

# 行政院所屬各機關出國報告（出國類別：會議）

## 參加 APEC 2022 第三次資深官員會議 （APEC 2022 SOM3）

服務機關：勞動部職業安全衛生署

姓名職稱：陳明源科長、張書銘科長

派赴國家：泰國

出國期間：111 年 8 月 20 日至 8 月 24 日

報告日期：111 年 11 月 7 日

## 摘要

亞太經濟合作會議（APEC）本次於泰國清邁舉行，本次參與第三次資深官員會議（SOM III）第 29 屆化學對話會議（Chemical Dialogue，CD）及主管機關風險評估工作坊，我國代表參與報告我國職安法優先管理化學品修法與執行進度，另包括 APEC G. R. E. A. T. GHS 網站計畫進度，及會員國推動 GHS 進度調查年度書面報告，做為我國參與回饋國際社會推動化學品安全永續目標的具體貢獻。

各會員體面臨貿易供應鏈韌性挑戰，強調化學品在各關鍵供應鏈中發揮的關鍵作用，以及促進供應鏈韌性的激勵措施，在促進商業投資和發展的政策上，可透過化學對話會議強化協調，例如對供應鏈相關基礎設施進行投資（如綠色安全替代化學、於職場源頭消弭危害等），為公司創造創新提供激勵，亦可從源頭永續角度切入，持續關注合作與創新學習機會。

建議我國持續參與會員國夥伴提案，共同推動包括美國、新加坡、印尼等提案安全替代化學與加速 GHS 調和的國際合作，另 APEC 共同檢視聯合國化學品調和制度 GHS 紫皮書版本更新進度，建議我國可啟動檢視提升版本必要性。

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## 壹、前言

本次出席 APEC 第三次資深官員會議化學對話會議，該會議為政府官員和產業代表對於亞太地區化學工業和化學品用戶所面臨挑戰尋求解決方案。由於化學工業為跨領域產業，且化學產品為貿易主要產品，影響層面廣泛，化學品對話解決的問題包括：化學品產業自由化、化學品貿易便利化、能力建設、監管協調和產品管理。化學對話提高了對化學工業對於可持續經濟、環境和社會發展創新解決方案的認識。

本次會議所聚焦之議題包括化學品監管合作與趨同、全球化學品標示與分類調和系統（GHS），並強調化學品風險評估策略，以利於有限資源中制定風險評估決策，同時討論生物循環綠色經濟，降低海洋廢棄物等，達成化學對話會議主要三個目標：

- 共同目標 1：通過擴大和支持地區的監管合作和監管協調，促進貿易並提高化學品健全管理的標準。
- 共同目標 2：促進瞭解化工產業作為可持續經濟、環境和社會發展創新解決方案提供商的作用。
- 共同目標 3：促進產業和政府之間的有效合作，以改善化學品管理和安全使用。

我國代表參與本次會議主要目的如下：

- 一、報告我國協助建置資訊交換網站（GHS Reference Exchange and Tool, G. R. E. A. T）之執行維運，以及各會員體 GHS 推動進度調查報告成果。
- 二、說明我國職業安全衛生法有關化學品管理推動進度。
- 三、蒐集國際相關管理制度之最新資訊，以作為本部未來施政規劃之參考。

## 貳、出席會議過程

日數	日期	行程
第 1 日	111/8/20(六)	臺北（出發）～泰國（清邁）
第 2 日	111/8/21(日)	CD 提升風險評估能力促進貿易研討會 (CD Workshop on Facilitating Trade by Improving Risk Assessment Capacity)
第 3 日	111/8/22(一)	CD 化學對話業界預備會議 (CD Chemical Dialogue Industry Preparatory Meeting, IPM)
第 4 日	111/8/23(二)	CD 化學對話會議 (CD Chemical Dialogue Meeting)
第 5 日	111/8/24(三)	泰國（清邁）～臺北（抵達）

## 參、會議內容與心得

本次以實體和線上視訊會議方式混合舉行，共有 17 個會員體出席，包括澳大利亞、智利、印尼、韓國、馬來西亞、墨西哥、紐西蘭、菲律賓、俄羅斯、新加坡、泰國、美國及越南，共同主席由美國貿易代表處 (US Trade Representative Office) 政府代表 Mr. Kent Shigetomi 以及業界代表 Mr. Jason Bernstein 擔任，整體共分為一天全天工作坊訓練以及兩日連續化學對話會議議程。

### 一、CD 提升風險評估能力促進貿易研討會

首日我國代表參加美國主辦專案之化學品安全風險評估工作坊 (Chemical Risk Assessment Workshop)，以 Risk 21 Matrix (二十一世紀風險矩陣) 方法論為基礎，實例練習在有限資源與時間內完成以風險為

基礎的安全評估，以及法規管理決策支援實例，後續可應用於未來法規合作與利害關係人風險溝通，以科學基礎及暴露實況為基礎，符合 CD 共同目標促進法規合作。

廠場化學品種類繁多且日新月異，完整與立即的危害及暴露資訊取得不易，各項化學、物理、動物及環境測試評估報告亦需大量經費，各國政府主管機關恐難全面負擔，唯有透過有效的註冊與登錄制度落實，輔以廠商對暴露情境的掌握，得以加速政府化學品評估與管理決策，例如歐盟 REACH 法規作法，我國環保署化學物質登記制度亦有利於跨部會評估高危害化學品的管理需求，並回應未來應擴大推動風險評估訓練課程以及會員國應用的可能性。

## 二、業界預備會議（Industry's Pre-meeting, IPM）

8 月 22 日召開業界預備會議，針對化學品監管合作與趨同之議題，澳大利亞指出新的監管規則，要求產業證明化學品符合低風險標準，並且必須持有危害數據以證明化學品無害。新加坡工業界強調，新加坡政府正在審查危險化學品清單，並持續研究與其他機構之聯合許可。美國指出批准新化學品的方式發生了變化，延遲了新化學品進入市場的時間。俄羅斯說明批准了幾項危險化學品的州際標準，以及 GHS 的修訂版。印尼指出，貿易部已實施有關工業產品進口和供應政策的規定，包括塑料和化學材料等。

本次會議亦說明化學品風險挑戰研討會相關規劃，我國發言感謝美國提供化學品安全風險評估工作坊能量建置機會，同時支持本會期 GHS 推度提案的準備和未來參與；我國附議支持包括由新加坡與美國分別提出的兩項專案提案，包括 GHS 推動趨同實務能量建置 (Capacity building on GHS implementation convergence practices)；綠色化學與健全管理 (Green

Chemistry and Sound Chemicals Management)，亦有助我國 GHS 版本提升的必要性檢視與準備工作，會議期間已獲得 APEC 預算通過經費支持，我國可積極透過虛擬工作小組於適當主題參與並做出具體貢獻。

我國亦報告職安法優先管理化學品今年最新修法以及執行進度，以及我國 CMR 物質預防藍圖暨專案檢查輔導，同時也協助我國化工產業代表報告台灣化學產業協會（TCIA）淨零排放宣言簽署進度，展現我國企業界為全球與我國目標所做出的承諾與努力。

## 二、化學對話會議 (Chemical Dialogue, CD)

8 月 22 日召開化學對話正式會議(CD)，主軸主要圍繞 CTI 主席請求 CD 對 APEC 貢獻《奧特阿羅亞行動計劃》(Aotearoa Plan of Action, APA) 支持實現區域 2040 年布城願景貢獻優先主題事項，且將持續透過各項工作來達成目標；而這些工作概括區分成三大驅動力包括：貿易與投資、數位與創新，以及五大成長策略：強韌的成長、安全的成長、平衡的成長、永續的成長，以及包容性成長。CD 大會加強啟動討論以及鼓勵會員體檢視可能的機會，並鼓勵各會員回報成效。CTI 主題鼓勵與國際組織(例如 WTO、OECD 及聯合國周邊組織)合作，鼓勵貿易協定對談促進區域經濟整合，如美韓自由協定模式中的化學品整合議題。

本次會議開始，我國與澳大利亞、智利、中國、馬來西亞、印度尼西亞、新西蘭、菲律賓、新加坡、美國、越南等國說明化學品相關監管更新情形，其中新加坡報告協助東協國家化學品管理法規合作與能量建置，我國參與貢獻分享台灣國家化學物質清單建置經驗歷程與應用成果。

針對 GHS 制度推動與調和部分，印尼概述關於如何升級到更高 GHS 版本的準備清單和指南，本案將於 2023 年 4 月啟動，並與專家舉行研討會或

對話，及於 2023 年發布報告。新加坡產業代表提供了「基於 GHS 實施融合概念說明的能力建置」的最新情況，該項目提出了一系列網絡研討會，以解決 GHS 推動趨同的相關需求，並就可能的前進方式展開交流。

我國則持續積極參與國際推動 GHS 制度與調和，2020 年度起已由澳洲手中接手年度 GHS 執行進度調查與報告之工作任務。目前已持續與虛擬工作小組（VWG）共同發展年度調查問卷標準化，並同時回報執行 GHS 推動 G. R. E. A. T 網站專案計畫提供各國語言標示元件，並持續擴展網站功能與頁面，促進 APEC 區域 GHS 的調和與資訊流通，將持續提供友善平台與經驗以貢獻 CD 會議調和各會員體 GHS 制度之目標，推動 GHS 版次調和。會中受到兩位共同主席肯定我國具體貢獻，將持續更新計畫內容以及協助與各會員體合作內聚促進貿易與調和。

泰國塑料研究所提供了關於可持續塑料和廢物管理最新信息，強調制定塑料路線圖—第一個目標是減少一次性塑料，第二個目標是重複使用所有塑料並消除垃圾掩埋場的塑料。

經濟政策委員會的代表介紹了 APEC 項目的最新情況—“支持清理海洋垃圾項目的服務”。該項目是澳大利亞委託進行的一項研究，旨在研究海洋垃圾收集服務，該研究的目的是更好地了解可能有助於清理海洋垃圾的服務和服務貿易政策。

經濟政策委員會審查了不同類型的清潔市場、確定負責清潔的部門（修復服務、廢物收集服務、廢物處理和處置服務）、海洋清潔供應鏈，並列出了一些與海洋垃圾清理相關的政策措施。

美國提供了一份關於綠色化學的新 APEC 概念說明的概述，該項目的目標是促進 APEC 成員經濟體內的知識共享並提高監管機構、產業和供應鏈利益相關者對創新、實踐和政策的認識，以擴展可持續化學原則的應用



並推進化學品的健全管理。美國計劃在 2023 年同時舉辦 SOM1 和 SOM3 的活動。該項目得到了裁談會的認可，原則上獲准取得 APEC 資助。另美國提供了關於 UNEA 全球塑料決議協議的最新情況；海洋碎片虛擬工作組的協調員介紹了工作組活動的最新情況；美國工業界提供了關於在循環經濟中利用化學品回收的最新情況等(詳如附錄之化學對話會議 CD29 會議紀錄)。

#### 肆、建議

化學品管理關鍵要素，是確保各利益相關者的參與，包括政府與企業支持具科學基礎之管理，以確保公眾信心並促進符合風險評估原則和基於規則的貿易體系之實踐。而我國目前化學品管理制度，包含化學品危害通識、暴露評估與分級管理、優先管理與管制性化學品管理等，即基於以科學基礎之制度，從處置、使用危害性化品之辨識，到評估勞工暴露風險並採取控制管理等作為，以保障勞工於工作上的權益，惟相關制度之推動，有賴於企業落實相關工作，除了透過政府監督管理機制外，仍須持續發展相關技術、指引等，透過相關宣導、觀摩及企業合作等機制，協助企業建立職場健康安全永續發展策略，創造雇主與勞工之雙贏。

目前各國 GHS 制度之推動，大致採行聯合國紫皮書第 4 版至第 8 版本，各國為了調和危害性化學品標示及通識制度，已陸續開始啟動修正更新，而我國推動 GHS 則採聯合國紫皮書第 4 版，並由勞動部引領主導跨部會推動，為了與國際作法趨勢一致，同時兼顧保障勞工知的權益及推動 GHS 帶來的貿易利益，建議後續與各部會共同研議，分工合作更新我國 CNS15030 標準並推動相關制度之配套措施，協助國內廠商因應，同時回報 APEC 對 GHS 版本調和的期待。

另我國執行 G. R. E. A. T. 專案提供國際 GHS 標示技術元件，促進資訊公開、減少貿易技術壁壘，有助於全球 GHS 推動，執行成效受各會員體與 APEC CD 大會以及 CTI 主席發言肯定。我國後續持續透過年度 GHS 執行進度調查與報告回報 CTI 之工作任務，以及擴大 GHS 推動 G. R. E. A. T 網站專案計畫成果展現，與各會員體互動交流與合作，並且延續凝聚未來我國自立提案時，取得各會員國贊助支持的能量。

我國與澳洲、韓國、新加坡、泰國、以及美國代表密切交換三項未來提案的規劃與執行方式，我國除共同贊助支持提案外（co-sponsoring），更將持續參與工作小組的準備工作，有利於我國從中取得能量建置資源以及貢獻我國經驗的機會。

化工產業之良好推動案例，可以幫助建立貿易活動和技術，氣候變遷和環境可持續性、創新和技術，以及供應鏈韌性的明確聯繫，透過 APEC CD 會議可以通過建議和實施具有凝聚力的明確政策和做法，來解決廢物管理和回收問題，從而推進循環經濟議程，這些議題都是具有立即建設性的領域，將鼓勵更多的投資、可循環和可持續的發展與貿易，這部分主題將持續由環保署、海巡署等跨部會持續參與。

## 伍、附錄

### 一、化學對話會議 CD29 會議記錄

#### 29<sup>th</sup> Chemical Dialogue (“CD29”)

##### Action Items

*August 23, 2022*

*Hybrid*

*Chiang Mai, Thailand*

The Twenty-Ninth Meeting of the APEC Chemical Dialogue (“CD” or “Dialogue” (“CD29”) was convened in a hybrid format and was attended by 17 APEC economies; including Australia (Government & Industry); Chile (Industry); China (Government); Chinese Taipei (Government & Industry); Indonesia (Government & Industry); Japan (Government & Industry); The Republic of Korea (Government ); Malaysia (Government & Industry); Mexico (Industry); New Zealand (Government); Peru (Government); The Philippines (Government & Industry); Russia (Government); Singapore (Government & Industry); Thailand (Government & Industry), the United States (Government & Industry), and Viet Nam (Government). The CD29 Plenary meeting was co-chaired by Mr. Kent Shigetomi as the Government Co-Chair and Mr. Jason Bernstein as Acting Industry Co-Chair.

#### CHEMICAL DIALOGUE DAY 1

9:00 – 9:55	AGENDA ITEM 1	WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS
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#### 1.1. Welcome Note from Thailand Thailand

The Government Co-Chair opened the 29th Chemical Dialogue and welcomed all participants for joining. He then turned the floor over to Thailand for welcoming remarks.

Thailand’s Deputy Director General for Office of Industrial Economics noted that we need to build back APEC economies by expanding cooperation especially in the chemical industry. Thailand highlighted their proposed bicircular economy model as a more synergistic model for cooperation between our economies.

1.2. **Welcome from Government Co-Chair**

**Government Co-Chair**

After Thailand’s welcome, the Government Co-Chair provided introductory remarks, and noted that the CD is a unique public-private mechanism to address challenges to the chemical industry and can benefit all stakeholders. The Government Co-Chair also noted that three CD project concept notes were approved in principal for financing– the first in 10 years.

1.3. **Welcome from Industry Co-Chair**

**Acting Industry Co-Chair**

The Industry Co-Chair noted the need to continue the CD work on regulatory cooperation, GHS implementation, data exchange and marine debris. He then provided an update from the CD industry pre-meeting on the 22nd of August. The industry pre-meeting discussed issues related to supply chain disruption, STEM education, technical barriers to trade, implementation of GHS, and barriers to innovation in the chemical industry. There were 3 suggestions on topics to be discussed in future CD discussions – regulatory convergence and cooperation and good regulatory practices, supply chain, and circular economy – such as movement of feedstock – and sustainability.

The Government Co-Chair noted that many of these issues are addressed tangentially or directly in other APEC working groups, and we can discuss how they might tie into other APEC group activities.

1.4. **Delegation Introduction Adoption of Meeting Agenda**

**Co-Chairs**

The Government Co-Chair then opened the floor for delegation introductions and adoption of the meeting agenda. 17 APEC economies were present for the CD29, and the CD adopted the agenda with no objection.

During delegation introductions, the United States made the following statement: “Russia’s attack of Ukraine, and other destabilizing activities continue to exacerbate global economic economy. The aggression threatens APEC’s goal of achieving a sustainable and favorable business environment. The United States will use economic and financial tools to hold those responsible for suffering accountable. Only then can we realize the Leaders’ vision.”

The CD:

- Adopted the agenda with no objections

9:55 – 10:15	AGENDA ITEM 2	APEC 2022 PRIORITIES AND MANAGEMENT UPDATE
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## 2.1 Committee on Trade and Investment Chair Update

CTI Chair

The Chair of the Committee on Trade and Investment provided an updated on the Committee’s activities. He noted that the CD is an important part of APEC – and highlighted that it is only one of two APEC sub-fora that have a permanent dialogue between industry and government officials.

The Chair highlighted three areas of importance for the CTI, including the WTO, economic integration in the region, and implementing the Putrajaya Vision.

## 2.2 APEC Secretariat Update Secretariat

APEC

The APEC Secretariat provided an update on APEC project proposal submissions. Overall, 65 concept notes were submitted in Session 2. In addition, 3 CD concept notes were approved in principle by BMC for funding – including:

- Capacity Building on GHS Implementation on Convergence Practices (Singapore),
- Green Chemistry and Sound Chemicals Management (USA), and
- Development of a Preparation Checklist and Guidance on How to Upgrade to a Higher GHS Version (Indonesia).

The APEC Secretariat also noted that the Strategic Framework for the Chemical Dialogue expires next year, so the CD should think about the next iteration and how to align it with the Putrajaya Vision.

<b>10:15-10:30</b>	<b>BREAK</b>	
<b>10:30-13:00</b>	<b>AGENDA ITEM 3</b>	<b>REGULATORY COOPERATION AND CONVERGENCE</b>

## 3.1. Regulatory Updates

Government Co-Chair

The Government Co-Chair opened the floor to regulatory updates for Agenda item 3.1. Australia, Chile, China, Malaysia, Indonesia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, the United States, and Viet Nam all provided regulatory updates. After these updates – the Government Co-Chair encouraged economies to share any additional information or links to these national legislation separately.

## 3.2. Virtual Working Group on Regulatory Cooperation and Convergence U.S. Industry

A representative from the U.S. industry provided an update on the Virtual Working Group on Regulatory Cooperation and Convergence. He welcomed regulators to join the VWG and called for a government co-chair. He then provided an update on RCC activities including: finalizing 3 separate documents in 2021 – the regulatory cooperation toolkit, the checklist, and a series of reg cooperation cases studies.

Singapore industry provided an update on the ASEAN Regulatory Cooperation Project (ARCF) which aims to address technical barriers and coherence in requirements across economies, and U.S. Industry provided an updated on Latin American Regulatory Cooperation Forum (LARCF), including the creation of the Virtual Working Group for Harmful Chemical Substances.

Malaysia made an intervention, noting that it is active in ARCF, and in APEC CD working groups. Noted the importance of a fit for purpose, science-based risk approach; and the need for convergence on capacity building across channels and fora for optimal resource utilization and end-to-end learnings on topics.

The CD:

- Called for project proposals for the VWG on RCC
- Called for nominations for a government co-chair for the VWG on RCC

### 3.3. Risk Assessment Workshop Project Update

U.S. Industry

U.S. Industry provided an update on the CD Risk Challenge Workshop project. The project aims to engage officials through a tabletop exercise to work through real world challenges and discuss practical approaches to risk assessment decision making in a resource-limited-multi-stakeholder environment.

The project first ran workshop in 2019. In 2020 the workshop was a shorter, more limited version due to COVID 19, and there were two virtual workshops in 2021. There was an in-person workshop on 21 Aug, 2022 with 7 economies and 17 participants. The workshop demonstrated principles and practices of human and ecological risk assessment, and challenges in resource-limited and multi-stakeholder decision making.

Malaysia made an intervention after the presentation to note that the physical workshop was a great success, and the in-person tutorial was very helpful. Malaysia also noted that the other organizers can benchmark this a role model for effective and attractive capacity building.

### 3.4. Risk Assessment Compendium Update

U.S. Industry

U.S. industry provided an update on the CD risk assessment compendium update. The compendium includes a literature review of existing tools and methods and references, which can be used for resources for government, academics and private sector. The compendium will be circulated to the CD for endorsement after CD29.

### 3.5. OECD Mutual Acceptance of Data Project Update

U.S. Industry

U.S. Industry also provided an update on the APEC CD OECD Mutual Acceptance of Data (MAD) Project. This project aims to support APEC-OECD cooperation on regulatory reform, and Thailand's Host priorities of "Open, Connect, Balance". An informational webinar on the OECD MAD System will take place in September and is seeking participation from countries with experiences or examples using MAD. U.S. Industry noted that non-members can also participate in the MAD system. The purpose of the MAD Project is to reduce trade barriers by reducing conflicting and duplicative regulatory requirements and harmonizing national approaches to chemical regulation.

11:30-13:00	LUNCH	
13:00-13:40	AGENDA ITEM 4	GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM FOR THE LABELLING AND CLASSIFICATION OF CHEMICALS (GHS)

#### 4.1. Virtual Working Group on GHS

Chair of VWG on GHS

The Industry Co-Chair of the VWG on GHS, along with a representative from Chinese Taipei, provided an update on GHS activities, including providing an update on the GHS survey, the GHS Implementation comparison document, and the GHS convergence proposal.

The convergence proposal will be circulated to the CD for endorsement. The VWG will take the convergence proposal recommendations and develop practical resources to help different economies look at those principles and the challenges to implementing those principles.

#### 4.2. Status of the G.R.E.A.T. Project

Chinese Taipei

Chinese Taipei provided an update on the G.R.E.A.T. project. The G.R.E.A.T. project was established to facilitate international GHS implementation and international trade since May 2010. There have been 42,000 visits to the website from all over the world as of July 2022. Chinese Taipei also noted that they have received requests for technical support, especially from SMEs. Chinese Taipei also noted that a letter was circulated in January 2022 to CD focal points to promote the website.

The CD:

- The CD thanked Chinese Taipei for managing the GREAT website both technically and financially.

4.3. **Preparation Checklist and Guidance on How to Upgrade to Higher GHS Version**

**Indonesia**

Indonesia provided an overview of its concept note “Preparation Checklist and Guidance on How to Upgrade to a Higher GHS Version”. This concept note was endorsed by the CD and was approved in principal for APEC funding. Indonesia hopes to start the project in April 2023, including holding two in-person workshops/dialogues with experts in July-Sept 2023 and in Oct-Dec 2023. A report will be issued in 2023.

4.4. **Capacity Building GHS Implementation Convergence Concept Note** **Singapore Industry**

A Singapore industry representative provided an update on the concept note “Capacity Building on GHS Implementation Convergence Concept Note”. This project proposes a series of webinars for regulators and industry to address needs identified in past APEC CD surveys on GHS implementation convergence and initiate exchanges on possible ways forward.

The project proposes a series of 5-6 short webinars for regulators and industry. The outcome will be a report and a list of resources. The first three webinars will take place in Q1/2023, and the report will be completed in Q3/Q4 2023. The project coordinators then hope to finalize and socialize the report in various working groups.

This concept note was endorsed by the CD and was approved in principal for APEC funding.

<b>13:40-14:00</b>	<b>AGENDA ITEM 5</b>	<b>DATA EXCHANGE</b>
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5.1. **Virtual Working Group on Data Exchange** **Russia & Singapore**

A representative from the CIS Center provided an update on the Virtual Working Group on Data Exchange. This included an update on the Interactive Guide on Chemical Regulation, and the APEC self-funded project of Webinar(s) on GHS-related issues. The CIS Center also provided UN GHS Sub-Committee Updates – including a new proposal from the EU on revision of GHS to cover new hazards; and noted that a proposal will be submitted by the EU to the next session in December 2022.

After the presentation, Malaysia intervened to note it has concerns on the EU proposal to add



such complex hazard classes to the GHS, and some of them are already covered by the existing data points. Malaysia asked if the CD has the ability to provide feedback or have a voice at the subcommittee. The Industry Co-Chair noted that the CD can look into it further.

The Philippines and Malaysia intervened to discuss ways to communicate CD positions to the UN GHS Sub-Committee. Australia Industry also intervened to note that if the CD decides to make comments on the EU proposal through the EU, the CD can use the information / initiatives already in CD. The CD can also consider how we can communicate the message in a science-based way and how it will facilitate trade.

The CD:

- Determined to check how the CD communicates to external fora and how the CD has communicated historically with external fora
- Called on economies to consult with one another to determine what sort of statement the CD wishes to make in such an external communication
- Called all economies interested in developing this type of external communication to express their interest to the APEC Secretariat

<b>14:00-15:45</b>	<b>AGENDA ITEM 6</b>	<b>MARINE DEBRIS AND SUSTAINABILITY</b>
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**6.1. Bio-Circular Green Economy: Plastics Waste Management by Public Private Partnership for Sustainable Plastic and Waste Management      Thailand Industry**

The Plastics Institute of Thailand provided an update on PPP for Sustainable Plastic and Waste Management. The representative noted that this network aims to reduce plastic waste in the ocean by 50% by 2027. He also highlighted setting a Plastics Roadmap – the first objective is to reduce single use plastics and the second objective is to reuse all the plastic and eliminate plastics in the landfill. There are 42 members in the Network of PPP Plastics. Thailand shared all the different workstreams within the network, and highlighted several projects – including the AEPW-Thailand PPP Bangkok Project.

Chinese Taipei intervened and requested more information on the funding, including how this funding is sustainable. Thailand noted it has received funding from private sector, government, and international organizations.

**6.2. Bio-Circular Green Economy: Responsible Care Multi-Stakeholder Engagement in Thailand**

### **Thailand Industry**

Thailand Industry provided a presentation on Responsible Care and Commitment in Thailand. Nearly 70 economies implement responsible care at their economy level. Thailand industry also noted its flagship projects, including codes of management practices, local chemical regulatory engagement, and the ASEAN Regulatory Cooperation Project.

#### **6.3. Services that Support the Clean-Up of Marine Debris Project**

##### **Council on Economic Policy**

A representative from the Council on Economic Policy provided an update on the APEC project –“Services that Support the Clean-up of Maritime Debris Project.” This project is a study commissioned by Australia to look at marine debris collection services. The purpose of the study to better understand services and services trade policy that may help clean up marine debris.

The Council on Economic Policy went over the different types of markets for clean-up, identification of sectors that are responsible for clean-up (remediation services, waste collection services, waste treatment and disposal services), the supply chain of the ocean clean-up; and listed some relevant policy measures related to marine debris clean up.

The Government Co-Chair asked for the status of the project. The Council noted that the first report has been submitted and circulated for comments, and there is a hope that the project is carried over to the next APEC year. The Industry co-chair also noted that trade policy implementations would be interesting to share with the CD.

#### **6.4. Green Chemistry Concept Note**

##### **United States**

The United States provided an overview of a new APEC concept note on green chemistry. The objective of the project is to promote knowledge sharing and raise awareness within APEC member economies on innovations, practices, and policy among regulators, industry, and supply chain stakeholders to extend the application of sustainable chemistry principles and to advance the sound management of chemicals. The United States plans to hold events for both SOM1 and SOM3 in 2023. This project was endorsed by the CD and is approved in principle for APEC funding.

#### **6.5. UNEA Global Agreement on Plastics Resolution – End Plastics Pollution: Towards a Legally Binding Instrument United States**

The U.S. provided an update on the UNEA Global Agreement on Plastics Resolution. They highlighted the international actions on plastic pollution outside of UNEA, including within the G7, the G20, APEC, ASEAN, and the Basel Convention.

The UNEA 5.2 resolution on plastic pollution “End Plastic Pollution: Towards an international legally binding instrument” agreed to launch an inter-governmental negotiating committee (INC) in March 2022. The INC is scheduled to hold their first session in November in Uruguay, and the multistakeholder forum is planned for November 26. The INC aims to conclude negotiations by the end of 2024.

6.6. **Virtual Working on Marine Debris** **Coordinator for the VWG on Marine Debris**

One of the coordinators for the Virtual Working Group on Marine Debris provided an update on the Working Group’s activities. This included an overview of the working group’s objectives, the documents that guide the virtual working group, and the various marine debris and waste management projects across APEC workstreams, including the OFWG, the Group on Services, the Steering Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation, the Energy Working Group, and the PPSTI. The coordinator also encouraged APEC economies to visit the Virtual Working Group on Marine Debris website.

6.7. **APEC Chemical Recycling Project Update** **U.S. Industry**

U.S. Industry provided an update on the APEC project on Leveraging Chemical Recycling in a Circular Economy. The objective of this project to convene a series of webinars to explore the benefits of chemical recycling in a circular economy, and ways to improve its uptake and scalability.

The first webinar took place in July 2022 and covered how advanced recycling contributes to a circular economy and covered the different types of technologies for advanced recycling. Some identified keys to success included plastic collection and preparation, investment in advanced recycling technology, and product specifications for drop-in usage.

The second webinar is planned for September 2022. Potential topics to be covered include – common terminology, mass-balance certification, government policies, and government permitting. The U.S. Industry called for suggestions for webinar topics from APEC economies.

6.8. **Rebound Recycling Plastic Exchange** **Rebound Exchange**  
**Representative**

A representative from the Rebound Plastics Exchange provided an overview of the Exchange – which opens this week. The platform supports a supply chain for feedstock for recycled materials, and allows feedstock to be verified and certified by third parties. The platform increases end to end supply chain traceability, increases trust and transparency amongst stakeholders, complements global regulations, and invests into proper capture and recovery of feedstock materials, amongst other things. The representative noted its network of partners, including industry associations and industry advisors.

Australia intervened to request what are some ways to ease barriers to trade. The representative noted that one way to help is to make sure that governments can agree with each other that the buyer and intended user of material is truly qualified. Need fit-for purpose materials for fit-for purpose users.

Chinese Taipei intervened to ask what types of certification are used to facilitate trade. The representative noted that Rebound Exchange took the best ones from North America, Europe, and Australia to create something that everyone could use. The certification aims to meet the need of import restrictions already created globally.

<b>15:45-16:15</b>	<b>AGENDA ITEM 7</b>	<b>MEETING SUMMARY AND NEXT STEPS</b>
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7.1. **Meeting Summary** **APCIC**

A representative from APCIC summarized the CD discussions and read the list of agreed upon action items for revision and endorsement by delegates.

7.2. **Document Classification** **APEC Secretariat**

The APEC Secretariat reviewed the Document Classification List and delegates endorsed the document.

The CD:

- Approved the Document Classification list

7.3. **Closing Remarks** **Government Co-Chair**

The Government Co-Chair and the Industry Co-Chair thanked the APEC Secretariat and the CD participants for a successful CD29 and closed the meeting.

二、 業界預備會議會議紀錄

## Chemical Dialogue Industry Pre-Meeting

### Action Items

August 22, 2022

Hybrid

Chiang Mai, Thailand

The Industry Pre-Meeting was convened in a hybrid format and was attended by 12 APEC economies; including Australia; China; Chinese Taipei; Indonesia; The Republic of Korea; Malaysia; The Philippines; Russia; Singapore; Thailand; The United States; and Viet Nam. The Industry Pre-Meeting was chaired by Mr. Jason Bernstein as Acting Industry Co-Chair.

### CHEMICAL DIALOGUE DAY 1

9:00 – 9:35	AGENDA ITEM 1	WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS
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1.5. Welcome from Acting Industry Co-Chair Acting Industry Co-Chair

The Acting Industry Co-Chair welcomed everyone to the Industry Pre-Meeting in preparation for the 29<sup>th</sup> Chemical Dialogue. He noted the need to continue the CD work on regulatory cooperation, GHS implementation, data exchange and marine debris.

1.2 Delegation Introduction and Adoption of Meeting Agenda Acting Industry Co-Chair

The Acting Industry Co-Chair requested one individual from each delegation to indicate: 1. The economy they are representing; 2. Identify specific challenges currently faced by the chemical industry in that economy; and 3. Identify priority items for that delegate on the CD's agenda.

12 APEC economies, represented by industry, confirmed their attendance. Australia emphasized its interest in supply chain disruption, skill shortages, and the reduction of people going into STEM education. Singapore noted its interest in an APEC CD agenda that focuses on barriers to the chemical industry, technical barriers to trade, and the implementation of GHS. The United States emphasized innovations are necessary as society move towards net-zero and addressing climate change and the circular economy. Viet Nam highlighted that industries within its economy are mostly small-and-medium sized enterprises (SMEs), so they face difficulties in implementing GHS classification.

<b>9:35 – 10:05</b>	<b>AGENDA ITEM</b> <b>2</b>	<b>APEC CD PROJECTS</b>
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2.1 **APEC CD Project Updates**

**U.S. Industry**

U.S. Industry provided an update on three APEC CD projects, including the Risk Challenge Workshop and Compendium, the APEC Chemical Recycling Webinar Series, and the OECD Mutual Acceptance of Data Project.

The latest in-person Risk Challenge Workshop took place on 21 August. Australia expressed hope to do more in the risk assessment space to “skill everyone up.” Chinese Taipei also noted that having regulators and industry participate in the same forum was a good setup, and that there should be more participants in such a forum. The Acting Industry Co-Chair emphasized that the workshop went “very well” and thanked Chemours, the workshop hosts, for the useful materials. The Acting Industry Co-Chair also noted that for the Risk Challenge Compendium, one thing that might be worth discussing is whether there are ways to make the list of the tools more dynamic and be presented in a way that is more facilitative, modern, and interactive.

2.2 **New APEC Project Proposals**

**Singapore**

Singapore provided an overview of a new CD project proposal “Capacity Building on GHS Implementation on Convergence Practices.” After the presentation, Chinese Taipei thanked Singapore for their leadership. Indonesia also made an intervention to note that their concept note was also approved by APEC and that further information would be made at the 29<sup>th</sup> Chemical Dialogue.

<b>10:05-10:30</b>	<b>COFFEE BREAK</b>	
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<b>10:30-10:50</b>	<b>AGENDA ITEM</b> <b>3</b>	<b>REGULATORY COOPERATION AND CONVERGENCE</b>
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3.6. **Regulatory Updates**

**Acting Industry Co-Chair**

The Acting Industry Co-Chair asked delegates to discuss any regulatory developments in their economies of particular importance to industry. In particular, delegates were asked to identify: (a) the impacts these changes have had on business, (b) any challenges that industry has experienced, and (c)

potential ways the CD might be able to address those challenges on a regional basis.

Multiple economies made interventions, including Australia, Singapore, Malaysia, the United States, Russia, Chinese Taipei, and Indonesia.

Australia noted that there are new regulatory rules in Australia that require industry to prove chemicals meet low risk standards, and industry must hold hazard data to prove chemicals are not hazardous. Singapore industry highlighted the Singapore government is reviewing its list of hazard chemicals within the economy and has been looking into co-licensing with other agencies, like the Singapore Civil Defense Force and the police force. Malaysia noted the government made an amendment to the Occupational Safety and Health Act.

The United States noted there are changes in the way new chemicals are approved in the United States that affect supply change and climate change. These changes delay the introduction of new chemicals into the market. The Acting Industry Co-Chair emphasized industry is seeing a lot of delays in the approval process of new chemicals, noting that it's usually a 90-day process, but some approvals are taking years. Russia noted that the government approved several inter-state standards for hazardous chemicals, as well as a revised version of the GHS. Chinese Taipei highlighted that during CD29 the government will give an update on regulatory developments on trade activities and regulatory compliance. Indonesia noted that the Ministry of Trade has implemented regulation related to the import and provision policies for industrial goods, include plastic and chemical materials.

<b>10:50-11:20</b>	<b>AGENDA ITEM 4</b>	<b>VIRTUAL WORKING GROUP UPDATES</b>
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4.5. Reports of Virtual Working Groups (VWGs)

Chairs of

## **VWGs**

The CD conducts most of its work through a series of virtual working groups ("VWGs"). Industry representatives of these VWGs provided a short summary of activities and requested input on any items of note from their work since SOM1.

The Co-Chair of the Virtual Working Group on Regulatory Cooperation and Convergence ("VWGRCC") emphasized some of the documents the group has finalized in the last year, including the Regulatory Cooperation Checklist, the Regulatory Cooperation Toolkit, and multiple risk assessment workshops. The Acting Industry Co-Chair also discussed ways to make regulatory cooperation more useful, for example, publishing the materials in different languages or being turned into e-learning tools.

The Co-Chair of the Virtual Working Group on GHS ("VWGGHS") provided an update on the latest materials the group is requesting to be endorsed, including the executive summary for the annual GHS survey prepared by Chinese Taipei, the CD convergence project proposal, and the comparison of GHS implementation regulations document, which will be circulated for comments by the CD.

Both the Virtual Working Group on Data Exchange and the Virtual Working Group on Marine Debris provided very short recaps of activities in the last year, and noted there will be more information during CD29. Singapore intervened to request if the CD had a position on the UNEA 5.2 discussions on marine debris. The Acting Industry Co-Chair assured the participants that a presentation on the UNEA 5.2 plastics negotiation process was to be provided during CD29.

### **4.6. Industry Suggestions for New CD Topics**

### **Acting Industry Co-Chair**

The Acting Industry Co-Chair moderated an open discussion on potential new topics to be discussed during the CD. The goal of the discussion was for industry to identify potential items for the CD to consider adding to its agenda. This could include identifying challenges that industry is facing in the region, potential pieces of work to undertake, or any other suggestions presented by industry representatives.

Malaysia noted that the anti-science sentiment is impacting regulatory policies, leading to more complex regulations that impact developing countries trying to gain access to markets. Malaysia recommended the CD continue with its ongoing activities related to regulatory convergence and regulatory assessments, including ongoing trainings.



Australia intervened to discuss ways to address environmental and safety concerns without impacting trade. Trade doesn't traditionally come into the discussion until regulations are already implemented, making trade almost an "afterthought." Australia emphasized the CD needs to think of ways to address this problem, which may entail a re-consideration of current regulations, and focusing on standardization, terminology etc. up front. The Acting Industry Co-Chair supported Australia's remarks.

Singapore also intervened to agree with Malaysia's remarks. Singapore noted that when governments talk about chemical safety regulations, it should not only be in the remit of the ministries of health, but also the ministries of trade. Singapore also suggested that these discussions should be shared with local government agencies involved in chemical-related issues, and to create capacity building webinars etc. with other agencies within APEC economies on safety regulations or standards and control.

Rebound Exchange, a non-member participant of the CD, also intervened to highlight the importance of international trade and the movement of feedstock. Rebound Exchange posed the question "is there value in standardizing effort for fit for purpose material that moves between countries for users that can manage it?"

<b>11:20-11:35</b>	<b>AGENDA ITEM 5</b>	<b>MEETING SUMMARY AND NEXT STEPS</b>
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7.4. **Meeting Summary**  
**APCIC**

A representative from APCIC summarized the Industry Pre-Meeting discussions.

7.5. **Closing Remarks** **Acting**  
**Industry Co-Chair**

The Acting Industry Co-Chair thanked the APEC Secretariat and the CD participants for a successful Industry Pre-Meeting and closed the meeting.

### 三、我國報告 GHS 網站計畫進度與成果

## Update on the G.R.E.A.T. Project

2022 APEC SOM III 29<sup>th</sup> Chemical Dialogue

23 AUGUST 2022

#### Background

The APEC GHS Clearinghouse Website Project (the GHS Reference Exchange and Tool (G.R.E.A.T.) Project) was established to facilitate international GHS implementation and international trade. With support from APEC economies, Chinese Taipei developed the GHS Clearinghouse Website to provide GHS labeling elements and relevant information from member and non-member economies around the world. The website was launched in May 2010. Currently Chinese Taipei serves as the webmaster to maintain the website.

#### Progress to Date

In the past few years, Chinese Taipei continued to update and maintain the G.R.E.A.T. website with APEC member economies' kindly supports. As of July 2022, there have been over 420,000 visits to the website from all over the world. The G.R.E.A.T. website was revised in 2017 to align with APEC new website guidelines and was established with a new translation function from EU R phrase to GHS H statement and a new page for the progress of UN GHS harmonized classification. According to the suggestion from APEC Secretariat, all of languages sorting format had been consistence with APEC official website. In addition, other significant developments of the G.R.E.A.T. website were as follows.

- ❖ Uploaded APEC member economies' annual GHS Implementation and the Convergence Reports from 2011 to 2021 collected by Australia and the Virtual Working Group on GHS (VWGGHS).
- ❖ Furnished GHS labelling elements in 38 kinds of different languages, including 12 languages from 12 member economies (Australia, Chile, People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Russia, Thailand, Viet Nam and Chinese Taipei) and 26 languages from European countries.
- ❖ Updated the template version of GHS labelling elements provided by G.R.E.A.T. website to GHS Rev. 4 and Rev. 7, in consideration of APEC member economies' GHS implementation progress.
- ❖ Developed visualization of the updated GHS implementation status in APEC region to present the survey results of the annual APEC CD GHS Implementation Convergence Report from the Virtual Working Group on GHS (VWGGHS).
- ❖ Circulated a promotion letter to the CD economy focal points for promoting the use of the G.R.E.A.T. website resource in APEC member economies.
- ❖ Provided links to website of status and update of GHS implementation from economics, such as UNECE GHS webpage, OECD eChemPortal and Japan NITE CHRIP and NITE GHS information.

## Next Steps

Chinese Taipei would update the infographics in accordance with the GHS Implementation Convergence Questionnaire 2021-2022 and update the GHS labelling element template to GHS Rev. 8 in line with APEC member economies' progress.

To facilitate successful implementation of GHS, we encourage member economies to streamline the GHS labeling elements in different languages, and to provide the latest GHS implementation status, including the implementation timeline, and any related GHS resource web links Chinese Taipei continues to host and maintain the G.R.E.A.T. website as our support to APEC CD Shared Goal 1 MRT's Instruction of 2016 Progress Update, and international GHS implementation.

## References

- ❖ APEC GHS Clearinghouse Website Project (the G.R.E.A.T. Project)  
<http://great.osha.gov.tw/ENG/index.aspx>
- ❖ GHS Introduction Website (English):  
[http://ghs.osha.gov.tw/ENG/masterpage/index\\_ENG.aspx](http://ghs.osha.gov.tw/ENG/masterpage/index_ENG.aspx)
- ❖ GHS Technical Support (SAHTECH) and Focal Point  
TEL: 886-6-293-7770 FAX: 886-6-293-8810
- ❖ Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Ministry of Labor (MOL)  
TEL: 886-2-8995-6666 FAX: 886-2-8995-6665
- ❖ The G.R.E.A.T. Project Overseer Contact: [CCChen@sahtech.org](mailto:CCChen@sahtech.org) Jean Chen (Ms.)

(4) 我國報告 GHS 網站計畫進度與成果簡報(pdf)

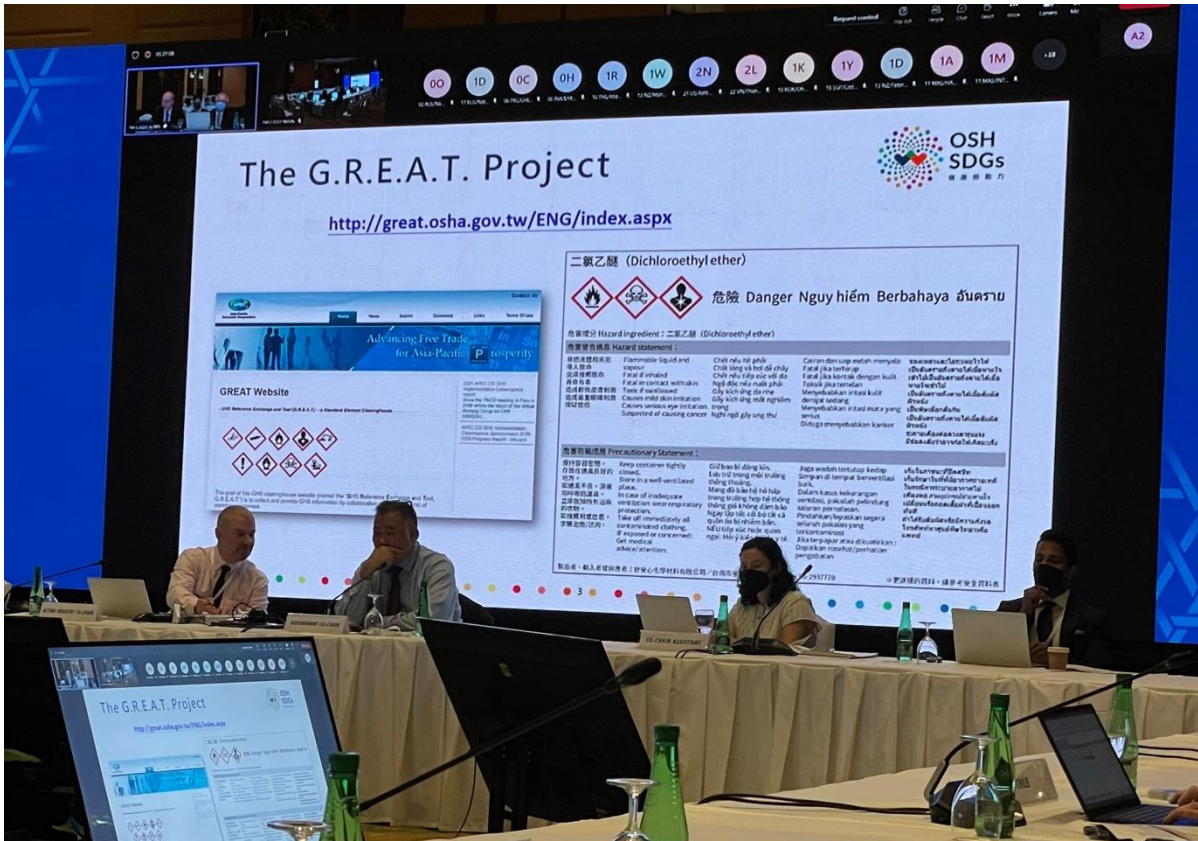
## 陸、會議活動照片



圖一 CD 提升風險評估能力促進貿易研討會工作坊



圖二 出席 CD 化學對話會議情形



圖三 出席 CD 化學對話會議報告 GREAT 計畫執行情形



圖四 CD 化學對話會議現場



圖五 出席 CD 化學對話會議合照



圖六 出席 CD 化學對話會議合照