



OECD Pesticides Programme: available tools and experience sharing between countries relevant to fungicide registration

Magda Sachana, DVM, MSc, PhD
Environment Health and Safety Division, Environment
Directorate

Workshop “Role of Plant Agricultural Practices on Development of
Antimicrobial Resistant Fungi Affecting Human Health”



Overview

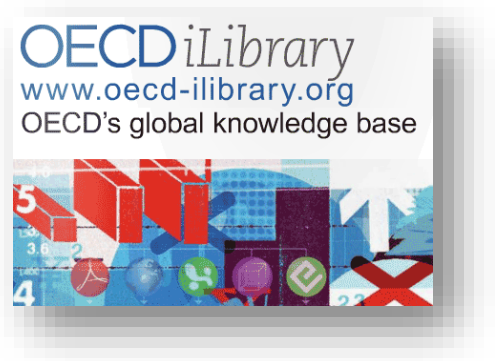
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
- OECD Pesticides programme

The OECD....

A forum in which governments work together to:

- Co-ordinate and harmonise policies;
- Discuss and share their experiences on issues of mutual concern;
- Work together to respond to international problems;
- Adopt consensus-based decisions.

A provider of comparative statistics and economic, scientific and social data with more than 250 publications per year and numerous tools and databases.



OECD's global reach

38 member countries –

North America,
most EU, JP, KR,
Aust, NZ, Chile,
Colombia and
Costa Rica

Key Partners:
Brazil
China
India
Indonesia
South Africa



Sustainable

How do pesticides fit in the OECD work?

- One of the fields in which OECD is actively involved is the sustainability of agriculture
- Since **1992**, the OECD Pesticides Programme has worked to streamline pesticide approval processes

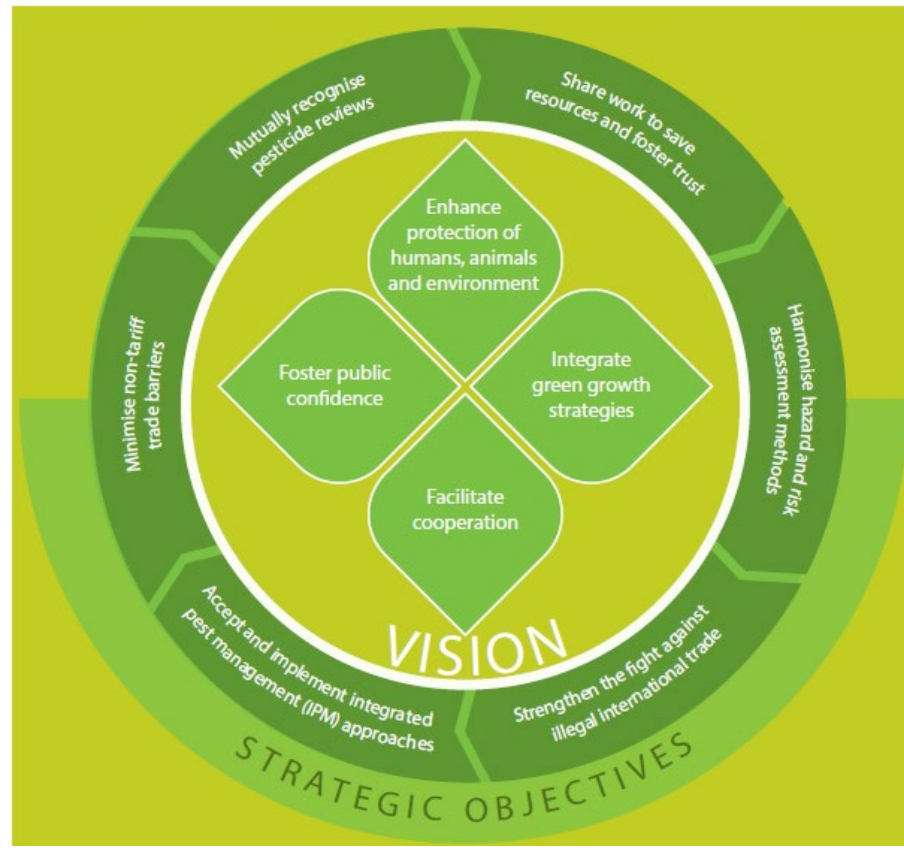
Objectives of OECD Pesticide Programme

Develop **practical** and **harmonised tools** that countries can use to implement their legislations regarding the safe use of pesticides

- Test Guidelines
- Common formats/electronic tools for data submission
- Risk assessment methodologies

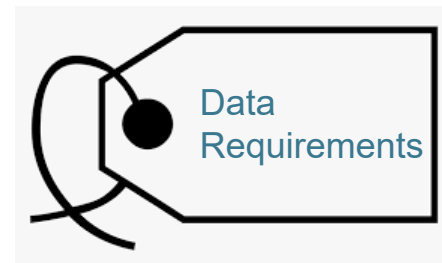
Focus on **sustainable approaches** towards plant protection

- new technologies for the design and application of pesticides which reduce risks to humans and wildlife.



Collection of OECD Test Guidelines: test methods to assess safety of chemicals

- Series 100: Physical-chemical properties
- Series 200: Effects on Biotic systems
- Series 300: Degradation and bioaccumulation
- Series 400: Effects on human health
- Series 500: Pesticide residue chemistry

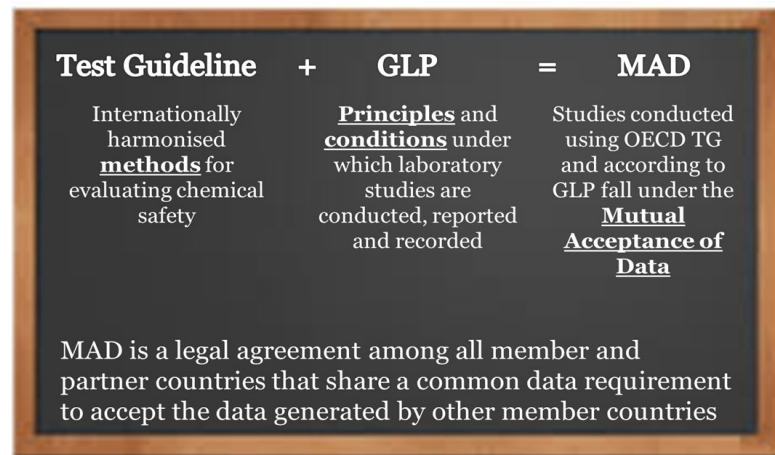


Regular additions, updates and corrections to keep up with progress in science, animal welfare and cost-effectiveness



Mutual Acceptance of Data (MAD)

- Maintain the system of Mutual Acceptance of Data:
 - Keep the costs of safety testing and assessment manageable for countries and industries
 - Avoid/reduce duplicative testing and unnecessary animal testing
 - Maintain a level playing field across countries who can then claim same standards and exchange data





Common formats to facilitate the management and sharing of data



OECD.org

Data

Publications

More sites

News

Job vacancies



> A to Z

Google Custom search



OECD Home

About

Countries ▾

Topics ▾

COVID-19

Ukraine

> Français

[OECD Home](#) > [Chemical safety and biosafety](#) > [Agricultural pesticides and biocides](#) > Agricultural Chemical Pesticide Registration

Agricultural Chemical Pesticide Registration

The OECD Pesticide Registration and Re-registration Project helps governments work together to assess chemical pesticide risks to man and the environment. The assessment of risks is important because it provides the basis for governments' decisions whether to approve, or "register," new chemical pesticides and whether to renew the registration of old ones. By working together, governments can evaluate a chemical pesticide's risks more quickly and thoroughly. This speeds up the process of approving safer new pesticides and stopping use of riskier ones.

The initial driving force for this work was a workshop held in 1992 (Washington) that developed a number of recommendations for future activities and concluded that a primary goal for OECD should be the sharing of national review reports. This was followed by a [pilot project](#) to compare country reviews of seven pesticides to determine the extent to which countries might share the burden of pesticide data review by using each other's data review reports. Based on this work, and a subsequent workshop held in 1994 (Bilthoven) that recommended the establishment of a mechanism for ad hoc exchange of reports (i.e. development of harmonized structures and content for data submissions and data review reports), the Pesticide Programme has focused on:

- harmonizing [industry reporting and government review formats](#)
- identifying and describing [government registration requirements and approaches](#); and
- facilitating work sharing by providing links to the [national review programmes](#)

Work on these objectives has progressed to the point that OECD countries have adopted a vision that by the end of 2014, governments will routinely accept "dossiers," prepared by stakeholders in the OECD format; will routinely exchange "monographs" (containing reviews of the data submitted; and will use OECD "[monographs](#)" as a basis for independent risk assessments and regulatory decisions for new and existing pesticides.

Click here for information on [Biological Pesticide Registration](#).

Industry Reporting and Government Review Formats

The OECD has agreed guidance concerning two formats to be used throughout member countries:

- one for industry to use when making data submission (dossiers)
- one for governments to use when writing their evaluation reports (monographs)

The formats do not require OECD countries to make the same regulatory decisions. Rather their purpose is to facilitate registration by minimizing duplication of effort for both industry and governments.

The [Guidance for Industry Data Submissions](#) and [Guidance for Government Data Reviews](#), revised in March 2001, are designed to promote quality and consistency in the "dossiers" of data submitted by



OECD Dossier Guidance: Comparison of data requirements

ACTIVE SUBSTANCES (DRAFT)

OECD data point number	Information, test or study	EU Data Point Number	US EPA Guideline/ Requirement number	Canadian Data Code (DACO)	Japanese data point number
IIA 5.2.5	Eye Irritation	KCA 5.2.5	870.2400	4.2.4	-
IIA 5.2.6	Skin sensitization	KCA 5.2.6	870.2600	4.2.6	5.2.4
IIA 5.2.7	Potential/interactions of multiple active substances or products	-		4.2.7	-
IIA 5.3	Short-term toxicity	KCA 5.3			5.3
IIA 5.3.1	Oral 28-day toxicity	KCA 5.3.1	870.3050 or modified 870.3100	4.3.3	-
IIA 5.3.2	Oral 90-day toxicity (rodents)	KCA 5.3.2	870.3100	4.3.1	5.3.1
IIA 5.3.3	Oral 90-day toxicity (dog)	KCA 5.3.2	870.3150	4.3.2	5.3.2
IIA 5.3.4	Oral 1 year toxicity (dog)	-	870.3150	4.3.2	5.3.3
IIA 5.3.5	28-day inhalation toxicity (rodents)	KCA 5.3.3	modified 870.3465	4.3.7	-
IIA 5.3.6	90-day inhalation toxicity (rodents)	KCA 5.3.3	870.3465	4.3.6	5.3.4
IIA 5.3.7	Percutaneous 28-day toxicity (rodents)	KCA 5.3.3	870.3200	4.3.5	5.3.5 (21-day toxicity)
IIA 5.3.8	Percutaneous 90-day toxicity (rodents)	KCA 5.3.3	870.3250	4.3.4	-
IIA 5.4	Genotoxicity	KCA 5.4			5.4

International Uniform Chemical Information Database (IUCLID)

- Submission of pesticide dossiers in IUCLID format
- OECD Harmonised Templates (OHTs): standard data formats for reporting information used for the risk assessment of chemicals
- Current update of OHTs to accommodate biopesticides' reporting needs



Safer technologies to plant protection products

- Identification of **relevant test methods for microorganisms**.
 - **September 2022 OECD Conference on Innovating Microbial Pesticide Testing**
- **Publications to address barriers to biopesticides regulation**, e.g.
 - Seminar Reports (annually)
 - Risk Assessment of Secondary Metabolites of Microbial Biocontrol Agents (2018)
 - Guidance for technical evaluation of Microbial Strains (2018)





Potential antimicrobial resistance related to microbial pesticides

- Issues to consider when the AMR potential of microorganisms used as plant protection products is evaluated
- OECD member countries' approaches to assess AMR of microorganisms used as biopesticides



Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

DOCUMENT CODE

For Official Use

English - Or. English

Overview of approaches used by member countries to handle the issue of antimicrobial resistance potentially related to application of microbial pesticides

Meeting of the Expert Group on BioPesticides (EGBP)

13-14 June 2022

--



Conclusion

- OECD Pesticide Programme works to **streamline pesticide registration**, and **reduce risk of pesticides** by improving testing
- Pesticide practices continue to evolve, with innovative products but also new challenges
- OECD aims to provide tools to addressing those challenges to:
 - enhance protection of humans and environment,
 - integrate green growth strategies,
 - facilitate cooperation and cost savings for industry and regulatory authorities.





Further information



> A to Z

Google Custom search

Q

OECD Home

About

Countries ▾

Topics ▾

Coronavirus (COVID-19)

> Français

[OECD Home](#) > [Chemical safety and biosafety](#) > [Agricultural pesticides and biocides](#) > Agricultural Pesticides

Agricultural Pesticides

Pesticides are chemical or biological products used in agriculture to protect plants. The OECD helps governments co-operate in assessing and reducing the risks of agricultural pesticides. The OECD encourages governments to share the work of pesticide registration and develops tools to monitor and minimise pesticide risk to health and the environment. Non-agricultural pesticides are dealt with under the OECD [Biocides Programme](#).

Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) Webinar: Addressing Illegal Trade and traffic of Industrial Chemicals, Pesticides and Waste for Sound Management of Chemicals and Waste beyond 2020

Organised by UNITAR on behalf of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC), this series of webinars was conducted by the [IOMC](#) on key cross-sectoral issues and is a contribution to the on-going Beyond 2020 discussions.

This webinar looked at the activities undertaken by the OECD, the Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm Conventions Secretariat, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and other key organisations to prevent illegal traffic/trade in hazardous chemicals and waste, and how concerted global action can support this. Other speakers included experts from IOMC Participating Organisations, government, NGOs, and industry, as well as an interactive discussion with participants.

Watch the [video replay](#), access the [presentations](#) and [key messages](#).

Key areas of work:

> [Biological Pesticides](#)

> [Electronic Tools](#)

- [Globally Harmonised Submission and Transport Standard](#)
- [Maximum Residue Limit \(MRL\) Calculator](#)
- [Pesticide Risk Indicators](#)
- See also [Tools Supporting Chemicals Management](#)

> [Illegal Trade of Pesticides: Recommendation and Best Practice Guidance](#)

> [Managing the risks from the use of drones for pesticide applications](#)

> [Minor Uses](#)

> [Novel Technologies to Control Pests \(RNA interference-based pesticides\)](#)

> [Pesticide Risk Reduction](#)

> [Pesticide Risk to Insect Pollinators](#)

> [Registration - Dossiers and Monographs](#)

<https://www.oecd.org/chemicalsafety/pesticides-biocides/agriculturalpesticides.htm>



Thank You For Listening



Magdalini.Sachana@oecd.org



2, rue André Pascal -
75775 Paris Cedex 16,
France



<https://www.oecd.org/chemicalsafety/pesticides-biocides/agriculturalpesticides.htm>

Twitter: https://twitter.com/OECD_ENV

YouTube: <http://bit.ly/youtube-chemical-safety>

Subscribe to our newsletter: <http://bit.ly/newsletter-chemical-safety>