REPORT

APPPC SUB-REGIONAL TRAINING WORKSHOP FOR THE DESIGNATED NATIONAL AUTHORITIES ON THE ROTTERDAM CONVENTION FOCUSING ON INCREASING NOTIFICATIONS

13-17 MARCH 2017, SURABAYA, INDONESIA

Executive Summary

The APPPC Sub-regional Training Workshop for the DNAs on the Rotterdam Convention Focusing on Increasing Notifications was held from 13-17 March, 2017 in Surabaya, Indonesia and was attended by 33 participants from 9 countries. The main purpose of the workshop was to improve countries capacity in the implementation of the Convention, with the specific objective of strengthening DNAs in preparing notifications of FRA and SHPF, and also to increase the number of submission and improve the completeness of the information provided.

The workshop provided training on the key elements of the Rotterdam Convention with special emphasis in strengthening and updating their knowledge on how to meet the obligation in submitting notification of FRA and SHPF. The status of import responses of the Annex III chemicals for each country was also discussed, and the participants were accordingly informed on the need to take action on pending responses. Participants became more knowledgeable on the provisions of the Rotterdam Convention and the latest status of its implementation through paper presentations during the workshop. During the exercise in the breakout groups, participants were also exposed to various forms and how to complete them in order to familiarize and facilitate them in making submission.

Participants took part actively in the discussion during breakout and plenary sessions, and they exchanged knowledge, experiences and clarified issues and pointed to areas that need special attention. Among the issues discussed at length were on the need for an improved coordination and communication channel between DNAs and other relevant stakeholders at national level, so that all the requirements in meeting various obligations under the Convention are effectively decided. Participants became aware on the need to send the notification of FRA within the specified timeframe. As for the SHPF proposal, it was noted during the discussion that information on poisoning incidents caused by hazardous pesticide formulation is rather difficult to obtain, due to lack of effective mechanism in collecting those information and if there is any, no specific attempt has been undertaken to analyze the incidences to establish the correlation between incident and the pesticide involved. Nevertheless the participants fully agreed the importance of provision of SHPF under the Convention, and some countries requested technical assistance from Secretariat to collect and analyze those information to submit proposal, if justified. Participants also took note on the failure list of submitting all future import responses of Annex III chemicals, and the need for the DNAs to take immediate action to submit those pending responses.

In addition, participants were also exposed to various additional information resources available to assist the countries in the decision making process of regulatory actions at national level, so that the DNAs will comply with the requirements of the Convention, when making the notifications.

Participants also identified and decided on the actions to be taken and the activities need to be followed up by each country after the workshop.

I. INTRODUCTION

The technical assistance programme of the Rotterdam Convention covers a range of activities that addresses the needs of individual country or region in order to assist them to fully implement the Convention.

This programme includes practical training workshop to the Designated National Authority (DNAs) targeting countries that have ratified the Convention recently, or have recently appointed new or additional DNAs, or are experiencing difficulties in meeting their basic obligations under the Convention. Further, the Conference of the Parties (COP) at its 7th Meeting requested the Secretariat to undertake activities to assist parties in submitting notifications of final regulatory action(FRA) for banned or severely restricted and proposal for severely hazardous pesticide formulation(SHPF), so that the number of notifications could be increased in the future.

As a regional partner to the Rotterdam Convention, the 29th meeting of the Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC), included a regional workshop on the Rotterdam Convention in its programme of work in 2016/2017, to be jointly organized by the Rotterdam Convention Secretariat, the Secretariat of APPPC and the Government of Indonesia. The Training Workshop was held from 13th to 17th March, 2017 in Surabaya, Indonesia. Participants from 9 countries attended the training workshop.

II. ATTENDANCE

The training workshop was attended by 33 participants from 9 countries i.e. China, Lao PDR, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Thailand, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam. Representatives from APPPC and Rotterdam Convention Secretariat also attended the workshop. Two experts from 2 Asian countries attended as resource persons. The list of participants appears in ***Appendix 1***.

III. OPENING CEREMONY

Dr. Ir. Muhrizal Sarawani, Director of Fertilizer and Pesticides, Directorate General of Agricultural Infrastructure and Facilities, Indonesia in his opening speech welcomed all participants to the sub-regional training workshop held in Surabaya, the second largest city of Indonesia. He expressed his appreciation to APPPC and the Rotterdam Convention Secretariat for their support to enable Indonesia hosting this workshop as agreed in the 29th APPPC meeting in Bali in 2015. He mentioned that Indonesia is fully committed in ensuring the success of the workshop and will play a more important role in ensuring the effective implementation of the Convention in the future. He wished the participants for a successful meeting.

Dr. Yongfan Piao, Senior Plant Protection Officer of FAO and Executive Secretary of APPPC welcomed all participants on behalf of FAO. He mentioned that this training workshop was included in the APPPC programme of work for 2017 to be jointly organized with the Rotterdam Convention Secretariat and the Government of Indonesia. He further explained the importance of the training workshop, which is targeted to selected DNAs of APPPC member countries in meeting the obligations under the Convention. He hoped the training workshop provided a good platform for the countries to share experiences and upgrade skills and knowledge not only on Rotterdam Convention but also in the control and management of chemicals and pesticides in APPPC member countries. He further mentioned that APPPC and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has been in collaboration with certain countries in organizing a number of workshops in chemical managements in the region and a lot of achievements have been made. He hoped with the workshop, countries will gain more up-to-date knowledge on the Convention in particular the notification of final regulatory action, which will in turn more notifications will be sent from this

region. Dr. Yongfan Piao was very grateful for the Government of Indonesia for hosting the workshop and the strong support to APPPC and wished the participants a fruitful meeting.

Speaking on behalf of Rotterdam Convention, Dr. Yun Zhou from the Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention welcomed all the participants to the workshop. She mentioned the workshop was targeted primarily to countries that have recently appointed new or additional DNAs that might experiencing difficulties in meeting the obligations of the Convention. The objective of the training workshop was among others to improve countries capacity in the implementation of the Convention, in particular in the submission of notifications of final regulatory action, specifically to assist DNAs in preparing notifications in order to increase the number of submission and to improve the completeness of the information provided. She also mentioned that Secretariat is willing to consider if there is any request for technical assistance to enhance the capacities of countries in meeting obligations under the Convention. She wished the participants a successful meeting.

IV. OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP

The overall objective of the sub-regional workshop was to improve countries' capacity in the implementation of the Convention, in particular in submissions of final regulatory actions. The specific objectives were:

- To strengthen the capacity of DNAs to implement the Rotterdam Convention by providing practical training.
- To assist DNAs in preparing notifications of FRA in order to increase the number of submission and the improve the completeness of information provided.
- To facilitate exchange and foster cooperation among DNAs in the region.
- To promote the FAO Pesticide Registration Toolkit; strengthen synergies of Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention.
- Discuss follow up actions and opportunities for future collaboration.

V. OUTCOMES

Outcomes of the workshop were identified as follows:

- Participants fully understood the objectives, provisions and obligations of the Convention.
- Gained an increased knowledge on the operation of the Convention and familiarized with the forms and tools.
- By the end of each practical session, participants identified what needs to be done by their country with regard to import response, notification, proposal for SHPF and export notification.
- At the end of the workshop, each country identified a list of actions, including list of chemicals for notifications and priority.
- An increased knowledge on how to use the FAO pesticide registration toolkits in the decision-making processes and finally in making FRA notifications to the Secretariat.
- Proposed possible future technical assistance needs in the region.

VI. THE PRESENTATIONS

The timetable of workshop appears in ***Appendix*** 2.

SESSION 1 : INTRODUCTION TO THE ROTTERDAM CONVENTION AND STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (COUNTRY REPORT)

Overview of the Rotterdam Convention

Representative from the Rotterdam Secretariat, Dr Yun Zhou, made a presentation on the overview of Rotterdam Convention.

A key objective of the Rotterdam Convention is to promote the shared responsibility among Parties in the international trade in hazardous chemicals in order to protect human health and environment. It has two key provisions, information exchange and the Prior Informed Consent or PIC procedure.

The PIC procedure enables countries to monitor and control the trade in hazardous chemicals listed in Annex III. It gives importing countries the power to make informed decisions as to which of these chemicals they want to receive and to exclude those they cannot manage safely. If trade does take place, requirements for labeling and the provision of information on the potential health and environmental effects of these chemicals will promote their safe use. The provision on information exchange also include the notification of final regulatory action, proposal for SHPF and export notifications.

She presented the status of implementation of the participating countries with regard to the number of import responses, notification of final regulatory action and proposal for SHPF. She informed the participants about the upcoming Conference of the Parties of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions. The present status of the import responses and notification of FRA of the participating countries are as follows:

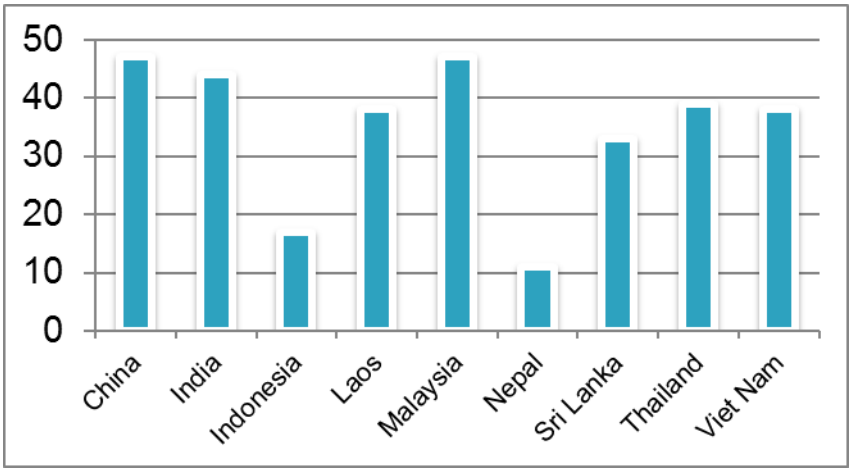

Fig 1: Number of import responses as of March 2017

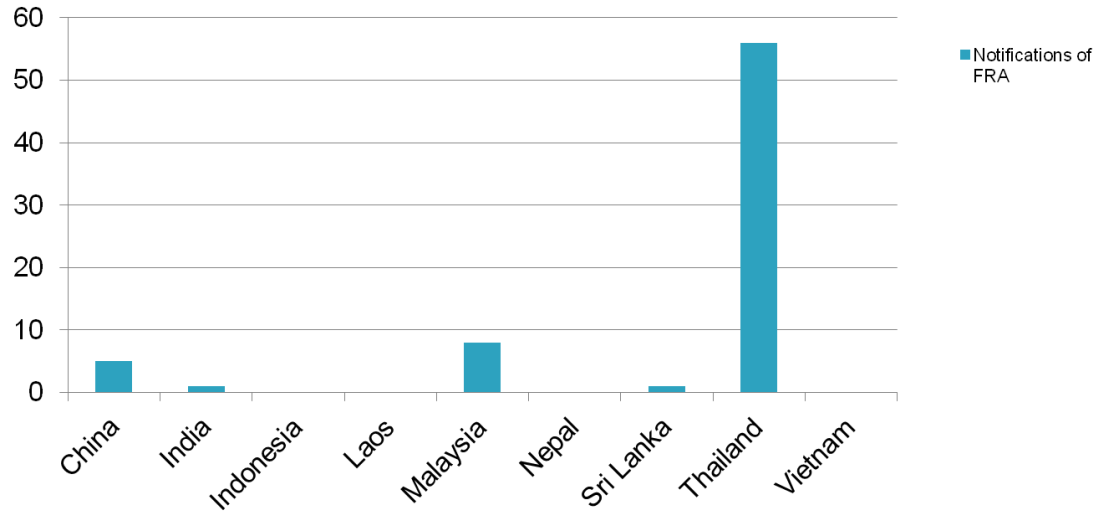

Fig 2: Number of notifications of final regulatory action as of March 2017

Regional development on pesticide management

Dr Yongfan Piao, the Executive Secretary of the APPPC made a presentation on the status of pesticide management in the Asia.

There has been a significant progress in strengthening pesticide management in the region in recent years through various activities on sustainable pesticide management carried out either by individual country or in group with assistance from international bodies or donor countries. Among the activities carried out were awareness programme, capacity building in regulatory management, risk reduction approaches as well as information sharing. Some member countries have been very active in hosting/organizing and participating in related international and regional pesticide activities during the period.

A number of publications related to pesticides management have been produced under the auspices of FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (RAP) and APPPC over 6 years. These include 5 (five) guidelines on harmonization of pesticide management developed under the FAO-TCP in assisting ASEAN toward harmonization of pesticide regulatory system completed in 2011. The other important publication produced in Asia in recent years was *The Progress in Pesticide Risk Assessment and Phasing-out Highly Hazardous Pesticides in Asia* which was produced in 2014. Prior to that in 2012, a publication entitled *Advancement of Pesticide Regulatory Management in Asia* was published. These publications became the important source of reference on pesticide management by many regulatory authorities in the region.

The other important source of information on pesticides in Asia and Pacific is pesticide database of APPPC website, which contains among others information on the list of registered pesticide in Asia, products that have been cancelled/withdrawn/suspended in Asia and the list of banned and restricted pesticide in Asia.

Country Reports

Each participating country provided a country report prior to the workshop. Presentations were made by participating countries; China, Lao PDR, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Thailand, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam on the status of pesticide and chemical management at national level in relation to the effective implementation of the Rotterdam Convention including the list of banned and severely restricted pesticides and chemicals in the individual country.

China

China has already put in place a comprehensive legal instruments/framework for the effective control and management of chemicals and pesticides in the country, which have direct implication to the implementation of Rotterdam Convention. Pesticide laws and regulations are enforced by the Institute for the Control of Agrochemicals (ICAMA) under the Ministry of Agriculture Chemical, whose is also the DNA for pesticide in China. The Centre for Solid Waste and Chemical Management Technology under the Ministry of Environmental Protection, which is responsible for regulating all aspect of industrial chemicals in the country, provides technical inputs to the DNA for industrial chemicals.

China mentioned that the chemicals management mechanism has been improved and the cross-sectoral coordination also strengthened. With the implementation of the convention in China, research has been better promoted in finding alternative to chemicals.

China has fulfilled its obligation by providing all import responses of 47 chemicals listed in the Annex III of the Convention. China has also banned and severely restricted 11 other pesticides. With regard to industrial chemicals, a total of 164 types of industrial chemicals are being included in the revised import and export control in 2014.

Up to the present moment, China has submitted five (5) notifications to the Secretariat on final regulatory action taken to ban or severely restrict pesticide based on health and environmental reasons.

The representative also mentioned that China, as a major producing country of chemicals and pesticides in the world, has also fulfilled its obligation in sending export notification to importing countries as required by the Article 12 of the Convention. In addition to sending, China also has been receiving export notifications from the exporting countries.

The list of banned and severely restricted chemicals are given in ***Appendix 3***

Lao PDR

Regulations on the control of pesticide in Lao PDR is implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, which have the provisions to control importation, distribution and use of pesticides and other aspects of control. The industrial chemicals are controlled by the Chemicals Law, administered by the Department of Industry and Handicraft, under the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

Lao PDR has two DNAs and one Official Contact Point. The DNA for pesticide is the Department of Agriculture, while the Department of Industry and Handicraft is the DNA for industrial chemicals.

The status of import response of Annex III chemical for Lao PDR is still incomplete, where responses on one pesticide and nine (9) industrial chemicals are still pending.

As regard to banned and severely restricted chemicals on the ground of health and environmental reasons, up to present moment Lao PDR has taken action to ban 55 chemicals, and the list of those substances appears in ***Appendix 3.***

In 2016 Laos developed a national action plan for the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention with the support of the Rotterdam Convention Secretariat. Follow up actions are under development.

India

There are a number of legislations currently enforced in India to regulate various aspects of pesticides. The main law that controls the pesticide is the Insecticide Act 1968 which has the provisions to regulate import, manufacture, sale, transport, distribution and use of insecticides.

The Designated National Authorities (DNAs) for India are in the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation and the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers. The Official Contact Points (OCPs) are designated in Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change.

So far India has provided 43 import responses of Annex III chemicals, and still pending 4 import responses (one pesticide and 3 industrial chemicals) to be submitted to the Secretariat. India has also taken action to ban and severely restrict pesticides based on many reasons. A total of 29 pesticides and 4 insecticides formulations have been banned for import, manufacture and use in the country. The use of 8 other pesticides have been withdrawn**,** while 18 pesticides have been refused for registration in India. It was also mentioned that restrictions on use have been imposed on 13 other pesticides.

As for the notification of final regulatory action, India submitted one (1) notification to the Secretariat. The detailed information about the regulatory actions is given in ***Appendix 3.***

Indonesia

Under the Hazardous Substances Classification under Gr No Pp 74 / 2001, substances are divided into three classifications; (i) Usable hazardous and toxic substances; (ii) Limited/restricted use of hazardous and toxic substances; and (iii) Banned/prohibited hazardous and toxic substances.

As regards import responses of the Annex III chemicals, Indonesia has communicated 19 responses to the Secretariat, while 28 other (14 pesticides and 14 industrial chemicals) responses are still pending.

Indonesia mentioned that a total of 70 active ingredients have been banned for all uses as pesticide. Active ingredient chlorpyrifos has been banned for household pesticide, while trichlorfon was banned for aquaculture. Indonesia has also banned 31 pesticide active ingredients for rice field use.

Malaysia

The control and management of pesticide are governed by a number of laws and legislations and the main law that has direct relevant in meeting the obligations under the Rotterdam Convention are the Pesticide Act 1974 which control registration, manufacture and import of pesticide while industrial chemicals are controlled under the Environmental Quality Act 1974. In addition, the Custom Import

and Export Prohibition Orders also have provisions to control some aspect of import and export of chemicals and pesticides.

Malaysia has two DNAs for the implementation of Rotterdam Convention, the Department of Agriculture for pesticide and the Department of Environmental for industrial chemicals, while the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment acts as the NCP. The consultation with the relevant stakeholders on the implementation of Convention in both sectors is done through the inter-agencies committees established under the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Environment.

Malaysia has provided all the import responses of the Annex III chemicals, except methamidophos which is in the final stage of being sent to the Secretariat. Since the accession of the Convention in 2002, Malaysia has sent eight (8) notifications on final regulatory action of banned and severely restricted chemicals; six (6) of them are non-Annex III pesticides while two (2) are Annex III pesticides. Malaysia has also been receiving export notifications under Article 12, and in most cases, acknowledgement of receipt of the notifications from the exporting countries were made within 30 days.

Malaysia informed the meeting, it has banned and severely restricted a total of 53 pesticides and chemicals, where 6 (six) of them are non-Annex III chemicals. Malaysia has also made a final regulatory action to ban paraquat in the year 2020. The list of banned or severely restricted chemicals are given in ***Appendix 3***

Nepal

Nepal imports pesticides from India, China and other countries. For the better management of pesticides, country enacted the Pesticide Act, 1991 and Pesticide Regulation, 1993 and has enforced from July 16, 1994.

The pesticides either in use, production, formulation, distribution or professional applicators should be registered and regulated under the Pesticide Act and Pesticide Regulation. Under the Act, there is provision of Pesticide Management Board. The Board advises the government in the formulation of a national policy regarding pesticides, to maintain co-ordination between private and government in production and distribution of pesticides, regulate and control the quality of pesticides, and prepare standard of pesticides. Pesticide Registration and Management Division (PRMD), under Plant Protection Directorate is responsible for pesticide registration, monitoring and management in central and 75 pesticide inspectors are responsible in district level.

Out of 47 chemicals listed in Annex III, Nepal provided 13 import responses to the Secretariat, and 34 others (20 pesticides and 14 industrial chemicals) still to be communicated. As for the status of banned chemicals in Nepal, it was stated that the country has taken action to ban 15 pesticides and all of them are already listed in the Annex III of the Convention. The list of banned or severely restricted chemicals are given in ***Appendix 3***

Thailand

Under the Hazardous substances Act B.E. 2535 (1992), Thailand classifies the substances into four types: Type 1 (the production, import, export or possession must be complied with the specified criteria and procedures; no need to apply for a registration or license); Type 2 (production, import, export or possession must be notified to authorities; production and import must be registered; no need to apply for license); Type 3 (production, import, export or possession must be applied for license; production and import must be registered) and Type 4 (.production, import, export or having in possession are prohibited or banned)

To date Thailand has provided 37 import responses, and still pending 10 import responses (7 pesticides and 3 industrial chemicals) to be submitted to the Secretariat. Since ratification, Thailand has submitted 56 notifications of final regulatory action of banned or severely restricted chemicals. In addition, Thailand also has been receiving export notification from exporting countries for the chemicals that are banned and severely restricted in the exporting countries. The list of banned or severely restricted chemicals are given in ***Appendix 3***

Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka has put in place a number of legislations aimed at ensuring the pesticides are controlled and managed properly. The laws provide the provisions for registration before importation, manufacturing, formulation, packing, transportation, distribution, selling, offering for sale and use.

The Office of the Registrar of Pesticides, Ministry of Agriculture is the DNA for pesticides and the Central Environmental Authority, Ministry of Environment is the DNA for industrial chemicals.

So far Sri Lanka has submitted 32 import responses of Annex III chemicals, while 15 (3 pesticides and 12 industrial chemicals) others still awaiting to be communicated to the Secretariat.

Recently Sri Lanka has taken action to ban five (5) pesticide active ingredients namely cyromazine, alachlor, paraquat, dimethoate and fenthion in 2014, among which the regulatory actions on paraquat, dimethoate and fenthion were due to their unacceptable risks from intentional poisonings.

In response to further strengthening the safer initiatives, the Office of the Registrar of Pesticides de-registered several high-volume pesticide formulations such as Carbofuran 3% GR, Propanil 36% EC, Carbaryl 85% WP and Chlorpyrifos 40% EC in April 2013 after assessing the availability of sufficient number of safer alternatives.

Sri Lanka made one (1) notification of final regulatory action to the Secretariat on the ground of human health and environmental reasons. The list of banned or severely restricted chemicals are given in ***Appendix 3***

Viet Nam

Viet Nam adopts a strict regulatory control over all activities related to pesticides and industrial chemicals. Among the main objectives of such regulatory controls are to effectively control manufacturing, sale, and import of pesticides. It is also with the purpose of reducing the number of pesticides under the category of HHPs and ineffective/resistance, and simultaneously increasing the numbers of biological pesticides. Viet Nam mentioned, in the future commercial trade name of pesticide product will be reduced by 50%.

Out of 47 chemicals listed in the Annex III of the Convention, Viet Nam banned 29 of them and has submitted 32 import responses to the Secretariat, while 15 others (1 pesticide and 14 industrial chemicals) are still pending import responses. Viet Nam has also taken regulatory action to remove certain pesticides from the Pesticide List and in 2017 the authority removed five (5) pesticides from the list i.e. carbendazim, thiophanate-methyl, benomyl, paraquat and 2,4-D. The list of banned or severely restricted chemicals are given in ***Appendix 3***

SESSION 2 : THE PIC PROCEDURE

Presentation on PIC procedure, import response and Malaysian experience

Mr. Halimi Mahmud, the regional expert, made a presentation on PIC procedure, import response and Malaysian experience. The PIC procedure is a mechanism of obtaining prior consent from the importing countries for the future export of chemicals listed in Annex III of the Convention and for ensuring compliance with these decisions by exporting Parties.

- For all chemicals listed in Annex III, a decision guidance document (DGD) is prepared and sent to all Parties aimed at assisting the importing country to make decision on future import and use of the chemical, taking into account local conditions.
- These decisions, known as import responses, are published by the Secretariat and made available to all Parties every six months through the PIC Circular, so that the exporting parties are aware prior to an export as to whether or not importing parties consent the import.
- The import responses should be communicated to the Secretariat within 9 months after receiving DGD, and if assistance needed, may request it from the Secretariat to help them in deciding the future import. There are options given to the parties; it could be final or interim decision.
- A final or interim import decision can be revised at any time by the Party by submitting a new import response.
- Currently there are 47 chemicals listed in Annex III (33 pesticides and 14 industrial chemicals). If a new chemical is to be added to Annex III, it has to be recommended by the CRC and decided by COP.
- The Secretariat is to inform parties the responses received and failure to transmit responses every 6 months in PIC Circular
- Annex III chemical is not exported to Party that has failed to transmit a response, unless:
  (a) The chemical is registered or evidence exists that it has previously been used, or
  (b) Explicit consent to the import has been sought and received by the exporter

As regards Malaysia experience, Malaysia finds PIC Procedure very beneficial to the importing parties as it prevents the unwanted trade of Annex III chemicals contrary to the decision of importing countries. Malaysia has submitted all the import responses of Annex III chemicals, except methamidophos which is currently in the final stage of being submitted.

SESSION 3 : NOTIFICATIONS OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTION

Presentation on obligations and procedure related to final regulatory action

Presentation on the obligations and procedure related to final regulatory action and national experience was made by Mr. Halimi Mahmud. Final regulatory is an action taken by a Party,that does not require subsequent regulatory action by that Party, the purpose of which is to ban or severely restrict a chemical. If such action is taken, the DNA has to notify the Secretariat within 90 days after the final regulatory action takes effect and the notifications must contain the information set out in Annex I of the Convention, where available.

Secretariat verifies the notification, and a summary of notification will be published in the PIC Circular, if it meets the Annex I requirement. If not, a verification letter is sent to the notifying party with a checklist indicating where the notification is incomplete and detailed guidance of what is missing. The highlights of notification process are as follows:

- DNA completes and signs a “notification of final regulatory action form” and submit it to the Secretariat. The Notification Form was developed to facilitate standardized reporting of national regulatory decisions as it mirrors information requirements of Annex I.

- Referenced information, in particular the risk evaluation, should be that used to support the regulatory decision, and must be contemporary with the decision.

- If the chemical notified is not in Annex III, the Secretariat requests the DNA to submit supporting documentation that is referenced in the notification

- If the supporting documentation is voluminous DNA is requested to provide a 'focused summary' and to assist the countries in preparing the focused summary, CRC has developed guidance on Focused Summary.

- When the Secretariat receives notifications from parties from two PIC regions, it forwards them to the Chemical Review Committee (CRC).

- The CRC reviews whether the notifications meet the criteria in Annex II.

- CRC recommends the Conference of the parties to list a chemical in Annex III and the COP will decide on the inclusion based on consensus.

- In the first instance all notifications of final regulatory action serve for the purpose of information exchange among parties. In the second instance, the CRC will recommend the listing of a chemical in Annex III only if there are notifications from at least two PIC regions both meeting Annex II criteria. One of the most crucial criteria in Annex II to be met is the need for the decision to be based on the risk evaluation clearly relate to conditions in the notifying Party.

- In order to help developing countries performing the risk evaluation based on risk assessment carried out in another country, a Guidelines on Bridging Principles has been developed by CRC.

As regards Malaysia experience, Malaysia has so far submitted 8 (eight) notifications of final regulatory action taken to ban 8 pesticides, where 6 (six) of them are non-Annex III chemicals.

SESSION 4: FAO PESTICIDE REGISTRATION TOOLS

Dr Yun Zhou made four presentations under this session covering topics: (i) Sources of information for FRA; (ii) FRA information; (iii) Bridging information; and (iv) FAO toolkit assessment methods.

Sources of information for FRA & FRA information

Reliable and science-based information are crucial in support of sound policy making process and information on chemicals is an important tool to comply with in meeting the obligation under MEAs including Rotterdam Convention. Finding the general information on chemicals is useful when completing some parts of the notification form.

There are a number of reliable information sources which can be freely accessed online when completing the notification form, and they include information from international organizations, reputable regulatory authorities, associations, non-governmental organizations etc. The link to these websites are introduced.

Bridging information

Many developing countries do not have the capacity to undertake full risk assessment. Other than conducting risk evaluations by themselves, countries may use studies or risk evaluations completed

in another country or from an international risk evaluation. In order to make a more reasonable decision to meet the national conditions, it is recommended to use "bridging information".

Participants were exposed to the "bridging principles" in the efforts to assist developing countries in particular, to understand how to use risk evaluation carried out by other countries as the basis for a national decision using bridging principles. Guidelines on bridging information was developed by CRC and further guidelines targeted to DNAs are under development by the Secretariat.

FAO registration toolkits

Participants have also been briefed on FAO pesticide registration toolkits, a decision support system for pesticide registration in developing countries, which was developed to facilitate evaluation process based on internationally accepted methodologies and principles for pesticide registration in developing countries. The toolkit is not an automated system for the evaluation of pesticides. It supports and facilitates informed decision-making by registration authority.

The objective of the tool is to provide methods for the evaluation of the various aspects of the pesticide registration dossier namely on safety and effectiveness. The registration authority can use the toolkit to support several of their regular tasks, including in making the final regulatory action to ban or severely restrict pesticide and in support of notification under the Convention.

SESSION 5: PROPOSAL FOR SEVERELY HAZARDOUS PESTICIDE FORMULATION (SHPF)

Presentation on severely hazardous pesticide formulation (SHPF)

Mr. Halimi Mahmud made a presentation on the key elements of proposal for severely hazardous pesticide formulation.

Under this provision, any Party that is a developing country or a country with an economy in transition and that is experiencing problems caused by a severely hazardous pesticide formulation under conditions of use in its territory, may propose to the Secretariat the listing of the severely hazardous pesticide formulation in Annex III. If the criteria set met, it only requires one proposal to trigger the evaluation by CRC for approval of COP and final listing of the formulation in the Annex III.

If such incident happens, the DNA may propose to the Secretariat by completing and submitting the relevant form and the proposal must contain the information set out in Annex IV of the Convention. The followings are the key points of the SHPF proposal:

- It includes any pesticides that cause severe health impact under prevailing conditions of use, regardless its hazard classification.
- To distinguish suicide information from incidents of accidental exposure, as the former is excluded.
- Information should relate to individual affected, the exposure scenario and identity of pesticide formulation.

National experience on pesticide use survey - Nepal

Dr Dilli Ram Sharma, Programme Director and Head of NPPO, Plant Protection Directorate of Nepal made a presentation on the national experience on pesticide use survey report.

A survey was conducted in Nepal, with the objective of finding out the status of pesticide management and usage in Nepal and to evaluate the awareness, knowledge, attitude and practices among the pesticides users. The followings are the outcomes of the survey:

- Agro-vets are the main pesticide distributor in Nepal and play a major role in advising the farmers on pesticide usage.
- National policies play an important role in managing pesticides in the country.
- Scenario of pesticides usage from the survey has been used as the basis for developing related policies to manage the pesticides.
- Highly hazardous pesticides should be phase-out in the future.
- National registration system should be in line with the International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management.
- Awareness campaign plays a vital role in minimizing the risk of pesticides.
- Awareness programme on the adverse effects of pesticide to human health and the environment should be further enhanced.
- National Pesticide Act/Rules should be revised in order to ensure they are in line with international standards and also in agreement with international treaties like Rotterdam Convention, Basel Convention and Stockholm Convention etc.

SESSION 6 : EXPORT NOTIFICATIONS AND INFORMATION TO ACCOMPANY

Presentation on Export notifications and information to accompany was delivered by Dr Yun Zhou. Under this mechanism, if a Party ban or severely restrict a chemical based on health or environmental reasons and the chemical in question is not yet listed in Annex III of the Convention, the Party is duty bound under the Convention to notify the importing party of the first shipment of that chemical in any calendar year, and in return the importing party is obliged to acknowledge the receipt of the notification within 30 days. The obligations cease when the chemical is listed in Annex III of the Convention and the importing party has provided an import response. The followings are some of the key information requirements for export notification as spelled out in Annex of the Convention:

- Name and address of the DNAs (exporting and importing Parties) and of the importer.
- Expected date of export.
- Name of chemical(s) and in the case of mixture the level or concentration of the individual chemicals.
- The category of the chemical and use in the importing country.
- Information on precautionary measures to reduce exposure and emissions.
- Further information specified in Annex I of the Convention as may be required by the importing Party.

Ms. Wang Xiaojun from ICAMA of China made a presentation on the Chinese experiences in handling export notifications received and sent by the DNAs. She mentioned few challenges faced by the authority in meeting the obligation of export notification:

- In most cases China managed to acknowledge the receipt of the export notifications within 30 days.
- In addition of sending export notification, sometimes the DNA of the exporting county also requested the DNAs of China to provide other information/data on the pesticide. This will put an extra burden to the DNAs to furnish the information and it may lead to delay in acknowledging receipt.

- As an exporter, China used to experience delay in getting acknowledgment of receipt from the DNAs of the importing country. The delay should not have happened as this will disturb the trade between two countries.

SESSION 7: SYNERGIES OF BASEL, STOCKHOLM AND ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

Dr Yun Zhou made a brief presentation on the synergy of Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions.

The Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions are multilateral environmental agreements, which share the common objective of protecting human health and the environment from hazardous chemicals and wastes. The Basel Convention on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal, the Rotterdam Convention on the prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade, while the Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants.

This so-called "synergies" aims to strengthen the implementation of the three conventions at the national, regional and global levels by providing coherent policy guidance, enhancing efficiency in the provision of support to Parties to the conventions, reducing their administrative burden and maximizing the effective and efficient use of resources at all levels, while maintaining the legal autonomy of these three multilateral environmental agreements.

SESSION 8 : NEXT STEPS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR FUTURE COLLABORATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Future collaboration and technical assistance in the Region and with the Rotterdam Convention Secretariat

Dr Yun Zhou briefly mentioned about the recent and future collaboration and technical assistance in the region and with the Rotterdam Convention Secretariat.

The Rotterdam Convention Secretariat in collaboration with FAO RAP and APPPC will follow up on technical assistance activities to facilitate regional cooperation in the effective implementation of the Convention. The technical assistance activities are needs drive. Depending on the availability of resources, DNAs may contact the Secretariat for possible future collaborations include:

- Enhancement of national coordination in Rotterdam Convention by facilitating the development of national action plan.
- Data collection on pesticide usage and incident reporting
- Training in risk evaluation and bridging principles.
- Identifying and promoting sustainable alternatives to highly hazardous pesticides.

The Secretariat will report to the 30th Session of the APPPC (November 2017) on progress made by the countries in the implementation of the Convention and technical assistance activities.

VII. THE BREAKOUT GROUPS

After each presentation on PIC procedure, final regulatory action and severely hazardous pesticides formulations, participants were divided into 4 groups to do exercise on how to make submission and

fill up the relevant forms and they were also asked to identify gaps and follow-up actions by each country. Each group was given the following materials: (i) Case example; (ii) Relevant forms; (iii) Relevant information and data to complete the forms; and (v) Guidance questions. The discussions by each group were presented at the plenary, and the followings are the highlights of the plenary discussions:

Break out groups 1 (BOG 1) - Case study on import response

- Participants appreciated the opportunities to get familiarize with the Importing Country Response Form, and found the form is very user-friendly and easy to complete.
- The DGD provides a comprehensive information on methamidophos and the scientific health and environmental reasons of the final regulatory action taken by the notifying parties. With this information, it will facilitate countries in making import decisions.
- The information on the alternative pesticides of methods of control is very important to the certain countries in reaching the decision.
- One participant mentioned that, it is not so much the issue of completing the form, but the main reason of failure in submitting the import responses, is due to lack of commitment and coordination at national level on the urgency of meeting the deadline set.
- Countries were aware on the need to complete the import responses which are not yet communicated to the Secretariat in order to prevent the unwanted export of Annex III chemicals to their countries
- Each country will review the status of import responses of their own country, and identify outdated import decisions and missing responses if any, and make necessary arrangements to submit those responses.

It was also mentioned during the discussion that countries whose is in need of assistance in completing the import response may request such help from the Secretariat.

Break out groups 2 (BOG 2) - Case study on notification of final regulatory action

- Participants appreciated the opportunities to get familiarize with the Notification of Final Regulatory Action Form.
- The participant were aware of various reliable information sources that could be referred to in completing the form.
- There are many reasons why notifications on final regulatory action was not forthcoming, among those are lack of government decision on FRA, frequent change of staff of DNAs, poor record of data related to the regulatory decisions, and lack of coordination between authorities responsible for the finalization of regulatory actions taken and the urgency to send the notifications within specified timeframe.
- In certain countries, there seems to be an issue of miscommunication among the authorities at national level as to how the decisions on final regulatory actions of banning or restricting chemicals be coordinated for communicating to the Secretariat as required by the Convention.
- Many countries expressed difficulties in performing risk evaluation under local conditions in meeting the criteria for listing due to lack of knowledge and expertise in the area. Therefore, there is an urgent need for the countries be equipped with the knowledge and requested for the assistance from relevant international agencies or countries with advanced regulatory capacity.
- Each country will review the status of banned or restricted chemicals in their own country, and if notifications have not yet been communicated, make necessary arrangements to submit those notifications.

In response to the question on communication at national level, Dr Yun Zhou replied that the Secretariat only communicates with the DNAs, and it is up to the individual country to improve communication channel at country level. On the request for the training in risk assessment, she mentioned that one of the initiatives taken by the FAO to respond to the request for such a training was the development of pesticide registration tool kit which was officially launched in 2016.

It was also stressed during the discussion that, the notification should reflect the actual reasons of the regulatory action, and it should not be changed what so ever, just to meet the criteria of listing.

Break out groups 3 (BOG 3) - Case study on SHPF

- Participants appreciated the opportunities to get familiarize with the SHPF Proposal Form.
- The SHPF Form is quite user friendly and there are already instructions on how to fill up the form, provided all the information/data are readily available.
- Majority of the participants felt that information on poisoning incidents involving pesticide in their own country is rather difficult to be obtained. This is due to lack of human resources to collect such information from the field.
- Coordination between related government agencies and department in each country is crucial if data on pesticide poisoning is to be collected and analyzed in a systematic manner to ascertain of any correlation between the use of certain pesticide formulation and the incident reported.
- Communication among authorities at national level as to how the incident reported be coordinated for communicating to the Secretariat as required by the Convention, should be improved.
- With the necessary assistance and support from the Secretariat, many countries expressed their willingness to work further in collecting the incident reporting in their own country.
- Each country will find out the status of incidents involving any pesticide formulations in their own country, and decides if there is a merit for making SHPF proposal.

On the concern expressed by one participant that there might be legal implication to DNAs if the unconfirmed incidents are reported, Dr Yun Zhou clarified that there is no requirement to mention the name of the victim or to carry out laboratory analysis to confirm the cause of incident. She also confirmed that there is no time limit for reporting of SHPF. As for the minimum number of poisoning cases required before any proposal can be made, she explained that there have been proposals with one or more persons/cases involved.

VIII. FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES

Participants also identified and decided on the actions to be taken and the activities need to be followed up by each country after the workshop. The activities included in the follow-up activities and the timeline were: (i) Enhancing coordination and communication among stakeholders; (ii) Submission of pending import responses and notifications of FRA; (iii) Identification of incident cases involving SHPF; and (iv) The need to comply with the export notification requirements by exporting and importing countries. The list of follow up activities are given in ***Appendix 4.***

IX. FIELD VISIT

Participants visited 2 pesticide companies namely Bayer Crop Science Surabaya and Petrokimia Kayaku Grisik, Surabaya. They were briefed on the operation of the companies in the manufacturing various pesticide products in Indonesia.

X. CLOSURE OF THE WORKSHOP

Dr Yun Zhou in her closing remarks expressed appreciation to the APPPC and the Government of Indonesia for jointly organizing the training workshop. She thanked the participants for their active participation and contributing their experiences during the discussions. It helped participants acquired up-to-date information on the status of Rotterdam Convention and the processes involved. She hoped the training workshop achieved the objective of increasing the number of import responses, notification on final regulatory actions and proposal of SHPF from the participating countries. She congratulated the participants for having identified a concrete action list for each country and expect significant progress in the implementation of the Convention within next months. She looked forward to further opportunity to work with all the participants in the future in a more specialized workshop such as risk evaluation and bridging principles.

Dr Yongfan Piao in his closing remarks also thanked the Government of Indonesia for hosting the training workshop and for their warm hospitality. He congratulated all participants for their hard work and hoped they benefited from the workshop. He hoped the workshop will produce good outcomes in terms of increasing number of notifications of FRA from Asia. He wished all the participants safe journey home.

Appendix 1

Lists of Participants

China

Ms. Wang Xiaojun
Deputy Director of International Corporation Division
Institute for the Control of Agrochemicals
Ministry of Agriculture (ICAMA)
N0.22, Maizidian Str., Chaoyang District
Beijing, 100125, P.R. China
Tel: +86-10-59194342
Fax: +86-10-59194012
Email: wangxiaojun@agri.gov.cn

Ms. Chen Yuan
Senior Engineer
Basel Convention Regional Centre for Asia Pacific
Beijing, P.R.China
Tel: +86 10 62794351
Fax: +86 10 62794351
Email: chenyuan227@tsinghua.edu.cn

India

Dr. Brijesh Tripathi
Assistant Director
Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare,
110001 New Delhi, India
Tel: +11-23097053
Email: brijesh.tripathi@nic.in

Indonesia

Dr. Agus Haryono
Pesticide Committee
Head of Indonesian Science Institute (LIPI)
Tangerang – Indonesia
Tel: '087880223995
Email: haryonolipi@yahoo.com

Dr. Soekisman Tjitrosemito
Pesticide Committee
SEAMEO BIOTROP (Southeast Asian Regional Centre for Tropical Biology)
Bogor Indonesia
Tel: 081286893029
Email: sukisman@indonet.id

Dr. Muhammad Muhsin
Pesticide Committee
Ministry of Agriculture
RM No 3 Raguna
Jakarta Indonesia
Tel: 081319188121
Email: m.muhsin51@gmail.com

Dr. Rer. Nat. Budiawan
Pesticide Committee
IAARD (Indonesian Agricultural Agency of Research and Development)
Ministry of Agriculture
Jln Harsono Raguna
Email: yulifitriati08@gmail.com

Purwasto Saroprayogi
Head of Subdirectorate for International Hazardous Convention Implementation
Directorate for Hazardous Substance Management
Jakarta Indonesia
Tel: +62 21 85905639
Email: purwasto.s@gmail.com

Robby Achirul
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Jl. Taman Pejambon 10110
Tel: +62-81294682743

Ir. Rina Suprihati, MES
Cooperation Officer
Directorate General of Agricultural Infrastructure and Facilities, MoA
Jl. Harsono RM No. 3 Ragunan, Jakarta Selatan 12550
Tel: '+62-8161819019
Email: kerjasama.psp@gmail.com

Lolitha Tasik T.
Head of Chemical Pesticide Section
Directorate of Fertilizer and Pesticide
Ministry of Agriculture

Jl. Harsono RM No. 3 Ragunan,
Jakarta Selatan 12550
Tel: 08154075118
Email: subdit.pestisida@yahoo.com

Yuli Fitriati
Pesticide Committee
Ministry of Health
Jakarta Indonesia
Email: amrulmunif@litbangkes.depkes.go.id

Prof. Dr. Ir. Dadang
Head of Pesticide Committee
Bogor Agriculture University
Bogor Indonesia
Tel: 08212560118
Email: dadangtea@ipb.ac.id

Prof. Dr. Ir. Edi Martono
Pesticide Committee
Gajah Mada University
Yogyakarta – Indonesia
Tel: 0811282043
Email: edmart54@yahoo.com

Dr. Taufikkurahman
Pesticide Committee
School of Life Science and Technology
Bandung Technology Institute
Labtek XI, Jl. Ganesha 10 Bandung
Indonesia
Tel: 08123284921
Email: pipik.taufikurahman@gmail.com

Ir. Agus Suparto
Agricultural Quarantine Agency – Surabaya
Jl. Raya Juanda, Sidoarjo - Jawa Timur
Indonesia
Tel: 08121494812
Email: agussuparto10@gmail.com

Hendry Puguh Susetyo, SP, M.Si
Directorate of Horticultural Protection
Ministry of Agriculture
Jakarta, Indonesia
Tel: 0857 22241430
Email: hendrypuguh@yahoo.com

Lao, PDR

Mr. Khamphone Keodalavong
Director of Industrial Environment and
Chemical Management Division
Ministry of Industry and Commerce
Vientiane, Lao PDR
Tel: 856-209-965992
Email: kkeodalavong@gmail.com

Mr. Souliya Souvandouane
Deputy Director, Regulatory Division
Department of Agriculture
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Vientiane, Lao PDR
Tel: 856-621-452967
Email: souliya_ss@yahoo.com

Malaysia

Ms. Rohaya Mat Nor
Pesticide Control Division
Department of Agriculture Malaysia
4 - 6th Floor, Wisma Tani
Jalan Sultan Sallahuddin
50632 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Tel: 603 20301484 (office)
Email: rohaya@doa.gov.my

Ms. Thahirah Binti Kamarulzaman
Principal Assistant Director
Hazardous Substances Division
Department of Environment
Precinct 4 62574 Putrajaya
Malaysia
Tel: +603-8871 2115
Email: thahirah@doe.gov.my

Nepal

Mr. Parashu Ram Adhikari
Section Chief (Gaz.ll.Tech.)
Ministry of Agricultural Development
Singh Durbar, Kathmandu
Nepal
Tel: 977-9841564804
Email: parashu.adhikari@gmail.com

Sri Lanka

Mr. Jayakody Arachchige Sumith Ms. U.S.K.
Registrar of Pesticides
Office of Register of Pesticide,
Department of Agriculture
Getambe, Sri Lanka

Tel: 0094-718545996
Email: mail2me.sumith@yahoo.com

Mr. T.D.A. Gamage
Waste Management Unit
Central Environmental Authority
Denzil Kobbekaduwa
Mawatha, Sri Lanka
Tel: 0094-11 2872 278
Email: tissa@cea.lk

Thailand

Dr. Utchalee Namvong
Senior Agricultural Research Specialist
Agricultural Regulatory Office
Bangkok, Thailand
Tel: +66 2 579 7986
Fax: +66 2 579 7988
Email: utt_utchalee@hotmail.com

Mr. Manorat Rittem
Environmentalist
Pollution Control Department
Waste and Hazardous Substance Management Bureau
Bangkok, Thailand
Tel: 6622982426
Email: manorat.r@pcd.go.th

Viet Nam

Ms. Tran Thi Phuong Hoa
Official of Pesticide Management
Pesticide Management Division
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
Plan Protection Department
Viet Nam
Tel/Fax: +84 04 38518194
Email: trannguyenhanh0605@gmail.com

Mr. Tran Nguyen Hanh
Official of Vietnam Chemical Agency
Vietnam Chemical Agency
Hanoi, Viet Nam
Tel/Fax: +84 04 38518194
Email: hanhtn@moit.gov.vn

FAO

Dr. Piao Yongfan
Senior Plant Protection Officer
FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
39 Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Road
Bangkok 10200, Thailand
Tel: 662 697 4268
Fax: 662 697 4445
Email: Yongfan.piao@fao.org

Rotterdam Convention Secretariat

Dr. Yun Zhou
The Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Rome, Italy
Tel: (+3906) 57054160
Email: yun.zhou@fao.org

Resource Persons

Mr. Halimi Bin Mahmud
1-G, Lorong 7
Taman Desa Minang
Jalan Batu Caves
68100 Batu Caves
Selangor, Malaysia
Tel: +603 6177 6162
Mobile: +6012 9178377
Email: Halimi.Mahmud@fao.org
Halimi.tdm@gmail.com

Dr. Dilli Ram Sharma
Programme Director/ National Coordinator of National IPM Programme
Plant Protection Directorate
Ministry of Agricultural Development
Nepal
Email: sharmadilli.2018@gmail.com

Appendix 2

Sub-regional Training Workshops for the Designated National Authorities on the Rotterdam Convention Focusing on Increasing Notifications

13 – 17 March 2017, Surabaya, Indonesia

TIMETABLE
Registration on 13 March 08.00 – 09.00
Morning session 09.00 – 12.30 Tea break 10.30 – 10.45
Afternoon session 14.00 – 18.00 Tea break 15.30 – 15.45

Day 1 – 13 March 2017			
Morning and Afternoon	**Opening and introduction**		
		Welcome speech by host country Opening remarks by • APPPC Executive Secretary • Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention	Dr. Ir Muhrizal Sarawani Yongfan Piao Yun Zhou
		Introduction of participants	Participants
		Introducing workshop objectives, approach and expected outcomes	Yun Zhou
		Local arrangements	Indonesia
		Group photo	
	Session 1	**Introduction to the Rotterdam Convention and status of implementation**	
		1.1. Overview of the Rotterdam Convention and global development	Yun Zhou
		1.2. Regional development on pesticide management and relevant initiatives	Yongfan Piao
		1.3 Country reports on status of implementation of the Convention China, Lao PDR, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam	Participants
		Wrap up of day 1	Yongfan Piao
Day 2 – 14 March 2017			

Morning	**Session 2**	**The PIC procedure – Articles 10 and 11**	
		2.1 The PIC procedure and import response and national experience in the implementation	Halimi Mahmud
		2.2 Introduction to case study 1 - import response	Yun Zhou
		2.3 Case study 1 - import response	Participants in BOGs
		2.4 BOGs report to plenary on key challenges and how they might be addressed	BOG chairs
Afternoon	**Session 3**	**Notifications of final regulatory action – Article 5**	
		3.1 Obligations and procedure related to notifications of final regulatory action (FRA) and national experience in the implementation	Halimi Mahmud
		3.2 Introduction to case study 2 - notifications of FRA	Yun Zhou
		3.3 Case study 2 - notifications of FRA	Participants in BOGs
		3.4 BOGs report to plenary on key challenges and how they might be addressed	BOG chairs
		Wrap up of day 2	Yongfan Piao
Day 3 – 15 March 2017			
	Session 4	**FAO Pesticide Registration Tools and other information sources**	
		4.1 How to find general information on chemicals required by notifications of final regulatory action	Yun Zhou
		4.2 How to reflect legal status and risk evaluation in the notifications with example	Yun Zhou
		4.3 How to use risk evaluation carried out by other countries-bridging information	Yun Zhou
		4.4 Introduction of FAO pesticide registration tools	Yun Zhou
Afternoon	**Session 5**	**Proposal for severely hazardous pesticide formulation – Article 6**	
		5.1 Incident reporting – procedure and information requirements	Halimi Mahmud
		5.2 National experience on pesticide use sur vey	Dilli Sharma
		5.3 Introduction to case study 3 - proposal for SHPF	Yun Zhou
		5.4 Case study 3 - proposal for SHPF	Participants in BOGs

		5.5 BOGs report to plenary on key challenges and how they might be addressed	BOG chairs
		Wrap up of day 3	Yongfan Piao
Day 4 – 16 March 2017 Field trip			
Day 5 – 17 March 2017			
Morning	**Session 6**	**Export notifications and information to accompany exported chemicals – Article 12 and 13**	
		6.1 Obligations and procedure related to export notification	Halimi Mahmud
		6.2 National experience in sending or receiving export notifications and potential in using information therein	Xiaojun Wang
	Session 7	**Synergies of Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions**	
		7.1 Global development of the three conventions	Yun Zhou
		7.2 National experience in synergies among the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions	TBD
	Session 8	**Opportunities for technical assistance and proposals for follow-up actions**	
		8.1 Information exchange under the RC, including Resource kit, Convention web site, PIC Circular and database	Yun Zhou
		8.2 Opportunities for technical assistance	Yun Zhou
Afternoon		**8.3** Review key outcomes of discussions – achievements by countries and gaps	Halimi Mahmud
		8.4 Identify follow up actions by each country	Participants
		8.5 Conclusion of next steps	Yun Zhou
	Closing		Yongfan Piao

Appendix 3

LIST OF BANNED AND RESTRICTED PESTICIDES/CHEMICALS
(As presented by the participants during the training workshop)

COUNTRY	BANNED/RESTRICTED CHEMICALS	REMARKS
CHINA	**Banned Pesticides** 1.HCHs 2.DDT 3.Chlorinated Camphene 4.Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) 5.Chlordimeform 6.Ethylene dibromide 7.Nitrofen 8.Aldrin 9. Dieldrin 10.Mercury compounds 11.Arsena 12.Acetate. 13.Bis-A-TDA 14. Fluoroacetamide 15.Gliftor 16.Tetramine 17.Sodium fluoroacetate 18. Silatrane 19.Methamidophos 20.Parathion-methyl 21.Parathion	

CHINA	22.Monocrotophos 23.Phosphamidon 24.Fenamiphos 25.Fonofos 26.Phosfolan-methyl 27.Calcium phosphide 28.Magnesium phosphide, 29-zinc phosphide 30.Cadusafos 31.Coumaphos 32.Sulfotep 33.Terbufos 34.Methidathion 35-Chlorsulfuron, 36. Asomate 37.Urbacide 38.Ethametsulfuron 39.Metsulfuron-methyl **Use on vegetables, fruit tree, tea tree, herbal medicine materials, and public health are prohibited** 40. Phorate, 41. Isofenphos-methyl 42. Demeton 43. Carbofuran 44. Aldicarb 45. Ethoprophos 46. Phosfolan 47. Isazofos 48. Isocarbophos 49. Methomyl 50. Omethoat, 51. Endosulfan	

CHINA	**Used on strawberry and cucumber are prohibited** 52. Methyl bromide **Used on tea trees are prohibited** 53. Dicofol 54. Envalerate **Used On Peanuts Are Prohibited** 55. Daminozide **Only used on public health, drought resistant seed coating are allowed** 56. Fipronil **Used on vegetables are prohibited** 57. Chlorpyrifos 58. Triazophos	

INDIA	**Banned pesticides** 1. Aldicarb . 682 (E) dated 17th July 2001) 2. Aldrin 3. Benzene Hexachloride 4. Calcium Cyanide 5. Chlorbenzilate (vide S.O. 682 (E) dated 17th July 2001) 6. Chlordane 7. Chlorofenvinphos 8. Copper Acetoarsenite 9. Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (vide S.O. 569 (E) dated 25th July 1989) 10. Dieldrin (vide S.O. 682 (E) dated 17th July 2001) 11. Endrin 12. Ethyl Mercury Chloride 13. Ethyl Parathion 14. Ethylene Dibromide (EDB) (vide S.O. 682 (E) dated 17th July 2001) 15. Heptachlor 16. Lindane (Gamma-HCH) 17. Maleic Hydrazide (vide S.O. 682 (E) dated 17th July 2001) 18. Menazon 19. Metoxuron 20. Nitrofen 21. Paraquat Dimethyl Sulphate 22. Pentachloro Nitrobenzene (PCNB) (vide S.O. 569 (E) dated 25th July 1989) 23. Pentachlorophenol 24. Phenyl Mercury Acetate 25. Sodium Methane Arsonate 26. Tetradifon 27. Toxaphene(Camphechlor) **Pesticide formulations banned for import, manufacture and use** 28. Carbofuron 50% SP 29. Methomyl 12.5% L 30. Methomyl 24% formulation	
	Pesticide formulations banned for import,	

INDIA	**manufacture and use** 31. Carbofuron 50% SP 32. Methomyl 12.5% L 33. Methomyl 24% formulation **Pesticide / Pesticide formulations banned for use but continued to manufacture for export** 34. Dalapon 35. Ferbam 36. Formothion 37. Nickel Chloride 38. Paradichlorobenzene (PDCB) 39. Simazine 40. Sirmate	
INDIA	41. Warfarin **Pesticide refused for registration** 42. 2,4, 5-T 43. Ammonium Sulphamate 44. Azinphos Ethyl 45. Azinphos Methyl 46. Binapacryl 47. Calcium Arsenate 48. Carbophenothion 49. Chinomethionate (Morestan) 50. Dicrotophos 51. EPN 52. Fentin Acetate 53. Fentin Hydroxide 54. Lead Arsenate 55. Leptophos (Phosvel) 56. Mephosfolan 57. Mevinphos (Phosdrin) 58. Thiodemeton / Disulfoton 59. Vamidothion **Pesticide restricted for use** 60. Aluminium Phosphide 61. Captafol 62. Cypermethrin 63. Dazomet 64. Diazinon	

INDIA	65. Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane (DDT) 66. Fenitrothion 67. Fenthion 68. Methoxy Ethyl Mercuric Chloride (MEMC) 69. Methyl Bromide 70. Methyl Parathion 71. Monocrotophos 72. Sodium Cyanide	

LAO PDR	**Banned pesticides** 1. 2,4,5 -T 2. Aldrin 3. Arsenic compound 4. BHC 5. Binapacryl 6. Calcium arsenate 7. Captafol 8. Chlordane 9. Chlordimeform 10. Chlorfenvinphos 11. Chlorobenzilate 12. Chlorthiophos 13. Cycloheximide 14. Cyhexatine 15. Daminozide 16. DBCP 17. DDT 18. Demeton 19. Dieldrin 20. Dimefox 21. Dinitrocresol 22. Dinoseb	

LAO, PDR	23. Dinoterb acetate / Dinitrobutyphenol 24. EDB 25. Endosulfan 26. Endrin 27. EPN 28. Ethyl Parathion 29. Ethylene oxide 30. Fluoroacetamide 31. Heptachlor 32. Hexachloro cyclohexane 33. Leptophos 34. Lindane 35. MEMC 36. Mercury compounds 37. Methamidophos 38. Methomyl 39. Methyl bromide 40. Methyl parathion 41. Monocrotophos 42. Oxamyl 43. Paraquat 44. Phorate 45. Phosphamidon 46. PMA 47. Polychlorocamphene 48. Schradan 49. Selenium compound 50. Sodium Arsenite 51. Sodium chlorate 52. Sodium fluoroacetate 53. TEPP 54. Thallium (i) sulfate 55. Toxaphene	

MALAYSIA	**Banned pesticides** 1. Binapacryl 2. Butachlor 3. Dicofol 4. Methomyl 5. Dinoseb 6. HCH (mixed isomers) 7. Aldrin 8. Chlordimeform 9. Dieldrin 10. Ethylene dibromide 11. Heptachlor 12. Mercury compounds 13. Chlordane 14. Captafol 15. Chlorobenzilate 16. 2,4,5-T 17. Folpet 18. DDT 19. Sodium PCP 20. DNOC	

MALAYSIA	21. Lindane (gamma-HCH) 22. Fluoroacetamide 23. Hexachlorobenzene 24. Parathion 25. Calcium cyanide 26. Toxaphene 27. Phosphamidon 28. Parathion-methyl 29. Endosulfan 30. Mixture of benomyl, carbofuran and thiram 31. Tributyltin Compounds 32. Aldicarb 33. Alachlor 34. Azinphos-methyl 35. Prothiophos 36. Phenthoate 37. Triazophos 38. Profenofos 39. Quinalphos 40. Monocrotophos 41. Ethylene dichloride	

	42. Ethylene oxide 43. Methamidophos 44. Acephate 45. Paraquat	

NEPAL	**Banned pesticides** 1. Aldrin 2. BHC 3. Chlordane 4. DDT 5. Dieldrin 6. Endrin 7. Heptachlor 8. Linade 9. Phosphamidon 10. Organo mercury compound 11. Mirex 12. Toxaphene 13. Monocotophos 14. Endosulfan 15. Methyl parathion	

SRI LANKA	**Banned pesticides** 1. Endrin 2. DDT 3. Chlordimeform 4. Dieldrin 5. Phosphamidon 6. Thalium sulphate 7. 2,4,5-T 8. Ethyl-parathion 9. Methyl-parathion 10. Aldrin 11. Lindane 12. HCH 13. Mercury compounds 14. Arsenic 15. Heptachlor 16. Leptophos 17. Captafol 18. 1,3-dichloropropene 19. Aldicarb 20. Quintozene 21. Pentachlorophenol 22. Chlordane 23. Methamidophos 24. Monocrotophos 25. Endosulfan (35% EC)* 26. Paraquat (20% SL)	

SRI LANKA	27. Paraquat (6.5% SL) 28. Dimethoate (40% EC) 29. Fenthion (50% EC) 30. Cyromazine (75% WP) 31. Alachlor (36% EC) 32. Propanil (36% EC) 33. Carbofuran (3% GR) 34. Carbaryl (85% WP) 35. Chlorpyrifos(20%EC&40% EC) 36. Glyphosate (36% SL) 37. Glyphosate (36% SL) 38. Carbofuran 39. Carbaryl 40. Chlorpyrifos	

THAILAND	**Banned Pesticides/Chemicals** 1. 2,4,5 - T and its salts and esters 2. Aldrin 3. binapacryl 4. captafol 5. Chlordane 6. Chlordimeform 7. Chlorobenzilate 8. DDT 9. Dieldrin 10. dinitro-ortho-cresol (DNOC) and its salt (such as ammonium salt, potassium salt and sodium salt) 11. dinoseb and its salts and esters 12. 1,2 - dibromoethane, (EDB) 13. ethylene dichloride 14. ethylene oxide 15. fluoroacetamide 16. HCH (mixed isomers) 17. heptachlor	

THAILAND	18. hexachlorobenzene 19. lindane 20. mercury compounds, including inorganic mercury compounds, alkyl mercury compounds and alkyloxyalkyl and aryl mercury compounds 21. Monocrotophos 22. parathion 23. pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters 24. toxaphene 25. tributyltin compounds 26. Endosulfan 27. alachor 28. aldicarb 29. azinphos-methyl 30. Methamidophos 31. dustable powder formulations containing a combination of; - benomyl at or above 7% - carbofuran at or above 10% - thiram at or above 15% 32. phosphamidon (soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 1000 g active ingredient/l) 33. methyl - parathion (emulsifiable concentrates (EC) at or above 19.5% active ingredient and dusts at or above 1.5% active ingredient) 34. Asbestos (crocidolite, actinolite, Anthophyllite, amosite, tremolite) 35. Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB), 36. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB), 37. polychlorinated terphenyls (PCT) tetraethyl lead, tetramethyl lead, 38. tris (2,3 - dibromopropyl) phosphate, 39. octabrodiphenyl ether, 40. Perfluoroocta, commercial pentabrodiphenyl ether, commercial ne sulfonic acid, perfluorooctane sulfonates, perfluorooctane sulfonamides and perfluorooctane sulfonyls	

VIET NAM	**Banned Pesticides and chemical pesticides** 1. Phosphorothioic acid,S-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl] O,O-diethyl ester 2. 1-Propene,1,1,3,3,3-pentafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)- 3. 3-Quinuclidyl benzilate 4. Dimethyl methylphosphonate 5. Arsenous trichloride 6. 2-Hydroxy-2,2-diphenyl acetic acid 7. 3-Quinuclidinol 8. N,N-Dimethylethanolamine 9. Diethylmonoethanolamine 10. Bis(b-hydroxyethyl) sulfide 11. 2-Butanol,3,3-dimethyl- 12. Carbonic dichloride 13. Cyanogen chloride 14. Hydrogen cyanide 15. Methane,trichloronitro- 16. Phosphorus oxychloride	
VIET NAM	17. Phosphoroustrichloride 18. Phosphoruschloride 19. Trimethyl phosphite 20. Triethyl phosphite 21. Dimethyl phosphite 22. Diethyl phosphite 23. Sulfur monochloride 24. Sulfur dichloride 25. Thionyl chloride 26. Ethyldiethanolamine 27. Methyliminodiethanol 28. Triethanol amin 29. Nikel (monoxit, nikel dioxit, nikel sulphit, trinikel, disulphit, dinikel trioxit) 30. Ethylenimine 31. Fluorine 32. Formaldehyde (Conc. > 90%)	

	33. Ethylene oxide 34. 4,4'-Methylenebis (2-chloroaniline) 35. Methyl isocyanate 36. Phosphorus trihydride (phosphine) 37. 4-Aminobiphenyl 38. Benzotrichloride 39. Benzidine 40. Bis(chloromethyl)ether 41. 1,2-dibromoethane (ethylene dibromide) 42. Dietyl sulfate 43. Dimethyl sulfate 44. Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride 45. 1,2-Dibrom-3-chlorpropan1,2-Dimetylhydrazine	
VIET NAM	46. Hexamethylphosphoroamide 7. Hydrazine 8. 2-naphthylamine 9. 4-Nitrobiphenyl 0. 1,3-Propane sultone 1. Hydrogen selenide 2. Nickel tetraCarbonyle 3. Oxygen difluoride 4. Pentaborane 5. Selenium hexafluoride 6. Stibine (antimony hydril) 7. Tellurium hexafluoride 8. Mercury sulfide 9. Arsenic (Grey arsenic) Asen 0. Mercury 1. Arsenic acid 2. Arsenic (V) acid and/or salts 3. Metaarsenic Acid 4. Pyroarsenic acid 5. Arsenic trioxide 6. Diarsenic pentaoxide 7. Arsenous trifluoride 8. Arsenous tribromide 9. Arseniciodide 0. Carbon disulfide 1. Lead (II) oxide (Lead monoxide)	

	72. TriLead tetraoxide 73. Lead Fluoride 74. Lead(IV) fluoride; Plumbane, tetrafluoro- 75. Cadmiumfluoride 76. Lead tetrafluoroborate 77. Sodium cyanide 78. Potassium cyanide 79. Copper dicyanide 80. Zinc cyanide 81. Copper cyanide 82. Calcium cyanide 83. Nickel dicyanide 84. Barium cyanide 85. Cadmium cyanide	
VIET NAM	86. Lead dicyanide 87. Cobalt dicyanide 88. Cobalt tricyanide 89. Dipotassium nickel tetracyanide 90. Sodium copper(I) cyanide 91. Potassium copper(I) cyanide 92. Lead monosilicate 93. Sodium meta-arsennite 94. Potassium meta-arsennite 95. Tricalcium diarsenite 96. Strontium arsenite 97. Barium arsenite 98. Ferric arsenite 99. Copper arsenite 100. Zinc arsenite 101. Lead arsenite 102. Diammonium arsenate 103. Trisodium arserate 104. Disodium hydrogen arsenate 105. Sodium dihydrogen arsenate 106. Potassium arsenate 107. Magnesium arsenate 108. Calcium arsenate 109. Tribarium diarsenate 110. Ferric arsenate 111. Ferrous arsenate 112. Copper dihydrogen arsenate 113. Copper hydrogen arsenate 114. Tricopper arsenate 115. Tricopper diarsenate 116. Zinc arsenate 117. Trilead diarsenate	

	118. Antimony arsenate 119. Sodium metaarsenate 120. Lead selenide 121. Cadmium selenide 122. Cadmium telluride 123. Silver cyanide 124. Silver potassium cyanide 125. Trisilver arsenate 126. Trisilver arsenate 127. Gold cyanide 128. Gold Potassium Dicyanide	
VIET NAM	129. Gold Potassium cation tetracyanide 130. Tetra Potassium Gold (+1) cation pentaxyanide 131. Arsenic trihydride (arsine) 132. Cyanogen (Oxalonitrile) 133. Cyanogen iodide 134. Cyanogen bromide 135. Dichloromethane 136. Chloroform 137. 1,1,2-trichloroethene 138. Tetrachloroethene 139. 1,1-dichloroethylene 140. 1,2,3,4,5,6-Hexachlorocyclohexane 141. Dodecachloropentacyclodecane 142. DDT 143. Hexachlorobenzene 144. Pentachlorophenol 145. 4-Nitrophenol 146. Acetadehyde 147. 2-Propenal 148. Lead acetate trihydrate 149. Phenylamine 150. 2-Naphthalenamine 151. 2,4-Diaminotoluene 152. 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine 153. 4,4'-Methylenedianiline 154. 2-Propenamide 155. 2-Propenenitrile 156. Demeton – O 157. Demeton 158. Tetramethyllead	

	159. Tetraethyllead 160. 4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene arsonic acid 161. Dimethylarsinic acid 162. Sodium dimethylarsinate 163. Phenyl dichlorasine 164. Sodium aminophenol arsonate	
VIET NAM	165. Cyhexatin 166. Tributyltin laurate 167. Tributyltin acetate 168. Triethyltin sulfate 169. Dibultyltin oxide 170. Triethyltin acetate 171. Tetraethyltin 172. Trimethyltin acetate 173. Triphenyltin hydroxide 174. Cupric acetoarsenite 175. Diphenylaminechlorasine 176. Nitrophenolarsonic acid 177. Ethyldichlorasine 178. Chlorodiphenylarsine 179. Methylarsonic acid 180. Propylarsonic acid 181. Benzenearsonic acid 182. 2-nitrophenyl arsonic acid 183. 3-nitro-4-hydroxybenzene arsonic acid 184. 4-nitrobenzene arsonic acid 185. 2-Aminobenzene arsonic acid 186. 4-Aminobenzene arsonic acid 187. 1,4-Dioxane 188. 1,1'-Biphenyl, hexabromo- 189. Octabromobiphenyl 190. Decabromobiphenyl 191. Polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs) 192. Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate 193. Tetraethyllead 194. Tetramethyllead 195. Aldrin 196. Chlorindan 197. Dieldrin	

	198. Endrin 199. Heptachlorane 200. Hexalorobenzen 201. Mirex	
VIET NAM	202. Toxaphene 203. Polychlorinatedbiphenyls (PCBs)	

Appendix 4

List of actions identified and follow-up activities to be taken by each participating party

CHINA

Items	Actions to be taken	Timeline
1. Notification of FRA	• To submit notification of FRA of 5 (five) pesticides, in which the Notification Form is being completed • To submit notification of FRA of another 7 (seven) pesticides, currently is in the process of obtaining approval from MOA. • To submit notification of FRA of one industrial chemical (*HBCD*) which was banned recently • To submit notification of FRA of all the industrial chemicals subjected to priority control list of "water environment control action plan", which will be published in the near future. • For future FRA, take appropriate action to notify Secretariat within 90 days	
2. Coordination enhancement	• Strengthen collaboration between the Secretariat and DNAs • Enhance internal synergy among the ministries and other stakeholders • Training and awareness raising activities need to be continuously conducted by the government authorities.	
3. Export notification	• Improve the procedure of sending export notifications.	

LAO PDR

Items	Actions to be taken	Timeline
1. Import Response	• To take necessary action to send pending import responses (1 pesticide and 9 industrial chemicals) to the Secretariat	

2. Coordination between DNA	• To further strengthen coordination between the two DNAs in the implementation of the Convention	
	• To discuss with the relevant authorities on the proposal for technical assistance of survey of pesticide usage in Lao PDR	Immediate
3. Technical assistance	• To immediately inform the Secretariat on the detailed proposal	Immediate

INDIA

Items	**Actions to be taken**	**Timeline**
1. Import Response	• To take necessary action to send pending import responses (1 pesticide and 3 industrial chemicals) to the Secretariat	1 month for pesticide
2. Notification of FRA	• To identify pesticides/chemicals which have been banned/restricted/withdrawn based on health or environmental reasons, and to take necessary steps to notify the Secretariat those final regulatory actions.	Will take sometime
	• For future FRA, take appropriate action to notify Secretariat within 90 days	
3. Strengthening coordination between related agencies and DNAs	• To brief the two DNAs on the outcomes of this workshop and the follow-up actions required	ASAP
	• To engage all the related agencies and stakeholders in the process	
4. SHPF	• To monitor pesticide poisoning incidents in the country and to ascertain of any correlation between the use of certain pesticide formulation and the incident reported	
5. Export notification	• To fulfill obligations in export notification	

INDONESIA

Items	Actions to be taken	Timeline
1. Import Response	• To take necessary action to send pending import responses (14 pesticides and 14 industrial chemicals) of Annex III chemicals to the Secretariat	Mid 2017
2. Notification of FRA	• To identify pesticides/chemicals which have been banned/restricted /withdrawn based on health and environmental reasons, and to take necessary steps to notify the Secretariat those final regulatory actions. • To identify pending notifications and take steps to notify the Secretariat • For future FRA, take appropriate action to notify Secretariat within 90 days	
3. Training need	• Require technical assistance in training of related subjects under the Convention e.g. risk assessment and bridging information	

MALAYSIA

Items	Actions to be taken	Timeline
1. Import Response	• To send the pending import response on methamidophos	Mid 2017
2. Notification of FRA	• To take action to send notification of FRA on paraquat which action has been taken to phase out by 2020 • For future FRA, take appropriate action to notify Secretariat within 90 days	Mid 2017
3. SHPF	• To strengthen pesticide incident reporting system in the country • To collect information on pesticides poisoning cases for the purpose of incident reporting to the RC Secretariat	
4. Strengthening		

coordination between related agencies and DNAs	• Further strengthen the coordination among the Focal Point and the DNAs. • Improve administrative mechanism with local regulatory agencies and related stakeholders	
5. Training Need	• Training on Pesticide Registration Toolkit • Training on Globally Harmonized System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals • Training on Risk Assessment and Bridging Principles	

NEPAL

Items	**Actions to be taken**	**Timeline**
1. Import Response	• To take necessary action to send the pending import responses (20 pesticides and 14 industrial chemicals) to the Secretariat	1 month
2. SHPF	• To collect information on pesticides poisoning cases for the purpose of incident reporting to the RC Secretariat • To strengthen pesticide incident reporting system in the country	3 months
3. Notification of FRA	• To identify pesticides/chemicals which have been banned/restricted /withdrawn based on health or environmental reasons, and to take necessary steps to notify the Secretariat those final regulatory actions, if not yet done • For future FRA, take appropriate action to notify Secretariat within 90 days	1 month
4. Nomination of DNAs for pesticide and industrial chemical	• To send the name of nominated DNAs to the Secretariat	15 days

SRI LANKA

Items	Actions to be taken	Timeline
1. Import Response	• To take necessary action to send the pending import responses (3 pesticides and 12 industrial chemicals) to the Secretariat	1 month
2. SHPF	• To re-visit the report of the Sri Lanka Pesticide Incident Survey Project in trying to establish if there is any correlation between the incident reported and the use of certain hazardous pesticide formulation, and if so, to make proposal for SHPF	
3. Notification of FRA	• To identify pesticides/chemicals which have been banned/restricted /withdrawn based on health and environmental reasons, and to take necessary steps to notify the Secretariat those final regulatory actions, if not yet done. These include the following pesticides: o Glyphosate o Chlorpyrifos	
	• For future FRA, take appropriate action to notify Secretariat within 90 days	

THAILAND

Items	Actions to be taken	Timeline
1. Import Response	• To take necessary action to send the pending import responses (7 pesticides and 3 industrial chemicals) to the Secretariat	
2. SHPF	• To collect information on pesticide poisoning cases in trying to establish if there is any correlation between the incident reported and the use of certain hazardous pesticide formulation, and if so, to make proposal for SHPF	
3. Notification of FRA	• To identify pesticides/chemicals which have been banned/restricted /withdrawn based on health and environmental reasons, and to take necessary steps to notify the Secretariat those final regulatory	

	actions, if not yet done. This include the following pesticides: o Methamidophos o EPA • For future FRA, take appropriate action to notify Secretariat within 90 days	
4. Strengthening coordination between related agencies and DNAs	• Strengthen cooperation and capacity building among relevant sectors and stakeholders to effectively implement the RC. • Strengthen the enforcement of regulations. • Conduct awareness raising campaign and share information on import responses, notifications of final regulatory actions and PIC Circulars with all stakeholders within the country.	

VIET NAM

Items	**Actions to be taken**	**Timeline**
1. Import Response	• To take necessary action to send the pending import responses (1 pesticide and 14 industrial chemicals) to the Secretariat	ASAP
2. SHPF	• To collect information on pesticide poisoning cases in trying to establish if there is any correlation between the incident reported and the use of certain hazardous pesticide formulation, and if so, to make proposal for SHPF	
3. Notification of FRA	• To send notification of FRA on the following pesticides which have been banned/restricted based on health and environmental reasons. o Paraquat o 2,4-D	

	○ Thiophenate-methyl ○ Carbendazim ○ Benomyl ○ Dicrotophos • For future FRA, take appropriate action to notify Secretariat within 90 days	
6. Strengthening coordination between related agencies and DNAs	• To discuss further with DNAs on the outcome of this workshop and the follow-up actions required • To engage all the related agencies and stakeholders in the process	