



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

ANALYSIS OF
GOVERNMENT RESPONSES
TO THE SECOND QUESTIONNAIRE
on the
STATE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL CODE OF CONDUCT
ON THE DISTRIBUTION
AND USE OF PESTICIDES

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
Rome, 1996

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INTERNATIONAL CODE OF CONDUCT ON THE DISTRIBUTION AND USE OF PESTICIDES

ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENT RESPONSES TO THE SECOND QUESTIONNAIRE

Introduction

In 1981 the Director-General of FAO suggested that a Code could help to overcome a number of difficulties associated with pesticides. An Expert Panel agreed in 1982 that activities involving the export and import of pesticides, and thereby their safe handling and use, might be best dealt with through the adoption of a Code of Conduct. Following extensive deliberations with national, international and non-governmental organizations, the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides was adopted unanimously by the FAO Conference at its 23rd Session in 1985 by way of the following operative paragraphs of Resolution 10/85:

1. Adopted a voluntary International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides, as given in the annex to that Resolution;
2. Recommended that all FAO Member Nations promote the use of this Code in the interests of safer and more efficient use of pesticides and of increased food production;
3. Requested governments to monitor the observance of the Code in collaboration with the Director-General who will report periodically to the Committee on Agriculture; and
4. Invited other United Nations agencies and other international organizations to collaborate in this endeavour within their respective spheres of competence.

(Adopted 28 November 1985)

In 1990, Articles 2 and 9 of the original version of the Code, covering "Definitions" and "Information Exchange and Prior Informed Consent (PIC)", respectively, were amended to incorporate provisions for PIC procedures, agreed earlier through Resolution 6/89 of the Conference.

Objectives of the Code

The objectives of the Code are to set forth responsibilities and establish voluntary standards of conduct for all public and private entities engaged in or affecting the distribution and use of pesticides, particularly in countries where there is no or there is an inadequate national law to regulate pesticides.

The Code describes the shared responsibility of many segments of society, including governments, individually or in regional groupings, industry, trade, international institutions and users of pesticides to work together, so that the benefits to be derived from the necessary and acceptable use of pesticides are achieved without significant adverse effects on people or the environment.

The Code addresses the need for a cooperative effort between governments of pesticide exporting and importing countries to promote practices which ensure efficient and safe use, while minimizing health and environmental concerns due to improper handling or use.

The entities which are addressed by this Code include: international organizations; governments of exporting and importing countries; industry, including manufacturers, trade associations, formulators and distributors; users; and public-sector organizations such as environmental groups, consumer groups and trade unions.

The standards of conduct set forth by this Code:

- encourage responsible and generally accepted trade practices;
- assist countries which have not yet established controls designed to regulate the range, quality and suitability of pesticide products needed in that country and to address the safe handling and use of such products;
- promote practices which encourage the safe and efficient use of pesticides, including minimizing adverse effects on humans and the environment and preventing accidental poisoning from improper handling;
- ensure that pesticides are used effectively for the improvement of agricultural production and of human, animal and plant health;
- include provisions for information exchange and Prior Informed Consent requiring that no international shipment of a pesticide which has been banned or severely restricted by a country in order to protect human health or the environment should proceed without the agreement of the importing country.

The Code is designed to be used, within the context of national law, as a basis whereby government authorities, pesticide manufacturers, those engaged in trade and any citizens

concerned may judge whether their proposed actions and the actions of others constitute acceptable practices.

Therefore, one of the basic functions of the Code is to serve as a point of reference for governments, the pesticide industry, non-governmental public interest organizations and pesticide users in the proper management, trade and use of pesticides, particularly until such time as countries have established their own schemes for the registration and control of such products.

When adopting the Code, the Conference recognized its dynamic nature, the need for monitoring its observance and for periodic revisions to effectively meet changed conditions. Furthermore, it recommended that such revisions be made after some experience had been gained in the implementation of the Code. At the same time, the Conference specifically requested governments to monitor the observance of the Code, in collaboration with the Director-General, who would report periodically to the FAO Governing Bodies (see page 1, 3rd operative paragraph of Resolution 10/85).

Objectives of the FIRST Questionnaire

In 1986, a questionnaire was sent to all countries which were members of FAO at that time (158 countries). The basic objectives of the questionnaire were to gather reliable information on the status of implementation of each provision of the Code, in each Member Country, at about the time the Code was approved by the Conference (pre-Code situation) and to establish a computerized data base. The intention was to use such information as a basis for measuring the future impact of the Code on the safety and efficiency in the use and control of pesticides worldwide. This was to be done through monitoring of the extent of observance of the Code by governments, by the pesticides industry, by users of pesticides and by other parties concerned.

An analysis of the responses to the first questionnaire has been presented in a document entitled "Analysis of Government Responses to the **FIRST** Questionnaire on the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides", 1993, FAO, Rome, Italy.

Objectives of the SECOND Questionnaire

In 1993, as a next step in monitoring the observance of the Code by governments, the Director-General felt that sufficient time had elapsed and enough experience had been gained in applying the Code since the **FIRST** questionnaire was completed in 1986 to justify the completion of a **SECOND** follow-up questionnaire. Its basic objectives were to determine the degree and nature of any changes that had occurred during the approximately seven-year period between the time of completion of the **FIRST** and **SECOND** Questionnaires and to judge which aspects needed further attention. Accordingly, a "SECOND Questionnaire" was sent to governments in 1993 for completion. The questions, which were a "mirror-image" of the Code itself, were expressed in a way that would elicit an easy response by marking one of two or more alternative "boxes". It was not intended that the questions should be the subject of special research or investigation and a

request was made that the answers should be provided by the department of the government which was best informed on the registration, regulation, distribution and use of pesticides in each country.

The analysis presented in this paper covers the government responses to the "SECOND Questionnaire", sent to the 177 countries which were members of FAO at that time. Ninety-one countries considered it important enough to take the time to study, complete and return the questionnaire to FAO, within the specified deadline (31 October 1994). A number of governments reported that they had found the exercise of completing the questionnaire clearly useful, as it had afforded them the opportunity to review and evaluate systematically their pesticide and plant protection programmes and to institute necessary improvements on the control and use of such potentially harmful products.

All information received was computerized and data were compared with corresponding inputs from the "FIRST Questionnaire", identifying and analyzing major changes or trends between the "state of affairs" as it existed before the introduction and adoption of the Code in 1985/86 vs. 1993/94.

The basic purpose was to monitor the observance of the Code, measure its impact, and identify those issues which should receive priority attention in the future.

The **SECOND** Questionnaire contained 144 questions (slightly more than the **FIRST** one in order to accommodate PIC), arranged according to the Articles of the Code. As in the case of the **FIRST** one, it was a "mirror-image" of the Code and sought to determine the extent of observance of each provision of the Code. An attempt has been made to confine the Narrative/Graphic Summary section to comparing the "state of affairs" in 1993/94 versus the pre-Code situation in 1986, based on a number of key aspects or key indicators that cover most of the main elements of the Code.

In order to bring out deficiencies and shortcomings more clearly "into focus", in certain cases where the FAO questionnaire allowed for intermediate answers in between a simple "yes" or "no", e.g., "occasionally" or "partly", all responses other than "yes" were grouped together as "no". Thus, in such cases, a slightly more negative conclusion may have been drawn than is the actual case.

Any question or doubt may be clarified by looking up the corresponding question in the summary of replies in the Tabular Summary of Responses (Appendix II, page 48), which of course includes information on all the questions in the questionnaire.

Similar information will be collected at appropriate intervals in order to monitor future developments including identification of specific areas (e.g., regulations, standards, responsibilities, policies, practices, etc.) requiring further attention or higher priority and follow-up by governments, international organizations, technical assistance agencies, the pesticide industry, environmental non-governmental organizations, other organizations, users of pesticides or by the public in general.

General Conclusions

Comparing responses to the 1994 questionnaire against those which had been reported by the same countries in 1986, when the Code was not yet in use, demonstrate significant progress towards compliance with various provisions of the Code. Most progress appears to have been made in the Asia and Pacific region. At the same time, however, there is evidence of continuing several serious deficiencies in critical areas of pesticide regulation, management and control in many countries, particularly in the African and Latin American regions.

National authorities of several developing countries recognize that they lack and are strongly interested in acquiring the necessary expertise and basic infrastructure in evaluating risks and in risk management and risk reduction strategies, adapted to local conditions. Furthermore, at least half of those responding to the questionnaire indicate the need for technical assistance and increased government support to strengthen their national capabilities and infrastructures necessary to operate effectively their pesticide control schemes. Therefore, there appears to be a continuing need to further strengthen efforts to assist countries to implement the various provisions of the Pesticides Code of Conduct.

There has been increasing evidence that the questionnaire completion exercise is contributing towards the creation of greater awareness among member countries of the whole range of potential risks associated with the use of pesticides and of the consequent priority need to reduce them through observance of the corresponding provisions of the Code. This should be seen in association with the considerable progress that has already been made in reducing risks by many developing countries, particularly in the Asia and Pacific region, through the adoption and application of key provisions of the Code. There is concrete evidence in the responses to the questionnaire that this positive development has been significantly facilitated by the guidance provided through the use of the comprehensive set of the simplified, basic technical guidelines associated and supporting the central objective of assisting mainly those developing countries which either had no pesticide registration and control scheme at all or were only at the initial stages of introducing such a scheme.

An additional significant benefit deriving from the application of the Code has been the use of its provisions, together with the internationally agreed procedures, methodologies and standards recommended in the corresponding technical guidelines, as the basis for promoting harmonization of pesticide registration requirements and enforcement procedures among several groups of countries.

Several countries in each region, particularly in Asia and the Pacific and in Latin America, have been able to clearly increase their technical and infrastructural capabilities in pesticide management through strengthened and harmonized registration procedures, legislation, risk assessment, enforcement of improved regulations and participation in Prior Informed Consent procedures (PIC).

The recent creation of new economic communities, coupled with some technical assistance by FAO and other agencies, have brought about a keen interest on the part of several sub-regions

to begin to establish pesticide information networks covering various key aspects of the Code and particularly the status of registration of individual pesticides, evaluation of registration data, risk/benefit questions, etc. This development has in turn led to the realization on the part of many countries of the need and advantages of adopting harmonized requirements, standards and procedures.

Monitoring of the implementation of the Code has made it possible to compile rather detailed "national profiles" indicating the "pre-Code" situation in 1986, as well as the status in 1993 concerning pesticide registration, use, management, control, enforcement of regulations and likely future technical assistance needs of member countries. This work, which relates directly to recommendations contained in Chapter 19 of Agenda 21 of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), (1991, Rio de Janeiro), was initiated by FAO in 1986, well before UNCED was convened. Data in national profiles are used routinely by FAO, among other things, in conjunction with the evaluation of pertinent requests from developing countries for technical assistance and are available for use by any other U. N. Agency or international organization concerned.

In spite of greater recognition of the potential drawbacks of pesticides, mainly due widely publicized cases of misuse, and extensive negative publicity, overall use of pesticides and particularly their use in most developing countries has been steadily increasing over the past decade. It is expected that this trend will continue in the foreseeable future.

Concern about the use of such products has been widely expressed mainly because of their negative impact on human health and the environment. The main reasons for these and for other problems associated with pesticides appear to be related to (a) some of the more toxic compounds have come into increasing use after most of the older organochlorines were banned or severely restricted in many countries, often combined with inadequate farmer training in application techniques, protective equipment and safe handling practices, (b) deficient or in certain cases total lack of effective national regulatory and training programmes, resulting in poor quality control of products, inadequate labelling, limited training of applicators and others concerned, ineffective enforcement of regulations, lack of monitoring of exposure, residues in food, environmental pollution, etc.

The pesticides Code of Conduct was designed to benefit the international community and to serve to increase international confidence in the availability, regulation and control, marketing and use of pesticides for the improvement of agriculture, public health and personal comfort. The Code describes ethical behaviour for all parties involved in pesticide distribution and use including, notably, pesticide importing and exporting countries' governments, international organizations, the pesticide industry and pesticide distributors, environmental non-governmental organizations and users. Although observance of the Code is voluntary, the Code nevertheless provides a common standard of ethical behaviour against which actions by these or other parties and the public in general may be assessed.

ANALYSIS OF RESPONSES

Introduction to Analysis

One of the basic purposes of this analysis is to highlight the need, where clear need appears to exist, for more effective regulation, distribution, use and control of pesticides in individual countries or groups of countries, by identifying existing deficiencies that require priority attention.

The results are presented both in a Narrative/Graphic Summary form and also in a Tabular Summary form, global and for each geographic region¹, grouped into developing and developed countries.

For simplicity and ease of reference, comparisons between responses to the **FIRST** and the **SECOND** Questionnaire refer to 1986 and 1993, when the respectively questionnaires were completed.

Furthermore, in order to avoid cluttering up the **Narrative/Graphic Summary** section with 144 bar graphs, covering every question in the questionnaire, 52 of the more critical or sensitive provisions of the Code have been selected and used as "key indicators". However, responses to all questions in the questionnaire have been included in the **Tabular Summary** section (Appendix II, page 48).

Narrative/Graphic Summary - Analysis by Article of the Code

In order to avoid distortions and ensure a valid comparison of countries' performance in 1993 vs. 1986, the **data** used in the Narrative/Graphic section were those provided by the **75 countries which had responded to both the 1993 and 1986 questionnaires** (see Appendix I, page 43).

The following key findings highlight some of the most important general trends which seem to warrant priority attention:

Observance of the Code

As was the case in 1986, all countries, both developing and developed, without exception, reported that they had found the Code of Conduct "useful". Several developing countries specifically indicated that they were actively relying on the provisions of the Code and the Technical Guidelines concerned for guidance in controlling the introduction and use of pesticides.

However, 25 percent of those responding in 1993 reported that they were still **unable to observe** some of the most important provisions of **the Code**, compared to 39 percent in 1986, indicating that 14 percent of reporting countries had improved their capabilities and infrastructures

¹ No comparative data are available for 1986

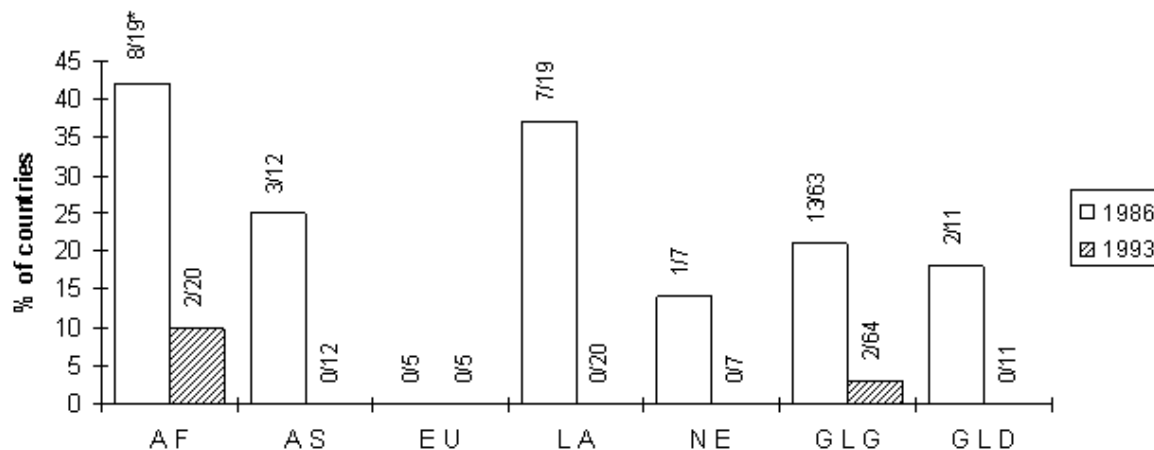
sufficiently during the seven years separating the two questionnaires, to feel that they were observing the Code.

Although every country was actively trying to observe the Code, many developing countries indicated that they required **strengthening** of their technical and physical **facilities** and specialized **training** to be able to effectively monitor and enforce all of its provisions.

Article 3 - Pesticide Management

The percentage of developing countries without approved **legislative authority** to regulate the distribution and use of pesticides was reduced from 21 and 22 to 3 and 6 percent, respectively, between 1986 and 1993, indicating very significant progress in all regions. The few remaining countries still without such legislative authority were confined to Africa and Latin America (Graphs 1 and 2).

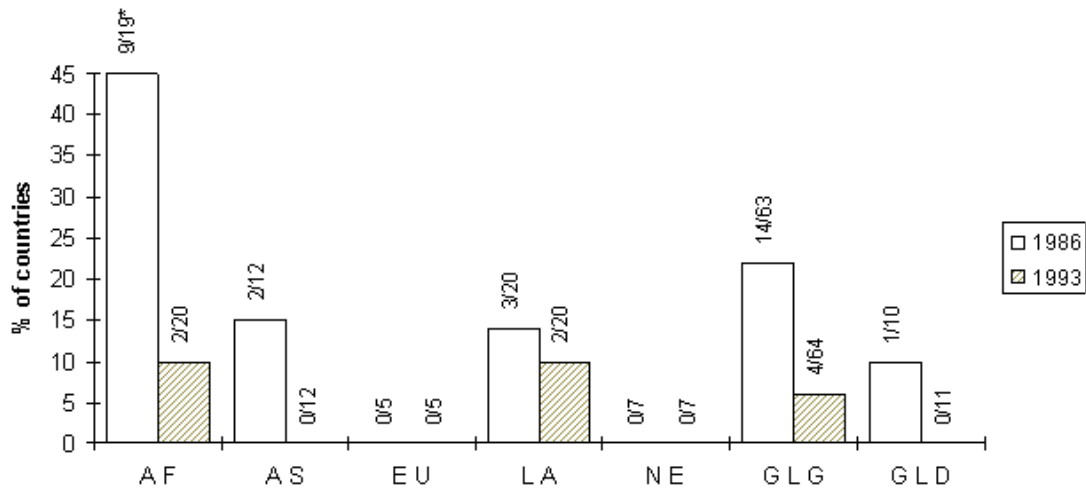
Graph 1 - The Government has no legislative authority to regulate the distribution of pesticides (para. 3.1.1)



Geographic regions are identified as follows: AF: Africa, AS: Asia and Pacific, EU: Europe, LA: Latin America & the Caribbean, NE: Near East, GLG: Global (developing Countries), GLD: Global (Developed Countries).

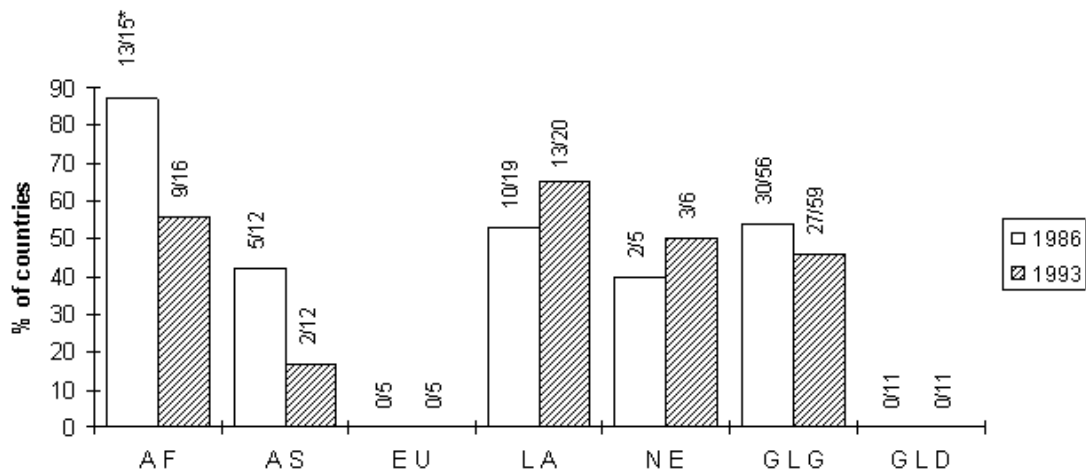
* Number of countries agreeing with the statement, as described in the title of the graph, out of the total number of responding countries (8 out of 19, respectively, in this particular case).

Graph 2 - The Government has no legislative authority to regulate the use of pesticides (para. 3.1.2)



Globally, among developing countries, there was an improvement from 54 to 46 percent which felt that the **pesticide industry acted only partly responsible or not responsible** in adhering to the provisions of the Code as a standard for the manufacture, distribution and advertising of pesticides, particularly in countries lacking appropriate legislation and advisory services. However, although this was clearly the case in Asia and in Africa, the reverse was true in Latin America and the Near East (Graph 3).

Graph 3 - The pesticide industry acts only in a partly responsible or irresponsible way (para. 3.2)



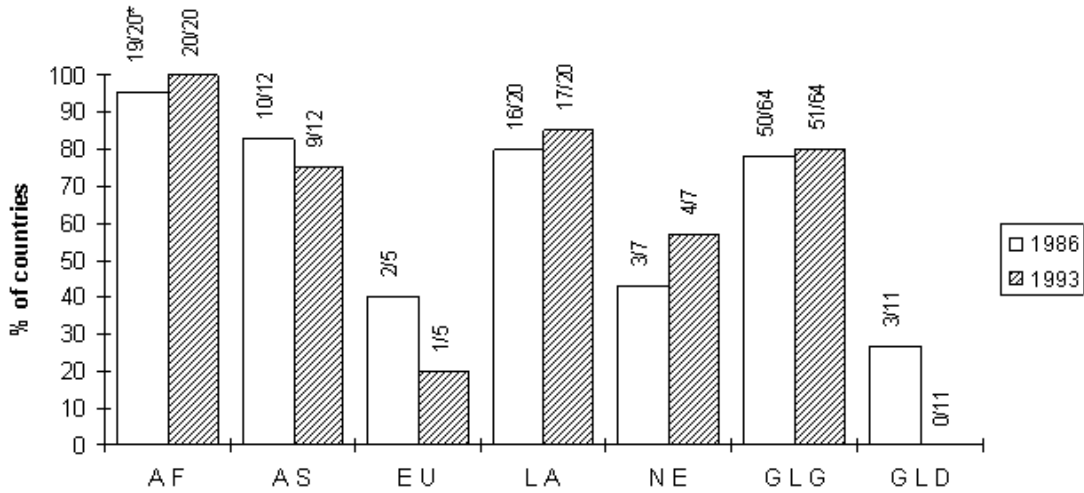
Most developing countries were still only partly or not satisfied at all with the **trading practices followed in the export of pesticides** by exporting countries and/or their pesticide industries (see also Articles 8 and 9).

Geographic regions are identified as follows: AF: Africa, AS: Asia and Pacific, EU: Europe, LA: Latin America & the Caribbean, NE: Near East, GLG: Global (developing Countries), GLD: Global (Developed Countries).

* Number of countries agreeing with the statement, as described in the title of the graph, out of the total number of responding countries.

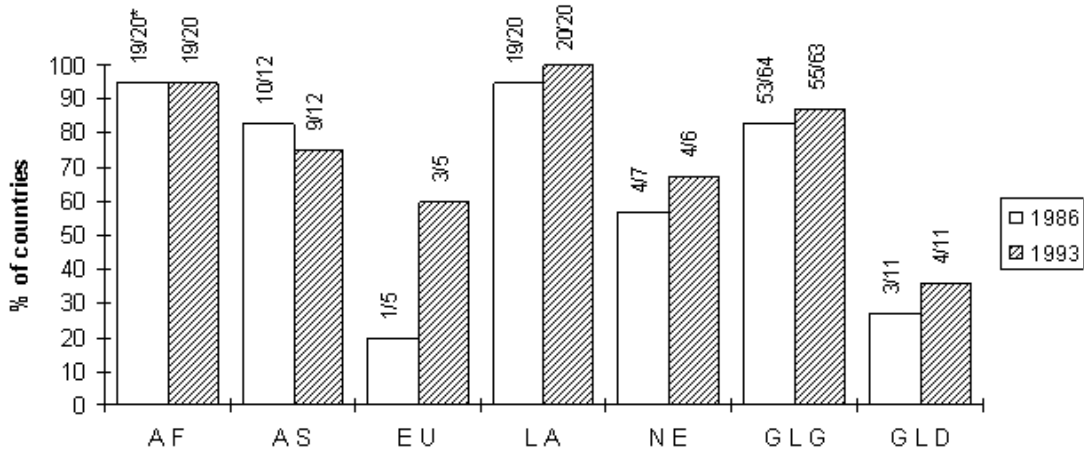
A slight improvement was noted in the amount of educational/training materials distributed to pesticide users and to other interested parties in Asian and Pacific countries, in Europe, and in all developed countries, as opposed to Africa, where there was a worsening situation observed. Shortage of such materials continues to be critical, particularly in Latin America and in the Near East (Graph 4).

Graph 4 - Some, very few or no educational/training materials are distributed to pesticide users (para. 3.6)



No improvement was noted in the government **resource allocation** to the task of effectively **managing** the availability, distribution and use of **pesticides** in their country, with 87 percent of developing countries saying that this was a serious problem (Graph 5).

Graph 5 - Modest, little or no resources are made available by governments for effectively managing pesticides (para. 3.7)

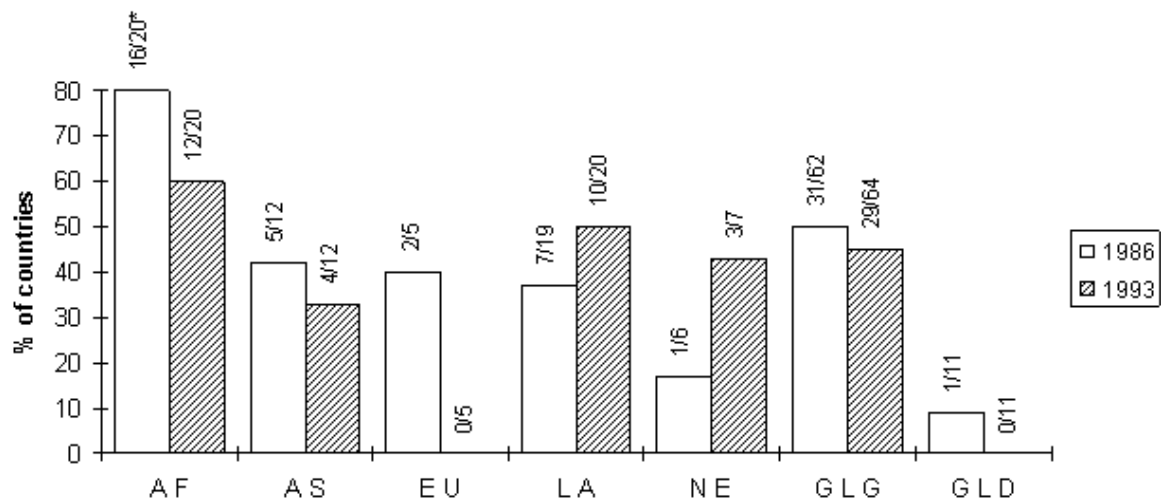


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* Number of countries agreeing with the statement, as described in the title of the graph, out of the total number of responding countries.

Steady progress was noted in developing and promoting **Integrated Pest Management (IPM)** systems, in all regions of the world. No country reported that IPM was "unknown" in their country, whereas the percentage of those reporting that IPM was still "at an early stage of development" was reduced from 50 to 45 in the case of developing countries and from 9 to 0 percent in the case of developed countries. These figures confirm, of course, the need and urgency for increased, concentrated efforts to further improve the situation (Graph 6).

Graph 6 - Integrated pest management (IPM) systems are at an early stage of development or unknown (para. 3.8)

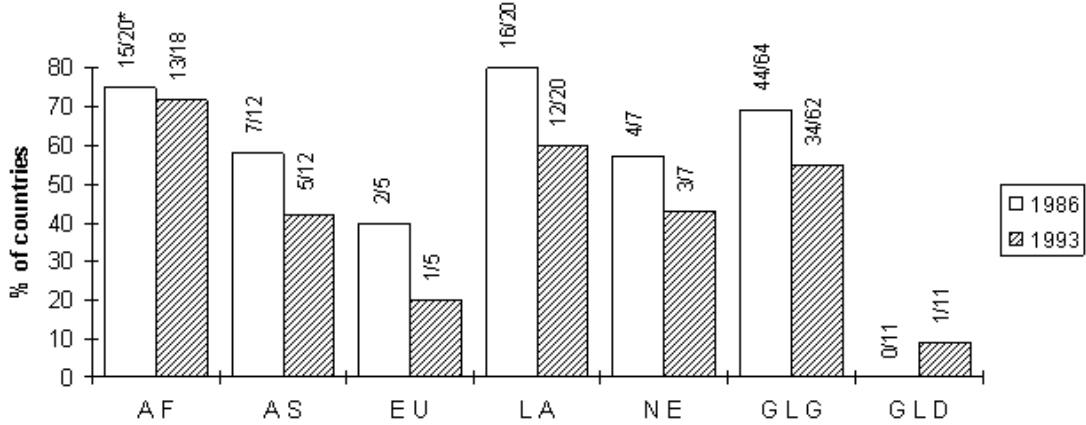


Although there has been a general, uniform increase in awareness of the potential problems of resistance of pests to pesticides, 55 percent of the countries indicated that no steps had been taken as yet to develop strategies designed to reduce development of resistant species (Graph 7).

Geographic regions are identified as follows: AF: Africa, AS: Asia and Pacific, EU: Europe, LA: Latin America & the Caribbean, NE: Near East, GLG: Global (developing Countries), GLD: Global (Developed Countries).

* Number of countries agreeing with the statement, as described in the title of the graph, out of the total number of responding countries.

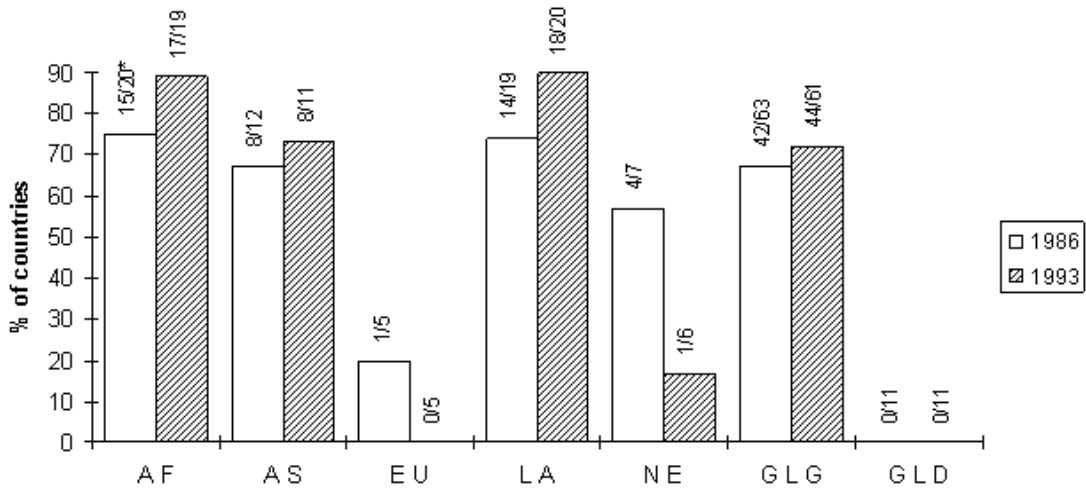
Graph 7 - Either no steps have been taken or strategies are only under consideration to reduce the development of resistant species (para. 3.10)



Article 4 - Testing of Pesticides

Provision 4.1 of the Code specifies that pesticide manufacturers are expected to ensure that each pesticide and pesticide product is adequately and effectively tested, by well recognized procedures and test methods, so as to fully evaluate the safety, efficacy and fate with regard to the various anticipated conditions in regions or countries of use. With the exception of countries in the Near East, most countries in all other regions felt that such testing was still unsatisfactory or was considered only partly satisfactory (Graph 8).

Graph 8 - The degree of pre-market testing by industry is only partly satisfactory or is unsatisfactory (para. 4.1.1)

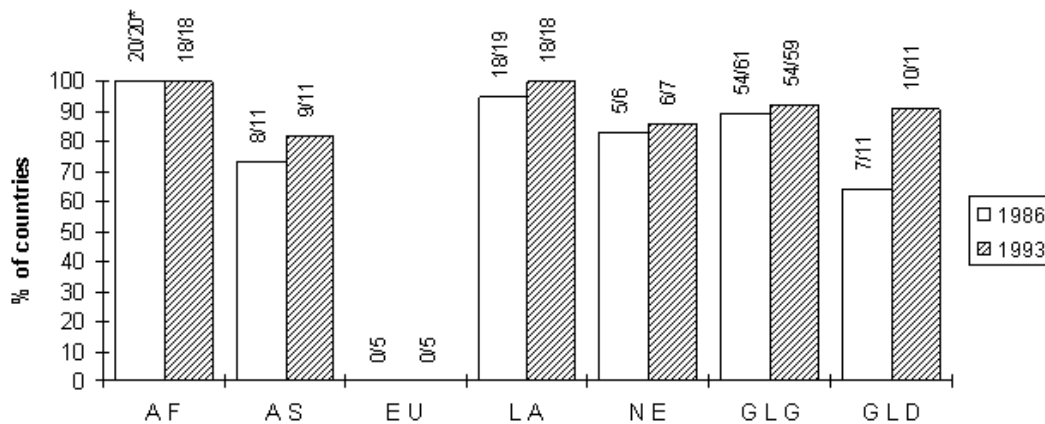


Geographic regions are identified as follows: AF: Africa, AS: Asia and Pacific, EU: Europe, LA: Latin America & the Caribbean, NE: Near East, GLG: Global (developing Countries), GLD: Global (Developed Countries).

* Number of countries agreeing with the statement, as described in the title of the graph, out of the total number of responding countries.

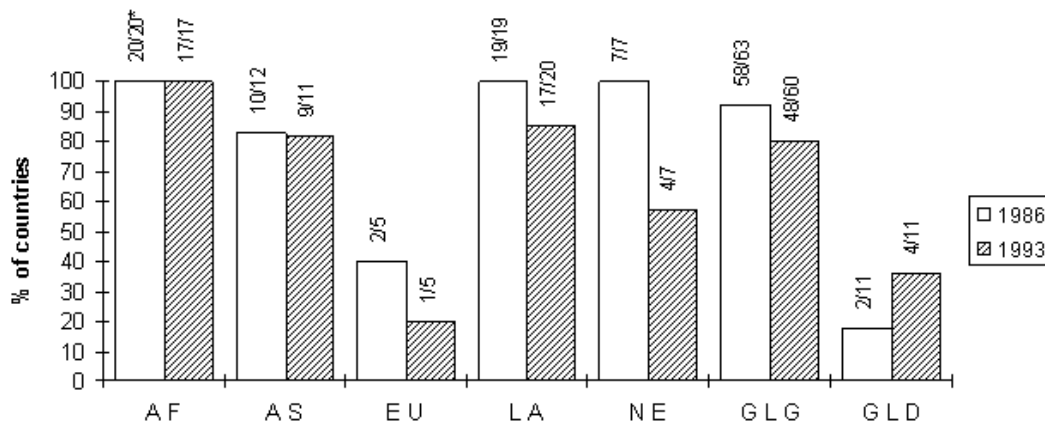
Provision of advice and assistance for training technical staff in relevant **pesticide analytical work** by pesticide manufacturers/formulators remained a problem, as more than 80 percent of both developing and developed countries stated either that they did not receive or they received such help only sometimes (Graph 9).

Graph 9 - Manufacturers/formulators do not provide, or only sometimes provide, advice and assistance for training technical staff in relevant pesticide analytical work (para. 4.1.6)



Although some sporadic improvements were noted in conducting **residue trials** or in supplying **residue data** by manufacturers, prior to marketing, 80 percent of developing countries said that manufacturers either did not or only sometimes conducted such residue trials or supplied such residue data, especially in Africa where all reporting countries identified this as a problem (Graph 10).

Graph 10 - Manufacturers do not or only sometimes conduct residue trials or supply residue data prior to marketing (para. 4.1.7)

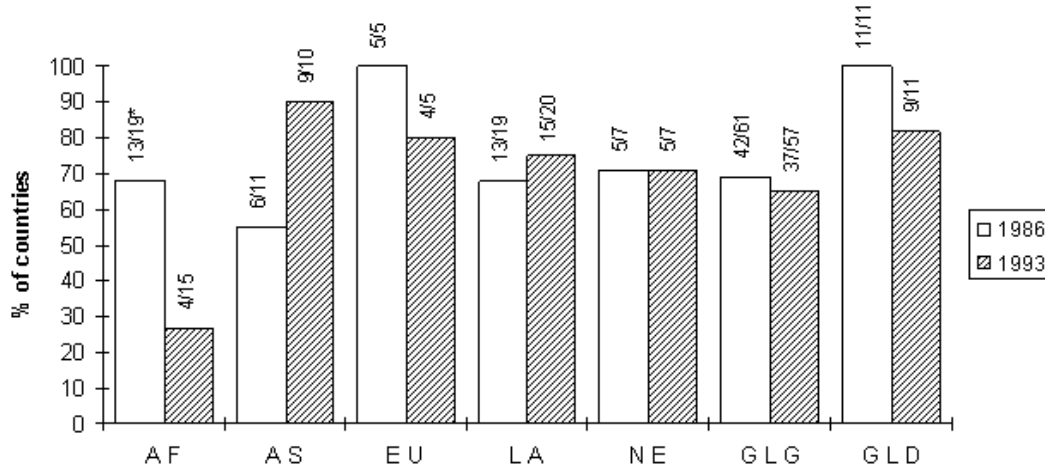


Geographic regions are identified as follows: AF: Africa, AS: Asia and Pacific, EU: Europe, LA: Latin America & the Caribbean, NE: Near East, GLG: Global (developing Countries), GLD: Global (Developed Countries).

* Number of countries agreeing with the statement, as described in the title of the graph, out of the total number of responding countries.

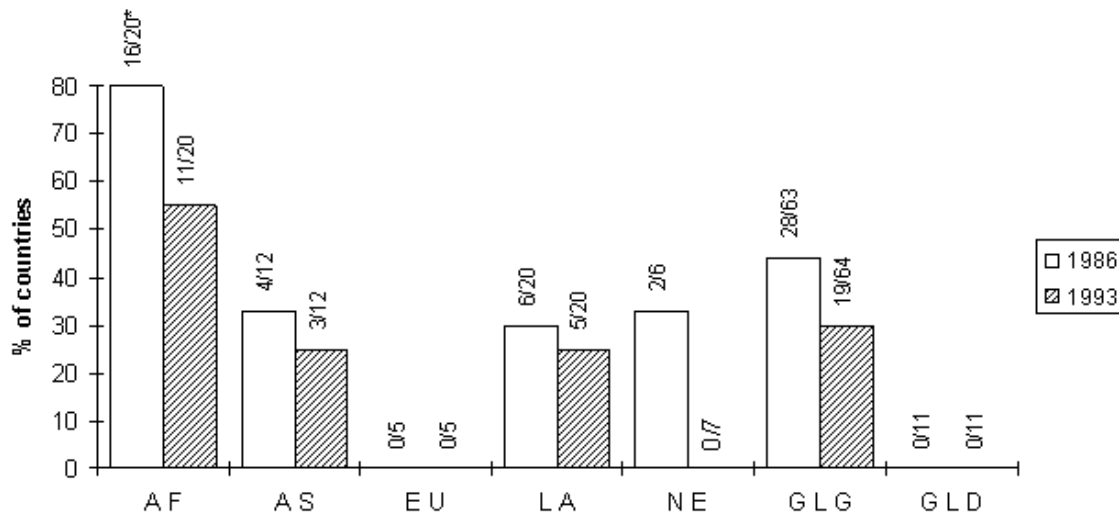
Furthermore, about 65 percent of developing and 82 percent of developed countries indicated that **residues** caused export **difficulties** (Graph 35).

Graph 35 - The Country has difficulties in trading because of pesticide residues (para. 8.3)



A general improvement in terms of availability of or access to facilities to verify and exercise **control over the quality** of pesticides offered for sale was noted in all regions. However, lack of such facilities remains a serious problem in 55 percent of countries in Africa, 25 percent in Asia and in Latin America and 30 percent globally in developing countries (Graph 11).

Graph 11 - The country lacks facilities for verifying the quality of pesticides offered for sale within the territory (para. 4.2.1)



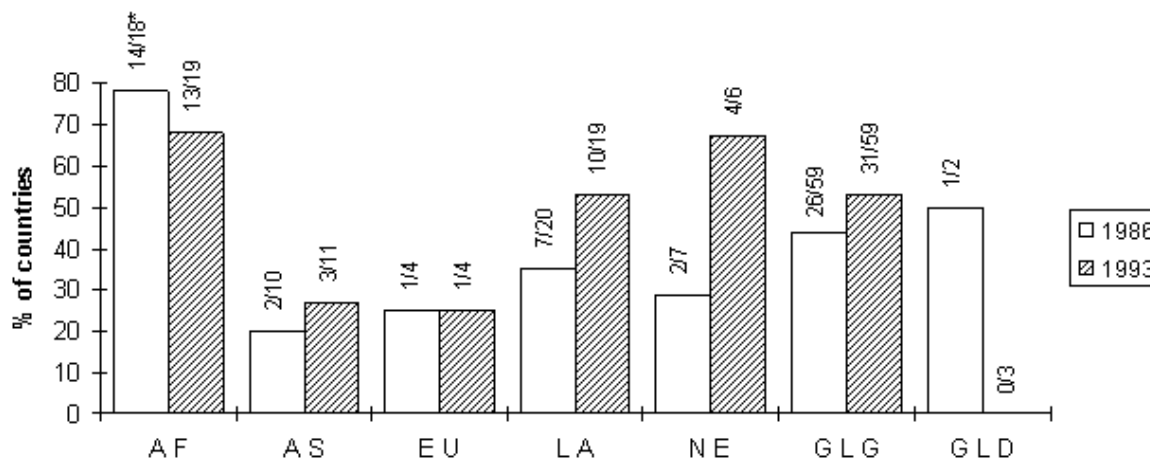
Extent of **assistance** to developing countries by pesticide exporting countries and by international organizations, **with training** of personnel in the **interpretation and evaluation of**

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* Number of countries agreeing with the statement, as described in the title of the graph, out of the total number of responding countries.

test data, was identified as a serious problem by 53 percent of countries which responded that they had received no such assistance, a worsening situation compared to 1986 when 44 percent had identified this is a problem (Graph 12).

Graph 12 - The Country has received no assistance from pesticide-exporting governments or international organizations in training personnel in the interpretation and evaluation of test data (para. 4.4)



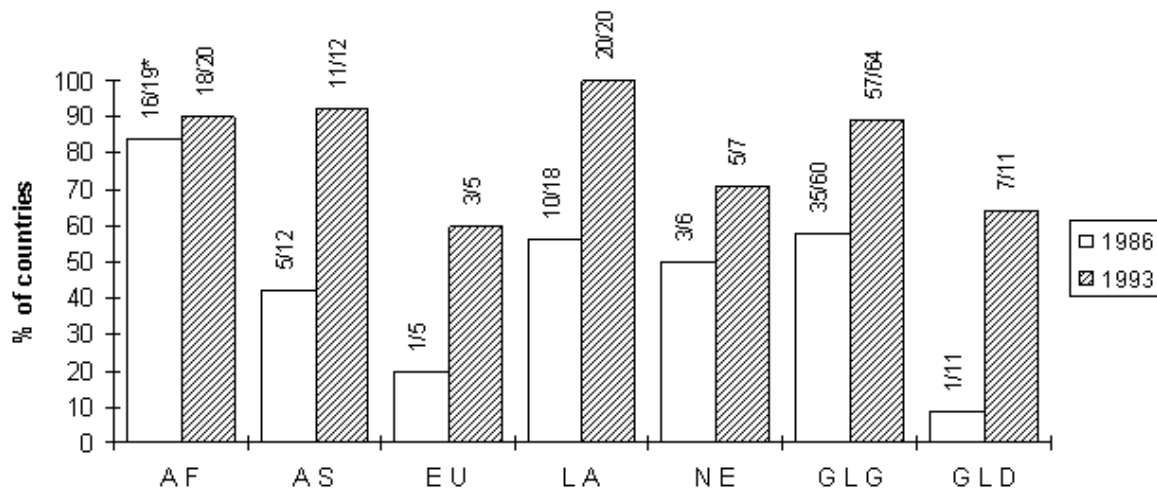
A serious problem, clearly of increasing intensity, was that the **fate and environmental effects** of pesticides, under field conditions, were either not studied at all or they were only partly studied in their country. This relates to the provision of the Code which assigns responsibility to industry and governments to collaborate in conducting post-registration surveillance or monitoring studies to determine fate and environmental effects.

This view was shared by 89 percent of developing and 64 percent of developed countries (Graph 13).

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* Number of countries agreeing with the statement, as described in the title of the graph, out of the total number of responding countries.

Graph 13 - The fate and effect of pesticides in the environment have not been studied or are only partly studied in the country (para. 4.5)



Article 5 - Reducing Health Hazards

All developed countries reported that they had pesticide **registration and control schemes** in operation, as recommended in Article 6, whereas about 20 percent of developing countries stated that they still did not have such a scheme. This, however, represents a measure of progress, since responses to the same question in 1986 indicated that the percentage without a scheme was, at that time, slightly higher than 40 percent.

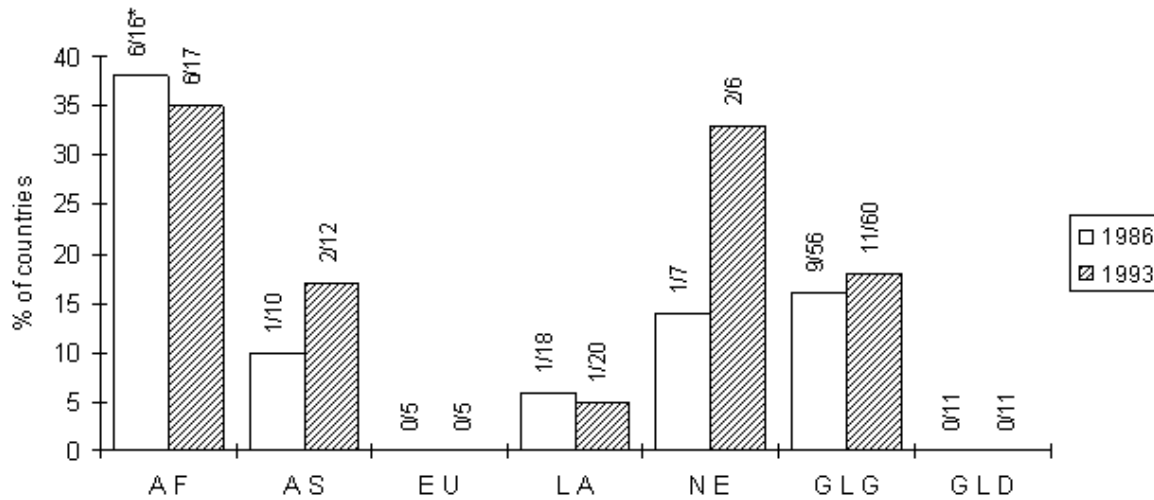
Seventeen percent of developing countries said that no **review of the pesticides marketed in their country** had ever been carried out by their government (compared to more than 45 percent in 1986).

Although most of the developing countries reported that they did have some facilities to provide guidance for the treatment of **pesticide poisoning**, 18 percent of these with such facilities said that such advice was inadequate for the needs of the country (Graph 14).

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* Number of countries agreeing with the statement, as described in the title of the graph, out of the total number of responding countries.

Graph 14 - No guidance for the treatment of pesticide poisoning is available in the country (para. 5.1.3.1)



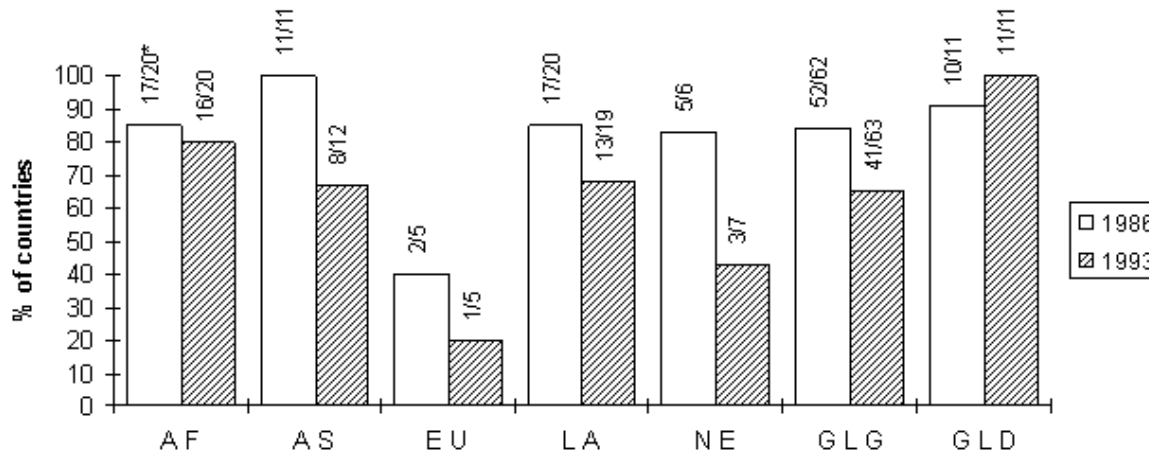
About 50 percent of developing countries reported that they still did not have **Poison Control Centers** established, compared to more than 70 percent in 1986), and that their extension and advisory services, pesticide users and other people handling pesticides were **not adequately informed about** the range of pesticide **products available** for use in their region(s).

A slightly changed situation was noted concerning **availability of pesticides through distribution outlets that also dealt with food, medicines** and other products for internal consumption, where 65 percent of developing countries (compared to 84 percent in 1986), indicated that this was indeed the case. This was a uniform trend in all regions (Graph 15).

Geographic regions are identified as follows: AF: Africa, AS: Asia and Pacific, EU: Europe, LA: Latin America & the Caribbean, NE: Near East, GLG: Global (developing Countries), GLD: Global (Developed Countries).

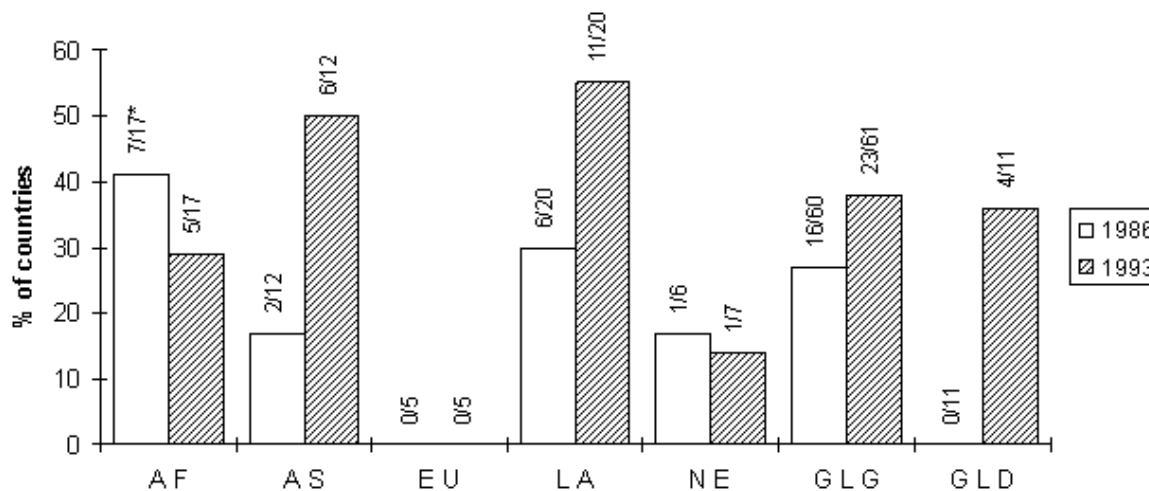
* Number of countries agreeing with the statement, as described in the title of the graph, out of the total number of responding countries.

Graph 15 - Pesticides are sometimes or always available through distribution outlets that also deal with food, medicines and other products for internal consumption, topical application or clothing (para. 5.1.6.1)



About 23 percent of developing countries stated that industry did not provide **hazard information** to them in most cases (a considerable improvement over 1986 when the percentage was higher than 70). When asked whether industry was making an effort to reduce hazard by making **less toxic formulations** available, about 39 percent replied in a negative way; slightly worse than 1986 replies when the percentage was 27. This was identified as a problem also by 36 percent of developed countries (Graph 16).

Graph 16 - Efforts are not made or only sometimes made by industry to provide less hazardous formulations (para. 5.2.2.1)



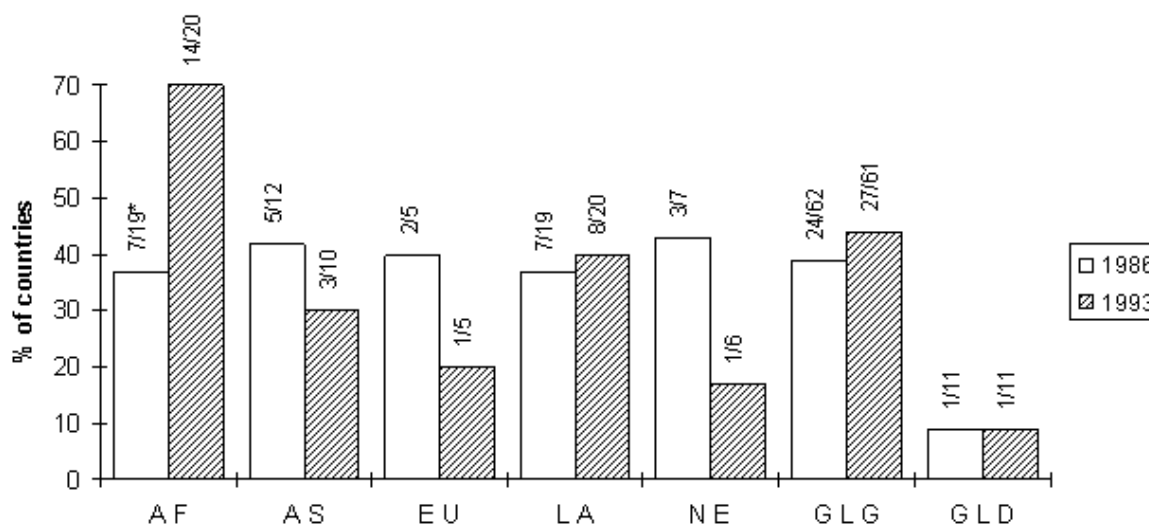
Geographic regions are identified as follows: AF: Africa, AS: Asia and Pacific, EU: Europe, LA: Latin America & the Caribbean, NE: Near East, GLG: Global (developing Countries), GLD: Global (Developed Countries).

* Number of countries agreeing with the statement, as described in the title of the graph, out of the total number of responding countries.

There seemed to be little real effort in most developing countries to establish programmes designed to discourage users against the **re-use of pesticide containers** and to make containers less attractive.

Labelling was still a problem in terms of being generally or sometimes not clear and concise. However, the problem seems to have become even more acute in Africa, whereas some improvement was noted in Asia and the Pacific, and in the Near East (Graph 17).

Graph 17 - Labelling is sometimes or generally not clear and concise (para. 5.2.2.5)

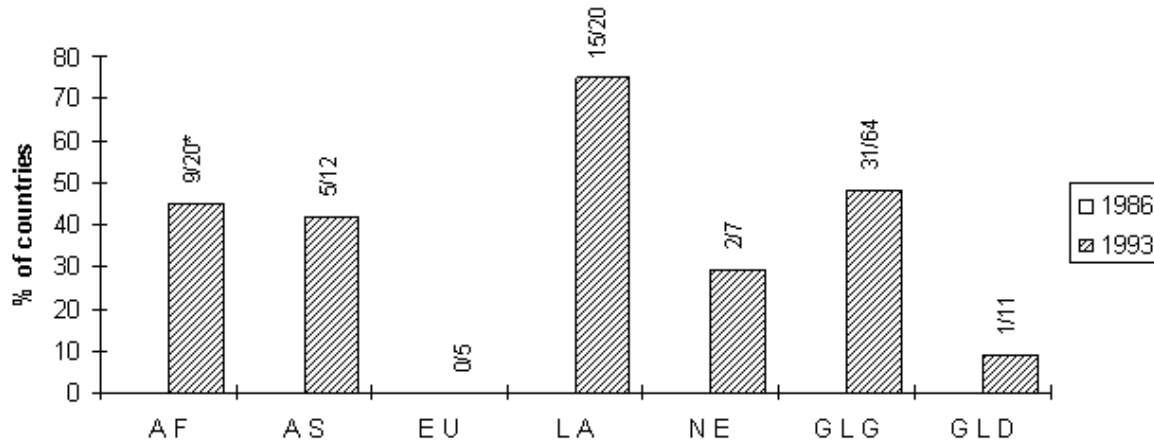


Forty-eight percent of developing countries said that **pesticides** were still being **stored improperly and unsafely** and that **disposal of pesticides and containers**, at both warehouse and farm level, and improper siting and **control of wastes from formulating plants** presented serious, persisting problems in 66 percent of developing countries, in all regions, but particularly so in Latin America (Graphs 18a and 18b)¹.

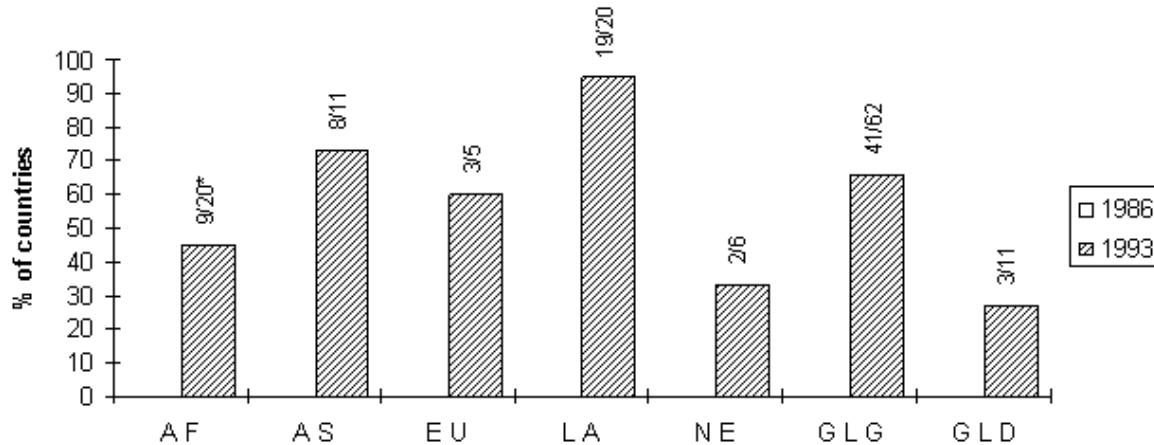
Geographic regions are identified as follows: AF: Africa, AS: Asia and Pacific, EU: Europe, LA: Latin America & the Caribbean, NE: Near East, GLG: Global (developing Countries), GLD: Global (Developed Countries).

* Number of countries agreeing with the statement, as described in the title of the graph, out of the total number of responding countries.

Graph 18a - The safe storage of pesticides is a serious problem in the country (para. 5.3.1)



Graph 18b - The disposal of pesticides is a serious problem in the country (para. 5.3.2)

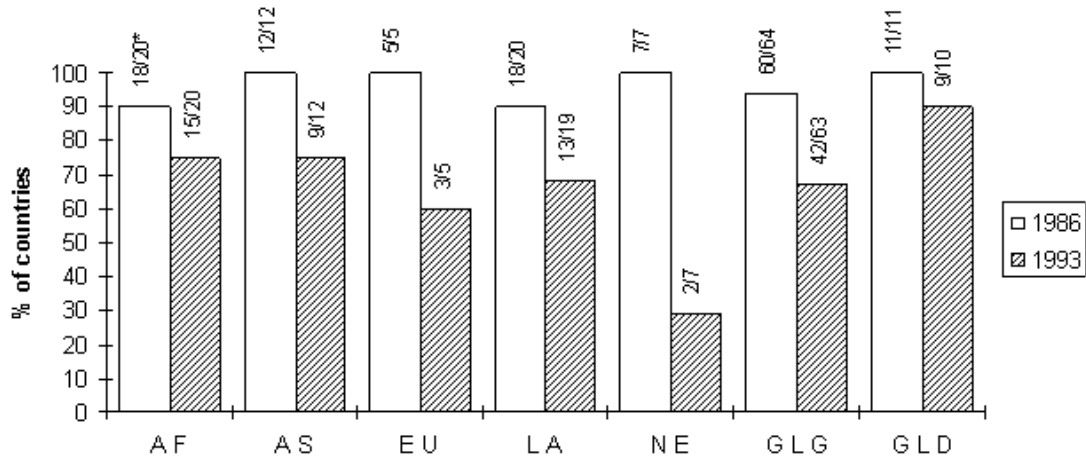


A noticeable, consistent improvement was observed in terms of reduced difficulties with **misleading information** and **adverse publicity** concerning pesticides, in all regions (Graph 19).

Geographic regions are identified as follows: AF: Africa, AS: Asia and Pacific, EU: Europe, LA: Latin America & the Caribbean, NE: Near East, GLG: Global (developing Countries), GLD: Global (Developed Countries).

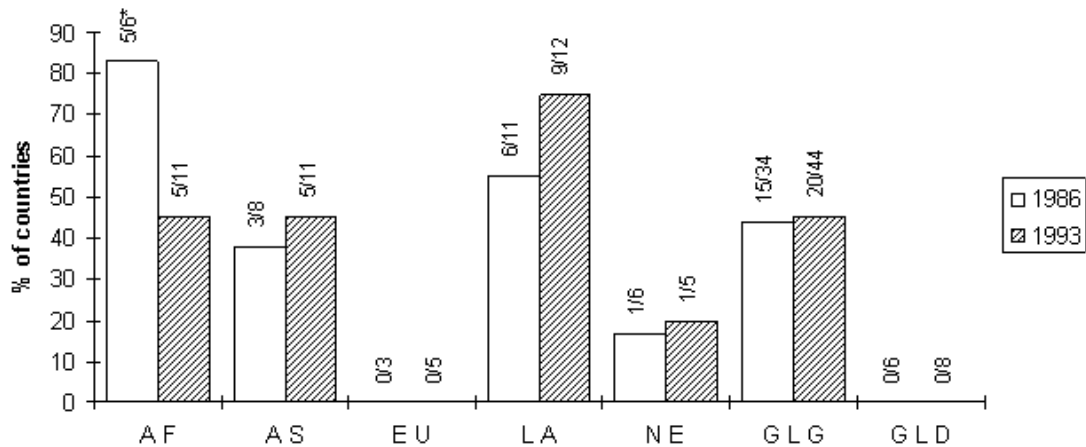
* Number of countries agreeing with the statement, as described in the title of the graph, out of the total number of responding countries.

Graph 19 - Misleading information and adverse publicity concerning pesticides are sometimes serious problems in the country (para. 5.4)



A worsening situation was noted in terms of inadequate **precautions** to protect the health and safety of operatives, bystanders and the environment **in and around pesticide production/formulation facilities** in developing countries, in practically all regions, with the possible exception of Africa where a slight improvement may have been made (Graph 20).

Graph 20 - Health and safety protection of operatives, bystanders and the environment are not adequate (para. 5.5.2)

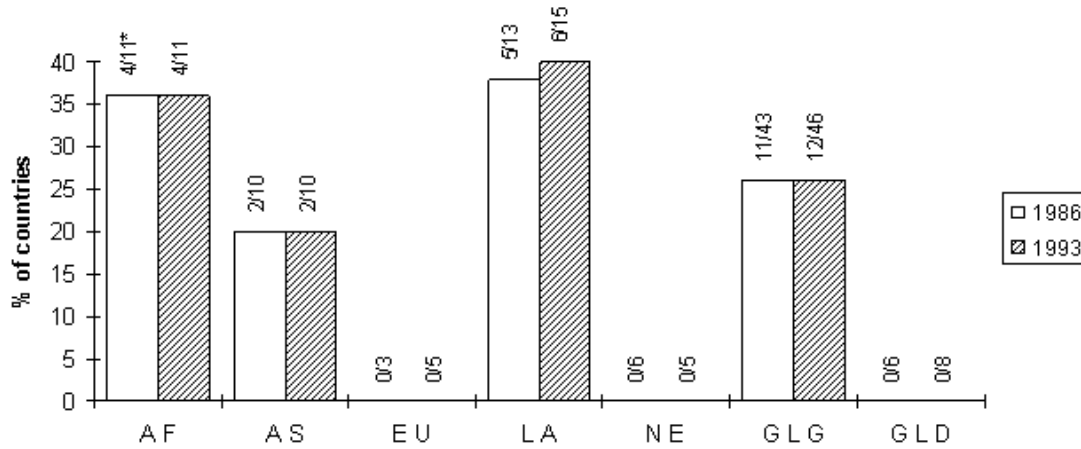


No significant change was noted in any developing country/region concerning compliance with **quality assurance procedures for purity, performance, stability and safety**, which seems to remain a serious problem, particularly in Latin America and Africa. Several countries were unable to reply since they had no means to determine quality assurance procedures (Graph 21).

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* Number of countries agreeing with the statement, as described in the title of the graph, out of the total number of responding countries.

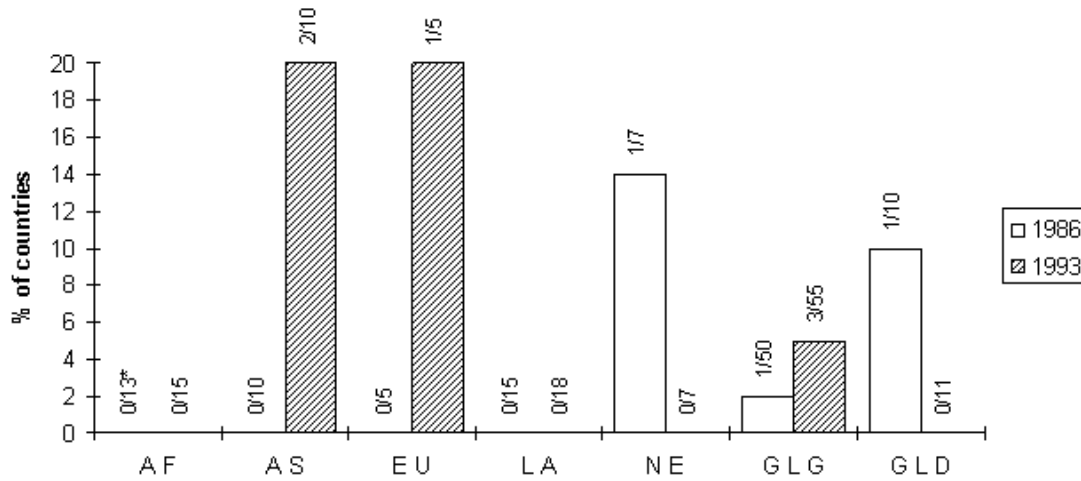
Graph 21 - Quality assurance procedures for purity, performance, stability and safety are not carried out (para. 5.5.3)



Article 6 - Regulatory and Technical Requirements

Only 3 countries (2 in Asia and 1 in East Europe), among the 66 countries responding to this question, said that they did not protect **proprietary rights to registration data** (Graph 22).

Graph 22 - The government does not protect the proprietary rights to use of data (para. 6.1.3)

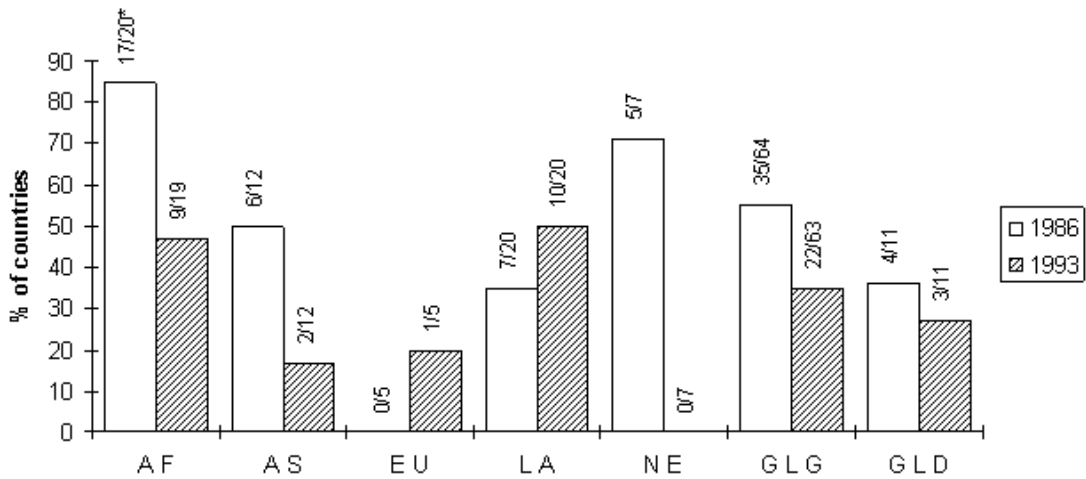


Only 25 countries said that they were actually collecting **statistics on pesticide import, local formulation and use**, out of 74 responding to this question. Eighteen other developing countries reported that they were planning to collect such data some time in the future (Graph 23).

Geographic regions are identified as follows: AF: Africa, AS: Asia and Pacific, EU: Europe, LA: Latin America & the Caribbean, NE: Near East, GLG: Global (developing Countries), GLD: Global (Developed Countries).

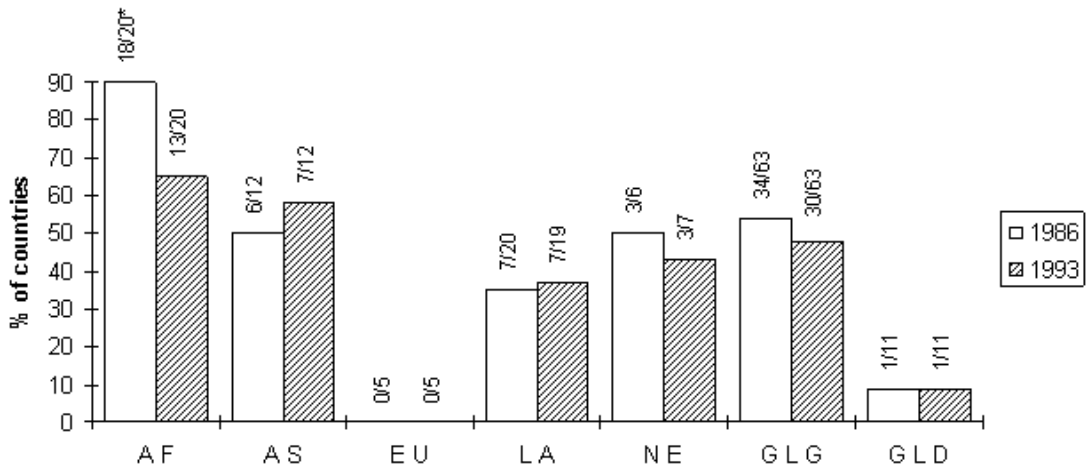
* Number of countries agreeing with the statement, as described in the title of the graph, out of the total number of responding countries.

Graph 23 - No data are collected and recorded on the actual import, local formulation and use of pesticides (para. 6.1.4)



Forty-eight percent of developing countries said that industry did not always provide an **objective appraisal, together with the necessary supporting data**, on each product submitted **for registration** (compared to 54 percent in 1986), indicating a slight improvement in this area (Graph 24).

Graph 24 - Industry does not always provide objective appraisals and necessary supporting data on each product (para. 6.2.1)

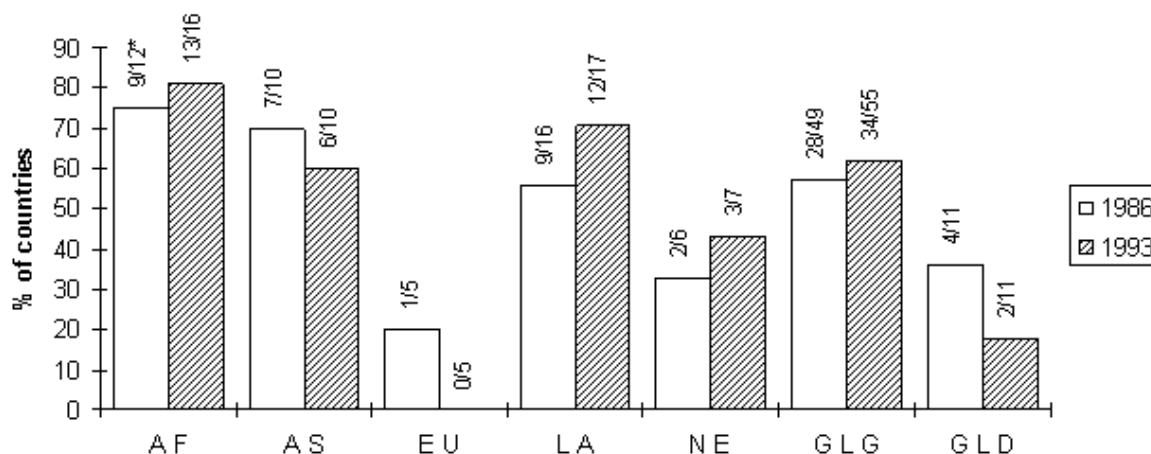


Sixty-two percent of countries (vs. 57 percent in 1986) felt that the **quality** of the pesticides as marketed was not the same as that cleared for registration, possibly indicating a deteriorating situation with regard to quality (Graph 25).

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* Number of countries agreeing with the statement, as described in the title of the graph, out of the total number of responding countries.

Graph 25 - Pesticide products do not conform to the identity, quality, purity and composition of the substance tested, evaluated and cleared for toxicological and environmental acceptability (para. 6.2.2)



More than twenty percent of countries responded that **international specifications** either were not met or were only rarely met. More than thirty percent felt that manufacturers did not test the quality of their product as offered for sale.

Article 7 - Availability and Use

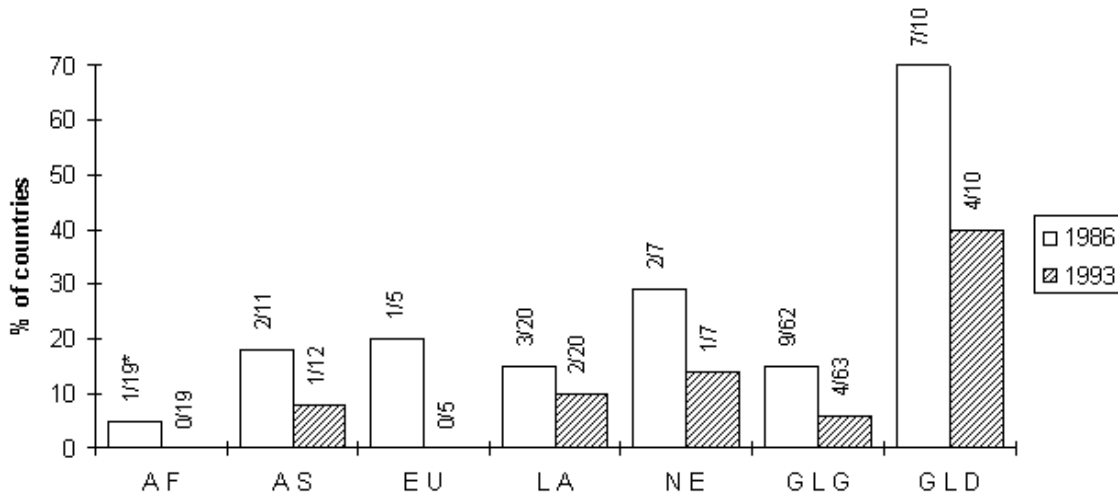
Forty-three percent of developing countries replied that they did not have any regulations in force to be able to **restrict the availability of pesticides** - a modest improvement compared to 1986, when 47 percent had replied the same way. Percentages of reporting countries facing this problem in 1993, by region, were: Africa: 65%, Asia: 25%, Latin America: 45%, Near East: 17%.

Only 6 percent of reporting countries indicated that they were not following the **WHO-recommended classification** of pesticides by **hazard** in their national regulatory measures (as compared to 15 percent in 1986). About half of the developed countries said that they were not (Graph 26).

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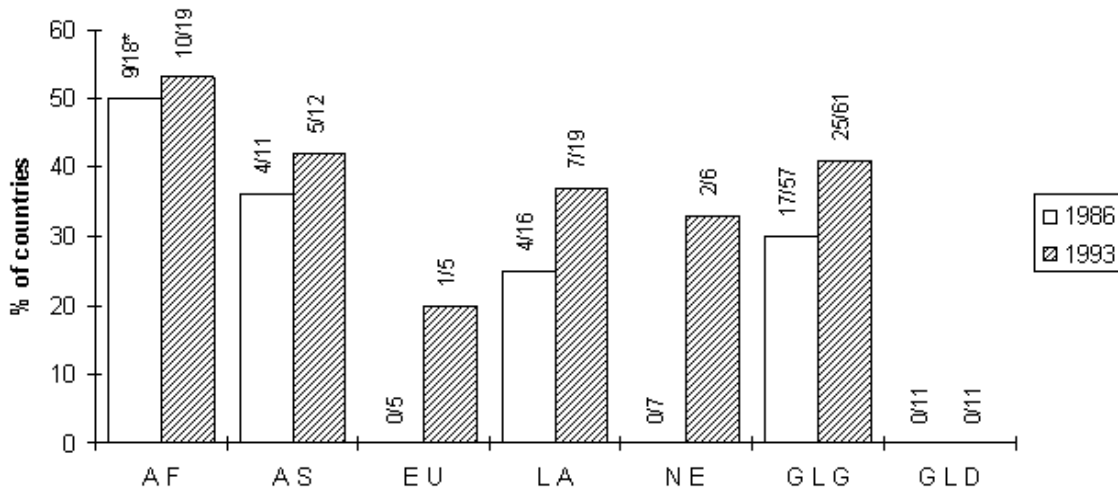
* Number of countries agreeing with the statement, as described in the title of the graph, out of the total number of responding countries.

Graph 26 - The WHO-recommended classification of pesticides by hazard does not form the basis for national regulatory measures (para. 7.2)



No substantial change was noted in the percentage of countries that were not following guidelines on **packaging** and **labelling** in a manner which was consistent with those of FAO and with appropriate national regulations. Global figures for reporting developing countries show that 41 percent did not follow such guidelines and regulations on packaging in 1993 (vs. 30 percent in 1986). Thirty-five percent (vs. 30 percent) were the corresponding figures for labelling (Graphs 27 and 28).

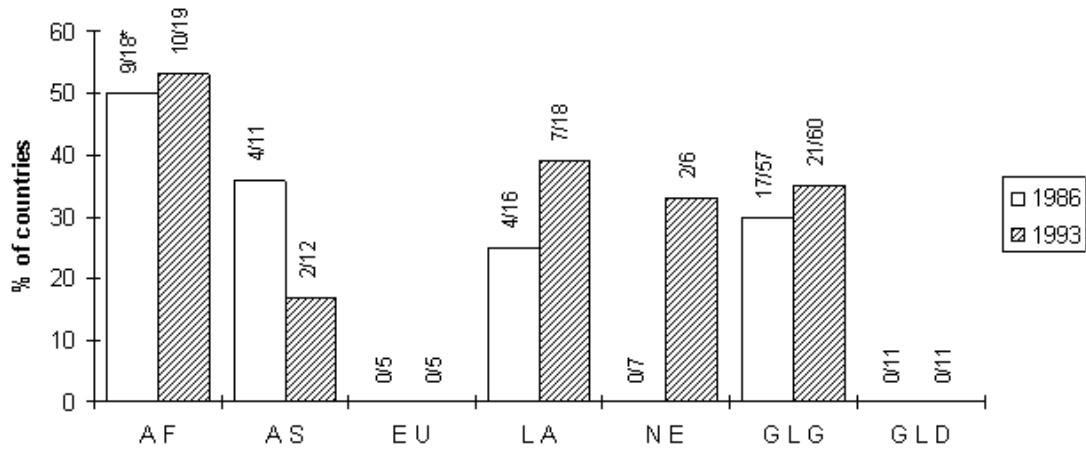
Graph 27 - Packaging guidelines and regulations are not followed (para. 7.4.1)



Geographic regions are identified as follows: AF: Africa, AS: Asia and Pacific, EU: Europe, LA: Latin America & the Caribbean, NE: Near East, GLG: Global (developing Countries), GLD: Global (Developed Countries).

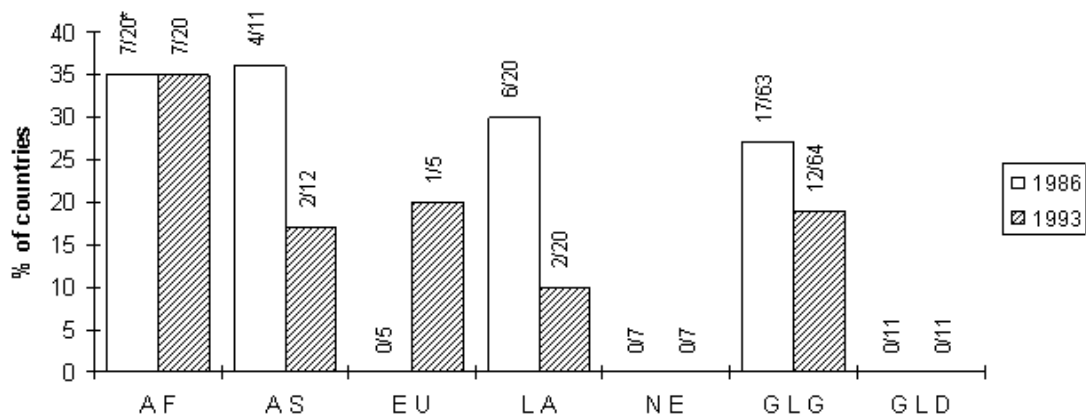
* Number of countries agreeing with the statement, as described in the title of the graph, out of the total number of responding countries.

Graph 28 - Labelling guidelines and regulations are not followed (para. 7.4.2)



Nineteen percent of reporting developing countries indicated that the government and responsible authorities were not in a position to effectively enforce **prohibition of importation, sale and purchase of an extremely toxic product** in their territory (compared to 27 percent in 1986). This represents considerable progress in applying this extremely important aspect of regulation. However, it should be noted that, although this was clearly the case in all other regions, Africa represented an exception, with 35 percent of countries, both in 1986 and 1993, reporting that they were not in a position to enforce such prohibition (Graph 29).

Graph 29 - Prohibition of importation, sale and purchase of an extremely toxic product cannot be enforced (para. 7.5)



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* Number of countries agreeing with the statement, as described in the title of the graph, out of the total number of responding countries.

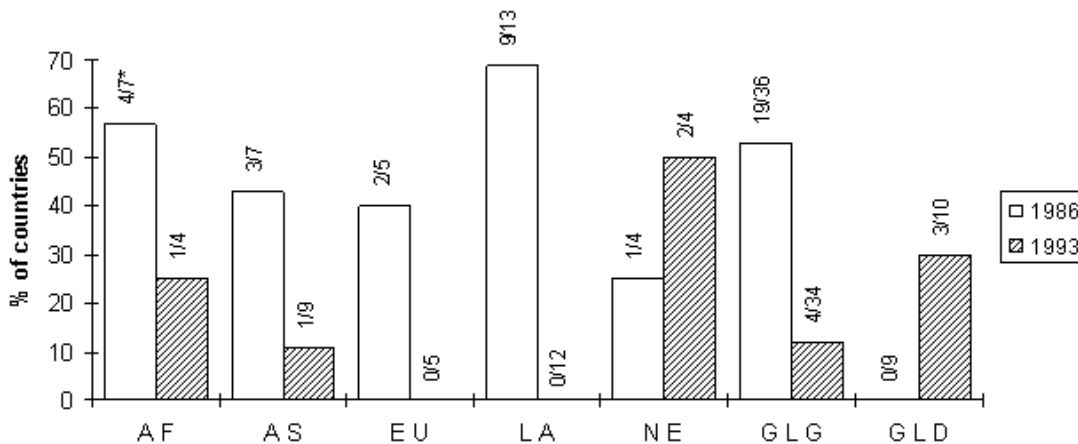
Article 8 - Distribution and Trade

Thirty-one percent of countries replied that **pre-market testing for efficacy, crop tolerance and stability** of pesticides was seldom done under local conditions, compared to 62 percent in 1986. Forty-seven percent said that any results from such tests were only occasionally or never submitted to governments for local evaluation, compared to 65 percent reported in 1986. These figures indicate considerable progress in complying with corresponding provisions of the Pesticides Code of Conduct.

Thirty-seven percent of countries felt that industry was not taking steps to ensure that pesticides entering into international trade were meeting relevant **FAO or WHO specifications and other applicable standards**, compared to 56 percent in 1986.

Globally, 18 percent of countries responded that **pesticides** which were **manufactured for export** were not or were only sometimes subject to the same quality requirements and standards as those applied by the manufacturer to comparable domestic products. This compared to 53 percent reported in 1986, indicating a substantially improved overall situation in this critical area (Graph 30).

Graph 30 - Pesticides for export are not subject to the same quality control by industry as those for domestic use (para. 8.1.4)

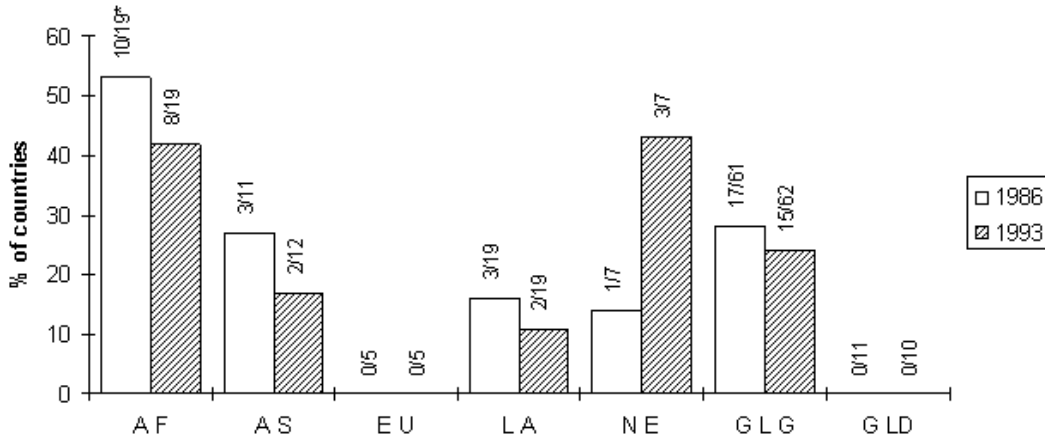


Forty percent (vs. 50 percent in 1986) felt that industry was not trying to improve **trading practices**. Nineteen percent (vs. 17 percent in 1986) said that industry did not cooperate in the **recall of hazardous products**. Twenty percent (vs. 28 percent in 1986) felt that **pesticide traders were not reputable**. Twenty-four percent (vs. 28 percent in 1986) observed that there was no **recognized pesticide trade organization** in their country (Graph 31).

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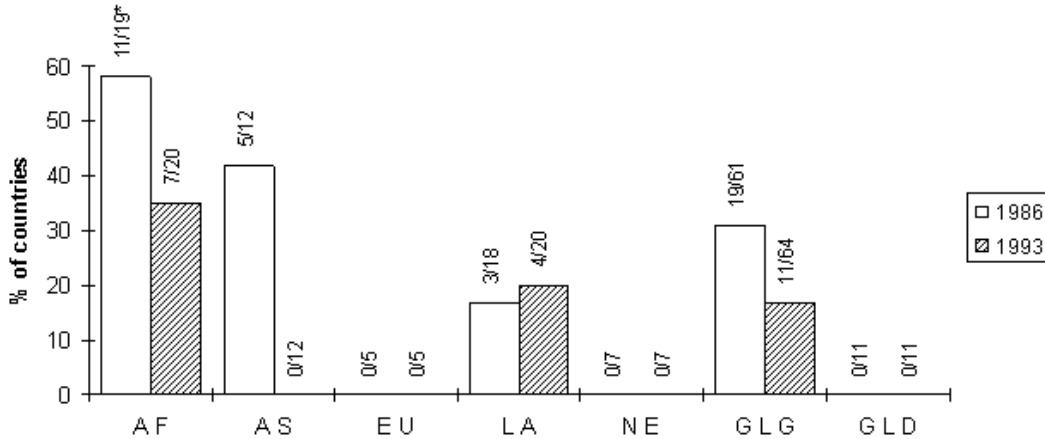
* Number of countries agreeing with the statement, as described in the title of the graph, out of the total number of responding countries.

Graph 31 - No recognized pesticide trade organization exists in the country (para. 8.1.8.2)



Seventy-five percent (vs. 61 percent in 1986) of developing countries were of the opinion that **persons involved in the sale of pesticides** (dealers and distributors) were not adequately **trained** to provide the buyer with basic advice on safe and efficient use, indicating a worsening situation in this area. Several developed countries also replied that training of salesmen was inadequate (40 percent vs. 27 percent in 1986) (Graph 32).

Graph 33 - The Government does not have provisions to prohibit the repackaging, decanting or dispensing of pesticides in food or beverage containers (para. 8.2.1)

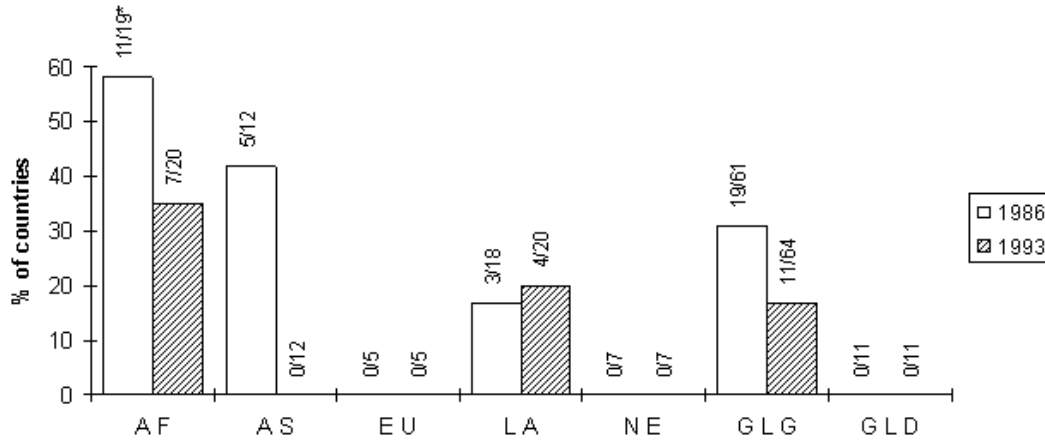


Sixty-two percent of countries (vs. 53 percent in 1986) replied that an appropriate size range of packages of pesticides, suitable for end use (to reduce handling and other hazards), was not available, indicating an area which may require improvement. Seventeen percent (vs.31

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 * Number of countries agreeing with the statement, as described in the title of the graph, out of the total number of responding countries.

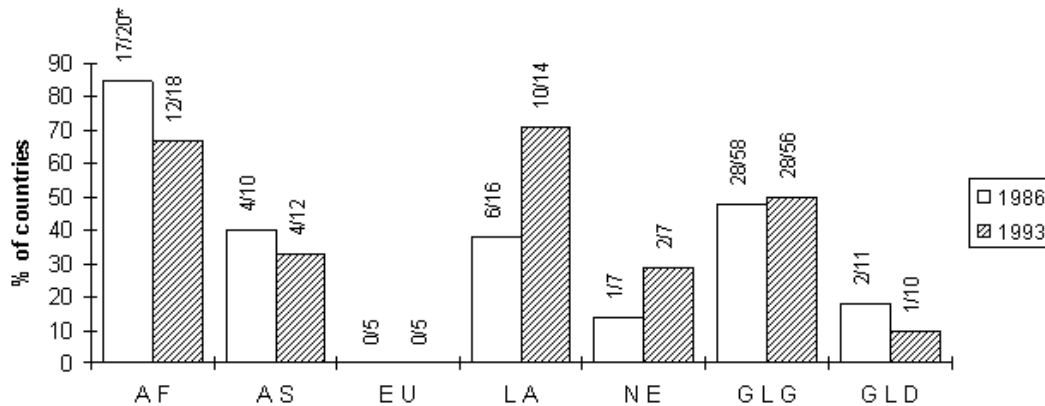
percent in 1986) responded that they did not have provisions in force to **stop repackaging of pesticides** (Graph 33).

Graph 33 - The Government does not have provisions to prohibit the repackaging, decanting or dispensing of pesticides in food or beverage containers (para. 8.2.1)



Even where there were provisions in force to stop repackaging, 50 percent (48 percent in 1986) said that they could not strictly enforce **prohibition of such repackaging** (Graph 34).

Graph 34 - Although the government can prohibit the repackaging, decanting or dispensing of pesticides in food or beverage containers, such prohibition is not strictly enforced (para. 8.2.2)



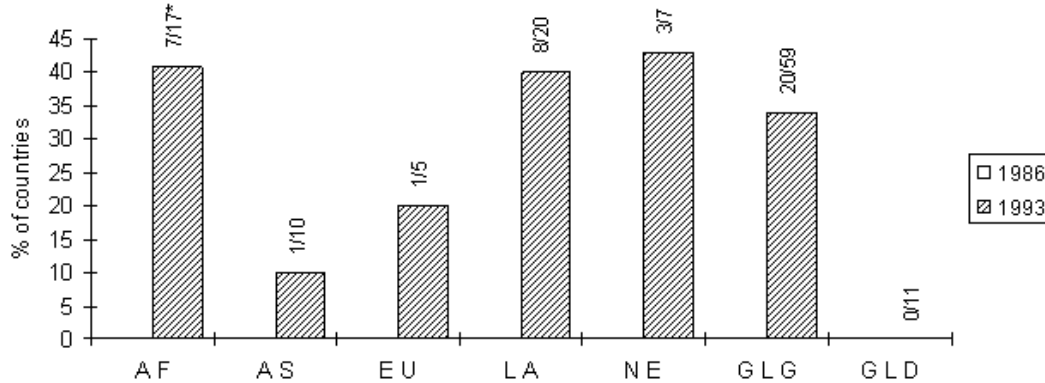
Article 9 - Information Exchange and Prior Informed Consent (PIC)¹

Participation in **PIC procedures** requires that countries that take action to ban or severely restrict the use or handling of a pesticide for health or environmental reasons should **notify FAO**. Thirty-four percent of developing countries responding to this question in 1993 reported that their governments did not notify FAO of such actions (Graph 36).

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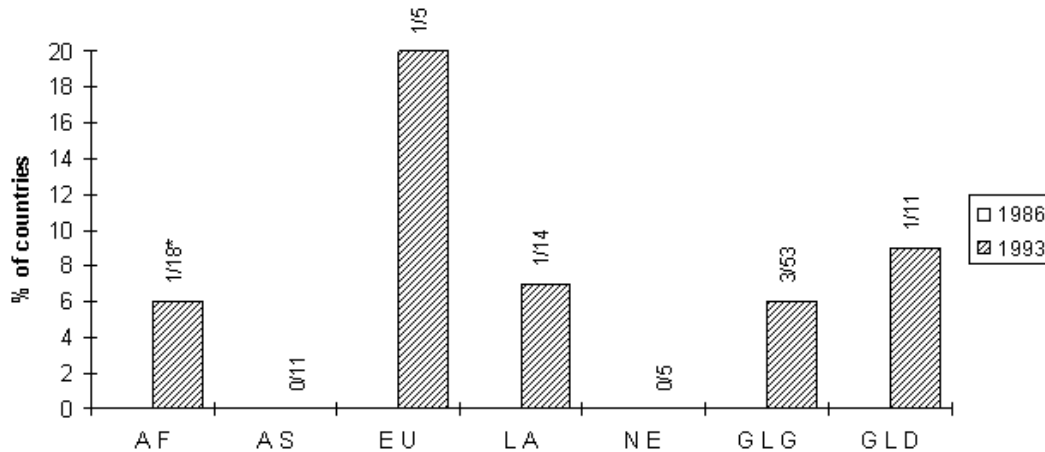
* Number of countries agreeing with the statement, as described in the title of the graph, out of the total number of responding countries.

Graph 36 - The governments of a country that bans or severely restricts the use or handling of a pesticide for health or environmental reasons does not notify FAO of such action (para. 9.1.1)



Countries almost unanimously (94 percent) said that they had found **the PIC procedures useful**. The rest (6 percent) replied that they were of little value. None of the reporting countries felt that PIC was not useful (Graph 37).

Graph 37 - Countries participating actively in PIC scheme, which have not found the PIC procedure useful (para. 9.8.4.2)

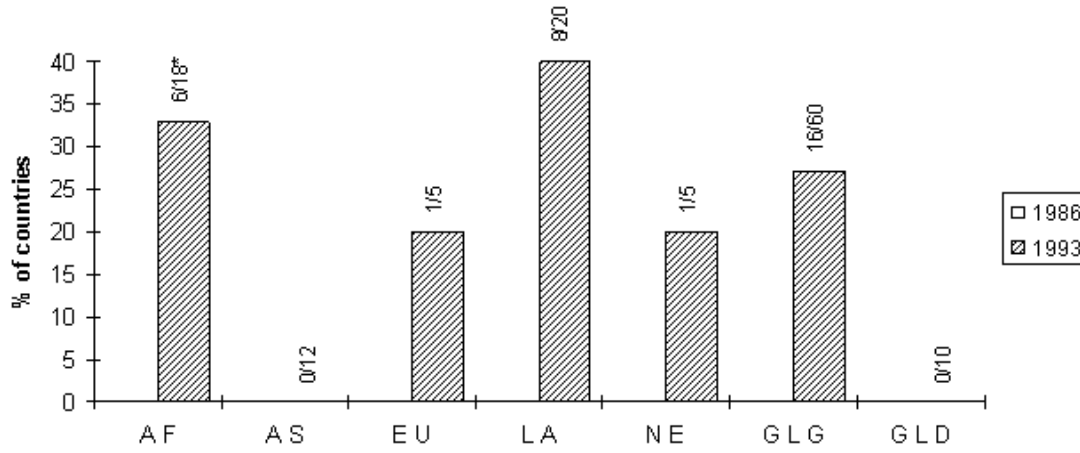


Globally twenty-seven percent of reporting, PIC-participating, pesticide-importing countries had not yet established **internal procedures for the receipt and handling of PIC information** (40 percent in LA, 35 percent in AF, 20 percent in the NE, 20 percent in EU and 0 percent in AS) (Graph 38).

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* Number of countries agreeing with the statement, as described in the title of the graph, out of the total number of responding countries.

Graph 38 - As pesticide importing country, participating in PIC scheme, has not yet established internal procedures for the receipt and handling of PIC information (para. 9.9)



Only 8 percent of responding countries said that there had been any difficulty in ensuring that measures or actions were not **more restrictive on imported pesticides** those applied to the same pesticides produced domestically or imported from a country other than the one that supplied the information.

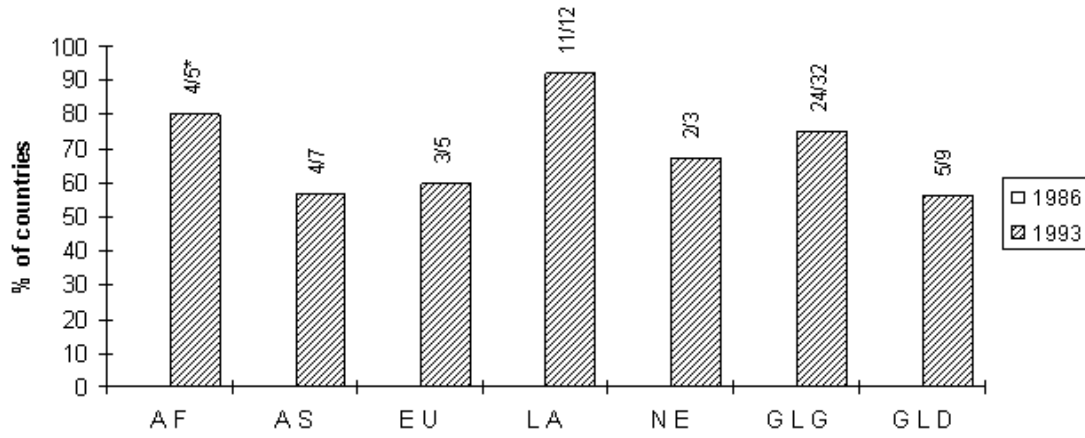
Eight percent reported that such decisions were used **inconsistently with the provisions of the World Trade Organization (WTO)**.

Fifty-six percent of developed, pesticide-exporting countries responded that they had not been able to use effectively, or they had been able to use only partly effectively, the procedures for **advising their pesticide exporters and industry of the decisions of PIC-participating importing countries** (Graph 39 and 40).

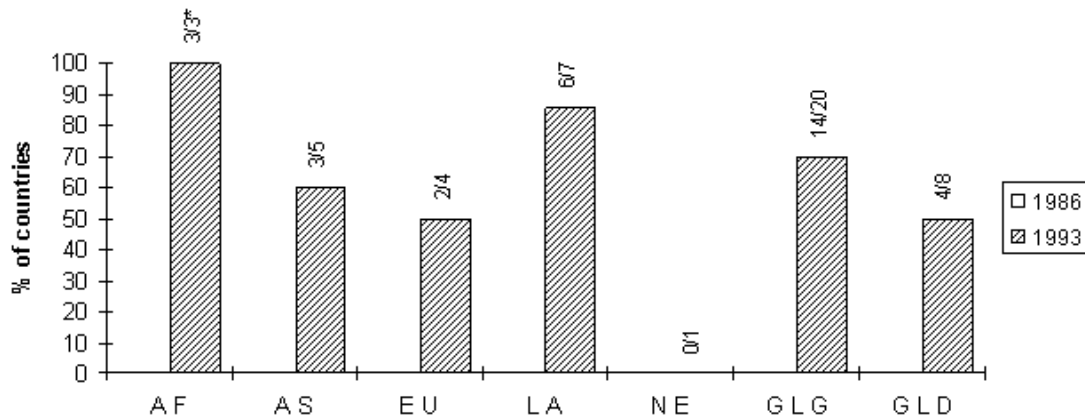
Geographic regions are identified as follows: AF: Africa, AS: Asia and Pacific, EU: Europe, LA: Latin America & the Caribbean, NE: Near East, GLG: Global (developing Countries), GLD: Global (Developed Countries).

* Number of countries agreeing with the statement, as described in the title of the graph, out of the total number of responding countries.

Graph 39 - Pesticide exporting countries have not used effectively, or only partly, the recommended PIC procedure for advising their exporters and industry of the decisions of participating importing countries (para. 9.11.1)



Graph 40 - Measures taken by pesticide exporting countries, designed to ensure that exports do not occur contrary to the decision of importing countries participating in PIC procedures, have not or have only partly prevented exports (para. 9.11.2)



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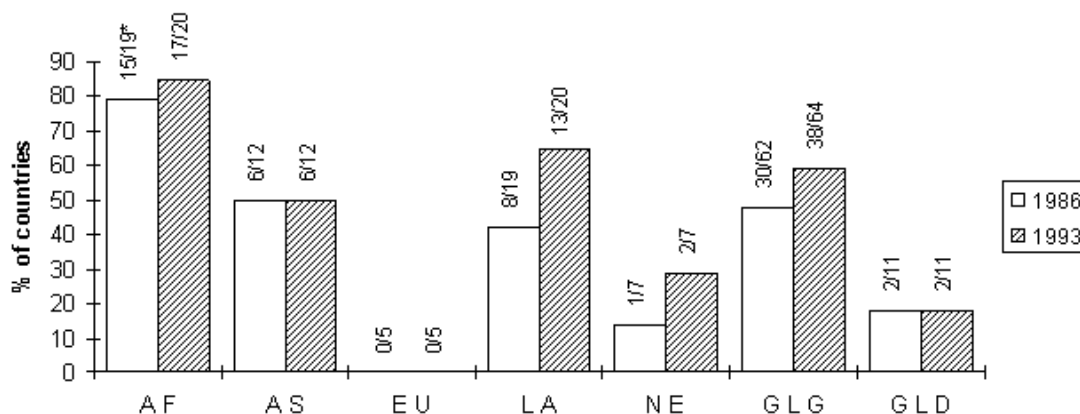
* Number of countries agreeing with the statement, as described in the title of the graph, out of the total number of responding countries.

Article 10 – Labelling, Packaging, Storage and Disposal

Twenty-seven percent of reporting developing countries said that careful attention to **labelling** was not yet being applied in their countries, most of them in Africa.

Fifty-nine percent (vs. 48 percent in 1986) stated that **labels** either **did not include** or only partly included **recommendations** which were consistent with those of the recognized research and advisory agencies in the country of sale of the pesticide, indicating a persisting serious problem in this regard, particularly in Africa and in Latin America (Graph 41).

Graph 41 - Labels do not conform or conform only partly to the official recommendations made by recognized research and advisory agencies in the country of sale of the pesticide (para. 10.2.1)

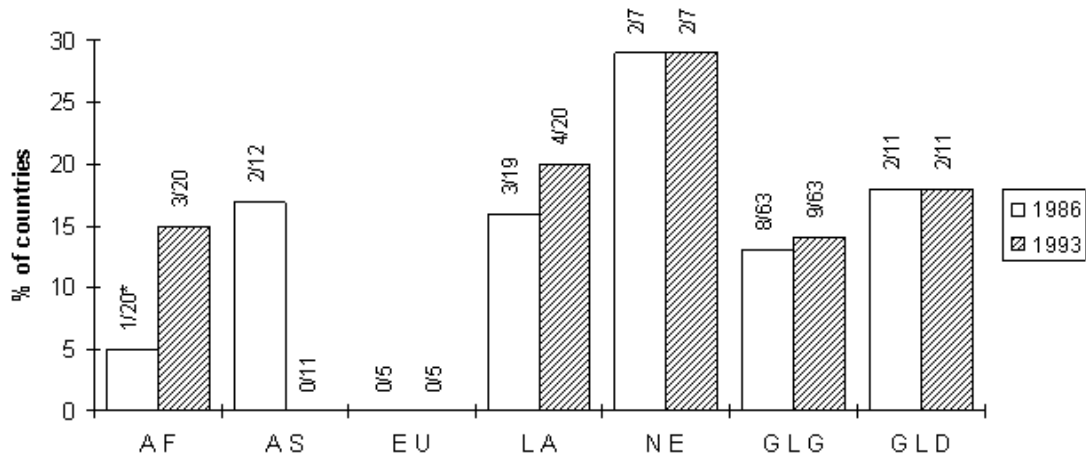


Only 14 percent of countries (13 percent in 1986) were not using some form of **pictograms or symbols on labels**. The most significant improvement was noted in Asia where the percentage of countries that did not use such pictograms/ symbols was reduced from 25 percent to 0 percent. The suitability of the present pictograms for use in the Near East region may have to be re-evaluated (Graph 42).

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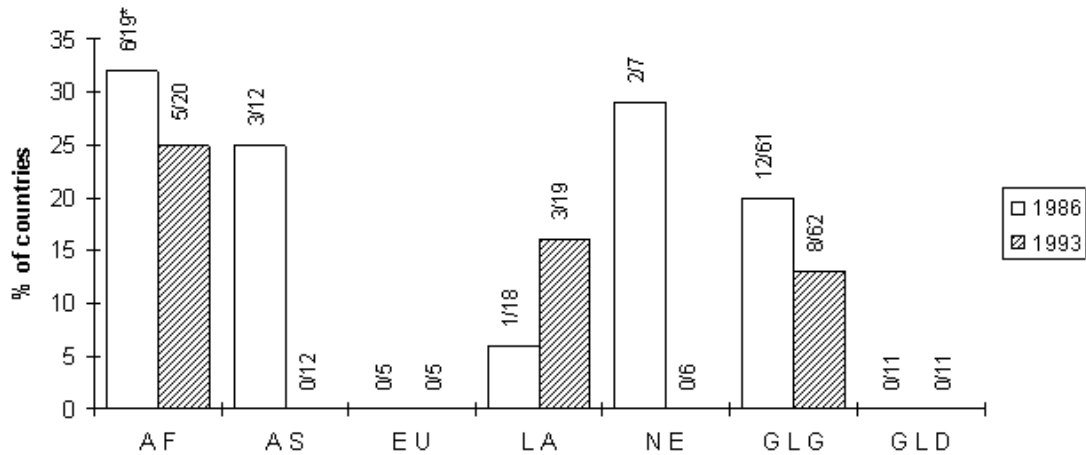
* Number of countries agreeing with the statement, as described in the title of the graph, out of the total number of responding countries.

**Graph 42 - No pictograms or symbols are used on the label
(para. 10.2.2)**



In thirteen percent of reporting countries (20 percent in 1986) **no hazard classification**, such as that of WHO, was shown **on the label of pesticides moving in international trade**. This represents a significant improvement, particularly in the case of Asia and the Near East where the percentage of non-compliance went from 25 and 29, respectively, to 0 (Graph 43).

**Graph 43 - No hazard classification is shown on the label
(para. 10.2.3)**



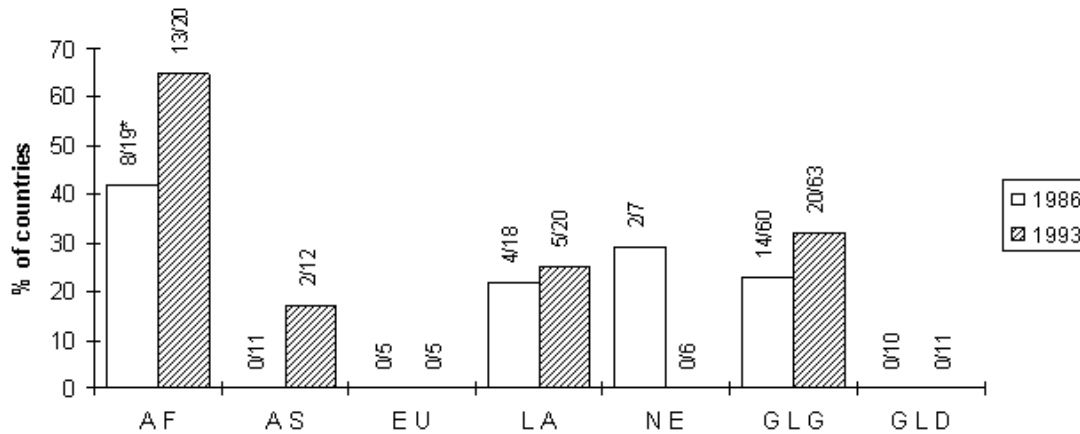
Thirty-two percent (vs. 23 percent in 1986) pointed out that **no warnings** were given **on the label**, in the appropriate language(s), **against the re-use of containers and instructions for the safe disposal** or decontamination of empty containers.

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* Number of countries agreeing with the statement, as described in the title of the graph, out of the total number of responding countries.

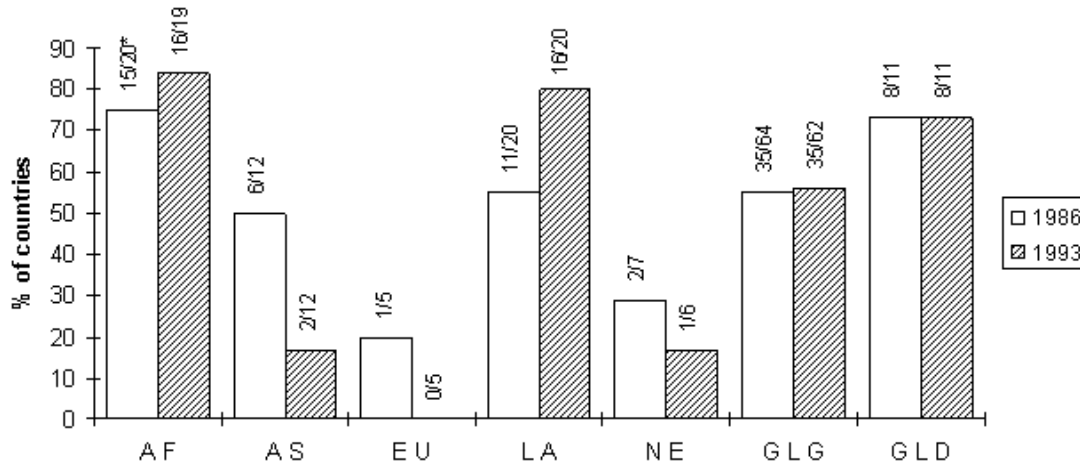
It should be noted that the situation in Africa deteriorated to 65 percent non-compliance from 42 percent in 1986, while the situation in Latin America remained about the same (25 percent from 22 percent in 1986) (Graph 44).

Graph 44 - No warnings against the re-use of containers and no instructions for the safe disposal or decontamination of empty containers are given on the label, in the appropriate language(s) (para. 10.2.4)



The **date of formulation** (month and year) was not shown or was shown only sometimes in 56 percent (55 percent in 1986) of the countries (Graph 45). About the same situation existed also in the case of providing information on the **storage stability** of the product.

Graph 45 - Pesticides are not marked or are only sometimes marked with the date of formulation (para. 10.2.6.1)



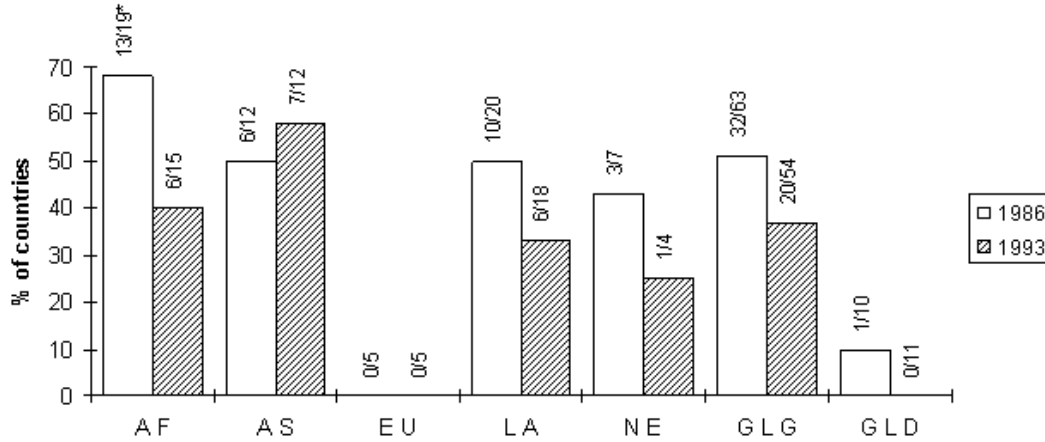
Thirty-seven percent of countries (51 percent in 1986) felt that industry was not following or was only partly following the FAO guidelines for **packaging and storage** of pesticides,

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* Number of countries agreeing with the statement, as described in the title of the graph, out of the total number of responding countries.

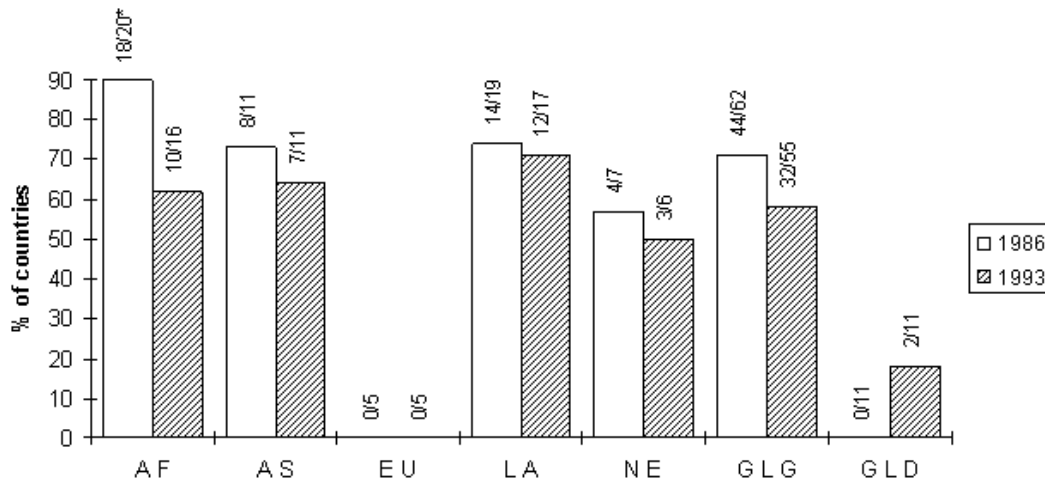
indicating an overall improvement in this area (Graph 46).

Graph 46 - Industry does not conform or only partly conforms in principle with the FAO guidelines for packaging and storage of pesticides (para. 10.3.1.1)



Fifty-eight percent of countries (71 percent in 1986) felt that, in their view, good **packaging practice** was not used when packaging pesticides in their country (Graph 47), while 48 percent (55 percent in 1986) said that packaging or **re-packaging licences** were not required in their country - indicating a positive trend towards compliance with relevant provisions of the Code.

Graph 47 - Packaging or repackaging is not carried out only on licensed premises (para. 10.3.2.1)



When asked whether their government had taken the necessary regulatory measures to

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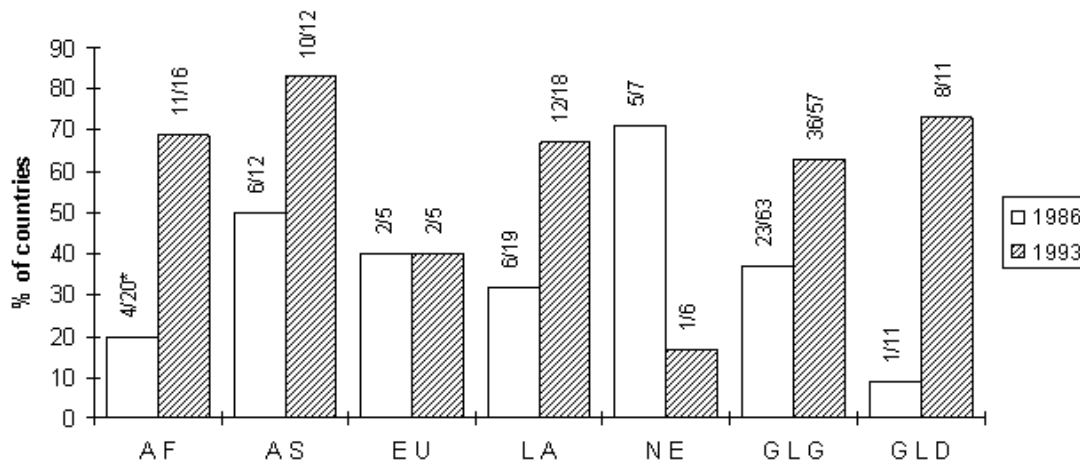
* Number of countries agreeing with the statement, as described in the title of the graph, out of the total number of responding countries.

prohibit the **repacking decanting or dispensing** of any pesticide **into food or beverage containers** and rigidly enforce punitive measures that effectively deter such practices, 55 percent of countries responded either that such prohibitions were operating only partly or that they were at the planning stage.

Article 11 - Advertising

Most countries (63 percent in 1993 vs. 37 percent in 1986) responded that industry **advertising of unsubstantiated claims** was still an occasional or frequent problem in their country, indicating a deteriorating situation (Graph 48).

Graph 48 - Unsubstantiated claims in advertising are sometimes or frequently a problem (para. 11.1.1)

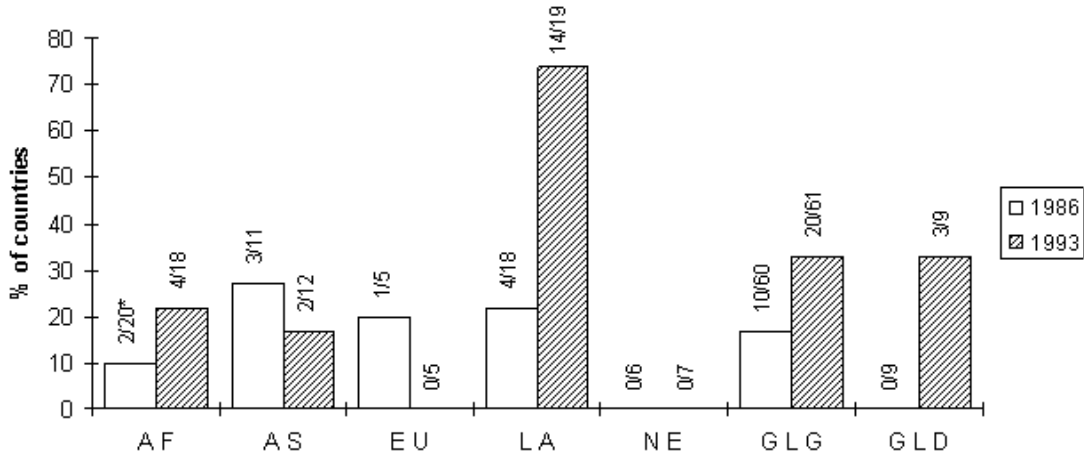


Restricted pesticides were occasionally or frequently **publicly advertised** in 33 percent of reporting, developing countries (17 percent in 1986) (Graph 49).

Geographic regions are identified as follows: AF: Africa, AS: Asia and Pacific, EU: Europe, LA: Latin America & the Caribbean, NE: Near East, GLG: Global (developing Countries), GLD: Global (Developed Countries).

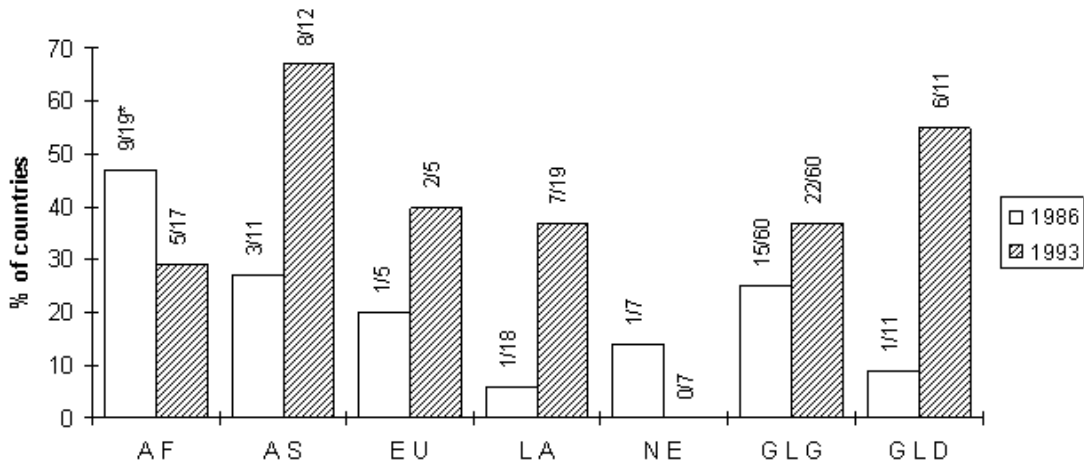
* Number of countries agreeing with the statement, as described in the title of the graph, out of the total number of responding countries.

Graph 49 - Pesticide traders sometimes or frequently advertise restricted pesticides to the general public (para. 11.1.3)



Thirty-seven percent of responding countries (vs. 25 percent in 1986) felt that occasionally or frequently **advertising encouraged uses other than those specified on the approved label** (Graph 50).

Graph 50 - Advertisements are sometimes or frequently encountered for uses that are not approved (para. 11.1.5)



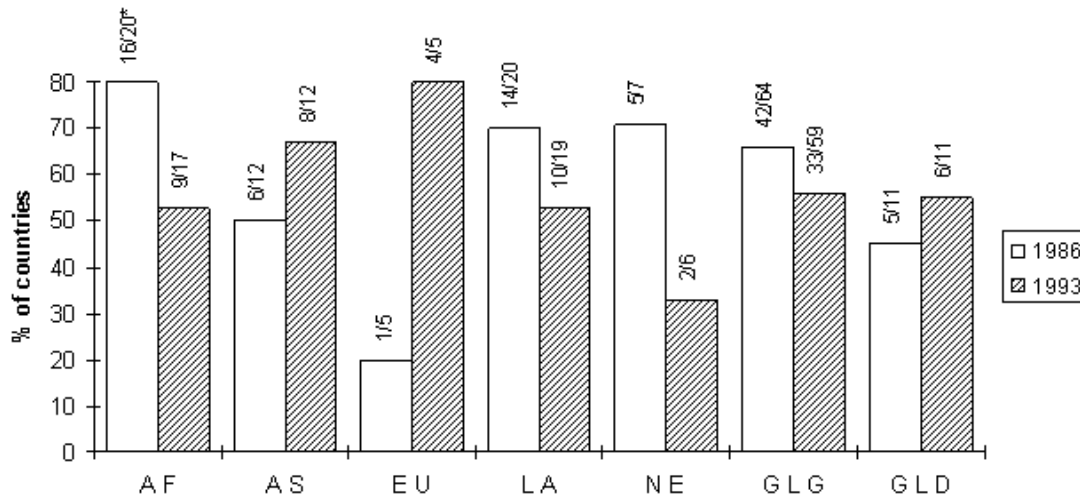
Fifty-six percent (vs. 66 percent in 1986) replied that **claims as to the safety of the product**, with or without a qualifying phrase such as "when used as directed", were occasionally or frequently made in advertisements (Graph 51), whereas 23 percent said that **statements comparing the safety** of different or competitive products were occasionally encountered

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* Number of countries agreeing with the statement, as described in the title of the graph, out of the total number of responding countries.

(compared to 33 percent in 1986). Sixty-five percent said that occasionally or frequently they found cases **expressing guarantees**, e.g. "higher yields", "more profits" and other inducements in local advertisements.

Graph 51 - Safety claims such as "safe", "non-poisonous", "harmless", "non-toxic", etc., are occasionally or frequently made in advertising (para. 11.1.8)



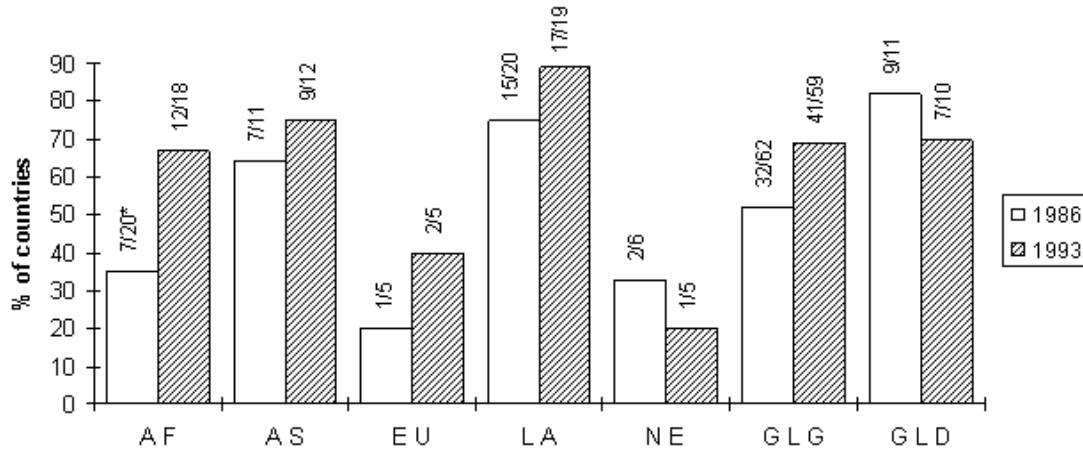
Sixty-one percent replied that advertising or promotional material did not draw attention or only occasionally drew attention to the appropriate **warning phrases and symbols**, as laid down in the labelling guidelines (vs. 65 percent in 1986). Sixty-six percent (vs. 64 percent in 1986) also said that advertisements did not **encourage** or only occasionally encouraged purchasers and users **to read the label**, or have the label read to them if they could not read.

Sixty-nine percent (vs. 52 percent in 1986) responded that international organizations and public sector groups in their countries had occasionally or frequently registered complaints about advertising practices (Graph 52).

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* Number of countries agreeing with the statement, as described in the title of the graph, out of the total number of responding countries.

Graph 52 - There have occasionally or frequently been complaints about advertising practices in the country (para. 11.2)



Finally, eighty-three percent (vs. 75 percent in 1986) stated that cooperative advertising between governments and industry on safe and effective use of pesticides was not done in their country.

Geographic regions are identified as follows: AF: Africa, AS: Asia and Pacific, EU: Europe, LA: Latin America & the Caribbean, NE: Near East, GLG: Global (developing Countries), GLD: Global (Developed Countries).

* Number of countries agreeing with the statement, as described in the title of the graph, out of the total number of responding countries.

Tabular Summary of Responses¹

Introduction

This section summarizes all the replies received to every question in the questionnaire, arranged by geographic region and distinguishing between developing and developed countries.

The data show: the Item Number in the left margin, which identifies each provision of the Code; a few key words describing each question; the percentage of countries replying in the affirmative agreeing with the key-word statement (first row of figures); the number of countries which replied in the affirmative (second row of figures); and the total number of countries that replied to the question (third row of figures).

Countries have been subdivided into seven columns: GL (Global developing countries), AF (Africa region), AS (Asia and Pacific region), EU (Europe), LA (Latin America and the Caribbean), NE (Near East) and Developed GL (all developed countries together).

Answers to a few questions have not been included since the nature of the question did not lend itself to a simple answer. However, an attempt has been made to consider such answers in the Narrative section.

Where there were a number of possible answers to a question in the questionnaire, such as, for example:

Item 6.1.1. Is such legislation

in operation,
imminent,
planned,
not yet considered.

any country that did not answer "in operation" has been recorded as not having pesticide control legislation in place.

The figures shown do not include those countries which answered "no export", "don't know" and those which did not answer the question on the individual item concerned.

As it was not possible within the constraints of this kind of technical document to repeat each item and question in full, the reader is urged, in case of doubt, to refer to the exact wording of the corresponding paragraph of the Code, in an attempt to comprehend the true meaning of the question (key-word statement).

Geographic regions are identified as follows: AF: Africa, AS: Asia and Pacific, EU: Europe, LA: Latin America & the Caribbean, NE: Near East, GLG: Global (developing Countries), GLD: Global (Developed Countries).

* Number of countries agreeing with the statement, as described in the title of the graph, out of the total number of responding countries.

For ease of reference, the actual text of the Code is included on the page facing the corresponding Tabular Summary of Responses.

APPENDIX I

Countries which Submitted Replies¹

The following tables list the Member Countries which received and those which responded to the questionnaire (by geographic region) (developing and developed listed separately).

AFRICA (AF)Developing

-Angola	XX	-Malawi	
-Benin		-Mali	XX
-Botswana		-Mauritania	
-Burkina Faso	XX	-Mauritius	XX
-Burundi	Y	-Mozambique	XX
-Cameroon	XX	-Namibia	Y
-Cape Verde	X	-Niger	XX
-Central Afr. Rep.		-Nigeria	X
-Chad	XX	-Rwanda	X
-Comoros		-Sao Tome & Principe	
-Congo	XX	-Senegal	X
-Equatorial Guinea	X	-Seychelles	
-Ethiopia	XX	-Sierra Leone	X
-Gabon		-Somalia	
-Gambia	X	-Swaziland	Y
-Ghana	XX	-Tanzania	XX
-Guinea	XX	-Togo	XX
-Guinea-Bissau	XX	-Uganda	X
-Ivory Coast		-Zaire	XX
-Kenya	X	-Zambia	XX
-Lesotho	XX	-Zimbabwe	XX
-Liberia	X		
-Madagascar	XX		

¹ XX next to the name of the country indicates that the country responded to both the FIRST (1986) and SECOND (1993) questionnaire.

A single X indicates that the country responded only to the FIRST questionnaire.

Y indicates that the country responded only to the SECOND questionnaire.

Absence of an X or Y indicates that the country did not respond either to the FIRST or the SECOND questionnaire.

ASIA & PACIFIC (AS)**Developing**

-Bangladesh	X	-Mongolia	Y
-Bhutan	X	-Myanmar, Rep	Y
-China, People's Rep.	XX	-Nepal	XX
-Cook Island	X	-Pakistan	XX
-Fiji	X	-Papua New Guinea	X
-India	XX	-Philippines	XX
-Indonesia	XX	-Samoa	XX
-Iran, Islamic Rep.	Y	-Solomon Islands	X
-Kampuchea Dem.		-Sri Lanka	XX
-Korea, Dem. People's Rep.		-Thailand	XX
-Korea, Rep.	XX	-Tonga	X
-Laos		-Vanuatu	XX
-Malaysia	XX	-Viet Nam	X
-Maldives	X		

Developed

-Australia	XX
-Japan	XX
-New Zealand	XX

EUROPE (EU)**Developing**

-Albania		-Israel	Y
-Bulgaria	XX	-Malta	
-Cyprus	XX	-Poland	XX
-Czechoslovakia	XX	-Romania	Y
-Hungary	X	-Yugoslavia	XX
-Former Yugoslav Rep of Macedonia	Y		

¹ XX next to the name of the country indicates that the country responded to both the FIRST (1986) and SECOND (1993) questionnaire.

A single X indicates that the country responded only to the FIRST questionnaire.

Y indicates that the country responded only to the SECOND questionnaire.

Absence of an X or Y indicates that the country did not respond either to the FIRST or the SECOND questionnaire.

EUROPE (EU)Developed

-Austria	Y	-Italy	
-Belgium	XX	-Luxembourg	X
-Denmark	X	-Netherlands	XX
-Estonia	Y	-Norway	X
-Finland	X	-Portugal	XX
-France	X	-Spain	Y
-Germany	XX	-Sweden	Y
-Greece	X	-Switzerland	XX
-Iceland		-United Kingdom	Y
-Irish Republic	XX		

LATIN AMERICA (LA)Developing

-Antigua		-Guyana	X
-Argentina	XX	-Haiti	X
-Bahamas	Y	-Honduras	XX
-Barbados	X	-Jamaica	XX
-Belize	X	-Mexico	XX
-Bolivia	XX	-Nicaragua	XX
-Brazil	XX	-Panama	X
-Chile	XX	-Paraguay	XX
-Colombia	XX	-Peru	XX
-Costa Rica	X	-St. Christopher-Nevis	
-Cuba	XX	-St. Lucia	XX
-Dominica	X	-St. Vincent	X
-Dominican Republic	XX	-Suriname	XX
-Ecuador	XX	-Trinidad&Tobago	XX
-El Salvador	X	-Uruguay	XX
-Grenada	Y	-Venezuela	XX
-Guatemala	XX		

¹ XX next to the name of the country indicates that the country responded to both the FIRST (1986) and SECOND (1993) questionnaire.

A single X indicates that the country responded only to the FIRST questionnaire.

Y indicates that the country responded only to the SECOND questionnaire.

Absence of an X or Y indicates that the country did not respond either to the FIRST or the SECOND questionnaire.

NORTH AMERICA (NA)Developed

-Canada	XX
-USA	XX

NEAR EAST (NE)Developing

-Afghanistan		-Oman	X
-Algeria	X	-Qatar	XX
-Bahrain		-Saudi Arabia	X
-Djibouti	X	-Sudan	XX
-Egypt	XX	-Syria	
-Iraq	XX	-Tunisia	Y
-Jordan	XX	-Turkey	XX
-Kuwait	X	-United Arab Emirates	X
-Lebanon	X	-Yemen Arab Republic	
-Libya		-Yemen, People's Dem. Rep.	
-Morocco	XX		

¹ XX next to the name of the country indicates that the country responded to both the FIRST (1986) and SECOND (1993) questionnaire.

A single X indicates that the country responded only to the FIRST questionnaire.

Y indicates that the country responded only to the SECOND questionnaire.

Absence of an X or Y indicates that the country did not respond either to the FIRST or the SECOND questionnaire.

Summary of Countries Responding to the 1993 Questionnaire, by Region and Global

REGION	No. of Member Countries to which Questionnaire was sent		Replies received		Percent received	
	Dev'ing	Dev'd	Dev'ing	Dev'd	Dev'ing	Dev'd
Africa (AF)	44	0	23	0	52	-
Asia & Pacific (AS)	27	3	15	3	56	100
Europe (EU)	11	21	8	11	73	52
Latin Am.& The Caribbean (LA)	33	1	22	0	67	0
North America (NA)	0	2	0	2	-	100
Near East (NE)	20	0	8	0	40	-
Global (GL)	135	27	76	16	56	59

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A single X indicates that the country responded only to the FIRST questionnaire.

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APPENDIX II

Article 1. Objectives of the Code

1.1 The objectives of this Code are to set forth responsibilities and establish voluntary standards of conduct for all public and private entities engaged in or affecting the distribution and use of pesticides, particularly where there is no or an inadequate national law to regulate pesticides.

Article 3. Pesticide management

3.1 Governments have the overall responsibility and should take the specific powers to regulate the distribution and use of pesticides in their countries.

3.2 The pesticide industry should adhere to the provisions of this Code as a standard for the manufacture, distribution and advertising of pesticides, particularly in countries lacking appropriate legislation and advisory services.

3.3 Governments of exporting countries should help to the extent possible, directly or through their pesticide industries, to:

- 3.3.1 provide technical assistance to other countries, especially those with shortages of technical expertise, in the assessment of the relevant data on pesticides, including those provided by industry (see also Article 4);
- 3.3.2 ensure that good trading practices are followed in the export of pesticides, especially to those countries with no or limited regulatory schemes (see also Articles 8 and 9).

Tabular Summary - Observance of the Code

	Developing						Dev'd	
	GL ¹	GL	AF	AS	EU	LA	NE	GL
Article 1 - Objective of the Code								
Item 1.1 - Not observing the Code								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(31)	35	20	33	0	58	43	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(19)	22	4	4	0	11	3	0
Total No. of countries replying	(62)	62	20	12	4	19	7	11
Article 3 - Pesticide Management								
Item 3.1.1 - Distribution of pesticides not legislated								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(21)	3	10	0	0	0	0	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(13)	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Total No. of countries replying	(63)	64	20	12	5	20	7	11
Item 3.1.2 - Pesticide used not legislated								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(22)	6	10	0	0	0	0	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(14)	4	2	0	0	2	0	0
Total No. of countries replying	(63)	64	20	12	5	20	7	11
Item 3.2 - Industry does not act responsibly								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(54)	46	56	17	0	65	50	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(30)	27	9	2	0	13	3	0
Total No. of countries replying	(56)	59	16	12	5	20	6	11
Item 3.3.1 - Technical assistance not received								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(69)	76	79	83	40	85	57	80
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(43)	48	15	10	2	17	4	8
Total No. of countries replying	(62)	63	19	12	5	20	7	10
Item 3.3.2 - Export trading not satisfactory								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(63)	68	75	67	40	74	50	18
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(39)	42	15	8	2	14	3	2
Total No. of countries replying	(62)	62	20	12	5	10	6	11

3.4 Manufacturers and traders should observe the following practices in pesticide management, especially in countries without legislation or means of implementing regulations:

- 3.4.1 supply only pesticides of adequate quality, packaged and labeled as appropriate for each specific market;
- 3.4.2 pay special attention to formulations, presentation, packaging and labeling in order to reduce hazard to users, to the maximum extent possible consistent with the effective functioning of the pesticide in the particular circumstances in which it is to be used;

¹ Global values in brackets pertain to 1986 (included for comparison purposes). Geographic regions are identified as follows: GL: Global (developing Countries), AF: Africa, AS: Asia and Pacific, EU: Europe, LA: Latin America & the Caribbean, NE: Near East, GL: Global (Developed Countries).

Tabular Summary - Observance of the Code

	Developing						Dev'd	
	GL ¹	GL	AF	AS	EU	LA	NE	GL
Item 3.4.1 - Quality of pesticides not adequate								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(50)	48	60	25	0	68	33	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(30)	30	12	3	0	13	2	0
Total No. of countries replying	(60)	62	20	12	5	19	6	11
Item 3.4.2.1 - Formulation not satisfactory								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(50)	47	50	42	40	53	33	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(31)	28	9	5	2	10	2	0
Total No. of countries replying	(62)	60	18	12	5	19	6	11
Item 3.4.2.2 - Packages not suitable								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(51)	51	60	25	20	75	17	9
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(31)	32	12	3	1	15	1	1
Total No. of countries replying	(61)	63	20	12	5	20	6	11
Item 3.4.2.3 - Labelling neither adequate nor effective								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(48)	49	70	33	20	55	17	18
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(29)	31	14	4	1	11	1	2
Total No. of countries replying	(61)	63	20	12	5	20	6	11

- 3.4.3 provide, with each package of pesticide, information and instructions in a form and language adequate to ensure safe and effective use;
 - 3.4.4 retain an active interest in following their products to the ultimate consumer, keeping track of major uses and the occurrence of any problems arising in the actual use of their products as a basis for determining the need for changes in labeling, directions for use, packaging, formulation or product availability.
- 3.5** Pesticides whose handling and application require the use of uncomfortable and expensive protective clothing and equipment should be avoided, especially in the case of small scale users in tropical climates.

¹ Global values in brackets pertain to 1986 (included for comparison purposes).
Geographic regions are identified as follows: GL: Global (developing Countries), AF: Africa, AS: Asia and Pacific, EU: Europe, LA: Latin America & the Caribbean, NE: Near East, GL: Global (Developed Countries).

Tabular Summary - Observance of the Code

	Developing							Dev'd
	GL ¹	GL	AF	AS	EU	LA	NE	GL
Item 3.4.3.1 - Information on use not suitable for users								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(48)	51	75	50	0	45	29	9
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(30)	32	15	6	0	9	2	1
Total No. of countries replying	(63)	63	20	12	4	20	7	11
Item 3.4.3.2 - Language not suitable for users								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(61)	88	100	100	0	67	100	100
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(17)	23	11	5	0	6	1	1
Total No. of countries replying	(28)	26	11	5	0	9	1	1
Item 3.4.3.3 - Quantity not suitable for users								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(19)	67	62	75	0	62	100	100
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(5)	18	8	3	0	5	2	1
Total No. of countries replying	(27)	27	13	4	0	8	2	1
Item 3.4.3.4 - Form not suitable for users								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(19)	84	75	67	100	100	100	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(5)	21	9	2	1	8	1	0
Total No. of countries replying	(27)	25	12	3	1	8	1	0
Item 3.4.4 - Traders do not follow product to users								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(79)	73	90	83	0	75	50	27
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(50)	46	18	10	0	15	3	3
Total No. of countries replying	(63)	63	20	12	5	20	6	11
Item 3.5 - Very toxic pesticides are available								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(83)	52	68	67	33	30	50	78
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(45)	31	13	8	1	6	3	7
Total No. of countries replying	(54)	60	19	12	3	20	6	9

3.6 National and international organizations, governments, and pesticide industries should take action in coordinated efforts to disseminate educational materials of all types to pesticide users, farmers, farmers' organizations, agricultural workers, unions and other interested parties. Similarly, affected parties should seek and understand educational materials before using pesticides and should follow proper procedures.

3.7 Governments should allocate high priority and adequate resources to the task of effectively managing the availability, distribution and use of pesticides in their countries.

3.8 Concerted efforts should be made by governments and pesticide industries to develop and promote integrated pest management systems and the use of safe, efficient, cost-effective application methods. Public-sector groups and international organizations should actively support such activities.

3.9 International organizations should provide information on specific pesticides and give guidance on methods of analysis through the provision of criteria documents, fact sheets, training sessions, etc.

3.10 It is recognized that the development of resistance of pests to pesticides can be a major problem. Therefore, governments, industry, national institutions, international organizations and public sector groups should collaborate in developing strategies which will prolong the useful life of valuable pesticides and reduce the adverse effects of the development of resistant species.

Tabular Summary - Observance of the Code

	Developing							Dev'd
	GL ¹	GL	AF	AS	EU	LA	NE	GL
Item 3.6 - Not enough educational information available								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(78)	80	100	75	20	85	57	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(50)	51	20	9	1	17	4	0
Total No. of countries replying	(64)	64	20	12	5	20	7	11
Item 3.7 - Government resources for pesticides not adequate								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(83)	87	95	75	60	100	67	36
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(53)	55	19	9	3	20	4	4
Total No. of countries replying	(64)	63	20	12	5	20	6	11
Item 3.8 - IPM systems are not promoted								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(50)	45	60	33	0	50	43	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(31)	29	12	4	0	10	3	0
Total No. of countries replying	(62)	64	20	12	5	20	7	11
Item 3.9 - Good use could not be made of technical information								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(5)	2	0	0	0	5	0	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(3)	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total No. of countries replying	(63)	64	20	12	5	20	7	11
Item 3.10 - Pesticide resistance strategies not developed								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(69)	55	72	42	20	60	43	9
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(44)	34	13	5	1	12	3	1
Total No. of countries replying	(64)	62	18	12	5	20	7	11

Article 4. Testing of pesticides

- 4.1 Pesticide manufacturers are expected to:
- 4.1.1 ensure that each pesticide and pesticide product is adequately and effectively tested by well recognized procedures and test methods so as to fully evaluate its safety, efficacy (2) and fate (3) with regard to the various anticipated conditions in regions or countries of use;
 - 4.1.2 ensure that such tests are conducted in accordance with sound scientific procedures and good laboratory practice (4) - the data produced by such tests, when evaluated by competent experts, must be capable of showing whether the product can be handled and used safely without unacceptable hazard to human health, plants, animals, wildlife and the environment (3);
 - 4.1.3 make available copies or summaries of the original reports of such tests for assessment by responsible government authorities in all countries where the pesticide is to be offered for sale. Evaluation of the data should be referred to qualified experts;
 - 4.1.4 take care to see that the proposed use pattern, label claims and directions, packages, technical literature and advertising truly reflect the outcome of these scientific tests and assessments;
 - 4.1.5 provide, at the request of a country, advice on methods for the analysis of any active ingredient of formulation that they manufacture, and provide the necessary analytical standards;

Tabular Summary - Observance of the Code

	Developing						Dev'd	
	GL ¹	GL	AF	AS	EU	LA	NE	GL
Article 4 - Testing of Pesticides								
Item 4.1.1 - Amount of premarket testing not adequate								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(67)	72	89	73	0	90	17	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(42)	44	17	8	0	18	1	0
Total No. of countries replying	(63)	61	19	11	5	20	6	11
Item 4.1.2 - Use of hazards not adequately demonstrated								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(76)	72	83	82	0	90	17	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(47)	43	15	9	0	18	1	0
Total No. of countries replying	(62)	60	18	11	5	20	6	11
Item 4.1.3 - Reports of assessments not received								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(78)	76	100	67	40	75	50	27
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(49)	47	19	8	2	15	3	3
Total No. of countries replying	(63)	62	19	12	5	20	6	11
Item 4.1.4 - Proposed uses not supported by tests								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(85)	84	100	75	40	89	86	36
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(51)	48	15	9	2	16	6	4
Total No. of countries replying	(60)	57	15	12	5	18	7	11
Item 4.1.5 - Analytical methods not provided when requested								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(56)	43	83	30	0	33	14	27
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(33)	25	15	3	0	6	1	3
Total No. of countries replying	(59)	58	18	10	5	18	7	11

- 4.1.6 provide advice and assistance for training technical staff in relevant analytical work. Formulators should actively support this effort;
 - 4.1.7 conduct residue trials prior to marketing in accordance with FAO guidelines on good analytical practice (S) and on crop residue data (6, 7) in order to provide a basis for establishing appropriate maximum residue limits (MRLs).
- 4.2** Each country should possess or have access to facilities to verify and exercise control over the quality of pesticides offered for sale, to establish the quantity of the active ingredient or ingredients and the suitability of their formulation (8).

¹ Global values in brackets pertain to 1986 (included for comparison purposes).
Geographic regions are identified as follows: GL: Global (developing Countries), AF: Africa, AS: Asia and Pacific, EU: Europe, LA: Latin America & the Caribbean, NE: Near East, GL: Global (Developed Countries).

Tabular Summary - Observance of the Code

	Developing						Dev'd	
	GL ¹	GL	AF	AS	EU	LA	NE	GL
Item 4.1.6 - No help given to train analytical staff								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(89)	92	100	82	0	100	86	91
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(54)	54	18	9	0	18	6	10
Total No. of countries replying	(61)	59	18	11	5	18	7	11
Item 4.1.7 - No residue trials conducted								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(92)	80	100	82	20	85	57	36
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(58)	48	17	9	1	17	4	4
Total No. of countries replying	(63)	60	17	11	5	20	7	11
Item 4.2.1 - No facilities to verify quality locally								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(44)	30	55	25	0	25	0	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(28)	19	11	3	0	5	0	0
Total No. of countries replying	(63)	64	20	12	5	20	7	11
Item 4.2.2 - Facilities not adequate								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(48)	61	56	67	20	79	57	18
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(30)	27	5	6	1	11	4	2
Total No. of countries replying	(63)	44	9	9	5	14	7	11
Item 4.2.3 - No access to facilities to verify the quality								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(89)	78	75	100	**	75	**	**
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(54)	18	9	3	0	6	0	0
Total No. of countries replying	(61)	23	12	3	0	8	0	0

4.3 International organizations and other interested bodies should, within available resources, consider assisting in the establishment of analytical laboratories in pesticide importing countries, either on a country or on a multilateral regional basis; these laboratories should be capable of carrying out product and residue analysis and should have adequate supplies of analytical standards, solvents and reagents.

4.4 Exporting governments and international organizations must play an active role in assisting developing countries in training personnel in the interpretation and evaluation of test data.

4.5 Industry and governments should collaborate in conducting post-registration surveillance or monitoring studies to determine the fate and environmental effect of pesticides under field conditions (3).

Article 5. Reducing health hazards

5.1 Governments which have not already done so should:

4.1.6 implement a pesticide registration and control scheme along the lines set out in Article 6;

4.1.7 decide, and from time to time review, the pesticides to be marketed in their country, their acceptable uses and their availability to each segment of the public;

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Geographic regions are identified as follows: GL: Global (developing Countries), AF: Africa, AS: Asia and Pacific, EU: Europe, LA: Latin America & the Caribbean, NE: Near East, GD: Global (Developed Countries).

Tabular Summary - Observance of the Code

	Developing						Dev'd	
	GL ¹	GL	AF	AS	EU	LA	NE	GL
Item 4.3 - No analytical laboratories established								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(46)	24	17	33	40	21	29	30
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(29)	14	3	3	2	4	2	3
Total No. of countries replying	(63)	58	18	9	5	19	7	10
Item 4.4 - No assistance given to train data evaluators								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(44)	53	68	27	25	53	67	100
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(26)	31	13	3	1	10	4	0
Total No. of countries replying	(59)	59	19	11	4	19	6	0
Item 4.5 - Effects of pesticides on environment not studied								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(58)	89	90	92	60	100	71	64
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(35)	54	18	11	3	20	5	7
Total No. of countries replying	(60)	64	20	12	5	20	7	11
Article 5 - Reducing Health Hazards								
Item 5.1.1 - No pesticide registration and control scheme								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(34)	22	45	17	0	15	0	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(22)	14	9	2	0	3	0	0
Total No. of countries replying	(64)	64	20	12	5	20	7	11
Item 5.1.2 - No review undertaken of pesticides being marketed								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(48)	57	84	50	0	60	29	55
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(30)	36	16	6	0	12	2	6
Total No. of countries replying	(63)	63	19	12	5	20	7	11

- 5.1.3 provide guidance and instructions for the treatment of suspected pesticide poisoning for their basic health workers, physicians and hospital staff;
- 5.1.4 establish national or regional poisoning information and control centers at strategic locations to provide immediate guidance on first aid and medical treatment, accessible at all times by telephone or radio. Governments should collect reliable information about the health aspects of pesticides. Suitably trained people with adequate resources must be made available to ensure that accurate information is collected;

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Tabular Summary - Observance of the Code

	Developing						Dev'd	
	GL ¹	GL	AF	AS	EU	LA	NE	GL
Item 5.1.3.1 - No guidance on poisoning treatments available								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(16)	18	35	17	0	5	33	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(9)	11	6	2	0	1	2	0
Total No. of countries replying	(56)	60	17	12	5	20	6	11
Item 5.1.3.2 - If available advice inadequate								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(53)	59	62	80	0	72	20	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(25)	30	8	8	0	13	1	0
Total No. of countries replying	(47)	51	13	10	5	18	5	11
Item 5.1.4 .1- Information on treatment of persons not available								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(80)	65	95	50	20	63	43	9
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(51)	39	18	5	1	12	3	1
Total No. of countries replying	(64)	60	19	10	5	19	7	11
Item 5.1.4.2 - Suitably trained persons not available to collect information								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(81)	78	89	91	20	80	67	18
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(52)	47	16	10	1	16	4	2
Total No. of countries replying	(64)	60	18	11	5	20	6	11
Item 5.1.4.3 - No Poison Control Centres established								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(81)	76	95	75	40	75	57	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(52)	48	18	9	2	15	4	0
Total No. of countries replying	(64)	63	19	12	5	20	7	11

- 5.1.5 keep extension and advisory services, as well as farmers' organizations, adequately informed about the range of pesticide products available for use in each area;
- 5.1.6 ensure, with the cooperation of industry, that where pesticides are available through outlets which also deal in food, medicines, other products for internal consumption or topical application, or clothing, they are physically segregated from other merchandise, so as to avoid any possibility of contamination or of mistaken identity. Where appropriate, they should be clearly marked as hazardous materials. Every effort should be made to publicize the dangers of storing foodstuffs and pesticides together.

5.2 Even where a control scheme is in operation, industry should:

- 5.2.1 cooperate in the periodic reassessment of the pesticides which are marketed and in providing the poison control centers and other medical practitioners with information about hazards;

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Tabular Summary - Observance of the Code

	Developing						Dev'd	
	GL ¹	GL	AF	AS	EU	LA	NE	GL
Item 5.1.5 - Users of pesticides not adequately informed								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(61)	66	85	58	0	80	29	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(39)	42	17	7	0	16	2	0
Total No. of countries replying	(64)	64	20	12	5	20	7	11
Item 5.1.6.1 - Pesticides are stored in food outlets								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(84)	65	80	67	20	68	43	100
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(52)	41	16	8	1	13	3	11
Total No. of countries replying	(62)	63	20	12	5	19	7	11
Item 5.1.6.2 - Pesticides not adequately physically segregated								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(63)	63	60	50	0	79	0	10
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(37)	24	9	4	0	11	0	1
Total No. of countries replying	(59)	38	15	8	0	14	1	10
Item 5.1.6.3 - Publicity not made on danger of foodstuff and pesticides stored together								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(100)	51	70	45	0	55	17	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(1)	31	14	5	0	11	1	0
Total No. of countries replying	(1)	61	20	11	4	20	6	11
Item 5.2.1.1 - Industry does not provide hazard information								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(73)	83	100	89	40	79	67	9
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(45)	48	19	8	2	15	4	1
Total No. of countries replying	(62)	58	19	9	5	19	6	11
Item 5.2.1.2 - Industry does not cooperate in providing information to Poison Centres								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(73)	69	92	78	0	68	67	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(45)	36	12	7	0	13	4	0
Total No. of countries replying	(62)	52	13	9	5	19	6	11

- 5.2.2 make every reasonable effort to reduce hazard by:
 - 5.2.2.1 making less toxic formulations available;
 - 5.2.2.2 introducing products in ready-to-use packages and other wise developing safer and more efficient methods of application;
 - 5.2.2.3 using containers that are not attractive for subsequent reuse and promoting programmes to discourage their reuse;
 - 5.2.2.4 using containers that are safe (e.g. not attractive to or easily opened by children), particularly for the more toxic home use products;
 - 5.2.2.5 using clear and concise labeling;

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5.2.3 halt sale, and recall products, when safe use does not seem possible under any use, directions or restrictions.

Tabular Summary - Observance of the Code

	Developing						Dev'd	
	GL ¹	GL	AF	AS	EU	LA	NE	GL
Item 5.2.2.1- No effort to make less toxic formulations available								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(27)	38	29	50	0	55	14	36
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(16)	23	5	6	0	11	1	4
Total No. of countries replying	(60)	61	17	12	5	20	7	11
Item 5.2.2.2 - Ready-to-use packages not available								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(32)	66	65	64	40	89	29	18
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(19)	41	13	7	2	17	2	2
Total No. of countries replying	(59)	62	20	11	5	19	7	11
Item 5.2.2.3.1 - No programme to discourage container re-use								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(-)	65	80	50	40	70	43	36
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(-)	40	16	5	2	14	3	4
Total No. of countries replying	(-)	62	20	10	5	20	7	11
Item 5.2.2.3.2 - No efforts to make containers less attractive								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(-)	69	78	50	40	83	57	45
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(-)	40	14	5	2	15	4	5
Total No. of countries replying	(-)	58	18	10	5	18	7	11
Item 5.2.2.4 - Childproof containers not used								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(74)	72	68	80	40	85	57	18
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(46)	44	13	8	2	17	4	2
Total No. of countries replying	(62)	61	19	10	5	20	7	11
Item 5.2.2.5 - Labelling not generally clear and concise								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(39)	44	70	30	20	40	17	9
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(24)	27	14	3	1	8	1	1
Total No. of countries replying	(62)	61	20	10	5	20	6	11

5.3 Government and industry should further reduce hazards by making provision for safe storage and disposal of pesticides and containers at both warehouse and farm level, and through proper siting and control of wastes from formulating plants.

5.4 To avoid unjustified confusion and alarm among the public, public-sector groups should consider all available facts and try to distinguish between major differences in levels of risk among pesticides and uses.

5.5 In establishing production facilities in developing countries, manufacturers and governments should cooperate to:

- 5.5.1 adopt engineering standards and safe operating practices appropriate to the nature of the manufacturing operations and the hazards involved;
- 5.5.2 take all necessary precautions to protect the health and safety of operatives, bystanders and the environment;

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Tabular Summary - Observance of the Code

	Developing						Dev'd	
	GL ¹	GL	AF	AS	EU	LA	NE	GL
Item 5.2.3 - Sale of unsafe products never stopped								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(31)	47	29	70	40	45	67	73
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(19)	27	5	7	2	9	4	8
Total No. of countries replying	(62)	58	17	10	5	20	6	11
Item 5.3.1 - Safe storage of pesticides is a problem								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(-)	48	45	42	0	75	29	9
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(-)	31	9	5	0	15	2	1
Total No. of countries replying	(-)	64	20	12	5	20	7	11
Item 5.3.2 - Disposal of pesticides is a problem								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(-)	66	45	73	60	95	33	27
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(-)	41	9	8	3	19	2	3
Total No. of countries replying	(-)	62	20	11	5	20	6	11
Item 5.4 - Misleading publicity on pesticides is a problem								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(94)	67	75	75	60	68	29	90
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(60)	42	15	9	3	13	2	9
Total No. of countries replying	(64)	63	20	12	5	19	7	10
Item 5.5.1 - Factory production standards not adequate								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(16)	15	38	20	0	8	0	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(5)	6	3	2	0	1	0	0
Total No. of countries replying	(31)	40	8	10	5	12	5	7
Item 5.5.2 - Factory safety protection not adequate								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(44)	45	45	45	0	75	20	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(15)	20	5	5	0	9	1	0
Total No. of countries replying	(34)	44	11	11	5	12	5	8

Article 6. Regulatory and technical requirements

- 5.5.3 maintain quality-assurance procedures to ensure that the products manufactured comply to the relevant standards of purity, performance, stability and safety.

6.1 Governments should:

- 6.1.1 take action to introduce the necessary legislation for the regulation, including registration, of pesticides and make provisions for its effective enforcement, including the establishment of appropriate educational, advisory, extension and health-care services; the FAO guidelines for the registration and control of pesticides (9) should be followed, as far as possible, taking full account of local needs, social and economic conditions, levels of literacy, climatic conditions and availability of pesticide application equipment;
- 6.1.2 strive to establish pesticide registration schemes and infrastructures under which products can be registered prior to domestic use and, accordingly, ensure that each pesticide product is registered under the laws or regulations of the country of use before it can be made available there:
- 6.1.3 protect the proprietary rights to use of data;
- 6.1.4 collect and record data on the actual import, formulation and use of pesticides in each country in order to assess the extent of any possible effects on human health or the environment, and to follow trends in use levels for economic and other purposes.

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Tabular Summary - Observance of the Code

	Developing						Dev'd	
	GL ¹	GL	AF	AS	EU	LA	NE	GL
Item 5.5.3 - Production quality not controlled								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(26)	26	36	20	0	40	0	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(11)	12	4	2	0	6	0	0
Total No. of countries replying	(43)	46	11	10	5	15	5	8
Article 6 - Regulatory and Technical Requirements								
Item 6.1.1 - Pesticide control legislation not in place								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(42)	35	58	17	0	30	43	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(26)	22	11	2	0	6	3	0
Total No. of countries replying	(62)	63	19	12	5	20	7	11
Item 6.1.2 - Where in operation does not include registration								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total No. of countries replying	(61)	62	19	12	5	19	7	11
Item 6.1.3 - No protection given to proprietary rights								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(2)	5	0	20	20	0	0	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(1)	3	0	2	1	0	0	0
Total No. of countries replying	(50)	55	15	10	5	18	7	11
Item 6.1.4 - Pesticide use and import statistics not collected								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(55)	35	47	17	20	50	0	27
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(35)	22	9	2	1	10	0	3
Total No. of countries replying	(64)	63	19	12	5	20	7	11

6.2 The pesticides industry should:

- 6.2.1 provide an objective appraisal together with the necessary supporting data on each product;
- 6.2.2 ensure that the active ingredient and other ingredients of pesticide preparations marketed correspond in identity, quality, purity and composition to the substances tested, evaluated and cleared for toxicological and environmental acceptability;
- 6.2.3 ensure that active ingredients and formulated products for pesticides for which international specifications have been developed conform with the specifications of FAO (8), where intended for use in agriculture; and with WHO pesticide specifications (10), where intended for use in public health;
- 6.2.4 verify the quality and purity of the pesticides offered for sale;
- 6.2.5 when problems occur, voluntarily take corrective action, and when requested by governments, help find solutions to difficulties.

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Tabular Summary - Observance of the Code

	Developing							Dev'd
	GL ¹	GL	AF	AS	EU	LA	NE	GL
Item 6.2.1 - No appraisal on pesticide given by industry								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(54)	48	65	58	0	37	43	9
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(34)	30	13	7	0	7	3	1
Total No. of countries replying	(63)	63	20	12	5	19	7	11
Item 6.2.3 - International specifications not met								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(69)	57	65	60	0	73	43	40
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(34)	31	11	6	0	11	3	4
Total No. of countries replying	(49)	54	17	10	5	15	7	10
Item 6.2.4 - Manufacturers do not test product quality								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(43)	36	58	22	0	50	0	9
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(19)	16	7	2	0	7	0	1
Total No. of countries replying	(44)	44	12	9	5	14	4	11
Item 6.2.5 - If problem, no assistance by manufacturer with corrective action								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(8)	40	71	18	0	41	40	9
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(4)	21	10	2	0	7	2	1
Total No. of countries replying	(48)	52	14	11	5	17	5	11

Article 7. Availability and use

7.1 Responsible authorities should give special attention to drafting rules and regulations on the availability of pesticides. These should be compatible with existing levels of training and expertise in handling pesticides on the part of the intended users. The parameters on which such decisions are based vary widely and must be left to the discretion of each government, bearing in mind the situation prevailing in the country.

7.2 In addition, governments should take note of and, where appropriate, follow the WHO classifications of pesticides by hazard (11) and associate the hazard class with well-recognized hazard symbols as the basis for their own regulatory measures. In any event, the type of formulation and method of application should be taken into account in determining the risk and degree of restriction appropriate to the product.

7.3 Two methods of restricting availability can be exercised by the responsible authority: not registering a product; or, as a condition of registration, restricting the availability to certain groups of users in accordance with national assessments of hazards involved in the use of the product in the particular country.

7.4 All pesticides made available to the general public should be packaged and labeled in a manner which is consistent with the FAO guidelines on packaging (12) and labeling (13) and with appropriate national regulations.

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Tabular Summary - Observance of the Code

	Developing						Dev'd	
	GL ¹	GL	AF	AS	EU	LA	NE	GL
Article 7 - Availability and Use								
Item 7.1- No regulations on availability in force								
Percentage of affirmative replies	-47	43	65	25	20	45	17	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	-30	27	13	3	1	9	1	0
Total No. of countries replying	-64	63	20	12	5	20	6	11
Item 7.2 - WHO Classification by Hazard not adopted								
Percentage of affirmative replies	-15	6	0	8	0	10	14	40
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	-9	4	0	1	0	2	1	4
Total No. of countries replying	-62	63	18	12	5	19	7	11
Item 7.3.1 - Restrictions applied by not registering the pesticide								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(-)	46	44	75	60	26	43	73
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(-)	28	8	9	3	5	3	8
Total No. of countries replying	(-)	61	18	12	5	19	7	11
Item 7.3.2 - Restrictions applied by limiting availability to users								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(-)	45	50	75	50	26	29	73
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(-)	27	9	9	2	5	2	8
Total No. of countries replying	(-)	60	18	12	4	19	7	11
Item 7.4.1 - FAO Guidelines on Packaging not followed								
Percentage of affirmative replies	-30	41	53	42	20	37	33	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	-17	25	10	5	1	7	2	0
Total No. of countries replying	-57	61	19	12	5	19	6	11
Item 7.4.2 - FAO Guidelines on labelling not followed								
Percentage of affirmative replies	-30	35	53	17	0	39	33	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	-17	21	10	2	0	7	2	0
Total No. of countries replying	-57	60	19	12	5	18	6	11

7.5 Prohibition of the importation, sale and purchase of an extremely toxic product may be desirable if control measures or good marketing practices are insufficient to ensure that the product can be used safely. However, this is a matter for decision in the light of national circumstances.

Article 8. Distribution and trade

8.1 Industry should:

- 8.1.1 test all pesticide products to evaluate safety with regard to human health and the environment prior to marketing, as provided for in Article 4, and ensure that all pesticide products are likewise adequately tested for efficacy and stability and crop tolerance, under procedures that will predict performance under the conditions prevailing in the region where the product is to be used, before they are offered there for sale;
- 8.1.2 submit the results of all such tests to the local responsible authority for independent evaluation and approval before the products enter trade channels in that country;
- 8.1.3 take all necessary steps to ensure that pesticides entering international trade conform to relevant FAO (8) WHO (10) or equivalent specifications for composition and quality (where such specifications have been developed) and to the principles embodied in pertinent FAO guidelines, and in rules and regulations on classification and packaging, marketing, labeling and documentation laid down by international organizations concerned with modes of transport (ICAO, IMO, RID and IATA in particular);²
- 8.1.4 undertake to see that pesticides which are manufactured for export are subject to the same quality requirements and standards as those applied by the manufacturer to comparable domestic products;

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Tabular Summary - Observance of the Code

	Developing							Dev'd
	GL ¹	GL	AF	AS	EU	LA	NE	GL
Item 7.5 - Importation sales purchase of extremely toxic product cannot be prohibited								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(27)	19	35	17	20	10	0	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(17)	12	7	2	1	2	0	0
Total No. of countries replying	(57)	60	20	12	5	20	7	11
Article 8 - Distribution and Trade								
Item 8.1.1 - Testing seldom done under local conditions								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(53)	38	57	45	0	35	20	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(31)	20	8	5	0	6	1	0
Total No. of countries replying	(59)	52	14	11	5	17	5	11
Item 8.1.2 - Test results usually not submitted for evaluation								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(54)	52	78	36	0	55	33	18
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(33)	31	14	4	0	11	2	2
Total No. of countries replying	(61)	60	18	11	5	20	6	11
Item 8.1.3 - International Guidelines not used								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(50)	44	57	40	0	53	33	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(30)	23	8	4	0	9	2	0
Total No. of countries replying	(60)	52	14	10	5	17	6	11
Item 8.1.4 - Export quality not adequate								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(53)	12	25	11	0	0	50	30
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(19)	4	1	1	0	0	2	3
Total No. of countries replying	(36)	34	4	9	5	12	4	10

- 8.1.5 ensure that pesticides manufactured or formulated by a subsidiary company meet appropriate quality requirements and standards which should be consistent with the requirements of the host country and of the parent company;
- 8.1.6 encourage importing agencies, national or regional formulators and their respective trade organizations to cooperate in order to achieve fair practices and safe marketing and distribution practices and to collaborate with authorities in stamping out any malpractice's within the industry;
- 8.1.7 recognize that the recall of a pesticide by a manufacturer and distributor may be desirable when faced with a pesticide which represents an unacceptable hazard to human and animal health and the environment when used as recommended, and cooperate accordingly;
- 8.1.8 endeavour to ensure that pesticides are traded by and purchased from reputable traders, who should preferably be members of a recognized trade organization;

¹ Global values in brackets pertain to 1986 (included for comparison purposes).
Geographic regions are identified as follows: GL: Global (developing Countries), AF: Africa, AS: Asia and Pacific, EU: Europe, LA: Latin America & the Caribbean, NE: Near East, GL: Global (Developed Countries).

Tabular Summary - Observance of the Code

	Developing						Dev'd	
	GL ¹	GL	AF	AS	EU	LA	NE	GL
Item 8.1.5 - Subsidiary does not meet quality standards								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(57)	17	18	11	0	17	40	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(32)	7	2	1	0	2	2	0
Total No. of countries replying	(56)	42	11	9	5	12	5	8
Item 8.1.6 - Industry does not try to improve trading practices								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(50)	40	62	36	0	38	29	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(25)	22	10	4	0	6	2	0
Total No. of countries replying	(50)	55	16	11	5	16	7	9
Item 8.1.7 - Industry does not cooperate in recall of hazardous products								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(17)	19	44	9	0	12	33	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(7)	9	4	1	0	2	2	0
Total No. of countries replying	(42)	48	9	11	5	17	6	10
Item 8.1.8.1 - Pesticide traders not reputable								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(28)	20	33	9	0	21	14	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(17)	12	6	1	0	4	1	0
Total No. of countries replying	(61)	60	18	11	5	19	7	10
Item 8.1.8.2 - Recognized trade organizations do not exist								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(28)	24	42	17	0	11	43	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(17)	15	8	2	0	2	3	0
Total No. of countries replying	(61)	62	19	12	5	19	7	10

- 8.1.9 see that persons involved in the sale of any pesticide are trained adequately to ensure that they are capable of providing the buyer with advice on safe and efficient use;
- 8.1.10 provide a range of pack sizes and types which are appropriate for the needs of small-scale farmers and other local users to avoid handling hazards and the risk that resellers will repackage products into unlabelled or inappropriate containers.

8.2 Governments and responsible authorities should take the necessary regulatory measures to prohibit the repackaging, decanting or dispensing of any pesticide in food or beverage containers and should rigidly enforce punitive measures that effectively deter such practices.

8.3 Governments of countries importing food and agricultural commodities should recognize good agricultural practices in countries with which they trade and, in accordance with recommendations of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, should establish a legal basis for the acceptance of pesticide residues resulting from such good agricultural practices (7, 14).

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Geographic regions are identified as follows: GL: Global (developing Countries), AF: Africa, AS: Asia and Pacific, EU: Europe, LA: Latin America & the Caribbean, NE: Near East, GL: Global (Developed Countries).

Tabular Summary - Observance of the Code

	Developing							Dev'd
	GL ¹	GL	AF	AS	EU	LA	NE	GL
Item 8.1.9 - Training of salesmen is not adequate								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(61)	75	80	92	40	85	29	40
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(39)	48	16	11	2	17	2	4
Total No. of countries replying	(64)	64	20	12	5	20	7	10
Item 8.1.10 - Appropriate size packs are not available								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(53)	62	65	42	0	84	71	9
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(34)	39	13	5	0	16	5	1
Total No. of countries replying	(64)	63	20	12	5	19	7	11
Item 8.2.1 - Provisions to stop repackaging do not exist								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(31)	17	35	0	0	20	0	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(19)	11	7	0	0	4	0	0
Total No. of countries replying	(61)	64	20	12	5	20	7	11
Item 8.2.2 - Any prohibition not able to be enforced								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(48)	50	67	33	0	71	29	10
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(28)	28	12	4	0	10	2	1
Total No. of countries replying	(58)	56	18	12	5	14	7	10
Item 8.3 - Residues cause export difficulties								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(69)	65	27	90	80	75	71	82
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(42)	37	4	9	4	15	5	9
Total No. of countries replying	(61)	57	15	10	5	20	7	11

Article 9. Information exchange and prior informed consent (PIC)

9.1 The government of a pesticide-exporting country which takes action to ban or severely restrict the use or handling of a pesticide in order to protect health or the environment should notify FAO as soon as possible of the action it has taken. FAO will notify the designated national authorities in other countries of the action of the notifying government (15).

9.2 The purpose of notification regarding control action is to give competent authorities in other countries the opportunity to assess the risks associated with the pesticides, and to make timely and informed decisions as to the importation and use of the pesticides concerned, after taking into account local, public health, economic, environmental and administrative conditions. The minimum information to be provided for this purpose should be:

- 9.2.1 the identity (common name, distinguishing name and chemical name);
- 9.2.2 a summary of the control action taken and of the reasons for it - if the control action bans or restricts certain uses but allows other uses, such information should be included:
- 9.2.3 an indication of the additional information that is available, and the name and address of the contact point in the country to which a request for further information should be addressed.

Information exchange among countries

9.3 If export of a pesticide banned or severely restricted in the country of export occurs, the country of export should ensure that necessary steps are taken to provide the designated national authority of the country of import with relevant information.

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Geographic regions are identified as follows: GL: Global (developing Countries), AF: Africa, AS: Asia and Pacific, EU: Europe, LA: Latin America & the Caribbean, NE: Near East, GL: Global (Developed Countries).

Tabular Summary - Observance of the Code

	Developing						Dev'd	
	GL ¹	GL	AF	AS	EU	LA	NE	GL
Article 9 - Information Exchange								
Item 9.1.1 - Export notification not provided								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(45)	34	41	10	20	40	43	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(10)	20	7	1	1	8	3	0
Total No. of countries replying	(22)	59	17	10	5	20	7	11
Item 9.2.1 - Minimum information not provided								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(18)	12	0	10	20	14	20	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(5)	5	0	1	1	2	1	0
Total No. of countries replying	(28)	42	8	10	5	14	5	10
Item 9.2.2 - Summary information not provided								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(18)	21	14	11	20	33	20	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(5)	8	1	1	1	4	1	0
Total No. of countries replying	(28)	38	7	9	5	12	5	11
Item 9.2.3 - Contact point of the country of export not provided								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(18)	13	0	10	20	17	20	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(5)	5	0	1	1	2	1	0
Total No. of countries replying	(28)	38	6	10	5	12	5	11
Item 9.3.1 - Relevant export advice not provided								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(-)	48	0	33	25	78	0	20
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(-)	10	0	2	1	7	0	2
Total No. of countries replying	(-)	21	1	6	4	9	1	10
Item 9.3.2 - Relevant import advice not provided								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(-)	73	85	82	20	80	43	55
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(-)	46	17	9	1	16	9	6
Total No. of countries replying	(-)	63	20	11	5	20	7	11

9.4 The purpose of information regarding exports is to remind the country of import of the original notification regarding control action and to alert it to the fact that an export is expected or is about to occur. The minimum information to be provided for this purpose should be:

- 9.4.1 a copy of, or reference to, the information provided at the time of the notification of control action;
- 9.4.2 indication that an export of the chemical concerned is expected or is about to occur.

9.5 Provision of information regarding exports should take place at the time of the first export following the control action, and should recur in the case of any significant development of new information or condition surrounding the control action. It is the intention that the information should be provided prior to export

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Tabular Summary - Observance of the Code

	Developing						Dev'd	
	GL ¹	GL	AF	AS	EU	LA	NE	GL
Item 9.4.1.1 - Previous advice not referred to when sending								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(-)	77	83	67	60	100	50	27
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(-)	27	10	4	3	8	2	3
Total No. of countries replying	(-)	35	12	6	5	8	4	11
Item 9.4.1.2 - Previous advice not referred to when receiving								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(-)	83	88	82	40	100	57	45
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(-)	49	15	9	2	19	4	5
Total No. of countries replying	(-)	59	17	11	5	19	7	11
Item 9.4.2.1 - No advice sent that export is to occur								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(-)	76	77	71	60	100	50	36
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(-)	29	10	5	3	9	2	4
Total No. of countries replying	(-)	38	13	7	5	9	4	11
Item 9.4.2.2 - No advice received that export occurred								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(-)	80	82	73	40	95	67	55
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(-)	47	14	8	2	19	4	6
Total No. of countries replying	(-)	59	17	11	5	20	6	11
Item 9.5 - Information is not provided prior to export								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(23)	98	100	100	100	94	100	91
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(5)	48	13	9	5	17	4	10
Total No. of countries replying	(22)	49	13	9	5	18	4	11

9.6 The provision to individual countries of any additional information on the reasons for control actions taken by any country must take into account protection of any proprietary data from unauthorized use.

Prior Informed Consent

9.7 Pesticides that are banned or severely restricted for reasons of health or the environment are subject to the Prior Informed Consent procedure. No pesticide in these categories should be exported to an importing country participating in the PIC procedure contrary to that country's decision made in accordance with the FAO operational procedures for PIC.

9.8 FAO will:

- 9.8.1 review notifications of control actions to ensure conformity with definitions in Article 2 of the Code, and will develop the relevant guidance documents;
- 9.8.2 in cooperation with UNEP, develop and maintain a data base of control actions and decisions taken by all Member Governments;
- 9.8.3 inform all designated national authorities and relevant international organizations of, and publicize in such form as may be appropriate, notifications received under Article 9.1 and 9.7 and decisions communicated to it regarding the use and importation of a pesticide that has been included in the PIC procedure;
- 9.8.4 FAO will seek advice at regular intervals and review the criteria for inclusion of pesticides in the Prior Informed Consent procedure and the operation of the Prior Informed Consent scheme and will report to Member Governments on its findings.

9.9 Governments of importing countries should establish internal procedures and designate the appropriate authority for the receipt and handling of information.

9.10 Governments of importing countries participating in the PIC procedure, when advised by FAO of control action within this procedure, should:

- 9.10.1 decide on future acceptability of that pesticide in their country and advise FAO as soon as that decision has been made;

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Tabular Summary - Observance of the Code

	Developing							Dev'd
	GL ¹	GL	AF	AS	EU	LA	NE	GL
Item 9.8.4.1 - No active participation in the PIC								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(-)	13	0	0	20	30	17	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(-)	8	0	0	1	6	1	0
Total No. of countries replying	(-)	60	18	11	5	20	6	11
Item 9.8.4.2 - PIC procedures are not useful								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(-)	6	6	0	20	7	0	9
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(-)	3	1	0	1	1	0	1
Total No. of countries replying	(-)	53	18	11	5	14	5	11
Item 9.9 - No internal procedures for PIC								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(-)	27	33	0	20	40	20	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(-)	16	6	0	1	8	1	0
Total No. of countries replying	(-)	60	18	12	5	20	5	10
Item 9.10.1.1 - No decisions taken on acceptability								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(-)	49	50	9	50	65	67	44
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(-)	29	9	1	2	13	4	4
Total No. of countries replying	(-)	59	18	11	4	20	6	9
Item 9.10.1.2 - FAO not advised on decisions taken								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(-)	47	50	25	40	54	71	38
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(-)	25	8	3	2	7	5	3
Total No. of countries replying	(-)	53	16	12	5	13	7	8

- 9.10.2 ensure that governmental measures or actions taken with regard to an imported pesticide for which information has been received are not more restrictive than those applied to the same pesticide produced domestically or imported from a country other than the one that supplied the information;
- 9.10.3 ensure that such a decision is not used inconsistently with the provisions of the World Trade Organization(WTO).

9.11 Governments of pesticide exporting countries should:

- 9.11.1 advise their pesticide exporters and industry of the decisions of participating importing countries;
- 9.11.2 take appropriate measures, within their authority and legislative competence, designed to ensure that exports do not occur contrary to the decision of participating importing countries.

Article 10. Labelling, packaging, storage and disposal

10.1 All pesticide containers should be clearly labelled in accordance with applicable international guidelines, such as the FAO guidelines on good labelling practice (13).

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Tabular Summary - Observance of the Code

	Developing						Dev'd	
	GL ¹	GL	AF	AS	EU	LA	NE	GL
Item 9.10.2 - No governmental measures or actions taken								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(-)	92	100	91	100	93	67	100
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(-)	49	16	10	5	14	4	8
Total No. of countries replying	(-)	53	16	11	5	15	6	8
Item 9.10.3 - Inconsistency with the provisions of WTO								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(-)	92	91	100	100	92	80	100
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(-)	36	10	6	5	11	4	8
Total No. of countries replying	(-)	39	11	6	5	12	5	8
Item 9.11.1 - Did not advise their exporters and industry								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(-)	75	80	57	60	92	67	56
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(-)	24	4	4	3	11	2	5
Total No. of countries replying	(-)	32	5	7	5	12	3	9
Item 9.11.2 - Unable so far to prevent exports to countries not wishing to import								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(-)	70	100	60	50	86	0	50
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(-)	14	3	3	2	6	0	4
Total No. of countries replying	(-)	20	3	5	4	7	1	8
Article 10 - Labelling, Packaging, Storage and Disposal								
Item 10.1 - Careful and clear labelling not required								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(22)	27	53	17	0	20	17	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(14)	17	10	2	0	4	1	0
Total No. of countries replying	(63)	62	19	12	5	20	6	11

10.2 Industry should use labels that:

- 10.2.1 include recommendations consistent with those of the recognized research and advisory agencies in the country of sale;
- 10.2.2 include appropriate symbols and pictograms whenever possible, in addition to written instructions, warnings and precautions;
- 10.2.3 in international trade, clearly show appropriate WHO hazard classification of the contents (11) or, if this is inappropriate or inconsistent with national regulations, use the relevant classification;
- 10.2.4 include, in the appropriate language or languages, a warning against the reuse of containers, and instructions for the safe disposal or decontamination of empty containers;
- 10.2.5 identify each lot or batch of the product in numbers or letters that can be read, transcribed and communicated by anyone without the need for codes or other means of deciphering;

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Tabular Summary - Observance of the Code

	Developing						Dev'd	
	GL ¹	GL	AF	AS	EU	LA	NE	GL
Item 10.2.1 - Labels do not conform with official recommendations								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(48)	59	85	50	0	65	29	18
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(30)	38	17	6	0	13	2	2
Total No. of countries replying	(62)	64	20	12	5	20	7	11
Item 10.2.2 - Symbols or pictograms are not used								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(13)	14	15	0	0	20	29	18
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(8)	9	3	0	0	4	2	2
Total No. of countries replying	(63)	63	20	11	5	20	7	11
Item 10.2.3 - Hazard classification is not shown on labels								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(20)	13	25	0	0	16	0	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(12)	8	5	0	0	3	0	0
Total No. of countries replying	(61)	62	20	12	5	19	6	11
Item 10.2.4 - Warnings against container re-use are not given								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(23)	32	65	17	0	25	0	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(14)	20	13	2	0	5	0	0
Total No. of countries replying	(60)	63	20	12	5	20	6	11
Item 10.2.5 - Batch numbering is not on labels								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(48)	55	82	33	0	67	33	9
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(31)	32	14	4	0	12	2	1
Total No. of countries replying	(64)	58	17	12	5	18	6	11

- 10.2.6 are marked with the date (month and year) of formulation of the lot or batch and with relevant information on the storage stability of the product.

10.3 Industry should ensure that:

- 10.3.1 packaging, storage and disposal of pesticides conform in principle to the FAO guidelines for packaging and storage (12), the FAO guidelines for the disposal of waste pesticides and containers (16), and WHO specifications for pesticides used in public health (10);

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Tabular Summary - Observance of the Code

	Developing						Dev'd	
	GL ¹	GL	AF	AS	EU	LA	NE	GL
Item 10.2.6.1 - Formulation date is not shown on labels								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(55)	56	84	17	0	80	17	73
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(35)	35	16	2	0	16	1	8
Total No. of countries replying	(64)	62	19	12	5	20	6	11
Item 10.2.6.2 - Information on storage stability is not on labels								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(55)	48	72	33	0	53	33	45
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(35)	29	13	4	0	10	2	5
Total No. of countries replying	(64)	60	18	12	5	19	6	11
Item 10.3.1.1 - Industry does not follow Guidelines for Packaging & Storage								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(51)	37	40	58	0	33	25	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(32)	20	6	7	0	6	1	0
Total No. of countries replying	(63)	54	15	12	5	18	4	11
Item 10.3.1.2 - Industry does not follow Guidelines for Disposal of Waste Pesticides								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(51)	52	67	58	0	56	40	20
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(32)	27	8	7	0	10	2	2
Total No. of countries replying	(63)	52	12	12	5	18	5	10
Item 10.3.1.3 - Industry does not conform to WHO specifications								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(51)	25	9	45	0	38	0	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(32)	11	1	5	0	5	0	0
Total No. of countries replying	(63)	44	11	11	5	13	4	8

- 10.3.2 in cooperation with governments, packaging or repackaging is carried out only on licensed premises where the responsible authority is convinced that staff are adequately protected against toxic hazards, that the resulting product will be properly packaged and labelled, and that the content will conform to the relevant quality standards.

10.4 Governments should take the necessary regulatory measures to prohibit the repacking, decanting or dispensing of any pesticide into food or beverage containers in trade channels and rigidly enforce punitive measures that effectively deter such practices.

Article 11. Advertising

11.1 Industry should ensure that:

- 11.1.1 all statements used in advertising are capable of technical substantiation;
- 11.1.2 advertisements do not contain any statement or visual presentation which, directly or by implication, omission, ambiguity or exaggerated claim, is likely to mislead the buyer, in particular with regard to the safety of the product, its nature, composition, or suitability for use, or official recognition or approval;

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Tabular Summary - Observance of the Code

	Developing						Dev'd	
	GL ¹	GL	AF	AS	EU	LA	NE	GL
Item 10.3.2.1 - Good packaging practice is not used								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(71)	58	62	64	0	71	50	18
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(44)	32	10	7	0	12	3	2
Total No. of countries replying	(62)	55	16	11	5	17	6	11
Item 10.3.2.2 - Licences are not required for repackaging								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(55)	48	70	42	20	47	17	9
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(32)	28	14	5	1	7	1	1
Total No. of countries replying	(58)	58	20	12	5	15	6	11
Item 10.4 - Repackaging pesticides into food containers is not prohibited								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(47)	55	79	42	0	68	14	0
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(29)	34	15	5	0	13	1	0
Total No. of countries replying	(62)	62	19	12	5	19	7	11
Article 11 – Advertising								
Item 11.1.1 - Unsubstantiated claims are a problem								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(37)	63	69	83	40	67	17	73
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(23)	36	11	10	2	12	1	8
Total No. of countries replying	(63)	57	16	12	5	18	6	11
Item 11.1.2 - Misleading advertising is encountered								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(6)	73	78	83	40	89	17	73
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(4)	44	14	10	2	17	1	8
Total No. of countries replying	(64)	60	18	12	5	19	6	11

- 11.1.3 pesticides which are legally restricted to use by trained or registered operators are not publicly advertised through journals other than those catering for such operations, unless the restricted availability is clearly and prominently shown;
- 11.1.4 no firm or individual in any one country simultaneously markets different pesticide active ingredients or combinations of ingredients under a single distinguishing name;
- 1 1.1.5 advertising does not encourage uses other than those specified on the approval label;
- 11.1.6 promotional material does not include use recommendations at variance with those of the recognized research and advisory agencies;
- 11.1.7 advertisements do not misuse research results or quotations from technical and scientific literature; and scientific jargon and irrelevances are not used to make claims appear to have a scientific basis they do not possess;

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Tabular Summary - Observance of the Code

	Developing							Dev'd
	GL ¹	GL	AF	AS	EU	LA	NE	GL
Item 11.1.3 - Restricted pesticides are publicly advertised								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(17)	33	22	17	0	74	0	33
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(10)	20	4	2	0	14	0	3
Total No. of countries replying	(60)	61	18	12	5	19	7	9
Item 11.1.4 - Confusing distinguishing names used								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(25)	29	27	42	0	37	14	9
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(15)	17	4	5	0	7	1	1
Total No. of countries replying	(61)	58	15	12	5	19	7	11
Item 11.1.5 - Unauthorized uses are advertised								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(25)	37	29	67	40	37	0	55
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(15)	22	5	8	2	7	0	6
Total No. of countries replying	(60)	60	17	12	5	19	7	11
Item 11.1.6 - Non recommended uses are promoted								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(15)	20	37	9	0	17	14	18
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(9)	12	7	1	0	3	1	2
Total No. of countries replying	(62)	60	19	11	5	18	7	11
Item 11.1.7 - Research results are misused in advertising								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(11)	27	13	45	20	33	14	73
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(7)	15	15	11	1	18	7	11
Total No. of countries replying	(61)	56	15	11	5	18	7	11

- 11.1.8 claims as to safety, including statements such as "safe", "nonpoisonous", "harmless", "non-toxic", are not made, with or without a qualifying phrase such as "when used as directed";
- 11.1.9 statements comparing the safety of different products are not made;
- 11.1.10 misleading statements are not made concerning the effectiveness of the product;
- 11.1.11 no guarantees or implied guarantees (e.g. "more profits with...", "guarantees high yields" C are given unless definite evidence to substantiate such claims is available;
- 11.1.12 advertisements do not contain any visual representation of potentially dangerous practices, such as mixing or application without sufficient protective clothing, use near food, or use by or near children;
- 11.1.13 advertising or promotional material draws attention to the appropriate warning phrases and symbols as laid down in the labelling guidelines (13);

¹ Global values in brackets pertain to 1986 (included for comparison purposes).
Geographic regions are identified as follows: GL: Global (developing Countries), AF: Africa, AS: Asia and Pacific, EU: Europe, LA: Latin America & the Caribbean, NE: Near East, GL: Global (Developed Countries).

Tabular Summary - Observance of the Code

	GL ¹	Developing						Dev'd
		GL	AF	AS	EU	LA	NE	GL
Item 11.1.8 - Product safety claims are made								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(66)	56	53	67	80	53	33	55
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(42)	33	9	8	4	10	2	6
Total No. of countries replying	(64)	59	17	12	5	19	6	11
Item 11.1.9 - Safety comparisons between products are made								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(33)	23	7	25	40	33	14	36
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(21)	13	1	3	2	6	1	4
Total No. of countries replying	(64)	57	15	12	5	18	7	11
Item 11.1.10 - Misleading statements on effectiveness are made								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(100)	51	41	73	20	63	29	45
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(62)	30	7	8	1	12	2	5
Total No. of countries replying	(62)	59	17	11	5	19	7	11
Item 11.1.11 - Misleading statements on guarantees or profitability are made								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(100)	65	53	82	100	63	43	40
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(63)	37	8	9	5	12	3	5
Total No. of countries replying	(63)	57	15	11	5	19	7	10
Item 11.1.12 - Advertisements on dangerous practices used								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(100)	37	29	42	40	50	14	36
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(60)	22	5	5	2	9	1	4
Total No. of countries replying	(60)	59	17	12	5	18	7	11
Item 11.1.13 - Attention is not drawn to warning symbols								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(65)	61	65	67	20	82	17	55
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(41)	35	11	8	1	14	1	6
Total No. of countries replying	(63)	57	17	12	5	17	6	11

- 11.1.14 technical literature provides adequate information on correct practices, including the observance of recommended rates, frequency of applications, and safe pre-harvest intervals;
- 11.1.15 false or misleading comparisons with other pesticides are not made;
- 11.1.16 all staff involved in sales promotion are adequately trained and possess sufficient technical knowledge to present complete, accurate and valid information on the products sold;
- 11.1.17 advertisements encourage purchasers and users to read the label carefully, or have the label read to them if they cannot read.

11.2 International organizations and public-sector groups should call attention to departures from this Article.

11.3 Governments are encouraged to work with manufacturers to take advantage of their marketing skills and infrastructure, in order to provide public-service advertising regarding the safe and effective use of pesticides. This advertising could focus on such factors as proper maintenance and use of pesticide application equipment, special precautions for children and pregnant women, the danger of reusing containers, and the importance of following label directions.

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Tabular Summary - Observance of the Code

	Developing							Dev'd
	GL ¹	GL	AF	AS	EU	LA	NE	GL
Item 11.1.14 - Technical literature on correct use not adequate								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(36)	36	32	33	0	56	29	18
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(23)	22	6	4	0	10	2	2
Total No. of countries replying	(64)	61	19	12	5	18	7	11
Item 11.1.15 - False or misleading comparisons between products are made								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(63)	30	33	25	40	39	0	18
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(40)	17	5	3	2	7	0	2
Total No. of countries replying	(63)	57	15	12	5	18	7	11
Item 11.1.16 - Sales staff are not adequately trained								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(79)	70	73	82	40	78	43	60
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(49)	39	11	9	2	14	3	6
Total No. of countries replying	(62)	56	15	11	5	18	7	10
Item 11.1.17 - Reading label not required to be encouraged by advertisements								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(64)	66	76	83	20	74	17	55
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(41)	39	13	10	1	14	1	6
Total No. of countries replying	(64)	59	17	12	5	19	6	11
Item 11.2 - Complaints received about advertising								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(52)	69	88	75	40	100	57	60
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(32)	41	15	9	2	19	4	10
Total No. of countries replying	(62)	59	17	12	5	19	7	11
Item 11.3 - Safe and effective use practices not publicly advertised								
Percentage of affirmative replies	(75)	83	88	75	60	100	57	91
No. of countries that replied in the affirmative	(46)	50	15	9	3	19	4	10
Total No. of countries replying	(61)	60	17	12	5	19	7	11

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