International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides

Comparison between the activities of the SAICM Global Plan of Action and the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides

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Comparison between the pesticide related activities identified under the SAICM Global Plan of Action and individual articles of the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides

Introduction

The comparison between pesticide related activities identified under the *Global Plan of Action* (GPA) of the *Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management* (SAICM) and provisions of the *International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides* (Code of Conduct) is intended to demonstrate the commonalities between SAICM and the Code of Conduct in order to broaden the knowledge about the Code of Conduct among stakeholders who are involved in of SAICM, in particular the environment sector, but also among other sectors such as health, labour and industry.

The *Overarching Policy Strategy* of SAICM states that: "The Strategic Approach should take due account of instruments and processes that have been developed to date and be flexible enough to deal with new ones without duplicating efforts …". The Code of Conduct is such an international instrument which, for last 20 years, has been used by national governments, regional bodies and international organizations, by the pesticide industry, by NGOs and others to strengthen pesticide management, in particular in countries with inadequate or no national legislation to regulate pesticides.

The table below lists activities identified under the GPA which directly refer to pesticides or pesticide management and links those with the most relevant provisions of the Code of Conduct. In addition, some more general activities in the GPA that may have an important impact on pesticide management are also included in the table, and references to the Code of Conduct are provided. Because of the considerable overlap and redundancy among activities listed in the GPA, only the most relevant ones for pesticide management have been selected. Similarly, more provisions in the Code of Conduct may sometimes address a specific activity under the GPA, but only the most important ones have been included in the table.

The table shows that most, of the pesticide-related activities under the GPA are addressed in the Code of Conduct. A large body of experience has been built up by FAO and by governments in implementting these provisions, both at national and international levels. Strengthening pesticide management is ongoing in many countries, either through large national programmes or smaller activities, all of which directly or indirectly contribute to the implementation of the objectives of SAICM. It is important to ensure that such activities are fully taken into account when planning new programmes and projects under SAICM, to avoid duplication and to maximize the opportunities envisaged under SAICM.

FAO's activities in the field of pesticide management include the development of policy and technical guidelines supporting implementation of the Code of Conduct, assistance in the elaboration or updateing of national pesticide-related legislation, the promotion and development of integrated pest management (IPM), the disposal and prevention of obsolete pesticide stocks, the establishment of pesticide quality criteria(together with WHO), the development of pesticide maximum residue levels (also with WHO) and the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention (together with UNEP), among others.

In spite of the fact that significant improvements to pesticide management have been made in many countries, much still remains to be done, as identified through by SAICM. Priorities for strengthening pesticide management, both at the national and international levels, have been discussed and identified in recent meetings of the FAO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Management, and some of these recommendations were translated into a Strategic Programme for the implementation by FAO, over the next few years, of the Code of Conduct[1].

[1] More information on the implementation of the Code of Conduct by FAO, including the meeting reports of the Panel of Experts on Pesticide Management and the Strategic Programme, can be found at: http://www.fao.org/ag/AGP/agpp/Pesticid/Default.htm

Comparison between the pesticide-related activities identified under the SAICM Global Plan of Action and individual articles of the Code of Conduct

	SAICM – Global Pan of Action (by activity number)		Code of Conduct (by Code article)
	Objective 1: Risk Reduction		
	Work Area: Occupational health and safety		
19	Avoid worker exposure through technical measures where possible; provide appropriate protective equipment; improve the acceptance of wearing protective equipment and stimulate further research on protective equipment to be used under hot and humid conditions.	**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.
		3.10	Governments and the application equipment industry should develop and promote the use of pesticide application methods and equipment that pose low risks to human health and the environment and that are more efficient and cost-effective, and should conduct ongoing practical training in such activities
		5.2.3.3	Even where a control scheme is in operation, pesticide industry should make every reasonable effort to reduce risks posed by pesticides by developing application methods and equipment that minimize exposure to pesticides.
		5.3.1	Government and industry should cooperate in further reducing risks by promoting the use of proper and affordable personal protective equipment
		5.5.1	In establishing production facilities of a suitable standard in developing countries, manufacturers and governments should cooperate to adopt engineering standards and operating practices appropriate to the nature of the manufacturing operations and the hazards involved, and ensure the availability of appropriate protective equipment.
	Work Area: Highly toxic pesticides – risk management and reduction		
23	Encourage full implementation of the FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides		*Entire Code of Conduct, in particular expressed through Article:*

SAICM – Global Pan of Action (by activity number)		Code of Conduct (by Code article)	
		12.3	All parties should observe this Code and should promote the principles and ethics expressed by the Code, irrespective of other parties' ability to observe the Code. Pesticide industry should cooperate fully in the observance of the Code and promote the principles and ethics expressed by the Code, irrespective of a government's ability to observe the Code.
24	Give appropriate priority to pest and pesticide management in national sustainable development strategies and poverty reduction papers to enable access to relevant technical and financial assistance, including appropriate technology	**3.1**	Governments have the overall responsibility to regulate the availability, distribution and use of pesticides in their countries and should ensure the allocation of adequate resources for this mandate.
		6.3	Technical assistance funding agencies, development banks and bilateral agencies should be encouraged to give high priority to requests for assistance from developing countries which do not yet have the facilities and expertise for pesticide management and control systems.
25	Base national decisions on highly toxic pesticides on an evaluation of their intrinsic hazards and anticipated local exposure to them.	**4.1.1**	Pesticide industry should ensure that each pesticide and pesticide product is adequately and effectively tested by recognized procedures and test methods so as to fully evaluate its efficacy, behaviour, fate, hazard and risk with regard to the various anticipated conditions in regions or countries of use.
		4.1.3	Pesticide industry should make available copies or summaries of the original reports of such tests for assessment by responsible government authorities in all countries where the pesticide is to be offered for sale. Evaluation of the data should be carried out by qualified experts. If translated documents are provided, their accuracy should be validated.
		6.1.3	Governments should conduct risk evaluations and make risk management decisions based on all available date or information, as part of the registration process.
		6.2.1	Pesticide industry should provide an objective pesticide data assessment together with the necessary supporting data on each product, including sufficient data to support risk assessment and to allow a risk management decision to be made.
		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.

SAICM – Global Pan of Action (by activity number)		Code of Conduct (by Code article)	
26	Prioritize the procurement of least hazardous pest control measures and use best practices to avoid excessive or inappropriate supplies of chemicals.	**3.3.2**	Governments of pesticide exporting countries should, to the extent possible, ensure that good trading practices are followed in the export of pesticides, especially to those countries with limited or no regulatory schemes.
		3.4.2	Pesticide industry and traders should observe the following practices in pesticide management, especially in countries without legislation or means of implementing regulations: in close cooperation with procurers of pesticides, adhere closely to provisions of FAO guidelines on tender procedures.
		8.1.3	Governments should encourage, to the extent possible, a market-driven supply process, as opposed to centralized purchasing, to reduce the potential for accumulation of excessive stocks. However, when governments or other agencies purchase pesticides, the procurement should be based on established FAO tender procedures for pesticides.
		8.1.4	Governments should ensure that any pesticide subsidies or donations do not lead to excessive or unjustified use which may divert interest from more sustainable alternative measures.
		8.3	The procurer (government authority, growers' association, or individual farmer) should establish purchasing procedures to prevent the oversupply of pesticides and consider including requirements relating to extended pesticide storage, distribution and disposal services in a purchasing contract.
27	Promote development and use of reduced-risk pesticides and substitution for highly toxic pesticides as well as effective and non-chemical alternative means of pest control.	**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.
		3.9	Governments, with the support of relevant international and regional organizations, should encourage and promote research on, and the development of, alternatives posing fewer risks: biological control agents and techniques, non-chemical pesticides and pesticides that are, as far as possible or desirable, target-specific, that degrade into innocuous constituent parts or metabolites after use and rare of low risk to humans and the environment.

SAICM – Global Pan of Action (by activity number)		Code of Conduct (by Code article)	
		5.2.3.1	Even where a control scheme is in operation, pesticide industry should make every reasonable effort to reduce risks posed by pesticides by making less toxic formulations available.
		7.3	Two methods of restricting availability can be exercised by the responsible authority: not registering a product or, as a condition of registration, restricting the availability to certain groups of users in accordance with a national assessment of the hazards involved in the use of the product.
		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, 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.
		8.2.4	Pesticide industry should encourage importing agencies, national or regional formulators and their respective trade organizations to cooperate in order to achieve fair practices as well as marketing and distribution practices that reduce the risks posed by pesticides, and to collaborate with authorities in stamping out any malpractice within the industry.
28	Distinguish programmes that have achieved cost effective, significant and sustainable risk reductions from those which have not and incorporate evaluation mechanisms and measures of progress in future programmes.	**5.1.6**	Governments should utilize all possible means for collecting reliable data and maintaining statistics on health aspects of pesticides and pesticide poisoning incidents, with the objective of establishing the WHO harmonized system for identifying and recording such data. Suitably trained personnel and adequate resources should be made available to ensure the accuracy of information collected.
		5.1.9	Governments should utilize all possible means for collecting reliable data, maintaining statistics on environmental contamination and reporting specific incidents related to pesticides.
		5.1.10	Governments should implement a programme to monitor pesticide residues in food and the environment.
29	Promote integrated pest and integrated vector management.	**3.7**	Concerted efforts should be made by governments to develop and promote the use of IPM. Furthermore, lending institutions, donor agencies and governments should support the development of national IPM policies and improved IMP concepts and practices. These should be based on scientific and other strategies that promote increased participation of farmers (including women's groups), extension agents and on-farm researchers.

SAICM – Global Pan of Action (by activity number)		Code of Conduct (by Code article)	
		3.8	All stakeholders, including farmers and farmer associations, IPM researchers, extension agents, crop consultants, food industry, manufacturers of biological and chemical pesticides and application equipment, environmentalists and representatives of consumer groups should play a proactive role in the development and promotion of IPM.
30	Encourage industry to extend product stewardship and to withdraw voluntarily highly toxic pesticides which are hazardous and cannot be used safely under prevalent conditions.	**3.2**	Pesticide industry should adhere to the provisions of this Code as a standard for the manufacture, distribution and advertising of pesticides, particularly in countries lacking appropriate legislation and advisory services.
		3.4.5	Pesticide industry and traders should observe the following practices in pesticide management, especially in countries without legislation or means of implementing regulations: be capable of providing effective technical support, backed up by full product stewardship to field level, including advice on disposal of pesticides and used pesticides containers, if necessary
		3.4.6	Pesticide industry and traders should observe the following practices in pesticide management, especially in countries without legislation or means of implementing regulations: retain an active interest in following their products to the end-user, keeping track of major uses and the occurrence of any problems arising from the use of their products, as a basis for determining the need for changes in labeling, directions for use, packaging, formulation or product availability
		5.2.4	Even where a control scheme is in operation, pesticide industry should halt sale and recall products when handling or use pose an unacceptable risk under any use directions or restrictions.
		6.2.6	Pesticide industry should when problems occur, voluntarily take corrective action and, when requested by governments, help find solutions to difficulties.
		8.2.5	Pesticide industry should recognize that a pesticide may need to be recalled by a manufacturer and distributor when its use, as recommended, represents an unacceptable risk to human and animal health or the environment, and act accordingly.
	Work Area: Pesticide programmes		
31	Establish pesticide management programmes to regulate the availability, distribution and use of pesticides and, where appropriate, consider the FAO Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides **&**		Specific provisions regarding these GPA activities are provided throughout the Code of Conduct, but in particular in Articles:

SAICM – Global Pan of Action (by activity number)		Code of Conduct (by Code article)	
Work Area: Reduced health and environmental risks of pesticides			
32	Implement a pesticide registration and control system which controls risks from the initial point of production/formulation to the disposal of obsolete products or containers.	**3.1**	Governments have the overall responsibility to regulate the availability, distribution and use of pesticides in their countries and should ensure the allocation of adequate resources for this mandate.
		3.2	Pesticide industry should adhere to the provisions of this Code as a standard for the manufacture, distribution and advertising of pesticides, particularly in countries lacking appropriate legislation and advisory services.
		6.1.1	Governments should 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 doing so, they 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.
		6.1.2	Governments should 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.
		7.1	Responsible authorities should give a special attention to drafting rules and regulations on the availability of pesticides. These should be compatible with existing levels of user training and expertise. The parameters on which such decisions on availability are based vary widely and must be left to the discretion of each government.
		8.1.1	Governments should develop regulations and implement licensing procedures relating to the sale of pesticides, so as to ensure that those involved are capable of providing buyers with sound advice on risk reduction and efficient use.
		10.6	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.
33	Review pesticides available on the market to ensure their use in accordance with approved licenses.	**5.1.2**	Governments should periodically review the pesticides marketed in their country, their acceptable uses and their availability to each sector of the public, and conduct special reviews when indicated by scientific evidence.

SAICM – Global Pan of Action (by activity number)		Code of Conduct (by Code article)	
		5.2.1	Even where a control scheme is in operation, pesticide industry should cooperate in the periodic reassessment of the pesticides which are marketed.
		6.1.6	Governments should establish a re-registration procedure to ensure the periodic review of pesticides, thus ensuring that prompt and effective measures can be taken if new information or data on the performance or risks indicate that regulatory action is needed.
34	Establish health surveillance programmes.	**5.1.3**	Governments should carry out health surveillance programmes of those who are occupationally exposed to pesticides and investigate, as well as document, poisoning cases.
35	Establish poisoning information and control centres and systems for data collection and analysis.	**5.1.5**	Governments should establish national or regional poisoning information and control centres at strategic locations to provide immediate guidance on first aid an medical treatment, accessible at all times.
		5.1.6	Governments should utilize all possible means for collecting reliable data and maintaining statistics on health aspects of pesticides and pesticide poisoning incidents, with the objective of establishing the WHO harmonized system for identifying and recording such data. Suitably trained personnel and adequate resources should be made available to ensure the accuracy of information collected
		5.2.2	Even where control scheme is in operation, pesticide industry should provide poison-control centres and medical practitioners with information about pesticide hazards and on suitable treatment of pesticide poisoning.
36	Provide extension and advisory services and farmer organizations with information on integrated pest management strategies and methods.	**5.1.7**	Governments should 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.
37	Ensure proper storage conditions for pesticides at the point of sale, in warehouses and on farms.	**5.3.2**	Government and industry should cooperate in further reducing risk by making provisions for safe storage of pesticides at both warehouse and farm level.
		10.3.1	Pesticide industry, in cooperation with government, should ensure that packaging, storage and disposal of pesticides conform in principle to the relevant FAO, UNEP, WHO guidelines or regulations or to other international guidelines, where applicable.
38	Establish a programme to monitor pesticide residues in food and the environment.	**5.1.10**	Governments should implement a programme to monitor pesticide residues in food and the environment.
39	Make less toxic pesticides available for sale and use.		*See GPA activity N°. 27*

SAICM – Global Pan of Action (by activity number)		Code of Conduct (by Code article)	
40	License and sell pesticide products in containers that are ready to use, unattractive for re-use, inaccessible to children and labelled with clear, unambiguous directions that are understandable for local users.	**3.4.3**	Pesticide industry and traders should observe the following practices in pesticide management, especially in countries without legislation or means of implementing regulations: pay special attention to the choice of pesticide formulations and to presentation, packaging and labelling in order to reduce risks to users and minimize adverse effects on the environment.
		5.2.3	Even where a control scheme is in operation, pesticide industry should make every reasonable effort to reduce risks posed by pesticides by: **5.2.3.2** introducing products in ready-to-use packages; **5.2.3.4** using returnable and refillable containers where effective container collection systems are in place; **5.2.3.5** using containers that are not attractive for subsequent reuse and promoting programmes to discourage their reuse, where effective container collection systems are not in place; **5.2.3.6** using containers that are not attractive to or easily opened by children, particularly for domestic use products; **5.2.3.7** using clear and concise labelling;
		8.1.2	Governments should take the necessary regulatory measures to prohibit the repackaging or decanting of any pesticide into food or beverage containers and rigidly enforce punitive measures that effectively deter such practices.
		8.2.8	Pesticide industry should provide, consistent with national requirements, a range of pack sizes and types that are appropriate for the needs of small-scale farmers and other local users, in order to reduce risks and to discourage sellers from repackaging products in unlabelled or inappropriate containers.
		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.
		10.2.2	Industry should use labels that include appropriate symbols and pictograms whenever possible, in addition to written instructions, warnings and precautions in the appropriate language or languages.

SAICM – Global Pan of Action (by activity number)		Code of Conduct (by Code article)	
		10.2.4	Industry should use labels that include, in the appropriate language or languages, a warning against the reuse of containers and instructions for the safe disposal or decontamination of used containers.
		10.3.1	Pesticide industry, in cooperation with government, should ensure that packaging, storage and disposal of pesticides conform in principle to the relevant FAO, UNEP, WHO guidelines or regulations or to other international guidelines, where applicable.
		10.4	Governments should take the necessary regulatory measures to prohibit the repackaging or decanting of any pesticide into food or beverage containers and rigidly enforce punitive measures that effectively deter such practices.
41	Ensure that agricultural workers are appropriately trained in safe application methods and that personal protections are sufficient to allow the safe use of products.	**1.6**	The Code recognizes that training at all appropriate levels is an essential requirement in implementing and observing its provisions. Therefore, governments, pesticide industry, users of pesticides, international organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other parties concerned should give high priority to training activities related to each Article of the Code.
		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 workers, unions and other interested parties. Similarly, users should seek and understand educational materials before applying pesticides and should follow proper procedures. *For Code of Conduct provisions related to personal protection, see GPA activity N°. 19*
42	Promote the availability and use of personal protective equipment.		*See GPA activity N°. 19*
	Work area: cleaner production		
46	Support the further development and adoption of FAO and WHO specifications on pesticides.	**6.1.4**	Governments should use the principles described in the Manual on Development and Use of FAO and WHO Specifications for Pesticides for determining equivalence of pesticides.
		6.2.4	Pesticide industry should 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.

SAICM – Global Pan of Action (by activity number)		Code of Conduct (by Code article)	
		8.2.1.1	Pesticide industry should take all necessary steps to ensure that pesticides entering international trade conform at least to relevant FAO, WHO or equivalent specifications (where such specifications have been developed).
	Work area: Remediation of contaminated sites		
47	Identify contaminated sites and hotspots and develop and implement contaminated site remediation plans to reduce risks to the public and to the environment.	**10.5**	Governments, with the help of pesticide industry and with multilateral cooperation, should inventory obsolete or unusable stocks of pesticides and used containers, establish and implement an action plan for their disposal, or remediation in the case of contaminated sites, and record these activities.
48	Ensure the remediation of contaminated sites, including those caused by accidents.	**10.5**	Governments, with the help of pesticide industry and with multilateral cooperation, should inventory obsolete or unusable stocks of pesticides and used containers, establish and implement an action plan for their disposal, or remediation in the case of contaminated sites, and record these activities.
	Work area: Sound agricultural practices		
50	Develop schemes for integrated pest management	**3.7**	Concerted efforts should be made by governments to develop and promote the use of IPM. Furthermore, lending institutions, donor agencies and governments should support the development of national IPM policies and improved IPM concepts and practices. These should be based on scientific and other strategies that promote increased participation of farmers (including women's groups), extension agents and on-farm researchers.
		3.8	All stakeholders, including farmers and farmer associations, IPM researchers, extension agents, crop consultants, food industry, manufacturers of biological and chemical pesticides and application equipment, environmentalists and representatives of consumer groups should play a proactive role in the development and promotion of IPM.
51	Provide training in alternative and ecological agricultural practices, including non-chemical alternatives.	**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 workers, unions and other interested parties. Similarly, users should seek and understand educational materials before applying pesticides and should follow proper procedures.

SAICM – Global Pan of Action (by activity number)		Code of Conduct (by Code article)	
		5.1.7	Governments should 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.
52	Promote access to lower-risk or safer pesticides.		*See GPA activity N°. 27*
53	Undertake development of pest and disease-resistant crop varieties.		*Implicit under GPA activity N°. 50*
	Work area: Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances (PBTs); very persistent and very bioaccumulative substances; chemicals that are carcinogens or mutagens or that adversely affect, inter alia, the reproductive, endocrine, immune or nervous system; persistent organic pollutants (POPs).		
54	Promote the use of safe and effective alternatives, including non-chemical alternatives to organic chemicals that are highly toxic, persistent and bioaccumulative.		*See GPA activities N°. 26, 27, 50, 51*
55	Prioritize for assessment and related studies groups of chemicals posing an unreasonable and otherwise unmanageable risk for human health and the environment, which might include: persistent bioaccumulative and toxic substances, (PBTs); very persistent and very bioaccumulative substances; chemicals that are carcinogens or mutagens or that adversely affect, inter alia, the reproductive, endocrine, immune or nervous system; and persistent organic pollutants (POPs).	**5.1.2**	Governments should periodically review the pesticides marketed in their country, their acceptable uses and their availability to each sector of the public, and conduct special reviews when indicated by scientific evidence.
		5.2.1	Even where a control scheme is in operation, pesticide industry should cooperate in the periodic reassessment of the pesticides which are marketed.
		6.1.6	Governments should establish a re-registration procedure to ensure the periodic review of pesticides, thus ensuring that prompt and effective measures can be taken if new information or data on the performance or risks indicate that regulatory action is needed.
56	Articulate an integrated approach to chemicals management taking into account multilateral environmental agreements and strategies that target a broad spectrum of chemicals.	**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, international institutions**,** pesticide user organizations, agricultural commodity industries and food industry groups (such as supermarkets) 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.

SAICM – Global Pan of Action (by activity number)		Code of Conduct (by Code article)	
		12.4	Independently of any measures taken with respect to the observance of this Code, all relevant legal rules, whether legislative, administrative, judicial or customary, dealing with liability, consumer protection, conservation, pollution control and other related subjects, should be strictly applied.
		12.5.1	Governments and other parties concerned are encouraged to observe the provisions laid down in any international instruments to which they are party, concerning chemical management, environmental and health protection, sustainable development and international trade, relevant to the Code.
		12.5.2	Governments and other parties concerned are encouraged, if they have not yet joined, ratified or acceded to such instruments, to evaluate the appropriateness of so doing as soon as possible.
	Work Area: Risk assessment, management and communication		
64	Encourage the development of simplified and standardized tools for integrating science into policy and decision-making relating to chemicals, particularly guidance on risk assessment and risk management methodologies. **&**	**6.1.3**	Governments should conduct risk evaluations and make risk management decisions based on all available data or information, as part of the registration process.
65	Establish knowledge on risk assessment procedures, building on existing products such as those generated by OECD, including, inter alia, guidance on the OECD High Production Volume Chemicals hazard assessments, (Quantitative Structure Activity Relationship ((Q)SAR) Analysis, review of pesticide hazards and fate studies, emission exposure scenario documents, information exchange and coordination mechanisms.	**4.1.1**	Pesticide industry should ensure that each pesticide and pesticide product is adequately and effectively tested by recognized procedures and test methods so as to fully evaluate its efficacy, behaviour, fate, hazard and risk with regard to the various anticipated conditions in regions or countries of use
		6.1.5	Governments should promote the advantages of, and cooperate with other governments in, the establishment of harmonized (regionally or by groups of countries) pesticide registration requirements, procedures and evaluation criteria, taking into account appropriate, internationally agreed technical guidelines and standards, and where possible incorporate these standards into national or regional legislation. *GPA activities 64 & 65 are particularly implemented through the series of policy and technical guidelines developed in support of the Code of Conduct.*
66	Establish programmes for monitoring chemicals and pesticides to assess exposures.	**4.5**	Pesticide industry and governments should collaborate in post-registration surveillance or conducting monitoring studies to determine the fate of pesticides and their health and environmental effects under field conditions

SAICM – Global Pan of Action (by activity number)		Code of Conduct (by Code article)	
67	Apply life-cycle management approaches to ensure that chemicals management decisions are consistent with the goals of sustainable development.	**1.7.5**	The standards of conduct set forth in this Code: adopt the "life-cycle" concept 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.
	Waste management (and minimization)		
68	Facilitate the identification and disposal of obsolete stocks of pesticides and other chemicals (especially PCBs), particularly in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.	**10.5**	Governments, with the help of pesticide industry and with multilateral cooperation, should inventory obsolete or unusable stocks of pesticides and used containers, establish and implement an action plan for their disposal, or remediation in the case of contaminated sites, and record these activities.
		10.6	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.
69	Establish and implement national action plans with respect to waste minimization and waste disposal, taking into consideration relevant international agreements and by using the cradle-to-cradle and cradle-to-grave approaches.	**10.5**	Governments, with the help of pesticide industry and with multilateral cooperation, should inventory obsolete or unusable stocks of pesticides and used containers, establish and implement an action plan for their disposal, or remediation in the case of contaminated sites, and record these activities
70	Prevent and minimize hazardous waste generation through the application of best practices, including the use of alternatives that pose less risk.	**3.9**	Governments, with the support of relevant international and regional organizations, should encourage and promote research on, and the development of, alternatives posing fewer risks: biological control agents and techniques, non-chemical pesticides and pesticides that are, as far as possible or desirable, target-specific, that degrade into innocuous constituent parts or metabolites after use and rare of low risk to humans and the environment.
		8.3	Pesticide industry should ensure that pesticides manufactured or formulated by a subsidiary company meet appropriate quality requirements and standards. These should be consistent with the requirements of the host country and the parent company.
		10.7	Governments, pesticide industry, international organizations and the agricultural community should implement policies and practices to prevent the accumulation of obsolete pesticides and used containers.

	SAICM – Global Pan of Action (by activity number)		Code of Conduct (by Code article)
	Objective 2: Knowledge and Information		
	Work area: Hazard data generation and availability		
97	Ensure that each pesticide is tested by recognized procedures and test methods to enable a full evaluation of its efficacy, behaviour, fate, hazard and risk, with respect to anticipated conditions in regions or countries where it is used.	**4.1.1**	Industry should ensure that each pesticide and pesticide product is adequately and effectively tested by recognized procedures and test methods so as to fully evaluate its efficacy, behaviour, fate, hazard and risk with regard to the various anticipated conditions in regions or countries of use.
	Work area: Information management and dissemination		
102	Establish arrangements for the timely exchange of information on chemicals, including what is necessary to overcome barriers to information exchange (e.g., providing information in local languages). **&** related GPA activities No. 103 - 113	**9**	*Entire Article 9 (Information exchange) of the Code of Conduct applies*
	Work area: Highly toxic pesticides risk management and reduction		
114	Improve access to and use of information on pesticides, particularly highly toxic pesticides, and promote alternative safer pest control measures through networks such as academia.	**9.1.2**	Governments should facilitate the exchange of information between regulatory authorities to strengthen cooperative efforts. The information to be exchanged should include: ***9.1.2.1.*** actions to ban or severely restrict a pesticide in order to protect human health or the environment, and additional information upon request ***9.1.2.2***. scientific, technical, economic, regulatory and legal information concerning pesticides including toxicological, environmental and safety data ***9.1.2.3*** the availability of resources and expertise associated with pesticide regulatory activities.
		5.1.7	Governments should provide extension and advisory services and farmers' organization with adequate information about practical IPM strategies and methods, as well as the range of pesticide products available for use.
115	Encourage and facilitate exchange of information, technology and expertise within and among countries by both the public and private sectors for risk reduction and mitigation	**9.1.1**	Governments should promote the establishment or strengthening of networks for information exchange on pesticides through national institutions, international, regional and sub-regional organizations and public sector groups

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		9.1.2	Governments should facilitate the exchange of information between regulatory authorities to strengthen cooperative efforts.
		9.3	International organizations should provide information on specific pesticides (including guidance on methods of analysis) through the provision of criteria documents, fact sheets, training and other appropriate means.
116	Facilitate access to research results related to alternative pest control (both chemical and non-chemical) and crop protection measures by pesticide users, those exposed to pesticides and extension services. **&**	**3.9**	Governments, with the support of relevant international and regional organizations, should encourage and promote research on, and the development of, alternatives posing fewer risks: biological control agents and techniques, non-chemical pesticides and pesticides that are, as far as possible or desirable, target-specific, that degrade into innocuous constituent parts or metabolites after use and are of low risk to humans and the environment
117	Evaluate the efficacy of pesticide risk reduction programmes and alternative pest control methods currently implemented and planned by international organizations, governments, the pesticide, agriculture and trade sectors and other stakeholders.		
	Work area: Education and training (public awareness)		
155	Provide appropriate training and sensitization on chemical safety for those exposed to chemicals at each stage from manufacture to disposal (crop growers, industries, enforcement agents, etc).	**1.6**	The Code recognizes that training at all appropriate levels is an essential requirement in implementing and observing its provisions. Therefore, governments, pesticide industry, users of pesticides, international organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other parties concerned should give high priority to training activities related to each Article of the Code.
		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 workers, unions and other interested parties. Similarly, users should seek and understand educational materials before applying pesticides and should follow proper procedures.
		3.10	Governments and the application equipment industry should develop and promote the use of pesticide application methods and equipment that pose low risks to human health and the environment and that are more efficient and cost-effective, and should conduct ongoing practical training in such activities.
	Work area: Sound agricultural practices		

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158 & 159 & 160	Undertake research on and implement better agricultural practices, including methods that de not require the application of polluting or harmful chemicals. **&** Establish ecologically sound and integrated strategies for the management of pests and, where appropriate, vectors for communicable diseases. **&** Promote information exchange on alternative and ecological agricultural practices, including on non-chemical alternatives.	**3.7**	Concerted efforts should be made by governments to develop and promote the use of IPM. Furthermore, lending institutions, donor agencies and governments should support the development of national IPM policies and improved IPM concepts and practices. These should be based on scientific and other strategies that promote increased participation of farmers (including women's groups), extension agents and on-farm researchers
		3.8	All stakeholders, including farmers and farmer associations, IPM researchers, extension agents, crop consultants, food industry, manufacturers of biological and chemical pesticides and application equipment, environmentalists and representatives of consumer groups should play a proactive role in the development and promotion of IPM
		3.9	Governments, with the support of relevant international and regional organizations, should encourage and promote research on, and the development of, alternatives posing fewer risks: biological control agents and techniques, non-chemical pesticides and pesticides that are, as far as possible or desirable, target-specific, that degrade into innocuous constituent parts or metabolites after use and are of low risk to humans and the environment
	Work area: Stakeholder participation		
164	Work to ensure broad and meaningful participation of stakeholders, including women, at all levels in devising responses to chemicals management challenges and in regulatory and decision-making processes that relate to chemical safety.	**1.3**	The Code describes the shared responsibility of many sectors of society to work together so that the benefits to be derived from the necessary and acceptable use of pesticides are achieved without significant adverse effects on human health or the environment. To this end, all references in this Code to a government or governments shall be deemed to apply equally to regional groupings of governments for matters falling within their areas of competence.
		1.4	The Code addresses the need for a cooperative effort between governments of pesticide exporting and importing countries to promote practices that minimize potential health and environmental risks associated with pesticides, while ensuring their effective use.
		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.

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Objective 3: Governance			
	Work area: International agreements		
169	Promote ratification and implementation of all relevant international instruments on chemicals and hazardous waste, encouraging and improving partnerships and coordination (e.g., Stockholm Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Basel Convention, ILO conventions and IMO conventions related to chemicals such as the TBT Convention) and ensuring that necessary procedures are put into place.	**12.5.1**	Governments and other parties concerned are encouraged to observe the provisions laid down in any international instruments to which they are party, concerning chemical management, environmental and health protection, sustainable development and international trade, relevant to the Code.
		12.5.2	Governments and other parties concerned are encouraged, if they have not yet joined, ratified or acceded to such instruments, to evaluate the appropriateness of so doing as soon as possible.
	Work area: Social and economic considerations		
181	Establish the capacity to collect and analyse social and economic data.	**6.1.8**	Governments should collect and record data on the import, export, manufacture, formulation, quality, quantity and use of pesticides in order to assess the extent of any possible effects on human health or the environment, and to follow trends in pesticide use for economic and other purposes.
184	Include capacity-building for the sound management of chemicals as one of the priorities in national poverty reduction strategies and country assistance strategies.	**1.6**	The Code recognizes that training at all appropriate levels is an essential requirement in implementing and observing its provisions. Therefore, governments, pesticide industry, users of pesticides, international organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other parties concerned should give high priority to training activities related to each Article of the Code.
185	Enhance efforts to implement values of corporate social and environmental responsibility.		*One of the main objectives of the Code of Conduct, in particular expressed through article:*
		12.3	All parties should observe this Code and should promote the principles and ethics expressed by the Code, irrespective of other parties' ability to observe the Code. Pesticide industry should cooperate fully in the observance of the Code and promote the principles and ethics expressed by the Code, irrespective of a government's ability to observe the Code.

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187	Develop a framework to promote the active involvement of all stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations, managers, workers and trade unions in all enterprises – private, public and civil service (formal and informal sector) – in the sound management of chemicals and wastes.	**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.
		9.1.1	Governments should promote the establishment or strengthening of networks for information exchange on pesticides through national institutions, international, regional and sub-regional organizations and public sector groups
		9.2	In addition, governments are encouraged to develop: **9.2.1** legislation and regulations that permit the provision of information to the public about pesticide risks and the regulatory process. **9.2.2** administrative procedures to provide transparency and facilitate the participation of the public in the regulatory process.
		9.4.2	All parties should encourage collaboration between public sector groups, international organizations, governments and other interested stakeholders to ensure that countries are provided with the information they need to meet the objectives of the Code.
	Work area: Promote industry participation and responsibility		
189	Encourage use of voluntary initiatives (e.g., Responsible Care and FAO Code of Conduct)	**1.1**	The objectives of this Code are to establish voluntary standards of conduct for all public and private entities engaged in or associated with the distribution and use of pesticides, particularly where there is inadequate or no national legislation to regulate pesticides
190	Promote corporate social responsibility for the safe production and use of all products, including through the development of approaches that reduce human and environmental risks for all and do not simply transfer risks to those least able to address them.		*See GPA activity N°. 185*
	Work area: Legal, policy and institutional aspects		
193	Promote a culture of compliance and accountability and effective enforcement and monitoring programmes, including through the development and application of economic instruments. **&**		*One of the main objectives of the Code of Conduct, in particular expressed through articles:*

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194	Strengthen policy, law and regulatory frameworks and compliance promotion and enforcement.	**1.2**	The Code is designed for use within the context of national legislation as a basis whereby government authorities, pesticide manufacturers, those engaged in trade and any citizens concerned may judge whether their proposed actions and the actions of others constitute acceptable practices.
		1.7.2	The standards of conduct set forth in this Code assist countries which have not yet established regulatory controls on the quality and suitability of pesticide products needed in that country to promote the judicious and efficient use of such products and address the potential risks associated with their use;
198	Encourage countries to harmonize their chemical safety norms.	**6.1.5**	Governments should promote the advantages of, and cooperate with other governments in, the establishment of harmonized (regionally or by groups of countries) pesticide registration requirements, procedures and evaluation criteria, taking into account appropriate, internationally agreed technical guidelines and standards, and where possible incorporate these standards into national or regional legislation.
	Work area: Prevention of illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous goods		
204	Develop national strategies for prevention, detection and control of illegal traffic, including the strengthening of laws, judicial mechanisms and the capacity of customs administrations and other national authorities to control and prevent illegal shipments of toxic and hazardous chemicals.	**6.1.10**	Governments should detect and control illegal trade in pesticides.
	Objective 4: Capacity Building/Technical Cooperation		
			Capacity building and technical cooperation is implicit throughout the Code of Conduct, as expressed through the following more general articles:
		1.6	The Code recognizes that training at all appropriate levels is an essential requirement in implementing and observing its provisions. Therefore, governments, pesticide industry, users of pesticides, international organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other parties concerned should give high priority to training activities related to each Article of the Code.
		3.3.1	Governments of pesticide exporting countries should, to the extent possible provide technical assistance to other countries, especially those lacking technical expertise in the assessment of the relevant data on pesticides.

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		6.3	Technical assistance funding agencies, development banks and bilateral agencies should be encouraged to give high priority to requests for assistance from developing countries which do not yet have the facilities and expertise for pesticide management and control systems.
		9.1	Governments should: ***9.1.1*** Promote the establishment or strengthening of networks for information exchange on pesticides through national institutions, international, regional and sub-regional organizations and public sector groups. ***9.1.2*** Facilitate the exchange of information between regulatory authorities to strengthen cooperative efforts.
		9.3	International organizations should provide information on specific pesticides (including guidance on methods of analysis) through the provision of criteria documents, fact sheets, training and other appropriate means.
	In addition, several GPA capacity building/technical cooperation activities, have a more direct impact on pesticide management:		
	Capacity-building to support national actions		
219	Establish national or regional laboratory facilities, complete with modern instruments and equipment, including those necessary for testing emissions and operating according to national standards. **&**	**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.
220	Establish regional reference laboratories operated in accordance with international standards.	**4.3**	International organization 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.
221	Establish or strengthen national infrastructure, including for information management, poison control centres and emergency response capabilities for chemical incidents.	**5.1.5**	Governments should establish national or regional poisoning information and control centres at strategic locations to provide immediate guidance on first aid and medical treatment, accessible at all times.

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		5.2.2	Even where a control scheme is in operation, pesticide industry should provide poison-control centres and medical practitioners with information about pesticide hazards and on suitable treatment of pesticide poisoning.
230	Develop training programmes in risk assessment and management-related health techniques and communication.	**4.4**	Exporting governments and international organizations should play an active role in assisting developing countries in training personnel on trial design and conduct, the interpretation and evaluation of test data, and risk/benefit analysis. They should also promote maximum availability to, and use by developing countries of, appropriate international assessments and evaluations of pesticide hazards and risks.
		6.3	Technical assistance funding agencies, development banks and bilateral agencies should be encouraged to give high priority to requests for assistance from developing countries which do not yet have the facilities and expertise for pesticide management and control systems.
	Work area: Formulation of preventive and response measures to mitigate environmental and health impacts of emergencies involving chemicals		
237	Establish and strengthen poison control centres to provide toxicological information and advice; develop relevant clinical and analytical toxicological facilities according to the needs identified and resources available in each country		*See GPA activity N°. 221*
248	Establish accredited testing facilities to undertake testing of hazard characteristics of chemicals for classification and verification of label information.		*See GPA activity N°. 219-220*
	Work area: Risk assessment, management and communication		
247	Establish accredited testing facilities for chemicals.		*See GPA activity N°. 219-220*
	Work area: Implementation of GHS		
248	Establish accredited testing facilities to undertake testing of hazard characteristics of chemicals for classification and verification of label information.		*See GPA activity N°. 219-220*
249	Promote training in hazard classification		*See GPA activity N°. 230*

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	Work area: Occupational health and safety		
255	Promote the necessary training and capacity-building for all people involved directly and indirectly with chemical use and disposal.	**1.6**	The Code recognizes that training at all appropriate levels is an essential requirement in implementing and observing its provisions. Therefore, governments, pesticide industry, users of pesticides, international organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other parties concerned should give high priority to training activities related to each Article of the Code. *Note: And articles listed above in this section.*
	Work area: Waste management		
258	Implement capacity-building programmes on waste minimization and increased resource efficiency, including zero waste resource management, waste prevention, substitution and toxic use reduction, to reduce the volume and toxicity of discarded materials.	**10.7**	Governments, pesticide industry, international organizations and the agricultural community should implement policies and practices to prevent the accumulation of obsolete pesticides and used containers.
	Objectives 5: Illegal traffic		
265	Assess the extent and impact of illegal traffic at the international, regional, subregional, and national levels.	**6.1.8**	Governments should collect and record data on the import, export, manufacture, formulation, quality, quantity and use of pesticides in order to assess the extent of any possible effects on human health or the environment, and to follow trends in pesticide use for economic and other purposes.
		6.1.10	Governments should detect and control illegal trade in pesticides.