

## 1. Pesticides

If GIZ procures pesticides (i.e. plant protection products and biocides) directly in the context of its programmes or projects and also in the case of financing and in the context of advisory services, each active ingredient has to be assessed according to a GIZ internal classification. This classification categorizes all existing active ingredients of pesticide products into different groups according to their respective levels of toxicity based on the assessment of the relevant international conventions and international organizations as described below.

This classification refers to active ingredients, not end products (so called formulations) which can contain one or more active ingredients and other substances which are important for product performance and usability.

I. Excluded from procurement are pesticides with active ingredients which are:

- listed in the Stockholm Convention (Annex A, B and C and chemicals proposed for listing)<sup>1</sup>, the Rotterdam Convention<sup>2</sup> (Annex III) or the Montreal Protocol<sup>3</sup>;
- classified by the World Health Organization (WHO)<sup>4</sup> as “extremely hazardous” (Class Ia) or “highly hazardous” (Class Ib); or
- classified by the Globally Harmonized System of Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Chemicals (GHS)<sup>5</sup> and its implementation in the EU (EU regulation 1272/2008/EC)<sup>6</sup> as carcinogenic, mutagenic and/or reproductive toxicants (GHS carc/muta/repro 1a and 1b)
- examples of particularly relevant substances are DDT, Lindane, Endosulfan, Methamidophos, Methyl-parathion, Monocrotophos, and Methyl Bromide.

II. As an exception and with a detailed justification in every single case only, pesticides can be procured when their active ingredients are:

- included in the Notification List of the Rotterdam Convention<sup>7</sup>
- categorized as “highly hazardous” by the Pesticide Action Network (PAN)
- not approved in the European Union<sup>8</sup>

In general, active ingredients can be approved for purchase that are:

- classified by WHO as “moderately hazardous” (Class II), “slightly hazardous” (Class III) or “unlikely to present acute hazard in normal use” (WHO Table 5)<sup>9</sup>
- approved in the European Union<sup>10</sup>
- and do not appear on any of the lists above

Whenever pesticides are procured by GIZ, all relevant occupational health and safety measures as well as environmental protection measures must be observed when handling, storing, applying and disposing of pesticide products.

<sup>1</sup> [Stockholm Convention](#) on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP)

<sup>2</sup> [Rotterdam Convention](#) on the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade

<sup>3</sup> [Montreal Protocol](#) on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

<sup>4</sup> The [WHO recommended classification of pesticides](#) by hazard and guidelines to classification

<sup>5</sup> Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals ([GHS](#))

<sup>6</sup> [EU Regulation \(EC\) 1272/2008](#)

<sup>7</sup> [FRA Database \(pic.int\)](#)

<sup>8</sup> [Regulation \(EC\) No. 1107/2009](#) on the placing of plant protection products on the market and [EU Pesticides Database](#)

<sup>9</sup> The [WHO recommended classification of pesticides](#) by hazard and guidelines to classification

<sup>10</sup> [Regulation \(EC\) No. 1107/2009](#) and [EU Pesticides Database](#)

If there is an official registration/authorisation requirement for pesticides in a country, only substances that have been registered (approved for use) in the country may be procured under this financing. The only exceptions are "very small quantities" (up to 1 kg or 1 l per product and year), which are used within the scope of the project for experimental purposes (i.e. field and lab trials) or as analytical standards and reference materials under the supervision of experts and in consultation with the relevant government authorities.

## 2. Mineral fertilizers

All relevant regulations and instructions for the safe handling of mineral fertilizers must be observed. Environmental risks must be minimized by implementing best practice fertilization management.

Some mineral fertilizers are included in the European Union's regulation<sup>11</sup> on the marketing and use of chemicals that could be misused for the unlawful manufacture of improvised explosive devices ("dual use"). The aim of this regulation is to restrict the making available, introduction, possession and use of selected precursors for explosives and to ensure the reporting of suspicious transactions. The dual use products covered by this regulation that are either restricted or for which suspicious transactions must be reported include some common mineral fertilizers such as ammonium nitrate and calcium ammonium nitrate. In order to apply the precautionary principle, the procurement of such mineral fertilizers is strictly not allowed.

### Other provisions

The provisions set out in this Annex shall apply unless expressly contractually agreed otherwise. In the event of failure to submit the respective documents in accordance with the agreed specifications and within the meaning of the provisions set out in this Annex, this shall constitute for GIZ an event affecting the contract due to a breach of a material contractual obligation entitling GIZ to suspend payments, terminate the contract and demand repayment. Additional agreements or agreements deviating from the above provisions must be made in writing and must be recorded in the implementation concept. GIZ is entitled to schedule further reviews and approvals and to request additional documentation from the recipient.

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<sup>11</sup> [Regulation \(EU\) 2019/ of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on the marketing and use of explosives precursors, amending Regulation \(EC\) No 1907/2006 and repealing Regulation \(EU\) No 98/2013 \(europa.eu\)](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2019/98/oj)