



- 1947 Fertilizer, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act**
Act No. 36 of 1947 Provides the DAFF with the authority to regulate the manufacture, distribution, sales, use, and advertisement of pesticides. This Act forms the cornerstone of pesticide regulation in South Africa, ensuring that agricultural chemicals meet safety and efficacy standards.
- 1965 Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act**
Act No. 45 of 1965
- 1965 Medicines and Related Substances Control Act**
Act 101 of 1965 Regulates medicines and substances, including chemicals impacting health.
- 1972 Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act (FCDA)**
Act No. 54 of 1972 The FCDA Regulations set maximum limits on pesticide residues allowed in food to make sure it's safe to eat. To ensure compliance with FCDA, monitoring of residues on food is important.
- 1973 Hazardous Substances Act**
Act No. 15 of 1973 Controls harmful substances, including some pesticides, to limit risks to health and the environment.
- 1983 Agricultural Pest Act**
Act No 36 of 1983 Addresses pest control and regulates pesticide use in agriculture.
- 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer**
A global treaty established to protect the Earth's ozone layer by phasing out the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances (ODS). This includes pesticide chemical; methyl bromide which was phased out in 2015 except for specific cases, including "Critical Use Nominations"
- 1989 Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer**
This international framework promotes research, sharing information, and tracking how human activities impact the ozone layer. It also encourages taking action to prevent activities that could harm the ozone layer

1992

Environmental Conservation Amendment Act

Act 79 of 1992 The Act aims to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, which includes safeguarding the environment from harmful chemicals like pesticides. Amended by National Environmental Management: Waste Act

1993

Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA)

Act No. 85 of 1993 This Act places the onus on employers to maintain a safe workplace. The regulation makes provision for various mandatory safety measures to protect the health of workers handling hazardous chemicals, such as risk assessment, safety training, safe practices. and medical, biological and environmental monitoring of all workplaces.

1993

Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act (COIDA)

Act No. 130 of 1993 To provide compensation for disablement caused by occupational injuries or diseases sustained by employees or for death resulting from such injuries or diseases.

1994

Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal

Signed by South Africa to control the movement of hazardous waste, including pesticide waste, across borders.

1996

Constitution of the Republic of South Africa

Section 24 of South Africa's Constitution requires the government to make laws that keep the environment safe and healthy for everyone. It also emphasizes protecting the environment so that future generations can enjoy it too.

Section 32: Access to Information states the public has a right to access to information on pesticides to which they are exposed.

Section 33: Just Administrative Action gives everyone the right to fair, lawful, reasonable, and properly handled decisions by authorities. If a decision negatively affects someone's rights, the authority must explain their reasons in writing. This right is important, for example, if a regulatory decision under pesticide laws is denied.

1998

National Environmental Management Act (NEMA)

Act No. 107 of 1998 Requires environmental impact assessments (EIAs) for activities, including pesticide use, that may harm the environment.

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- 1998** **National Water Act**
Act No. 36 of 1998 It includes rules to protect water resources. Part 4 focuses on preventing pollution, especially in cases where activities on land could cause or are causing pollution in water resources.
- 2001** **Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) South African National Implementation Plan**
South Africa signed this convention, which requires the country to phase out or restrict harmful POPs, including certain pesticides.
- 2001** **Marketing of Agricultural Products Amendment Act**
Act 52 of 2001 The amendment focuses on regulating the marketing and trade of agricultural products, aiming to create a more competitive and efficient agricultural market. It includes provisions for the establishment of marketing boards and mechanisms to support fair trade, improve the quality of agricultural products, and protect the interests of producers, suppliers, and consumers. The act also aims to address issues related to the pricing, import and export of agricultural products.
- 2002** **Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure**
South Africa ratified this convention, which mandates prior consent before trading hazardous chemicals and pesticides.
- 2002** **The Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change**
Legally binds developed countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Pesticides themselves are not typically classified as greenhouse gases. However, their production, transport, and application can indirectly contribute to greenhouse gas emissions.
- 2004** **National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (NEMBA)**
Act No. 10 of 2004 Supports managing and conserving South Africa's biodiversity according to the NEMA 1998. It also aims to protect species and ecosystems that need safeguarding.
- 2006** **Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)**
A policy framework used to promote safe chemical management and has been endorsed by governments as well as environment, labour and health organisations.

