To identify illegal trade of pesticides – Organization For Economic Cooperation and Development, OECD

**COMPETENT NATIONAL AUTHORITY** must maintain lists of PLANTS AND STORIES for inspections.
- **Pesticides** that are intended to be sold in the country must have an authorized registration and label. If they are for export, the registration and/or authorization of the destination.
- **Companies** must maintain **LOGBOOKS** for at least 5 years.
- **AUTHORITIES** must maintain **LOGBOOKS** of offenses, sanctions and destruction of illegal products, preferably electronically and harmonized for the exchange of information.

**COMPETENT NATIONAL AUTHORITY** must maintain lists of all manufacturers of formulations, and of dealers of packaging and labels.
- Companies must maintain **LOGBOOKS** of their formulations for at least 5 years.
- **Printing of BATCH NUMBER:** permanently on the packaging.

**MANUFACTURE**

**EXHIBITS**

- **Maintain LIST of EXPORTERS** that allows authorities to link cooperators with their exporters.
- Exporters must keep **LOGBOOKS** for at least 5 years of merchandise in custody and exported.
- **Maintain information** on the origin of pesticides and their manufacturers, available for the **FATF** for transnationality.
- Exporters are **ONLY** allowed to destinations where there is registration and/or authorization and approved labels.

**IMPORTS**

**COMPETENT NATIONAL AUTHORITY** must maintain lists of DISTRIBUTORS to facilitate identification of shipments and inspections. The list should indicate previous incidents of illegal trade.
- Importers must keep **LOGBOOKS** of imported and in custody goods for at least 5 years.

**AUTHORITIES** (Customs, Phyto-sanitary Registry, etc.) must be coordinated under legal frameworks in order to have information methods and protocols to allow detections, first responses and subsequent investigations.

- **Perform RISK/STRATEGIC ANALYSIS** of entering illegal pesticides into the country to update prevention policies.
- **ANALYST** must take into account actors (importers and exporters) and their modus operandi given national companies, F.O. bases for storage, pre-merchandise classification, false merchandise declaration, transit document, etc., and develop a database with that information.

- **Perform focused INSPECTIONS** documentation review, control abstraction; react to chemical analysis if necessary.
- Provide adequately **FOLLOW-UP** to customs/border actions (investigation, return, remission, destruction), alert other countries in case of need.

**COMPETENT NATIONAL AUTHORITY** must maintain lists of DOMESTIC MARKET SUPervision.
- **Impose actions (and penalties)** for inspections. The list should indicate previous incidents of illegal trade.
- **Companies** must maintain **LOGBOOKS** of imported and in custody merchandise for at least 5 years.
- **INSPECTION** must take into account geographical distribution and differences of distribution (Federal, State, Municipal)
- **INFORMATION** should check packaging, labels, sales records.
- **Take into account alternative channels (markets, internet, parcel services).**
- **Keep records of inspections**.
- **FARMS** for **INFORMATION** and **APPLES**. To identify fake products (e.g. packaging, labels, risky distribution channels, suspicious prices, product characteristics, commercial documentation – insecure).
- **Field Inspections are less effective due to product diffusion**.

**LEAD on progress for the control of RESIDUES in food.**

- Seek no **REUSE** of packaging to distribute illegal product.
- Advocate for **TRIPLE WASH** and puncture of CONTAINERS.
- **DESTRUCTION** of illegal products to prevent re-entry into the distribution channel, including its financing.
- Specialized facilities for quarantining illegal products or supervising private parties that do so.

**DISPOSAL OF CONTAINERS**

- Some illustrated examples from governments and Pesticide agencies.