



SADC GUIDELINES ON
PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT
AND RISK REDUCTION

ENGLISH



Guidelines on Pesticide Management and Risk Reduction

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MAP OF SADC MEMBER STATES



SADC Members States:

- Angola
- Botswana
- Comoros
- Democratic Republic of Congo
- Eswatini
- Lesotho
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Mauritius
- Mozambique
- Namibia
- Seychelles
- South Africa
- United Republic of Tanzania
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

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Foreword

The implementation of Guidelines on Pesticide Management and Risk Reduction provides an opportunity for the region to take a harmonised approach to register, authorise, use and control pesticide, formulations and products. The guidelines provide a mechanism to safeguard humans, animals and environmental integrity. The guidelines therefore provide for regional collaboration and harmonization on pesticide management and risk reduction. The guidelines provide a step-wise approach to manage pesticides using a holistic approach from production to disposal making it possible to address issues of pesticides risk management and risk reduction.

The guidelines recognise other regional and international frameworks as well as multi environmental agreements guiding Member States in pesticides management to ensure synergies. Among key frameworks recognised by the guidelines include the *FAO/WHO International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management (2015)*.

The implementation of these guidelines will help to harmonise evaluation of pesticides and enhance use of appropriate registration procedures to promote availability of quality pesticides for effective and efficient management of pests and disease. The implementation will minimise access to sub-standard pesticides and accumulation of Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs). Proper management of pesticides is key to contributing to regional food security and trade.

I therefore urge all stakeholders to embrace the implementation of these guidelines in order to realise full potential and benefits of the diverse agricultural sector and natural resources of the region.

Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax
SADC Executive Secretary

GUIDELINES ON PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT AND RISK REDUCTION

(Agriculture, Environment, Public Health and Animal Health)

PREAMBLE

WE, the Governments of:

The Republic of Angola
The Republic of Botswana
The Union of Comoros
The Democratic Republic of Congo
The Kingdom of Eswatini
The Kingdom of Lesotho
The Republic of Madagascar
The Republic of Malawi
The Republic of Mauritius
The Republic of Mozambique
The Republic of Namibia
The Republic of Seychelles
The Republic of South Africa
The United Republic of Tanzania
The Republic of Zambia
The Republic of Zimbabwe

Recalling the SADC Regional Guidelines on the Regulation of Plant Protection Products in SADC Member States (November 2011);

Recognising the following International Agreements relating to pesticides management;

- (a) Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants;
- (b) Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade;
- (c) Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal;
- (d) Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;
- (e) International Labour Organization – Convention Concerning Safety and Health in Agriculture;
- (f) International Labour Organization – Convention Concerning Safety in the Use of Chemicals at Work;
- (g) International Labour Organization – Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour;
- (h) Minamata Convention on Mercury; and
- (i) Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction;

Emphasising the importance of managing and reducing pesticide acute and chronic health effects, environmental risks, and animal health effects in the SADC Region through regional collaboration of SADC Member States;

Acknowledging the importance of pesticides in relation to management of pests and diseases to improve agricultural production, productivity and trade;

Desiring the protection of public health from vector-borne diseases and the environment through managing pests and diseases with low-toxic and sustainable methods;

Recognising the importance of the Southern African Pesticide Regulators Forum (SAPReF) as the regional technical advisory body in SADC on collaboration with respect to pesticide management and risk reduction;

Noting pesticide use as one component in integrated pest and vector management strategies employed by Member States, and for supporting trade of agricultural and other products;

Cognisant of the urgency of managing and reducing pesticide risks in the SADC Region through good practices for the sound management of pesticides in accordance with *the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)/ World Health Organisation (WHO) International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management (2014) and Accompanying Guidelines (Supplement 1)*, which protect human, and animal and the environment; and to enhance regional and international trade;

ARTICLE 1 Definitions

In these Guidelines unless the context indicates otherwise, a word defined in the Trade Protocol bears the same meaning, and:

“Active Ingredient” means part of a product that provides the pesticidal action;

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

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

“Biopesticide” means a living organism introduced into the environment to control the population or biological activities of another life form considered to be a pest;

“Co-formulant” means a non-active ingredient component of a formulated product;

“Confidential Business Information” means to be defined by SAPReF EXCO in conjunction with SADC and FAO legal. Check use in text and link to proprietary data definition.

“Disposal” means any operation to recycle, neutralize, destruct or isolate pesticide waste, used containers and contaminated materials;

“Distribution” means the process by which pesticides are supplied through trade channels to local or international markets;

“Environment” means - surroundings, including water, air, soil and their interrelationship as well as all relationship between them and any living organism.

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

“Formulation” means the combination of various ingredients designed to render the product useful and effective for the purpose claimed and for the envisaged mode of application;

“Good Agricultural Practice” means the use of pesticides and includes the officially recommended or nationally authorized uses of pesticides under actual conditions necessary for effective and reliable pest control;

“Hazard” means the inherent property of a substance or situation having the potential to cause undesirable consequences, properties that can cause adverse effects or damage to human and animal health, the environment or property;

“Highly Hazardous Pesticides” means pesticides that are acknowledged to present particularly high levels of acute or chronic hazards to health or environment according to internationally accepted classification systems such as WHO or Global Harmonised System (GHS) or their listing in relevant binding international agreements or conventions, and

includes pesticides that appear to cause severe or irreversible harm to human and animal health or the environment;

“Integrated Pest Management” means the careful consideration of all available pest control techniques and subsequent integration of appropriate measures that discourage the development of pest populations and keep pesticides and other interventions to levels that are economically justified and reduce or minimize risks to human and animal health or the environment;

“Integrated Vector Management” means the rational decision-making process for the optimal use of resources for disease vector control;

“Label” means the written, printed or graphic matter on, or attached to, the immediate pesticide container and also the outside container or wrapper of the retail package of the pesticide;

“Life cycle” means all the stages a pesticide passes through from production to its degradation in the environment after use, or its destruction as an unused product, and includes manufacture, formulation, packaging, distribution, storage, transport, use and final disposal of a pesticide product or its container;

“Manufacturer” means a corporation or other entity in the public or private sector or any individual engaged in the business or function (whether directly or indirectly) of manufacturing a pesticide active ingredient or preparing its formulation or product;

“Maximum Residue Limit” means the maximum concentration of a residue that is legally permitted or recognized as acceptable in or on a food or agricultural commodity or animal feedstuff;

“Packaging” means a process of putting pesticides or Active Ingredients in a container together with the protective wrapping used to carry pesticide products via wholesale or retail distribution to users.

“Personal protective equipment” means any clothes, materials or devices that provide protection from pesticide exposure during handling and application, and includes both

specifically designed protective equipment and clothing reserved for pesticide application and handling;

“Pest” means any species, strain or bio-type of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants and plant products, materials or environments, and includes vectors of parasites or pathogens of human and animal disease and animals causing public health nuisance;

“Pest Control Operator” means any person or company that apply pesticides as a profession.

“Pesticide” means any substance, or mixture of substances of chemical or biological ingredients intended for repelling, destroying or controlling any pest, or regulating plant growth and refers to both plant protection and public health products;

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

“Pesticide management” means the regulatory and technical control of all aspects of the pesticide life cycle, including production, formulation, authorization, importation, distribution, transportation, storage, handling, application and disposal of pesticides to minimize adverse health and environmental effects and human and animal exposure;

“Poison” means a substance that can cause disturbance of structure or function, leading to illness, injury or death when absorbed in relatively small amounts by human beings, plants or animals;

“Poisoning” means the occurrence of damage or disturbance caused by a poison, and includes intoxication,

“Pesticide product” means the formulated product and includes pesticide Active Ingredient and co-formulant, in the form in which it is packaged and sold;

“Proprietary data” means dossier of internally generated data or documents that contain technical or other types of information controlled by a firm and submitted in support of pesticides application for registration, protected under copyright, patent, trade secret law or special “protection of regulatory data” legislation;

“Registration” means the process whereby the responsible national government or regional authority approves the sale and use of a pesticide following the evaluation of scientific data aimed at demonstrating that the product is effective for the intended purposes and does not pose an unacceptable risk to human or animal health or the environment under conditions of use in the country or region;

“Residue” means any specific substance in or on food, agricultural and other types of commodities or animal feed as well as in environmental media including soil, air and water resulting from the use of a pesticide, includes residues from unknown or unavoidable sources and any derivatives of a pesticide

“Responsible authority” means the government agency responsible for regulating pesticides and implementing pesticide legislation;

“Risk” means the probability, severity and the extend of exposure of an adverse health or environmental effect occurring as a result of a hazard caused by use, handling or application of a pesticide;

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

“Specification” means the parameters and criteria defining the physical appearance and physical and chemical properties of technical and formulated pesticides linked with hazard and risk profiles;

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

“Vulnerable groups” means persons that include pregnant and nursing women, the unborn, infants and children, the elderly, HIV/AIDS affected people and, when subject to high exposure to pesticides over the long term, workers and residents.

ARTICLE 2

Objectives

1. The objectives of this Guidelines are to:
 - (a) facilitate the protection of human, plant and animal health, as well as the environment in the territory of the Member States against pesticides;
 - (b) facilitate regional collaboration and harmonization on pesticide management and risk reduction;
 - (c) enhance Member States’ implementation of the *FAO/WHO International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management* (2015);
 - (d) enhance national and regional technical capacity to implement and monitor pesticide use including promoting greater use of international standards and other matters concerning pesticide management;
 - (e) provide a regional mechanism for addressing, risk management and risk reduction in the usage of pesticides;

ARTICLE 3

Scope and Coverage

1. These Guidelines address the authorization, use and control of pesticide active ingredients and formulated products as defined in the territory of the Member States within SADC that may, directly or indirectly, affect trade among the Member States.
2. These Guidelines promote collaboration and regional harmonization by SADC Member States to promote good agricultural practices, Integrated Pest Management approaches and Integrated Vector Management approaches to ensure human, plant and animal health and environmental risk reduction.

ARTICLE 4

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Harmonisation

Member States are encouraged to:

- (a) collaborate and harmonise registration requirements, procedures and standards in the region to promote principle of mutual recognition and equivalence of pesticide registrations.
- (b) Member States are encouraged to establish harmonised classification systems of pesticide products according to Globally Harmonised System of classification and labelling of chemicals (GHS) and FAO/WHO criteria (Supplement 1).
- (c) Member States are encouraged to harmonise efficacy and residue trials for registration in the region generated under different bioclimatic zones

ARTICLE 5

International Regulatory Framework

1. Member States are encouraged to subscribe, comply and implement the following legally binding international conventions which are of relevance to the regulation and management of pesticides:
 - a. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants;
 - b. Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade;
 - c. Basel Convention on the Control of transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal;
 - d. Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;
 - e. International Labour Organization – Convention Concerning Safety and Health in Agriculture
 - f. International Labour Organization – Convention Concerning Safety in the Use of Chemicals at Work
 - g. International Labour Organization – Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour
 - h. Minamata Convention on Mercury
 - i. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction.
 - j. International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)
 - k. Codex Alimentarius
 - l. World health organization on animal health (OIE)
2. Member States are encouraged to establish coordinating mechanisms between the national focal points or implementing institutions of the Conventions listed in and the national pesticide regulatory authorities, to ensure that obligations under

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these Conventions which are of relevance to the regulation and management of pesticides are effectively met.

ARTICLE 6 International Policy Framework

Member States are encouraged to implement the policy directions from following non-legally binding international strategic policies which are of relevance to the regulation and management of pesticides, within the limits of their resources:

- (a) *Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM);*
- (b) Policy for the harmonization of the pesticide registration in Africa (IAPSC)

ARTICLE 6 Legislation

1. Member States are encouraged to align their national pesticide legislation with, the *FAO/WHO Guidelines on Pesticide Legislation* (Supplement 1).
2. Member States are encouraged to address
 - (a) all stages of the pesticide life cycle in their national pesticide legislation including manufacturing and formulation of pesticides, packaging, repackaging, registration, PCOs, trading, importation, exportation, distribution, storage, transportation, labelling, , disposal, inspection and control;
 - (b) all types of pesticides and their use including agricultural, public health, household, industrial and veterinary uses;
 - (c) criteria of acceptable risk to protect vulnerable groups, especially children, from pesticide exposures; particularly from pesticides identified as posing considerable hazard to human health
 - (d) gender relevant text and risk reduction measures are included in national pesticide legislation and regional guidelines;
 - (e) regulatory and administrative measures to ensure effective implementation and enforcement of national pesticide legislation.
3. Member States are encouraged to strengthen coordinating mechanisms to ensure effective information exchange and collaboration, between the designated relevant authorities responsible for implementation of the pesticide legislation; particularly in the health, environment, agriculture, labour, trade and industrial sectors.

ARTICLE 8 Registration

1. Member States are encouraged to establish national pesticide registration scheme in accordance with the *FAO/WHO Guidelines for the Registration of Pesticides* (Supplement 2).
2. Member States are encouraged to authorize the distribution and use of a pesticide in the country after it has been evaluated and registered by a designated authority.
3. Member States are encouraged to ensure that a pesticide is registered by a designated authority and meets the following criteria:
 - (a) it is effective for its intended purpose(s);
 - (b) its use does not pose unacceptable risks to human, plant or animal health or the environment, under the conditions of use in the country;
 - (c) its residues on agricultural commodities do not pose unacceptable risks to consumers and environment in the country;
 - (d) its quality meets the specifications deemed acceptable by the designated authority;
 - (e) its use does not lead to unacceptable adverse effects on agricultural sustainability or public health pest control such as pest resistance, pest resurgence, secondary pest development, reduction of pollination, adverse effects on soil fertility;
 - (f) it is not identified as a Highly Hazardous Pesticide, according to Article 16, unless:
 - i. an appropriate risk assessment shows that the risk of using the pesticide is acceptable under local conditions of use; or
 - ii. there is an emergency need for the pesticide (e.g. an unexpected pest outbreak) and no alternative lower-risk pesticide(s) or pest management option(s) are available, or can be made available within a reasonable time frame.
4. SAPReF as a Sub Committee of the SADC Plant Protection Technical Committee is responsible for provision of advisory and technical guidance on the implementation of the criteria referred to under Article 8(3), as a means to facilitate regional collaboration and foster regional harmonization of pesticide management.
5. Member States are encouraged to compile lists or develop databases of pesticides registered, banned, restricted or withdrawn in the country and make them freely available and accessible to the general public through officially recognised types of media.
6. SADC Secretariat through the FANR Directorate will circulate and serve as a repository for lists and databases referred to in sub article 5.

**ARTICLE 9
Testing**

Member States are encouraged to:

- (a) share results of pesticides evaluation trials conducted for registration purposes;
- (b) accept the results of pesticide efficacy and residue trials generated within the region, when conducted using common regional guidelines by certified facilities.

**ARTICLE 10
Licensing**

1. Member States are encouraged to establish a pesticide licensing scheme in accordance with the FAO/WHO Guidelines on Pesticide Legislation.
2. Member States are encouraged to issue licences to persons engaged in the following activities:
 - (a) importation of pesticides;
 - (b) distribution and sales of pesticides, with the optional exception of the sales of household products;
 - (c) manufacturing, formulation, packaging or re-packaging of pesticides (if applicable in the country);
 - (d) storage of pesticides in quantities exceeding 1000 litres or kilograms;
 - (e) special uses of pesticides (e.g. aerial application, fumigation, application of restricted pesticides use, if applicable in the country); and
 - (f) commercial pest control.
3. Member States are encouraged to conduct inspection of persons/ business and facilities operating under a licence

**ARTICLE 11
Import and Export Requirements**

1. Member States are encouraged to issue import, export or transit permit for all transboundary pesticide shipments, using the regionally harmonized format.
2. SADC Secretariat is, with the advisory and technical guidance of SAPReF, responsible for the development of a regionally harmonized format for the import, export or transit permit, to facilitate the transboundary movement and control of pesticides, and harmonize data collection.
3. Member States are encouraged to exchange pesticide import and export data, and treat such data as confidential business information.
4. Notwithstanding the provision of sub-article 3, Members States may make public aggregated pesticide import and export data.

5. Member States are encouraged to prohibit the importation and use of counterfeit, substandard or expired pesticides, or otherwise not meeting the national registration requirements.

**ARTICLE 12
Classification and Labelling of Pesticides**

1. Member States are encouraged to adopt the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) for the hazard classification of pesticides.
2. Member States are encouraged to ensure that all pesticides which are distributed or sold in the country are properly labelled in accordance with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) and the FAO/WHO Guidelines on Good Labelling Practice for Pesticides (Supplement 4).

**ARTICLE 13
Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs)**

1. Member States are encouraged to assess whether registered or to be registered pesticide products are identified as a Highly Hazardous Pesticide, according to the criteria defined in the *FAO/WHO Guidelines on Highly Hazardous Pesticides* (Supplement 1) and put in place risk reduction measures if found to be an HHP.
2. If a pesticide product submitted for (re-) registration is identified as a Highly Hazardous Pesticide, the responsible authority will take into account the provisions of Article 8 when deciding to register or refuse registration.
3. SADC Secretariat is responsible for collection and circulation of a regional database of nationally identified Highly Hazardous Pesticides to facilitate information exchange among designated authorities in the Member States.

**ARTICLE 14
Maximum Residue Limits**

1. Member States are encouraged to adopt pesticides Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) established by Codex Alimentarius, for commodities and pesticides for which MRLs have been established, unless the local Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) are more critical than those used to establish the Codex MRLs.
2. Where Codex MRLs are not yet available, Member States are encouraged to establish MRLs based on residue trials conducted in the region or in other relevant parts of the world.

ARTICLE 15
Information Exchange

1. Member States are encouraged to ensure that designated authorities undertake surveillance, monitoring, data collection and ensure compliance with respect to pesticide management and share information among themselves.
2. Member States are encouraged to exchange with each other the following information on pesticide:
 - data based on imports and exports,
 - active ingredients,
 - manufacturing and formulation,
 - quantities of pesticides
 - country of origin,
 - points of entry and exit,
 - personal protective equipment standards,
 - banned pesticides,
 - severely restricted pesticides,
 - obsolete pesticides
 - poisonings,
 - MRLs, residue monitoring data,
 - HHPs,
 - Counterfeit or sub-standard pesticides
3. The SADC Secretariat is responsible for data collection and circulation to Member States for promotion of information exchange between Member States and provision of information to inform regional interventions, on pesticide management.

ARTICLE 16
Storage, Transport and Disposal

1. Member States are encouraged to take all appropriate measures with a view to achieving safe storage, transportation and disposal of pesticides.
2. The measures referred to under sub-article -1 include the following:
 - (a) develop and implement the appropriate mechanisms for the disposal of empty pesticide containers, including banned and obsolete pesticides.
 - (b) Improve procurement and needs assessment to prevent unnecessary accumulation of obsolete pesticides stock.

ARTICLE 17
Advertising

1. All Member States are encouraged to regulate the advertising of pesticides to ensure all advertising complies with the FAO guidelines on *Pesticide Advertising* (Supplement 1).
2. Member States are encouraged to ensure that national advertising of pesticides does not contradict with the articles in the Guidelines.

ARTICLE 18
Health and Safety

1. Member States are encouraged to ensure that industry have implemented measures to protect workers and vulnerable groups from health effects linked to exposures to pesticides, including limits on the airborne concentrations of hazardous pesticides.
2. Member states are encouraged to ensure that industry registering pesticides nationally have complied with a product stewardship protocol that includes the provision of the correct PPE linked to the relevant product.

ARTICLE 19
Technical Assistance

1. Where substantial investment is required in order for Member States to fulfil the pesticide management requirements of the importing Member State, the latter shall consider providing such technical assistance that will permit the exporting Member State to maintain and expand its market access opportunities while protecting human, plant and animal health and the environment.
2. The SADC Secretariat will facilitate resource mobilisation for technical assistance to enhance Member States capacity in the management of pesticides.

ARTICLE 20
Governance

The guidelines will be executed by the SADC secretariat, specifically the Food Security and Agriculture unit of the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Directorate using the normal SADC governance structures and networks. The role of Member States is paramount in ensuring success in the implementation of this Guidelines.

ARTICLE 21
Implementation

Member States are responsible for the implementation of these Guidelines.

**Supplement 1
FAO/WHO Guidelines**

Relevant FAO/WHO guidelines linked to implementation of the *FAO/WHO International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management* (2014):

http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests_Pesticides/Code/Announced_Guidelines_2015.pdf

Policy:

FAO Guidance on Pest and Pesticide Management Policy Development (FAO 2010)

Legislation:

FAO Guidelines on Pesticide Legislation (2015)

Designing National Pesticide Legislation (FAO Legislative Study 97, 2007)

Registration:

FAO Guidelines for the Registration of Pesticides (2010)

Classification:

WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard and Guidelines to Classification (2009).

Labelling:

FAO/WHO Guidelines on Good Labelling Practice for Pesticides (2015)

Highly Hazardous Pesticides

FAO/WHO Guidelines on Highly Hazardous Pesticides (2016)

UNECE Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) – seventh edition (2017).

http://www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/ghs/ghs_rev07/07files_e0.html

Storage Transport and Disposal:

FAO Guidelines on the Management and Disposal of Used Containers (2007)

FAO Guidelines on the Management Options for Empty Pesticide Containers (2008)

WHO Draft Guidelines on the Management of Public Health Pesticides (WHO, 2003)

Advertising:

FAO Guidelines on Pesticide Advertising (2010)

Supplement 2

SADC Pesticide Registration Application Form

APPLICATION FOR THE REGISTRATION or RE-REGISTRATION OF PESTICIDES

INFORMATION FOR APPLICANTS

1. The application form must be duly completed in all respects. Where applicable, the requested information can be submitted as separate numbered attachments.
2. Every application must be accompanied by the prescribed registration fee.
3. Copies of supportive studies are required in the official language of the registering country (e.g., toxicological data, efficacy data, residue data, physical specifications, etc.). See Lists I and II.
4. Lists I and II are supplied as check lists and an index to ensure that the applicant have provided all relevant data. It will be sufficient for the requested information to be submitted as separate numbered annexes.

Indicate application type as appropriate:

Tick

Products containing a new pesticide active ingredient:	
Pesticide where source of active ingredient and/or formulation is not identical to that of a registered product:	
Registration transfer requested:	
Amendments to an existing registration requested:	
Re-registration application (put registration number here):	
Other (specify):	
Will product be marketed under own label:	YES: <input type="checkbox"/> NO: <input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, ensure national requirements	
If no, ensure that the local agent meets the national requirements	
Proposed date of releasing on the market:	

1. APPLICANT		
Identification:	Name of applicant/Corporate name of company, and company registration number:	Name of distributor/agent/importer in country: (List of distributors/agents/importers can be attached).

Status: (Importer/formulator/		
Physical address:		
Postal address: (and postal code)		

Telephone:		
Fax:		
e-mail/webpage:		

2. PRODUCT			
Designation: (Description of product)	Trade name		
	Trade mark holder:		
Function (types) of product (e.g., insecticide, herbicide, plant growth regulant etc):			
Intended use: (e.g., public health, industrial, construction, agriculture,			
Target pest(s) and host(s):			
Method, dosage rates and frequency			
Type of formulation:		Formulation code	
Existing reg. no.:		International Customs	
Registration in SADC Member States			
Registration in other country/-ies (please indicate): NOT TO BE USED FOR BANNED OR RESTRICTED PRODUCTS			
Is the product registered in country of manufacture and formulation:	If yes, submit evidence		If not, why not?

3. ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S). Technical grade according to FAO specifications, where applicable. (may be attached in sealed envelope)			
Active ingredient(s): (Common	Manufacturer: (Original letter of supply from manufacturer; Name and address)	Min a.i. % purity:	Range %:

4. FORMULATION (may be attached in sealed envelope)	
Formulator (Name):	Address:

Composition (may be attached in sealed envelope)			
Ingredients and function (e.g., emulsifier):	g/l	g/kg	Range

5. TOXICOLOGY (formulated product)			
RAT:	Acute Oral (LD ₅₀ mg/kg)	Acute Dermal (LD ₅₀ mg/kg)	Inhalation LC ₅₀ (mg/l /hour)
	Experimental	Experimental	Experimental
	Calculated	Calculated	Calculated

5. TOXICOLOGY (formulated product)				
RABBIT:	Skin irritation		Eye irritation	
None				
Mild				
Moderate				
Severe				
Sensitization in guinea pig:	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe
WHO classification:	Ia	Ib	II	III
				U
<i>List all GHS classification categories if more than one:</i>				
Co-formulants – when impacting on the product toxicity – included on the label: YES NO				
<u>Summary of other mammalian toxicological studies:</u>				
6. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS:				
<u>Toxicity to bees:</u>				
<u>Toxicity to fish and other aquatic organisms:</u>				
<u>Toxicity to birds:</u>				
<u>Toxicity to earthworms and soil micro-organisms:</u>				
<u>Toxicity to other non-target organisms (specify):</u>				
FATE and BEHAVIOUR:				
<u>Persistence in environment:</u> YES NO				
<u>Bioaccumulation potential (BCF):</u> YES NO				
<u>Exposure impact:</u> soil ground water surface water sediments				
<u>Other effects:</u>				

5. TOXICOLOGY (formulated product)	
7. PACKAGING	
Packaging material / container (e.g., plastic jug, glass bottle, etc.):	
Pack size(s):	
Label card explaining meanings of colour codes and pictograms added to packaging (see GHS and FAO/WHO labelling guideline): YES NO	
Disposal plan of empty container(s)/ packaging and obsoleted pesticides:	
8. LABELLING	
Compliance with FAO/WHO Labelling Guideline: YES NO	
Local languages on label: YES NO	
Re-entry intervals on label: YES NO	
Label include GHS symbols and phrases: YES NO	
No.5 and the title as well as the row should be removed	

9. DECLARATION BY APPLICANT OR THE DULY APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVE	
Trade name of product:	
For and on behalf of	
I hereby certify that the abovementioned information and data provided in support of this application are to the best of my knowledge true, correct and complete.	
Name in full (printed)	Signature
Date	Official Title
Official Stamp of Applicant / Company	FOR OFFICIAL USE Registration is: Recommended <input type="checkbox"/> Not Recommended <input type="checkbox"/> and reasons <input type="checkbox"/> Technical Adviser:
	Date

NOTES:

Supplement 3

Pesticide Import/Transit Permit/Licence/Authorisation for Use in the SADC Region

1. Point of entrance (Border): _____ Permit/Licence/Authorization N°:

2. Point of exit: _____; Itinerary (If product will pass via any SADC country, provide transit permit of that country) _____
3. Company Importation Number: _____
4. Name and address of the Importer:

5. Name and address of the Supplier:

6. Name and address of the registration holder:

7. Name and address of the manufacturer:

8. Trade name/Brand name:

9. Registration number: _____ Category (Insecticide, herbicide, etc.): _____
10. Active ingredient(s) and Formulation:

11. Quantity of pesticide (Kg or Lt):

12. Purpose of importation:

13. This permit is granted for a period _____ commencing on the ____ day of ____ 20__ to
the ____ day of _____ 20_____
14. Issued in _____ on the ____ day of _____ 20_____
-

Date: __/__/____

Signature and Stamp: _____

Supplement 4

SADC minimum pesticide label elements and format

Notwithstanding any national pesticide labelling requirements, all labels of pesticides authorized by SADC Member States shall contain the following minimum, regionally harmonized, elements:

1) Front / main panel of the label

- a) Product name (centered; top-half of the main panel)
- b) National registration number
- c) Use statement (intended use, type of formulation, area to use i.e. industrial or agriculture)
- d) Active ingredient(s) common name
- e) Active ingredient concentration
- f) Registration holder details
- g) Emergency number details (Poison centers contact details)
- h) Hazard statement (Tactile warning)
- i) Hazardous co-formulants
- j) FAO recommended pictograms
- k) Hazard colour code, in a band across the bottom of the main panel (according to FAO/WHO Guidelines)
- l) GHS signal word (centered, bottom half of the main panel)
- m) GHS hazard statement(s) (centered, bottom half of the main panel)
- n) GHS hazard pictogram(s) (centered, bottom half of the main panel)
- o) Batch number
- p) Release date (depending on the country decision – manufacturer date/expiry date)
- q) Font size and format (we need to define font size)
- r) Require industry to put QR codes/labels
- s) Quantity of the chemical – mixing instructions (mixing ratio)

2) Label Content Body

- a) First aid and medical advice
- b) Precautionary measures/warnings (pre-harvest intervals)
- c) Direction of use
- d) Field of use
- e) Spillage advice
- f) Storage and disposal advice

3) Additional statement

- a) Harmonised layout of the label (According to proposed layouts in FAO guideline on *Good Labelling Practice of Pesticides* – Supplement 4)
- b) Member States shall require that the labels are in local language (depending on the country)