



PERMANENT MISSION OF PAKISTAN
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No.Pol/SR-Food/2016

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My dear Special Rapporteur,

Subject: **Special Rapporteur on the right to food – Questionnaire to prepare annual report on the implications of the widespread use of pesticides on the right to food**

Please refer to your communication dated 12 October 2016 on the above subject.

2. Attached is our response for the subject Questionnaire.

(Qazi Saleem Ahmad Khan)
Second Secretary

Ms. Hilal Elver,
Special Rapporteur in the on the right to Food
United Nations, Human Rights Office
Geneva

Questionnaire

<p>1. Please list any laws (both domestic and international) that are being enforced by your Government to regulate the use of pesticides.</p>	<p>Agricultural Pesticide Ordinance (APO) 1971 and Amendment (ACT) 1992 & 1997. Agricultural Pesticide Rules (APR) 1973 framed thereunder.</p>
<p>2. The use of pesticides has had detrimental effects not only on the environment but also on human health, both from direct and indirect exposure. What are the successful and unsuccessful measures taken by your Government to prohibit, ban, restrict and phase out pesticides that are harmful to human health?</p>	<p>Pakistan is signatory of Rotterdam Convention since 1992 and ratified on 14.07.2005 and follows the guidance of Rotterdam Convention as a shared responsibility in relation to importation of hazardous chemicals. It is pertinent to mention that no pesticide is registered which is reflected in the Annex-III for Highly Hazardous Chemicals (HHP) of Rotterdam Convention. Moreover, Pakistan is also signatory of Stockholm Convention since 2001 & ratified 17.04.2008. The pesticides banned by the Stockholm Convention are also considered banned in the country. (Annexure-A)</p>
<p>3. Some particularly exposed or vulnerable group such as children, pregnant women, farmers, farm workers, indigenous peoples and migrant workers, are at greater risk to the effects of pesticide due to higher exposure or increased sensitivity. Please explain the efforts undertaken by your Government to prevent and mitigate detrimental impacts of pesticides on the health of these vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>The Provincial Agriculture Extension Department, Pakistan Crop Protection Association (PCPA), Crop Life Pakistan (CLP) educate the farmers for use of Pesticides according to label of the product and follow PHI period of the product.</p>
<p>4. Have any studies been conducted, with the support of your Government, using disaggregated data to differentiate and detect impacts on above-mentioned vulnerable groups?</p>	<p>No.</p>
<p>5. Considering that States have an obligation to implement the right to information on hazardous substances, please give examples of how your Government has ensured that</p>	<p>No person shall sell or distribute any Pesticide unless it is registered under Agricultural Pesticide Ordinance (APO) and Amendment Act 1992 & 1997 and labeled in accordance with rules regarding manner of labeling.</p>

<p>pesticides users and consumers are informed of the hazards and risk of pesticides used in food production?</p>	
<p>6. Please provide any good practices that your Government has initiated to assess monitor, prevent and mitigate the risk of exposures to hazardous pesticides, and what further efforts could be undertaken.</p>	<p>Please see para-2.</p>
<p>7. Gaps and weakness in international and national regulatory systems allow the use of pesticides that are unsafe, even when used legally and per instruction, on the market. Please provide examples of good practices initiated by your Government in building effective protection frameworks governing the production and use of pesticides.</p>	<p>Please see Para. 2 & 5</p>
<p>8. Please provide examples of efforts supported by your Government to reduce the use of pesticides in agricultural food production, including by incentivizing ecological methods of pest control and agro-ecology (including training programs, provision of financial support etc). Please indicate how successful and how widely implemented such efforts have been to date.</p>	<p>Provincial Agriculture Extension Department educate the farmer to apply Pesticide at ETL of pests follow proper dose and number of application to minimize the use of Pesticides.</p>
<p>9. Please share any information regarding court decisions or on-going litigation in relation to the detrimental effects of pesticides, in particular in relation to the right to food.</p>	<p>None.</p>
<p>10. Please provide any additional information you believe would be useful to understand the challenges confronting your Government in its efforts to prevent and mitigate adverse impacts of pesticides on human health, the right to food, and the environment.</p>	<p>Prior Informed Consent Procedure (PIC) of Rotterdam convention is good forum to review Highly Hazardous Chemicals (HHP) and sharing toxicological effects with Designated National Authority (DNA) to DNA to phase out. Highly Hazardous Pesticide reviewed five to five by chemical review Committee (CRC) of Rotterdam Convention and placed such Pesticides in Annexure-III of Rotterdam Convention. Pakistan has already banned all Pesticide as determined HHP by CRC.</p>

ANNEXURE-A

LIST OF BANNED PESTICIDES IN PAKISTAN

Prohibit the import of following pesticides either in technical grade material or formulations under any brand name or generic name and ban its use in Pakistan.

1. BHC
2. BINAPACRYL
3. BROMOPHOS ETHYL
4. CAPTAFOL
5. CHLORDIMEFORM
6. CHLOROBENZILATE
7. CHLORTHIOPHOS
8. CYHEXATIN
9. DALAPON
10. DDT
11. DIBROMOCHLOROPROPANE + DIBROMOCHLOROPROPENE
12. DICROTOPHOS
13. DIELDRIN
14. DISULFOTON
15. ENDRIN
16. ETHYLENEDICHLORIDE + CARBONTETRACHLORIDE
17. LEPTOPHOS
18. MERCURY COMPOUND
19. MEVINPHOS
20. TOXAPHENE
21. ZINEB
22. HEPTACHLOR
23. METHYL PARATHION
24. MONOCROTOPHOS
25. METHAMIDOPHOS
26. ENDOSULFAN