities carried out by the WHO Pesticide Evaluation Scheme (WHOPES), relating to the quality control of pesticides, within the framework of sound management of public health pesticides, since previous JMPS meeting.

Guidelines

Following guidelines were published on the WHO website:

- Two WHO guiding documents^{1,2}, providing national policy makers in the WHO African and South-East Asia Regions with critical elements to develop and/or strengthen national policy for the management of public health pesticides. Issues and driving forces that may instigate national policy development are discussed and guidance is provided on the process of policy formulation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation;
- FAO/WHO Guidelines for quality control of pesticides³ - the documents provides guidance on the legislative, administrative, organizational and infrastructure (facilities and trained human resources) requirements to implement a scheme of regulatory quality control of pesticides in Member States;

¹ http://www.who.int/whopes/resources/SEA_CD_214.pdf.

² http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2011/9789241501231_eng.pdf.

³ http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2011/WHO_HTM_NTD_WHOPES_2011.4_eng.pdf.

- Second revision of the Manual on development and use of FAO and WHO specifications for pesticides⁴, published in November 2010;
- WHO Guidelines for monitoring durability of long-lasting insecticidal mosquito nets under operational conditions. The data that will be generated using the guidelines is crucial to further development of quality standards for physical integrity of LNs;
- First revision of WHO generic risk assessment models for: (1) indoor and outdoor space spraying of insecticides; (2) insecticides used for larviciding; and (3) indoor residual spraying of insecticides, based on experience from use gathered since 2009 and also making use of emerging new information.

Country support

- Supported 3 countries (Cambodia, Ecuador and Guatemala) in situation analysis and needs assessment and development of national action plan for sound management of public health pesticides;
- Supported Cambodia, The Gambia, Guatemala and Mozambique in assessment of their national quality control laboratory(ies) and in development of an action plan for strengthening their capacities;
- Conducted workshops, for the pesticide regulatory authority in Cambodia, Guatemala and Gambia on development of pesticide specifications, including the principles of determination of equivalence;
- Assessed the capacity of the Chinese National Institute of Communicable Disease Control and Prevention (China CDC), Beijing, China and the National Institute of Malaria Research (NIMR), Delhi, India, and initiated the process for designation of China CDC as a WHO Collaborating Centre for vector surveillance and management and NIMR for laboratory testing and evaluation of public health pesticides;
- Conducted workshops on capacity strengthening for sound management of pesticides in Nairobi (Kenya)⁵, 25-29 January 2010, and in Rabat (Morocco)⁶, 22-26 November 2010, to which 11 countries were represented. Strategies and key actions for sound management of public health pesticides during their life-cycle

Evidence-base for policy and product development

- Convened the 7th meeting of the Global Collaboration for Development of Pesticides for Public Health (GCDPP) in WHO/HQ, Geneva, 24-25 June 2010.⁷ GCDPP is a consultative group to WHOPES on issues related to development and low risk and judicious use of public health pesticides, and has a broad constituency of experts from diverse backgrounds and functions, including government-

⁴ http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2006/9251048576_eng_update3.pdf.

⁵ http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2010/WHO_HTM_NTD_WHOPES_2010.3_eng.pdf.

⁶ http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2011/WHO_HTM_NTD_WHOPES_2011.1_eng.pdf.

⁷ http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2010/WHO_HTM_NTD_WHOPES_GCDPP_2010.8_eng.pdf.

supported agencies, manufacturers of pesticides and pesticide application equipment, United Nations agencies, WHO collaborating centers and research institutions.

- Convened the 4th FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Management (JMPM), WHO/HQ, Geneva, 5-8 October 2010.⁸ The JMPM consists of members drawn from the *FAO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Management* and the *WHO Panel of Experts on Vector Biology and Control*, which are statutory advisory bodies of the respective Organizations. The JMPM advises on matters pertaining to pesticide regulation, management and use, and alerts to new developments, problems or issues that otherwise merit attention from one or both Organizations.
- Carried out a global survey in 2010 on public health pesticide registration and management practices by WHO Member States in 142 countries endemic with or at risk of major vector-borne diseases.⁹ The response rate was high, i.e. 80% of countries, covering 94% of the population targeted. The outcome of the survey will inform future plans for optimizing and harmonizing public health pesticide registration procedures and post-registration regulation; for developing strategies and action plans for capacity-strengthening of Member States; and for mobilizing required resources.

WHOPES product assessment

- Finalized efficacy testing and evaluation of 5 pesticide products for use in public health – a new long-lasting insecticidal mosquito net; 3 LNs for extension of specifications; and a mosquito larvicide.
- Currently there are 15 pesticide products under WHOPES testing and evaluation. Updated list is available on the WHO homepage on the Internet at <http://www.who.int/whopes/en/>.

5.3 FAO

Madam Yong Zhen Yang, Plant Production and Protection Division, Food and Agriculture Organization informed the meeting of the activities, meetings and events held by FAO since the previous JMPS meeting held in Slovenia. These activities and publications have lead to improvements in pesticide management, in particular in developing countries. These meetings and workshops, documents and publications are listed as follows:

Meetings and workshops:

- FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues in September, 2010 in Rome;
- 4th FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Management held in Geneva in October, 2010

⁸ http://www.who.int/whopes/recommendations/Fourth_FAO_WHO_jmps.pdf.

⁹ http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2011/9789241501217_eng.pdf.

- An International Training Workshop on establishment of MRLS & Pesticide residue assessment was conducted in November 2010 in Hungary, and attended by Fifteen Participants from 13 developing countries,
- Two regional training courses on MRLS and residue risk assessment were held in May 2011 in Brazil and in June 2011 in Ghana. There were 16 countries from Latin America /Central America and 18 countries from Africa which attended the workshops.
- The 43rd Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR) was held in April in Beijing. The Session was attended by more than 300 delegates representing 58 Member Countries, one Member organization and 9 International Organizations. About 400 proposed MRLs made by the 2010 JMPR were accepted with few concerns.
- Participated in the annual meeting of the Commission of Sustainable Development held at the UN in New York in May 2011; FAO held side event “More Food, Safe Food, Save Food”
- Participated in the Inter-Organization Committee for the Sound Management of Chemical (IOMC) in Geneva, April 2011; Current chair is FAO, which conducted a side event on the “Disposal of Obsolete Pesticides”

Documents and publications:

Following guidelines were published on the FAO website:

- “Training manual for evaluation of pesticide residues for establishment of Maximum Residue Levels and calculation of daily intake” was developed and published in 2010
- Second revision of the Manual on development and use of FAO and WHO specifications for pesticides, published in November 2010
- Regular reference made in 2010 JMPR reports and evaluations to FAO/WHO specifications
- Latest Guidelines published January – May 2011
 - FAO/WHO Guidelines for quality control of Pesticides (revised edition)
 - French and Spanish version of the following guidelines:
 - Guidelines for the Registration of Pesticides
 - Guidelines on developing a reporting system for health and environmental incidents resulting from exposure to pesticides
 - Guidelines on Pesticide Advertising
 - Guidelines on management options for empty containers

Survey of the use of FAO technical guidelines and standards related to pesticide management:

Although the survey is still ongoing, the preliminary results have shown that:

- National pesticide quality control scheme was reported by approximately 40% respondents, but needs improvement or is non operational. A third of all respondents from Africa and Central America reported that no pesticide quality control scheme is established in their countries.

- The manual on the development and use of FAO and WHO specifications is considered very useful, especially in Asia and Central America but lack of awareness in Africa.
- FAO/WHO Pesticide Specifications are generally considered very useful by 66% of the responded countries, especially in Asia and Central America, but lack of awareness in Africa.
- The high importance of the JMPS Manual and Specifications was shown by the number of times viewed on the FAO guidelines (excluding internal FAO hits).

Technical Projects:

- Technical Cooperation Projects/Global Cooperation Projects on strengthening quality control of pesticide products in following countries: Kyrgyzstan, GCC countries, Armenia, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam
- Capacity building in Ethiopia: sampling, analysis and training in Gembloux of their national staff
- Regional reference laboratories are required for quality control of pesticides in CILSS countries; a proposal is being submitted to GEF for co-financing.

6. Technical liaison with other organizations

Madam Yang referred to the CIPAC, FAO and WHO work with many regional and international organisations and called upon some of these organisations to present reports on their work on the management and quality control of pesticides.

6.1 AgroCare

Dr Roman Macaya, representing AgroCare, informed the meeting that AgroCare is a global organisation representing generic manufacturers consisting of 865 different companies and is aligned with four regional associations: ALINA (Asociación Latinoamericana de la Industria Nacional de Agroquímicos / Latin America), ECCA (European Crop Care Association), PMFAI (Pesticides Manufacturers & Formulators Association of India) and CCPIA (China Crop Protection Industry Association), AgroCare participated in the 2010 Joint Meeting on Pesticide Management (JMPPM) at WHO/HQ in Geneva and initiated a number of programs and internal meetings to create awareness of the Code of Conduct amongst member organisations and strengthen Pesticide Management and interaction with local government and regional institutes. Programs that AgroCare's member organisations initiated were summarized by Dr Macaya as follows:

- CCPIA worked closely with ICAMA implementing changes e.g. phase out of glyphosate 10% SL products from China, working groups & task forces to address waste treatment and disposal of agricultural chemicals in the field
- ALINA – Latin American workshops in equivalence were held in Paraguay, Mexico, Honduras and Costa Rica. AgroCare promotes registration by equivalence in Central American countries

- ECCA – worked with EU Commission & other Member States about issues on new regulations and minor formulation changes
- PMFAI – development of pesticide standards in conjunction with Indian government have a number of initiatives in progress

Mr Macaya noted that AgroCare will continue working and interacting with FAO and WHO and many governments on pesticide management.

6.2 AOAC International (AOACI)

Dr Adrian W. Burns, AOAC/CIPAC Correspondent and General Referee-CIPAC Studies, presented an update on AOACI and the Official Methods Program.

The membership of AOAC includes more than 3000 worldwide and a third of which are from Government, Industry, Academia, Independent Laboratories, Non-profit or Trade Associations, Publishers of 82 other countries out of the USA. Regional meetings are held regularly. AOAC is proactive, independent and not-for-profit and collaborations include CIPAC, WHO, FAO, International Organization for Standardization (ISO), Codex and European Committee for Standardization (CEN).

The AOAC Collaborative Study and Validation Programs and Official Methods Program were discussed. Methods are available for formulation, residue and microbiological testing. Validation collaborative studies have a minimum of 8 laboratories but AOAC would like 10 to 15 laboratories involved. AOAC methods are recognized and used worldwide.

AOAC committee changes and new structures were outlined. The system for method adoption and final actions was mentioned: advantages are that it engages AOACI members and speeds up study completion, but disadvantages are an increase in paperwork and committee workloads. The Pesticides and Disinfectant Formulations Committee needs to be made a Standing Committee.

6.3 ASTM International

Dr Ralf Hänel, on behalf of Mr Alan Viets, gave the presentation on ASTM activities. These were:

- ASTM E1518 Tank mix compatibility testing has been used since the mid-1990's. Reference standards from Monsanto - Lasso EC (no longer sold in the USA) and Syngenta - Aatrex 4L are available from Alan Viets upon request: alan.viets@basf.com
- ASTM Standard Terminology related to Biorationals – The pesticide industry is under pressure to develop more environmentally friendly products. Definitions are required for many terms such as “Biorationals”, “biosurfactant” and “bio-soil conditioner”, as currently these terminologies are non-standardised and can be confusing. These terms are proposed for definition by the E35.22 subcommittee. It is important that everyone from growers to government agencies use the terms consistently and correctly.

- Spray Drift issues were discussed.
 - Atomisation Round Robin data from 2010 is being used to help validate EPA spray drift models. These models are based on the Spray Drift Task Force work done in the 1990s and during the last 5 years.
 - Air induction spray nozzles control ground spray drift but aerial application spray drift is still a concern.
- ASTM Conference will be held in Tampa, Florida in 2011

6.4 CropLife International and European Crop Protection Association (ECPA) Specifications Expert Group (SEG)

Dr John Dawson, representing CropLife International and ECPA, noted that CropLife members have the largest share of so-called generic or off-patent market. In addition to main member companies, CropLife represents plant science industry in 91 countries and has ca. 1000 members (companies large and small) through their affiliation with CropLife's regional and national organisations. Thus CropLife speaks for the entire spectrum of the industry, not just the research and development-based (multinational) industry.

ECPA advocated policies and legislation that uphold a science and risk-based approach, fosters innovation, protects intellectual property and rewards the introduction of new technologies and practice by:

- Acting as ambassador of the crop protection industry in Europe and represents the industry's European regional network
- Promoting modern agricultural technology for sustainable development
- Representing the crop protection industry in relevant European for a for stakeholders and the public
- Endeavouring to listen and learn from stakeholders and the public to understand their interests, views and perspectives

AS to the research and development (R&D) of Crop Protection Products, the main outcomes of the Phillips McDougall Survey showed that: the average cost associated with discovery, development and registration of a new plant protection agent is 189 million Euros, a rise of 68.4% in a decade (1995-2005) and is expected to increase further by 26.4% by 2012. The average time between early stage research and authorization of a new molecule is 10 years. The Need for agricultural innovation is urgent and crucial in the face of call increase food production by 2050. About 50% of today's food production would be destroyed by pests and diseases without advanced pest management.

Dr Dawson also introduced Specifications Expert Group (SEG) and noted that SEG is comprised of member company representatives with expertise in analytical, physiochemical, regulatory and formulation sciences and ad-hoc members from other expert areas e.g. toxicology, eco-toxicology, etc. SEG is a technical resource for CropLife and ECPA on matters relating to product quality, physiochemical properties and analytical methods of technical active ingredients and formulations.

The mission of SEG is to “provide a forum comprised of experts in matters of product quality and specifications for discussion and resolution of technical Issues of Importance to the Crop Protection Industry”

The Key activities of SEG include:

- Industry Interface with FAO/WHO and specifications process to provide:
 - (i) discussion and feedback relating to improvements and amendments to FAO/WHO Manual on Specifications; and
 - (ii) support and expert input to new training manual on FAO/WHO specification process by providing workshop support to formulation and specification training.
- Engage in and support the work of CIPAC by coordinating our efforts with other expert groups (e.g. DAPF, DAPA, ESPAC, phys-chem Industry forum, etc) and playing a leading role in introducing new methods e.g. LN testing;
- Provide Industry Technical Monographs: TM1, Use of Tolerances in the Determination of Active Ingredient Content in Specifications for Plant Protection Products; TM2, Catalogue of pesticide formulation types and international coding system; TM17, Guidelines for Specifying the Shelf Life of Plant Protection Products; and TM19, Minor Changes of Formulants contained in Formulations;
- Provide comment and review on new and/or revised OECD Methods on phys-chem properties;
- Support to ECPA Regulatory Teams: Formulation changes – management at zonal level; Co-formulant classification issues; Review of EU text – requirements and guidelines, phys-chem, actives and formulations, etc; Specification Training to new EU Member countries;

Further information is available on the CropLife Website <http://www.croplife.org/> and the ECPA website <http://www.ecpa.be/>

6.5 European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)

Dr László Bura, on behalf of EFSA, presented the reorganization and institutional overview.

He stated that the expected achievements of the reorganization are (i) to reflect increasing workload on applications and improve service to applicants, (ii) to consolidate resources for public health priorities (chemical and biological contaminants) and animal and plant health, and (iii) to reinforce strategic coordination and support of scientific activities for cross cutting issues.

Three scientific divisions: one dealing with all application work from GMOs and health claims to additives and food contact materials; a second focusing on public health, biohazards, zoonoses and contaminants and a third on strategy and co-ordination.

Diagrams were presented of the EFSA Organisational structure and the Division on Scientific Evaluation of Regulated Products, which deals with pesticides. Pesticides are managed and harmonised by PRPAeR and PPR which form the PRAS (Pesticide Unit)

International organisations which EFSA exchanges information with are OIE, WHO and FAO; CODEX; FSANZ; USDA AND FDA; Japanese Food Safety Commission and the Chinese FDA

6.6 FASA (American Federation of Agrochemical Societies)

Ms Monica Luna introduced FASA and presented its activities at the meeting. She noted that FASA was incorporated in the USA In January 2008 as a non-profit corporation to seek a balanced (equitable) competition of products for agricultural use, which consists of 31 companies and 7 association members.

Objectives of FASA are (i) a balanced (equitable) competition for off-patent products in the pesticide industry and (ii) protection of the environment by use of environmentally friendly products for crop management and(iii) educational programs for government, students and farmers

Activities and achievements of FASA were:

- Central American custom round for Pesticide Registration was held in Guatemala. The customs union issues of pesticide registration were divided into four groups - agricultural use, domestic and commercial use, fertilisers and biopesticides
- International fairs were held in Nicaragua, Ecuador and Mexico and a technical conference was held in Nicaragua.
- The Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) met with the EPA to discuss the EPA's Procedure of Record and attend the EPA Pesticides and Biopesticides Administrators meeting in Washington DC, USA in 2010. CPDA also visited Capitol Hill in the USA and met with the US President.
- FASA attended:
 - Meetings on chemical substances in Honduras (2010) and with ALINA ANDINA in Florida in (2011);
 - A seminar with the EPA and the NAFTA Technical working group on biopesticide Registration in Washington DC, USA (2011). Discussions were held on microbial assessments, risk assessment of microbial pesticides and review of biopesticides;
 - The 14th meeting of the Coordinating Group of Pesticides of Caribbean (CGPC) in Surinam (2010); and
 - The technical meeting of the Andean Commission of Agricultural Health in Peru in (2011)

- FASA won a Marketing Arm International 2011 Small Business Administration Award presented in Jamaica for registering the “Least Toxic Public Health Pesticide” by a Pesticide Control Authority (PGA)

6.7 Other organizations

There were no other organizations represented who wished to present a report.

7. National reports regarding CIPAC activities and reports from official quality control laboratories

7.1 ICAMA Report

Mr Jiming Ye (ICAMA) presented an overview of the work of ICAMA and the status of the Pesticide Industry and Pesticide Regulation and its future development in China.

Mr Ye Jiming, Deputy Director General of ICAMA, representing China, gave a brief introduction to the meeting about current status of pesticide management in China. He noted that at present, there are nearly 2500 pesticide manufacturer and formulators and over 30,000 pesticide products registered in China. The amount of pesticide production, imports and exports in 2010 were about 2.3million tons, 5.1 thousand tons and 1.2 million tons respectively (accounted in active ingredient).

Mr. Ye also mentioned that three certificates (registration certificate, production certificate and product standard) are requested as the necessary permission for marketing a pesticide product in China. The current Chinese registration system consists of three steps, including field trial, temporary registration and full registration. For post-registration control of pesticide, there is a market supervision system covering all national, provincial and county levels in China. Up to now, there are 136 national and 115 Industry standards established and more than 10,000 samples of pesticide products are tested each year for pesticide quality control. The compliance of pesticide product sampled from the market in 2010 reached up to 86.2%. When it comes to the monitoring of pesticide residue, a national MRLs database is available covering 988 MRLs and china has been the host country of CCPR for 5 years. Finally, Mr. Ye highlighted several challenges that China is facing in pesticide regulation and concluded that China would put its attention to enhance data requirements for pesticide registration and strengthen market supervision.

7.2 Country Reports

The following country (national) reports, including any collaborative studies in which they participated, were presented: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, Panama, Romania, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand (2 reports), Ukraine, and the UK. Annex 1 contains a summary of the reports.

Dr Morteza Zaim, WHO, stated that from more than 14,000 samples which were reportedly analysed between 2004 and 2010 a 6% non-compliance level is reported.

National reports which were provided electronically are available on the CIPAC web-site (<http://www.cipac.org/datepla.htm>).

8. CIPAC Presentation

Dr Ralf Hänel presented an overview of CIPAC and described its aims and purposes as follows:

- CIPAC methods are important for quality control laboratories.
- Pesticide Analytical Councils (PAC's) – There are currently four PAC's, DAPA, DAPF (German speaking), ESPAC (English speaking), JAPAC (Japanese speaking) and possibly in the near future a Spanish speaking PAC (SSPAC)
- CIPAC works with FAO and WHO and also with the EU on the development of pesticide formulation testing methods
- CIPAC principles of cooperation – CIPAC promotes the principles of transparency, open mind, reliability and consistency in the collaborative analytical work
- Difficulties for CIPAC are the limited time and resources that CIPAC has available for this important work. This work is performed by scientists who are volunteers.

Further information is available on the website www.cipac.org

9. Status, review and publication of CIPAC methods

9.1 Review CIPAC LN washing method

Dr Olivier Pigeon introduced current status about CIPAC LN washing method referring to The Guidelines for laboratory and field testing of long lasting nets (LNs)

The report from 2009 CIPAC meeting on the Wash Method for LNs method and Report from the 2010 CIPAC meeting on the results of the trial were presented. Conclusions were given on the reliability of the method and calculation of the retention index (CRA-W).

Parameters which require further evaluation are: concentration of the new washing agent, type of movement during washing, including static washing and temperature - a heating step is proposed. An important question is what temperature is appropriate at which the net should be stored to ensure equilibrium but minimizing degradation.

Progress in the CIPAC washing method, including testing & pre-testing is continuing. Issues to be discussed are concentration of the new washing agent, type of movement, including static, further steps in temperature.

Dr Pigeon thanked JAPAC, ESPAC and others for their useful comments and noted that further information is available on the website www.cipac.org

10. AgroCare position on the FAO/WHO Specifications

10.1 AgroCare position paper on the FAO/WHO Specifications

Dr Roman Macaya presented a position paper of AgroCare on FAO/WHO Specifications. He noted that FAO/WHO pesticide specifications are meant to be used as international standards of quality. However they do not serve their intended purpose as there are several flaws in the way they are defined and put to use under the “new procedure”. These are:

1. They are “captured” by a single company because they are linked to the single corporation that proposes them.
2. They contain information that is claimed as intellectual property by the standard proposer.
3. They are partially confidential, so they are not transparent. Other companies do not know what the standard fully entails.
4. Only one entity, the Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Specifications (JMPS) panel, can assess the conformity of a second manufacturer’s product to the standard. Therefore, there is a worldwide monopoly in conformity assessment.
5. They induce countries that adopt these recommendations to enter into conflict with standing WTO Agreements, such as the TBT (Technical Barriers to Trade) and the SPS (Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures).

He added that many countries have begun to incorporate FAO/WHO recommendations regarding these “new procedure” specifications into legislation regarding pesticide registrations, quality control and residue limits. He noted that the guidance in the FAO/WHO Guidelines and the recommendations of the Code of Conduct refer to FAO/WHO specifications in a manner that it not possible to apply since “old” text in these documents refers to specifications as they worked under the original procedure, which was applicable in practice, but not under the “new procedure”.

10.2 Crop Life response on the AgroCare Position Paper

Dr John Dawson presented the opinions of Crop Life on AgroCare Position Paper.

The view of CropLife on this issue was that JMPS process for specification is fully transparent and impartial manner consistent with existing international agreements, and also aligned with requirements of the major regulatory authorities. Many authorities now include equivalency evaluation in their requirements based on FAO/WHO process. JMPS is not the appropriate forum to discuss international intellectual property rights. All parties seeking a specification via equivalency have to meet the same requirements. If national regulatory authorities wish to implement an equivalence process then it should follow the rigour of the FAO/WHO process and include the necessary protection of primary manufacturer’s CSF (Confidential Statement of Formula).

10.3 JMPS Response Statement on AgroCare Position Paper

Dr Markus Muller, the Chairman of JMPS, presented conclusion of the JMPS Closed Meeting on AgroCare Position Paper.

The JMPS Closed Meeting discussed the paper and concluded that the principle of the manual applies to all applicants, primary and subsequent manufacturers. It is scientifically unsound to go back to the “old Procedure”. Movement from the old to the new specifications process was done in consultation with all stakeholders. The new process is

an equitable process and the equivalence process offers equal opportunities for both primary and subsequent proposers.

Questions / Comments

Questions and comments were made by participants at the meeting on this issue after the three presentations.

Dr Morteza Zaim (WHO) thanked AgroCare for comments on the new procedures of FAO/WHO Specifications and stated that we need to take forward the discussion on a scientific basis as this is a complex issue. The JMPS Joint Secretariat would welcome further discussion with both AgroCare and CropLife for a better understanding of the JMPS procedures, and help to solve the issues.

Madam Yang thanked participants for their comments and concluded that it is necessary to provide more clarification/communication on how to better understand the process and how it works before moving forward. She closed discussion on this issue at this meeting.

11. Subjects from 10th JMPS Closed Meeting

Dr Markus Muller, Chairman of JMPS presented some significant issues were raised in discussions held in the 10th JMPS Closed Meeting.

- Proposers must provide a Letter of Access for a country where an active is registered and not just submitted for registration.
- Where there is no sufficient progress in completion of a data package, the JMPS will set a deadline and subsequent withdrawal of evaluation of the compound if this deadline is not met.
- For extension of specifications to subsequent manufacturers, the company should only provide test results following the analytical and physiochemical methods referenced in the published specification.
- JMPS reserves the right of publication of evaluation reports even in the case of withdrawal of the product.
- Invitation is given to manufacturers to identify and provide data for amendment of specifications to include packaging of the product in water soluble bags.
- The manufacturer is to provide the company's internal analytical method for any impurities listed in the footnote of the published specification to FAO and/or WHO for provision to national programs when requested

12. Review and publication of FAO and WHO specifications for pesticides

12.1 Status of FAO Specifications

Madam Yang reported on the status of FAO specifications since the previous JMPS meeting (see Annex 2).

12.2 & 12.3 Status of WHO Specifications and Status of Joint FAO/WHO Specifications

Dr Zaim reported on the status of WHO and FAO/WHO specifications since the previous JMPS meeting as summarized in Annex 3.

13. FAO/WHO priority list and program for development of FAO and WHO specifications for pesticides

Madam Yang presented the priority list for JMPS 2012 (see Annex 4) in three different categories: (1) original proposer; (2) subsequent proposer(s); (3) specification for formulation. There are 15 proposals, among them for equivalence, and a number are for new specifications. She requested manufacturers to carefully follow the deadlines for submissions.

14. Any other matters

There were no other matters for discussion.

15. Date and venue of next meeting

The 11th JMPS; 56th CIPAC and the 9th CIPAC/FAO/WHO Open Meeting will be held in Dublin, Ireland. The provisional dates for the JMPS are from the 6th to 11 June and the CIPAC meetings will be from the 11th to the 14th June 2012. Details will be available on the CIPAC website (<http://www.cipac.org/datepla.htm>). Dr. Jim Garvey, the local organizer of the 2012 meeting invited everyone to the next meeting. A short presentation was shown of the meeting venue, including brief introduction of the country and city.

Closing of the 8th Joint CIPAC/FAO/WHO Open Meeting

Dr Morteza Zaim and Dr Ralf Hänel thanked the participants for their attendance and the Ministry of Agriculture and ICAMA for the organization of the meeting.

Madam Yang, Chairperson, thanked the speakers, participants and ICAMA for their contribution to the success of this meeting and declared the meeting closed.

**ANNEX 1.
SUMMARY TABLE OF NATIONAL REPORTS OF OFFICIAL QUALITY CONTROL
LABORATORIES**

Region	Reporting laboratory	No. of samples tested	Non-compliance	
			No.	%
Africa	South Africa	4028	277	6.9
Americas	Argentina	759	14	1.8
	El Salvador	639	24	3.7
	Panama	144	13	9.0
Europe	Austria	14	2	14.3
	Belgium	77	5	6.5
	Czech Republic	44	12	27.3
	Denmark	25	11	44.0
	France	54	17	31.5
	Germany	245	50	20.4
	Greece	708	40	5.6
	Hungary	1275	6	0.5
	Ireland	161	5	3.1
	Netherlands	9	0	0
	Romania	170	13	7.6
	Slovenia	12	0	0
	Spain	126	19	15
	Switzerland	31	7	22.6
	UK	59	26	44.1
Ukraine	118	29	24.6	
Asia	Thailand	5854	177	3.0
Total		14352	747	5.2

**ANNEX 2.
STATUS OF PUBLICATION OF FAO SPECIFICATIONS**

Product	Manufacturer	Status
Clothianidin FS	Sumitomo	Published
Metsulfuron-methyl TC, WG	Cheminova	Published
Thifensulfuron-methyl, TC, WG	Cheminova	Published
Tribenuron-methyl TC, WG	Helm/ Cheminova	Published
Triadimenol TC, WP, WG, GR, SC, FS, EC, DC	BCS	Published
Fosetyl-AI TC, WG, WP	BCS	Published
Mefenpyr-diethyl TC, WG, EW, EC, OD	BCS	Published
Pyriproxyfen EW	Sumitomo	published
Carbosulfan	FMC	Pending peer validation of method
Clothianidin TC, FS, WS	BCS	Pending information from the company
Copper products	European Union Copper Task Force	To be finalized for publication
Fluazinam TC, SC	ISK Bioscience Europe	Validation of the CIPAC method
Haloxypop-P-methyl	DAS	To be finalized for publication
Nicosulfuron TC	Cheminova	To be published
Triadimefon	BCS	Reconsidered at 2011 JMPS
Tribasic Copper Sulfate	Cerexagri	Pending information from the company
Fosthiazate TC, GR	Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha	Pending CIPAC Method
Triflumuron TC, WP, SC	BCS	Pending information from the company
Clothianidin FS	Sumitomo	Published
Metsulfuron-methyl TC, WG	Cheminova	Published
Thifensulfuron-methyl, TC, WG	Cheminova	Published
Tribenuron-methyl TC, WG	Helm/ Cheminova	Published
Triadimenol TC, WP, WG, GR, SC, FS, EC, DC	BCS	Published
Fosetyl-AI TC, WG, WP	BCS	Published

**ANNEX 3.
STATUS OF PUBLICATION OF WHO AND FAO/WHO SPECIFICATIONS**

2008	Temephos	Gharda	WHO	For publication
	alpha-Cypermethrin	Gharda	FAO/WHO	Sep-09
	Chlorpyrifos	Gharda	FAO/WHO	Mar-09
	Deltamethrin	Gharda	FAO/WHO	Jan-10
	Permethrin	Gharda	FAO/WHO	Pending
2009	Deltamethrin LN	Vestergaard	WHO	Sep-10
	Deltamethrin LN	Tana Netting	WHO	Sep-10
	alpha-Cypermethrin	Meghmani	FAO/WHO	Pending
	Bifenthrin	FMC	FAO/WHO	For publication
	Diazinon	Makhteshim	FAO/WHO	Pending
	Permethrin	Tagros	FAO/WHO	Apr-10
	Piperonyl butoxide	Endura	FAO/WHO	Dec-10
2010	Deltamethrin LN	Yorkkool	WHO	Sep-10
	Spinosad EC	Clarke/DAS	WHO	For publication
	Permethrin EC	Tagros	WHO	For publication
	Chlorpyrifos	Meghmani	FAO/WHO	Withdrawn
	Deltamethrin	Meghmani	FAO/WHO	Withdrawn
	lambda-cyhalothrin	Meghmani	FAO/WHO	Withdrawn
	Permethrin	Meghmani	FAO/WHO	Withdrawn

**ANNEX 4.
PROGRAMME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF FAO AND WHO SPECIFICATIONS FOR
PESTICIDES**

(1) Original proposer; (2) Subsequent proposer(s); (3) Specification for formulation

Year	Products	Proposer(s)
2012	FAO:	
	Flumioxazine TC, WP	(1) Sumitomo
	Fosetyl-Al TC	(2) Helm AG
	Glyphosate TC	(2) Helm AG
	Imidacloprid TC, WS, WG, SC, FS & SL	(2) Cheminova A/S
	Propamocarb hydrochloride TC, TK, SL	(1) Bayer
	Thiamethoxam TC, FS	(1) Syngenta
	WHO:	
	Alpha-cypermethrin WG	(3) Tagros
	Malathion EW	(3) Cheminova (Denmark)
	Permethrin 25:75	(2) Bayer
	Permethrin + PBO (incorporated into filaments) LN	(3) Sumitomo
	S-bioallethrin + permethrin and PBO	(3) Bayer
	Spinosad CG, DT	(3) Clarke/Dow AgroSciences
	Temephos	(2) Fersol (Brazil)
	FAO & WHO:	
	Deltamethrin	(2) Isagro (Italy)
	Diflubenzuron TC	(2) Helm AG