



Rotterdam Convention
on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain
Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade



**The National Consultation on the Development of
National Action Plan for the Implementation of
the Rotterdam Convention**

Islamabad, Pakistan

26-29 June, 2007

In collaboration with the

**The Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention
Geneva-Rome**

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FOREWORD

The Ministry of Environment, Government of Pakistan is striving for environmental protection and pollution control in Pakistan. Safe use of chemicals and environmentally sound management of hazardous chemical wastes is the corner stone of the National Environmental Policy.

International Cooperation (IC) Wing of the Ministry of Environment deals with the issues related to safe management of hazardous chemicals and wastes under various agreements e.g. Basal Convention, Stockholm Convention, Rotterdam Convention, SAICM, Montreal protocol and Kyoto Protocol etc.

The IC Wing arranges for several activities, aimed at enhancing capacity within the country to tackle the newly arising issues related to wise use of certain hazardous chemicals and safe disposal of harmful wastes.

Some chemicals and their by products need careful evaluation before being released to the environment, while the use of certain other chemicals need to be banned or restricted in order to avoid environmental degradation and to combat rising levels of pollution.

The Joint Secretary, IC Wing is the Designated National Authority (DNA) for the Rotterdam Convention. The DNA is striving for implementation of PIC procedure in the country. A participatory decision making process has been adopted. In order to obtain active participation of Stakeholders, the IC Wing occasionally organizes stockholders dialogue and consultations. One such Consultative Workshop on the Rotterdam Convention was arranged from 26 to 29th June, 2007 in collaboration with Rotterdam Convention Secretariat and the FAO for National capacity building. The consultation involved a wide range of stakeholders from government, civil society, private sector, industrial and research organizations as well as the professionals from the academia in order to actively pursue the agenda of safer use and trade in the chemicals which can be otherwise harmful to human health and the environment.

The enhancement in capability of the concerned government officials and other stakeholders, will lead us towards development of National Action Plan for Implementation of the Rotterdam Convention on Certain Hazardous Chemicals.

The Ministry of Environment is actively pursuing creation of a strong technical cadre within the Ministry to cater the future needs in respect of timely and effective decision making regarding various environmental issues and the international obligations. A National Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) Secretariat has been established in the Ministry. The secretariat will provide inputs to the Ministry on various technical issues.

The National Consultative Workshop on the Development of National Action Plan for the Implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, 26-29 June, 2007 has been very productive. The deliberations of the delegates will go a long way towards developing mechanisms for safe management of chemicals and wastes in Pakistan.

It is further reiterated that the opinions solicited from the technical experts and the valuable suggestions put forth by the learned participants will be reflected in the future strategies and plans devised in light of requirements/obligations under Rotterdam Convention.

I appreciate the untiring efforts put in by the officers and staff of the IC Wing and the valuable cooperation extended by the Rotterdam Secretariat and the FAO to make the event a success.

**Khizar Hayat Khan
Joint Secretary (IC)
Ministry of Environment,
Government of Pakistan**

Acknowledgement

The National MEAs Secretariat of the Ministry of Environment, Government of Pakistan arranged a four days National Consultation / Workshop on the Development of National Action Plan for the Implementation of the Rotterdam Convention under the leadership and guidance of Mr. Khizar Hayat Khan, Joint Secretary, International Cooperation (IC) Wing. Mr. Khizar Hayat Khan was the main driving force behind this Consultative Workshop. Without his vision, initiative and drive, the Workshop could never had become a reality.

I express my deep gratitude and sincere thanks to the Secretary, Ministry of Environment for providing patronage and sparing time from his extremely busy schedule to inaugurate the National Consultative Workshop on Development of National Action Plan for implementation of the Rotterdam Convention.

Mr. Manzoor Alam Qureshi, Deputy Secretary (IC) Wing took keen interest in organization of the Workshop and provided all possible support in timely holding of the Workshop and making it a success. He provided inputs to various plenary and technical sessions too. I would like to thank him for his sincere contribution.

My special thanks are due to Mr. Bill Murray from the Rotterdam Convention Secretariat, Mr. Yongfan Piao from FAO and Mr. Gamini Manuweera from Department of Agriculture, Srilanka for sharing their expertise, rich experience and wealth of knowledge with the participants and thus making the flow of the proceedings worthwhile and beneficial towards achieving objectives of the Workshop.

I am deeply indebted to Mr. Maqsood Akhtar, Deputy Program Manager, Ozone Cell, for maintaining a meaningful and efficient contact with FAO and RC Secretariat in arranging funds and finalizing the arrangements for holding this Workshop. He was the key figure in making logistical arrangements for the Workshop.

My special thanks and acknowledgements are due to Mr. Zaigham Abbas, Technical Officer (Chemicals) for establishing contacts with the delegates and ensuring their participation. His pertinent and persistent technical contribution before and during the Workshop deserves deep appreciation. He gave valuable inputs and took keen interest in the course of proceedings of the Workshop.

I will be failing in my duty if I do not acknowledge with deep gratitude, the great contribution of Mr. Tariq Nazir, Section Officer (IC-I), M/o Environment who contributed not only towards planning and organizing of the Workshop but also acted as a learned resource person whose vital inputs were admired by the organizers and delegates alike.

My thanks are due to Mr. Noor-UI-Hadi, Deputy Project Manager, National MEAs Secretariat, who acted dutifully and diligently as the overall Coordinator of the Workshop and ensured timely provision of all inputs required for efficient conduct of all the plenary and technical sessions.

Mr. Fateh Ali Khan, Deputy Project Manager, was the chief of protocol who received and saw off the Local and Foreign Delegates at the airport and provided all sorts of facilitation.

Mr. Asif Hanif, Deputy Project Manager, performed as anchor person of the inaugural ceremony of the Workshop. He also served as the overall Conference Rapporteur.

Syed Hashim Raza Zaidi, Subject Specialist and Mr. Ahmad Hussain, Deputy Project Manager, acted as Facilitator for Breakout Groups and reported on other Sessions of the Workshop too.

My sincere thanks are due to all National MEAs Secretariat Staff, particularly Mr. Waseem Shahid, Stenographer, and Syed Naubahar Shah, Finance Assistant, who helped in compiling and formatting of this document.

Several private organizations and many stakeholders provided key inputs during discussions in the plenary and technical sessions. I, on behalf of the Organizing Committee of the Workshop, wish to acknowledge with gratitude, the cooperation and support of these institutions, organizations and the learned delegates whose active participation made the National Consultative Workshop a tremendous success.

(Syed Zaheer Ahmad Gillani)
Project Manager,
National MEAs Secretariat,
Ministry of Environment,
Islamabad

Executive Summary

1. Introduction

1.1 General

Rotterdam Convention (RC) came into force in February 2004. There are 116 parties to the Convention including 13 from Asia. The objectives of the convention are to promote shared responsibility and cooperation among parties in the international trade of industrial chemicals and pesticides in order to protect human health and the environment from potential harm and contribute to their environmental sound use, by facilitating information exchange about their characteristics by providing for a national decision making process on their import and export and dissemination of these decisions to parties. The Convention creates legal binding/obligations for the implementation of the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure.

1.2 Brief Background

Pakistan Signed the Rotterdam Convention in September 1999 and ratified it on 14th July 2005. Government of Pakistan has two Designated National Authorities (DNAs). Industrial chemicals (under RC) are dealt by the Ministry of Environment (MoE) and Plant Protection Department of Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (MINFAL) deals with pesticides.

1.3 Purpose of the meeting

With the technical assistance of the Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention and in cooperation with the Regional office of the FAO for Asia and Pacific and UNEP, a national consultation to support development of national action plan for the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention was held in Islamabad from 26-29 June, 2007.

The overall objective of this consultation was to facilitate a national dialogue involving relevant stakeholders on Rotterdam Convention to review the current status of implementation and to identify the guidelines to develop a national action plan for the implementation of the Convention in Pakistan.

Participants from various ministries, public and private sector organizations (Annex-II) deliberated on issues and challenges; provided valuable inputs, suggestions and recommendations for practicable and possible solutions; and thus helped in setting up the stage for further inter-ministerial and institutional cooperation to ensure follow-up of the meeting.

2. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

2.1 Current status

Twenty eight pesticides subject to PIC procedure under RC have already been banned in Pakistan. The import response from Pakistan for 26 pesticides has been communicated to RC Secretariat. However, the import response of methyl parathion and heptachlor need to be worked out.

Pakistan has not provided the RC Secretariat any export/import response on any of the industrial chemicals. However Poly Chlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) have been banned and included in Annex-A (List of Banned Items) of the Government of Pakistan Trade Policy 2006. There is need to inform the RC Secretariat about banning of PCBs in Pakistan and to work out strategy about remaining ten industrial chemicals in accordance with national priorities set in consultation with all the stakeholders.

MINFAL has an Agricultural Pesticides Technical Advisory Committee (APTAC) for appropriate decision-making on the information and recommendations of APTAC-Sub-committee. The APTAC-Sub-Committee reviews and evaluates all concerns of pesticides in Pakistan. Whereas, official forum to deal with industrial chemicals does not exist, for this reason, the consolidated data on the industrial chemicals under RC has not been collected for import response.

The APTAC set up by the MINFAL evaluates all pesticides to avoid formulation of severely hazardous pesticides. The eco-toxicological tests are done by various research laboratories. No Severely Hazardous Pesticide Formulation (SHPF) is recommended unless evaluated by eco-toxicological labs.

2.2 Gaps in capacity to meet RC obligations

- Mechanisms for inter-ministerial interaction, public and private sectors, academic research and decision makers need to be created and updated.
- Technical capacity constraints do exist within the Government and other organizations.
- Difficulties are faced in collecting technical information for making decisions on pesticides and industrial chemicals.
- No effective infrastructure to monitor and report cases of poisoning by pesticides and industrial chemicals.
- No consolidated database on the status of chemicals usage, manufacture, formulation and import.
- The consolidated data on the industrial chemicals under RC have not been collected for import response.

2.3 Actions needed to fill the gaps

- A chemical review committee to look into and evaluate all industrial chemicals in Pakistan be constituted. The committee should also develop procedures/mechanisms for inter-ministerial interaction, communication among public and private sectors, academic research and decision makers.
- RC Secretariat may provide continuous support for capacity and capability development at national/regional levels.
- Improved infrastructure to monitor and report poisoning by pesticides and industrial chemicals be established at the earliest.
- A consolidated national database/ chemical profile on the status of chemicals and pesticides usage, manufacture, formulation and import be developed with the assistance of RC Secretariat.

3. Priorities for Action

- 3.1 Import response for remaining two pesticides (methyl parathion and heptachlor) need to be updated to RC Secretariat
- 3.2 Import response for 11 industrial chemicals need to be intimated to RC Secretariat.
- 3.3 Poly Chlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), which have already been banned, need to be communicated to the RC Secretariat.
- 3.4 The information on the status of remaining five banned industrial chemicals alongwith five banned asbestos categories need to be collected for import response on priority basis.
- 3.5 The already banned pesticides other than 28 RC pesticides be notified to RC Secretariat.
- 3.6 Local criterion should be established to notify pesticides/chemicals to RC Secretariat.

Inaugural Address by the Secretary, Ministry Of Environment

Distinguished delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I feel pleasure for participating in the inaugural session of this consultation workshop organized by Rotterdam Convention Secretariat, UNEP, and FAO in collaboration with Ministry of Environment.

The sustainable management of chemicals and wastes has always been an important priority for developing countries like Pakistan. I am, therefore, very pleased that so many experts representing governments, non-governmental organizations, health specialists, manufacturing companies and industry associations from around the country have been able to participate in this consultation workshop.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

A delicate equilibrium exists among the components of the ecosystems, and man has disturbed this balance through its careless activities like unplanned heavy industrialization, farm mechanization, more land grabbing for the purpose of agriculture and to cater housing needs etc. in wake of the rising human population. Man needs to be more careful in its activities affecting natural ecological balance and consequential climate change.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Ministry of Environment, being the focal Ministry in Pakistan for Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, is undertaking all necessary measures for enhancing the country's capacity to address the Issue. We are in the process of creating a Technical Wing where all the issues pertaining to chemicals will be dealt with effectively and efficiently. It will facilitate the ministry in fulfilling the obligations under the Rotterdam convention, besides improving the existing chemicals management infrastructure. Ladies and Gentlemen:

As you all know that Chemicals and Pesticides are produced with the intention to provide more comfort to human beings, because they have vital role in the increase of crops yield and other items of daily use. But on the other hand most of the industrial chemicals and

pesticides are considered as the major source of environmental and health problems. Chemical management is not only a national but also an international issue. Awareness should be promoted among the general public to have sound knowledge regarding aftereffects of careless use of pesticides and industrial chemicals.

This four-day training workshop brings together experts from a range of professional capabilities to share their valuable knowledge and experiences. It is expected that this workshop will build the capacity of the participants for the effective management of industrial chemicals and pesticides in Pakistan.

Let me conclude with the best wishes for the success of this workshop. I am confident that this consultation will conclude with sound and meaningful guidelines, which would be of great help in developing the Action Plan for the implementation of Rotterdam Convention.

Thank you.

Welcome Address by the Joint Secretary (IC)

Honorable Federal Secretary for Environment, Distinguished delegates,

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I welcome you all at the opening ceremony of this workshop on “National Consultation on the Development of National Action Plan for the Implementation of Rotterdam Convention”, organized by Rotterdam Convention Secretariat, UNEP and FAO in collaboration with Ministry of Environment.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The chemicals industry is the world’s largest manufacturing industry with annual sale of US\$ 1.6 trillion. An estimated 1-2 million chemicals are on sale around the world today.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The objective of this convention is to promote shared responsibility and cooperative efforts among parties in the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals in order to protect human health and environment from potential harm to contribute to their environmentally sound use:

- i) By facilitating information exchange about their characteristics,
- ii) By providing for a national decision making progress on their import and export and
- iii) By disseminating these decisions to parties

Pakistan has ratified ‘‘Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade’’ on 14th July 2005 and this workshop is being held as a result of this ratification.

Ministry of Environment is also Focal ministry for Basel Convention for Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste and Their Disposal, Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM).

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I hope that this Consultation workshop will prove a milestone to create awareness among the stakeholders about our international obligations for the implementation of Rotterdam Convention. I am extremely grateful to the Honourable Federal Secretary for Environment for sparing time from his busy schedule to grace the occasion. I also thank all the delegates particularly the foreign delegates for coming all the way to Islamabad to attend this workshop.

Finally, I wish you success in your workshop.

Thank you very much.

Opening Speech by Mr. Bill Murray of the Rotterdam Convention Secretariat

Honourable Mr. Mian Muhammad Jamil, the Federal Secretary of Environment, Dear Mr. Khizar Hayat Khan, Joint Secretary, International Cooperation, Ministry of Environment.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

On behalf of the Executive Secretary of the Rotterdam Convention, Mr. Peter Kenmore, and on my own behalf, I am honoured to welcome all of you to this national consultation on developing a national action plan for the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention.

A key objective of the Rotterdam Convention is to promote the shared responsibility among Parties in the international trade in hazardous chemicals. It covers both pesticides and industrial chemicals. The Convention has two key provisions, information exchange and the Prior Informed Consent or PIC procedure. Through these provisions the Convention in effect provides a first line of defence against hazardous chemicals.

The PIC procedure enables countries to monitor and control the trade in those chemicals listed in Annex III of the Convention. It is not a recommendation to ban the global trade or use of these chemicals. It does however give importing countries the power to make informed decisions as to which of these chemicals they want to receive and to exclude those they cannot manage safely. If trade does take place, requirements for labeling and the provision of information on the potential health and environmental effects of these chemicals will promote their safe use.

The Convention entered into force on 24 February 2004. At that time there were 50 Parties to the Convention. Today, three years later, there are 116 Parties. 13 states in the Asia region have ratified the Rotterdam Convention.

Pakistan ratified the Rotterdam Convention in July 2005, and has submitted import responses for the 28 pesticides included in the PIC procedure however no import responses have been submitted for the 11 industrial chemicals.

I note that Pakistan also ratified the Basel Convention. Integrating the work of the Rotterdam Convention with that of the Basle Conventions could provide an opportunity

to fully benefit from the synergies that exist among these Conventions for example, in training of customs authorities. In our discussion this week I hope you will be able to build on this experience.

Within the technical assistance programme of the Rotterdam Convention, the Secretariat has facilitated a series of consultations to support Parties to identify the elements of national action plans for the implementation of the Convention. Since 2005, about 30 Parties have participated in these meetings. The plans define what needs to be done at the national level, by whom and when. They also serve to identify priorities for follow up actions and areas where further technical assistance is required. I am optimistic that the discussions that we undertake this week will assist you in addressing the challenges or obstacles that exist in implementing the Convention. We will also have an opportunity to learn more about the work underway on IPM in Pakistan and possible opportunities to strengthen links to such activities as a means of identifying alternatives to hazardous pesticides in particular severely hazardous pesticide formulations. We will also have an opportunity to complete the outstanding import response for industrial chemicals included in Annex III. Finally I am also optimistic that you will better understand the information available under the Convention and how it might be used to strengthen the chemicals management decision making in Pakistan

In closing I would like to thank Mr. Khizar Hayat from the Ministry of the Environment for the excellent preparatory work he has undertaken in developing the agenda for this meeting, choice of location and the many details that are required in finalizing all of the local arrangements.

I would like to once again welcome you to this meeting and assure you that we look forward to working with you over the next few days and to very fruitful discussions.

Thank you.

Introduction and the Work Flow Sheet of the National Consultative Meeting on the Rotterdam Convention, 26-27 June, 2007 Islamabad

Rotterdam Convention came into force in February 2004. There are 116 parties to the Convention including 13 from Asia. Pakistan has ratified the convention in July 2005.

Within the Technical Assistance programme, the Secretariat of the Convention in cooperation with the Regional offices of the FAO and UNEP is facilitating a series of national and sub-regional consultations to support countries to develop national action plan for the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention. So far 27 parties have developed national action plans for the implementation of the Convention. These plans include an understanding of what needs to be done, by whom and when and also provides basis for identifying priorities for follow-up action.

In recent years, the Government of Pakistan has made significant efforts to establish and improve the national infrastructure for the management of chemicals. Rotterdam Convention should assist the Government to further improve national infrastructure in chemicals and pesticides management.

Overall Objective

The overall objective of this consultation is to facilitate a national dialogue involving relevant stakeholders on Rotterdam Convention to review current status of implementation and to identify the guidelines to develop a national action plan for the implementation of the Convention in Pakistan.

Participants

Different public/private sectors stakeholders participated in four days deliberations. The participants engaged themselves in detailed discussion on practical challenges and possible solutions and set the stage for further inter-ministerial cooperation to ensure follow-up of the meeting.

Pakistan has actively participated in FAO programmes on IPM and pesticides management. Given the fact that all these programmes are dealing with chemicals and pesticides management, it would be helpful to involve the lead agencies responsible for these ongoing relevant activities. The forum provided an opportunity to exchange experiences and identify possibility for collaboration.

Developing the Meeting Structure and Agenda

The consultation would provide an opportunity to:

- Ensure the understanding of the aims, objectives and requirements of the Convention;
- Foster inter-departmental or inter-ministerial cooperation among the stockholders in the implementation of the Convention;
- Develop, in a structured setting, a national action plan or strategy for the implementation of Rotterdam Convention.

The meeting was structured around the following general sessions. It was convened in the form of plenary discussions and breakout groups.

Formal Proceedings

Session one: opening ceremony.

Session two: The Secretariat provided an introduction of the Convention to highlight general principles and benefits of the Convention.

Session three: Government officials introduced the chemicals and pesticides management framework in Pakistan in general. The designated national authorities (DNAs) / Representatives presented the current status of implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, experience gained and challenges they are facing to. Key stakeholders of public sector introduced their role in the implementation of the Convention.

Session four, five and six: The following three sessions looked in detail at the specific operational elements of the Convention and how they might be implemented in Pakistan. The Secretariat introduced the key provisions of the Convention, namely provisions

related to the PIC procedure and information exchanges, how countries may make use and benefit from them. Presentations from DNAs reviewed the experience gained. Breakout groups further considered specific topics relevant to the implementation of the Convention and to propose possible solutions to the challenges identified. Returning to the plenary, participants consolidated the tabular report of the breakout groups for each of the topics, including what needs to be done, how, by whom and when.

Session seven and eight: Reviewed the interrelationship of the Rotterdam, with other relevant pesticides and chemicals management programme with an emphasis on how they complement each other. The breakout groups would reconvene to further consider the challenges identified previously with a focus on how they might be addressed. This would include: how to build on existing mechanisms of cooperation; opportunities to integrate work on the Rotterdam Convention with that on other relevant ongoing programmes. The tabular report was reviewed based on discussion in this session.

A drafting group composed of officials from the key authorities responsible for the implementation of the Convention was charged with developing an executive summary based on the consolidated results of the discussions in the previous sessions. The executive summary and the consolidated tabular report form the national action plan which is the key output of the meeting. The final session reviewed possibility for making of the plan for the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention.

Consolidated Set of Tables based on the Recommendations of the Participants

Import Response

Current legal infrastructure /admin procedure	What has been done?	What needs to be done?	Who is responsible / involved and how to do?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pakistan Environment Protection Act 1997 (PEPA 1997) • Hazardous Substances Rules 2007 (to be notified) • Trade policy /Import Policy Order 2006-07 /(Annex–A Banned Items and Annex-B Restricted Items) • National Environment Policy 2005 • Customs Act 1969 • Agriculture Pesticide (Amendments) Ordinance 1997 (Originated from the Agriculture Pesticide Ordinance 1971) • Official Registration Form # 16 & 17 available for pesticides registration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Import response for 26 pesticides have already been notified to RC Secretariat. • Inter-Ministerial /Stakeholders Steering Committees for consultations/follow-ups on RC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing legislation should be reviewed and revised for updating remaining 2 pesticides (Heptachlor and methyl parathion) and industrial chemicals. • Import responses for 2 pesticides and 11 industrial chemicals. • Enhanced Inter-Ministerial coordination. Both the DNAs from Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (MINFAL) and from the Ministry of Environment (MoE) should actively collaborate in consultative processes in respect to RC. • A technical advisory group need to be established for providing inputs to DNAs for:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement in coordination between Public and private sectors. - Establishment of procedures to communicate import decisions to those concerned within the country. • Propagation of existing legislation and any change in legislation • Improvement in Monitoring and Evaluation procedures and mechanisms. • List of Annexure-III Chemicals needs to be displayed on website of line departments along with Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DNA from MINFAL for pesticides • DNA from MoE for industrial chemicals. • A Technical Advisory Group to be established for industrial chemicals and to be proposed by the DNAs to the National Steering Committee on SAICM

Notification

Current legal infrastructure /admin procedure	What has been done?	What needs to be done?	Who is responsible / involved and how to do?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PEPA 1997 • Agriculture Pesticide(Amendments) Ordinance 1997 (Originated from the Agri. Pesticide Ordinance 1971) • Trade policy: Import Policy Order 2006-07 (Annex –A Banned Items and Annex-B Restricted Items • Relevant sections of Factories Act 1934. • Pesticides Registration forms #1, 16 and 17 • Hazardous Substances Rules, 2007(Draft) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twenty six (26) pesticides have been notified to RC Secretariat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pesticides and chemicals be notified in the light of existing legislation • Technical assistance from RC Secretariat for awareness campaign for stakeholders • Development of Database of these Pesticides / Chemicals used in the country in accordance with Annexure-I. • A Data Management Cell need to be established; • Improvement in Monitoring and Evaluation procedures and mechanisms. 	<p>The two DNAs:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINFAL • MoE <p>In collaboration with: Ministry of Industries and Production, Ministry of Commerce, Central Board of Revenue and other relevant departments.</p>

Export Notification

Current practice	What has been done?	What needs to be done?	Who is responsible/involved and how to do?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision in Export Policy Order 2006-07 vide Import and Export Control Act 1950 (xxxix of 1950) • Agriculture Pesticides Act 2006(in process) • Pakistan is not an exporting country with reference to hazardous chemicals and pesticides. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledgement of Export Notifications to the exporting countries. • Trade policy already exists which is reviewed annually and as and when required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pesticides and chemicals need to be notified in light of existing legislation • Technical assistance from RC Secretariat for awareness campaign for stakeholders • Development of Database of these Pesticides / Chemicals used in the country. • A Data Management Cell need to be established; • Improvement in Monitoring and Evaluation procedures and mechanisms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINFAL and MoE, the two DNAs in Pakistan • Information provided by exporters is to be used by the Policy makers and regulators, and R&D Institutes.

Proposals for SHPF

Available infrastructure for pesticides poisoning report	What has been done?	What could be done in the future?	Who is responsible / involved and how to do?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture Extension Department • Pakistan Medical Research Council <p>National Institute of Health CABR-Bio-sciences has published some information on pesticides poisoning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fragmented studies have been done by R&D Institutes and Universities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the fragmented information needs to be compiled at the National level; • Capacity building of stakeholders on Harmonized System codes and Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DNAs /MINFAL, MoE, Ministry of Health; • Health Department workers, Agriculture Extension Officers, Doctors, Teachers and Environmental Inspectors should contribute; • Existing legislation should be reviewed and revised in context of RC requirements.



Presentations

of

Working Groups

Sessions 2 -7

Slide 1



Objectives and Structure of the Consultation

Rotterdam Convention

Slide 2



OVERALL OBJECTIVE

- To facilitate a **national dialogue** on the Rotterdam Convention in order to identify the key elements of a national action plan for the implementation


Rotterdam Convention



EXPECTED OUTCOMES

1. Ensure a clear understanding of the Rotterdam Convention, its objectives, benefits to Parties
2. Understanding how the Convention operates, national obligations, the role of DNAs and other relevant Ministries/agencies.
3. Review existing mechanisms of inter-ministerial cooperation, identify possible opportunities for cooperation with Stockholm Convention, Basel Convention
4. Formulating a national action plan for the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention

Rotterdam Convention



STRUCTURE

Session 1	Opening
Session 2	Introduction to the Convention
Session 3	Status of implementation
Session 4	Operation of the Convention (1 st round BOG)
Session 5	Information exchange
Session 6	Opportunities for collaboration at national level (2 nd round BOG)
Session 7	National action plan – consideration of next steps

Rotterdam Convention

STRUCTURE BREAK OUT GROUPS (BOG)

- participants are divided into three BOGs
- work together through *two rounds* of discussions
- report to plenary after each round
- basis for a consolidated set of results and executive summary
- **Tables** to be used to facilitate/capture the discussion

Rotterdam Convention

STRUCTURE BOGs

1st Round BOGs - *Session 4*

- analyse current status in implementation of the RC
- identify where improvement is needed, responsibilities and next steps (e.g. what, who, and when)

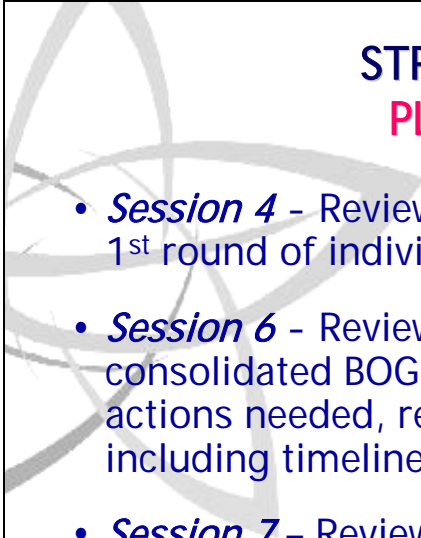
⇒⇒⇒ individual reports to the plenary

2nd Round BOGs - *Session 6*

- review the results of 1st round BOG, review and confirm specific actions needed, responsibilities, next steps and priorities

⇒⇒⇒ Chairs to prepare a consolidated report to the plenary

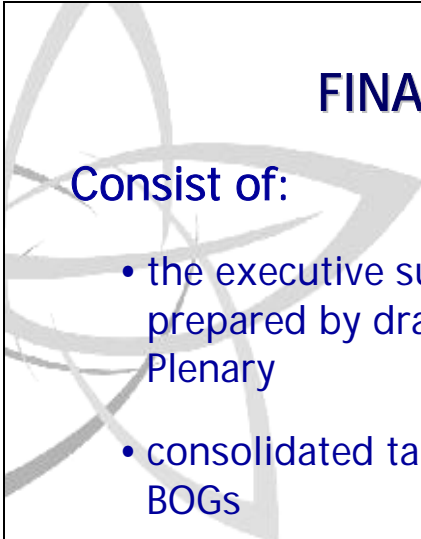
Rotterdam Convention



STRUCTURE PLENARY

- *Session 4* - Review and discuss outcome of 1st round of individual BOGs
- *Session 6* - Review and agree on consolidated BOG reports including specific actions needed, responsibilities, next steps including timelines and priorities
- *Session 7* - Review and agree on executive summary/introduction to consolidated BOG reports

Rotterdam Convention




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Consist of:

- the executive summary/introduction, prepared by drafting group and agreed in Plenary
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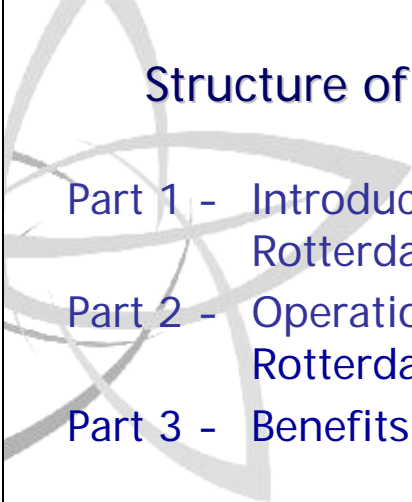
Rotterdam Convention

Slide 1



**Overview of the
Rotterdam Convention**

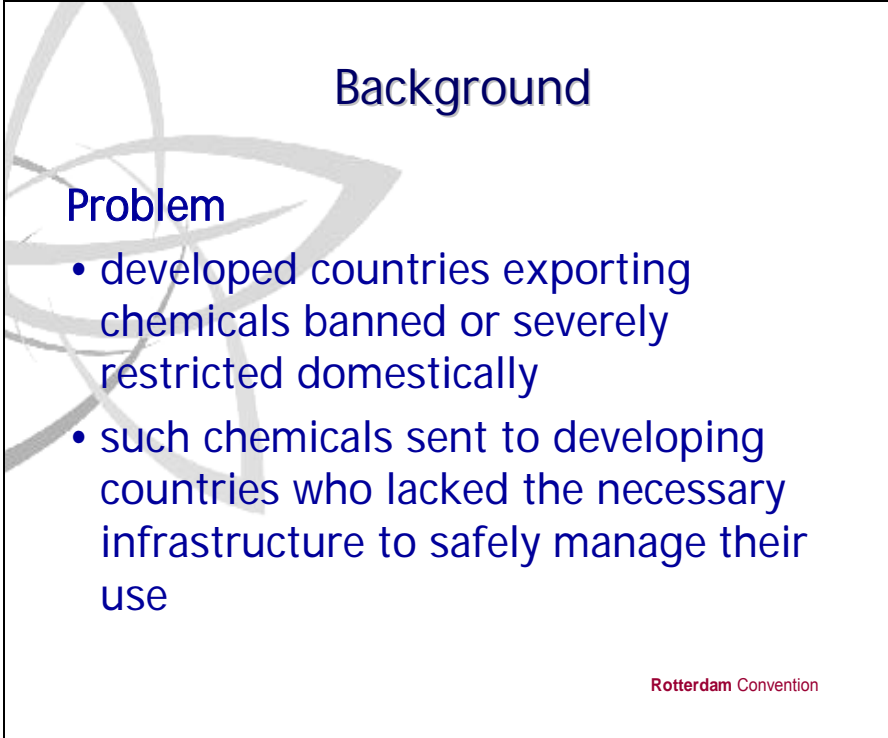
Slide 2



Structure of the presentation

- Part 1 - Introduction to the Rotterdam Convention
- Part 2 - Operation of the Rotterdam Convention
- Part 3 - Benefits to its Parties

Rotterdam Convention

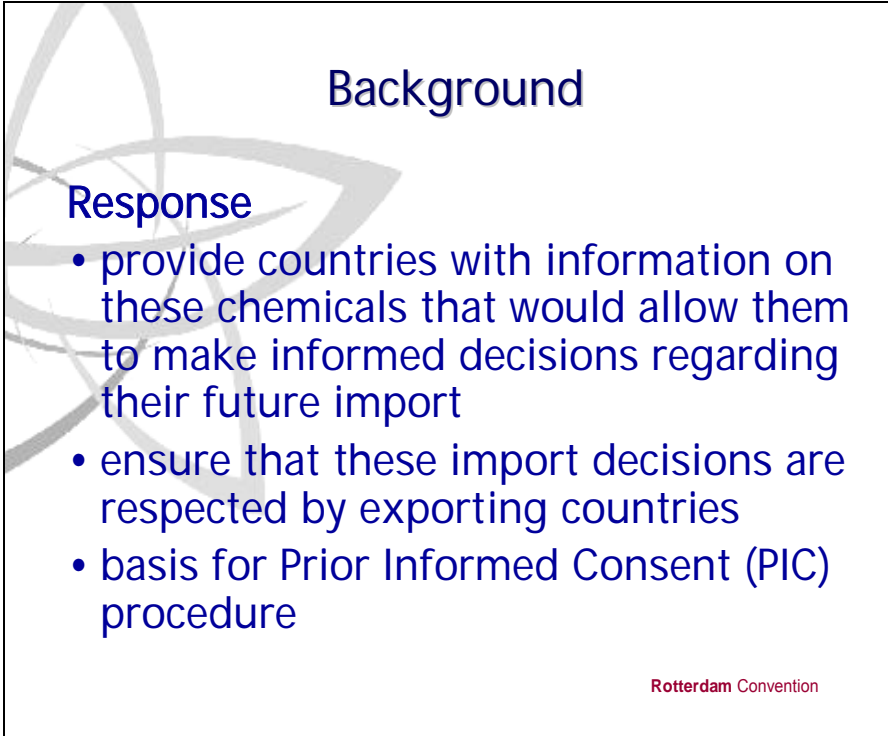


Background

Problem

- developed countries exporting chemicals banned or severely restricted domestically
- such chemicals sent to developing countries who lacked the necessary infrastructure to safely manage their use

Rotterdam Convention



Background

Response

- provide countries with information on these chemicals that would allow them to make informed decisions regarding their future import
- ensure that these import decisions are respected by exporting countries
- basis for Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure

Rotterdam Convention

Background

The voluntary Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure

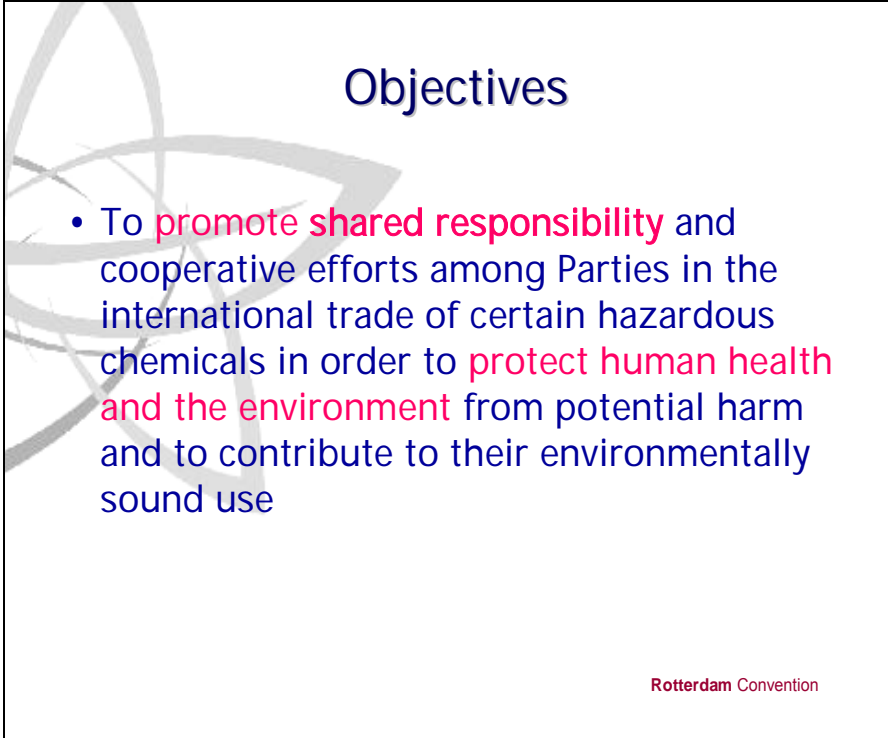
1985/1987	FAO Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides / UNEP London Guidelines for the Exchange of Information on Chemicals in International Trade
1989 -1998	UNEP/FAO Joint Program on the PIC procedure (voluntary)
1992	UNCED (RIO) called for legally binding instrument on PIC by 2000

Rotterdam Convention

Background

1996-1998	Intergovernmental Negotiating FAO/UNEP leading agencies
Sept.1998	Text of the Convention adopted in Rotterdam
1998- 2004	Interim PIC procedure – voluntary FAO/UNEP as Interim Secretariat
24 Feb.2004	Convention enters into force (legally binding) FAO/UNEP as Permanent Secretariat

Rotterdam Convention



Objectives

- To **promote shared responsibility** and cooperative efforts among Parties in the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals in order to **protect human health and the environment** from potential harm and to contribute to their environmentally sound use

Rotterdam Convention



How to achieve the objectives

- Promotes a **shared responsibility** among Parties
 - Importing parties - Informed decision making
 - Exporting parties - Export do not occur contrary import decision
- Promotes **communication and information exchange** among countries on hazardous chemicals
 - Early warning system for potentially hazardous chemicals
 - Improved labeling and hazard communication
 - Empowers developing countries to manage chemicals more effectively

Rotterdam Convention

Key Provisions

- **Information exchange** - on a broad range of banned or severely restricted chemicals
- **PIC procedure** - Provide for a national decision making process on import of hazardous chemicals in Annex III and to ensure compliance with these decisions by exporting Parties

Rotterdam Convention

Rotterdam Convention

- **Not** a recommendation to ban or severely restrict the use or international trade of a chemical
- focused on “problematic” chemicals – makes information on these chemicals available to countries

Rotterdam Convention

Technical Assistance to Parties Article 16

- For the development of the infrastructure and the capacity necessary to manage chemicals to enable implementation of the Convention
- Needs driven
- Cooperation with regional partner (APPPC, ASEAN)
- Cooperation with int. partner (WCO, WTO, WHO, UNITAR)

Rotterdam Convention

Key Players

1. Party and its Designated National Authorities (DNAs)
2. Conference of the Parties (COP)
3. Chemical Review Committee (CRC)
4. Secretariat

Rotterdam Convention



Key Players

Party and Designated National Authorities (DNAs)

- Generally government departments responsible for policy decisions regulating pesticides and industrial chemicals
- Key contact point for the secretariat regarding the implementation of the convention
- Responsible for coordinating actions at the national level to ensure compliance with the Convention e.g. government ministries, exporters, importers, customs authorities

Rotterdam Convention

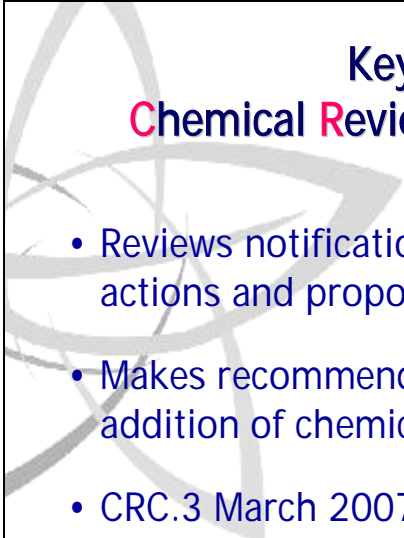


Key Players

Conference of the Parties (COP)

- Highest authority of the Convention
- Oversees the implementation of the Convention
 - including policy issues, programme of work and budget, inclusion of chemicals in Annex III, establishes subsidiary bodies
- Meets every two years
 - next session October 2008

Rotterdam Convention




Key Players

Chemical Review Committee (CRC)

- Reviews notifications of final regulatory actions and proposals from Parties
- Makes recommendations to COP on the addition of chemicals to Annex III
- CRC.3 March 2007, recommended the inclusion of
 - tributyltin compounds
 - endosulfan

Rotterdam Convention



Key Players

Secretariat

- provided jointly by UNEP and FAO (AGPP)
 - Convenes meetings of the COP and CRC
 - Assists Parties in implementation of the Convention
 - Coordinating with regional and international partners
- unique example of cooperation between UN organizations

Rotterdam Convention

Current Status - Global

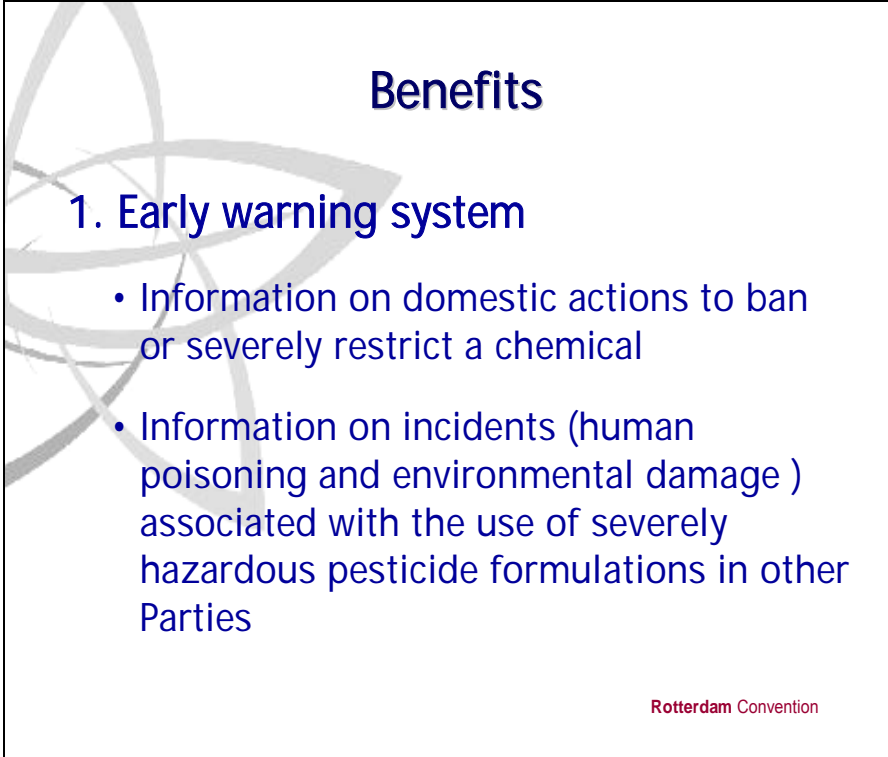
- 116 Parties as of March 2007
- 39 chemicals subject to PIC (Annex III)
 - 28 pesticides
 - 11 industrial chemicals
- > 200 chemicals subject to information exchange

Rotterdam Convention

Benefits to its Parties

1. Early warning system
2. Informed decision-making
3. Shared responsibilities among trade partners
4. Export notification and information accompanying export
5. Network of DNAs

Rotterdam Convention

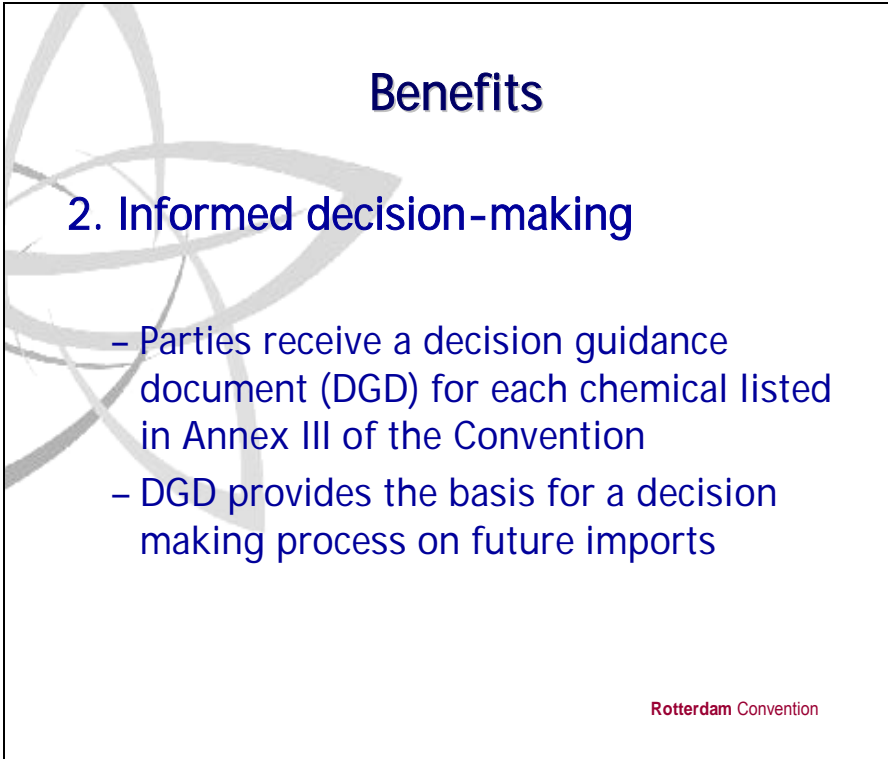


Benefits

1. Early warning system

- Information on domestic actions to ban or severely restrict a chemical
- Information on incidents (human poisoning and environmental damage) associated with the use of severely hazardous pesticide formulations in other Parties

Rotterdam Convention



Benefits

2. Informed decision-making

- Parties receive a decision guidance document (DGD) for each chemical listed in Annex III of the Convention
- DGD provides the basis for a decision making process on future imports

Rotterdam Convention

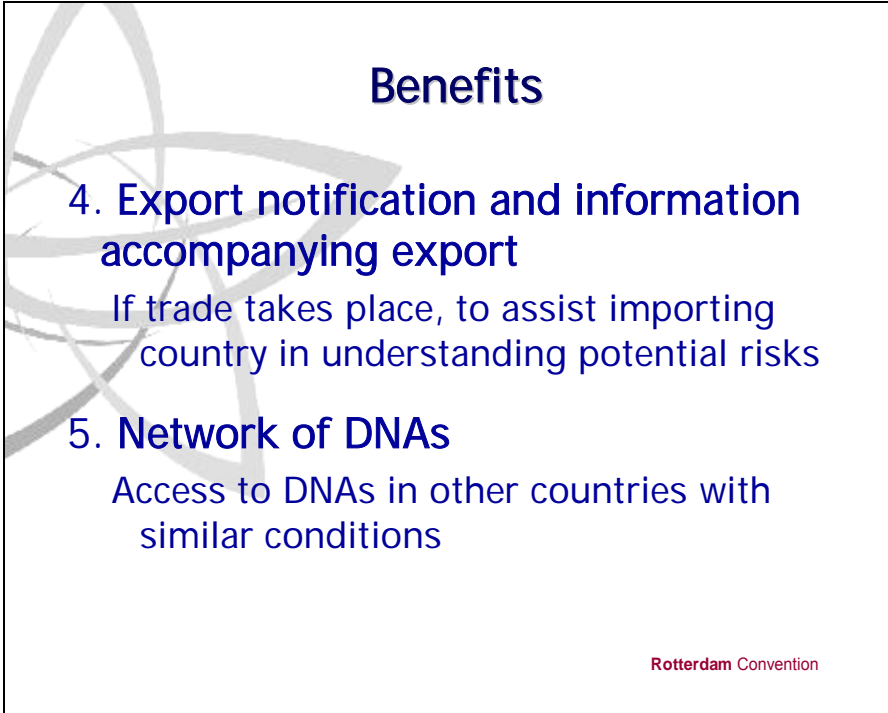


Benefits

3. Shared responsibilities among trade partners

- Importing Parties have a responsibility to make informed decisions regarding future import, while exporting Parties have a responsibility to ensure that exports do not occur contrary to the import decisions of importing Parties
- Helps country to avoid the import of certain unwanted chemicals

Rotterdam Convention



Benefits

4. Export notification and information accompanying export

If trade takes place, to assist importing country in understanding potential risks

5. Network of DNAs

Access to DNAs in other countries with similar conditions

Rotterdam Convention

In the context of other international instruments

- Complements the activities of the Basel Convention and the Stockholm Convention
- Taken together the three Convention provide a overall framework to assist in the lifecycle management of chemicals and pesticides

Rotterdam Convention

Parties in **Asia** Region

China	DPR of Korea
India	Japan
Malaysia	Mongolia
Nepal	Philippines
Pakistan	Republic of Korea
Singapore	Sri Lanka
Thailand	

Rotterdam Convention

To be a Party of the RC means:

- Strengthened chemicals management and decision making
- Increased the credibility as a responsible trade partner
- Play an active role in international negotiation



Rotterdam Convention

Rotterdam Convention and Pakistan

- What is the current status of implementation?
- What are the challenges?
- What are next steps and priorities?

Rotterdam Convention

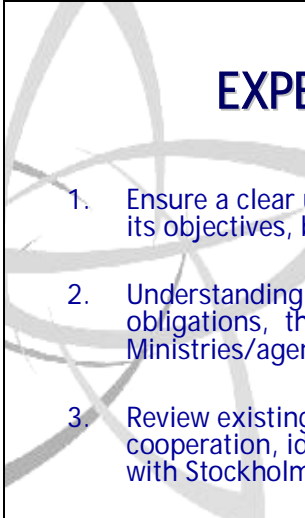
Slide 1



Structure of the Consultation

Rotterdam Convention

Slide 2



EXPECTED OUTCOMES

1. Ensure a clear understanding of the Rotterdam Convention, its objectives, benefits to Parties
2. Understanding how the Convention operates, national obligations, the role of DNAs and other relevant Ministries/agencies.
3. Review existing mechanisms of inter-ministerial cooperation, identify possible opportunities for cooperation with Stockholm Convention, Basel Convention
4. Formulating a national action plan for the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention

Rotterdam Convention

STRUCTURE BREAK OUT GROUPS (BOGs)

- participants divided into three BOGs – chair and rapporteur for each
- work together through *two rounds* of discussion
- structure discussion through use of summary tables – help capture key elements of the discussion - report to Plenary

Rotterdam Convention

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Rotterdam Convention

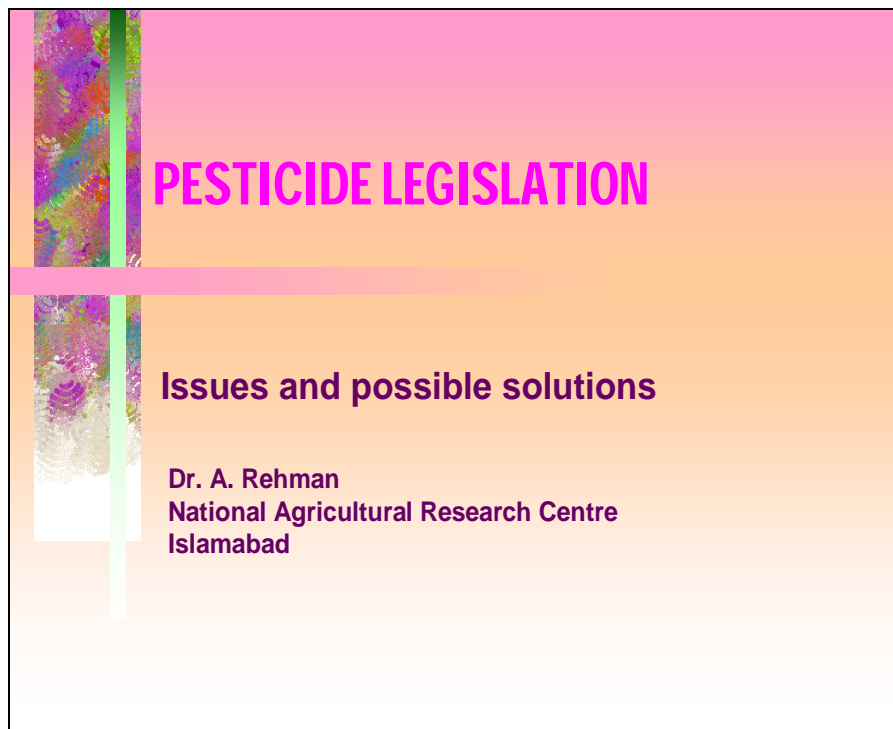
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Rotterdam Convention

Slide 1

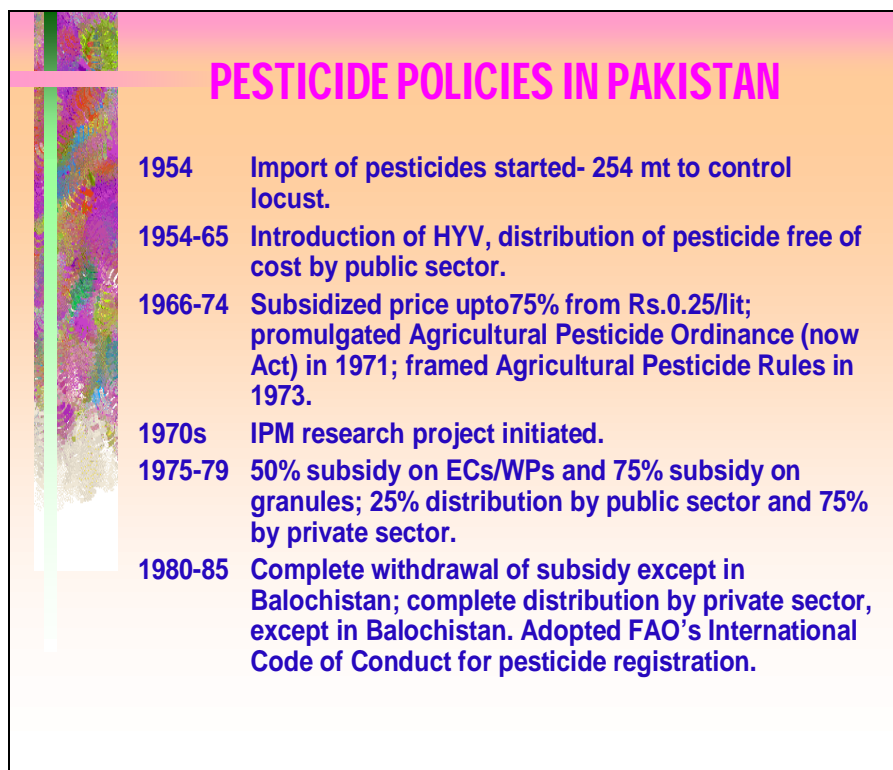


PESTICIDE LEGISLATION

Issues and possible solutions

Dr. A. Rehman
National Agricultural Research Centre
Islamabad

Slide 2

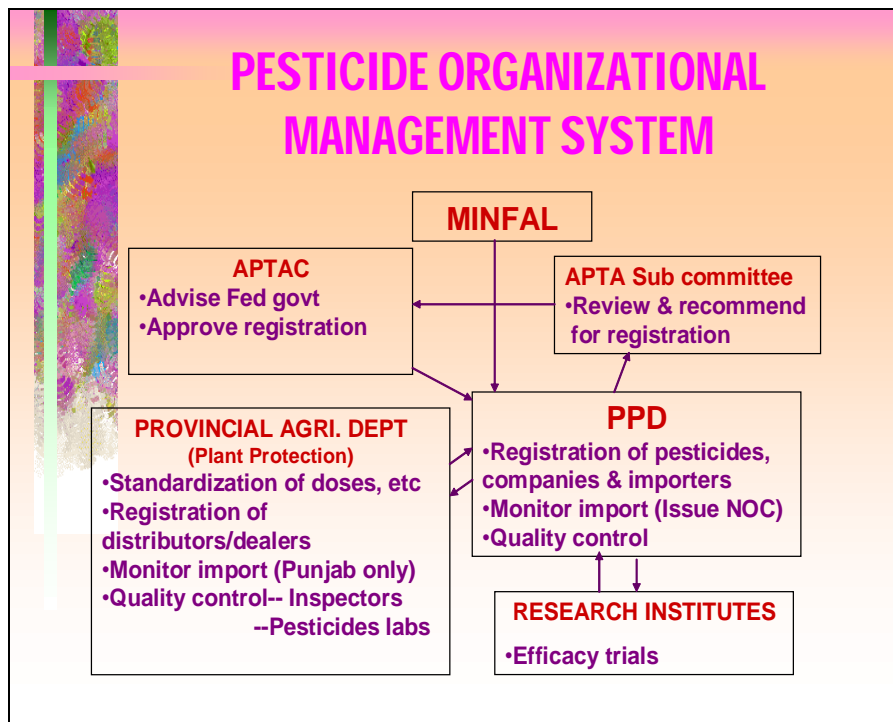


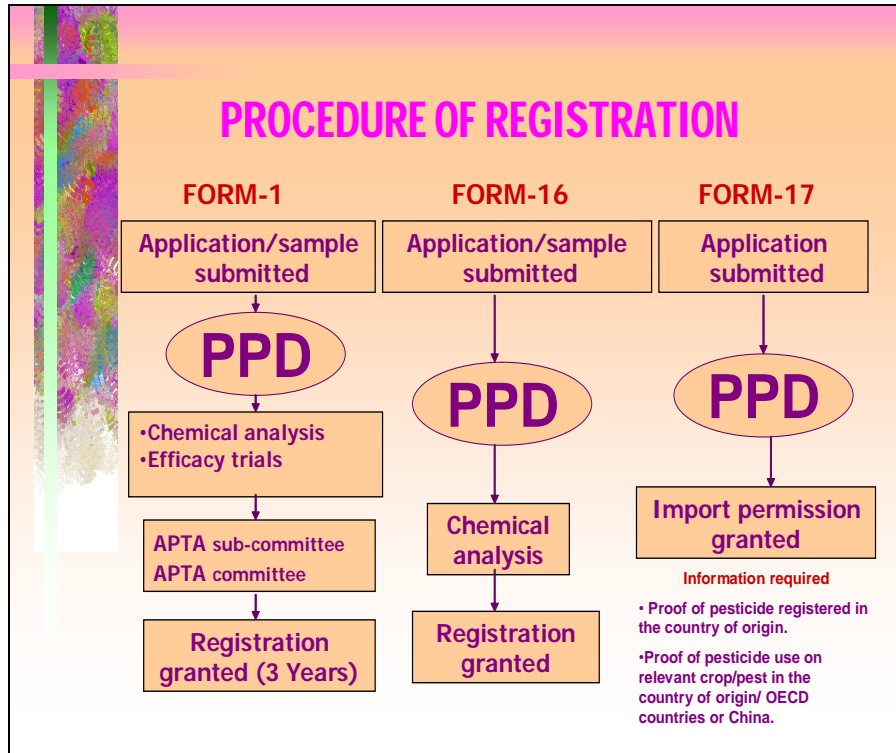
PESTICIDE POLICIES IN PAKISTAN

1954	Import of pesticides started- 254 mt to control locust.
1954-65	Introduction of HYV, distribution of pesticide free of cost by public sector.
1966-74	Subsidized price upto 75% from Rs.0.25/lit; promulgated Agricultural Pesticide Ordinance (now Act) in 1971; framed Agricultural Pesticide Rules in 1973.
1970s	IPM research project initiated.
1975-79	50% subsidy on ECs/WPs and 75% subsidy on granules; 25% distribution by public sector and 75% by private sector.
1980-85	Complete withdrawal of subsidy except in Balochistan; complete distribution by private sector, except in Balochistan. Adopted FAO's International Code of Conduct for pesticide registration.

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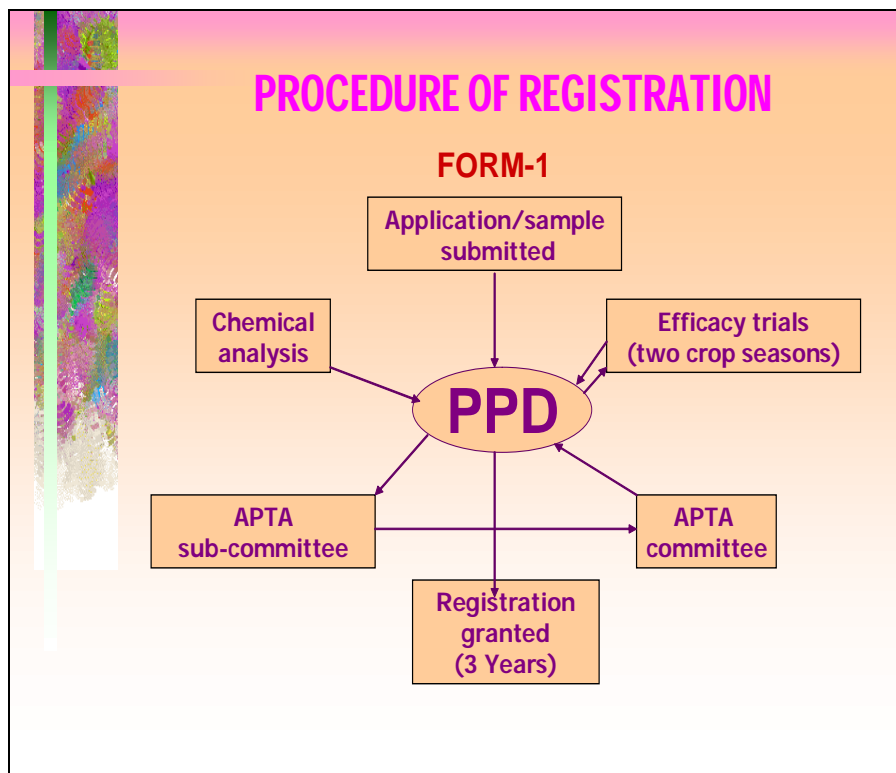
- 1986-91 Complete withdrawal of subsidy in all provinces; complete distribution by private sector.
- 1992 Amended the Pesticide Ordinance and made relaxation in pesticide import
 - i) Introduction of generics
 - ii) Pesticide registered in the country of origin, can be imported without local registration.
- 1992-93 Duty and surcharge REDUCED (10%) on herbicides.
- 1993 Sale tax exemption on pesticides.
- 1994 Banned 23 environmentally hazardous pesticides.
- 1997 Amended The Pesticide Ordinance to Strengthened the punishment provision for pesticide adulteration.
- 1998 Import permission restricted to those w/c are not registered under Form-1 and Form -16.
- 2001 Printing of 'It is poison to be used carefully' on labels.



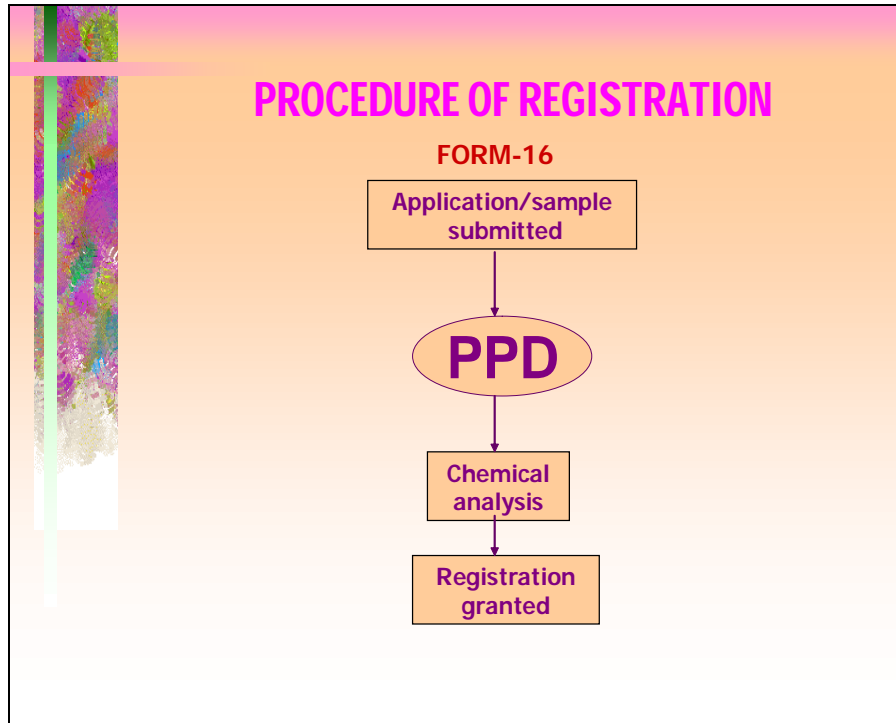


PESTICIDE REGISTRATION

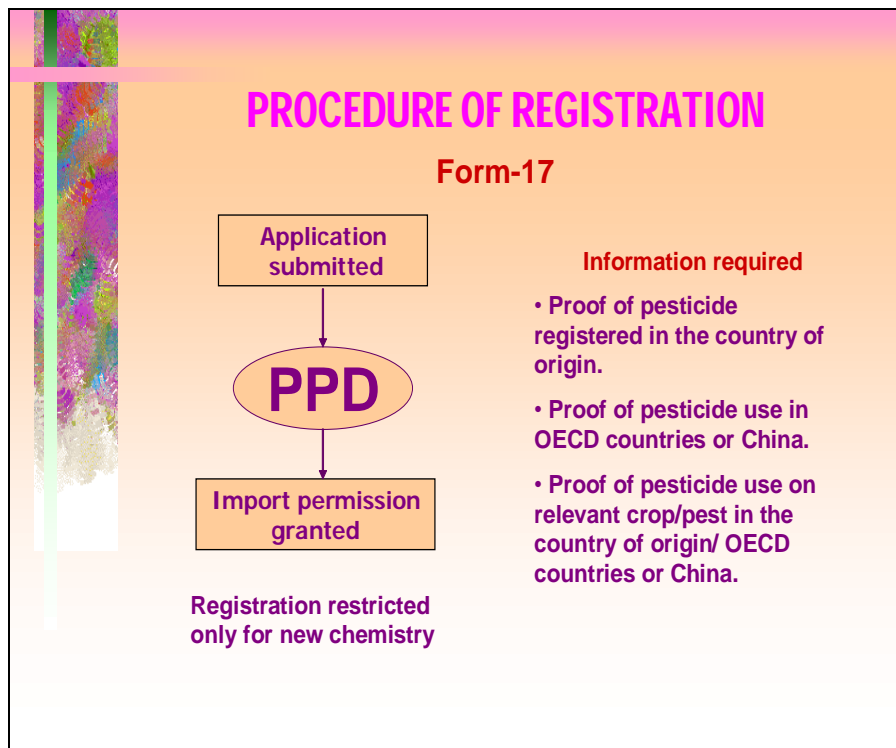
- Registration under trade name (Form 1) 1973
- Registration under generic scheme not having trade name (Form 16) 1993
- Import permission for pesticide registered in the country of manufacture (Form 17) 1993



Slide 9



Slide 10



Slide 11

PRODUCTS REGISTERED

Form 1	=	498
Form 16	=	792
Form 17	=	826
Total		2116

Slide 12

REGISTRUTION FEE

<u>Year</u>	<u>Fee (Rs.)</u>
1973	500
1980	1000
1990	2500
1996	25000

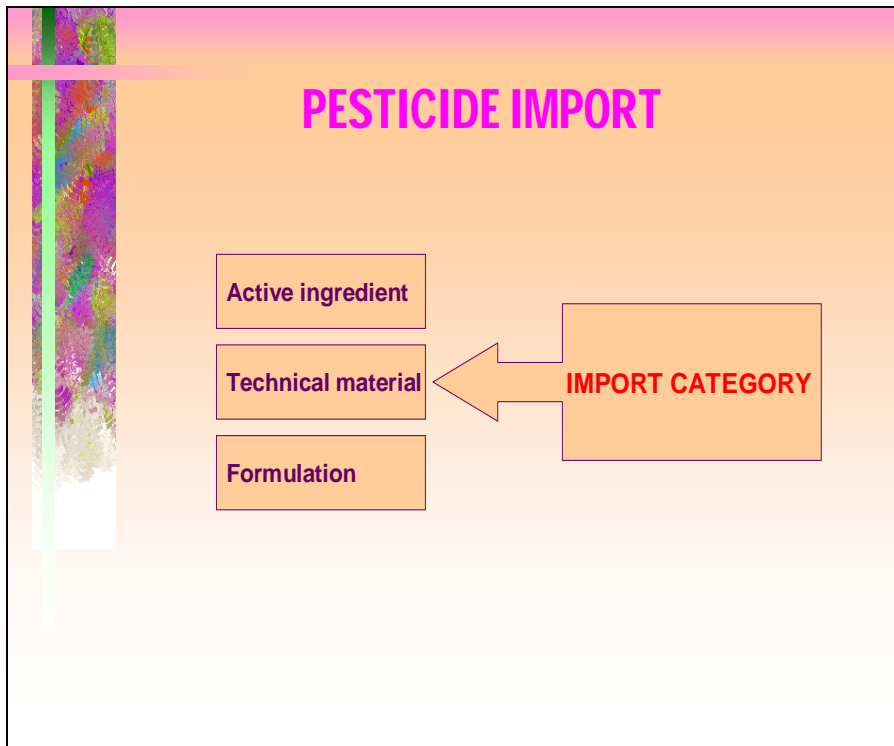
Renewal fee: 2500 to 5000

Slide 13

PESTICIDE REGISTRATION

ISSUES	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Too liberal registration (Form 16, &17).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data requirements should be in line with local needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Federal/PPD
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Registration of bio-pesticides too easy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Need to emend registration procedure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•PPD
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Too little information on non-target sp.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data on toxicity of n.e. should be mandatory.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•PPD, CABI BioScience, Agri. Res. Inst.

Slide 14



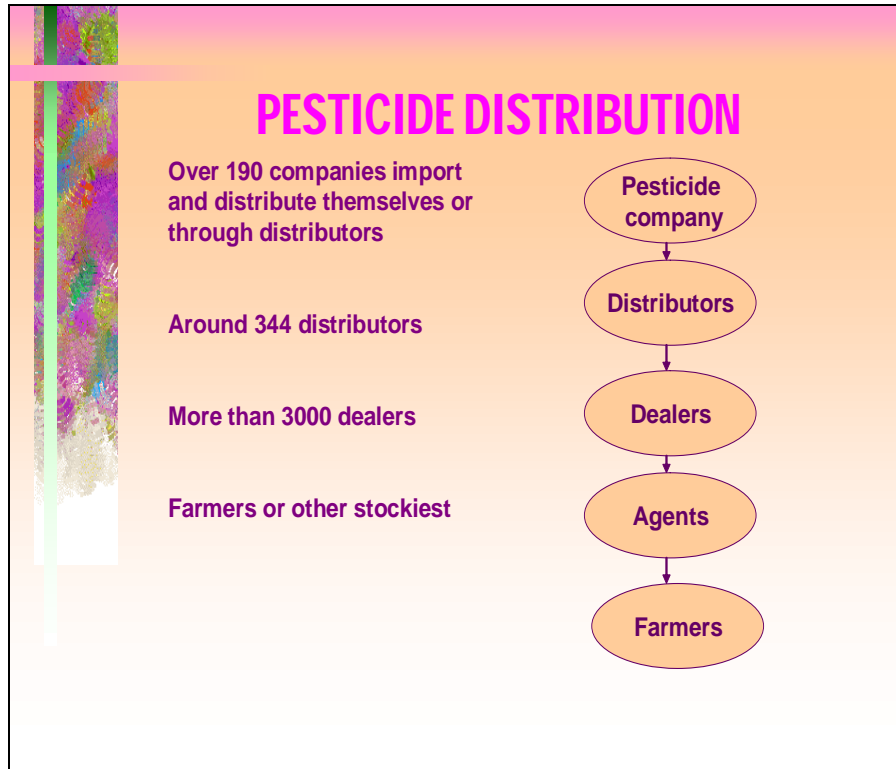
Slide 15

PESTICIDE IMPORT		
ISSUES	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Availability of reference samples to test quality/NOC for imported consignment.• Taxation on raw material (finished products cheaper) .• Import of PIC products, w/o permission.• Smuggling of banned products.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Notification be made, should include in Import Policy Order.• Reduce taxation to encourage local form.• Strict action against such imports .• Need to be stopped & strict monitoring of market.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•PPD, Commerce ministry.•CBR, Commerce ministry.•MINFAL, PPD.•Custom Dept. Provincial Agri. Dept.

Slide 16

MANUFACTURE/FORMULATION		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No local manufacturing plant• 25 formulation plants• 40% locally formulated	
ISSUES	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintenance of technical staff, working conditions, well equipped labs, poor industrial hygiene and inadequate storage facility.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implementation of law in true spirit.• Strengthen monitoring and cancel registration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provincial Agriculture Department

Slide 17



Slide 18

PESTICIDE DISTRIBUTION

ISSUES	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintenance of technical staff for training.• Inadequate storage facility.• Sale of out-dated, and smuggled items.• Untrained dealers, in Balochistan most of dealers without license.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implementation of rules, necessary amendments, and punishment.• Need to conduct study to assess the gravity of the this issue.• Periodical training required on legislation, PP issues, storage and safe use, etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provincial Agriculture Dept., PPD• Provincial Agriculture Dept.,• Agri. Dept., Pesticide companies particularly in Balochistan.

QUALITY CONTROL

- At registration
- At import
- During Marketing

Can cause

- Failure of plant protection measures
- Economic loss
- Development of resistant populations

QUALITY CONTROL

<u>QUALITY CONTROL LABS</u>		<u>INSPECTORS</u>
Federal	2	-
Punjab	3	250
Sindh	2	74
NWFP	1	40
Balochistan	-	29
Total	8	393

Pesticides Quality Status (1998-99)

Activity	Punjab		Sindh		Total	
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
Analysed	2995	1892	151	1139	3146	3031
Fit	2739	1829	135	1092	2874	2921
Unfit	252	63	16	47	268	116
Unfit (%)	8.41	3.32	10.59	4.12	8.51	3.62

Source: Department of Plant Protection, Karachi

- ## SOURCES OF ADULTERATION
- FORMULATION OF PESTICIDES USING LESS a.i.
 - RE-PACKING AT DISTRIBUTION LEVEL
 - DEALERS LEVEL
 - PREPARATION OF TOTALLY SPURIOUS MATERIAL AND LABEL AS PESTICIDE
- Source: Pest warning and Quality control Department

Slide 23

QUALITY CONTROL		
ISSUES	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Large no. samples, lengthy analysis period (under staffed, not well equipped, no funds).• Non-existence of lab in Balochistan.• Sale of doubtful products continue.• Lengthy and slow court procedures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strengthened labs.• Creation of cess fund.• Establish pesticide lab in Balochistan.• Should not allow, notify guide lines.• Speedy procedures.• Appoint special magistrates.• Training about law.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PPD., Provincial Agri. Dept.• Industry.• Balochistan Govt.• Provincial Agri. Dept.• Judiciary, Provin. Agri. PPD

Slide 24

STORAGE		
ISSUES	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintenance of required standards (suitably equipped, ventilated)• No separate room at dealers levels, slow poisoning.• Pesticides are kept/sold with other items.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conduct survey, award punishment, cancel registration.• Need regular training on storage and health aspects.• Enforcement of law, awareness of pesticide related health issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provincial Agriculture dept.• Provincial Agriculture dept.• Provincial Agri. Dept.

PESTICIDE USE		
ISSUES	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No legislation on indiscriminate use/residue limit • Misuse of pesticides (non-target crops/pests) • Poor application techniques, faulty spray equipment • Lack of awareness of pesticide related issues and appropriate protection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out study to assess the issue, and frame legal restrictions. • Need regular training on safe use of pesticides. • Need education • Need to design protective gearing according to local need. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPD, and Provincial Agri. Dept. • Agri. Dept. Pesticide industry, • Agri. Dept. Pesticide industry, • Pesticide industry.

DISPOSAL OF OUT-DATED PESTICIDES		
ISSUE	ACTION	RESPONSIBLE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to carry out study to assess the gravity of contamination. • Arrangement for proper dispose-off. (GTZ) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Min/o Environment, PEPA, Min/o health • Pesticide industry.

POSITION OF OUT- DATED PESTICIDES

<u>PROVINICE</u>	<u>QUANTITY M.TONS</u>
Punjab	3805
Sindh	2016
NWFP	179
Balochistan	128
Federal (PPD)	178
Total	6306

Source: PPD, Karachi

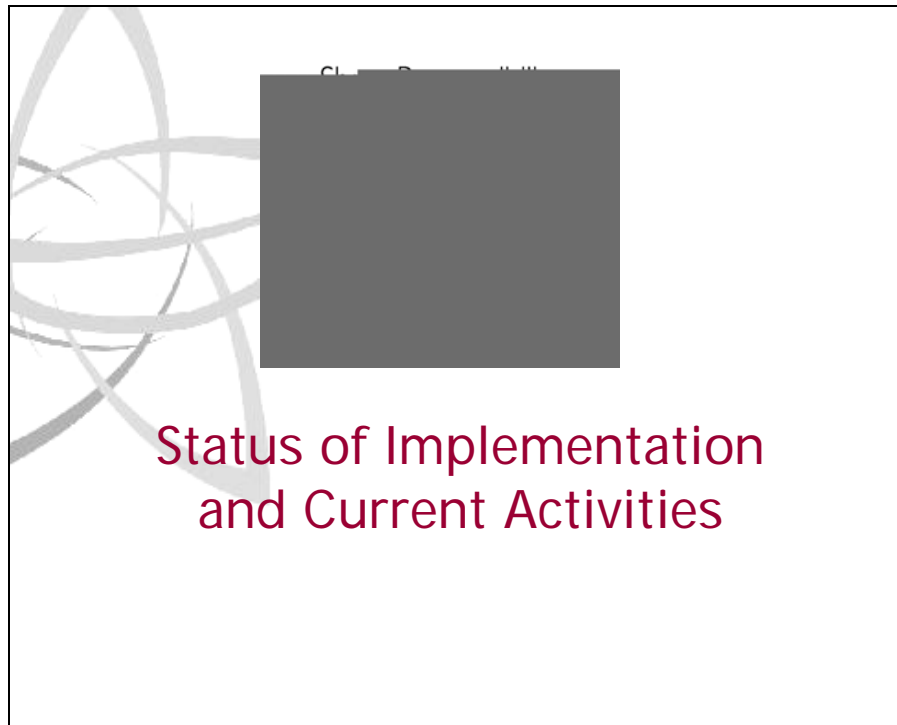
Conclusion

- Act is only as good as its implementation. Rational application of the Acts and Rules is a constant exercise in which government, industry and public must share responsibility and benefits in an equitable manner. Industry itself should maintain high professional norms. Government legislative machinery should guide and direct such progress to achieve national goals with least environmental hazards. There is world-wide dedication to chemical safety and environmental protection.

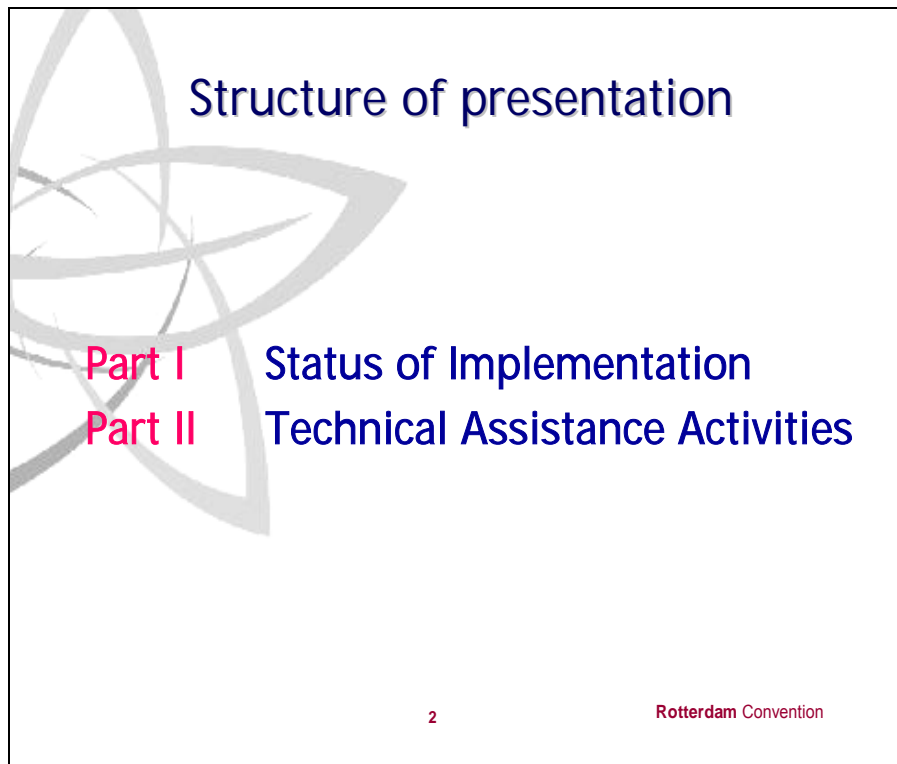
SUGGESTIONS


- Constitution of body comprising all stakeholder to ensure quality.
- Pesticide legislation should be in local language and made available to farmers and general public.
- The inventory of natural enemy friendly pesticide should be made.
- Non-agricultural use of pesticides should be totally banned.
- Pesticide against insect developed resistance should be banned and de-registered.
- Like National Environmental Quality Standards for Municipal and Liquid Industrial Effluents, quality standards for pesticides should be fixed for environment and health.
- Pesticide adds. on media should be followed with some message regarding pesticide associated problem.
- Constitute IPM legislation and implementation.

Slide 1



Slide 2



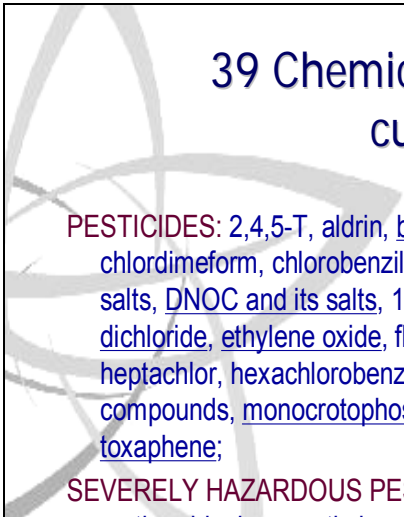


Rotterdam Convention Status of Implementation

Entered into force 24 February 2004

- 116 Parties as of March 2007
- 13 Parties in Asia

3 Rotterdam Convention



39 Chemicals in Annex III currently

PESTICIDES: 2,4,5-T, aldrin, binapacryl, captafol, chlordane, chlordimeform, chlorobenzilate, DDT, dieldrin, dinoseb and dinoseb salts, DNOC and its salts, 1,2-dibromoethane (EDB), ethylene dichloride, ethylene oxide, fluoroacetamide, HCH (mixed isomers), heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, lindane, certain mercury compounds, monocrotophos, parathion, pentachlorophenol, toxaphene;

SEVERELY HAZARDOUS PESTICIDE FORMULATIONS OF:
methamidophos, methyl-parathion, phosphamidon; dustable powder formulations containing a combination of benomyl, carbofuran and thiram;

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS: asbestos (actinolite, anthophyllite, amosite, crocidolite, tremolite), polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs), tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate, tetraethyl lead (TEL) and tetramethyl lead (TML).

4 Rotterdam Convention

3rd Conference of the Parties (COP3)

- Over 500 participants from 140 countries, 15 International/regional organizations, 13 NGOs
- Considered a number of policy and operational issues
- Progress on negotiation of compliance regime
- Further consideration of financial mechanisms and coordination
- Coordination and cooperation among the secretariats of Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions

5

Rotterdam Convention

3rd Conference of the Parties (COP3)

- No consensus to include chrysotile asbestos in Annex III although criteria have been met and the processes as set out in the Convention were completed - revisit COP.4
- Adopted the program of work and budget for 2007-2008
- Adopted technical assistance program for 2007-2008
- A ministerial segment was held: *"Towards full implementation of the Rotterdam Convention: opportunities and challenges"*
- COP.4 - October 2008 (Rome)

6

Rotterdam Convention

Chemical Review Committee

31 members distributed as follows:

- 8 African States
- 8 Asian and Pacific States
- 3 Central and Eastern European States
- 5 Latin American and Caribbean States
- 7 Western European and other States

Technical Assistance
- setting the stage -

Resource Kit:

- A. General information
- B. Guidance information
- C. Documents for implementation
- D. Training material
- E. Cross-cutting information

Share Responsibility



ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

Resource Kit

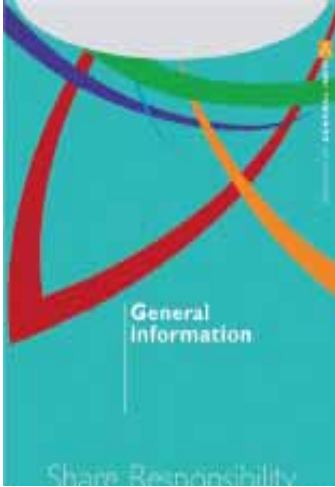
A. General information

Type of information

- basic non-technical information

Target Audience

- general public – awareness raising



9 Rotterdam Convention

Resource Kit


B. Guidance information

Type of information

- detailed technical guidance on the implementation of the Convention

Target Audience

- DNAs, regulatory authorities, stakeholders, others involved in implementation



10 Rotterdam Convention

Resource Kit


C. Documents for Implementation

Type of information

- specific technical information on the key operational elements of the Convention

Target Audience

- DNAs, regulatory authorities, stakeholders, others involved in implementation



11 Rotterdam Convention

Resource Kit


D. Training Materials

Type of information

- training materials on the key operational elements of the Convention

Target Audience

- DNAs, regulatory authorities, stakeholders, others involved in implementation



12 Rotterdam Convention

Resource Kit

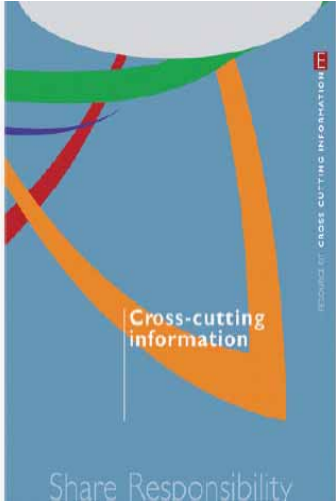
D. Cross-cutting Issues

Type of information

- Guidance material – links to relevant programs on chemical management
- Bibliographic information

Target Audience

- DNAs, regulatory authorities, stakeholders, others involved in implementation



13 Rotterdam Convention

Technical Assistance - current activities in Asia -

- National action plan development
 - Next: Philippines and Malaysia
- Targeting specific issues
 - Trade aspects of the Convention: China and its major trade partners
 - Severely Hazardous Pesticide Formulations
- Regional DNA network meeting
 - In 2008
- Regional Partners
 - 25th session of APPPC, side event on RC

14 Rotterdam Convention

Slide 1

**STATUS OF INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS REGULATION
IN PAKISTAN AND OPPORTUNITIES OF THE
ROTTERDAM CONVENTION IN IMPROVING
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT IN
PAKISTAN**

BY

MR. KHIZAR HAYAT KHAN
JOINT SECRETARY (INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION) /
DNA FOR INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

JUNE 26, 2007

Slide 2

BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF THE ORGANIZATION

Ministry of Environment:

The Ministry is responsible for;

- National Environment Policy, Planning and International Environment Coordination. More information on various aspects of the Ministry is available on its web site

www.moenv.gov.pk

The Secretary, being the head of the Ministry has the responsibility for;

- Assisting the government in the formulation and implementation of environment policy, strategies and action plans at national level.

Slide 3

STATUS OF THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE PAKISTAN

- Pakistan has prepared and enforced the National Environment Quality Standards (NEQS) for monitoring of the industrial and other environment pollution.
- The most significant achievements in the recent years are incorporation of environmental concerns in government policies and initiation of the process of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in the development schemes.

Slide 4

PAKISTAN & MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS (MEAs)

In line with the global commitments for environment protection, Pakistan has actively participated in chemicals relevant conventions like

- Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous waste and their Disposal
- Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent for Certain Hazardous Chemicals
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
- Strategic Approach to International Chemical Management (SAICM)
- Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS)

Cont'

PAKISTAN & MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS (MEAs)

— Pakistan has ratified almost a dozen other multi-lateral environment agreements, which are being successfully implemented like

- Stockholm Conference on Human Environment
- Rio Conventions
- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD).

GOVERNMENT POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK REGARDING ENVIRONMENT:

National Environment Policy:

- The first ever Environment Policy of Pakistan was approved on 29 June 2005 by the Federal Cabinet.
- It provides an overarching framework for addressing the environmental issues faced by Pakistan. In particular water pollution, air pollution, solid waste management, deforestation, loss of biodiversity, desertification, natural disaster and climate change are the major issues covered by the policy.
- It also gives directions for addressing the cross-sectorial issues as well as underlying causes of environmental degradation and meeting international obligations.

Slide 7

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT POLICY ARE:

- i. Conservation, restoration and efficient management of environmental resources.
- ii. Integration of environmental considerations in policy making and planning process.
- iii. Capacity building of government agencies and other stakeholders at all levels for better environment management.
- iv. Meeting international obligations effectively in line with the national aspirations.
- v. Creation of a demand for environment through mass awareness and community mobilization.

Slide 8

LEGAL FRAMEWORK REGARDING ENVIRONMENT:

The Pakistan Environmental Protection Act was enacted on 6th December 1997 to provide for;

- The protection, conservation, rehabilitation and improvement of environment
- The prevention and control of pollution, and promotion of sustainable development.

Cont'

Slide 9

Legal Framework regarding Environment:

- The Act particularly focuses on;
 - Implementation of Council's policies
 - Delegation of powers to government agencies
 - Enforcement of National Environmental Quality Standards
 - Introduction of EIA/IEE review procedures/system,
 - Regulatory regime for hazardous substances/wastes
 - Resource generation through establishment of Provincial Sustainable Development Fund and levy of Pollution Charge and providing appellant forum for environmental cases.

Slide 10

OPERATIONALIZATION OF ACT:

Soon after the enactment of new law, Ministry of Environment set its priorities to operationalize its provisions. The following rules and regulations have so far been finalized in consultation with stakeholders:

- i. Pakistan Environment Protection Act, 1997.
- ii. Establishment of the Pakistan Environment Protection Council, Rules 1998.
- iii. Delegation of powers to the Provincial Governments, Rules 1998.
- iv. National Environmental Quality Standards (Self-monitoring and Reporting by Industries) Rules, 2001
- v. Environmental Samples Rules, 2001

Cont'

Slide 11

OPERATIONALIZATION OF ACT:

- vi. Provincial Sustainable Development Fund (Procedure) Rules, 2001
- vii. Provincial Sustainable Development Fund (Utilization) Rules, 2001
- viii. Pollution Charge for Industry (Calculation and Collection) Rules, 2001
- ix. National Environmental Quality Standards (Environmental Laboratories Certification) Regulations, 2000
- x. Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency (Review of IEE/EIA Regulations, 2000)
- xi. Hospital Waste Management Rules, 2005

Slide 12

OVERVIEW ON CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Chemical Industry is collection of large number of industries including but not limited to chemicals & material industry, Agrochemical industry, Pharmaceutical industry, Plastic, Rubber & Polymer industry, Petrochemical industry, Paints & Coating industry, Paper & Pulp industry, and fertilizer industry etc.

The chemical units are wide spread throughout the country. There are around;

- Three units of Soda Ash
- 8 units of Caustic Soda
- 18 units of Sulphuric acid
- 300 units of paint & Coating.
- 7 units of plastic industry
- 700 organized and around 5000 un-organized units throughout the country.

Cont'

Slide 13

CHEMICAL MANAGEMENT IN PAKISTAN

At present, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is focal point for Emergency Coordination in case of chemical disaster in the country. NDMA is being assisted by Ministry of Industries, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Central Board of Revenue (CBR), Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Commerce. In this regard. CBR is managing import / Export control system related to different chemicals. The matters related to pesticides industry are being managed by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock.

Cont'

Slide 14

CHEMICAL MANAGEMENT IN PAKISTAN

- Inventories on sources of PCBs, Dioxins, Furans and POPs pesticides have been initiated by in accordance with guidelines prepared by the secretariat of Stockholm Convention
- Kasur Tannery Pollution Control Project (KTPCP) is treating 12700 M³ tannery waste water of 237 leather industries in Kasur.
- Cleaner Production Center (CPC) is working to introduce CP technologies in Saikot.
- Individual waste water treatment plants are working in different industries like Textile, Dairy, Paper and Pulp etc.

Cont'

CHEMICAL MANAGEMENT IN PAKISTAN

- UNITAR has approved Pilot Project (2006-09) for SAICM Implementation in Pakistan to Develop and Integrated National Programme for the sound management of chemicals and waste, with a focus on strengthening governance, stakeholder participation and public – private partnership.
- Mercury Inventory Pilot Project (2007) has been approved by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for Pakistan.

PAKISTAN AND ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

- Rotterdam Convention came into force in February 2004. There are 116 parties to the Convention including 13 from Asia. Pakistan has ratified the convention in July 2005.
- After the ratification of Rotterdam Convention, Pakistan is strictly fulfilling its obligations about Prior Informed Consent (PIC) with other signatories of the Convention
- In recent years, the Government of Pakistan has made significant efforts to establish and improve the national infrastructure for the management of chemicals.
- Rotterdam Convention would assist the Government to further improve national infrastructure in chemicals

BENEFITS OF THE ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

- Rotterdam Convention's approach is to stop problems with hazardous chemicals before they start, by impeding exports of unwanted hazardous chemical to countries that can not manage them
- The convention is an early warning system that empowers poorer nation to take their own informed decision on toxic chemical imports
- Rotterdam Convention enable member countries to alert each other to potential dangerous


Cont'

BENEFITS OF THE ROTTERDAM CONVENTION



- This convention includes a list of chemical and pesticides that are subject to the legally binding prior informed consent procedure
- The Convention guarantees the cooperation of other Governments on known and existing risks through its provisions regarding information sharing, export notifications and the PIC procedure.
- It calls for the provision of technical assistance to help established the infrastructure and capacity necessary to safely manage chemicals

Slide 1

*Opportunities of RC in
Improving Pesticide in
Pakistan*




By
Tariq Nazir



Slide 2

Objective of the Convention

- Promote share responsibility and cooperation among parties in international trade of hazardous chemical in order to promote human health and environment from potential harms
- Environmentally sound management of toxic chemicals, including prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and dangerous products



- The convention creates legal binding obligations for implementation of Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedures as set out in the UNEP Amended London Guidelines for the exchange of Information on Chemicals in International Trade called "Amended London Guidelines") and the FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides.



Entering in Force

- The Convention was entered into force on 24 February 2004.
- Pakistan signed the Rotterdam Convention on 14th July, 2005.



Scope of the Convention

- This Convention applies to:
- Banned or severely restricted chemicals; and
- Severely hazardous pesticide formulations.




Obligation of the Parties / States under the Convention

- ✓ Import and export of chemicals in Annex-III; the parties shall implement appropriate legislative and administrative measures to comply with the decisions under Article 10 and 11.
- ✓ The parties will provide an export notification to the importing party regarding the banned or severely restricted chemicals under Article 12.
- ✓ The exchange of scientific, technical, economic and legal information including toxicological, eco-toxicological and safety information under Article-14.




Major provisions of the Convention

- The Convention Covers the following hazardous chemicals:-
 - Pesticides = 24
 - severely hazardous = 6
 - pesticides formulation
 - industrial chemicals = 11



Notification / Ordinance issued by the Government of Pakistan

- Consolidated Agriculture Pesticides Ordinance and Act 1971
- Agriculture Pesticides Amended Act, 1997
- Agriculture pesticides (Amendment Ordinance 1997)
- Notification of Banned pesticides



Consolidated Agriculture Pesticides Ordinance and Act 1971

- Address adulteration, registration, labeling and quality control. Injurious to vegetables or human / animal health.
- Each importer was required a lab test before import.
- The any dealer whole seller retailer or agent was required to be registered with the Federal Government.




Agriculture Pesticides Amended Act, 1997

- A new clause of “substandard” was added which means any pesticides the strength of purity of which fall below the perfuse standard or quality which is express on the label under which it soled should be the same.
- The whole seller retailer or an agent selling or intend to sell the substandard pesticides was liable to punishment or fined up to Rs.500,000/- with one year imprisonment, in first case. In 2nd case 2 to 3 years imprisonment with fined of Rs. 500,000/- to one million.
- Any dealer whole seller or an agent who has convicted of not less than two offences was black listed by import manufacturer, distributors or formulators.




Agriculture pesticides (Amendment Ordinance 1997)


- This ordinance relates to amended punishment of two to three years.



Ban of Hazardous Pesticides


- Pesticides are regulated under Agriculture Pesticides Ordinance, 1971 amended time to time.
- The hazardous chemical substances are addressed in Pakistan Environmental Protection Act (PEPA, 1997) under section 13. All the 25 hazardous pesticides has been banned in Pakistan.





Manufacturing of Pesticides in Pakistan


- Pakistan was not manufacturing any of the above pesticides except DDT all other pesticides were being imported and packed in Pakistan.
- The Government of Pakistan is promoting the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques. The use of pesticides in the cotton zone, area of Punjab and Sindh is very high as compared to NWFP and Balochistan.
- The vegetables and fruits farmers are of view that minimal application of pesticides be made.



Problems and Bottleneck for implementation of RC

- Pakistan is among the developing countries which has not sufficient technical capacity for management of hazardous pesticides.
- In order to prevent Pakistan from high use of pesticides, farmers training programme are required to reduce the demand.
- Education and Training are required to implement Harmonized System Codes assigned to chemicals

Slide 1




NATIONAL CONSULTATION ON DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

Pesticide Management and its Relationship to the Rotterdam Conventions

by
Yongfan Piao
FAO Regional Plant Protection Officer


Slide 2



Annual Pesticide Consumption

Country	Ton a.i.	Ton Product	\$ '000 Value	l prod/ai	\$/ton a.i.	\$/ton Prod.
Bangladesh	3,635	22,100	75,000	6.1	20.6	3.4
Cambodia	42	198	226	4.7	5.4	1.1
China PR	258,000	1,000,000	5,670,000	3.9	22.0	5.7
DPR Korea	3,000	12,000	60,000	4.0	20.0	5.0
India	41,020	164,080	820,400	4.0	20.0	5.0
Korea Rep of	26,610	100,000	842,638	3.8	31.7	8.4
Lao PDR	10	40	200	4.0	20.0	5.0
Malaysia	51,065	204,260	85,020	4.0	1.7	0.4
Myanmar	758	3,030	15,095	4.0	20.0	5.0
Nepal	145	580	2,100	4.0	14.5	3.6
Pakistan	32,500	129,589	172,300	4.0	5.3	1.3
Philippines	7,934	31,735	158,675	4.0	20.0	5.0
Sri Lanka	1,696	6,329	49,000	3.7	28.9	7.7
Thailand	49,108	132,509	253,537	2.7	5.2	1.9
Vietnam	24,473	50,000	159,000	2.0	6.5	3.2
	499,996	1,856,450	8,363,191			

red numbers = calculated estimates



Issue:

Significant Pesticide Use Leading to ...

- **Health Concerns** (poisonings, residues)
- **Environmental Concerns** (Pollutions, biodiversity)
- **Trade Concerns** (export restrictions)



Highlights of the conventions
(PIC-POPs-Basel)

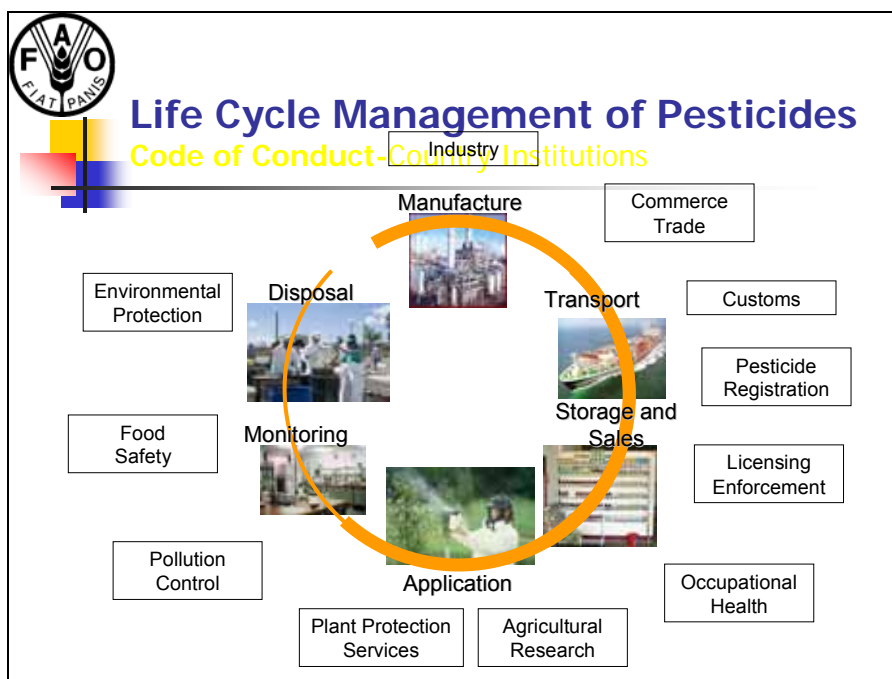
Overlapping Aspects

- Mechanisms to restrict import and obligations for export
- Monitoring movement of hazardous chemicals
- Information exchange on hazardous chemicals

Unique Issues

- **Rotterdam** provides an early warning of potentially hazardous chemicals and mechanisms for preventing unwanted trade
- **Stockholm** controls and eliminates production and use of persistent organic pollutants
- **Basel** limits “toxic trade” in hazardous wastes and ensures proper disposal of pesticide stockpiles

Slide 5



Slide 6

-
- Objective of pesticide specifications**
- A checklist of parameters and criteria that enable a good product to be distinguished from a bad product of the same type
- Provide an international point of reference against which products can be judged:
 - Regulatory purposes;
 - Commercial dealings;
 - Help to ensure safety:
 - no unexpected risks for users, consumers of treated food, and the environment;
 - Help to ensure efficacy:
 - good performance, even after storage;
 - Avoid fraud, wasting money, misuse;
 - Encourage trade in good quality pesticides.

Slide 7




AGRP-Programme

Plant Production and Protection Division - Plant Protection Service - Pesticide Management Unit

Registration Evaluation Control of Sales Use of Pesticides Research and Development

FAO Pesticide Management Specifications and Quality Control Standards

FAO is publishing specifications for pesticides and their related formulations, as well the accompanying manual on the development of these specifications. The new Manual is now available.

The purpose of these publications is to provide:

- a normal standard of quality for the buying and selling of pesticides
- assistance in the official approval and acceptance of pesticides
- provision for responsible vendors against inferior products
- a link between biological efficacy and specification requirements
- an international point of reference

FAO Specifications for Plant Protection Products

- FAO Specifications for Plant Protection Products - (based on the old procedure)
- Based on the old procedure (developed up to 1999), copies available for immediate download (Word 6.0 format or PDF format) are highlighted and sent to the [Programme](#).
- FAO Specifications for Plant Protection Products - (Following the new procedure)
- Following the New Procedure (introduced in 1999) copies available for immediate download (PDF - format) are highlighted and sent to the [Programme](#).

Withdrawal of 27 outdated/obsolete pesticide specifications

Programme for the development of FAO/WHO Specifications, 2001 - 2007

Manual on Development of FAO Specifications

Meetings on Pesticide Specifications

FAQ For submission of applications to establish a roster of experts as candidates for membership of the FAO Panel of the WHO.

NEW Manual on Development and Use of FAO and WHO Specifications for Pesticides (May 2006, revision of Form option. Available only on the internet)



Manual sobre el desarrollo y uso de las especificaciones de la FAO y de la OMS para plaguicidas. Formas actual.

Chinese version of the Manual on Development and Use of FAO and WHO Specifications for Pesticides. First edition

Contains detailed definitions and other background information to facilitate the development and use of the specifications. This latest edition of the Manual describes in detail the new procedure for

Rev: 01 December 2006 / Chief / 22/Group/Behind/Doing AGRP-Programme (no.) / 01/11/10/2006/28/45/24

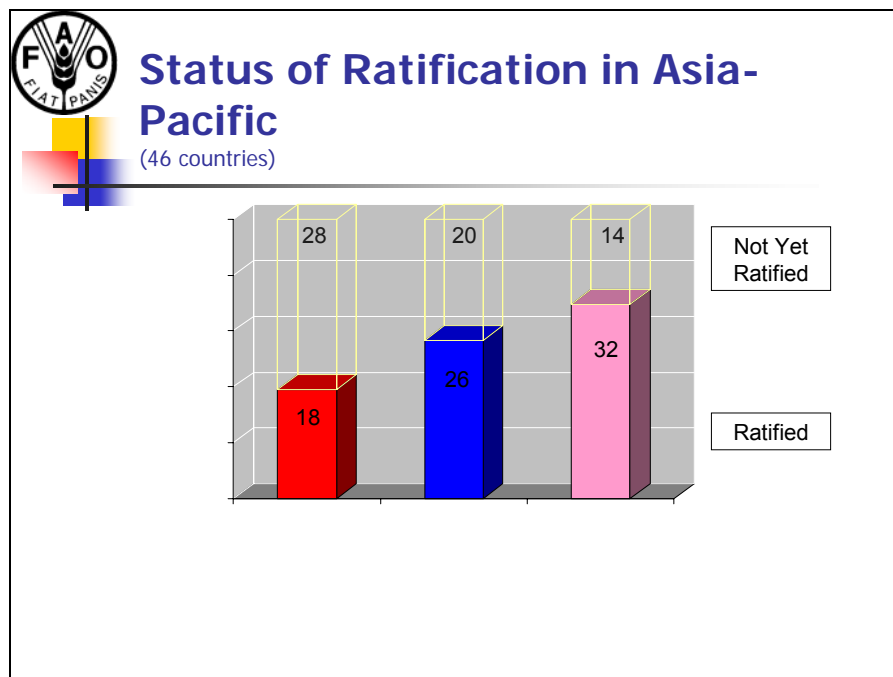
Slide 8

V. Membership Status in the Region/PIC (up to 21 Nov. 2006)

No	COUNTRIES	Signature	Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)
1	China (People's Republic of)	24-Aug-1999	22-Mar-2005
2	D.P.R. of Korea		6-Feb-2004 a
3	India		24-May-2005 a
4	Indonesia	11-Sep-1998	
5	Iran	17-Feb-1999	26-Aug-2004
6	Japan	31-Aug-1999	15-Jun-2004 A
7	Malaysia		4-Sep-2002 a
8	Maldives		17-Oct-2006 a
9	Mongolia	11-Sep-1998	8-Mar-2001
10	Pakistan	9-Sep-1999	14-Jul-2005
11	Philippines	11-Sep-1998	31-Jul-2006
12	Republic of Korea	7-Sep-1999	11-Aug-2003
13	Singapore		24-May-2005 a
14	Sri Lanka		19-Jan-2006 a
15	Thailand		19-Feb-2002 a

Slide 9



Slide 10

The figure is a table titled "Ratified Countries Since 2005" with the FAO logo in the top left corner. The table lists countries and their ratification dates, organized by year.

Year	Country	Date
2005	China	22 Mar. 2005
	India	24 May 2005
	Singapore	24 May 2005
	Pakistan	14 July 2005
2006	Sri Lanka	March 2006
	Vietnam	April 2007
	Philippines	31 July 2006

Slide 11



Efforts Need for R+I of the PIC

- Analysis on current constrains, challenges, opportunity-R&I of PIC
- Exchange of experiences in management and harmonization—customs, MOA, MOE, etc.
- Coordination of various conventions
- Discussion on responsibilities, activities, countermeasures of relevant development and implementation mechanisms


Slide 12



Challenges

- National action plans of implementation
 - Inter- and intra-ministerial coordination
 - Regional and sub-regional support
 - Inter-agency collaboration
 - Capacity building, harmonization, regional and national activities

Slide 13



Recommendation

---Key points to be included in drafting the plan

- ▶ **Analysis of current capacities and challenges in implementing the Convention**
 - identify the current status of implementation, the challenges and how they might be addressed

Slide 14



Including following aspects

- ▶ **Import response-** Annex III chemicals
 - **Notification**-All chemicals that are banned or severely restricted in your country
 - **Export notification**-chemicals banned or restricted in the exporting party
 - **Proposals for SHPF** -Any pesticide formulation that causes severe health or environmental problem under the condition of use in your country




Recommendation

---Key points to be included in drafting the plan

2. Identification of the key elements of the national action plan for the implementation of the PIC

- explore how they might be integrated with existing activities on related MEAs, chemicals management, inter-ministerial cooperation

■



Recommendation

---Key points to be included in drafting the plan

3. VIP-Clarify

- What needs to be done at various levels
- Order of actions
- Who is responsible for each action
- Tentative timelines
- Possible linkage and integration with other relevant programs



Recommendation

---Key points to be included in drafting the plan

4. Strengthening

- ensure **harmonization** of relevant national rules and regulations in line with conventions
- enhance **capacity building** in chemical management

Session 3, Presentation # 7, by Mr. Gamini Manuweera

Slide 1




Ratification of Rotterdam Convention in Sri Lanka

“Work behind the scene”

National Consultation – Pakistan





Slide 2



Sri Lanka

- ✔ **Total area:** 65,610 sq km
- ✔ **Arable land:** 13.96%
- ✔ **Population:** 20,222,240
- ✔ **Literacy:** 92.3%
- ✔ **Religions:**
Buddhist 69.1%, Muslim 7.6%, Hindu 7.1%, Christian 6.2%
- ✔ **Climate:** tropical monsoon



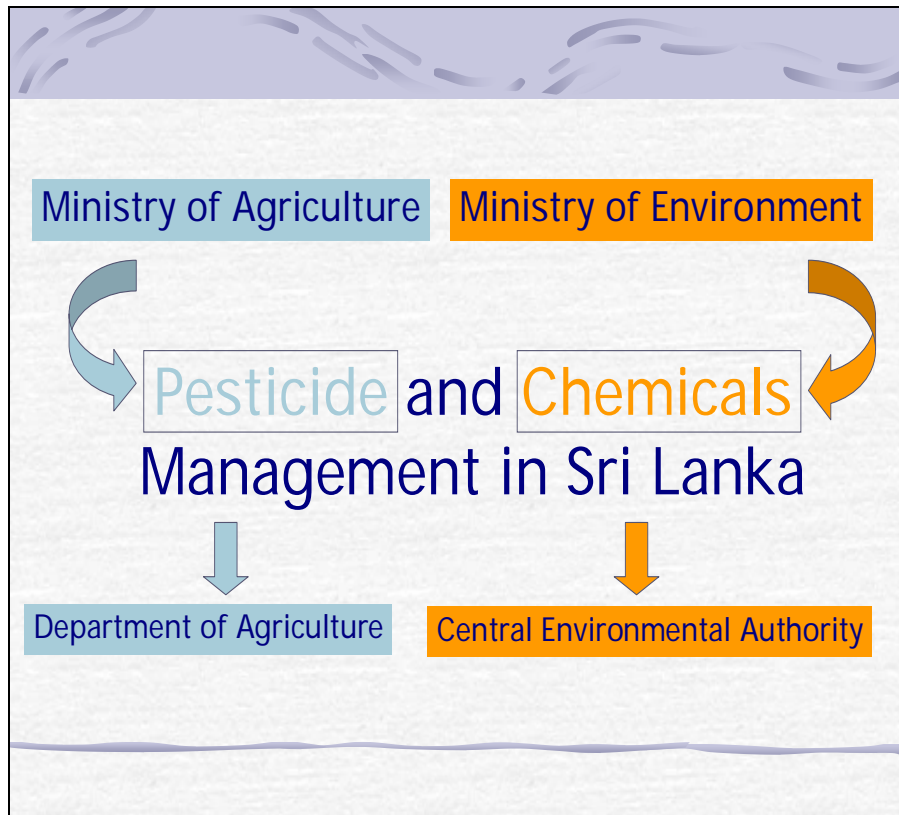
Slide 3

Pesticide and Chemicals Management in Sri Lanka

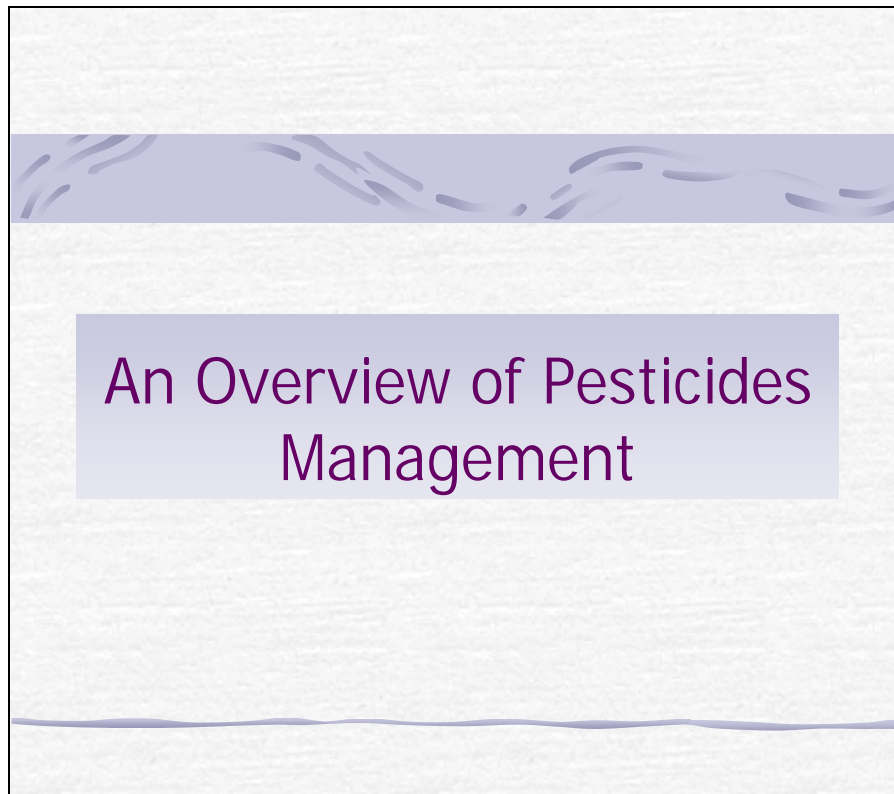
- History of PIC in Sri Lanka

National Consultation and implementation of the RC

Slide 4



Slide 5



An Overview of Pesticides Management

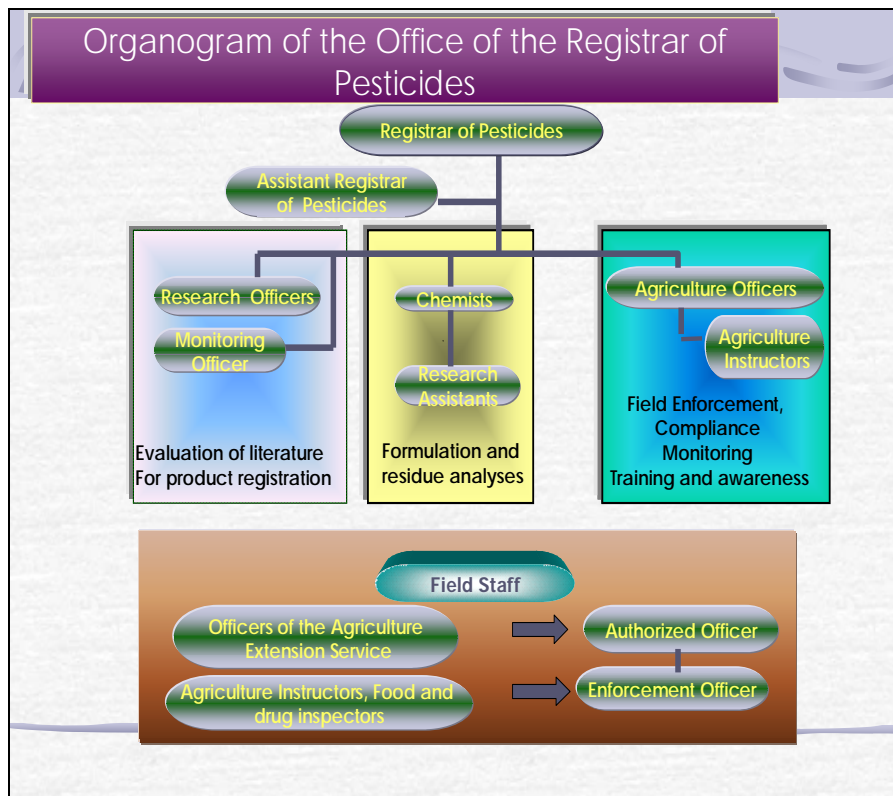
Slide 6



Regulatory Management

- ▣ Legal provisions - Control of Pesticides Act No 33 of 1980
 - law provides provisions for institutional, procedural and risk reduction aspects
 - A Licensing Authority responsible for enforcement of the regulatory provisions

Slide 7



Slide 8

- ### Features and Provisions of the Act
- Registration of products is the management tool
 - Risk/Benefit analyses for rejection or acceptance based on
 - Toxicity
 - Environmental effects
 - Chemical properties
 - Physical properties
 - Biological properties

Features and Provisions of the Act

Areas of Regulations....

- ✓ Approval of label and containers
- ✓ Adulteration, decomposition etc.
- ✓ Storage and transport with food stuff
- ✓ Imports
- ✓ Advertisement
- ✓ Bulk storage
- ✓ Sale
- ✓ Harvesting of crops

Enforcement Mechanism and Important Regulations

Regulation on Imports.....

- ✓ Only registered pesticides can be imported
- ✓ Pesticides are under License in the Customs ordinances
- ✓ Import Licenses are issued by the Controller of Imports on written approval by the Registrar
- ✓ The registrant apply for import according to a prescribed format (online soon!)
- ✓ Approvals only if the source of import is registered and conforms quality assurance requirements

Enforcement Mechanism and Important Regulations

Regulation of Sale and Use

- ☞ Compliance monitoring in the field
 - Authorized officers -agriculture extension staff
 - Enforcement officers – Ag. Instructors
- ☞ Certification of sales outlets
 - Training, storage and stock records
- ☞ Awareness of farmers, officers and students, housewives and applicators etc..

Status and Issues

Progress....

- ☞ Banning of hazardous pesticides (26 chemicals and 31 formulations)
 - Products with chronic health effects (e.g. POPs)
 - Highly hazardous products (WHO class I)
- ☞ Safer pesticides are promoted
 - Insect Growth Regulators
 - Botanicals
 - Safer formulations (WG, SC)

Status and Issues

Banned Pesticides.....

- ☞ 1970 - Endrin
- ☞ 1976 - DDT
- ☞ 1980 - Chlordimeform
- ☞ 1980 - Dieldrin
- ☞ 1980 - Phosphamidon
- ☞ 1980 - thalium sulphate
- ☞ 1984 - 2,4,5-T
- ☞ 1984 - ethyl parathion
- ☞ 1984 - methyl parathion
- ☞ 1986 - Aldrin

Banned Pesticides.....

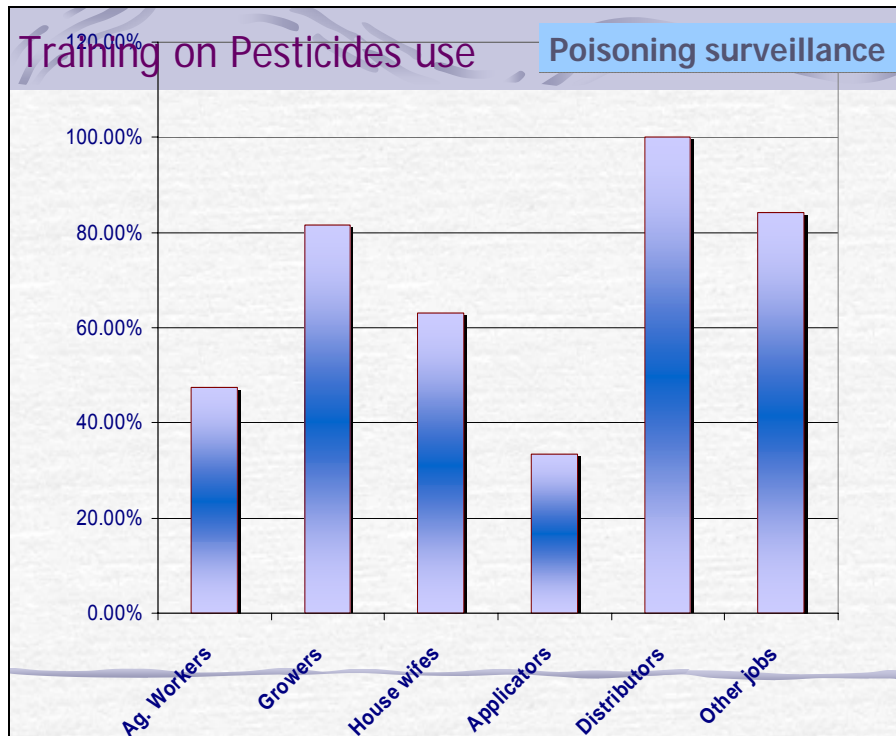
- ☞ 1986 - Lindane
- ☞ 1987 - HCH (mixed isomers)
- ☞ 1987 - Mercury compounds
- ☞ 1988 - arsenic (arsenites and arsenates)
- ☞ 1988 - Heptachlor
- ☞ 1988 - Leptophos
- ☞ 1989 - Captafol
- ☞ 1990 - Dichloropropane
- ☞ 1990 - Aldicarb
- ☞ 1990 - quintozene (PCNB)

Slide 15

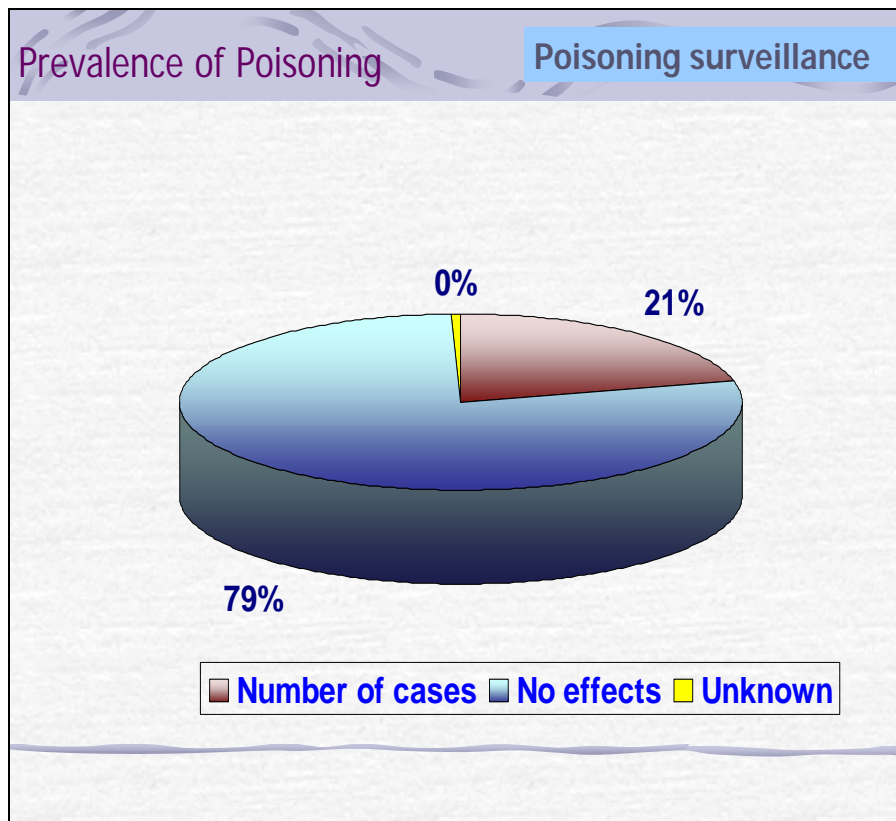
Banned Pesticides.....

- 1994 - Pentachlorophenol
- 1995 - Methamidophos
- 1995 - Monocrotophos (restricted to coconut)
- 1996 - Chlordane
- 1998 - Endosulfan

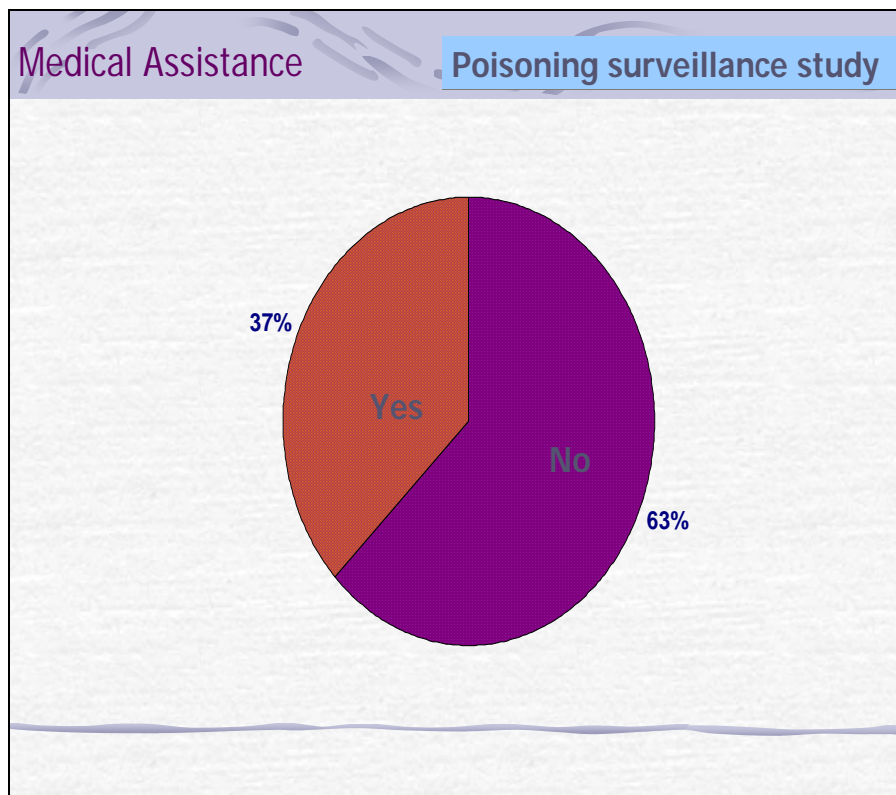
Slide 16



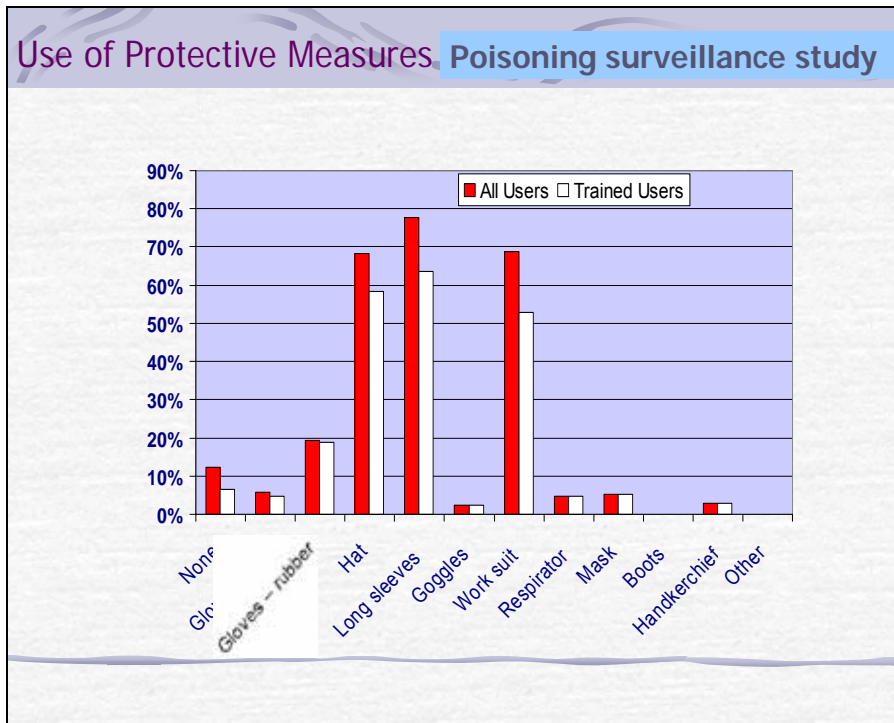
Slide 17



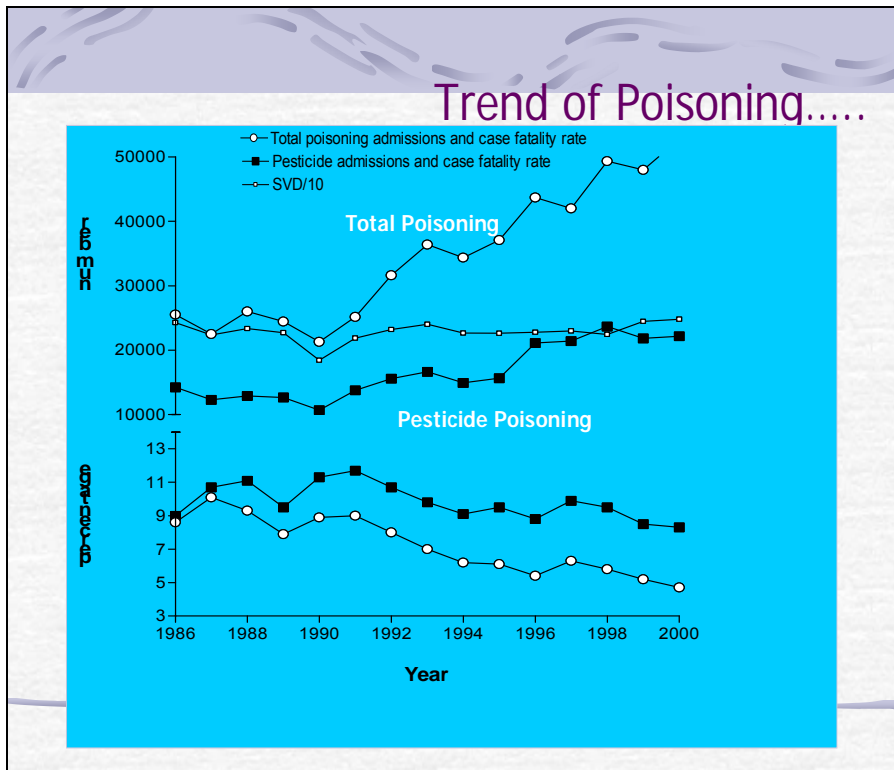
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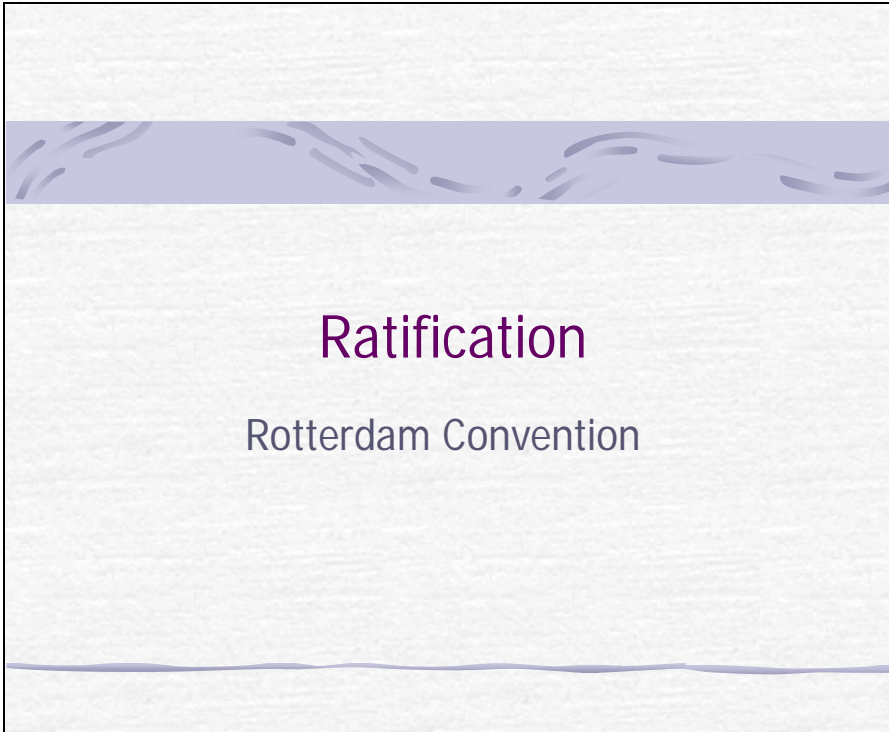


Slide 19




Slide 20





Ratification

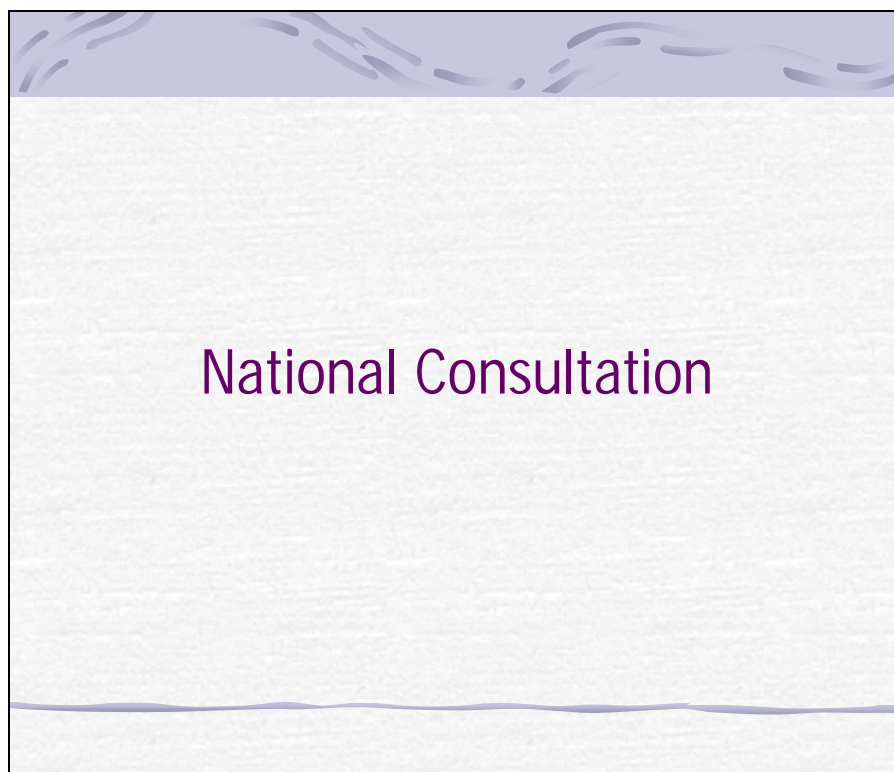
Rotterdam Convention



History of PIC in Sri Lanka

- Associated with the initiatives on London Guideline in mid eighties
- Participated in the voluntary PIC procedure facilitated by the FAO until RC came into force
- Final decisions have been made on all pesticides under PIC procedure

Slide 23



Slide 24

A presentation slide with a light blue background and a decorative wavy pattern at the top and bottom. The title "National Consultation Stakeholders" is at the top, with "National Consultation" in green and "Stakeholders" in purple. Below the title is a table with two columns: "Sector/Discipline" and "Area of Responsibility".

Sector/Discipline	Area of Responsibility
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	International relations and coordinations
Ministry of Finance and Planning	National policies and project implementation
Ministry of Health	Health related issues
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	National focal point for Stockholm Convention/ Basel Convention
Ministry of Industries	Import/Export handling of Industrial chemicals

Slide 25

National Consultation	
Ministry of Agriculture	Representing Agriculture
Department of Customs	Regulation of imports
Department of Import Control	Import/Export control
Central Environmental Authority	UNITAR project on Integrated chemicals management
Central Environmental Authority	DNA/PIC - Industrial Chemicals
Ports Authority	Facilitation of Import of Chemicals

Slide 26

National Consultation	
CropLife-Sri Lanka (Pesticide Industry)	Chemical Importers
Industrial Chemicals	Chemical Importers
Department of Agriculture	regulatory affairs related to plant protection
Office of the Registrar of Pesticides	DNA/PIC-Pesticides
NGO	Representing the public interest groups
Board of Investment	Responsible for Free-Trade investments

Slide 27

National Consultation

Chemicals management issues identified

- ☞ Limited capacity and skills for risk assessment
- ☞ Insufficient mechanisms to effectively control the influx of industrial chemicals
- ☞ Absence of proper regulatory mechanism to manage industrial chemical
- ☞ Poor public awareness on associated hazards
- ☞ Insufficient communication, co-ordination and co-operation among the stake-holders
- ☞ Poor monitoring of health and environmental adverse effects

Slide 28

National Consultation

Key outcome

- ☞ Ratification is extremely beneficial for efficient management of chemicals
- ☞ The existing legislative and administrative framework is adequate for the implementation of the Convention
- ☞ Cabinet Memorandum to develop for ratification by the Min. of Agriculture with the two respective DNAs and other relevant Agencies
- ☞ Develop specific elements of the implementation plan in parallel to the Stockholm Convention as appropriate but not to delay the ratification

Slide 29

- Review and strengthen the legal framework and infra-structure facilities in order to manage chemicals efficiently
- Establish a Technical Advisory Committee for industrial chemical management

Slide 30

National Consultation

Current implementation status

- Creation of National Sub-division for import control
- Setting up of National Coordinating Committee
- Pesticide and Industrial chemical DNAs, do the preparation and submission of import response, notification etc..
- Advisory Committees for national and decisions re. pesticides are taken by the Pesticides

Session 4, Presentation # 1, by Mr. Bill Murray

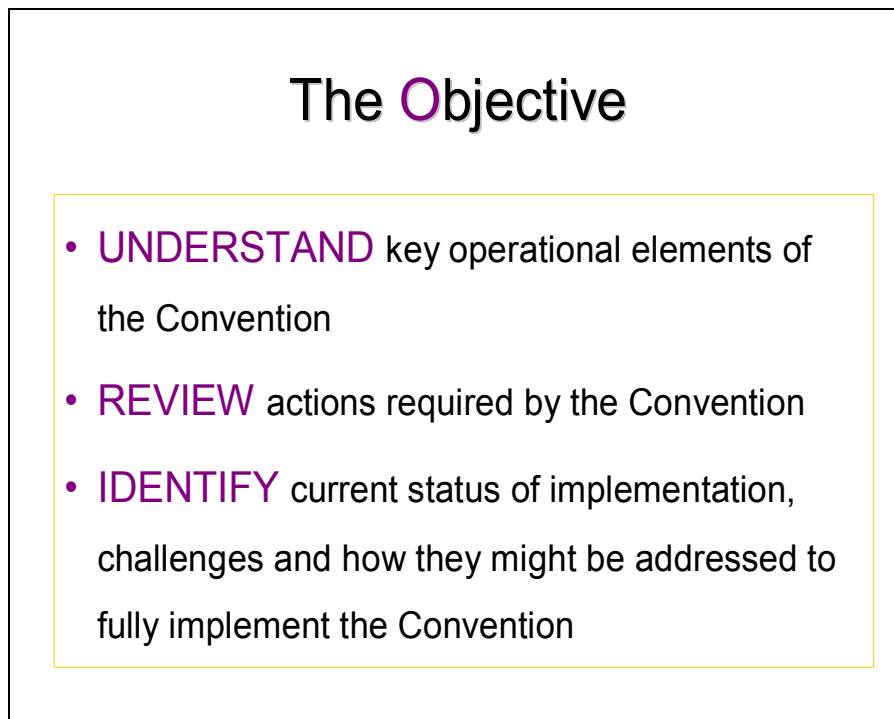
Slide 1

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1st Round of BOG discussion

Analyse of current status and possible challenges in implementing Rotterdam Convention

Slide 2

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The Objective

- **UNDERSTAND** key operational elements of the Convention
- **REVIEW** actions required by the Convention
- **IDENTIFY** current status of implementation, challenges and how they might be addressed to fully implement the Convention

The 4 Tables

<p>4 Key operational elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Import Decision • FRAs • SHPF • Export Notification 	<p>Leading questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What might be the challenges in submitting import response? • How do you communicate import decisions published in the PIC Circular to all concerned in the country? • Are those concerned aware of the implication associated with import decisions? 			
	<p>Current legal infrastructure/adm in procedure</p>	<p>What has been done</p>	<p>What needs to be done</p>	<p>Who is responsible and to do</p>

Leading questions

- examples -

- Are there procedure in place to submit notifications, import responses, export notifications, proposals for SHPF?
- Is a FRA based on risk evaluation under prevailing conditions, if yes how is it documented ?
- What are the challenges in implementing procedures related to export notification

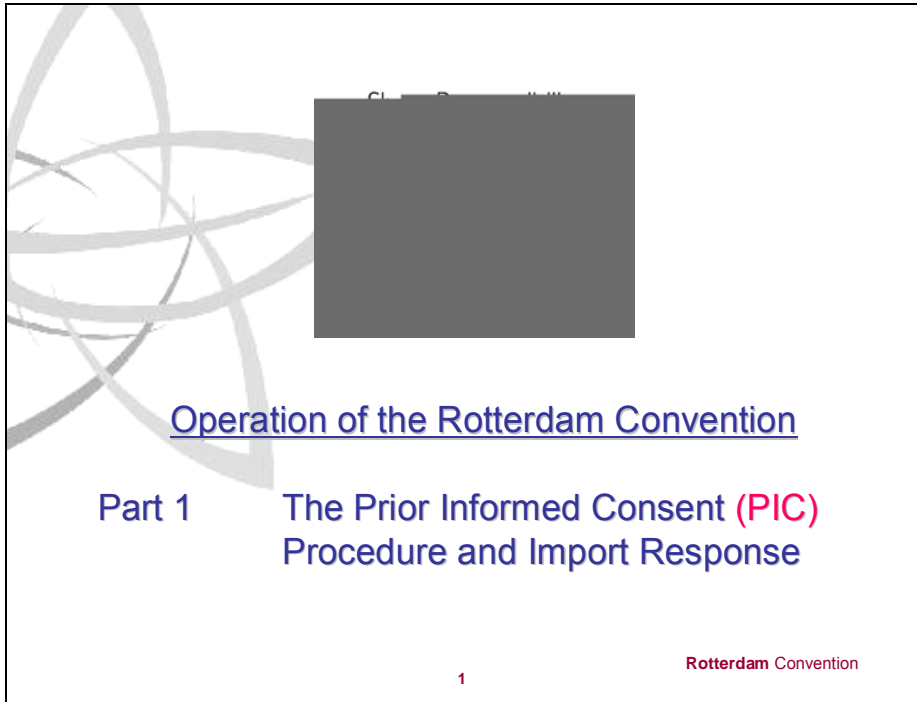
And more questions...

Road Map

- Set time to focus on leading questions for each operational element
- Set time to discuss the outcomes and wrap up for the report
- Type the results directly in the table
- Rapporteur/Chair will report to Plenary on key outcomes of the discussion

Session 4, Presentation # 2, by Mr. Bill Murray

Slide 1



CL - P - W

Operation of the Rotterdam Convention

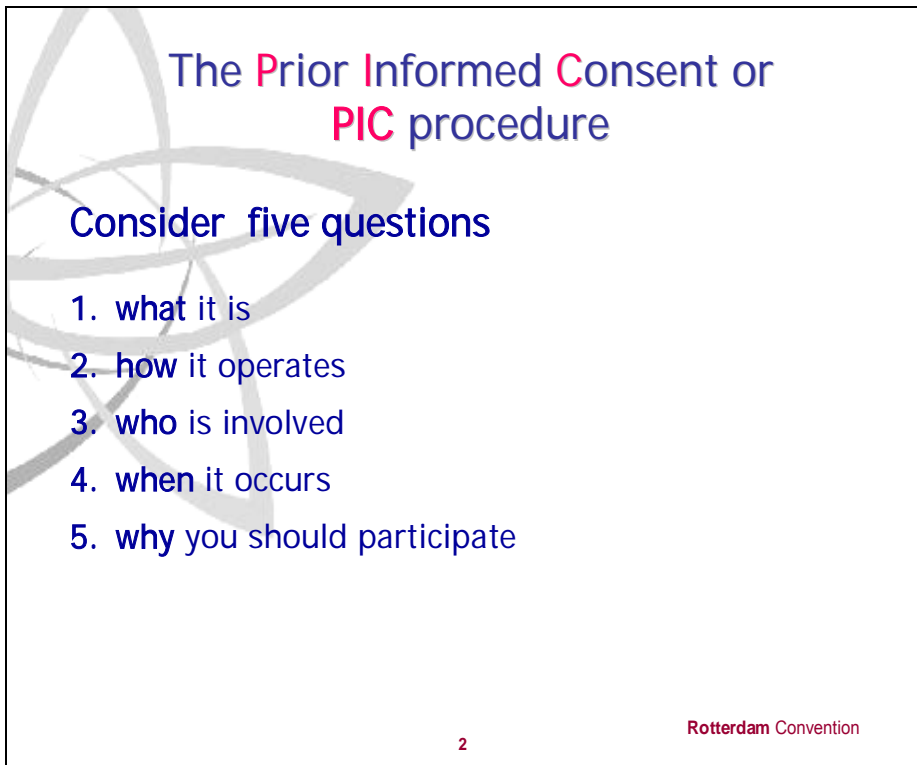
Part 1 The Prior Informed Consent (PIC)
 Procedure and Import Response

1

Rotterdam Convention

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Slide 2



The Prior Informed Consent or
PIC procedure

Consider five questions

1. what it is
2. how it operates
3. who is involved
4. when it occurs
5. why you should participate

2

Rotterdam Convention

The slide features a decorative background of overlapping grey circles on the left side. The title is in a large font with 'PIC' in red. The subtitle is in a smaller font. The list of five questions is in a blue font. The number '2' is centered at the bottom, and 'Rotterdam Convention' is in the bottom right corner.

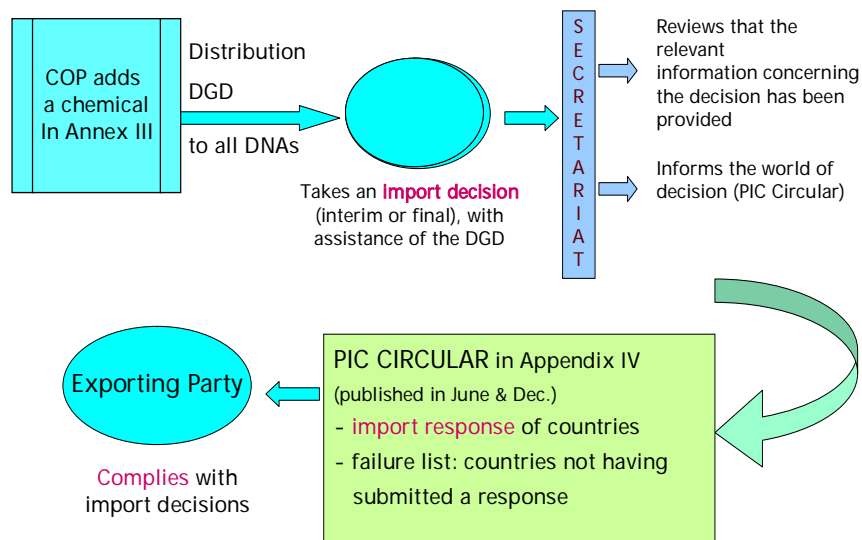
WHAT is the PIC procedure

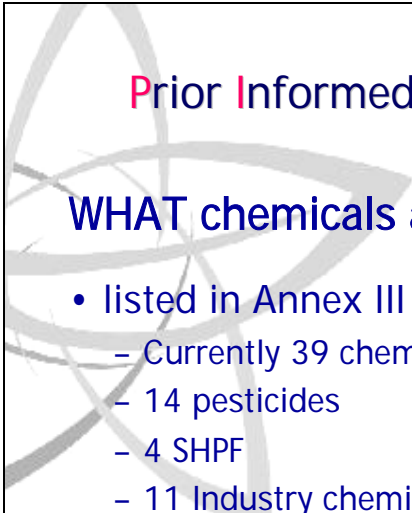
- facilitates informed decision making by countries on the import of chemicals listed in Annex III
- ensures compliance with these import decisions by exporting Parties

Rotterdam Convention

3

How the PIC procedure operates?



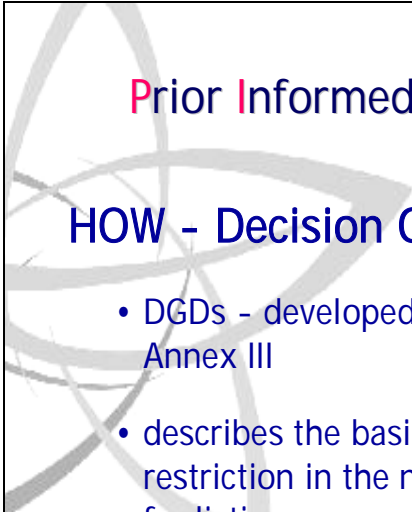


Prior Informed Consent procedure

WHAT chemicals are involved

- listed in Annex III of the Convention
 - Currently 39 chemicals
 - 14 pesticides
 - 4 SHPF
 - 11 Industry chemicals
- New candidate chemicals be recommended by CRC and decided by COP

5 Rotterdam Convention



Prior Informed Consent procedure

HOW - Decision Guidance Documents

- DGDs - developed for each chemical listed in Annex III
- describes the basis for the ban or severe restriction in the notifying Party and the reasons for listing
- assists governments in making informed decisions regarding future import of the chemical

6 Rotterdam Convention

Prior Informed Consent procedure

HOW - Import responses

1. FINAL decision
2. INTERIM response/decision

Consent/no consent/consent subject to conditions

- to fully benefit from unwanted imports should be made within 9 months of dispatch of DGD
- can be made at any time but may lose protection
- can be changed at any time by informing the Secretariat
- import response form to facilitate reporting of import decision (new form)

7

Rotterdam Convention

Prior Informed Consent procedure

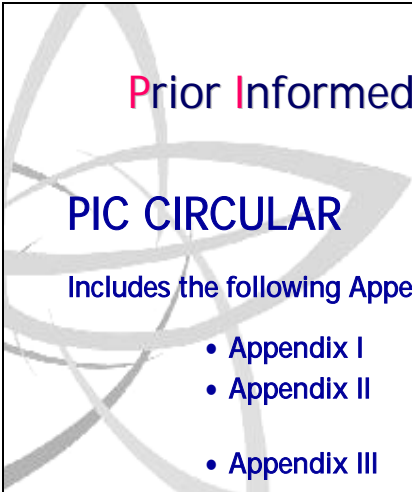
HOW - PIC CIRCULAR

Key to the operation of the PIC procedure

- lists all import decisions
- lists failure to provide a decision
- circulated every six months - June and December

8

Rotterdam Convention



Prior Informed Consent procedure

PIC CIRCULAR

Includes the following Appendices:

- **Appendix I** Synopsis of final regulatory actions
- **Appendix II** Proposals for inclusion of Severely Hazardous Pesticide Formulations
- **Appendix III** Chemicals subject to the interim PIC Procedure
- **Appendix IV** List of all import responses received from Parties
- **Appendix V** Compilation of notifications received

9 Rotterdam Convention



Prior Informed Consent procedure

WHO – Shared responsibility

- **Importing and Exporting countries**

At national level

- Designated National Authorities
- Customs officials
- Chemical Industry, including manufacturers, formulators, traders etc

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Prior Informed Consent procedure

IMPORTING COUNTRY RESPONSIBILITIES

- ensure that importers, relevant authorities and where possible users are informed of national import decisions
- ensure that import decisions apply uniformly to imports from all exporting countries and
- to any domestic manufacturing of the chemical for domestic use

11 Rotterdam Convention

Prior Informed Consent procedure

EXPORTING COUNTRY RESPONSIBILITIES

- implement legislative and administrative measures to **communicate** import decisions published in the PIC Circular within 6 months **to** all concerned in the country
- take appropriate measures to ensure that its exporters **comply** with import decisions
- ensure appropriate labeling and information accompanies exports

12 Rotterdam Convention

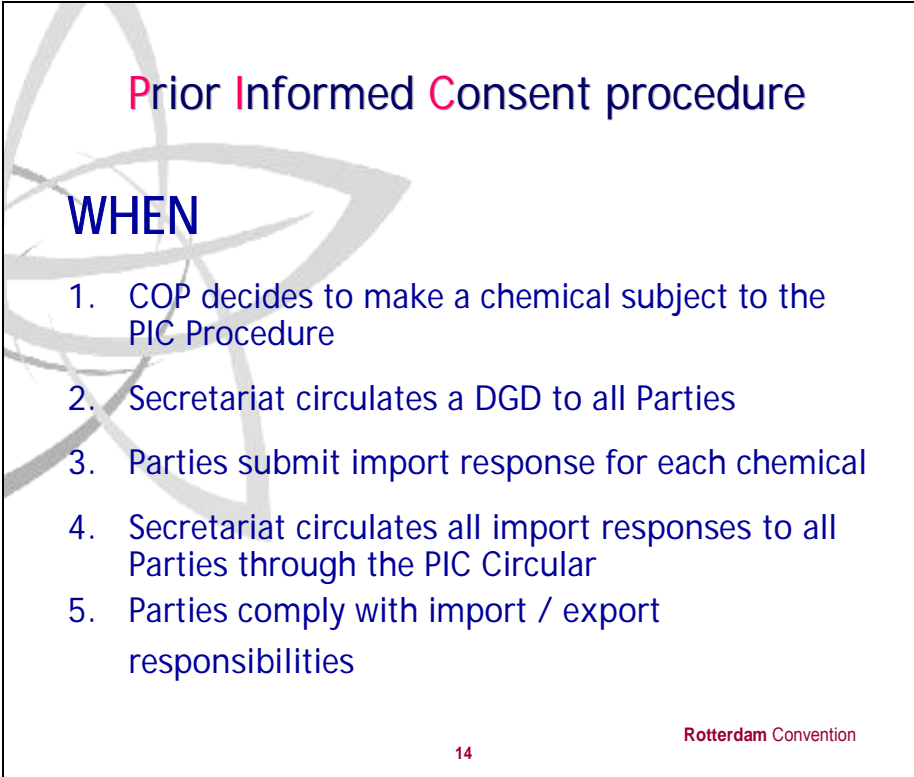


Prior Informed Consent procedure

EXPORTING COUNTRY RESPONSIBILITIES

- Advise and assist importing Parties
 - to obtain further information to help them make import decisions
 - to strengthen their capacities and capabilities to manage chemicals safely

13 Rotterdam Convention



Prior Informed Consent procedure

WHEN

1. COP decides to make a chemical subject to the PIC Procedure
2. Secretariat circulates a DGD to all Parties
3. Parties submit import response for each chemical
4. Secretariat circulates all import responses to all Parties through the PIC Circular
5. Parties comply with import / export responsibilities

14 Rotterdam Convention

Prior Informed Consent procedure

WHY

- helps to prevent unwanted imports of hazardous chemicals through a shared responsibility with exporting Parties
- provides information to facilitate informed decision making by importing Parties – opportunity to:
 - obtain further information on a chemical or assistance in evaluating a chemical
 - the list of chemicals in Annex III will continue to grow

15 Rotterdam Convention

Status of implementation in Pakistan

- import responses for all 29 Pesticides and SHPFs
- no import responses for any industrial Chemicals

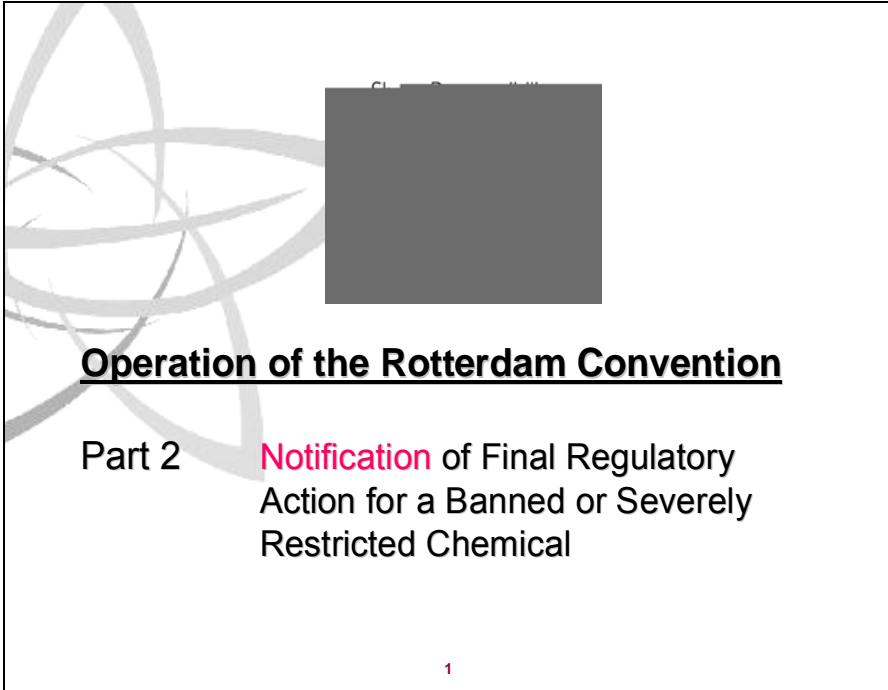
Discuss:

1. How do you make import responses for industrial chemicals?
2. How do you make all concerned aware of your import decisions?
3. How do you apply your import decisions equally to all sources and domestic production?
4. How do you communicate all import responses in PIC Circular to all concerned?
5. How do you ensure that your exportation is in compliance with import decisions of importing Parties ?

16 Rotterdam Convention

Session 4, Presentation # 3, by Mr. Bill Murray

Slide 1

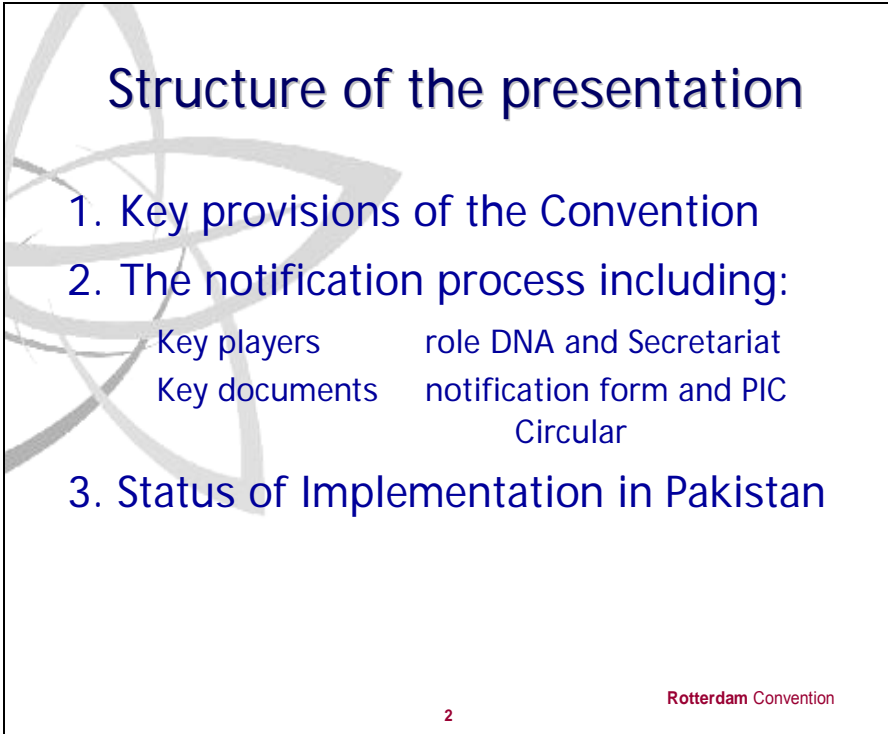


Operation of the Rotterdam Convention

Part 2 **Notification** of Final Regulatory Action for a Banned or Severely Restricted Chemical

1

Slide 2



Structure of the presentation

1. Key provisions of the Convention
2. The notification process including:
 - Key players role DNA and Secretariat
 - Key documents notification form and PIC Circular
3. Status of Implementation in Pakistan

2 Rotterdam Convention

Key provisions of the Convention

Article 2 – Definitions

- Banned Chemical
- Severely Restricted Chemical
- Final Regulatory Action

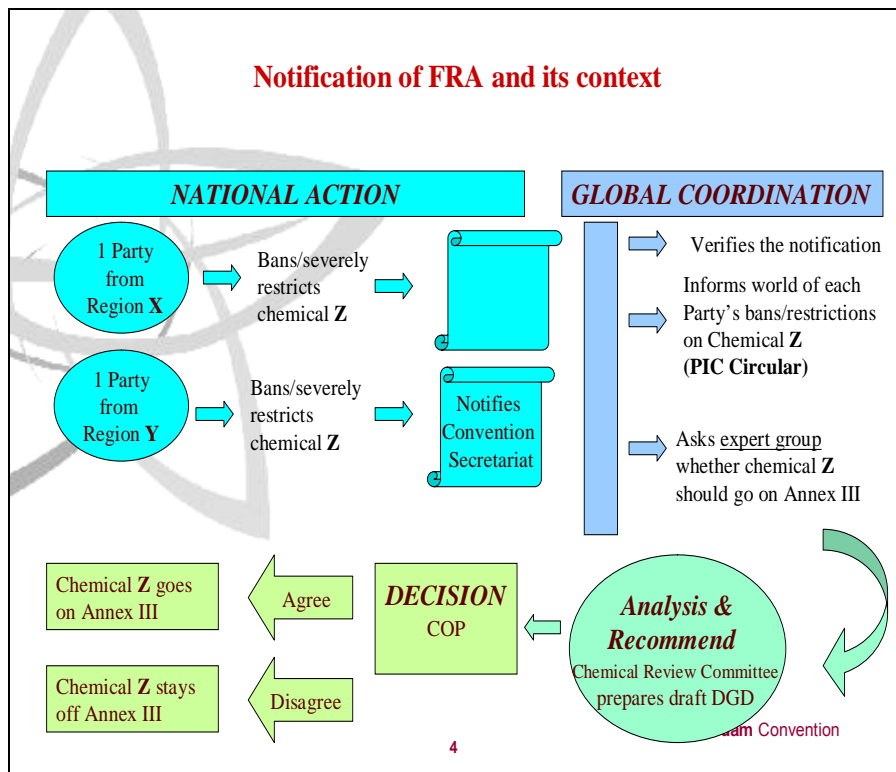
Article 5 – Procedures for banned or severely restricted chemicals

- Responsibilities of Parties
- Process followed

Annex I – Information Requirements for Notifications made pursuant to Article 5

Rotterdam Convention

3



Notification of Final Regulatory Action

- When the Convention enters into force for that country, DNA is to notify the Secretariat all existing FRA
- For **new** FRA, DNA is to notify within 90 days
- To describe a national action, but not to prescribe how countries regulate chemicals

Article 5 Procedures for banned or severely restricted chemicals (cont'd)

Notifications must contain the information set out in Annex I, *where available*

- DNA completes a "notification of final regulatory action **form**"
 - mirrors information requirements of Annex I
 - describes the national regulatory action
 - indicate where information is not available
 - signature

Annex I: Information Requirements

1. Properties, identification and uses
2. Final regulatory action
 - a) Information specific to the final regulatory action
 - b) Category/categories (pesticide or industrial chemical)
 - c) Relevance to other states and regions
 - d) Other relevant information

7

Rotterdam Convention

Annex I: Information Requirements

- a) Information specific to the FRA
 - Summary of FRA, date in force and reference
 - Whether **based on** hazard or risk evaluation, if so information on such evaluation and reference
 - Reasons: environment and/or health
 - Summary of hazard/risk presented and expected effect of FRA

8

Rotterdam Convention

The Notification Process

Secretariat verifies the notification is *complete*

Does it meet the requirements of Annex I of the Convention?

- **if yes**, a summary of each notification is published in the forthcoming PIC Circular
- **if no**, a verification letter is sent with a checklist indicating where the notification is incomplete and detailed guidance of what is missing

9 Rotterdam Convention

The Notification Process

PIC CIRCULAR

Appendix I Synopsis of notifications of final regulatory actions received

- **Part A** Summary of complete notifications
- **Part B** Information on incomplete notifications

Appendix V List of all complete notifications received since 1998

10 Rotterdam Convention

Consequences of a notification

- **Information exchange**, alerts other parties of a potentially hazardous chemical
- May lead to **inclusion of a chemical in Annex III**
- Such chemicals are subject to **Export Notification**

11 Rotterdam Convention

Status of implementation in Pakistan

- 25 notifications for chemicals banned or severely restricted in Pakistan received prior to 1998

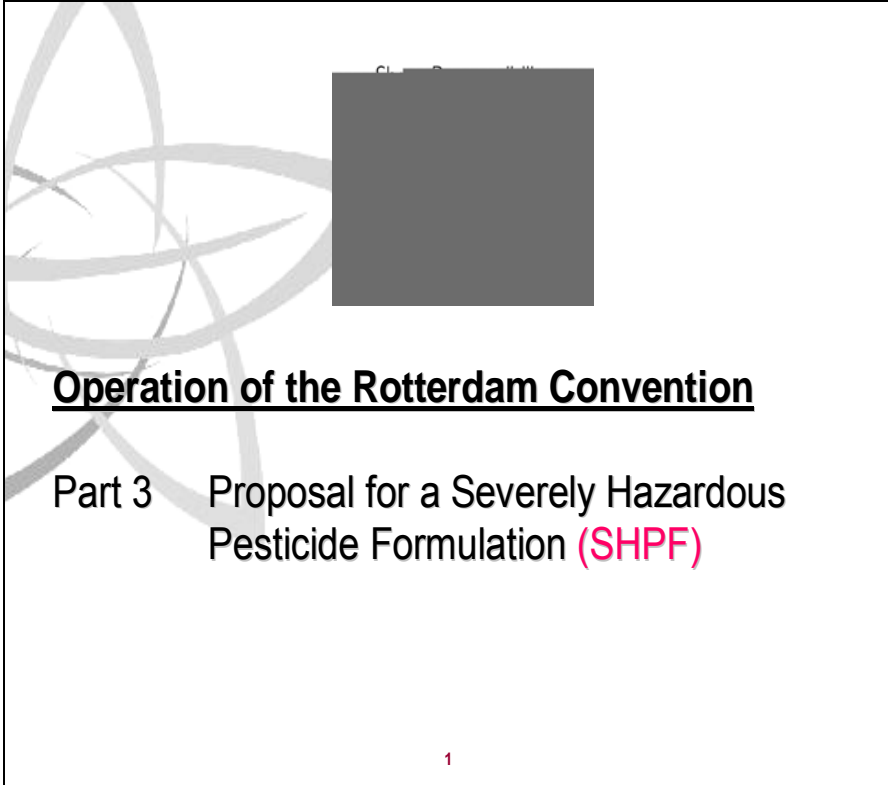
Discuss:

- Are there any outstanding notifications?
- How to reflect relevant information in a notification?
- How to make use of notifications published in the PIC Circular?

12 Rotterdam Convention

Session 4, Presentation # 4, by Mr. Bill Murray

Slide 1

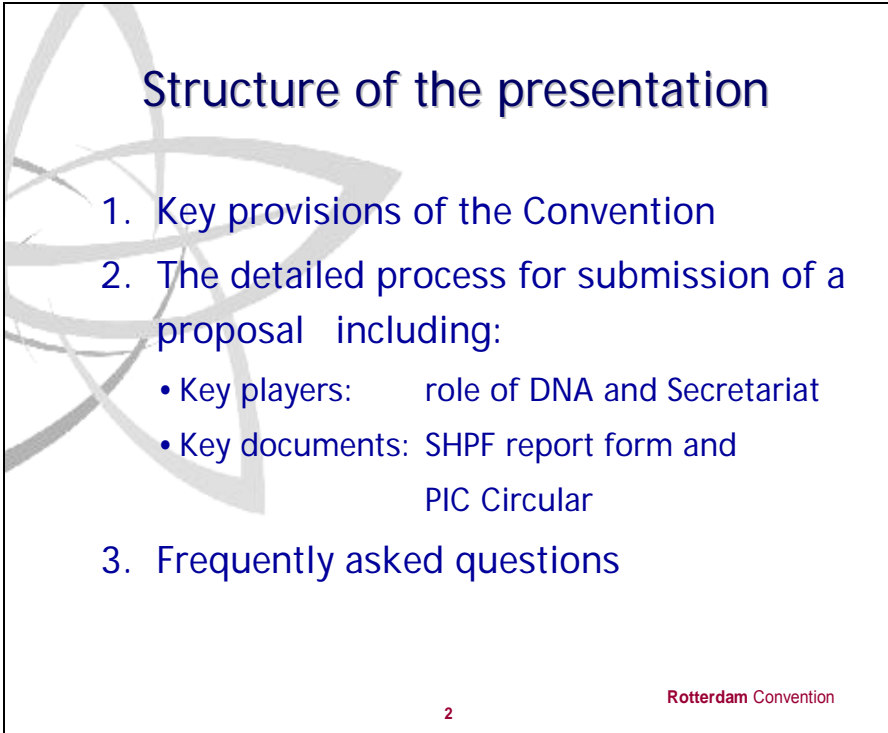


Operation of the Rotterdam Convention

Part 3 Proposal for a Severely Hazardous Pesticide Formulation (SHPF)

1

Slide 2



Structure of the presentation

1. Key provisions of the Convention
2. The detailed process for submission of a proposal including:
 - Key players: role of DNA and Secretariat
 - Key documents: SHPF report form and PIC Circular
3. Frequently asked questions

2

Rotterdam Convention

Key provisions of the Convention

- Article 2** **Definitions**
 - Severely Hazardous pesticide formulation
- Article 6** **Procedure for severely hazardous pesticide formulations**
 - opportunity for developing countries and those with economies in transition to propose a pesticide formulation
 - process to be followed for the submission of a proposal
- Annex IV** **Information requirements and criteria**

3

Rotterdam Convention

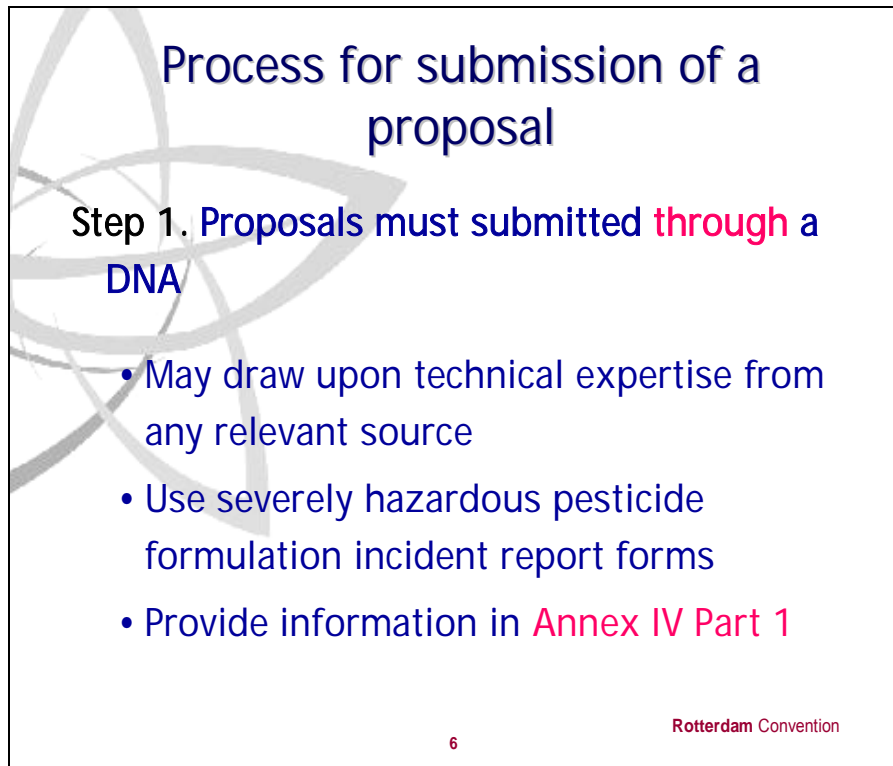
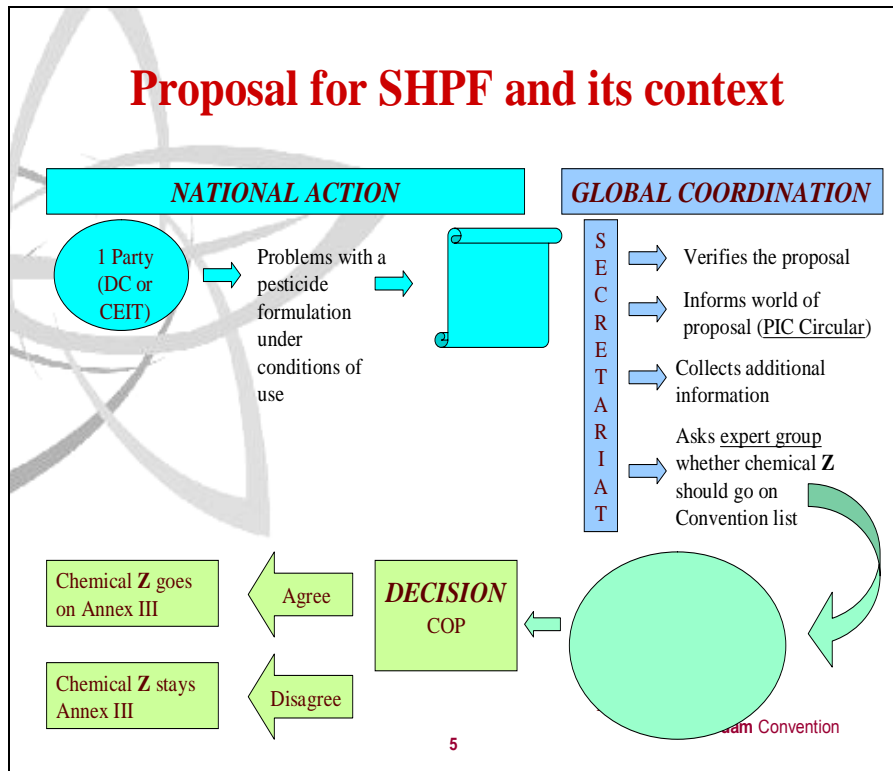
Article 2 - Definitions

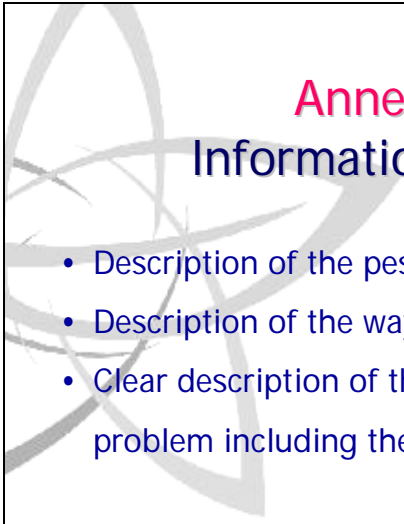
Severely hazardous pesticide formulations

- a chemical formulated for pesticide use that produces *severe health or environmental effects* observable within a short period of time after single or multiple exposure, *under conditions of use*

4

Rotterdam Convention





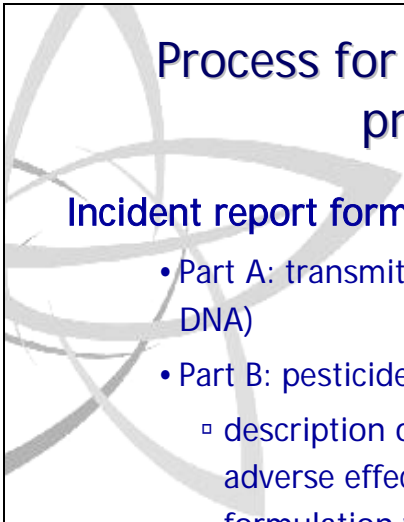
Annex IV, part 1

Information requirements

- Description of the pesticide formulation
- Description of the way the formulation is used
- Clear description of the incidents related to the problem including the adverse effects

7

Rotterdam Convention



Process for submission of a proposal

Incident report forms

- Part A: transmittal form (must be signed by DNA)
- Part B: pesticide incident report forms
 - description of the: formulation; incident; adverse effects, and the way in which the formulation was used

Part B of the form can be replaced by national incident report forms where available

8

Rotterdam Convention

Process for submission of a proposal

Step 2. Submitted proposal is reviewed by the secretariat

- where it meets the information requirements of part 1 of Annex IV
- summary is published in the PIC Circular (Appendix II)

Step 3. Secretariat collects information listed in part 2 of Annex IV

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Possible consequences of proposal

Alert other parties

- Facilitates the timely sharing of information on hazardous pesticide formulations

Lead to inclusion of the SHPF in Annex III

- Mechanism for the identification of pesticide formulations causing problems under conditions of use and for their inclusion in the Convention

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Status of implementation in Pakistan

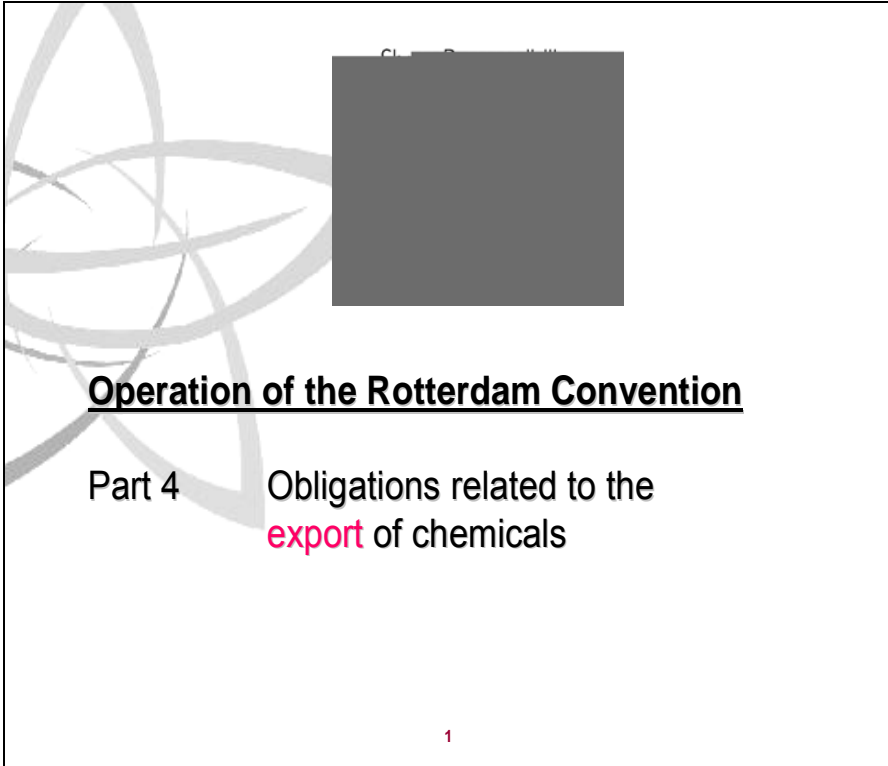
- No proposals for SHPFs have been submitted

Suggestions:

- seek cooperation with health institution
- distribute the SHPF forms at field level as a tool to collect pesticide poisoning information
- establish link between field and DNA
- report findings to the Secretariat
- review summaries of proposals published in the PIC Circular on a regular basis, be aware of problems occurring in countries with similar conditions

Session 4, Presentation # 5, by Mr. Bill Murray

Slide 1

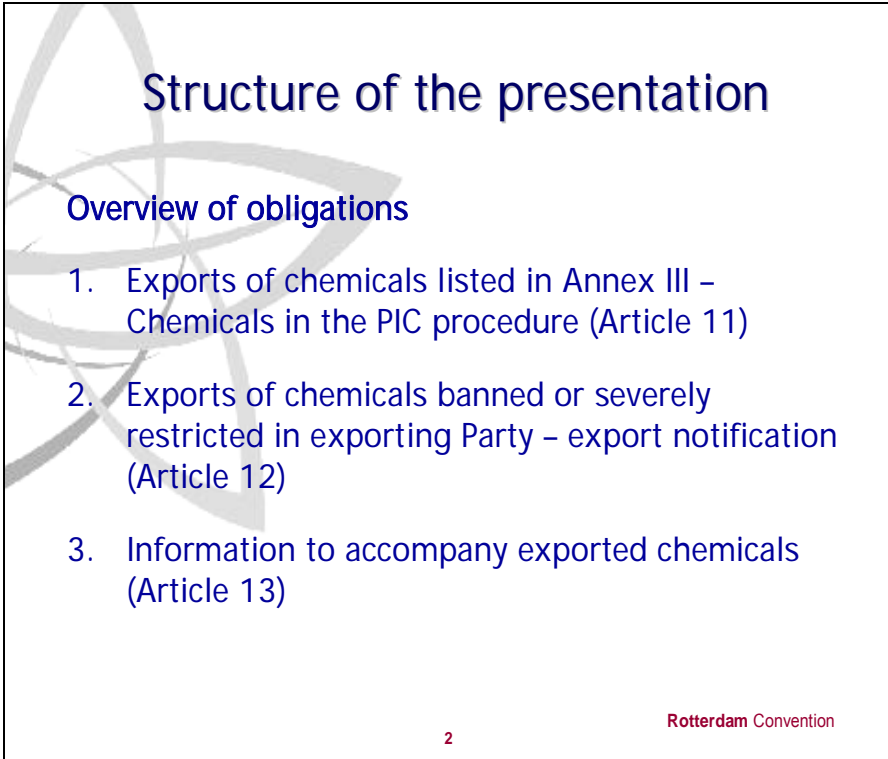


Operation of the Rotterdam Convention

Part 4 Obligations related to the
export of chemicals

1

Slide 2

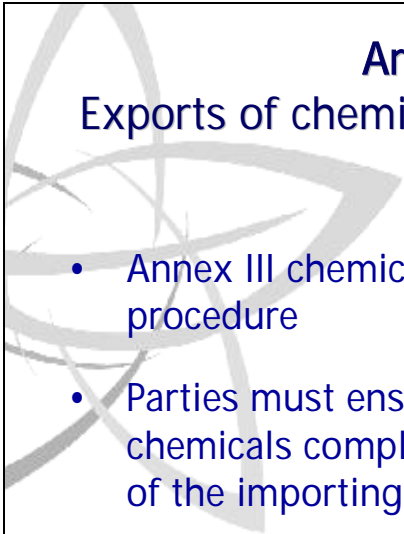


Structure of the presentation

Overview of obligations

1. Exports of chemicals listed in Annex III – Chemicals in the PIC procedure (Article 11)
2. Exports of chemicals banned or severely restricted in exporting Party – export notification (Article 12)
3. Information to accompany exported chemicals (Article 13)

2 **Rotterdam Convention**



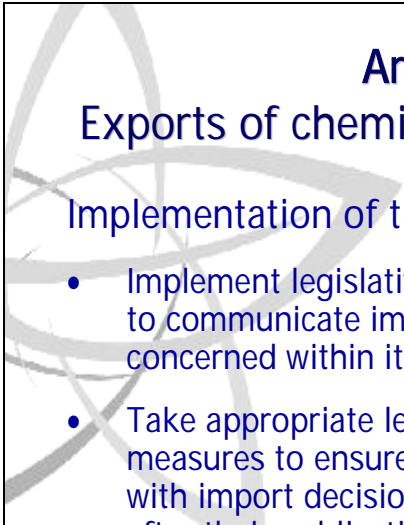
Article 11

Exports of chemicals listed in Annex III

- Annex III chemicals are subject to the PIC procedure
- Parties must ensure that exports of these chemicals comply with the import decision of the importing country

3

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Article 11

Exports of chemicals listed in Annex III

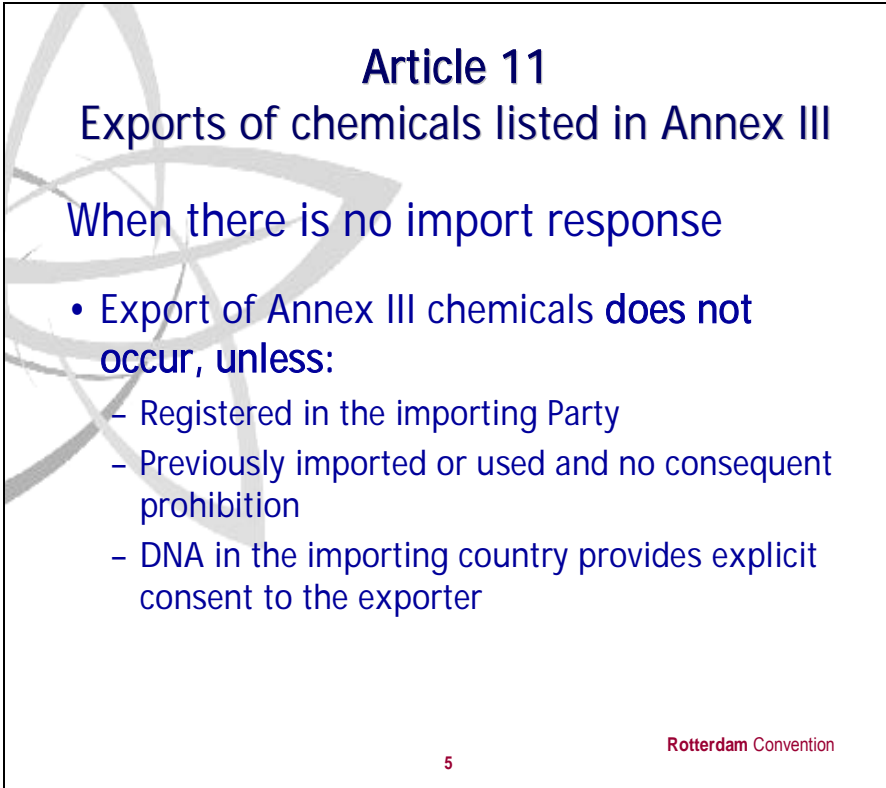
Implementation of the obligations

- Implement legislative or administrative measures to communicate import decisions to those concerned within its jurisdiction
- Take appropriate legislative or administrative measures to ensure that its exporters comply with import decisions no later than 6 months after their publication in the PIC Circular

Mechanism – national decision

4

Rotterdam Convention



Article 11

Exports of chemicals listed in Annex III

When there is no import response

- Export of Annex III chemicals **does not occur, unless:**
 - Registered in the importing Party
 - Previously imported or used and no consequent prohibition
 - DNA in the importing country provides explicit consent to the exporter

5

Rotterdam Convention



Article 12

Export notification

- Chemicals banned or severely restricted in an exporting Party
 - Exporting party must provide *export notification* to importing parties
 - **Obligations ceases:** when the chemical is in Annex III and the importing party has provided an import response

6

Rotterdam Convention

Article 12 Export notification

Export notification process

Step 1. Send export notification to DNA in the importing party

- prior to first export after regulatory action
- before the first export in any calendar year

Step 2. DNA in the importing Party is to acknowledge receipt

Step 3. Where an exporting party does not received an acknowledgement within 30 day, it should re-send the notification

Rotterdam Convention

7

Annex V Information Requirements for Export Notification

< <no standard format exists for export notification> >

Key elements

- name and address of the DNAs (exporting and importing Parties) and of the importer
- expected date of export
- name of chemical(s) and in the case of mixture the level or concentration of the individual chemicals

Rotterdam Convention

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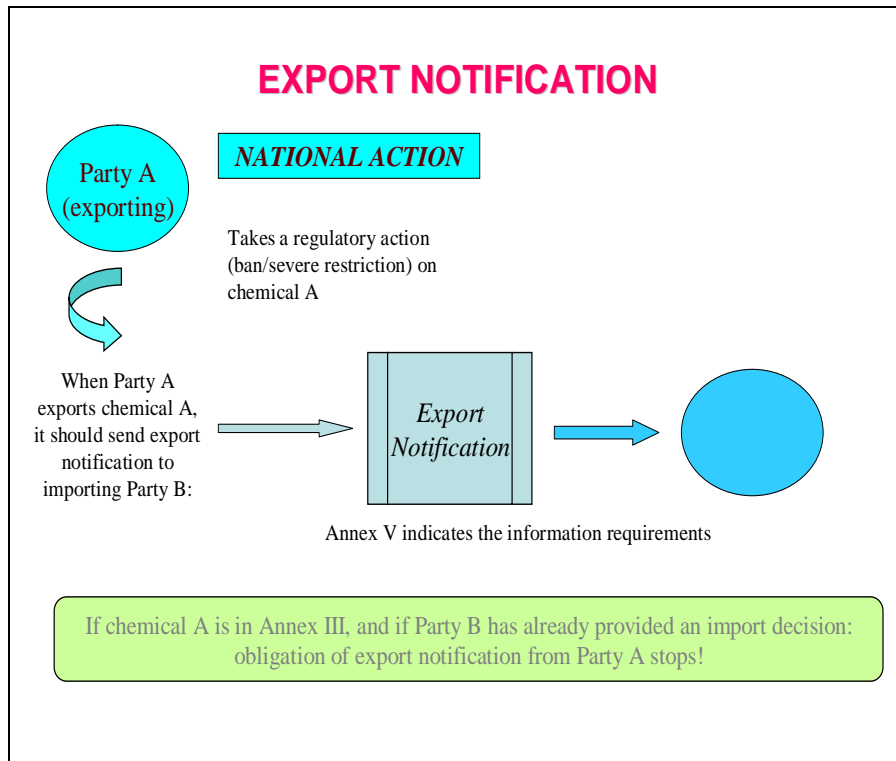
Annex V Information Requirements for Export Notification

Key elements (cont'd)

- the category of the chemical and use in the importing country
- information on precautionary measures to reduce exposure and emissions
- further information specified in Annex I as may be required by the importing Party

Rotterdam Convention

9



Differences between

PIC Procedure

- asks Parties for a decision regarding future import of the chemicals in Annex III

Export Notification

- simply informs importing Party that a chemical that has been banned or severely restricted in the exporting Party is being shipped

11

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Article 13

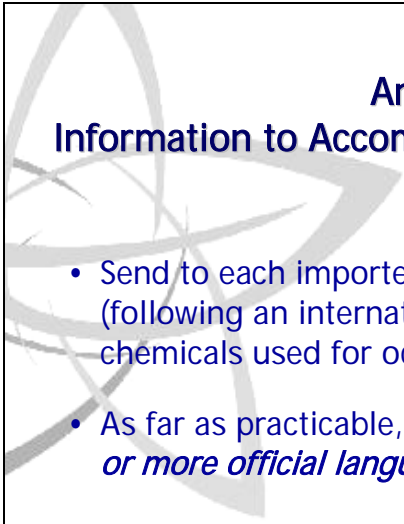
Information to Accompany Exported Chemicals

Scope: both Annex III chemicals and chemicals banned or severely restricted in exporting Party

- Using specific *Harmonized Systems code* effective from 1 January 2007
- Requires appropriate labelling and a safety data sheet to accompany *each shipment*
- Subject to *labelling* requirements, taking into account relevant international standards

12

Rotterdam Convention



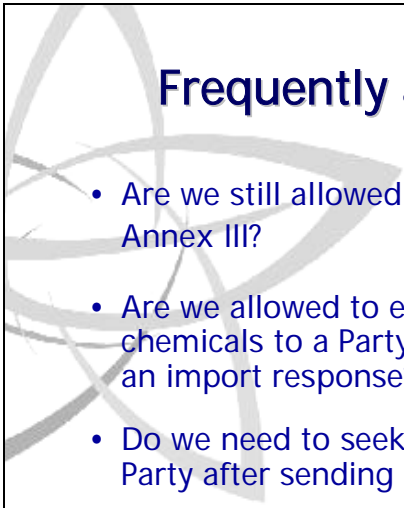
Article 13

Information to Accompany Exported Chemicals

- Send to each importer a *safety data sheet* (following an internationally recognized format) for chemicals used for occupational purposes
- As far as practicable, the above information in *one or more official languages* of the importing Party

13

Rotterdam Convention



Frequently asked questions

- Are we still allowed to export chemicals listed in Annex III?
- Are we allowed to export the Annex III chemicals to a Party that has failed to provide an import response?
- Do we need to seek consent from the importing Party after sending export notification?
- What do we need to do when we receive an export notification?

14

Rotterdam Convention



Next steps

- Thematic meetings for exporting Parties to review status of implementation and identify gaps
- Facilitate dialogue among trade partners to monitor impact of the Convention in contributing to responsible trade
- Secretariat to develop a standard form for export notification

15 Rotterdam Convention



Status of implementation in Pakistan

Discussion:

Are there procedures in place to ensure

- Exports respect import decisions of importing parties ?
- Sending export notification ?
- Acknowledging export notification?
- Using HS codes ?
- Provide safety datasheets / label in languages and according to int. standard ?

16 Rotterdam Convention

Status of Implementation in Pakistan

Discussion (cont'd) :

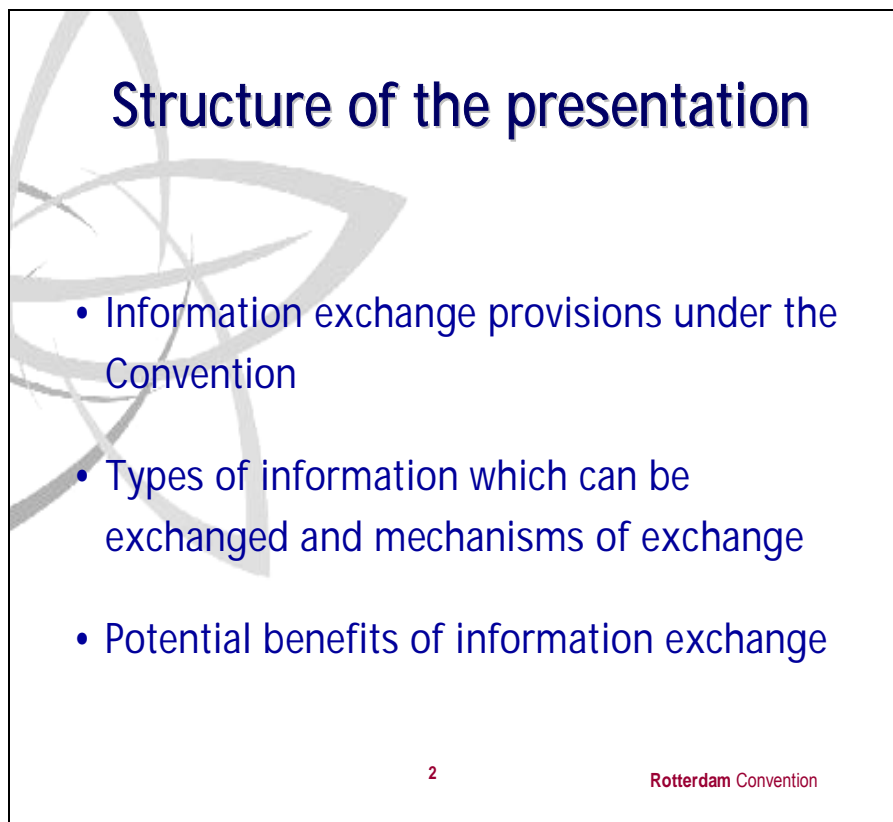
- Who is involved in the tasks at national level, e.g. DNAs, customs, exporter, importer ?
- How to interact with each other ?
- What use is made of export notifications that are received ?

Session 5, Presentation # 1, by Mr. Bill Murray

Slide 1



Slide 2



Information exchange provisions

Two main provisions:

- Information related to Annex III Chemicals
 - Articles 5, 6, 10, 11, 12
- General information exchange relevant to the objectives of the Convention
 - direct Party to Party
 - Facilitated by the secretariat

3

Rotterdam Convention

Mechanisms of information exchange

- PIC Circular
- Decision guidance documents (DGDs)
- Export notification
- Article 14 exchange of information
- List of DNAs
- website

4

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PIC Circular

- Circulated every 6 months electronically
- Published on PIC website
- Contains
 - summaries of notifications received in last six months
 - Summaries of any proposals for a SHPF
 - List of chemicals included in Annex III
 - All import responses received
 - List of chemicals for which valid notifications have been received

5

Rotterdam Convention

Decision Guidance Documents

- Prepared by the CRC
- Contains
 - Summary of information related to final regulatory action taken by notifying countries
 - Basic information about characteristics of the chemical
 - Summary information on hazards and risk associated with the chemical

6

Rotterdam Convention

Export notifications

- Contain information related to:
 - DNA of importing and exporting countries
 - expected date of export
 - identifying the chemical
 - identifying the shipment
 - known hazards and risks
 - expected use
 - precautionary information to reduce exposure
 - address of importer
 - other relevant information

7

Rotterdam Convention

Article 14 exchange of information

- Includes exchange of scientific, technical, economic and legal information concerning chemicals within the scope of the Convention
- Party to Party directly or may involve the secretariat
- Confidential information shall be protected
 - some information not confidential

8

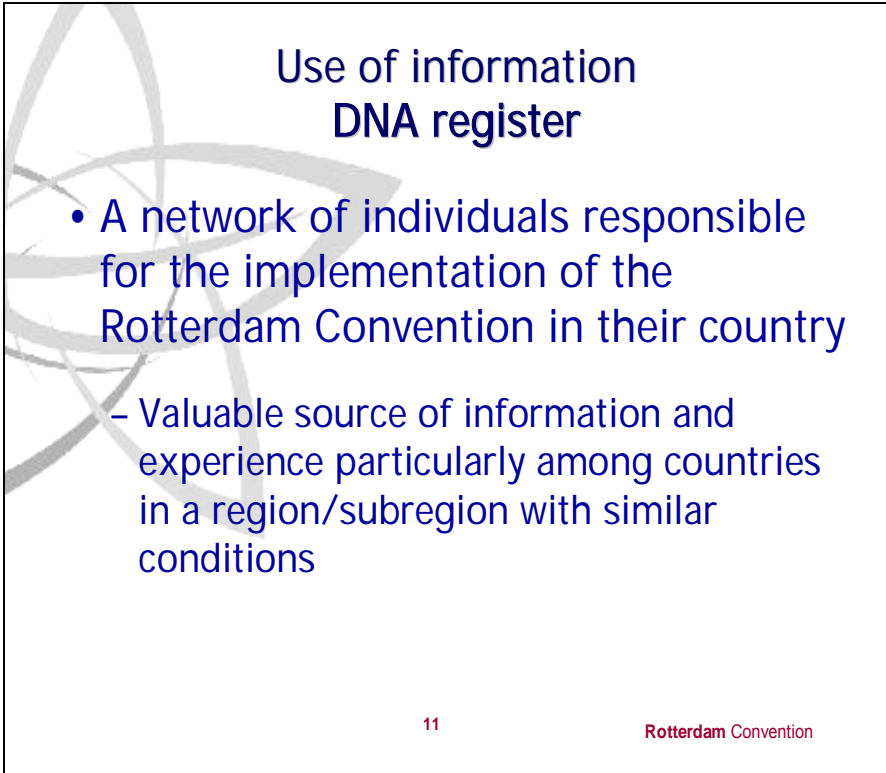
Rotterdam Convention

List of DNAs

- Maintained by the secretariat
- Circulated with the PIC Circular
- Available on the website via database search
- Relies on countries to keep the information up-to-date
- Only updated for and circulated to Parties

PIC website [WWW.pic.int](http://www.pic.int)

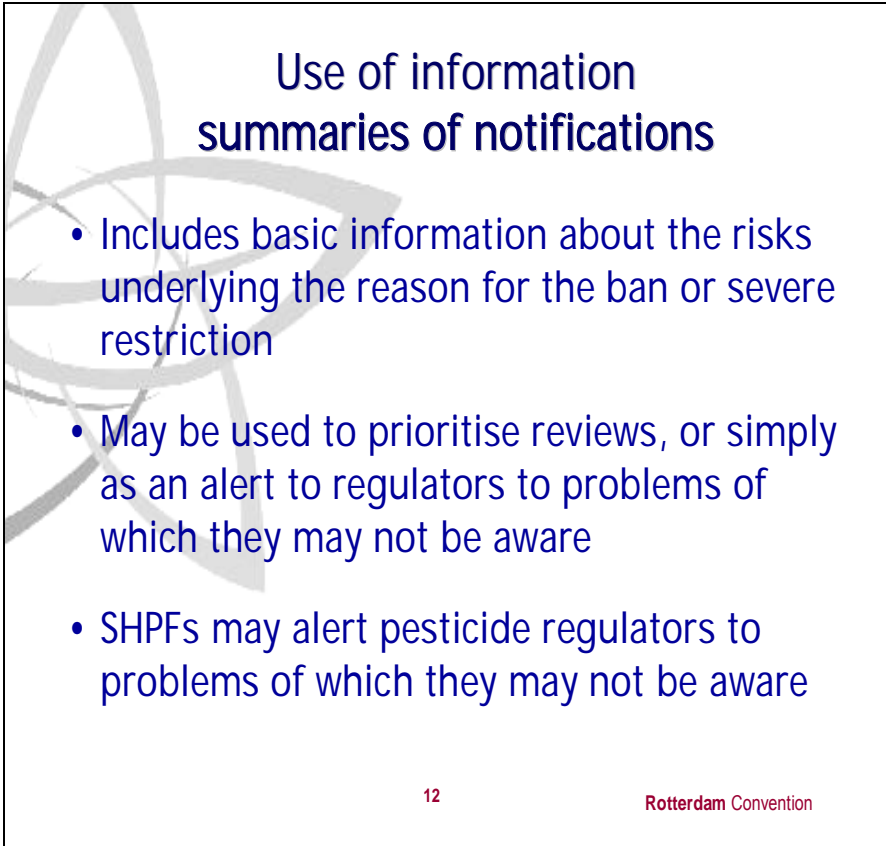
- Contains all the information available to Parties in all categories
- Updated regularly
- Contains additional information on chemicals in Annex III along with DGDs
- Reports of COP and CRC as well as associated meeting documents



Use of information DNA register

- A network of individuals responsible for the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention in their country
 - Valuable source of information and experience particularly among countries in a region/subregion with similar conditions

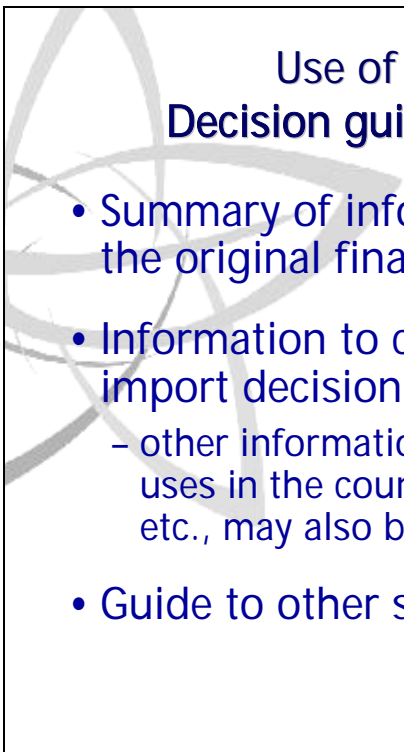
11 Rotterdam Convention



Use of information summaries of notifications

- Includes basic information about the risks underlying the reason for the ban or severe restriction
- May be used to prioritise reviews, or simply as an alert to regulators to problems of which they may not be aware
- SHPFs may alert pesticide regulators to problems of which they may not be aware

12 Rotterdam Convention



Use of information Decision guidance documents

- Summary of information in support of the original final regulatory actions
- Information to consider in taking an import decision
 - other information, including essential uses in the country, conditions of use etc., may also be important
- Guide to other sources of information

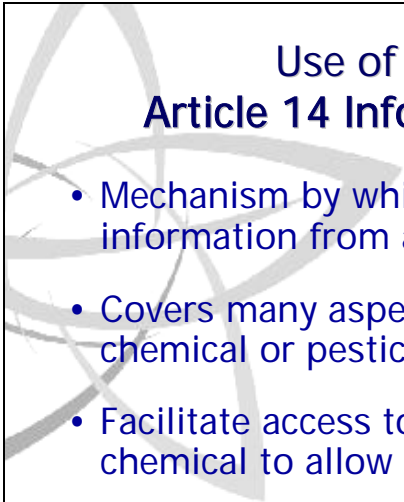
13 Rotterdam Convention



Use of information Export notifications

- Provides an alert that a chemical banned or severely restricted elsewhere is being imported into the country
- May serve as a trigger to reconsider the use
- Not an invitation to reject the shipment !!

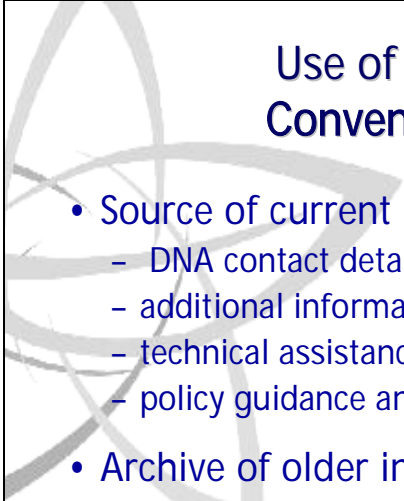
14 Rotterdam Convention



Use of information Article 14 Information exchange

- Mechanism by which one Party may request information from another
- Covers many aspects of any industrial chemical or pesticide
- Facilitate access to information on a chemical to allow a decision to be taken
- Useful tool for regulators seeking information for chemicals under consideration

15 Rotterdam Convention

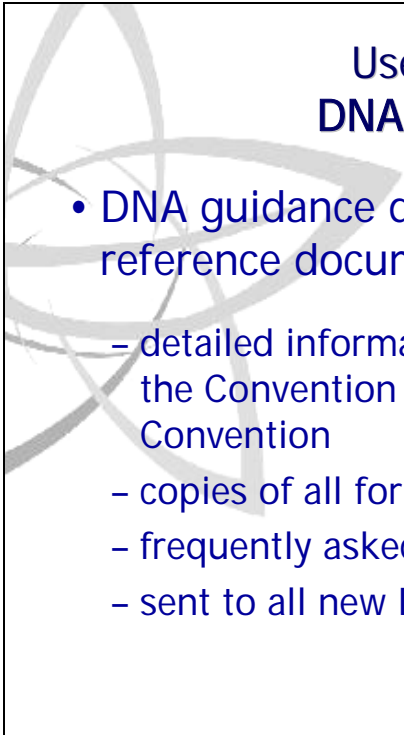


Use of information Convention website

- Source of current information
 - DNA contact details
 - additional information on chemicals
 - technical assistance activities
 - policy guidance and working papers
- Archive of older information
 - notifications published in previous PIC circulars
 - reports of CRC and COP and associated meeting documents

[WWW.pic.int](http://www.pic.int)

16 Rotterdam Convention




Use of info DNA Guidance

- DNA guidance document is a useful reference document (E, F, S)
 - detailed information on the operation of the Convention including text of the Convention
 - copies of all forms and instructions
 - frequently asked questions
 - sent to all new DNAs

17

Rotterdam Convention




Benefits of information available under the Convention

- **Information on chemicals in Annex III**
 - DGDs sent to DNAs in all Parties
 - Additional information available on website
- **Summary information (PIC Circular) highlights national bans or severe restrictions of individual chemicals**
 - Additional information can be requested directly or through secretariat

18

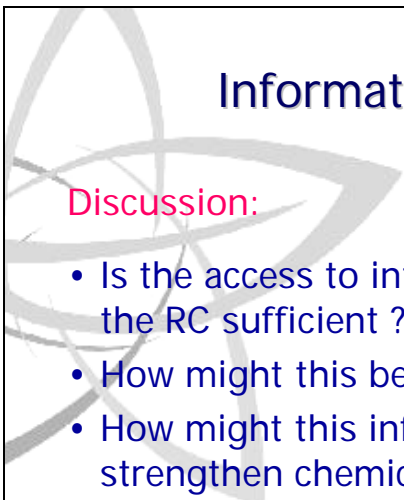
Rotterdam Convention



Benefits of information exchange

- Information on *import responses* lets you know what the countries around you use
- Information in *export notifications* may alert you about hazardous chemicals entering your country
- Information on *severely hazardous pesticide formulations* may alert you to potential problems in your country.

19 Rotterdam Convention



Information Exchange

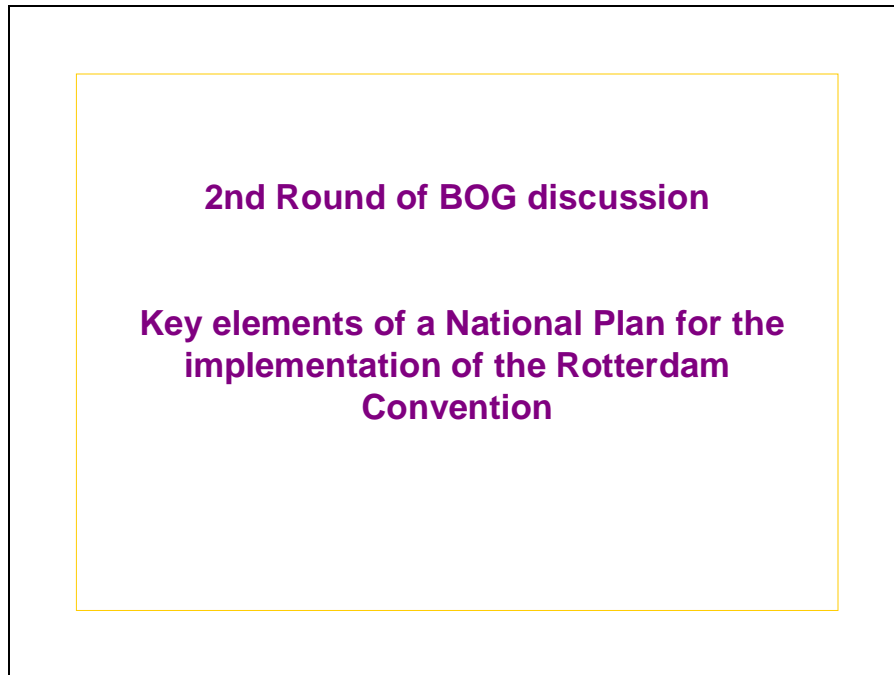
Discussion:

- Is the access to information available under the RC sufficient ?
- How might this be improved
- How might this information be used to strengthen chemicals management decision making in the country ?
- What information is most relevant to your work ?

20 Rotterdam Convention

Session 6, Presentation # 1, by Mr. Bill Murray

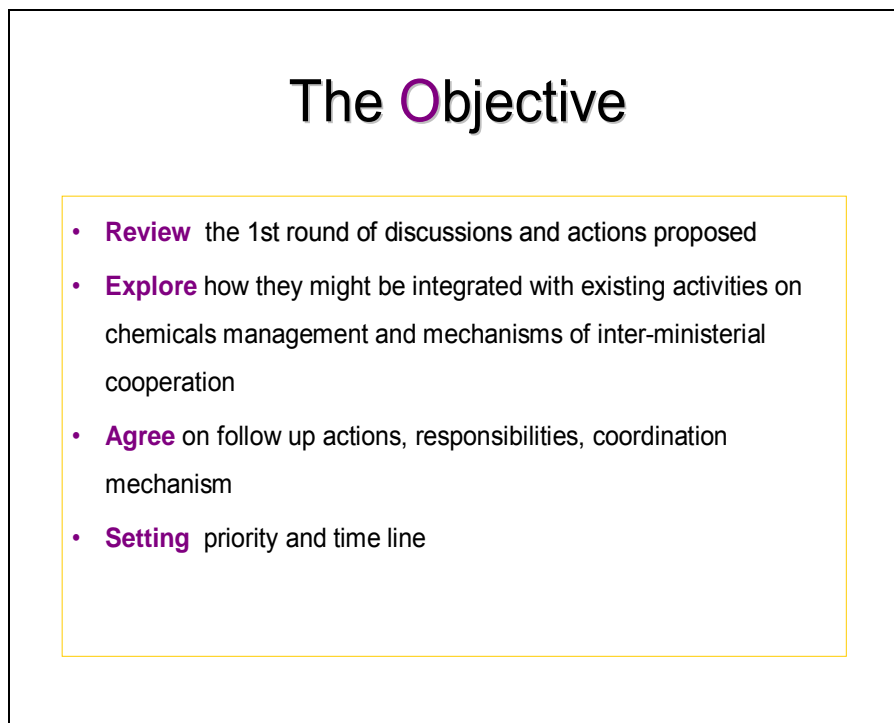
Slide 1

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2nd Round of BOG discussion

Key elements of a National Plan for the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention

Slide 2

A large rectangular box with a black border containing a smaller yellow-bordered box. The title is centered at the top, and a bulleted list is below it.

The Objective

- **Review** the 1st round of discussions and actions proposed
- **Explore** how they might be integrated with existing activities on chemicals management and mechanisms of inter-ministerial cooperation
- **Agree** on follow up actions, responsibilities, coordination mechanism
- **Setting** priority and time line

Slide 3

The 4 Tables

The scope and communication channel: •FRAs •SHPF •Import Decision •Export Notification	Leading questions: •Regulations of your Government? •Procedures in place? •Challenges? •Roles?			
	Current legal infrastructure	What has been done	What needs to be done	Who is responsible and to do?

Slide 4

Road map

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Set timeline for the review process• Set timeline for discussion and wrap up for the report in Plenary• Type the results directly in the table• BOG chairs will prepare a consolidated table to report back to plenary for discussion and adoption

Session 6, Presentation # 2, by Mr. Bill Murray

Slide 1



The Stockholm
and Basel Conventions:
General Overview and Possible Synergies
with the Rotterdam Convention

1

Rotterdam Convention

Slide 2



Purpose of the Presentation

- Introduce the Basel and Stockholm Conventions
- Highlight how they relate to the Rotterdam Convention, and
- Possible opportunities for integrated implementation

2

Rotterdam Convention

Structure of the Presentation

- Objectives of the Conventions
- Scope-Coverage
- Key provisions of the Conventions
- Present status
- Areas of commonality – possible synergies

3

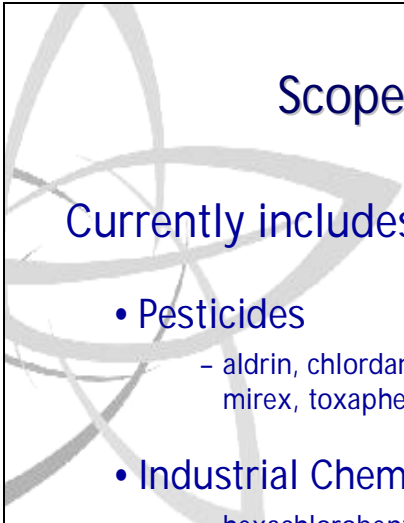
Rotterdam Convention

Objectives of the Stockholm Convention

- To protect human health and the environment from the harmful impacts of persistent organic pollutants (POPs)
- How
 - eliminate production and use of intentionally produced POPs
 - minimize and where feasible eliminate releases of unintentionally produced POPs
 - clean-up old stockpiles and equipment containing POPs
 - support the transition to safer alternatives
 - target additional POPs for action

4

Rotterdam Convention



Scope-Coverage

Currently includes 12 chemicals

- Pesticides
 - aldrin, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, mirex, toxaphene, hexachlorobenzene
- Industrial Chemicals
 - hexachlorobenzene, PCBs
- Unintended byproducts
 - chlorinated dioxins, chlorinated furans

5 Rotterdam Convention



Clean up Stockpiles and Equipment

- Governments to identify stockpiles, products and articles containing POPs
- Stockpiles and wastes to be managed in a safe efficient and environmentally friendly manner
- POPs content must be destroyed

6 Rotterdam Convention

Transition to Safer Alternatives

- DDT is permitted for disease vector control until locally safe, effective and affordable alternatives are available
- PCBs – governments allowed until 2025 to phase out 'in-place' equipment
- Country specific exemptions for certain pesticides
- Improve ability to minimize release of byproducts (dioxins, furans, HCB, PCBs)

7

Rotterdam Convention

Criteria for New POPs

- Add new chemicals following consideration by an expert body
- Criteria include
 - persistence, bio-accumulation, toxicity,
 - potential for long-range environmental transport

8

Rotterdam Convention

Assessment of New POPs

- Screening criteria are assessed by a POPs Review Committee
- If the criteria are satisfied, information is gathered to prepare a risk profile
- *Lack of full scientific certainty shall not prevent a proposal for global action on a chemical*

Support for implementation

Detailed guidance is available including:

- Developing a national implementation plan (NIP) for the Stockholm Convention
- Reducing and Eliminating the use of POPs
- Action Plan for the Reduction of Reliance on DDT in Disease Vector Control
- Framework for the Management of PCBs

Status of Stockholm Convention


Entered into force 17 May 2004

- 122 Parties as of April 2006
- COP 2, 1-5 May 2006 in Geneva
- COP 3, ?? May 2007 in ??

Website: www.pops.int

Objectives of the Basel Convention

- Reduce transboundary movement of hazardous wastes to a minimum consistent with their environmentally sound management
- Dispose of hazardous wastes as close as possible to their source of generation
- Minimize generation of hazardous wastes in terms of quantity and degree of hazard.

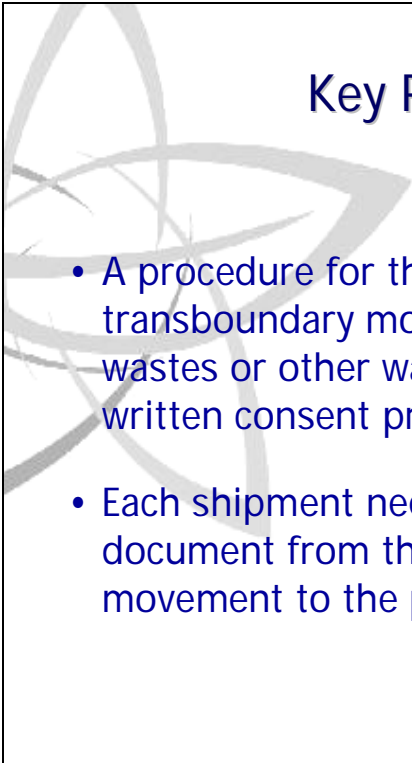


Scope-Coverage

- Hazardous wastes (specified in Annex I)
 - Explosive
 - Flammable
 - Poisonous
 - Infectious
 - Corrosive
 - Toxic
 - Ecotoxic

13

Rotterdam Convention




Key Provisions

- A procedure for the notification of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes or other wastes, based upon a prior written consent procedure
- Each shipment needs a movement document from the point of transboundary movement to the point of disposal

14

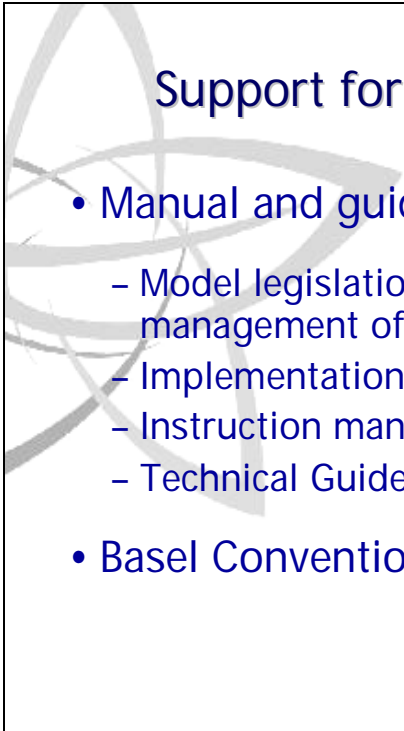
Rotterdam Convention



Key Provisions

- Transboundary movement only among parties
- Export is prohibited if
 - The state of import has an import ban, OR
 - The state of import has not given its consent to the import

15 Rotterdam Convention



Support for Implementation

- Manual and guidelines:
 - Model legislation on control and management of hazardous wastes
 - Implementation manual
 - Instruction manual on the control system
 - Technical Guidelines
- Basel Convention Regional Centres

16 Rotterdam Convention

Status of the Basel Convention

Entered into force May 1992

- 168 Parties as of October 2006
- Subsequent amendments have yet to enter into force

Website: www.basel.int

Possible Synergies Among the three Conventions

1. Framework for lifecycle management
2. Chemicals covered
3. Coordinated ratification
4. Import/export control
5. Waste management
6. Hazard communication
7. **Technical and Financial Assistance**

1. Framework for Lifecycle Management

- Together the three conventions cover the key elements of the life cycle management of hazardous chemicals:
 - SC sets out specific criteria for identifying POPs that are to be incorporated into national assessment schemes – should lead to national regulatory action
 - RC candidate chemicals are those that are banned or severely restricted or refused first time approval for health or environmental reasons

19

Rotterdam Convention

1. Framework for Lifecycle Management

Rotterdam Convention

- is a first line of defence against future POPs
- gives countries an early opportunity to consider alternatives
- PIC procedure should assist in avoiding an accumulation of unwanted stockpiles

20

Rotterdam Convention

2. Framework for Lifecycle Management

Stockholm Convention

- eliminate production and use of POPs chemicals
- restricts the import and export of POPs to cases where the purpose is the environmentally sound disposal
- reduce or eliminate releases of POPs working on BAT/BEP guidelines

21

Rotterdam Convention

3. Framework for Lifecycle Management

Basel Convention

- can assist in managing disposal of unwanted stockpiles
- technical working group is developing guidelines on management of POPs wastes

22

Rotterdam Convention

2. Chemicals Covered

- 8 of the 10 intentionally produced POPs are subject to the *Rotterdam Convention*
- anticipate that in future intentionally produced POPs in the *Stockholm Convention* will be first included in the RC
- as wastes all chemicals will be subject to the *Basel Convention*

23

Rotterdam Convention

3. Coordinated Ratification/Implementation

- Countries can use the experience gained during ratification of the Basel Convention for Stockholm and Rotterdam
- NIPS developed under the Stockholm Convention: opportunity to review national chemicals legislation – ensure that Rotterdam requirements are met
 - Utilize Rotterdam Legal Guide in reviewing legislation

24

Rotterdam Convention

3. Coordinated Ratification/Implementation

- Secretariats are working together to reference to the relevant elements of the Rotterdam Convention in a revised version of the Guidance to developing NIPs under the Stockholm Convention

4. Import/Export Controls

- All three Conventions provide mechanisms to restrict imports and obligations on exports.
 - Import restrictions under Rotterdam may help prevent stockpiles and wastes accumulating
- Customs officials should be trained on Convention requirements in a coordinated manner, addressing all three Convention's
- Conventions may potentially allow monitoring of movement of hazardous chemicals

4. Import/Export Controls

- Secretariats of the three Conventions are working together to ensure a coordinated approach to training customs authorities on the requirements of the Conventions
 - in association with UNEP Green Customs initiative and the World Customs Organization

27

Rotterdam Convention

5. Waste Management

- Movement of wastes under Basel Convention
 - Rotterdam and Stockholm may help to prevent accumulation of stockpiles
- Basel Convention is developing technical guidelines for PCB, dioxins, furans and other hazardous wastes
 - These will be incorporated into Stockholm work, which will save resources.

28

Rotterdam Convention

6. Hazard Communication

- All three Conventions have mechanisms for hazard communication
- National focal points for the Conventions should share information to ensure awareness among relevant authorities
- Close cooperation between focal points and regulators will assist in an integrated approach
 - such cooperation may assist in coordinated implementation, as common issues can be considered together

7. Financial mechanisms

- Decision RC.3/5 specifically mandates the secretariat to consult other conventions so as to identify ways in which developing country Parties can be assisted in their efforts to integrate sound chemicals management objectives into their national development assistance requests.

Synergies process as agreed by the Rotterdam, Basel and Stockholm Conventions

- Synergy decisions of the 3 COPs;
- Establishment of the Joint ad Hoc Working Group on enhancing cooperation and coordination among the Conventions;
- The first meeting of the Joint ad Hoc Working Group (26 to 28 March 2007, Helsinki);

8. Technical assistance


- a) Possible activities to promote integrated implementation with respect to the following;
 - Customs authorities,
 - Legal/administrative structures,
 - Alternative strategies on chemicals common to all the conventions, using Stockholm Convention NIPs to also support implementation of Basel and Rotterdam Conventions,

Conclusion

- Secretariats of the three Conventions are working to coordinate guidance on those elements common to the Conventions
- Countries should review current operations to determine opportunities for integrated implementation at the national level

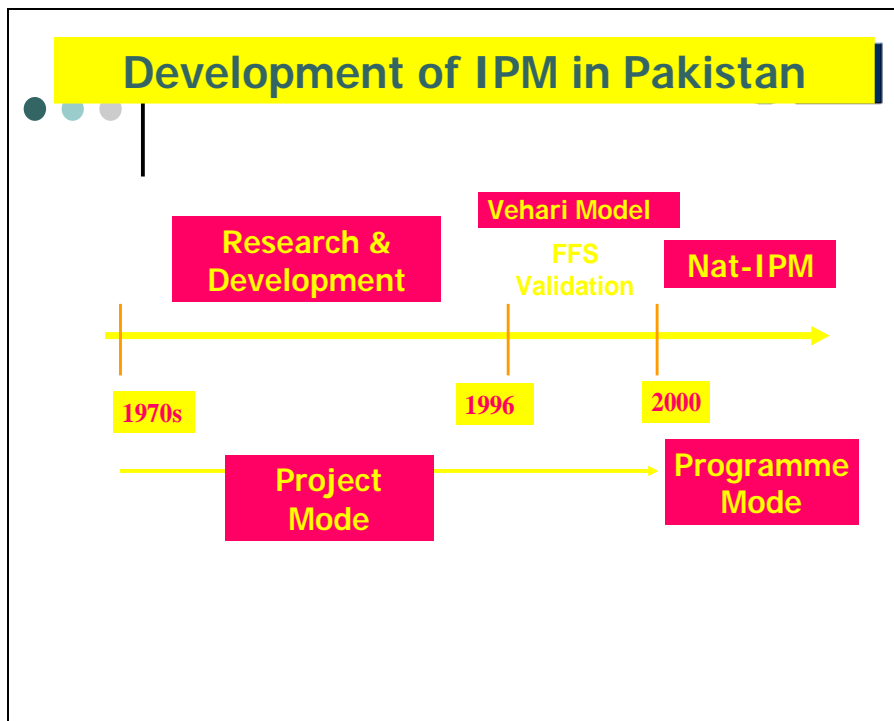
Session 6, Presentation # 3, by Dr. Iftikhar Ahmad

Slide 1



The slide features a blue background with a map of Pakistan and its neighbors: TURKMENISTAN, UZBEKISTAN, TAJIKISTAN, CHINA, AFGHANISTAN, and INDIA. The city of Islamabad is also marked. At the top, there are logos for the National IPM Programme and the Government of Pakistan. The main text includes "National IPM Programme" in a blue box, "Beyond Poison" in a white box, "Welcome" in yellow, "IPM in Pakistan" in a yellow box, and "Impact on Risk Reduction to Human Health and environment" in a yellow box at the bottom. Two images are included: one showing a person spraying a field and another showing a whitefly on a green leaf.


Slide 2



Projects under National IPM Programme

I

- **FAO-UNDP Pesticide Policy Study (2000-2001)**
- **FAO-EU Cotton IPM in Asia (2000-2004)**
- **FAO-ADB Cotton IPM Project (2001-2004)**
- **FAO-AGFUND Project on Pesticide Risk Reduction in Women (2002-2003)**
- **National IPM Project (2004-2009)**

I 

- **Summary of Externalities of pesticide use**

Externality Category	Millions
Health: Applicators (42), pickers (765), industry (0.6), distribution (25)	833
Pesticide residues: Veg. (72), water (14), oil (7), cake (16)	110
Production: Resistance (5667), Animal (1304), Bee (63)	7034
Environmental: Biodiversity (3745)	3745
Health environmental monitoring: residue analyses (6)	6
Public awareness: Ext. Media, NGOs (14)	14
Total Externality	11,742

Externality, pesticide use cost and Benefits

True Cost of Pesticide use	Rs. Millions
Total costs per year (Rs. Million)	18611
Pesticide costs (chemical + spray)	7044
External costs	11567
Benefit	8069
Benefit-cost ratio without external cost	1.14
Benefit-cost ratio with external cost	0.43

Why

I
P
M

FFS

Farmer Field Schools







Farmer Field School (FFS) is a unique approach to educate farmers in the skills necessary for a modern, market-oriented economy.

Farmer education is a trans-sectoral theme that addresses several key development issues:

-
-
-
-
-
-

Slide 7

IPM Farmer Field School



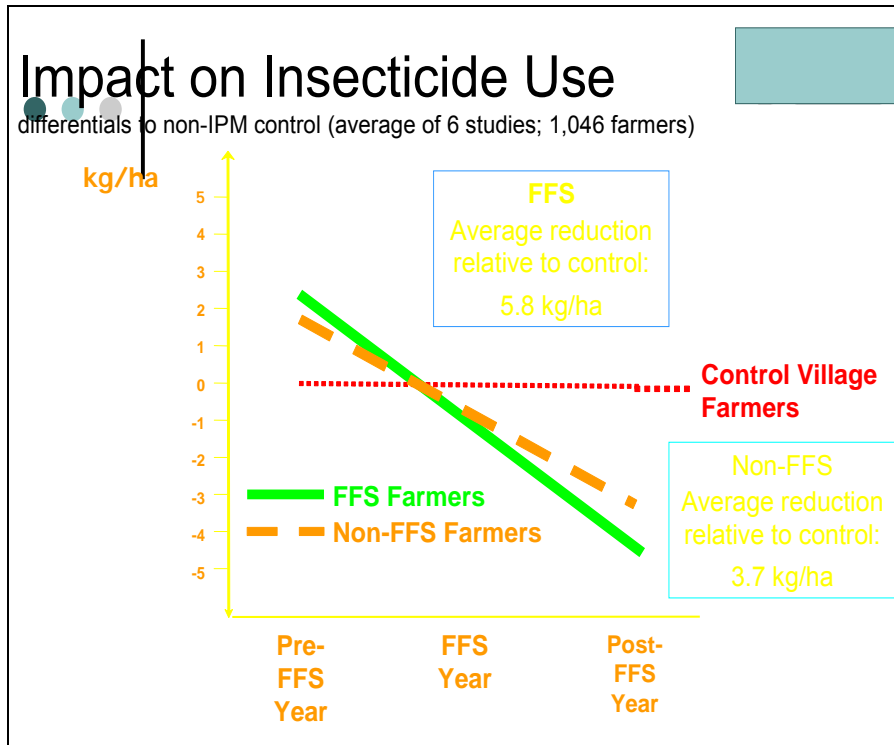
The slide features the title 'IPM Farmer Field School' in green text. To the right are the logos for FAO and the European Union. Below the title are two images: a hand-drawn diagram of a plant with handwritten text 'NSAESA' and various parts labeled, and a photograph of people in a field looking at a large poster.

Slide 8

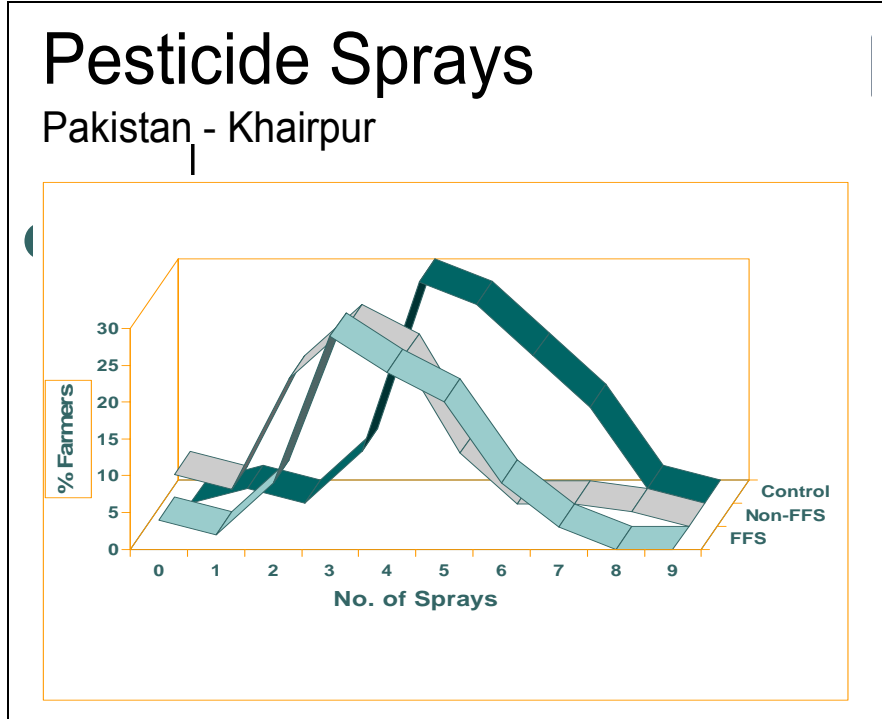
IPM Training in Pakistan 2001-2006

	Total
Training of Facilitators (ToF)	56
Facilitators trained	1156
Farmer Field Schools (FFS)	3225
Women Facilitators Trained (in pesticide risk reduction)	37
Women Open Schools (WOS)	86
Farmers trained	56892
Women trained in WOS	1619

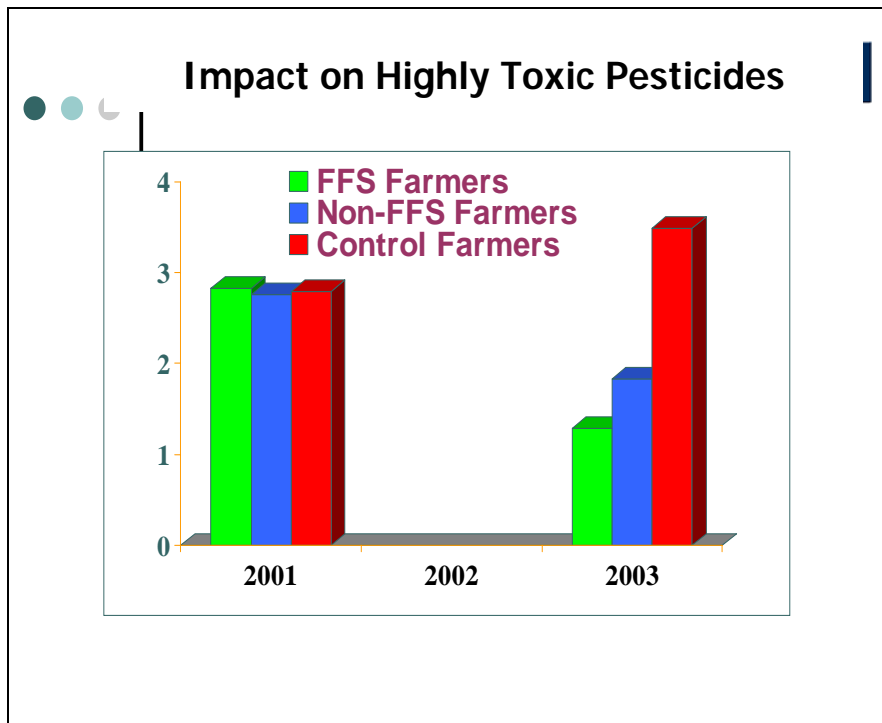
Slide 9



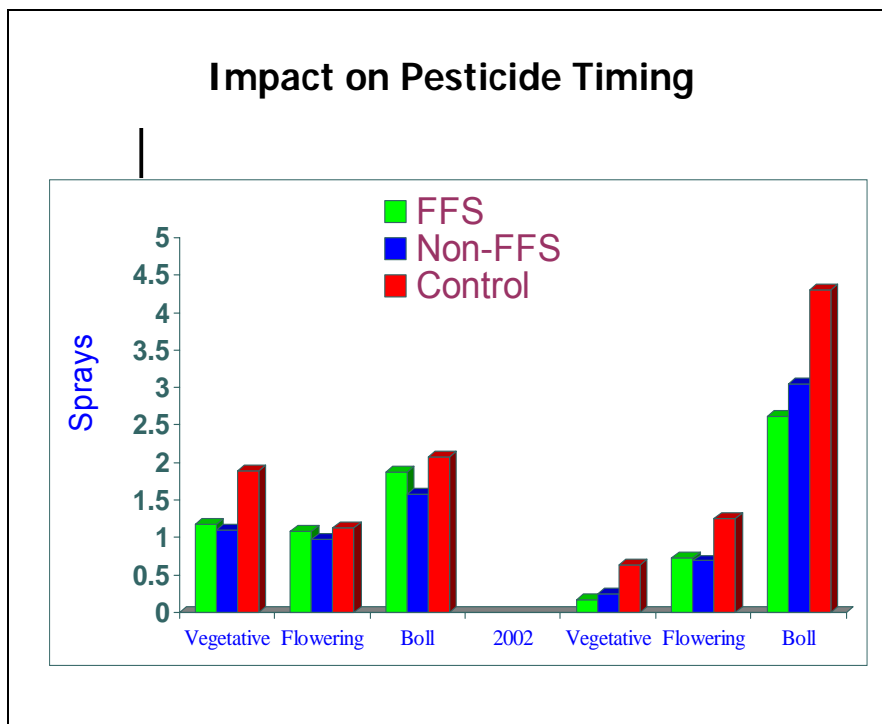
Slide 10



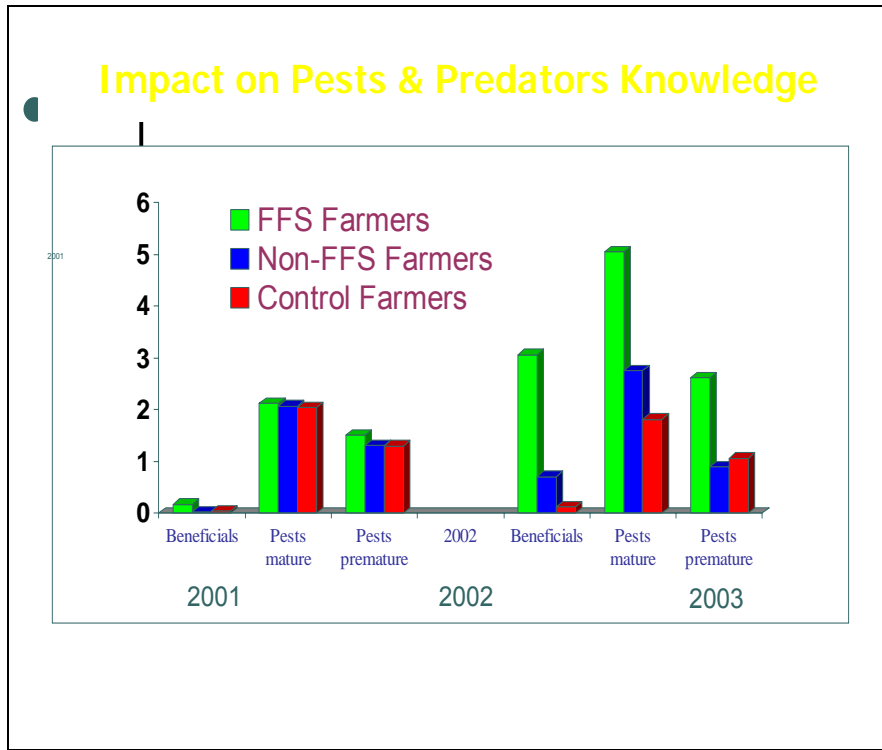
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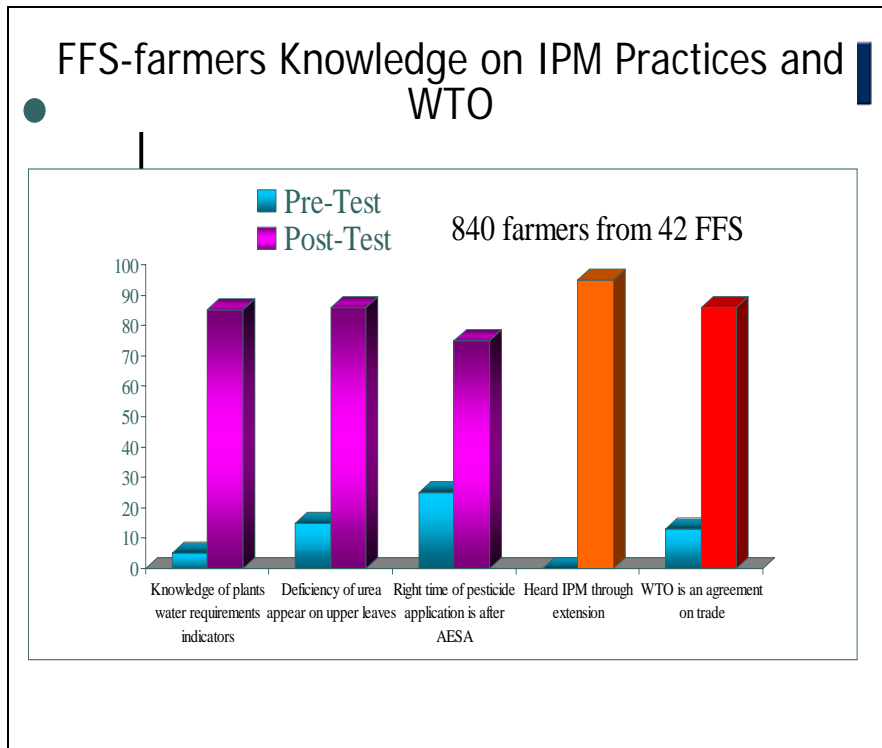
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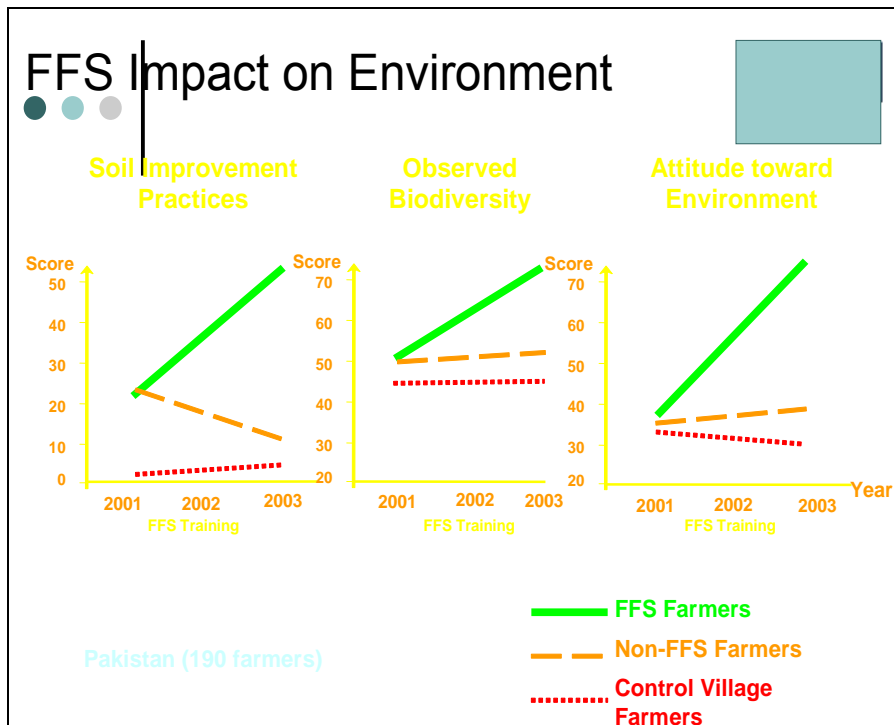


Slide 13



Slide 14





FFS for Conserving Biodiversity

IPM significantly increases the biodiversity in agricultural fields by conserving natural enemies and maintaining sound ecological balances.

By having observed and understood ecological interactions through self-discovery exercises during FFS, farmers become highly motivated guardians of natural enemies in their fields and avoid using pesticides out of conviction instead of being told.

● FFS for Better Health

FFS empowers farmers to create a safer working environment for themselves and their families.



By becoming aware of negative health effects of and ways to reduce pesticide applications,

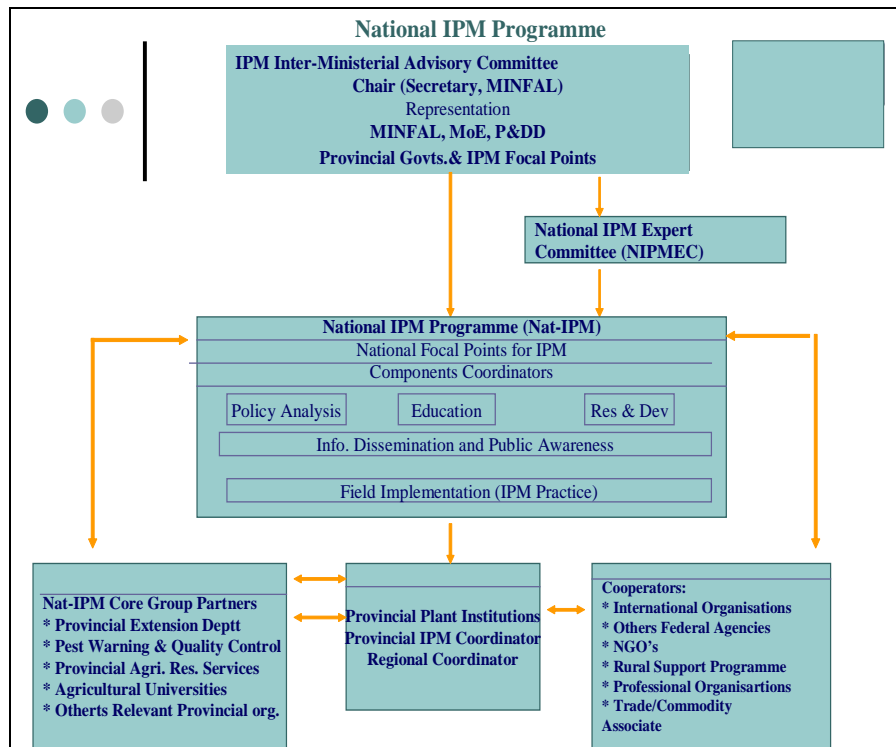
farmers can live without the fear of becoming poisoned, endangering their families and communities, and consuming contaminated farm products.



● ● ● National IPM Network



Slide 19



Slide 20

NATIONAL IPM NETWORK



NATIONAL IPM PROGRAMME

<p>PUNJAB UNIT LAHORE OFFICE National IPM Project Directorate General of PW&QCP 21-Davis Road, Lahore Ph: ++92-042-9200726, 9204372, E-mail: pestwarning@hotmail.com</p>	<p>NWFP UNIT National IPM Project Director General Agriculture Extension, Jamrud Road, Peshawar, NWFP Ph: 091-92163772-74 Fax: 091-9216372, 0300-5594947</p>
<p>MULTAN OFFICE National IPM Project H. 230, Taghluq Town, Opposite New General Bus Stand, Multan Cell: 0334-5197907, 0300-5197907 E-mail: khalidjam@hotmail.com</p>	<p>SINDH UNIT National IPM Project Agriculture Training Institute, Sakrand, Sindh Ph: 0241-22783, Cell: 0231-691715 E-mail: ismailbhatti2004@yahoo.com</p>
<p>IPM Sub-Station PARC Univerity College of Agriculture BZU, Multan Ph: ++92-061-4746312, Cell: 0300-8377374 E-mail: attaulahg@gmail.com</p>	<p>BALUCHISTAN UNIT National IPM Project Director Agric.Ext. & Adaptive Research, Rani Bagh, Quetta, Balochistan. Ph: 081-9211510, Fax:081-9211506, Cell:0300-5795650 E-mail: tariqkhan@hotmail.com</p>

IPM Community Organizations Network

	Organizations		Organizational Structure
	Punjab	Sindh	
Provincial	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President • Vice-President-I • Vice-President-II • General Secretary • Joint Secretary • Secretary Finance • Sec. Public Relation & Press
Regional	-	-	
District	4	10	
FFS	12	27	
Total	17	38	
Farmers & Facilitators	0	1	
Facilitator	0	-	
Women Facilitator	0	1	
Farmer Facilitator	1	1	

IPM COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

<p>KWA (KISSAN WELFARE ASSOCIATION) Regional Agricultural Research Institute, Model Town A, Bahawalpur Ph: ++92-0622-889830, E-mail: kwapunjab@yahoo.com</p>	<p>WADO (Women Agriculture Development Organization) P.O Jiskani Taulka Kot Diji District Khairpur Mirs' Sindh. Cell 0301-3411867 Ph: 0243-620147</p>	<p>NAFO (Natural Agriculture Farming Organization) C/O DDO Agriculture Singoro, Sindh Ph: # 0235-531031, Cell 0300-3354490, 0345-3724785</p>
<p>KISSAN FOUNDATION Pai Ahna, U/C Jhoran Centre Zahir Pir, Tehsil Khan Pur District Rahim Yar Khan Ph: ++92-068-5040501 kissanfoundation@hotmail.com</p>	<p>RADO (Regional Agriculture Development Organization) C/O District Officer, Agriculture Extension Noshero Feroze Sindh. Ph: 0242-481234 Fax: # 0242-448451</p>	<p>FAIDO (Farmer Agriculture Innovative Development Organization) C/O Deputy District Officer, DDO Agriculture Extension Umer Kot, Sindh. Ph: 0238-570074 Cell 0333-2956630</p>
<p>FIDA (Farmers Integrated Development Association) Plan-Pakistan Program Unit H. No. 233, Main Road, Sharqi Colony, Vehari. E-mail: fidaipm@gmail.com</p>	<p>SAO (Sustainable Agriculture Organization) C/O Agriculture Extension Office Kumb P.O Kumb, District Khairpur Mirs' Sindh. Cell # 0300-3113156 Fax: # 0243-9280042</p>	<p>SAFE (Sustainable Agriculture & Friendly Environment) C/O District Officer Agriculture Extension, Qazi Ahmad Road, Nawabshah, Sindh. Cell 0300-3215101</p>
<p>SADO (Sindh Agriculture Development Organization) Qalandri Tracking Station National Highway Moro District Naushero Feroze, Sindh. Cell 0300-3038376</p>	<p>FFO (Farmers Facilitators Organization) C/O DDO Agriculture Extension Taulka Thari Mirwah District Khairpur Mirs' Sindh. Ph: # 0243-790542</p>	

Session 6, Presentation # 4, by Dr. M. Azeem Khan


Slide 1

*Impacts Assessment of Farmers Education
on Environment Friendly and Profitable
Cotton Production: Evidence from Khairpur
Sindh, Pakistan*

Rotterdam Convention- June 28, 2007

Dr. M. Azeem Khan



National IPM Programme, IPEP,
National Agricultural Research Center




Slide 2

Organization of Presentation


1. Impact Assessment
2. Methodologies
3. Results- Change in Knowledge, practices and Incomes
4. Conclusions

 FAO-EU IPM Programme for Cotton in Asia 

1 Impact Assessment Processes:




FAO-EU IPM Programme for Cotton in Asia




IPM-FFS Impact Targets

- Empowerment of Farming Communities
 - Knowledge and Skills
 - Attitude towards Environment
 - Organization as alumni
 - Change in Production Practices
 - Poverty Alleviation / Economic Well-Being
 - Increase in gross margin
 - Reduction in expenditures for agric. Inputs
 - Increased net household income for better nutrition and/or productive assets

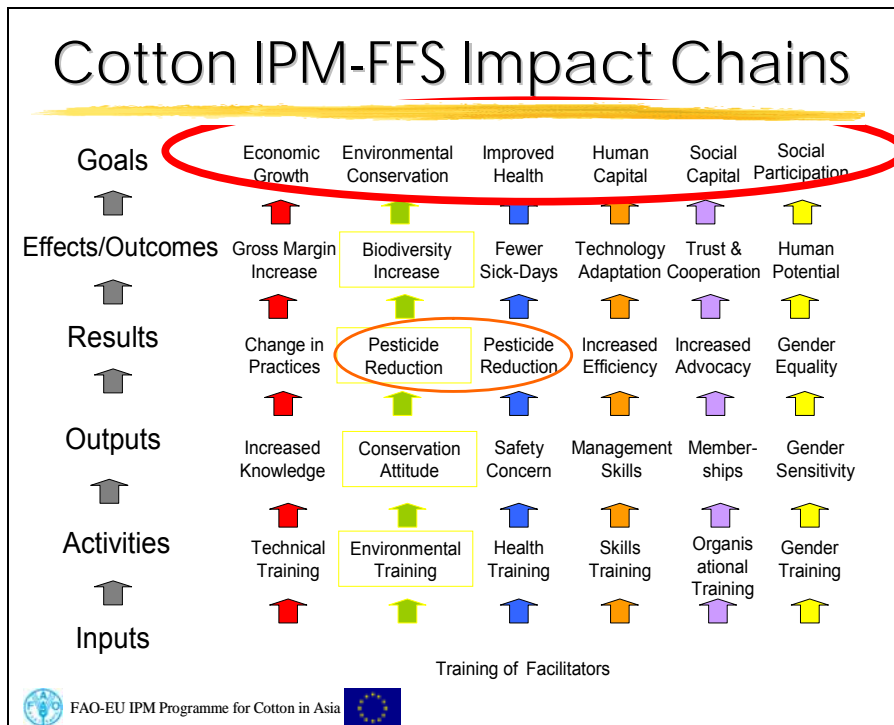
(Main FFS beneficiaries are "normal" to marginal cotton farmers)



FAO-EU IPM Programme for Cotton in Asia



Slide 5



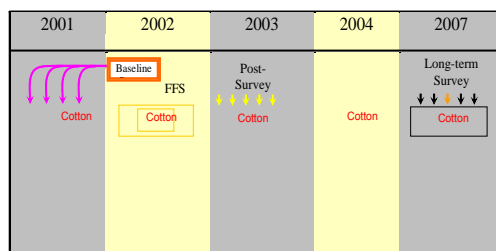
Slide 6

2 Methodologies

S

FAO-EU IPM Programme for Cotton in Asia

Farm Household Survey



Sample Size

	IPM Villages		Non-IPM Village
	FFS-Farmers	Non-FFS Farmers	Control Farmers
Pre-Training Baseline	4x25=100	4x15=60	4x15=60
Post-Training Survey	78	59	53
Long-term Post Training Survey	4x25=100	4x15=60	4x15=60

Analytical Methods

- Single difference & difference in difference (DD) method
- Group means by using t-test for the before-after comparison
- Using F-test for the between-group comparison
- Stochastic production frontier model incorporating inefficiency effects, specified by Battese and Coelli (1995), is used to analyze the impact of farmers' training (through FFS) on productivity and efficiency at cotton farms in the study area
- Two equation/component of the model used are Stochastic Frontier Production and Technical Inefficiency
- The stochastic production frontier model estimated using the computer program "FRONTIER 4.1" written by Tim Coelli of the University of New England,



Poverty Estimation Techniques

- **Gini Coefficient** to estimate income inequalities
- **Head-count ratio**: the proportion of individuals below the poverty line
- **Poverty gap indicator**: income of the poor and its distance from the poverty line (Sensitive to the number of poor and the extent of poverty)
- **FGT measure**: sensitive to the distribution of income within the poor
- **Redistribution Index**: Redistribution index (R) indicates whether the poor population can be compensated through a shift in income from the rich population to the poor. With the index smaller than 1, the rich population is able to provide the compensation


Foster, J., J.Greer, and E.Thorbecke. 1984. A Class of Decomposable Poverty Measures. Econometrica 52: 3.




Study Results:

5

Change in Knowledge, Practices & Income




FAO-EU IPM Programme for Cotton in Asia




Change in Knowledge & Empowerments (Differences of Differences)

Variables	FFS-Control			NFFS-Control		
	Pre	Post	Diff	Pre	Post	Diff
Knowledge: pest (#)	0.08	3.23	3.15	0.03	0.94	0.91
Knowledge: natural enemies(#)	0.13	2.93	2.8	-0.01	0.58	0.59
Decision making score	1	25	24	-5	0	5
Experimentation score	6	8	2	3	4	1
Biodiversity score	6	26	20	5	9	4
Attitude score*	4	46	42	2	9	7

* 15 Statements on: Dependence on pesticide, pesticide quality, price, health, environment, biodiversity loss, cultural methods validity, role of training in better pest control, dependence in advice on pesticides





FAO-EU IPM Programme for Cotton in Asia





Change in Input Use Levels (Differences of Differences)

Variables	FFS-Control			NFFS-Control		
	Pre	Post	Diff	Pre	Post	Diff
Seed Rate (kg/ha)	-1.53	-7.97	-6.44	-1.82	-7.82	-6
Total Fertilizer	-62	-127	-65	-71	-135	-65
N (kg/ha)	-46.96	-82.2	-35.24	-57.28	-95.48	-38.2
P (kg/ha)	-14.97	-44.81	-29.84	-13.22	-39.91	-26.69
Insecticide (#/season)	-1.02	-2.68	-1.66	-1.44	-2.21	-0.77
Insecticide dose (kg/ha)	1	-4.8	-5.8	0.2	-3.6	-3.8
Field EIQ	-2	-239	-237	-34	-180	-146
Total Lab. Md/ha	12.53	9.15	-3.38	4.75	-9.88	-14.63


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Change in Outputs/Income (Differences of Differences)

Variables	FFS-Control			NFFS-Control		
	Pre	Post	Diff	Pre	Post	Diff
Yield (kg/ha)	25.73	245.2	219.54	-125.47	-162.52	-37.05
GM (\$/ha)	90.09	366.2	276.17	75.08	126.24	51.16
GM-(<2ha farmer)	0	414	414	66	158	92
GM (>4 ha farmers)	158	376	218	-55	85	140
Social Recognition Score	7	19	12	2	0	-2
Sick Days\$	7.6	0.3	-7.3	-1.2	1.0	2.3
Precaution score	15	21	6	9	11	2


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Poverty during Pre and Post FFS Scenario

Year	Type	Incidence	Poverty Gap	FGT	Gini	Redis.
2001	FFS	0.71	0.38	0.24	0.43	1.03
	Non-FFS	0.75	0.47	0.37	0.54	1.38
	Control	0.89	0.47	0.60	0.80	7.90
2003	FFS	0.55	0.25	0.15	0.47	0.34
	Non-FFS	0.69	0.39	0.27	0.52	0.88
	Control	0.85	0.70	0.80	0.95	7.49
2003	FFS Plot	0.41	0.16	0.09	0.41	0.18



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Poverty on FFS Farms: Disaggregated

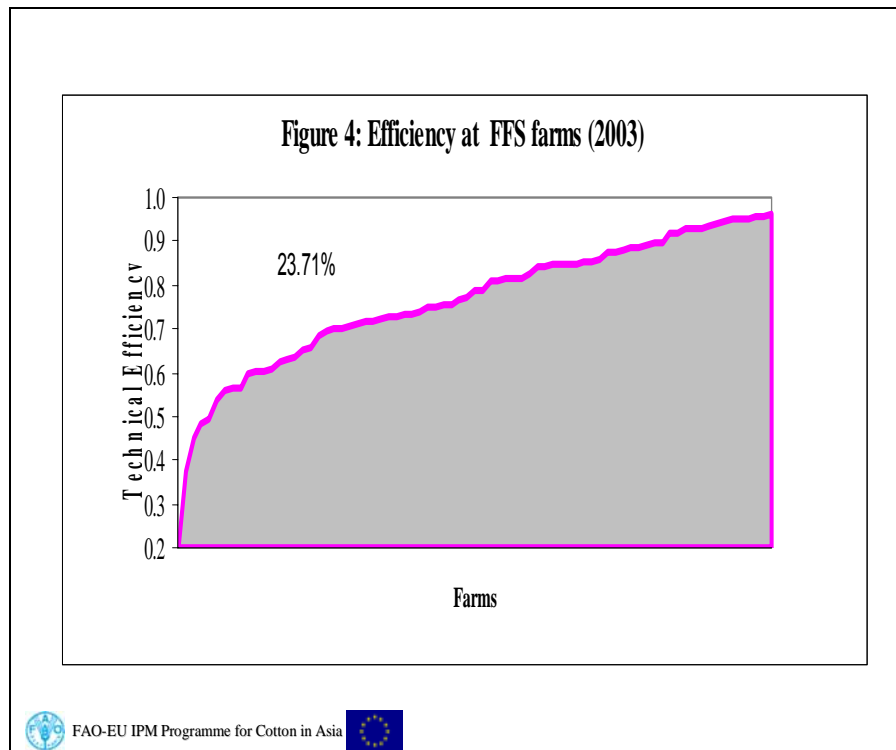
Year	Type	Incidence	Poverty Gap	FGT	Gini	Redis.
Attendance	Greater than 90%	0.40	0.18	0.12	0.53	0.12
	50-90%	0.59	0.26	0.15	0.46	0.38
	Less than 50%	0.56	0.26	0.13	0.35	1.23
Farm size	Up to 1 ha	0.67	0.46	0.34	0.42	2.78
	1.01-3.0 ha	0.66	0.29	0.17	0.36	0.85
	> 3 ha	0.35	0.12	0.05	0.46	0.07



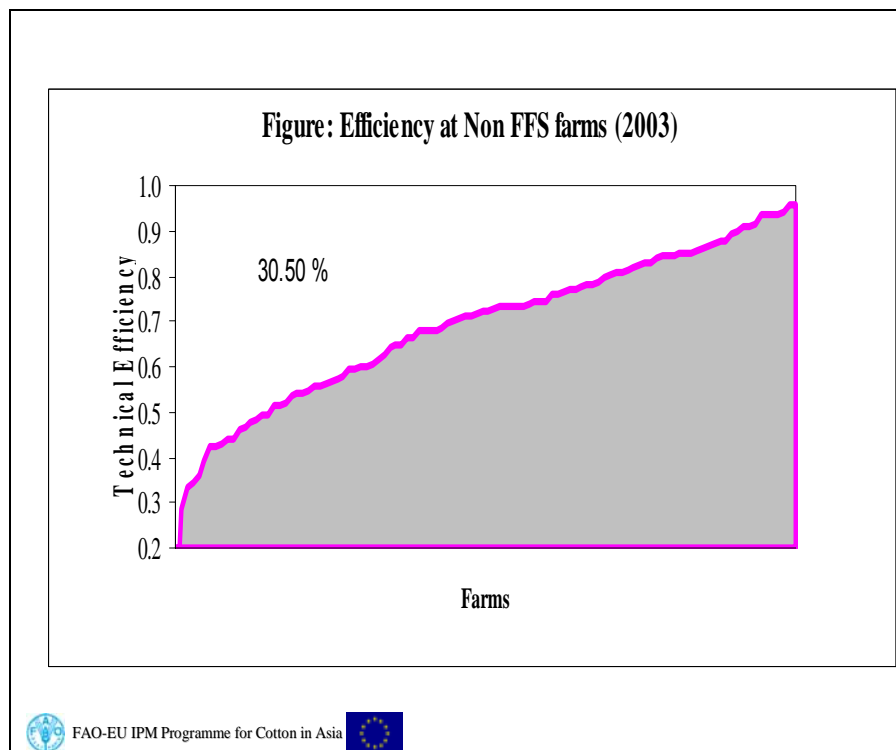
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Slide 17



Slide 18



7 Conclusions




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Concluding Observations on Impact Assessment

- IPM-FFS approach proved successful in increasing **gross margins**
- Crop management **skills retention and use** at FFS contributed towards enhanced economic gains
- **Environmental, social and human** capacity building gains are also important
- EIQ is useful for differentiating between health and environmental effects
- EIQ is useful for comparing different pest management strategies
- Technical efficiency at FFS graduate farms has enhanced as a result of skill development
- However, further analysis and data collection is suggested to confirm these indicative results in the long run



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Sustainability: FFS beyond IPM

- Simply diffusion of **less practiced** FFS knowledge would be a risk towards sustainability
- **Institutionalizing farmers** to farmers transfer would help in effective diffusion
- Sharpen Focuses on **critical factors/technical efficiency** of production in Curriculum Design
- Targeted Training of **Critical Mass** in most Disturbed Production Systems



PROGRAMME**National Consultation on the Development of National Action Plan for the Implementation of the Rotterdam Convention****June 26 – 29, 2007****Islamabad – Pakistan****Day one – June 26 (Tuesday)**

8:00 – 9:45

Registration**Opening Session:**

9:45 – 11:00

- i. Recitation from Holy Quran.
- ii. Welcome Speech by Joint Secretary
(International Cooperation), Ministry of
Environment, Government of Pakistan.
- iii. Opening Remarks by Bill Murray, Secretariat
of the Rotterdam Convention.
- iv. Speech by FAO Representative in Pakistan.
- v. Inaugural Address by Federal Minister for
Environment/Secretary, Ministry of
Environment, Government of Pakistan.

11:00 – 11:15

Group photo

11:15 – 12:00**Tea/Coffee break****2nd Session****Introduction to the Rotterdam Convention**

12:00 – 12:45

Presentation by participants and representative of
Secretariat of RC

Overview of the agenda and organization of the
workshop

- Objectives/Structure
- Local arrangements
- Brief overview of the Rotterdam Convention
- Operation of the Convention
- Benefits to the Parties
- The role of designated national authority

12:45 – 13:00	Question/Answer Session	
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch	
3rd Session	Status of implementation	
14:00 – 14:30	Status of pesticides regulation in Pakistan, opportunities of the Rotterdam Convention in improving pesticides management in Pakistan	1. DNA for pesticides 2. Mr. Tariq Nazir, SO (IC-I)
14:30 – 15:00	Status of industrial Chemicals regulation in Pakistan, opportunities of the Rotterdam Convention in improving industrial chemicals management in Pakistan	DNA for Industrial Chemicals
15:00 – 15:30	The role of national customs official in the implementation of the RC	Representative from Customs
15:30 – 16:00	The role of other government agencies responsible for chemicals and pesticides import/export regulation (if any, to be confirmed by national counterpart)	
16:00 – 16:15	Question/Answer Session	
16:15 – 16:30	Tea/Coffee break	
16:30 – 17:00	Rotterdam Convention and relevant regional activities in pest and pesticides management in the Asia region	FAO regional officer/APPPC Secretary
17:00 – 17:15	Experience in another Party in the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention	
17:15 – 17:30	Question/Answer Session	
17:30 – 17:45	An overview of current activities under the Rotterdam activities	Secretariat of RC
17:45 – 18:00	Organizing of the work for the next days, break out groups (BOG)	Secretariat of RC

Day two – June 27 (Wednesday)

4th Session

Operation of the Rotterdam Convention

9:00 – 9:40	Introduction to the key operational elements and what is required from a Party by the RC <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The PIC procedure and import response- Notification of final regulatory action Question/Answer Session	Secretariat of RC
9:40 – 9:50	Preparation of break out groups (BOG)	Secretariat of RC
9:50 – 12:30	BOG (break out group) 1 st round discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none">- import response- notification (includes coffee break)	
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch	
13:30 – 14:00	Introduction to the key operational elements and what is required from a Party by the RC (continued) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Proposal for severely hazardous pesticide formulation- Export notification- Information to accompany exportation Question/Answer Session	Secretariat of RC
14:00 – 14:10	Preparation of break out group (BOG)	
14:10 – 16:30	BOG 1 st round discussion (continued) On proposal for SHPF, export notification and information to accompany exportation (including coffee break 15:15 – 15:30)	
16:30 – 17:00	BOG chairs to prepare presentation for the next morning	

Day three – June 28 (Thursday)

9:00 – 9:30	Plenary report by the break out groups Chairs	
5th Session	Information exchange	
9:30 – 10:00	Opportunities for information exchange	Secretariat of RC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Information available from secretariat incl. web site- Information to be requested from government- Uses of information	
10:00 – 10:15	Plenary discussion on uses of information	
10:15 – 10:30	Tea/Coffee break	
6th Session	Opportunity for collaboration at national level	
10:30 – 11:00	National IPM programme	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- impact on risk reduction to human health and environment,- socio-economic impact assessment,- IPM network at field level	
11:00 – 11:10	Preparation for break out group discussion	Secretariat of RC
11:10 – 12:30	BOG 2 nd round discussion	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Review the results of the 1st round BOG discussion- Taking into consideration of possible linkage an integration with relevant ongoing programmes- Identify the key elements of the national action plan	
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch	
13:30 – 14:30	BOG Chairs to prepare a consolidated report	

7th Session	Consolidation of next steps as a National Action Plan for the Implementation of the Rotterdam Convention based on the elements identified in sessions 1 – 6
14:30 – 15:30	Plenary discussion: presentation of consolidated report of the BOG discussions, discuss and finalize report.
15:30 – 15:45	Tea/Coffee break
15:45 – 17:00	Drafting Group: based on the consolidated results of the BOG, prepare a draft conclusion with executive summary

Day four – June 29 (Friday)

9:00 – 9:30	Executive summary and final tables to be available for distribution
9:30 – 10:30	Plenary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - presentation of the conclusion with draft executive summary by the drafting group - discussion of the next steps and adoption of the conclusion
10:30 – 11:00	Tea/Coffee break
11:00 – 12:30	Concluding Session: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Representative from Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention - FAO regional officer - Representative of the Ministry of Environment
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch

List of Participants

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Make Up Of Organizing Committees

Supervisory Committee

1. Mr. Manzoor Alam Qureshi, Deputy Secretary (IC), M/o Environment
2. Syed Zaheer Ahmad Gillani, Project Manager, National MEAs Secretariat
3. Mr. Maqsood Akhtar, Deputy Program Manager, Ozone Cell
4. Mr. Zaighum Abbas, Technical officer (Chemicals), M/o Environment
5. Mr. Tariq Nazir, Section officer (IC-I), M/o Environment

Drafting Committee

1. Dr. Muhammad Irfan Khan, Chairman Environmental Sciences Department
2. Ms. Nuzhat Khan, Senior Research Officer, National Institute of Oceanography, Karachi
3. Mr. Zaigham Abbas, Technical Officer (Chemicals), Ministry of Environment, Islamabad
4. Mr. Asif Hanif, Deputy Project Manager, National MEAs Secretariat, Ministry of Environment.

Management Committee

1. **Mr. Fateh Ali Khan, Deputy Project Manager, National MEAs Secretariat**
 - Chief of Protocol
 - Hospitality Arrangements
 - Reception of Guests
2. **Mr. Noor-Ul-Hadi, Deputy Project Manager, National MEAs Secretariat**
 - Overall coordination, logistics, conference materials
3. **Mr. Asif Hanif, Deputy Project Manager, National MEAs Secretariat**
 - Master of ceremonies
 - Overall conference rapporteur
4. **Mr. Ahmad Hussain, Deputy Project Manager, National MEAs Secretariat**
 - Rapporteur of the technical Sessions
 - Participated in hospitality and registration etc.
5. **Syed Hashim Raza Zaidi, Subject Specialist, National MEAs Secretariat**
 - Rapporteur of the reception and technical sessions
 - reception of Guests
6. **Mr. Waseem Shahid, Stenographer, National MEAs Secretariat**
 - Assisted in Compiling, Formatting and Typing
7. **Syed Naubahar Shah, Finance Assistant National MEAs Secretariat**
 - Provided Logistics assistance

BREAKOUT GROUP-I

MR. MASOOD-UL-HASAN QURESHI	CHAIR
MR. MOHAMMAD TANVEER AHMAD	MEMBER / PRESENTOR
DR. MAHMOOD A. KHWAJA	MEMBER
DR. MUHAMMAD NAWAZ CH.	MEMBER
MR. MOHAMMAD ALI KHAN	MEMBER
MR. ZAIGHAM ABBAS	MEMBER
MR. YASIR HUSSAIN	MEMBER
MR. MANZOOR ALAM QURESHI	MEMBER
MR. YONG FAN PIAO	ADVISOR
MR. AHMAD HUSSAIN	FACILITATOR / RAPPORTEUR

BREAKOUT GROUP-II

DR. HIZBULLAH KHAN	CHAIR / PRESENTOR
DR. IRFAN KHAN	MEMBER
MR. ASAD ALI SHAH	MEMBER
MR. HUSSAIN MEHMOOD	MEMBER
MR. IMRAN ALI	MEMBER
MR. AMJAD HUSSAIN	MEMBER
MR. IFRAN ULLAH	MEMBER
MR. GAMINI MANUWEERA	ADVISOR
SYED HASHIM RAZA ZAIDI	FACILITATOR / RAPPORTEUR

BREAKOUT GROUP-III

MS. NUZHAT KHAN	CHAIR
MR. MUHAMMAD JAMSHED HASNI	MEMBER / PRESENTOR
MR. MASOOD-UL-HASSAN	MEMBER
MR. MUAHMMAD NAFEES	MEMBER
MR. MUHAMMAD IRFAN KAHN	MEMBER
MR. SHAUKAT FAROOQ	MEMBER
MR. ZAHID ULLAH	MEMBER
MR. TARIQ NAZIR	MEMBER
MR. BILL MURRAY	ADVISOR
MR. ASIF HANIF	FACILITATOR / RAPPORTEUR