



Representing the Plant Science Industry

Guide Guide for Industry for Industry

Guide for Industry
on the Implementation
of the FAO
Code of Conduct
on the Distribution
and Use of Pesticides
(revised version)





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Guide for Industry on the Implementation of the FAO Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides

INTRODUCTION

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), in cooperation with the plant science industry and other international organisations, including NGOs, developed a voluntary code of conduct, The International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides, to provide a standard for pesticide activities until countries have developed adequate national regulatory infrastructures for pesticides. The original FAO Code was published in 1985, and updated in 1989 to include the Prior Informed Consent procedure.

With the adoption of the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent procedure in 1998, changes in other areas of international policy, and in view of continuing challenges in the management of pesticides in developing countries, a revision of the FAO Code was developed, which was approved by the FAO Council in November 2002.

In this revised Code, the provision for the protection of proprietary data has been deleted. However, this does not alter the industry position that proprietary rights should be protected and CropLife will continue to pursue data protection in other appropriate forums.

CropLife International has indicated to FAO the willingness of its members to abide by the provisions of this new revised version. Just as with the original Code, it is important that the spirit as well as the letter of the revised Code be observed. Management has a clear responsibility to initiate appropriate actions to ensure that the Code is being followed within its own company.

The Code as published by FAO is lengthy and detailed, because it attempts to discuss the responsibilities of all stakeholders involved in the distribution and use of pesticides. This leaflet, prepared by CropLife International, is a summary of the responsibilities advocated by FAO and their implications for the industry. The format of the original Code, consisting of 12 articles, has been maintained in the new revision. Each article is summarised in the leaflet, and the most important responsibilities and actions for industry are highlighted.

Those involved in the production, formulation and packaging of crop protection products should note especially Articles 4, 5 and 6. Marketing, Distribution and Sales interests are addressed in Articles 5, 8 and 11; while, Registration, Product Development and Technical Service activities are covered in Articles 4, 5, 8 and 10. Colour-coded checklists summarising the responsibilities for these operational segments of the industry, in addition to the separate responsibilities of traders and formulators, can be found in the second part of the booklet.

ARTICLE 1

Objectives of the code

The objectives of the Code are to establish voluntary standards of conduct to be shared by all stakeholders connected with the distribution and use of pesticides, particularly where existing controls are inadequate. The Code addresses the need for a cooperative effort between governments of exporting and importing countries, as well as other stakeholders, to provide training and promote practices which ensure safe and effective use, including the promotion of IPM. One of the basic functions of the Code is to serve as a point of reference for countries until they have established their own national regulatory infrastructures. The Code also invites stakeholders to participate in several international agreements, including the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent.

Industry has a responsibility to ensure that:

- Trade practices are responsible and generally accepted
- Training at all appropriate levels is given a high priority.
- Safe handling and effective use of pesticides are promoted.
- All major aspects related to the development, regulation, management, packaging, labelling, distribution, handling, application, use and control of pesticides, including post-registration activities and disposal of pesticides and used containers, are adopted.
- IPM, including integrated vector management for public health pests, is promoted.
- Members appropriately participate in information exchange and international agreements, especially the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent.

ARTICLE 2

Definitions

Specific terms used in the Code are defined. For the most part, the definitions will be familiar to those who work with pesticides. However, there are some for which the definitions given are worthy of special note:

- **ADVERTISING** - means the promotion of the sale and use of pesticides by printed and electronic media, signs, displays, gift, demonstration or word of mouth.
- **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.
- **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.
- **GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICE** - in the use of pesticides, includes the officially recommended or nationally authorised 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 authorised use, applied in a manner which leaves a residue which is the smallest amount practicable.
- **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).

- **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 minimise risks to human health and the environment. IPM emphasises the growth of a healthy crop with the least possible disruption of agro-ecosystems and encourages natural pest control mechanisms.
- **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.
- **PRODUCT STEWARDSHIP** - means the responsible and ethical management of a pesticide product from its discovery through to its ultimate use and beyond.
- **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.
- **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.

ARTICLE 3 **Pesticide Management**

Governments have the overall responsibility to regulate the availability, distribution and use of pesticides in their countries, and should allocate adequate resources for this mandate. Governments of pesticide exporting countries should assist importing countries by ensuring that technical assistance is provided and good trading practices are followed. Pesticide industry and traders should adhere to the provisions of this Code as a standard for the manufacture, distribution and advertising of pesticides, particularly in countries lacking appropriate legislation and advisory services. Pesticides requiring the use of personal protective equipment that is uncomfortable, expensive, or is not readily available should be avoided, especially in tropical climates. All stakeholders should proactively develop and promote IPM; and, governments, with industry and other organisations, should develop and promote resistance management strategies to prolong the useful life of valuable pesticides. Governments and the application industry should develop and promote the use of pesticide application methods and equipment that pose low risks to human health and the environment, and conduct practical training in the use of such activities.

Industry has a responsibility to ensure that:

- The provisions of the Code are a standard for the manufacture, distribution and advertising of pesticides.
- Only pesticides of adequate quality are packaged and appropriately labelled for each specific market.
- The provisions of the FAO guidelines on tender procedures are followed.

- The risk to users and the environment is reduced as a result of the choice of formulation and its presentation, packaging and labelling.
- Each package of pesticide is provided with information and instructions in a form and language to ensure safe and effective use.
- Technical support, backed up by product stewardship, is provided to field level, including advice on disposal of pesticides and used pesticide containers.
- Major uses and problems occurring from use are tracked to determine the need for changes in labelling, directions for use, packaging and formulation.
- Use of pesticides is avoided if handling and application require the use of personal protective equipment that is uncomfortable, expensive, or is not readily available.
- All stakeholders, with governments, proactively develop and promote IPM; and strategies are developed to prolong the useful life of valuable pesticides.

ARTICLE 4

Testing of Pesticides

Pesticides must be adequately and effectively tested in accordance with sound scientific procedures to evaluate their efficacy, behaviour and fate in the environment, and the hazard and risk associated with anticipated conditions in various countries of use. Reports of such tests should be made available for assessment by responsible government authorities. Each country should be able to control the quality of pesticides offered for sale or export, and to determine the suitability of their formulations according to FAO and WHO specifications. International organisations should assist in the establishment of analytical laboratories in importing countries, and, with exporting governments, assist in training developing country personnel in the interpretation and evaluation of data and risk/benefit analysis.

Industry has a responsibility to ensure that:

- Pesticides are thoroughly tested, using sound scientific procedures and the principles of good laboratory practice, for efficacy, fate and behaviour in the environment, and safety under conditions of use.
- Original reports or summaries of the tests conducted are provided for assessment by government authorities in the countries of intended use.
- The intended use pattern for the products, as well as label claims and directions, packages, technical literature, and advertising accurately reflect the results of the tests and assessments.
- Necessary analytical standards, as well as advice and assistance in training technical analytical staff, are provided to governments upon request.

- Residue trials are conducted prior to marketing in order to establish maximum residue limits.
- Surveillance or monitoring studies are conducted after registration to determine the fate of pesticides and their health and environmental effects under field conditions.

ARTICLE 5 **Reducing Health and Environmental Risks**

Governments have the responsibility to register pesticides; periodically review the acceptability and availability of pesticides marketed in their country; determine the extent of occupational exposure to pesticides and investigate poisoning incidents; and, establish poison control centers to provide guidance on first aid and medical treatment. Governments should maintain statistical data on pesticide poisoning and on residues in food and the environment utilising suitably trained personnel with adequate resources. Pesticides should be segregated from foodstuffs in stores and clearly marked as hazardous materials. Poison control centres and doctors should be provided with information on treatment of pesticide poisoning. Production facilities in developing countries should have appropriate engineering standards and operating procedures, as well as protective equipment available for workers. Manufacturing and formulating plants should be properly located in order that wastes and effluents can be adequately controlled. Parties concerned with the Code should disseminate responsible information on pesticides and their uses in order to avoid unjustified public confusion and alarm.

Industry has a responsibility to ensure that:

- Poison control centres and doctors are provided with information about pesticide hazards and suitable treatment of pesticide poisoning.
- Less toxic formulations are developed and products are provided in ready-to-use packages when it is reasonable to do so.
- Returnable and refillable containers are used where container collection systems have been established.

- Containers are not used that may be attractive for re-use or that can be readily opened by children.
- Clear and concise labels are used.
- Sale is halted and products are recalled when their handling or use requires an unacceptable degree of risk under any use directions or conditions.
- Proper and affordable personal protective equipment is promoted.
- They cooperate with governments to establish services to collect and safely dispose of used containers and small quantities of left-over pesticides.
- Production facilities in developing countries adopt engineering standards and operating practices appropriate to the nature of the manufacturing operation and associated hazards; ensure the availability of appropriate protective equipment; take all necessary precautions to protect worker, bystanders and the surrounding community; and adequately control wastes and effluents.
- Products manufactured comply with relevant standards of purity, performance, stability and safety.

ARTICLE 6

Regulatory and Technical Requirements

Governments should introduce legislation and enforce the regulation of pesticides, as well as establish appropriate infrastructures to register products, utilising risk evaluation and risk management decisions, prior to domestic use. The equivalence of pesticides should be determined according to the principles established by FAO and WHO. Re-registration procedures should be established to periodically review existing pesticides. Data should be collected on pesticide import, export, manufacture, formulation, quality and quantity.

Industry has a responsibility to ensure that:

- An objective data assessment is provided for each product, with the necessary supporting data, to facilitate risk assessment and allow a risk management decision to be made.
- Any new or updated information that could change the regulatory status of a pesticide is provided to national regulatory authorities as soon as it becomes available.
- Active ingredients and other ingredients in pesticides being marketed correspond to the substances tested, evaluated and cleared for toxicological and environmental acceptability.
- Active ingredients and formulated products conform to relevant FAO or WHO specifications.
- The quality and purity of pesticides offered for sale is verified.
- Corrective action is taken when problems occur.

ARTICLE 7 **Availability and Use**

Each government should determine its own rules and regulations on availability of pesticides, compatible with national circumstances and levels of user training and expertise. Where appropriate, governments should use the WHO classification of pesticides by hazard as the basis for their classification for regulatory purposes, together with well-recognised hazard symbols.

The availability of a product may be restricted to certain groups as a result of the assessment of the hazards involved in the use of the product. Prohibition of import, sale and purchase of highly toxic and hazardous products may be desirable in certain situations.

Industry has a responsibility to ensure that:

- Pesticides are not offered for sale unless they are suitable for the situations in which they are distributed and used.
- Pesticides are packaged and labelled in a manner consistent with FAO guidelines and national regulations.

ARTICLE 8 **Distribution and Trade**

Distributors should be capable of providing buyers with sound advice on effective product use and ways to reduce potential risk. Repackaging or decanting pesticides into food or beverage containers should be prohibited and violations rigidly enforced. Government purchases should be based on FAO tender procedures in order to reduce the accumulation of excessive stocks.

Industry has a responsibility to ensure that:

- Pesticides entering international trade conform to relevant FAO or WHO specifications; comply with the principles in the relevant FAO guidelines on classification, packaging and labelling; and, follow international rules and regulations on transport of dangerous goods.
- Pesticides manufactured for export meet the same quality requirements and standards of comparable domestic products.
- Pesticides manufactured or formulated by a subsidiary company meet quality standards of the host country and of the parent company.
- Importing agencies, national or regional formulators and the respective trade organisations cooperate to achieve fair marketing and distribution practices, and assist in the elimination of malpractice within the industry.
- Persons involved in the sale of pesticides are adequately trained and hold appropriate licenses.
- A range of pack sizes and types is provided to meet the needs of small-scale users and local farmers.

ARTICLE 9 **Information Exchange**

Governments should promote the establishment or strengthening of information exchange networks, and facilitate the exchange of information between regulatory authorities. Governments are encouraged to provide information to the public, provide transparency, and facilitate public participation in the regulatory process. All parties should encourage cooperation between stakeholders to ensure countries are provided with the information they need to meet the objectives of the Code.

Prior Informed Consent is now covered by the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure, and, therefore, is no longer included in this Article of the Code.

Industry has a responsibility to ensure that:

- Information on residues in food is readily available.
- Cooperate in the information exchange process as necessary to assist all parties to meet the objectives of the Code.

ARTICLE 10 **Labelling, Packaging, Storage and Disposal**

All pesticide containers should be clearly labelled in accordance with applicable guidelines, such as those of the FAO. In international trade, the appropriate WHO hazard classification, or the hazard classification required by national dangerous goods labeling regulations, should be shown on the label, if applicable. Packaging, storage and disposal should conform to relevant FAO, UNEP, WHO or other applicable international guidelines. Governments, with the assistance and cooperation of other stakeholders, should inventory obsolete stocks of pesticides, dispose of such stocks in an environmentally sound manner, and implement policies to prevent the accumulation of obsolete stocks in the future.

Industry has a responsibility to ensure that:

- Label recommendations are consistent with those of recognised research and advisory agencies in the country of use.
- Appropriate symbols and pictograms are included on the label, in addition to written instructions, warnings and precautions.
- A warning against the re-use of containers and instructions for the safe disposal and decontamination of containers are included on the label in the appropriate national language.
- Products are identified by easily understood batch references.
- Labels show the release date of the formulation and relevant information on storage stability.
- Packaging and repackaging are carried out only on licensed premises where the staff is adequately protected against exposure to hazardous substances.

ARTICLE 11

Advertising

Advertising of pesticides in all media must be consistent with label directions and precautions, especially in reference to proper maintenance of application equipment, use of personal protective equipment, special precautions for children and pregnant women, and dangers of re-using containers.

Industry has a responsibility to ensure that:

- All statements used in advertising are technically justified.
- Advertisements do not contain any statement or visual presentation which could mislead the buyer as to the safety of the product, its composition or suitability for use, or the status of its registration or approval.
- Pesticides restricted to use by trained or registered/licensed operators are advertised only in journals catering to such operators, unless the restricted availability is clearly and prominently shown.
- No company or individual in a country advertises and/or markets, at the same time, different pesticide active ingredients or combinations of ingredients under the same brand name.
- Advertising encourages purchasers and users to read the label, and promotes only those uses which are on the approved label.
- Promotional material includes recommendations consistent with those of recognised research and advisory agencies.
- Advertisements do not misuse research results, quotations from technical and scientific literature, or jargon to make claims appear to have a scientific basis which they do not possess.
- Claims such as “safe,” “non-poisonous,” “harmless,” “non-toxic,” and “compatible with IPM” are not used with or without a qualifying phrase, such as “when used as directed.”
- Statements are not made comparing the risk, hazard or safety of different pesticides or other substances.
- No guarantees, such as increased profits or higher yields, are stated unless definite evidence to substantiate the claims is available.
- Advertisements do not contain any visual representation of potentially dangerous practices.
- Advertising and promotional literature draw attention to appropriate warning phrases and symbols.
- Technical literature provides adequate information on recommended application rates, frequency of applications and pre-harvest intervals.
- False or misleading comparisons with other pesticides are not made.
- Staff involved in sales promotion is adequately trained to present complete, accurate and valid information on the products sold.
- Advertisements and promotional activities do not include inappropriate incentives or gifts to encourage the purchase of pesticides.

ARTICLE 12
Monitoring and Observance of the Code

The Code should be brought to the attention of all stakeholders associated with the distribution and use of pesticides. Stakeholders should observe the Code and the principles and ethics expressed in the Code, regardless of the ability of other parties to do so. Independently of any measure in the Code, all legal rules dealing with liability, consumer protection, conservation, pollution control and other related subjects should be strictly followed. Governments are encouraged to observe the provisions of international instruments to which they are a party, and to join, ratify or accede to such instruments if relevant and if they have not already done so. Governments should monitor the observance of the Code. Industry is invited to provide reports on its product stewardship activities. The Code should be considered a dynamic text, which must be brought up to date as required to reflect technical, economic and social progress.

Industry has a responsibility to ensure that:

- The Code is observed and the principles and ethics presented in the Code are promoted.

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Checklist for Advertising

Article 11 of the Code lists industry's obligations relating to advertising of pesticides. These are divided in the checklist below into Product Information, Safety Aspects, and Education and Training elements.

Advertising is defined in the Code as "the promotion of the sale and use of pesticides by printed and electronic media, signs, displays, gifts, demonstrations or word of mouth." The Code's obligations, therefore, apply to promotional activities of all kinds.

Article reference

Product Information

Industry has a responsibility to ensure that:

- 11.2.1 All statements used in advertising are technically justified.
- 11.2.2. Advertisements do not contain any statement or visual presentation which may mislead the buyer regarding the safety of the product, its suitability for use, or the status of its registration or approval.
- 11.2.4. Pesticides containing different active ingredients or combinations of ingredients are not marketed under a single brand name.
- 11.2.5. Advertising does not encourage unapproved uses.
- 11.2.6. Recommendations in promotional material are consistent with those of recognised research and advisory agencies.

- 11.2.7. Advertisements do not misuse research results, quotations from technical and scientific literature, or jargon to give claims the false appearance of having a scientific basis.
- 11.2.10. Misleading statements are not made concerning the effectiveness of the product.
- 11.2.11. Guarantees, such as increased profits and higher yields, are not used unless definite evidence is available to substantiate such claims.
- 11.2.14. Technical literature provides appropriate information on recommended application rates, frequency of applications, and pre-harvest intervals.
- 11.2.15. False or misleading comparisons with other pesticides are not made.

Safety Aspects

Industry has a responsibility to ensure that:

- 11.2.3. Pesticides which are restricted to use by trained or registered operators are advertised only through journals specifically catering to such operators; otherwise, the restricted availability of the product is clearly shown.
- 11.2.8. Claims of "safe," "non-poisonous," "harmless," "non-toxic," or "compatible with IPM" are not made with or without a qualifying phrase, such as "when used as directed."

- 11.2.9. Statements are not made comparing the risk, hazard or “safety” of different pesticides.
- 11.2.12. Advertisements do not contain any visual representation of potentially dangerous practices.
- 11.2.18. Advertisements and promotional activities do not include inappropriate incentives or gifts to encourage the purchase of pesticides.

Education and Training

Industry has a responsibility to ensure that:

- 11.2.13. Advertising and promotional literature draws attention to the appropriate warning phrases and symbols.
- 11.2.16. Staff involved in sales promotion are adequately trained to provide complete, accurate and valid information on the products sold.
- 11.2.17. Advertisements encourage purchasers and users to read the label carefully, or to have the label read to them if they cannot read.

Checklist for Management

Article
reference

Industry has a responsibility to ensure that:

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.6. | Training activities related to the Code are given a high priority. | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.5. | The use of pesticides is avoided if they require personal protective equipment which is uncomfortable, expensive or not readily available. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2. | The code should be adhered to as a standard for the manufacture, distribution and advertising of pesticides. | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.6. | Educational materials are disseminated to pesticide users, farmers, farmers' organisations, agricultural workers, unions and other interested parties. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.4.1. | Only pesticides of adequate quality are supplied, and are packaged and labelled as appropriate for each specific market. | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.8. | IPM is proactively developed and promoted. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.4.2. | Provisions of FAO guidelines on tender procedures are adhered to, in close cooperation with procurers of pesticides. | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.11. | Resistance management strategies are developed and promoted in order to prolong the useful life of valuable pesticides and to reduce the development of resistance of pests to pesticides. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.4.3. | Risks to users and adverse effects to the environment are reduced by the choice of pesticide formulations and the presentation, packaging and labelling. | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2.4. | Sale is halted and products recalled when handling or use pose an unacceptable risk under any use directions or restrictions. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.4.4. | Each pesticide package provides information and instructions in a form and language to ensure effective use and reduce risks during handling. | <input type="checkbox"/> 10.5. | Assistance is provided to |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.4.5. | Effective technical support is provided, including advice on disposal of pesticides and used pesticide containers. | <input type="checkbox"/> 10.6. | inventory obsolete stocks of |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.4.6. | Their products are followed to the end-user, and occurrence of any problems arising from the use of their products is recorded. | <input type="checkbox"/> 10.7. | pesticides and unused containers; to develop an action plan for their disposal; to dispose of obsolete pesticides; and, to prevent the accumulation of obsolete pesticides and used containers in the future. |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> 12.8. | Reports on product stewardship activities related to observance of the Code are provided to the Director-General of FAO. |

Checklist for Product Safety and Registration/Product Development/Technical Service

Article
reference

Industry has a responsibility to ensure that:

- ☐ 4.1.1. Each pesticide is adequately and effectively tested to fully evaluate efficacy, behaviour, fate, hazard and risk under anticipated conditions of use.
- ☐ 4.1.2. Tests are conducted in accordance with sound scientific procedures and the principles of good laboratory practice.
- ☐ 4.1.3. Copies or summaries of original reports of tests are made available for assessment by responsible government authorities in the countries where the product is to be sold.
- ☐ 4.1.4. Proposed use pattern, label claims and directions, packages, technical literature and advertising reflect the outcome of the scientific tests and assessments.
- ☐ 4.1.5. Methods of analysis and necessary analytical standards are provided to governments at their request.
- ☐ 4.1.6. Advice and training assistance is provided to technical staff involved in relevant analytical work.
- ☐ 4.1.7. Residue trials are conducted prior to marketing, in order to establish appropriate maximum residue limits.
- ☐ 4.5. Post-registration surveillance or monitoring studies are conducted in collaboration with governments to determine the fate of pesticides and their health and environmental effects under field conditions.
- ☐ 5.2.1. Appropriate information is provided for the periodic reassessment of pesticides.
- ☐ 5.2.2. Poison control centers and medical personnel are provided with information on pesticide hazards and suitable treatment of pesticide poisoning.
- ☐ 5.2.3.4. Returnable and refillable containers are used where container collection systems are in place.
- ☐ 5.2.3.7. Clear and concise labelling is used.
- ☐ 5.2.4. Sale of products is halted and products are recalled when handling or use pose an unacceptable risk under any use directions or restrictions.
- ☐ 5.3.1. The use of proper and affordable personal protective equipment is promoted, in cooperation with governments.
- ☐ 5.3.2. Safe storage of pesticides is provided for at both warehouse and farm level.
- ☐ 5.3.3. Services to collect and safely dispose of used containers are established, in cooperation with governments.

- 6.1.2. Pesticides cannot be made available until they have been registered.
- 6.2.1. An objective assessment of the data for the pesticide should be provided, in order to allow a risk management decision to be made.
- 6.2.2. National regulatory authorities are provided with new or updated information which could change the regulatory status of the pesticide.
- 6.2.3. The active ingredient and other ingredients in pesticide products marketed correspond to the ingredients evaluated for toxicological and environmental acceptability.
- 6.2.6. Corrective action is taken voluntarily when problems occur, and help is given to governments to find solutions to difficulties.
- 6.2.7. Available data on export, import, manufacture, formulation, sales, quality and quantity of pesticides is provided to national governments upon request.
- 9.4.1. Information on pesticide residues in food is provided.
- 10.1. All pesticide containers are clearly labelled in accordance with applicable guidelines.
- 10.2.1. Registration requirements are complied with and use recommendations are consistent with those of national research and advisory agencies.
- 10.2.2. Appropriate symbols and pictograms are used whenever possible, in addition to written instructions, precautions and warnings in the appropriate language.
- 10.2.3. Products in international trade comply with national or international labelling requirements, and, if appropriate, clearly show the appropriate WHO hazard classification.
- 10.2.4. Warnings against re-use of containers and instructions for safe disposal or decontamination are included in the appropriate language.
- 10.5. Assistance is provided to inventory obsolete stocks of pesticides and unused containers; to develop an action plan for their disposal; to dispose of obsolete pesticides; and, to prevent the accumulation of obsolete pesticides and used containers in the future.

Checklist for Production/Formulation/Packaging

Article
reference

Industry has a responsibility to ensure that:

- 4.1.5. Methods for the analysis of active ingredients and formulations, and necessary analytical standards, are provided when requested by a government.
- 4.1.6. Advice and assistance in the training of analytical staff is provided.
- 5.2.3.1. Less toxic formulations are made available.
- 5.2.3.2. Ready-to-use packages are used whenever possible.
- 5.2.3.3. Containers attractive for re-use are not used and programs to discourage re-use are promoted where container collection systems are in place.
- 5.5.1. Engineering standards and operating practices for production facilities in developing countries are of a suitable standard for the nature of the manufacturing operation.
- 5.5.2. All precautions to protect workers, bystanders, surrounding communities and the environment are taken when establishing production facilities in developing countries.
- 5.5.3. Manufacturing and formulations plants are properly sited and wastes and effluents are adequately controlled.
- 5.5.4. Relevant standards of purity, performance, stability and safety are complied with.
- 6.2.3. Active ingredients and other ingredients of pesticides marketed correspond with the composition of substances acceptable in toxicological and environmental tests.
- 6.2.4. Active ingredients and formulations, for which international specifications have been developed, conform to relevant FAO and WHO specifications.
- 6.2.5. The quality and purity of pesticides offered for sale is verified.
- 6.2.6. Corrective action is taken voluntarily when problems occur, and help is given to governments to find solutions to difficulties.
- 6.2.7. Available data on export, import, manufacture, formulation, sales, quality and quantity of pesticides is provided to national governments upon request.
- 8.2.1.1. Pesticides entering international trade conform to relevant FAO,
- 8.2.1.2. WHO or equivalent
- 8.2.1.3. specifications, where such specifications have been developed; to relevant FAO guidelines on classification, packaging and labelling; and, to rules and regulations of UNCTDG and international organisations concerned with specific modes of transport.

- 8.2.2. Pesticides manufactured for export of the same quality as those of comparable domestic products.
- 8.2.3. Pesticides manufactured or formulated by a subsidiary meet quality standards of the host country and of the parent company.
- 8.2.8. A range of pack sizes and types is provided to meet the needs of small-scale farmers and other local users.
- 10.2.5. Each lot or batch of a product is identified with easily understood numbers or letters.
- 10.2.6. Labels clearly show the release date of the lot or batch and relevant information on storage stability.
- 10.3.1. Packaging, storage and disposal of pesticides conform to FAO, UNEP or WHO guidelines or to other applicable international guidelines.
- 10.3.2. Packaging and repackaging are conducted only on licensed premises, where the staff is adequately protected against toxic hazards.

Checklist for Traders and Formulators

It is very important that the spirit, as well as the letter, of the FAO Code of Conduct, be observed by traders and formulators. Industry should, therefore, initiate appropriate actions to ensure that the Code is being followed by traders and formulators who obtain products and materials from manufacturers.

Although these trader and formulator customers should be requested to study the complete Code, CropLife has attempted to summarise those measures which are particularly applicable to their segment of the industry.

Traders and Formulators have a responsibility to ensure that:

Article reference

- ☐ 1.6. Training activities related to those articles of the Code specifically referring to trader and formulator operations are given a high priority.
- ☐ 3.2. The Code is adhered to as a standard for the manufacture, distribution and advertising of pesticides.
- ☐ 3.4.1. Only pesticides of adequate quality, which are packaged and labelled appropriately, are supplied.
- ☐ 3.4.2. The FAO guidelines on tender procedures are followed.
- ☐ 3.4.3. Special attention is given to the choice of formulation, and to its presentation, packaging and labelling, in order to reduce risks to the user and to the environment.
- ☐ 3.4.4. Each pesticide package is provided with information and instructions in the appropriate language to ensure safe and effective use.
- ☐ 3.4.5. Products are followed to the end-user, and any problems arising from the use of their products are recorded.
- ☐ 5.2.4. Sale is halted and products are recalled when handling or use poses an unacceptable risk under any use directions or restrictions.
- ☐ 6.1.2. Each pesticide product is registered before it can be made available for use.
- ☐ 8.2.4. Fair marketing and distribution practices are followed, and assistance is provided to governments to eliminate malpractice within the industry.
- ☐ 8.2.6. Pesticides are traded by reputable traders, who should preferably be members of a recognised trade association.
- ☐ 8.2.7. Persons involved in the sale of pesticides hold appropriate government licenses and are adequately trained to provide customers with appropriate advice on safe and effective use.
- ☐ 10.2.3. WHO hazard classification or, national labelling requirements regarding hazard classification of contents, are followed for products in international trade.

In addition, refer to the Checklist for Advertising and the industry responsibilities listed.

Checklist for Marketing/Distribution/Sales

Article
reference

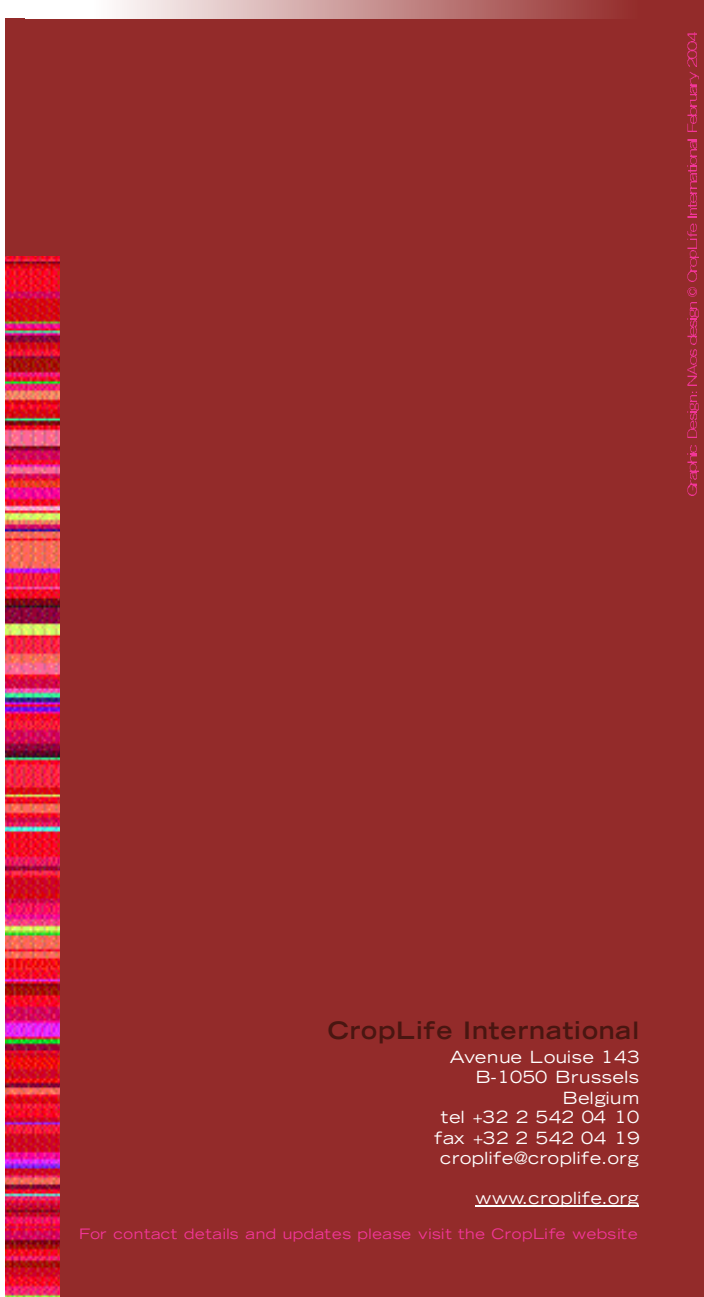
Industry has a responsibility to ensure that:

- 3.4.2. FAO guidelines on tender procedures are followed.
- 5.1.8. The dangers of storing foodstuffs and pesticides together is publicised.
- 5.2.1. Information about pesticide hazards and suitable treatment of pesticide poisoning is provided to poison control centres and doctors.
- 5.2.4. Sale is halted and products recalled when handling or use pose an unacceptable risk under any use directions or restrictions.
- 5.3.1. The use of proper and affordable personal protective equipment is promoted.
- 5.3.2. Containers with small quantities of left-over pesticides are collected and disposed of properly.
- 8.2.4. Fair practices are followed by importing agencies, national or regional formulators, and their respective trade organisations; and, assistance is provided to government authorities to eliminate malpractice.
- 8.2.6. Pesticides are traded by and purchased from reputable traders, who should preferably be members of a recognised trade association.
- 8.2.7. Persons involved in the sale of pesticides are adequately trained, hold appropriate government licenses, and are capable of providing proper advice on risk reduction and use.

In addition, refer to the Checklist for Advertising and the industry responsibilities listed.

CropLife International
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