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FAOSTAT ANALYTICAL BRIEF 11

Pesticides trade

Global, regional and country trends

1990–2018

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Global pesticide trade reached approximately 6 million tonnes in 2018, with a value of USD 38 billion. Trade of hazardous pesticides was nearly 80 000 tonnes, with a value of USD 360 million.**
- **Asia and Europe were responsible for over 80 percent of global pesticides trade in the period 2010–2018. Whereas Asia and Europe exported comparable quantities of pesticides products (since 2016), Europe continued to lead in terms of high-value exports.**
- **Trade of hazardous pesticides decreased in all regions over the period 2007–2018, with the exception of Asia.**

FAOSTAT PESTICIDES TRADE

BACKGROUND

Statistics of pesticides trade are relevant for monitoring of sustainable agriculture. In particular, they can help assess the global movement of pesticides and identify shortcomings in access to the global market of this key agricultural input. The [FAOSTAT Pesticides Trade](#) database contains data on internationally traded pesticides over the period 1961–2018. Data for the period 1961–1989 cover only monetary values, while data for the period 1990–2018 also include physical quantities. The 2020 update of the domain features significantly improved times series in traded quantities, with complete statistics of total pesticides quantities and improved information on specific pesticides groups (e.g. insecticides, herbicides, fungicides). This analysis focuses on international trade flows of total pesticides for the period 1990–2018, for which both monetary and physical trade statistics are available for the first time.

GLOBAL

At the global level, total pesticides trade reached approximately 5.9 million tonnes in 2018, with a value of USD 37.6 billion. Of this total, trade in hazardous pesticides was 78 000 tonnes, with a value of USD 357 million. Traded quantities of total pesticides increased three-fold in the 2010s

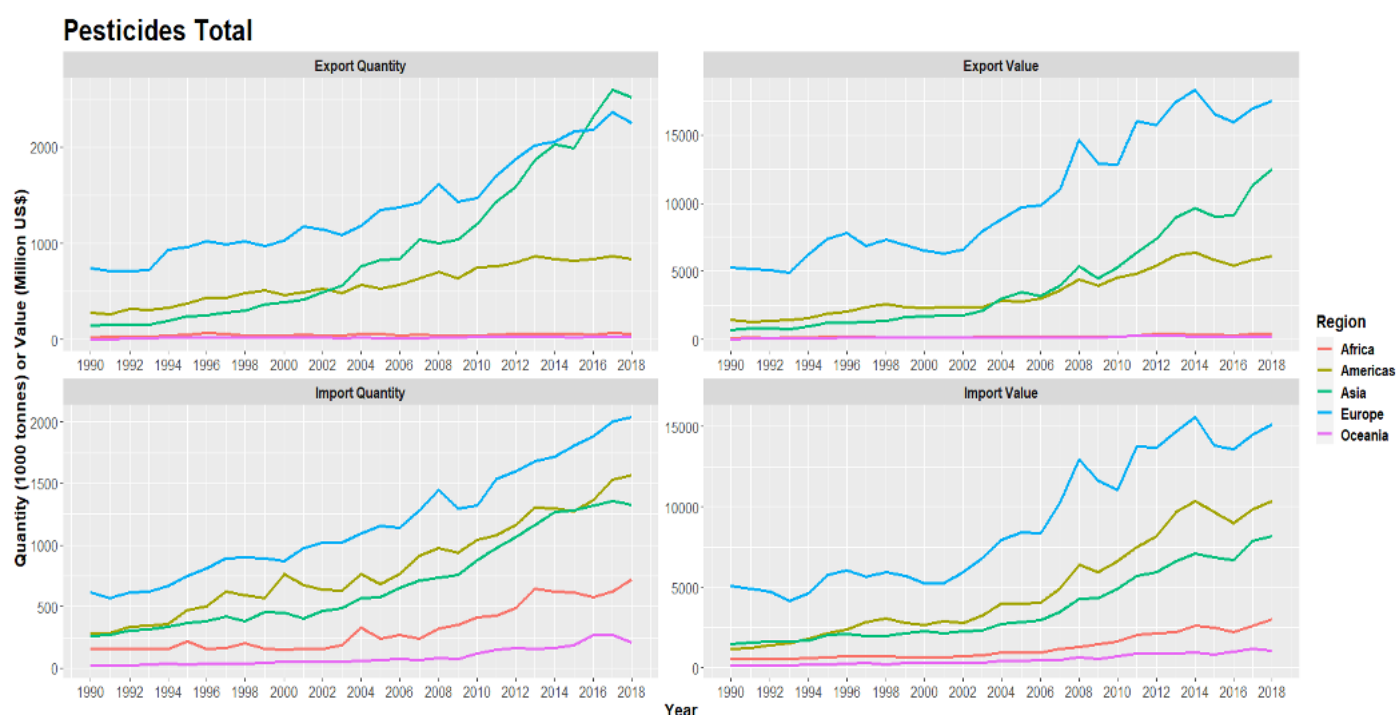


as compared to the 1990s. Conversely, and reflecting international commitments made under the Rotterdam Convention, the global trade of hazardous pesticides decreased substantially during the period 2007–2018.

REGIONAL

European countries traded nearly 1.8 million tonnes of pesticides per year during the period 1990–2018, representing more than one-third of the global share (Fig. 1). Since 2016, Asia became an equally important exporter, reflecting the high economic growth in this region. Average pesticides exports in Asia over the period 2011–2018 increased by 150 percent compared to the average over the 2001–2010 period. This trend was driven mainly by China, which was responsible for almost two-thirds of pesticides exports from Asia in 2018. Asia nonetheless remained below Europe in terms of total export value, reflecting the high-quality pesticides produced under the EU Common Agricultural Policy and exported worldwide.

Figure 1. Regional imports and exports of pesticides, 1990–2018



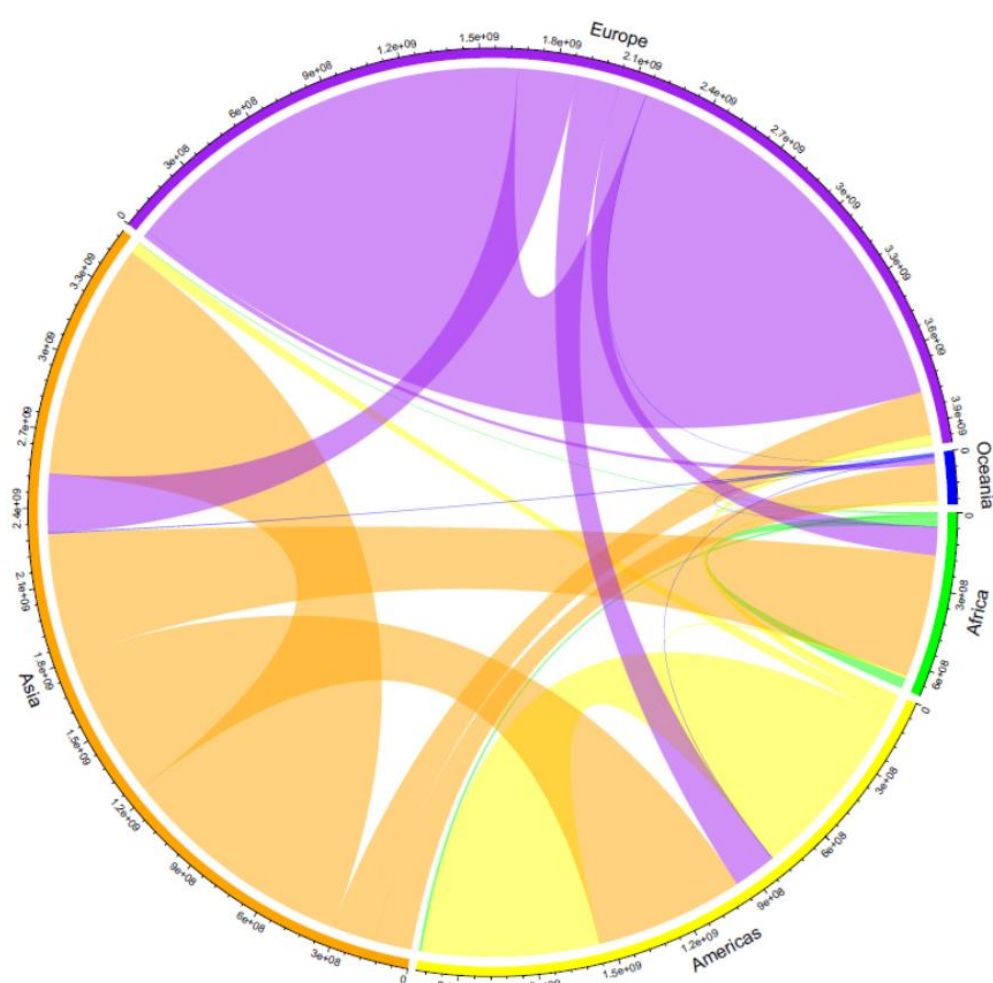
Source: FAOSTAT Pesticides Trade Domain.

The Americas were the third largest exporter of total pesticides (averaging approximately 830 000 tonnes in the 2010s, or 16 percent of the global share) and second in terms of imports (averaging approximately 1.3 million tonnes per year in the 2010s or 25 percent of the global

share). Conversely, Africa and Oceania had the highest growth rates in pesticides imports during the same period.

A chord diagram is shown to facilitate the visualization of trade flows originating from countries within a region and the shares from other regions (Fig. 2). Trade of pesticides in Europe was mostly intra-regional, i.e. flows originated and terminated largely within European countries, although exports of pesticides to non-European countries were also significant. Conversely, Africa and Oceania relied heavily on pesticides imports from Asia, representing well over two-thirds of total trade. The Americas depended on a mix of intra-regional trade as well as inter-regional imports from Asia and Europe.

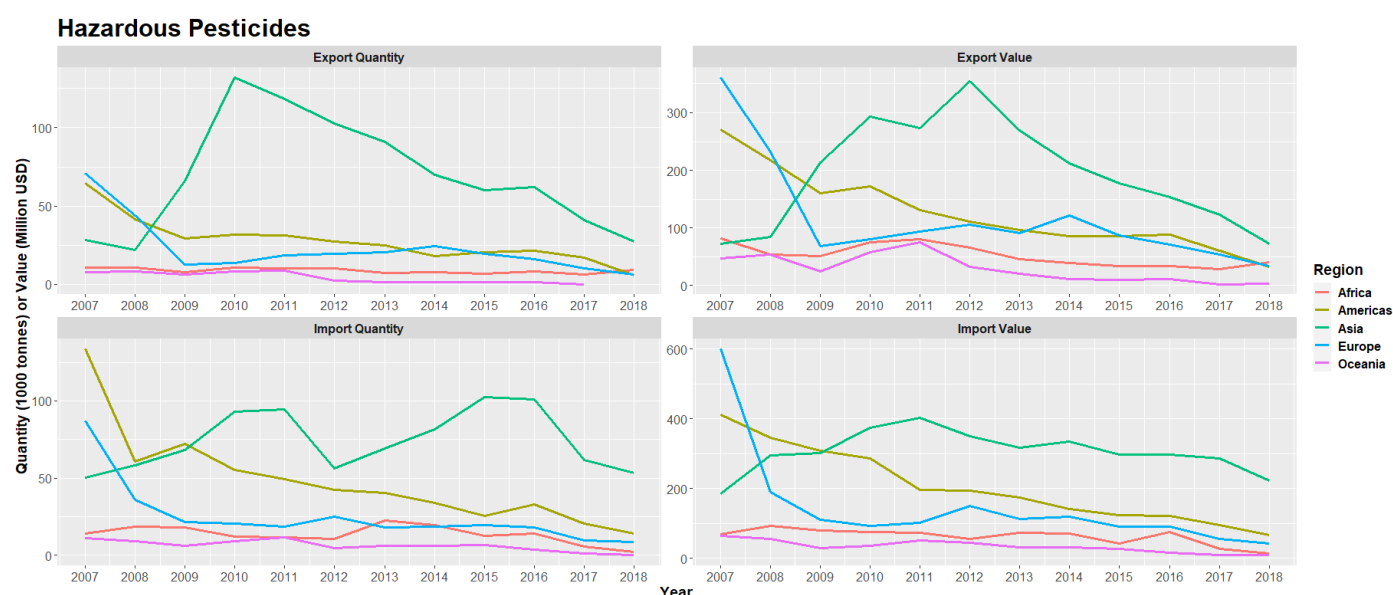
Figure 2. Chord diagram of regional pesticide trade (tonnes) in 2018, using COMTRADE data.



Source: UN Comtrade (2020). **Note:** Trade flows are coloured based on the exporter.

Following the implementation of the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure in 2007, most regions showed significant decline in their trade of hazardous pesticides (Fig 3). Only Asia was initially a notable exception, with exports increasing several folds since 2007 until 2010, after which they decisively decreased. Because of the early, strong post-2007 increase, exports of hazardous pesticides from Asia in 2018 were still 22 percent greater than in 2007 (imports were 12 percent greater). Trade of hazardous pesticides declined nearly 75 percent in Europe, largely in the period 2007–2009, to then remain constant, while in the Americas trade decreased from approximately 89 000 to 22 000 tonnes for imports and 45 000 to 15 000 tonnes for exports. Trade of hazardous pesticides in Africa and Oceania was much smaller than in other regions and remained fairly constant over the period 2007–2018.

Figure 3. Regional trade of hazardous pesticides, 2007–2018



Source: FAOSTAT Pesticides Trade Domain.

COUNTRY

The top five importers of pesticides in 2018 were Brazil, France, Germany, Canada, and the United States of America, with trade values ranging USD 1.4–3.0 billion. In these countries, imported quantities roughly doubled during the period 1990–2018, and a bit less in France (+46 percent). The top five exporters in 2018 were China, Germany, the United States of America, France and India, with values ranging USD 3.0–5.5 billion. Exported quantities also nearly doubled in these countries during the period 1990–2018; the lowest though still significant increase was for the United States of America (+69 percent).

The top five importers of hazardous pesticides in 2018 were Myanmar, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Costa Rica, with values ranging USD 20–80 million. Imports decreased during 2007–2018 in all these countries, with the exception of Myanmar. The top five exporters of hazardous pesticides in 2018 were Thailand, South Africa, the United States of America, Malaysia and

Nigeria, with values ranging USD 10–30 million. Of these, Nigeria and Thailand were the only countries to see their exports increase over the period 2007–2018.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

- > The FAOSTAT Pesticides Trade domain contains information on the trade of pesticides products in either: a) finished forms and/or packaged products; or b) separate chemically-defined compounds relevant to the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.
- > The FAOSTAT Pesticides Trade domain contains information on the trade of pesticides classified under code 38.08 of the International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, including: insecticides; fungicides; herbicides; disinfectants; and others, with time series for 1961–2018; hazardous pesticides, with time series for 2007–2018; DDT (clofenotane (INN)) and antimalarial insecticides, with time series for 2017–2018.
- > Pesticides listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention (excluding industrial chemicals), subject to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure. Information on the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade is available at: <http://www.pic.int>. The correspondence with the Harmonized System Nomenclature (HS Nomenclature) is shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Mapping between FAOSTAT item codes, HS codes and PIC Procedure

FAOSTAT item code	FAOSTAT item name	HS code	Prior Informed Consent (PIC)
Pesticides			
1357	Pesticides (total)	3808	Not applicable
1416	Insecticides	380810 (HS 92 – 02)	Not applicable
1417	Fungicides	380820 (HS 92 – 02)	Not applicable
1418	Herbicides	380830 (HS 92 – 02)	Not applicable
1419	Disinfectants, etc.	380840 (HS 92 – 02)	Not applicable
		380890 (HS 92 – 02)	Not applicable
1443	Insecticides (excl. Haz. pest.)	380891 (HS 07 – 17)	Not applicable

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_22366

