



Chlorpyrifos: Situation in Azerbaijan

English Summary

The report provides information on the imports of chlorpyrifos and its use in pest control crops in Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan's developed agrarian economy ranks first among non-oil sectors. Particularly hazardous pesticides, including chlorpyrifos, have been imported into the country since 2014. Since 2014, Azerbaijan has imported about 75,000 tons of chlorpyrifos. This is an overview of the national policy aimed at reducing chlorpyrifos' impact on human health and the environment. The national policy aims to reduce the hazards of highly hazardous pesticides, however, there are no legislative acts relating specifically to chlorpyrifos. In 2021, Azerbaijan suspended the import of chlorpyrifos containing insecticides.

Preparations based on chlorpyrifos are approved in Azerbaijan for use against biting and sucking pests of sugar beet (fleas, leaf aphids, meadow moths, common beet weevil, moths, crumbs, caterpillars, dead weevils), apple trees (fruit moths, leafminers, moths, scabs, aphids, mites); grapes (nesting moths); alfalfa (phytomonas beetle); pastures and wild vegetation (grasshoppers).

Preparations based on Chlorpyrifos are used against bread beetles of winter wheat; fruit moths, leafminers, aphids, mites, moths on apple trees; locusts on pastures and wild vegetation. Chlorpyrifos is used mainly to control grasshoppers, bread beetles, flat beetles, American white moths and other insects.

State tests of pesticides and agrochemicals, including those containing chlorpyrifis, are conducted by authorized agencies, such as the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Azerbaijan, research institutions, various enterprises and organizations. Toxicological tests are carried out using approved methods in the laboratory belonging to the Food Safety Agency of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Azerbaijan has not developed any national studies specifically focused on chlorpyrifis impact on human health and the environment. Information about chlorpyrifis toxicological effects is based on foreign studies and data.

In 2014, the Plant Protection Center of the Ministry of Agriculture used chlorpyrifos-containing pesticides for the following purposes:

1. The Chlorpyrifos-containing preparation Chlorban in the amount of 650 liters was used to control grasshopper insects on a surface area of 1,300 ha.
2. 22060 liters of Chlorban were used in grain beetle control on a surface area of 4120 ha.
3. 750 liters of Chlorban were used in the control of insects (yastica) on a surface area of 352 ha.
4. 100 liters were used to control American white moth on a surface area of 50 ha.

Chlorpyrifos is not produced in Azerbaijan. All chlorpyrifos containing pesticides are imported.

The list of the most common pesticides containing chlorpyrifos includes:

Saheb (Chlorpyrifos ethyl 500 q/l + Cypermethrin 50 q/l),

Korban-4 (Xlorpirifos 480 qr/l),

Perfect 550 (Sipermetrin 50 qr + Xlorpirifos 500 qr/l),

Chlorban 48 EU- (480q/l carbon).

The political framework for chlorpyrifos is discussed in general terms in the national legislation on highly hazardous pesticides. The legislation of Azerbaijan, the Decree № 010 of the Cabinet of Ministers of January 22, 2007 approved the "Rules of usage and the list of highly toxic and environmentally dangerous pesticides". This decree was supplemented with a new list of highly hazardous pesticides and their active ingredients (Decree № 180 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated May 19, 2020). The new list of highly hazardous substances and their active ingredients includes 183 pesticides and 33 active ingredients, including chlorpyrifos.