

March 2012

	منظمة الأغذية والزراعة للأمم المتحدة	联合国 粮食及 农业组织	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture	Продовольственная и сельскохозяйственная организация Объединенных Наций	Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura
---	--	--------------------	---	---	---	--

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Twenty-third Session

Rome, 21 - 25 May 2012

Update of the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides

Executive Summary

The International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides provides a voluntary framework for the life cycle management of pesticides. First adopted by FAO Conference in 1985 it has been amended twice and remains widely accepted by countries, intergovernmental organizations, the private sector and civil society.

A consequence of the wide acceptance of the Code and its value as a tool is that more organizations wish to adopt it. Therefore it is important to keep the Code up to date and aligned with developments in the field of chemicals and pesticides management. The World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) which have long collaborated in the development and implementation of the Code now wish to have it officially adopted by their Governing bodies. In order to do so a number of amendments are required to strengthen the way that the Code addresses the health and environment sectors. In the process of reviewing the Code the expert panels of FAO and WHO on pesticide management which are nominated by their respective countries, identified several articles in the Code that could benefit from clarification and/or simplification, update or strengthening. New developments and current thinking also identified needs for a number of new sub-articles.

As a result, a two year process that included input from the FAO, WHO and UNEP Secretariats, expert panel members, the private sector, civil society and independent experts was followed. The outcome is an updated version of the Code. Annexed to this paper is a summary that shows the updated articles of the Code against the original text of the articles. It has also been proposed that the title of the Code be updated to reflect its broader scope so that it now be called "The International Code of Conduct on Pesticides Management".

This document is printed in limited numbers to minimize the environmental impact of FAO's processes and contribute to climate neutrality. Delegates and observers are kindly requested to bring their copies to meetings and to avoid asking for additional copies. Most FAO meeting documents are available on the Internet at www.fao.org

Suggested action by the Committee:

A review or update of the Code requires approval of Conference to which a referral should be made by COAG. The Committee is therefore invited to review the modifications to the Code that have been negotiated by the FAO and WHO Expert Panels on Pesticides Management with input from the private sector and NGOs in its meetings of 2010 and 2011, and intersessionally.

In particular, the Committee is invited to:

- a) Acknowledge the inclusive and comprehensive nature of the review process that has been undertaken;
- b) Welcome the proposed adoption of the revised Code by the Governing Bodies of WHO and UNEP;
- c) Note the relevance of effective life cycle management of pesticides to sustainable intensification of crop production;
- d) Encourage member countries, the private sector and civil society to adopt the updated Code;
- e) Recommend the endorsement of the updated International Code of Conduct on Pesticides Management by the 38th FAO Conference in June 2013.

Queries on the substantive content of the document may be addressed to:

Mark Davis

Senior Officer – Pesticides Management

Plant Production and Protection Division

Tel: +39 06570 55192

I. Introduction

1. The International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides (hereafter referred to in this document as “the Code”), was first adopted by the FAO Conference in 1985 and has served as the globally accepted framework that guides governments, industry, international organizations and civil society on how pesticides should be managed throughout their life-cycle.
2. The Code was amended in 1989 to include provisions for the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure at the Twenty-fifth Session of the FAO Conference. The Code was again revised in 2002 to take account of changes and evolutions in pesticides and chemicals management at that time.
3. Since 2002, awareness of and the importance of sound pesticide management has increased with new agreements coming into force including the Rotterdam Convention¹, the Stockholm Convention² and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, all of which also address pesticides, and all of which recognize the mandate of FAO in pesticides management and the role of the Code in guiding their management.
4. In its work to help member countries strengthen their management of pesticides, FAO works closely with several partner organizations, principally the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). WHO has specific interests in the management and use of pesticides for public health purposes, as well as the health effects of pesticides to which humans are exposed in the workplace, as residues in food or by other means. UNEP has a particular focus on the environmental impact of chemicals, within which pesticides are a very significant group. Both WHO and UNEP have expressed a desire to adopt the Code through their Governing Bodies so that it will be a shared mechanism promoted in Member Countries by all three Agencies. In addition, close review of the Code reveals that certain articles would benefit from clarification or update to reflect current best practices and knowledge.
5. Article 12.10 of the Code states that “Governing Bodies of FAO should periodically review the relevance and effectiveness of the Code. The Code should be considered a dynamic text which must be brought up to date as required, taking into account technical, economic and social progress”. An update of the Code is therefore proposed which the Committee is invited to consider prior to its submission to the 38th session of the FAO Conference for endorsement.

II. Rationale for the proposed update

6. FAO has been working in partnership with WHO on matters related to pesticides management for several years. This includes operating the Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR), the Joint Meeting on Pesticide Specifications (JMPS) and the Joint Meeting on Pesticide Management (JMPM). These joint meetings bring together panels of experts specializing in the subject that are nominated by their countries and are appointed by the Directors General of FAO or WHO respectively.
7. FAO also has a close association with UNEP on matters related to pesticides and chemicals management. FAO hosts half the Secretariat to the Rotterdam Convention. The two agencies also collaborate closely on matters related to chemicals management, risk reduction, guidance to countries on best practices and implementation of international agreements on chemicals. The FAO Council at its 131st Session endorsed the UNEP hosted Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) and FAO actively supports the implementation of SAICM the Stockholm Convention and the Basel Convention³.
8. WHO has expressed a desire for adoption of the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides by their governing body, the World Health Assembly. Similarly, UNEP, wishes to have the Code of Conduct adopted by their Governing Council. In order for these

¹ Rotterdam Convention On The Prior Informed Consent Procedure For Certain Hazardous Chemicals And Pesticides In International Trade

² Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

³ Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal

adoptions to progress, certain modifications to the Code are needed so that the strong emphasis on agricultural pesticides is adjusted to give greater recognition to pesticides used in health care, and in addition that the health and environmental aspects of pesticides management are given greater prominence. These foci are fully in line with FAO's present Strategic Objectives for sustainable production intensification including pesticide risk reduction.

9. The Code was last revised in 2002 and knowledge has evolved and experience has been gained since that time that render a number of articles in the Code outdated or in some cases, ambiguous. The opportunity offered by WHO and UNEP's request to amend the Code to take greater account of their priority areas is therefore useful for a general update of the Code.

10. No fundamentally substantive changes are currently proposed in this update. The scope and objectives of the Code remain unchanged in recognition of its acknowledged usefulness by governments, the private sector and civil society. Key elements of the proposed changes are described in section IV below.

III. Process applied to the proposed update

11. Participants in the JMPM who contributed to the update of the Code include the appointed members of the FAO and WHO expert panels from 13 countries, and observers from associations representing the research based and generic pesticide manufacturing and distribution industries, civil society organizations and Inter-Governmental Organizations that are participating organizations in the Inter-Organization Committee for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC). FAO and WHO staff provide the secretariat to the meetings.

12. The 2nd session of the FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Management, in 2008, recommended that FAO and WHO start the process to ensure that the Code of Conduct, and its implementation tools, adequately addresses all pesticides, and in particular public health pesticides⁴.

13. The 3rd session of the JMPM, in October 2009, then discussed the process of updating of the Code. The JMPM noted that amendments to be proposed should ensure that public health pesticides and other non agricultural pesticides, and environmental concerns, are covered, but that major amendments should be avoided, as it may delay the process of updating the Code⁵.

14. As a first step, JMPM members and observers were invited to provide further written comments on amendments drafted by WHO and FAO, and on other elements that they considered should be taken into account in the update of the Code. The proposed changes were presented and discussed at the 4th session of the JMPM in October 2010⁶. The recommendations of the meeting were incorporated into a further draft of the revised Code which was circulated to panel members and observers for comment.

15. Based on comments received, which were sometimes contradictory, FAO and WHO prepared a first draft of the update of the Code. A number of issues requiring further discussion at the JMPM were also identified. Both the draft amendments and the issues for discussion were sent to the expert panel members and observers for consideration prior to the JMPM meeting.

⁴ Report of the 2nd FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Management and 4th Session of the FAO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Management, Geneva, 6-8 October 2008 (http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests_Pesticides/Code/Report.pdf) (Section 14, Page 29)

⁵ Report of the 3rd FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Management and 5th Session of the FAO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Management, Rome, 6-9 October 2009 (http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests_Pesticides/Code/JMPM09Report.pdf) (Section 9, Page 22)

⁶ Report of the 4th FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Management and 6th Session of the FAO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Management, Geneva, 5-8 October 2010 (http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests_Pesticides/Code/JMPM_2010_report.pdf) (Section 9, Page 24)

16. JMPM participants were invited to review the document, and unresolved matters were discussed at the 5th session of the JMPM in October 2011⁷. The recommendations of the JMPM have been incorporated into the version presented to COAG which is appended to this document.

IV. Key elements of the proposed update

17. Throughout the Code modifications have been made to clarify the relevance of articles to the health or environment sectors to address the interests of WHO and UNEP. In addition editorial changes have been made to increase clarity. The following section identifies where new articles have been added or changed in order to modify or strengthen their intention.

18. Annex 1 to this paper shows the new text of articles against the original text in the Code in tabulated form for ease of reference. Only articles that have been changed beyond the scope of those changes described in the previous paragraph have been included in the table.

19. Title of the Code: The FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticides Management proposes a change of name of the Code from the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides to: International Code of Conduct on Pesticides Management. The new proposed name reflects the broad scope of the Code that covers the entire life cycle of pesticides as opposed to only distribution and use.

20. Article 1 defines the objectives of the Code. The article listing all the entities that are addressed by the Code has been revised and moved from 1.5 to 1.3. Henceforth, throughout the Code reference is made to “entities addressed by the Code”, rather than listing them individually as was previously done.

21. Article 2: Terms and definitions have been inserted for Highly Hazardous Pesticides in response to the request of the 131st FAO Council to address this matter. The criteria that define Highly Hazardous Pesticides will be appended to the Code and are appended to this paper as Annex 2. In addition new definitions have been inserted for Integrated Vector Management (IVM), International Organizations, Pesticide management, Pest Control Operators, Public health uses of pesticides and Specification which largely address requests from WHO and in some cases fill gaps identified by the FAO and WHO expert panels on pesticides management. Definitions for Pesticide, and Risk have been modified to take account of WHO requests and the definition of residue has been modified at UNEP’s request. The term “public sector groups” has been corrected throughout the Code including in the definitions to “public interest groups”. The definitions for poison and poisoning have been removed since they are unambiguous terms needing no further definition, and the definition for use pattern has been removed since it is not referred to in the Code.

22. Article 3: Pesticide management has been modified to add reference to IVM (Integrated Vector Management) in every case where IPM (Integrated Pest Management) is mentioned. In addition, several paragraphs have been rephrased to strengthen the objectives of protecting health and the environment and ensuring that pesticide users are better informed.

23. Article 4: Testing of pesticides has mainly been modified for linguistic clarity. Articles 4.2 and 4.3 have been extended to encourage the development of regional laboratory facilities where countries lack adequate facilities, and to ensuring the sustainability of laboratories whose development is supported by international organizations.

24. Article 5: Reducing health and environmental risks has been strengthened in a number of areas including recommendations for governments to make efforts to reduce exposure and poisoning from pesticides (5.1.4), clarification of articles addressing sales of pesticides to the general public so that only pesticides designed for consumer use are made available through non-specialist outlets (5.1.8), and a desire to ensure that pesticide labels are understood as well as being legible (5.3.5). In addition

⁷ Report of the 5th FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Management and 7th Session of the FAO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Management, Rome, 11-14 October 2011 (http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/aphome/documents/Pests_Pesticides/Code/JMPM_2011_Report.pdf) (Section 11, Page 27)

recommendations for monitoring and reporting of adverse incidents caused by pesticides and action taken to remedy adverse impacts have been strengthened in articles 5.1.9, 5.1.10, 5.2.3 and 5.5.3.

25. Article 6: Regulatory and technical requirements now includes new articles aimed at protecting children and women's reproductive health from pesticides (6.1.2), and establishing licensing schemes for pest control operators (6.1.3). Guidance on pesticide legislation is made clearer in 6.1.1, and requirements for pesticide registration are strengthened in 6.1.4. Action on illegal trade and counterfeiting of pesticides is strengthened in 6.1.12.

26. Article 7: Availability and use now makes additional references to use as well as availability. The significance of the UN Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) has been emphasized in 7.2 and is referred to in article 7.4. Article 7.3 on restricting pesticides has been reduced by removing reference to children and women's reproductive health which has been moved to article 6.

27. Article 8: Distribution and trade: A new article 8.2.1.1 makes reference to international conventions that should be taken into account in chemical trade. GHS is again referred to in 8.2.1.3. Another new article 8.2.9 calls on industry not to provide restricted chemicals to unauthorized users. Article 8.1.2 on the prohibition of decanting pesticides has been broadened.

28. Article 9: Information exchange: A new article 9.1.2.4 encourages information exchange on counterfeit and illegal pesticides being traded. The range of issues on which stakeholders are encouraged to exchange information in 9.4.1 has been broadened significantly.

29. Article 10: Labelling, packaging, storage and disposal adds references to GHS and WHO guidance (10.1, 10.2.1, 10.2.3). Additional reference to preventing environmental contamination as well as toxic hazards is included in 10.3.2. A new article 10.6 aims to ensure that the treatment or destruction of obsolete pesticides complies with relevant law and best practice.

30. Article 11: Advertising has additional references to WHO and disease vector management, and seeks to define more clearly what inappropriate advertising of pesticides might include (11.2.8).

31. Article 12: monitoring and observance of the Code simplified the text in 12.2 and adds references to WHO and UNEP in 12.6, 12.7, 12.8, 12.9 and 12.10.

V. Suggested action by the Committee on Agriculture

32. A review or update of the Code requires approval of Conference to which a referral should be made by COAG.

33. The Committee is therefore invited to review the modifications to the Code that have been negotiated by the FAO and WHO Expert Panels on Pesticides Management with input from the private sector and NGOs in its meetings of 2010 and 2011 and intersessionally.

34. In particular, the Committee is invited to:

- a) Acknowledge the inclusive and comprehensive nature of the review process that has been undertaken;
- b) Welcome the proposed adoption of the revised Code by the Governing Bodies of WHO and UNEP;
- c) Note the relevance of effective life cycle management of pesticides to sustainable intensification of crop production;
- d) Encourage member countries, the private sector and civil society to adopt the updated Code;
- e) Recommend the endorsement of the updated International Code of Conduct on Pesticides Management by the 38th FAO Conference in June 2013.

Annex 1. Proposed changes in the Code

The following table shows the proposed changes in the code with the original text on the left and the new proposed text on the right.

- Deleted text is enclosed in [square brackets] in the current text and empty square brackets [...] in the proposed text;
- *Changed text is in underlined italics* in both columns
- **New text is in bold** in the proposed text column.

Minor editorial or contextual clarifications have not been included in this table. Only articles whose scope or meaning has been changed have been included in this table. The full text of the current version of the Code is available in all official languages at <http://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/core-themes/theme/pests/pm/code/en/>. Hard copies are also available from the Pesticides Management Team (B 757, Extension 54762).

Current text	Proposed text
Title: International Code of Conduct on the <i>Distribution and Use</i> of Pesticides	Title: International Code of Conduct on Pesticides <i>Management</i>

Article 1. Objectives of the Code

<p>1.2 The Code is designed for use within the context of national legislation as a basis whereby <i>government authorities, pesticide manufacturers, those engaged in trade and any citizens concerned</i> may judge whether their proposed actions and the actions of others constitute acceptable practices</p>	<p>1.2 The Code is designed for use within the context of national legislation as a basis whereby <i>entities which are addressed by this Code</i> may judge whether their proposed actions and the actions of others constitute acceptable practices.</p>
<p>1.5 The entities which are addressed by this Code include [international organizations], governments [of exporting and importing countries], pesticide industry, application equipment industry, traders, food industry, users, and public-sector organizations such as environmental groups, consumer groups and trade unions.</p>	<p>1.3 The entities which are addressed by this Code include [...] governments [...], pesticide industry as well as international organizations, application equipment industry, traders of pesticides, pest control operators (PCOs) food industry and other industries that use pesticides, pesticide users, and public-interest groups such as environmental groups, consumer groups and trade unions.</p>
<p>(the standards of conduct set forth in this Code)</p> <p>1.7.3 promote practices which reduce risks <i>in the handling of pesticides, including minimizing</i> adverse effects on humans and the environment and preventing accidental poisoning resulting from improper handling;</p>	<p>(the standards of conduct set forth in this Code)</p> <p>1.7.3 promote practices which reduce risks <i>throughout the lifecycle of pesticides, with the aim of</i> minimizing adverse effects on humans and the environment and preventing accidental poisoning resulting from improper handling, use or disposal;</p>

(the standards of conduct set forth in this Code)	(the standards of conduct set forth in this Code)
1.7.4 ensure that pesticides are used effectively and efficiently <u>for the improvement of agricultural production and of human, animal and plant health;</u>	1.7.4 ensure that pesticides are used effectively and efficiently <u>and in a manner that contributes to the sustainable improvement of agriculture, public health and the environment</u>
(the standards of conduct set forth in this Code)	(the standards of conduct set forth in this Code)
1.7.5 adopt the "life cycle" <u>concept</u> to address all major aspects related to the development, regulation, production, management, packaging, labelling, distribution, handling, application, use and control, including post registration activities and disposal of all types of pesticides, including used pesticide containers	1.7.5 adopt the "life-cycle" <u>approach</u> to management of pesticides to address all major aspects related to the development, registration , production, trade , packaging, labelling, distribution, storage , handling, application, use, and monitoring of pesticides as well as management of pesticide waste and pesticide containers;

Article 2. Terms and definitions

Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) <u>in the use of pesticides includes the officially recommended or nationally authorized uses of pesticides under actual conditions necessary for effective and reliable pest control. It encompasses a range of levels of pesticide applications up to the highest authorized use, applied in a manner which leaves a residue which is the smallest amount practicable.</u>	Good Agricultural Practice <u>in the context of pesticide use refers to the dose rate, frequency of application and pre-harvest interval that should be applied in order to adhere to the MRL as defined by the Codex Alimentarius</u>
New definition	Highly Hazardous Pesticides have one or more of the characteristics listed in the criteria in Annex 3
New definition	Integrated Vector Management (IVM) means the rational decision-making process for the optimal use of resources for vector control. It aims to improve efficacy, cost-effectiveness, ecological soundness and sustainability of vector control interventions for control of vector-borne diseases.
New definition	International Organizations means intergovernmental organizations including UN Agencies and Programmes, Development Banks, CGIAR Member Centres and International Scientific Bodies such as IUPAC, CIPAC, SETAC
Pesticide means any substance or mixture of substances intended for [preventing], destroying or controlling any pest, including vectors of human or animal disease, unwanted species of	Pesticide means any substance, or mixture of substances, or micro-organisms, including viruses , intended for [...] repelling , destroying or controlling any pest, including vectors of human

<p>plants or animals causing harm during or otherwise interfering with the production, processing, storage, transport or marketing of food, agricultural commodities, wood and wood products or animal feedstuffs, or [substances] which may be administered to animals for the control of insects, arachnids or other pests in or on their bodies. The term includes substances intended for use as a plant growth regulator, defoliant, desiccant or agent for thinning [fruit] or preventing the premature fall of fruit, and substances applied to crops either before or after harvest to protect the commodity from deterioration during storage and transport.</p>	<p>or animal disease, nuisance pests, unwanted species of plants or animals causing harm during or otherwise interfering with the production, processing, storage, transport or marketing of food, agricultural commodities, wood and wood products or animal feedstuffs, or in the production or maintenance of ornamental plants, gardens, recreational facilities such as golf courses, or [...] which may be administered to animals for the control of insects, arachnids or other pests in or on their bodies. The term includes substances intended for use as plant growth regulators; defoliants; desiccants; agents for setting, thinning [...] or preventing the premature fall of fruit, and substances applied to crops either before or after harvest to protect the commodity from deterioration during storage and transport.</p>
<p>New definition</p>	<p>Pesticide management means the regulatory control, proper handling, import, supply, transport, storage, application and disposal of pesticides to minimize adverse environmental effects and human exposure</p>
<p>New definition</p>	<p>Pest Control Operators means persons or companies that apply pesticides professionally</p>
<p>Poison means a substance that can cause disturbance of structure or function, leading to injury or death when absorbed in relatively small amounts by human beings, plants or animals.</p>	<p>Deleted</p>
<p>Poisoning means occurrence of damage or disturbance caused by a poison, and includes intoxication.</p>	<p>Deleted</p>
<p>New definition</p>	<p>Public health uses of pesticides means pesticides that are used in the control of pests of public health significance. They include vector control pesticides, household insecticide products, and professional pest control pesticides (used by pest control operators in homes and public areas).</p>
<p>Risk <i>is a function of the probability of an adverse health or environmental effect, and the severity of that effect, following exposure to a pesticide.</i></p>	<p>Risk <i>is the probability of an adverse health or environmental effect occurring as a function of a hazard and the likelihood and severity of exposure to that hazard.</i></p>
<p>New definition</p>	<p>Specification means the parameters and criteria defining the physical appearance and acceptable relevant physical and chemical properties of technical and formulated pesticides linked with appropriate hazard and risk profiles.</p>

Use pattern means the combination of all factors involved in the use of a pesticide, including the concentration of active ingredient in the preparation being applied, rate of application, time of treatment, number of treatments, use of adjuvants and methods and sites of application which determine the quantity applied, timing of treatment and interval before harvest.

Deleted

Article 3. Pesticide management

New

3.3 Governments, industry and other entities addressed by this Code, should ensure that the requirements of relevant international agreements are followed.

3.3 *Governments of pesticide exporting countries should, to the extent possible:*

3.4 *Governments of pesticide exporting countries should, to the extent possible ensure that good trading practices are followed in the export of pesticides, especially with those countries that have not yet established adequate regulatory schemes:*

3.3.2 *ensure that good trading practices are followed in the export of pesticides, especially to those countries with limited or no regulatory schemes.*

(Governments of pesticide exporting countries should, to the extent possible)

3.13 *Governments whose programmes for regulating pesticides are well developed should provide technical assistance, including training, to other countries [...] in developing their infrastructure and capacity to manage pesticides throughout their life-cycle*

3.3.1 *provide technical assistance to other countries, [especially those lacking technical expertise in the assessment of the relevant data on pesticides];*

3.5 Pesticides whose handling and application require the use of personal protective equipment that is uncomfortable, expensive or not readily available should be avoided, especially in the case of small-scale users in tropical climates. [Preference should be given to pesticides that require inexpensive personal protective and application equipment and to procedures appropriate to the conditions under which the pesticides are to be handled and used.]

3.6 Pesticides whose handling and application require the use of personal protective equipment that is uncomfortable, expensive or not readily available should be avoided, especially in the case of small-scale users and farm workers in hot climates. [...]

3.6 [National and international organizations, governments and pesticide industry] should take coordinated action to disseminate educational materials [of all types] to [pesticide users], farmers, farmer organizations, [agricultural

3.7 [...] **All entities addressed by this Code** should take coordinated action **to produce** and disseminate **relevant and clear** educational materials [...] **through all available media** to [...] **extension services, agricultural and public**

workers, unions and other interested parties]. [Similarly], users should seek and understand educational materials before applying pesticides and should follow proper procedures.

health advisory services, farmers and farmers' organizations, [...] **pest control operators, public health workers and other entities providing advice on pesticide management.** [...] Users should **be encouraged** to seek and **helped to** understand educational materials before applying pesticides and should follow proper procedures.

3.11 Governments, pesticide industry and national and international organizations should *collaborate in developing and promoting resistance management strategies to* prolong the useful life of valuable pesticides and reduce the adverse effects *resulting from the development of resistance of pests to pesticides.*

3.12 Governments, pesticide industry and national and international organizations should *collaborate to develop and promote strategies to prevent and manage resistance in order to* prolong the useful life of valuable pesticides and reduce the adverse effects *of resistance to pesticides.* **This should include consideration of the impacts of pesticides used in agriculture on resistance development among pests or vectors in public health.**

Article 4. Testing of pesticides

4.2 Each country should possess or have access to facilities to verify and exercise control over the quality of pesticides offered for sale or export, to establish the quantity of the active ingredient or ingredients and the suitability of their formulation, according to FAO or WHO specifications, when available.

4.2 Each country should possess or have access to facilities to verify and exercise control over the quality of pesticides offered for sale or export, to establish the quantity of the active ingredient or ingredients and the suitability of their formulation, according to FAO or WHO specifications **or national specifications**, when available. **Where a country lacks suitable facilities, access to laboratories in a neighbouring country or a regional laboratory should be considered.**

4.3 International organizations and other interested bodies should, within available resources, consider assisting in the establishment of analytical laboratories, or strengthening existing laboratories, in pesticide importing countries, either on a national or a regional basis. These laboratories should adhere to sound scientific procedures and guidelines for good laboratory practice, should possess the necessary expertise and should have adequate analytical equipment and supplies of certified analytical standards, solvents, reagents and appropriate, up-to-date analytical methods

4.3 International organizations and other interested bodies should, within available resources, consider assisting in the establishment of analytical laboratories, or strengthening existing laboratories, in pesticide importing countries, either on a national or a regional basis. **All such laboratories should be set up in a manner that assures their economic and technical sustainability beyond the scope of assistance provided by international organizations and other interested bodies.** These laboratories should adhere to sound scientific procedures and guidelines for good laboratory practice, should possess the necessary expertise and should have adequate analytical equipment and supplies of certified analytical standards, solvents, reagents and appropriate, up-to-date analytical methods.

Article 5. Reducing health and environmental risks

<p>(Governments should)</p> <p>5.1.4 provide guidance and instructions to health workers, physicians and hospital staff on the treatment of suspected pesticide poisoning</p>	<p>(Governments should)</p> <p>5.1.4 provide guidance and instructions to health workers, physicians and hospital staff on the diagnosis and treatment of suspected pesticide poisoning as well as on the prevention of exposure and poisoning</p>
<p>5.1.7 provide extension and advisory services and farmers' organizations with adequate information about practical IPM strategies and methods, as well as the range of pesticide products available for use;</p>	<p>5.1.7 provide extension services, agricultural and public health advisory services, farmers and farmers' organizations, pest control operators, public health workers and other entities providing advice on pest and/or vector management with adequate information about practical IPM/IVM strategies and methods, pesticide risk reduction measures, as well as the range of pesticide products available for use, including hazard information;</p>
<p>(Governments should)</p> <p>5.1.8 <i>ensure, with the cooperation of pesticide industry, that where pesticides are available through outlets which also deal in food, clothing, medicines or other products for consumption or topical application, they are physically segregated from other merchandise to prevent contamination and/or mistaken identity. Where appropriate, they should be clearly marked as hazardous materials. Every effort should be made to publicize the dangers of storing foodstuffs and pesticides together;</i></p>	<p>(Governments should)</p> <p>5.1.8 <i>with the cooperation of the pesticides industry, limit the availability of pesticides that are sold to the general public through non-specialized outlets, to low hazard products (WHO Class U) and products that require no dilution or other preparation, and can be applied without the need for personal protective equipment.</i></p>
<p>New</p>	<p>(Governments should)</p> <p>5.1.9 require that pesticides be physically segregated from other merchandise to prevent contamination or mistaken identity and where appropriate are clearly marked as hazardous materials. Every effort should be made to publicize the dangers of storing pesticides and foodstuffs together.</p>
<p>(Governments should)</p> <p>5.1.9 utilize all possible means for collecting reliable data, maintaining statistics on environmental contamination and reporting specific incidents related to pesticides;</p>	<p>(Governments should)</p> <p>5.1.10 utilize all possible means for collecting reliable data, maintaining statistics on environmental contamination and adverse effects, and reporting specific incidents related to pesticides;</p>

<p>(Governments should)</p> <p>5.1.10 implement a programme to monitor pesticide residues in food and the environment.</p>	<p>(Governments should)</p> <p>5.1.11 implement a programme to monitor pesticide residues in food, drinking water, the environment and habitations where pesticides have been applied.</p>
<p>New</p>	<p>(Even when a control scheme is in operation, pesticide industry should)</p> <p>5.2.3 provide users and environmental authorities with information on appropriate measures for remediation in case of spills and accidents.</p>
<p>New</p>	<p>(Government and industry should cooperate in further reducing risks by)</p> <p>5.3.5 raise awareness and understanding among pesticide users about the importance and ways of protecting health and the environment from the possible adverse effects of pesticides.</p>
<p>5.4 [To avoid unjustified confusion and alarm among the public, concerned parties should consider all available facts and should promote responsible information dissemination on pesticides and their uses.]</p>	<p>5.4 Concerned parties should consider all available facts and should promote responsible information dissemination on pesticides and their uses, risks and alternatives</p>

Article 6. Regulatory and technical requirements

<p>(Governments should)</p> <p>6.1.1 introduce the necessary legislation for the regulation of pesticides and make provisions for its effective enforcement, including the establishment of appropriate educational, advisory, extension and health-care services, using FAO guidelines [as far as possible]. In so doing, <i>they</i> should take full account of local needs, social and economic conditions, levels of literacy, climatic conditions and availability of appropriate pesticide application and personal protective equipment</p>	<p>(Governments should)</p> <p>6.1.1 introduce the necessary policy and legislation for the regulation of pesticides and their use, and make provisions for its effective enforcement, including the establishment of appropriate educational, advisory, extension and health-care services, using as a basis FAO and WHO guidelines [...] and, where applicable, the provisions of relevant legally binding instruments. In so doing, <i>governments</i> should take full account of factors such as local needs, social and economic conditions, levels of literacy, climatic conditions, availability and affordability of appropriate pesticide application and personal protective equipment;</p>
--	---

<p>New</p>	<p>(Governments should)</p> <p>6.1.2 introduce legislation to prevent the use of pesticides by children and ensure that the special vulnerabilities of women who apply pesticides for agricultural or public health purposes are taken into account in relation to pregnancy, breastfeeding and reproductive health. The use of pesticides by children in a work situation should be included in National Hazardous Work Lists for children under ILO Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour in countries which have ratified it.</p>
<p>New</p>	<p>(Governments should)</p> <p>6.1.3 Establish licensing schemes for pest control operators</p>
<p>(Governments should)</p> <p>6.1.2 [strive to] establish pesticide registration schemes and infrastructures under which [products can be registered prior to domestic use and ensure that] each pesticide product is registered before it can be made available for use</p>	<p>(Governments should)</p> <p>6.1.4 [...] establish pesticide registration schemes and infrastructures under which [...] each pesticide product is registered before it can be made available for use</p>
<p>New</p>	<p>6.1.6 establish good agricultural practice for each pesticide that is registered for agricultural use</p>
<p>(Governments should)</p> <p>6.1.10 detect and control illegal trade in pesticides;</p>	<p>(Governments should)</p> <p>6.1.13 detect and control counterfeiting and illegal trade in pesticides through national inter-agency and intergovernmental cooperation and information sharing;</p>
<p>(Governments should)</p> <p>6.1.11 <i>when importing food and agricultural commodities, recognize good agricultural practices in countries with which they trade and, in accordance with recommendations of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, establish a legal basis for the acceptance of pesticide residues resulting from such good agricultural practices in a manner that is consistent with the WTO requirements so as not to lead to technical barriers to trade.</i></p>	<p>(Governments should)</p> <p>6.1.14 <i>Regulate and monitor pesticide residues in food in accordance with the recommendations of the Codex Alimentarius</i></p>

(Pesticide industry should)

6.2.4 ensure that [active ingredients, and formulated products for pesticides for which international specifications have been developed,] conform with [the relevant] FAO specifications for agricultural pesticides, and with WHO pesticide specifications for public health pesticides;

(Pesticide industry should)

6.2.4 Ensure that [...] **technical grade and formulated pesticide products** conform with [...] FAO specifications for agricultural pesticides, and with WHO specifications for public health pesticides, **when available**.

Article 7. Availability and use

7.2 [In addition,] *governments* should take note of and [, where appropriate, use the] WHO classification of pesticides by hazard as the basis for their regulatory measures and associate the hazard class with well-recognized hazard symbols. *When determining the risk and degree of restriction appropriate to the product, the type of formulation and method of application should be taken into account.*

7.2 *When determining the risk and degree of restriction appropriate to the product, the responsible authority should take into account the type of formulation and method of application.* [...] Governments should take note of and [...] **use the Globally Harmonized System for the Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)** and WHO classification of pesticides by hazard as the basis for their regulatory measures and associate the hazard class with well-recognized hazard symbols.

7.5 Prohibition of the importation, sale and purchase of *highly toxic and hazardous products*, [such as those included in WHO classes Ia and Ib] (34), may be *desirable* if other control measures or good marketing practices are insufficient to ensure that the product can be handled with acceptable risk to the user.

7.5 Prohibition of the importation, sale and purchase of *highly hazardous pesticides* [...], may be *considered* if other control measures or good marketing practices are insufficient to ensure that the product can be handled with acceptable risk to the user.

Article 8. Distribution and trade

8.2 Pesticide industry should:

8.2.1 take all necessary steps to ensure that pesticides *entering international trade* conform at least to:

New

8.2.1.1 relevant FAO, WHO [or equivalent] specifications (where such specifications have been developed);

8.2 Pesticide industry should:

8.2.1 take all necessary steps to ensure that pesticides *traded internationally* conform at least to:

8.2.1.1 relevant international conventions and national regulations

8.2.1.2 relevant FAO or WHO [...] specifications, where such specifications have been developed;

<p>8.2.1.2 principles embodied in relevant FAO guidelines on classification, [packaging, marketing,] labelling, [procurement and documentation]</p>	<p>8.2.1.3 principles embodied in GHS and relevant FAO, and or WHO guidelines on classification, [...] and labelling [...]</p>
<p>New</p>	<p>(Pesticide industry should take all necessary steps to ensure that pesticides traded internationally conform at least to:)</p> <p>8.2.9 not knowingly supply pesticides, that are restricted for use by particular groups of users, for sale to unauthorized users</p>

Article 9. Information exchange

<p>New</p>	<p>(Governments should facilitate the exchange of information between regulatory authorities to strengthen cooperative efforts. The information to be exchanged should include):</p> <p>9.1.2.4 cases of counterfeit and illegal pesticides being traded.</p>
<p>(All parties should)</p> <p>9.4.1 support the process of information exchange and facilitate access to information [regarding pesticide residues in food and related regulatory actions;]</p>	<p>(All parties should)</p> <p>9.4.1 support the process of information exchange and facilitate access to information [...] on matters including pesticide hazards and risks, residues in food and the environment, the use of pesticides in or on non-food products, pesticide efficacy, alternatives to highly hazardous pesticides and related regulatory actions;</p>

Article 10. Labelling, packaging, storage and disposal

<p>10.1 All pesticide containers should be clearly labelled [in accordance with applicable guidelines, at least] in line with the FAO guidelines on good labelling practice</p>	<p>10.1 All pesticide containers should be clearly labelled [...] in line with GHS and FAO/WHO guidelines on good labelling practice for pesticides</p>
<p>10.2.2 include appropriate symbols and pictograms whenever possible, in addition to written instructions, warnings and precautions in the appropriate language or languages</p>	<p>10.2.2 include appropriate symbols and pictograms whenever possible, with explanations of their meanings, in addition to written instructions, warnings and precautions in the appropriate language or languages</p>

<p>10.2.3 comply with national [or international labelling] requirements [for dangerous goods in international trade and, if appropriate, clearly show the appropriate WHO hazard classification of the contents]</p>	<p>10.2.3 comply with national [...] requirements [...] and with the recommendations of the FAO/WHO guidance on pesticide labeling and with the GHS, and, where relevant, also comply with other international labeling requirements</p>
<p>New</p>	<p>10.6 Governments should ensure that the treatment and disposal of hazardous pesticide wastes are carried out in an environmentally sound manner, that complies with national regulations, relevant international standards and Multinational Environmental Agreements, in particular the Basel Convention</p>
<p><u>10.6</u> Pesticide industry should [be encouraged], with multilateral cooperation, [to] assist in disposing of any banned or obsolete pesticides and of used containers, in an environmentally sound manner, including reuse with minimal risk where approved and appropriate.</p>	<p><u>10.7</u> Pesticide industry should [...], with multilateral cooperation, [...] assist in disposing of any banned or obsolete pesticides and of used containers, in an environmentally sound manner, including reuse or recycling, with minimal risk where approved and appropriate.</p>

Article 12. Monitoring and Observance of the Code

<p>12.2 The Code should be brought to the attention of all concerned in the regulation, manufacture, distribution and use of pesticides, so that governments, [individually or in regional groupings], pesticide industry, <u>international institutions, pesticide user organizations, agricultural commodity industries and food industry groups (such as supermarkets)</u> that are in a position to [influence good agricultural practices], understand their shared responsibilities in working together to ensure that the objectives of the Code are achieved.</p>	<p>12.2 The Code should be brought to the attention of all concerned in the regulation, manufacture, distribution and use of pesticides, so that governments, [...] pesticide industry <u>and other entities addressed by this Code</u> that are in a position [...] to promote sustainable pest and vector management practices, understand their shared responsibilities in working together to ensure that the objectives of the Code are achieved.</p>
--	--

Annex 2. Criteria for Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs)

The Joint Meeting of the FAO and WHO Expert Panels on Pesticides Management has determined that Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) should be defined as having one or more of the following characteristics:

- pesticide formulations that meet the criteria of classes Ia or Ib of the *WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard*;

or

- pesticide active ingredients and their formulations that meet the criteria of carcinogenicity Categories 1A and 1B of the *Globally Harmonized System on Classification and Labelling of Chemicals* (GHS);

or

- pesticide active ingredients and their formulations that meet the criteria of mutagenicity Categories 1A and 1B of the *Globally Harmonized System on Classification and Labelling of Chemicals* (GHS);

or

- pesticide active ingredients and their formulations that meet the criteria of reproductive toxicity Categories 1A and 1B of the *Globally Harmonized System on Classification and Labelling of Chemicals* (GHS);

or

- pesticide active ingredients listed by the *Stockholm Convention* in its Annexes A and B, and those meeting all the criteria in paragraph 1 of annex D of the Convention;

or

- pesticide active ingredients and formulations listed by the *Rotterdam Convention* in its Annex III;

or

- pesticides listed under the *Montreal Protocol*;

or

- pesticide active ingredients and formulations that have shown a high incidence of severe or irreversible adverse effects on human health or the environment.