

## Abbreviations

ALINA	Asociación Latinoamericana de la Industria Nacional de Agroquímicos
AOAC	Association of Analytical Communities, International
ASP	Africa Stockpiles Programme
BMP	Best Management Practice
CAN	Comunidad Andina de Naciones (Andean Community)
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBI	Confidential business information
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CD	compact disc
CILSS	Comité Permanent Inter Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse au Sahel (Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel)
CIPAC	Collaborative International Pesticides Analytical Council
CLI	CropLife International
COP	Conference of Parties
CRA	Comparative risk assessment
CRA	Comparative Risk Assessment
CRC	Chemical Review Committee
DNA	Designated National Authority
DVD	Digital Versatile Disc
ECCA	European Crop Care Association
EIRF	Environmental Incident Report Form
EPPO	European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GAP	Good Agricultural Practice
GEP	Good Experimental Practice
GHS	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
GLP	Good Laboratory Practice
GPA	Global Plan of Action
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce World Business Organisation
ICCM	International Conference on Chemicals Management
IOMC	Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
IVM	Integrated Vector Management
JMPR	Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues
JMPS	Joint Meeting on Pesticide Specifications
MRL	Maximum Residue Limit
N	Recommended dose (of the plant protection product)
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
NGO	Non-governmental Organization

OECD	Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development
OIRSA	Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria
PAN-UK	Pesticide Action Network (United Kingdom)
PER	Pesticide Exposure Record
PIC	Prior Informed Consent
POP	Persistent Organic Pollutant
PRD	Proprietary Rights Data
PRD	Proprietary Rights Data
QSP	Quick Start Programme
SAI	Sustainable Agriculture Initiative
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
SEARCH	South East Africa Regulatory Committee on Harmonisation
SHPF	Severely Hazardous Pesticide Formulation
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPS	Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary
UN	United Nations
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
US EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WHO	World Health Organization
WHOPES	World Health Organization Pesticide Evaluation Scheme
WTO	World Trade Organization

## Definitions

**Active ingredient** means the biologically active part of the pesticide.

**Acute toxicity** means an adverse effect occurring within a short time of administration or absorption of a single or repeated dose given within a short time (24 hours or less)

**Administrative action** means an enforcement response such as a sanction or an order that can be issued directly by the administrative authority without the initial involvement of the judiciary.

**Advertising** means the promotion of the sale and use of pesticides by printed and electronic media, signs, displays, gift, demonstration or word of mouth.

**Adulterated pesticide** means a pesticide any component of which has been substituted wholly or in part, or any constituent of which has been wholly or in part abstracted, added or modified in quantity compared with the regulatory specification on record.

**Applicant** means the party (producer, importer or their representative) that makes an application for registration of a pesticide to the Responsible Authority.

**Application equipment** means any technical aid, equipment, implement or machinery which is used for the application of pesticides.

**Applicant** means the party (producer, importer or their representative) that makes an application for registration of a pesticide to the Responsible Authority.

**Application technology** means the actual physical delivery and distribution process of a pesticide to the target organism or to the place where the target organism comes into contact with the pesticide.

**Banned pesticide** means a pesticide for which all uses have been prohibited by final regulatory action, in order to protect human health or the environment. The term includes a pesticide that has been refused approval for first-time use, or has been withdrawn by industry either from the domestic market or from further consideration in the domestic approval process, and where there is clear evidence that such action has been taken in order to protect human health or the environment.

**Biological dossier** means the part of the data set that is submitted in support of a request for registration of a plant protection product which provides all necessary information to allow a reliable assessment of the efficacy of that product (also referred to as biological assessment dossier or efficacy dossier).

**Biological control agent** means a natural enemy, antagonist or competitor, and other self-replicating biotic entity used for pest control<sup>1</sup>

**Case** means a record of exposure or possible exposure of an individual to a pesticide. Each case record contains information obtained one or more communications or incident reports, and includes information about a pesticide incident resulting in adverse effects to human health or the environment.

**Chain-of-custody** means the ability of the inspector to guarantee the identity and integrity of the enforcement sample from seizure, custody, transport, storage and analysis to reporting of test results.

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<sup>1</sup> Definition as provided in the Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) [75]

**Civil enforcement** means investigation and legal actions to compel compliance and/or impose sanctions that involve the civil (non-criminal) legal system.

**Civil judicial action** means an enforcement response such as a sanction or an order that is obtained through the civil court system.

**Compliance** means the full implementation of legal requirements.

**Compliance incentives** means specific rewards or benefits provided in exchange for compliance, especially for voluntary compliance before detections of any violations by government.

**Compliance monitoring** means collecting and analyzing information on compliance status of an entity or facility or of an industry or economic sector.

**Compliance promotion** means any activity that encourages voluntary compliance with requirements. Examples of compliance promotion include educational programmes and technical assistance.

**Counterfeit pesticide** means a pesticide made by someone other than the approved or registered manufacturer, by copying or imitating an original product without authority or right, with a view to deceive or defraud, and then marketing the copied or forged product as the original.

**Criminal enforcement** means investigation and legal actions to compel compliance and/or impose sanctions that involve the criminal justice system.

**Crop tolerance evaluation** means the assessment of (potential) adverse effects of the plant protection product on the crop that is to be treated, such as phytotoxicity, adverse effects on crop yield and quality, and effects on plants or plant parts used for propagation.

**Deterrence** means an atmosphere in which people are discouraged from violating requirements and motivated to choose to comply in order to avoid adverse consequences.

**Direct marketing** means the practice of delivering promotional messages directly to potential customers on an individual basis as opposed to through a mass medium.

**Disposal** means any operation to recycle, neutralize, destruct or isolate pesticide waste, used containers and contaminated materials.

**Distribution** means the process by which pesticides are supplied through trade channels to local or international markets.

**Efficacy evaluation** means the assessment of the effectiveness of a plant protection product, against the target pest, which may include an assessment of its agronomic sustainability and economic benefits

**Enforceable** means able to be enforced.

**Enforcement** means the set of actions that governments or others take to achieve compliance by the regulated community with pesticide regulatory requirements and /or to halt situations that may endanger public health of the environment. Government enforcement usually includes activities like investigations, negotiations and legal actions.

**Environment** means surroundings, including water, air, soil and their interrelationship as well as all relationships between them and any living organisms.

**Environmental incident** means an incident of pesticide use causing adverse field effects to fish, wildlife, aquatic invertebrates, bees, or non-target plants.

**Equivalence** means the determination of the similarity of the impurity and toxicological profile, as well as of the physical and chemical properties, presented by supposedly similar technical material originating from different manufacturers, in order to assess whether they present similar levels of risk.

**Exposure** means contact between a living organism and a pesticide, which may or may not lead to a poisoning.

**Establishment** –see facility.

**Extension service** means those entities in the country responsible for the transfer of information, technology and advice regarding the improvement of agricultural practices, including production, handling, storage and marketing of agricultural commodities.

**Facility** means any place or operation where pesticides are manufactured, held, stored, marketed, sold, distributed, transported, used or disposed or where records relating to such activities are maintained.

**Fine** –see monetary penalty.

**Formulation** means the combination of various ingredients designed to render the product useful and effective for the purpose claimed; the form of the pesticide as purchased by users.

**Formulated pesticide product** means any formulation containing one or more active ingredients.

**Good Agricultural Practice (GAP)** 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.

**Good Laboratory Practice (GLP)** is a quality system concerned with the organisational process and the conditions under which non-clinical health and environmental safety studies are planned, performed, monitored, recorded, archived and reported.<sup>2</sup>

**Hazard** means the inherent property of a substance, agent or situation having the potential to cause undesirable consequences (e.g. properties that can cause adverse effects or damage to health, the environment or property).

**Incident** means an event leading to exposure or potential exposure to a pesticide(s). An incident has the potential to involve multiple victims (e.g., by fire, flood, spill, product contamination, algae bloom, other). For the purposes of these guidelines, an incident relates to a pesticide-related illness and injury to man and the environment.

**Inspection** means official review and examination of the compliance status of a facility.

**Inspector** is an officer who is authorized under the pesticide law of the country to enforce the provisions of the law, including taking pesticide samples from the market and taking prosecution actions in cases of non-compliance.

**Integrated Pest Management (IPM)** means the careful consideration of all available pest control techniques and subsequent integration of appropriate measures that discourage the development of pest populations and keep pesticides and other interventions to levels that are economically justified and reduce or minimize risks to human health and the environment. IPM emphasizes the growth of a healthy crop with the least possible disruption to agro-ecosystems and encourages natural pest control mechanisms.

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<sup>2</sup> Definition as provided in the OECD Principles on Good Laboratory Practice [50].

**Integrated Vector Management (IVM)** is a rational decision-making process for the optimal use of resources for vector control.

**Judicial enforcement** means legal enforcement actions involving the courts and the judiciary.

**Label and labelling** means the written, printed or graphic matter on, or attached to, the pesticide or the immediate container thereof and also to the outside container or wrapper of the retail package of the pesticide.

**Level playing field** means that competitors within the regulated community bear the same burdens and costs of compliance, and that no one gains a competitive advantage from avoiding the costs of compliance.

**Licence** –see registration.

**Manufacturer** means a corporation or other entity in the public or private sector or any individual engaged in the business or function (whether directly or through an agent or entity controlled by or under contract with it) of manufacturing a pesticide active ingredient or preparing its formulation or product.

**Marketing** means the overall process of product promotion, including advertising, product public relations and information services as well as the distribution and sale on local or international markets.

**Maximum Residue Limit (MRL)** means the maximum concentration of a residue that is legally permitted or recognized as acceptable in or on a food or agricultural commodity or animal feedstuff.

**Minimum effective dose** is the dose of a plant protection product that is the minimum necessary to achieve sufficient efficacy against the target pest across the broad range of situations in which the product will be applied (also referred to as lowest effective rate).<sup>3</sup>

**Minor uses** are those uses of plant protection products in which either the crop is considered to be of low economic importance at national level (minor crop), or the pest is not important on a major crop (minor pest)<sup>4</sup>

**Monetary penalty** means a sanction that is paid in currency.

**Monitoring** means collection and analysis of information on the status of, for example, compliance, environmental conditions, or public health events such as poisoning incidents.

**NGO** means a public interest non-governmental organization that is not directly part of the regulated community.

**Official analyst** is a chemist who is authorized under the pesticide law of the country to carry out analysis and issue reports on the analysis of samples submitted by inspectors for use as evidence in court.

**Order** means a document backed by the force of law that requires a violator to take certain action within a certain time period to correct a violation, cease illegal activity or remove or reduce an imminent hazard.

**Packaging** means the container together with the protective wrapping used to carry pesticide products via wholesale or retail distribution to users.

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<sup>3</sup> Definition as provided in the EPPO Standard on Minimum Effective Dose [23].

<sup>4</sup> Definition as provided in the EPPO Standard on Principles of Efficacy Evaluation for Minor Uses [18]

**Personal protective equipment** means any clothes, materials or devices that provide protection from pesticide exposure during handling and application. In the context of this Code, it includes both specifically designed protective equipment and clothing reserved for pesticide application and handling.

**Pest** means an organism that will or may cause unacceptable damage to a crop or stored product or threaten the health of humans or animals, and which is a target for a treatment with a plant protection, public health or domestic product, including, among others, insects, mites, nematodes, diseases, weeds, rodents or birds.

**Pesticide** means any substance, or mixture of substances, or microorganisms including viruses, intended for repelling, destroying or controlling any pest, including vectors of human 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 feeding stuffs, 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 insect or 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. The term also includes pesticide synergists and safeners, where they are integral to the satisfactory performance of the pesticide.

**Pesticides Board** (sometimes referred to as Pesticide Registration Board, Pesticide Council or Pesticide Committee) is the officially or legally appointed body that takes the final decision on the request for registration.

**Pesticide industry** means all those organizations and individuals engaged in manufacturing, formulating or marketing pesticides and pesticide products.

**Pesticide legislation** means any laws or regulations introduced to regulate the manufacture, marketing, distribution, labelling, packaging, use and disposal of pesticides in their qualitative, quantitative, health and environmental aspects.

**Phytotoxicity** means the capacity of a plant protection product to cause temporary or long-lasting damage to plants.<sup>5</sup>

**Plant protection product** means a pesticide product intended for preventing, destroying or controlling any pest causing harm during or otherwise interfering with the production, processing, storage, transport or marketing of food, agricultural commodities, wood and wood products. The term includes products 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.

**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.

**Poisoning** means occurrence of damage or disturbance caused by a poison, and includes intoxication.

**Product** (or **pesticide product**) means the pesticide active ingredient(s) and other components, in the form in which it is packaged and sold.

**Product stewardship** means the responsible and ethical management of a pesticide product from its discovery through to its ultimate use and beyond.

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<sup>5</sup> Definition as provided in the EPPO Standard on Phytotoxicity Assessment [38]

**Public sector groups** means (but is not limited to) scientific associations, farmer groups, citizens' organizations, labour unions and environmental, consumer and health organizations.

**Quality control of pesticides** means the inspection by the responsible authority of pesticide products imported, manufactured and/or available in the market to check whether they meet the desired requirements, including of labelling, packaging and specifications, as well as to identify the cause for non-conformities and take the necessary corrective actions.

**Registration** means the process whereby the responsible national government or regional authority approves the sale and use of a pesticide following the evaluation of comprehensive scientific data demonstrating that the product is effective for the intended purposes and does not pose an unacceptable risk to human or animal health or the environment.

**Registration dossier** means the set of data that is submitted by Applicants, in a structured manner, in support of their application for registration.

**Regulated community** means those individuals, facilities, businesses, and/or institutions, whether private or public, that are subject to pesticide legislation and implementing regulations, licences, permits, or orders.

**Regulated entities** –see regulated community.

**Regulations** mean the more detailed implementing provisions usually issued by the administrative authorities to describe the specific means by which the regulated community is required to carry out the provisions of legislation.

**Repackaging** means the authorized transfer of a pesticide from any commercial package into any other, usually smaller, container for subsequent sale.

**Requirements** mean specific practices and procedures established as a legal duty.

**Residue** means any specified substances in or on food, agricultural commodities or animal feed resulting from the use of a pesticide. The term includes any derivatives of a pesticide, such as conversion products, metabolites, reaction products and impurities considered to be of toxicological significance. The term "pesticide residue" includes residues from unknown or unavoidable sources (e.g. environmental) as well as known uses of the chemical.

**Resistance** means the naturally occurring, inheritable adjustment in the ability of individuals in a (pest) population to survive a treatment with plant protection product that would normally give effective control.<sup>6</sup>

**Responsible authority** means the government agency or agencies responsible for regulating the manufacture, distribution or use of pesticides and more generally for implementing pesticide legislation.

**Risk** is a function of the probability of an adverse health or environmental effect, and the severity of that effect, following exposure to a pesticide.

**Sampling report** means the standard report form completed by the inspector at the time of sampling and countersigned by the person designated to be responsible for the batch at the time the sample is taken [9].

**Sanctions** mean adverse consequences imposed upon violator(s).

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<sup>6</sup> Definition as provided in the EPPO Standard on Resistance Risk Analysis [39]



**Self-monitoring** means the process by which a member of the regulated community conducts monitoring relating to its own operations (see definition of monitoring).

**Self-record keeping** means the process by which members of the regulated community maintain their own records of certain regulated activities they perform and/or of their self-monitoring activities.

**Self-reporting** means the process by which members of the regulated community provide government authorities (or, where required, the public) with self-monitoring and/or self-recordkeeping data regularly or upon request.

**Semiochemical** means a chemical that affects the behaviour of an organism. Such chemicals include pheromones, which are used for communication between members of the same species, and allelochemicals, which act as chemical signals between members of different species.

**Severely restricted pesticide** means a pesticide for which virtually all use has been prohibited by final regulatory action in order to protect human health or the environment, but for which certain specific uses remain allowed. It includes a pesticide that has, for virtually all use, been refused for approval or been withdrawn by industry either from the domestic market or from further consideration in the domestic approval process, and where there is clear evidence that such action has been taken in order to protect human health or the environment.

**Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)** means a documented procedure which describes how to perform tests or activities normally not specified in detail in study plans or test guidelines.<sup>2</sup>

**Substandard pesticide** is a pesticide the physical-chemical properties of which do not meet the minimum quality standard.

**Technical pesticide** means technical grade materials and technical concentrates.

**Tender** means request for bids in purchasing of pesticides.

**Toxicity** means a physiological or biological property which determines the capacity of a chemical to do harm or produce injury to a living organism by other than mechanical means.

**Trader** means anyone engaged in trade, including export, import and domestic distribution.

**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.

**Violation** means noncompliance with a requirement.