

行政院所屬各機關出國報告（出國類別：會議）

參加 APEC 2024 第一次資深官員會議  
化學對話會議  
(APEC 2024 SOM1 CD)

服務機關：勞動部職業安全衛生署

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派赴國家/地區：秘魯/利馬

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## 摘要

2024 年亞太經濟合作會議（APEC）第一次資深官員會議（SOMI）於祕魯利馬舉行，本次 SOMI I 期間主要參與 OECD 數據相互接受系統工作坊及第 32 屆化學對話會議（Chemical Dialogue 32），我國代表參與報告我國 GHS 執行現況與預計更新進度，另包括 APEC G.R.E.A.T. GHS 網站計畫進度，作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化學對話會議可以加強協調，例如對供應鏈相關基礎設施進行投資，為公司創造創新提供激勵例如綠色安全替代化學，對於職場源頭危害消弭有關鍵貢獻值得推崇，化學對話會議可以從源頭永續角度切入持續關注合作與創新學習機會。

我國將持續參與會員體夥伴提案，共同推動包括美國、新加坡等虛擬工作小組中 GHS 版本更新指引與工具提案的國際合作。另配合 APEC 共同檢視聯合國化學品調和制度 GHS 紫皮書版本與各國調和進度，我國已報告更新我國版本之計畫期程，將持續啟動並檢視版本更新進度。

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## 壹、前言

「亞太經濟合作」(Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, APEC) 為 1989 年倡議而成立，藉由亞太地區各會員體政府相關部門官員的對話與協商，帶動該區域經濟成長與發展。我國以“Chinese Taipei”名稱於 1991 年加入 APEC，另中國及香港亦於同年加入 APEC，目前仍是我國參加國際經濟合作重要的管道與平台，其中化學對話 (Chemical Dialogue, CD) 為提供 APEC 會員體共同討論化學品管理發展、海洋廢棄物與聯合國永續發展等相關議題的平台。

近年國際間因 Covid-19 疫情擴散，促使紐西蘭、馬來西亞和美國等主辦國決議各式會議自 2019 年開始主要以線上方式召開，本次會議為國際疫情趨緩後第三年度以實體為主並輔以線上方式召開；基於化學產業在 APEC 各會員體的重要性，化學對話除了加速會員體之間化學品的貿易自由化外，另外一項重要的任務為法規制度合作以及促進化學產業的永續發展，本次藉由會議的參與出席，以瞭解相關之國際策略與觀察資料供國內參考，提出未來可能之建議方向以及具體合作提案，以促進化學品管理制度的合作發展，包括聯合國推動化學品全球調和制度 (GHS) 加速調和。

我國為配合國際 GHS 之推動進程以及提升保護工作者知的權利，已於 2017 年要求國內製造、處置或使用危害性化學品應符合 GHS 相關規定，我國職業安全衛生法相關之化學品管理制度，包含化學品暴露評估與分級管理、優先管理與管制性化學品管理、我國公告之化學物質清單等皆已健全，同時持續跨部會合作與環境部運作新化學物質登記制度單一窗口。我國因多年 GHS 推動經驗得以在 APEC CD 會議中獲得會員國肯定與支持，勞動部代表我國持續支持維護運作 APEC G.R.E.A.T. GHS 網站計畫，並且擔任 GHS 各會員體推動進度調查工作技術窗口，負責完成年度書面報告向貿易暨投資委員會 (Committee on Trade and Investment, CTI) 回報工作進度，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。

## 貳、目的

- 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，並向 CTI 報告年度各會員體推動 GHS 進度調查成果。
- 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。

## 參、出席會議過程

日數	日期	行程
第 1 日	113/02/27 (二)	臺北 (出發) 至美國紐約 (轉機)
第 2 日	113/02/28 (三)	祕魯利馬 (抵達)
第 3 日	113/02/29 (四)	CD 實施 OECD 數據相互接受系統工作坊 (CD Implementing OECD Mutual Acceptance of Data (MAD) System Workshop)
		CD 化學對話業界預備會議 (CD Chemical Dialogue Industry Preparatory Meeting, IPM)
第 4 日	113/03/01 (五)	CD 化學對話會議 (CD Chemical Dialogue Meeting)
第 5 日	113/03/02 (六)	祕魯利馬 (出發) 至美國洛杉磯 (轉機) 臺北 (抵達)
第 6 日	113/03/03 (日)	
第 7 日	113/03/04 (一)	

## 肆、會議內容與心得

本次 APEC 主辦國為秘魯，第 32 屆化學對話會議 (CD 32) 於秘魯利馬以實體及線上方式同步舉行，共同主席由美國貿易代表處 (US Trade Representative Office) 政府代表 Mr. Kent Shigetomi 及業界代表 Mr. Sergio Barrientos 擔任，分為業界預備會議 (Industry's Pre-meeting, IPM) 與化學對話會議 (Chemical Dialogue, CD) 等兩大議程，並於會議前由美國業界主導辦理實施 OECD 數據相互接受系統工作坊 (Implementing OECD Mutual Acceptance of Data (MAD) System Workshop)。以下分別說明各議程會議重點摘要：

### 一、實施 OECD 數據相互接受系統工作坊 (OECD Mutual Acceptance of Data (MAD) System Workshop)

#### (一) 與會會員體

2 月 29 日實施 OECD 數據相互接受 (MAD) 系統工作坊由美國業界代表 Ms. Olivia Burzynska Hernandez 主持，參與者包括智利、印尼、韓國、馬來西亞、秘魯、泰國、美國、越南及我國代表。

#### (二) 會議內容簡述

由 OECD 環境理事會環境健康與安全計畫首席管理者 Dr. Eeva Leinala 簡介 OECD 及其 MAD 系統，並就可能面臨的挑戰及好處進行討論，包括部會間合作、法規競合、實施優良實驗室操作 (Good Laboratory Practice, GLP) 之技術能量、永續資源及政策意願等。

另由馬來西亞標準部 (Department of Standards) Ms. Fariza Wan Abdullah 及日本農林水產消費安全技術中心 (Food and Agricultural Materials Inspection Center) Mr. Katsuya Sato 分享推動 MAD 系統的計畫發展歷程及實務經驗。除了法規/主管機關、業界教育訓練、專家技術討論、負責人員能量建置等利害關係人參與外，也提到 GLP 的符合性監控管理機制建立，像是資料審核、

定期檢查及其所需的人力與相關能量建置等。

最後的小組討論環節，則是就提出的問題請各會員體進行實務案例討論，包括：是否已有 GLP 認證之測試機構、是否對測試機構已有符合性監控計畫、為推動國家級符合性監控計畫提供資源時是否會面臨經濟和/或技術資源層面的挑戰、推動 OECD MAD 系統還需要哪些其他資源等。

總結來說，推動 OECD MAD 系統對各會員體的好處是可以節省金錢、節省時間及節省動物測試，可透過認知提升、能量建置等方式，一步步完善相關機制。我國雖不是 OECD 會員國，但經濟部標準檢驗局已委託財團法人全國認證基金會 (Taiwan Accreditation Foundation, TAF) 建立我國 GLP 國家符合性監控系統，並擔任 GLP 符合性監控機構，以查核測試機構於符合 OECD GLP 規範要求與提供符合性登錄。實施 OECD MAD 系統可運用於勞動部與環境部現行的化學物質登記機制，預期可減少主管機關審查人力及業界進行動物測試之時間及經濟成本，建議可關注其國際間發展現況及推動實例，以作為化學物質登記機制相關政策推動之參考。

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

### (一) 與會會員體

2 月 29 日業界預備會議由業界代表主席 Mr. Sergio Barrientos 主持，僅以實體會議方式召開，參與者包含智利、馬來西亞、墨西哥、秘魯、美國及我國等來自業界之代表。

### (二) 會議內容簡述

由業界共同主席 Mr. Sergio Barrientos 以 2022 年完成的 CD 化學回收網路研討會系列為基礎，引領討論關於化學回收的後續發展，並帶出 2004-2025 年的討論主題之一——延伸生產者責任 (Extended Producer Responsibility, EPR)。化學回收是循環經濟的關鍵部分，智利代表分享了法規監管實例以及與業界的合作，各與會業界代表討論認為現階段尚不需在 CD 會議中建立

相關倡議或項目，但希望調查目前國際間正在開發實施之 EPR 系統不會在無意中造成貿易壁壘。後續則就隔日 CD 正式會議中的議程進行檢視討論，並取得業界的共識。

### 三、化學對話會議 (Chemical Dialogue, CD)

#### (一) 與會會員體

3 月 1 日化學對話會議由政府代表主席 Mr. Kent Shigetomi 與業界代表主席 Mr. Sergio Barrientos 共同主持，實體會議參與者包含智利、印尼、韓國、馬來西亞、秘魯、菲律賓、泰國、美國、越南及我國代表；線上參與者則包括澳大利亞、加拿大、俄羅斯、新加坡等代表，共有 14 個會員體參與；已達法定出席門檻。

#### (二) 會議內容簡述

化學對話正式會議由政府代表主席開場歡迎及感謝各會員體出席參與，強調 CD 會議為 APEC 組織中為了應對化工業挑戰所特別安排的公私部門合作之機制，且將持續透過各項工作合作來達成目標。業界代表主席簡要說明 2 月 29 日 IPM 會議中的各項討論概況，企業優先關注議題包括 GHS 更新版本的挑戰、循環經濟及多邊參與。貿易暨投資委員會 (Committee on Trade and Investment, CTI) 主席 Mr. Christopher TAN 說明 CTI 優先事項及主要活動，包含支持多邊貿易體制、推動區域經濟整合 (包括亞太自由貿易區)、貿易便利化及加強互聯互通和基礎設施、促進創新發展和包容性方法、與商業部門和企業對話的協議。主席並報告 2024-2028 年的優先事項，強調 CD 是討論政府和私營部門之間合作的論壇。

秘書處說明 2024 年 APEC 計畫提案提交與審查的時程，CD 於 2023 年僅有 2 個計畫通過資助批准，建議各會員體可以對計畫監督者 (Program Overseers, POs) 提出最佳實務建議，鼓勵積極參與秘書處提供之提案培訓課程，要求特定計畫領域的培訓等，將有利於向 APEC 大會爭取更多計畫提案與經費。



於法規監管合作與聚斂議程中，各會員體更新法規監管進度：

1. 加拿大於 2023 年通過化學品管理計畫現代化法案及其零塑膠廢棄物策略，該現代化法案部分修訂將於 2025 年 6 月前實施，包括對健康環境權的實施框架（目前正在進行諮詢）；減少對動物實驗的依賴（目前正在進行諮詢）；以及化學品管理計畫的多項變更，包括風險評估和風險管理、新物質和活生物體；開放性、透明度和問責制（與商業機密資訊有關）。
2. 智利衛生部向 WTO TBT 委員會通報批准關注化學物質的優先篩選程序及風險評估程序之決議，該決議批准了與 2019 年第 57 號最高法令相關的感興趣化學物質的優先順序程序和風險評估程序。同時持續致力於制定聯合國環境規劃署授權之具有國際法律約束力的塑膠污染物文件，環境部亦將一次性塑膠法規草案提供公眾諮詢，包括一次性使用塑膠和塑膠瓶以及其他具體規定及義務。
3. 印尼目前正在修訂工業部第 23 號法規（2013 年），該法規規範 GHS 的實施。修訂後的版本將採用聯合國 GHS 紫皮書第 7 修訂版。印尼另有兩項國家標準（SNI）支持實施 GHS，包括危害分類指引、企業針對工業用化學品準備/審視/提交/使用安全資料表及標示指引。該兩標準亦參考聯合國 GHS 紫皮書第 7 修訂版。印尼工業部第 19 號法規（2019 年）規定，化學企業必須準備具體文件並符合管理和預防化學品緊急情況所需的標準，這些文件和合規工作須由指定的獨立機構進行驗證，經驗證成功後，該公司會獲得證書以確認其遵守法規標準。
4. 韓國正積極尋求碳中和與循環經濟轉型，並加強監管合作。
5. 馬來西亞職業安全與健康部（DOSH）已根據聯合國 GHS 第 8 修訂版進行 2013 年職業安全與健康（危害性化學品分類、標示和安全資料表）法規修訂，待法規修訂發布後，亦將修訂化學品分類和危害通報的企業實踐守則。同時，馬來西亞在 2022 年實施職業安全與健

康法案（OSHA）修正案後，也修訂了 2000 年職業安全與健康（對健康有害的化學品的使用和暴露標準），也於 2021 年 9 月 2 日開始為中小型企業推出線上版化學品簡易風險評估與控制（SiRAC）工具。此外，馬來西亞自然資源和環境永續發展部發展之 MyEHS 系統(Malaysia Environmentally Hazardous Substances System)已於 2023 年 9 月上線，鼓勵進口商、出口商及製造商註冊使用。該部正在設置馬來西亞化學品委員會，將專注於馬來西亞的化學品管理。

6. 墨西哥能源部正在要求實施燃料和石化產品的進口許可機制，衛生部則在制定基本化學品的立法，包括將為已列入清單之化學品建立一個新平台。
7. 秘魯正在強制實施 GHS，並優先考慮指定關注化學物質的暴露。
8. 美國環境保護署（EPA）持續對毒性物質管理法（Toxic Substances Control Act, TSCA）中的化學品進行管理，並著手創建全氟/多氟烷基物質（PFAS）資料庫。
9. 越南已批准到 2030 年前的越南化學工業發展戰略，並展望 2040 年；現階段正在制定實施該戰略的行動計畫，主要目的是希望在現代化及環境友善技術下實現化學工業的快速、永續發展，並實現綠色成長和循環經濟。化學武器公約已於 2024 年初完成修訂，將於 5 月 1 日生效；包括表列化學品於國內貿易的新許可制度。此外，越南也正在進行化學品法的修訂，預計將於 2025 年 6 月批准，並於 2026 年 1 月 1 日生效；修訂方向包括化學工業永續發展、化學品生命週期管理、產品中的危害性化學品、安全及保全管理。同時，越南工業與貿易部也將修訂國內危害性化學品生產、貿易、使用、儲存及運輸之安全技術標準。

CD 資訊交換虛擬工作小組（VWGDE）代表說明最新情況，包括與國際論壇的合作、自願性倡議及資訊共享，也強調化學品監管資訊資料庫與互動式指南（<http://igvwgdemap.ciscenter.org>），鼓勵各會員體加以運用，以改善

和促進各會員體之化學品管理資訊共享與更新，進一步改善法規符合與促進貿易。

法規合作與聚斂虛擬工作小組(VWGRCC)說明目前小組兩個 APEC 資助提案的最新情況，第一個計畫提案是已於今年 2 月 29 日於祕魯利馬舉辦之實施 OECD 數據相互接受系統工作坊 (OECD Mutual Acceptance of Data (MAD) System Workshop) 的執行概況，另一個計畫提案則是預計於今年 8 月 APEC SOM 3 會議期間舉辦之風險評估研討會，以增加亞太地區風險評估工具的使用。共同主席亦說明目前東協法規監管合作計畫 (ARCP)、拉丁美洲法規合作論壇之最新情況，鼓勵參加 6 月 5-7 日於哥倫比亞舉辦之關於拉丁美洲優先事項及風險評估的新計畫，並計劃 11 月於曼谷辦理實體工作坊，且未來將考慮舉辦與化學品管理、海關、全球化學品管理框架能量建置、GHS、CRA 及 NSN 指引相關之線上研討會，CD 亦鼓勵各會員體踴躍參與這些將在亞太地區舉辦之研討會。

我國環境部代表說明自籌經費之新提案計畫「化災應變能量建置 (Capacity Building for Chemical Emergency Preparedness)」內容，預計於今年 9 月辦理為期 5 天的緊急應變訓練課程，並全額補助至少 20 名會員體代表參與。CD 大會同意我國提供進一步相關訊息及資料予各會員體參考，並定期於 CD 會議中報告最新進度，鼓勵各會員體確認可能參加訓練的參與者。  
【補充說明：該新提案計畫已於會後正式提交予 CD，並於 3 月 25 日獲得 CD 批准。】

CD 會議另一大重點主題為化學品全球調和制度(GHS)，我國積極參與國際推動 GHS 制度與調和，自 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。目前持續與 GHS 虛擬工作小組 (VWG on GHS) 共同發展年度調查問卷標準化，並由我國勞動部職安署代表報告工作小組決議，後續將依新加坡及印尼等兩項提案計畫執行成果重新檢視及調整問卷，以與工作小組之目標及工作計畫能相輔相成，促進區域 GHS 實施。

我國勞動部代表同時回報執行 GHS 推動 G.R.E.A.T.專案計畫提供各國

語言標示元件，感謝各會員體之支持，將持續擴展 G.R.E.A.T.網站各功能與頁面，並依據年度調查問卷結果建置摘要資訊圖卡 (info card)，以促進 APEC 區域之 GHS 調和與資訊流通，同時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。本次進度報告受到政府共同主席肯定我國具體財務與行政貢獻，持續更新計畫內容以及與各會員體合作內聚斂促進貿易與調和。

印尼代表說明「GHS 版次提升作法與檢核形式 (Develop Preparation Checklist and Guidance on How to Upgrade to Higher GHS Version)」的進度更新，該提案是由新加坡及菲律賓共同發起且由 APEC 全額資助的計畫 (CD 03 2022A)，預計發展一式約 25-30 頁的《準備檢核表與指南手冊》，且已於 2023 年 11 月舉行一次會議，並透過 Zoom 辦理一系列研討會。目前正在準備最終報告、檢核表及指南手冊，預計今年內提交予 CD 以取得批准。

馬來西亞業界代表提供「GHS 實施聚斂之能量建置計畫 (Capacity Building on Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) Implementation Convergence Project)」執行情況，該計畫已於 2023 年 10 月至 11 月分階段辦理 3 場次網絡研討會，以促進提升對 GHS 之認知。其主題包括 GHS 簡介 (監管原因及 GHS 主要目標)、現行 GHS 實施情況 (當前實施差異、挑戰及中小企業視角) 以及 GHS 聚斂原則 (聚斂實務案例和潛在的執行方向) 等，我國職安署亦有派員參與第 3 場次。

化工行業在 APEC 地區與國際間努力促進健全的科學、基於風險的管理程序，持續維護與既有清單和化學品管理法規保持一致的原則、建立清晰一致的風險評估程序、推動 GHS 版本的統一採用以及數據共享合作。APEC 區域內之調和，關鍵要素是確保各利益相關者的參與包括政府與企業，以支持具有關鍵專業知識的管理到位，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的實踐；我國 GHS 制度由勞動部引領主導跨部會推動，GHS 版本更新策略與推動，建議由職安署考量國際調和與跨部會需求適時推動，並回報 APEC 對 GHS 版本調和的期待。

此次會議觀察各會員體面臨貿易舉措的一個關鍵挑戰是疫情後之供應鏈韌性，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，考量職業安全衛生與健康在供應鏈韌性中扮演關鍵角色，建議職安署持續關注供應鏈永續議題。在促進商業投資和發展的政策上，透過化學對話會議可加強協調，例如對供應鏈相關基礎設施進行投資；制定可預測的、基於規則的貿易政策以避免貿易障礙；確保獲得資源和投入；加強工作者技能；維持一個運行良好、以科學為基礎的管理體系，以及為公司創造創新提供激勵例如綠色安全替代化學。對於職場源頭化學品消弭危害，相信後續化學對話會議將可從源頭永續角度切入，持續對國際貿易與各永續發展議題合作做出具體貢獻。

## 伍、建議

我國將持續透過年度 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，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，主要包括新加坡以及美國。

各會員體現階段多以聯合國 GHS 紫皮書第 7 修訂版或第 8 修訂版為調和目標，我國國家標準 CNS 15030 目前尚採用第 4 修訂版，因此勞動部及環境部已向經濟部標準檢驗局提案著手進行該標準之修訂更新，建議持續關注追蹤標準修訂進度，以回應 APEC CD 對會員體更新版本，達成跨國貿易條件調和的共同期許。

此外勞動部目前已推動職業性癌症預防藍圖，透過監督檢查及臨場輔導策略，以協助雇主優先評估選用替代物質，從源頭阻絕 CMR 物質進入職場，並透過製程改善、工程控制與個人防護來控制危害，藉由規劃、執行、查核及行動(PDCA)的精神，落實職業安全衛生管理制度，此部分亦呼應目前 CD 強調化學品安全永續的目標，建議勞動部持續推動，提升廠場健康危害預防措施，降低勞工暴露於致癌物質作業的健康風險，以健全安全健康的工作環境。

## 陸、附錄

### 一、實施 OECD 數據相互接受系統工作坊議程

**APEC Chemical Dialogue Workshop:  
Implementing OECD Mutual Acceptance of Data (MAD) System**

1<sup>st</sup> Senior Officials Meeting

29 February, 2024

Room Puruchuco // Lima Convention Center // Lima, Peru

**Speakers:**

- **Eeva Leinala**, Principal Administrator, Risk Management, Mutual Acceptance of Data and Good Laboratory Practices, OECD
- **Fariza Wan Abdullah**, Accreditation Division, Department of Standards, Malaysia
- **Katsuya Sato**, Director, GLP Monitoring Division, Japan

**Draft Agenda (subject to change):**

<b>9:00 – 10:30</b> <i>(90 min)</i>	<b>Session 1: Roundtable Discussion – Adhering to the OECD MAD System</b>  OECD to facilitate a discussion on adhering to the Mutual Acceptable of Data (MAD) System, including why MAD was created, the benefits, the process for adhering, and the challenging to adhering.  One or two discussants will be identified to discuss the benefits and the challenges before opening the discussion to all participants.
<b>10:30 – 11:00</b>	<b>Coffee Break</b>
<b>11:00 – 12:30</b> <i>(90 min)</i>	<b>Session 2: APEC Economy Perspectives – Best Practices for Adherence</b>  Three APEC economies that participates in the MAD System will provide their perspectives of engagement and share any best practices/lessons for adherence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Chile - has started the MAD system process [30 min] – <i>invited</i></li><li>• Malaysia - has just completed the MAD system process [30 min] - <i>confirmed</i></li><li>• Japan - has adhered to the MAD system for a long time [30 min] - <i>confirmed</i></li></ul>
<b>12:30 – 13:30</b>	<b>Lunch Break</b>

<p><b>13:30 – 14:30</b> <i>(60 min)</i></p>	<p><b>Session 3: Small Group Discussion on Case Studies/Best Practices</b></p> <p>Leveraging the information learned during Session 2, participants will break into small groups to discuss lessons learned and best practices from case studies shared.</p>
<p><b>14:30 – 16:00</b> <i>(90 min)</i></p>	<p><b>Session 4: Closing Session - Best Practices and Lessons Learned</b></p> <p>OECD will lead a plenary discussion on best practices and lessons learned from the case studies shared, and any additional best practices shared during the small group discussion. The closing session/plenary discussion will allow participants to share how the MAD System may benefit their economies.</p>

## 二、化學對話會議 CD32 會議議程及紀錄

### **32<sup>nd</sup> Chemical Dialogue (“CD32”)**

*1 March 2024*

*Lima, Peru*

*Virtual Option Available*

The thirty-second meeting of the APEC Chemical Dialogue (“CD” or “Dialogue” (“CD32”)) was convened in-person and virtually and was attended by 15 APEC economies; including Australia (virtual; economy); Canada (virtual; industry); Chile (economy & industry); Indonesia (economy); Republic of Korea (economy); Malaysia (industry); Mexico (industry); The Philippines (virtual; economy); Peru (industry & economy); Russia (virtual, industry); Singapore (virtual; industry); Chinese Taipei (economy & industry); Thailand (economy); the United States (economy & industry); and Viet Nam (economy). The CD32 Plenary meeting was co-chaired by Mr. Kent Shigetomi as the Government Co-Chair and Mr. Sergio Barrientos as Industry Co-Chair.

#### **32<sup>nd</sup> CHEMICAL DIALOGUE**

**9:00 – 9:40**

**AGENDA ITEM 1**

**WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS**

#### **1.1 Introduction from Peru Host**

**Peru Host**

Peru welcomed CD participants to APEC and outlined its priorities for its 2024 host year – including trade and investment, innovation and digitalization, and sustainable growth. Within trade and investment, focus areas include a new look at the Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP), strengthening connectivity and resilient supply chains within APEC, and adopting and improving effective standards and conformance systems. Within innovation and digitalization, focus areas include supporting APEC’s 17<sup>th</sup> Conference on Good Regulatory Practices, among other initiatives. Within sustainable growth, focus areas include developing an APEC policy guidance to develop and implement a low-carbon hydrogen policy framework in the Asia Pacific, as well as developing principles for preventing and reducing food loss and waste.

Peru encouraged Chemical Dialogue participants to consider how the CD may be able to contribute to the APEC 2024 priorities and deliverables.

#### **1.2 Introduction from Government Co-Chair**

**Government Co-Chair**



The Government Co-Chair provided introductory remarks. He thanked all the participants for their attendance and for their commitment to the Chemical Dialogue as a unique public-private mechanism to address challenges for the industry, and to proactively advance initiatives that benefit all stakeholders in and around the chemical industry.

He noted it is his hope that delegates find the meeting useful, that as a group the CD can advance its objectives as they relate to regulatory cooperation, GHS implementation, and sustainability, and that the CD continues the commitment to demonstrate its value as a model public-private forum within APEC.

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

The Industry Co-Chair thanked participants for their in-person and virtual engagement and provided an update from the CD industry pre-meeting (IPM) which occurred on 29 February. He noted two new ideas for possible projects that were discussed, including one on extended producer responsibility (EPR) and one on confidential business information (CBI). To discern what would be most beneficial for APEC economies regarding EPR, the Industry Co-Chair noted that an immediate next step will include sharing an EPR survey to ascertain how and whether the CD should put forward a specific project on EPR (information sharing, best practices, development of a checklist).

**1.4 Delegation Introduction and Adoption of Meeting Agenda Government Co-Chair**

The Government Co-Chair opened the floor for delegation introductions and adoption of the meeting agenda. Fifteen APEC economies confirmed participation both in-person and virtually. During introductions, economies provided some priorities and challenges for the region. Some common priorities referenced included preventing barriers to trade through regulatory cooperation; reducing divergence in GHS implementation, addressing marine debris and waste management of plastics; and building capacity on risk assessment for chemical substances.

Proposed Action Item(s): The CD:

- Endorsed the CD32 agenda

09:40 – 09:55	AGENDA ITEM 2	VIRTUAL WORKING GROUP ON DATA EXCHANGE
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## 2.1 Virtual Working Group on Data Exchange

Russia and Singapore presented on behalf of the Virtual Working on Data Exchange (VWGDE).

Working Group updates included updates on its three workstreams, including cooperation with international fora, voluntary initiatives, and information sharing. During the presentation, the Working Group representatives emphasized the Interactive Guide, which aims to provide free access to “short, crisp, and up-to-date information” on the chemical management systems of APEC member and non-member economies to facilitate international trade. APEC economies can access the interactive guide here: <http://igvwgdemap.ciscenter.org>.

The representatives also highlighted the Working Group’s priorities based on “Thought Starter” responses in 2023. This includes information sharing and best practices on boosting the quality of technical documents (i.e., chemical safety) among other things. Finally, the Virtual Working Group representatives introduced the Mastermind Initiative, which is a session where a group of people gather for joint analysis and discussion of specific cases. The goal of mastermind sessions is to exchange knowledge and experience on how similar cases were handled in other economies and create jointly new ideas. The Working Group proposal is to conduct mastermind sessions several times a year to discuss challenges and priorities of the group members and generate ideas for answers and solutions.

09:55 – 10:05	AGENDA ITEM 3	APEC 2024 PRIORITIES AND MANAGEMENT UPDATE
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### 3.1 APEC Secretariat Update

APEC Secretariat

The APEC Secretariat provided an update on APEC project proposal submissions for 2024. The Secretariat noted that the first internal deadline for APEC-funded project proposals is 18 March 2024. The Secretariat also encouraged economy focal points to advise project overseers on best practices and encouraged project overseers to attend the Project Management Unit (PMU) training.

10:05-11:30	AGENDA ITEM 4	REGULATORY COOPERATION AND CONVERGENCE
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### 4.1 Regulatory Updates

Government Co-Chair

The Government Co-Chair opened the floor for economies to provide regulatory

updates. Twelve economies provided regulatory updates, summarized below.

### **Canada**

In 2023, the Modernization Act to Canada's Chemical Management Plan and its Strategy on Zero Plastic Waste was passed. The Modernization Act brought about several changes that must be implemented by June 2025. This includes implementation of a framework for a Right to a Healthy Environment (currently undergoing consultation); reducing reliance on animal testing (currently undergoing consultation); and several changes to the Chemical Management Plan, including changes to risk assessment and risk management; news substances and live organisms; and openness, transparency and accountability (linked to Confidential Business Information). Canada noted that consultations on the prioritization of chemicals management will begin this spring, with the work completed by June 2025.

### **Chile**

The Chilean Ministry of Health recently notified the WTO TBT Committee of a resolution that approves the prioritization procedure and the risk assessment procedure for chemical substances of interest, as it relates to 2019 Supreme Decree N° 57. The period for comments ends on March 5th. The Resolution approves the prioritization and selection procedure and the risk assessment procedure for chemical substances of interest.

Additionally, the International Chemical Agenda Advisory Committee, which is a public-private entity, has continued working on the initiative to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution which was mandated by the United Nations Environment Programme.

Finally, in the next few weeks, the Ministry of Environment will submit a public consultation on a draft for a single-use plastics regulation, detailing requirements and procedures for granting certificates established in the law N°21.368, which regulates the delivery of single-use plastics and plastic bottles, as well as specifying other obligations established therein.

### **Indonesia**

The implementation of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) has been one of Indonesia's main concerns in the chemical industries sector. The GHS itself has been implemented in Indonesia since 2009 and refers to the UN GHS Purple Book. Indonesia is currently revising the Ministry of Industry's regulation number 23 (2013) that regulates the implementation of GHS. The revised version will legalize the

adoption of the UN GHS Purple Book 7th edition and it will align domestic regulations with it.

Indonesia also has two National Standards (SNI) that support the implementation of GHS within the economy. Those two SNI provide 1) guidelines for classifying chemical hazards and 2) guidelines for preparation, review, resubmission, the use of Safety Data Sheets and chemical labelling for industries. The standards regulated in these two SNI refer to the UN GHS Purple Book, 7th edition. Indonesia's regulation, under the Ministry of Industry's Regulation No. 19 of 2019, mandates that chemical industry companies prepare specific documentation and meet required standards to manage and prevent chemical emergencies. These documents and compliance efforts are subject to verification by an appointed independent body. Upon successful verification, the company is awarded a certificate confirming their adherence to the regulation's standards.

### **Korea**

Korea noted is actively pursuing a transition to a carbon neutral and circular economy, and it is enhancing its regulatory cooperation.

### **Malaysia**

Malaysia provided updates from two ministries, the Ministry of Human Resources and the Ministry of Natural Resources. Within the Department of Occupational Safety and Health, Malaysia is amending the 2013 Occupational Safety and Health (Classification, Labelling and Safety Data Sheet of Hazardous Chemicals) regulation based on the 8th version of GHS. It is also revising and reviewing the existing 2014 Industry Code of Practice on Chemicals Classification and Hazard Communication based on GHS and has published the 2019 amendment to the Industry Code of Practice on Chemicals Classification and Hazard Communication. Malaysia noted that after the updated Occupational Safety and Health regulation is published, it will revise the Industry Code of Practice on Chemicals Classification and Hazard Communication.

Malaysia has also amended the 2000 Occupational Safety and Health (Use and Standards of Exposure of Chemicals Hazardous to Health) after the 2022 enforcement of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) amendment. Malaysia also introduced the Simple Risk Assessment and Control for Chemical (SiRAC) online for Small Medium Industry (SMI) starting 2 September 2021. The economy is implementing SiRAC through an online system (<https://sirac.dosh.gov.my>).

Within the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability, the MyEHS system successfully went live in September 2023. Malaysian importers, exporters, and manufacturers of EHS are encouraged to register on the system for EHS inventory and to apply for a Review Letter. Additionally, the Ministry is in the process of establishing the Malaysian Chemicals Committee, which will focus on chemical management in Malaysia. Finally, the Ministry is currently conducting a study titled "Kajian Pengurusan Dan Pengumpulan Data Inventori Bahan Kimia Industri Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPS) Selaras Dengan Konvensyen Stockholm." This study is expected to span 18 months.

### **Mexico**

Mexico noted the Ministry of Energy is requesting the implementation of import permits for fuels and petrochemicals and the Ministry of Health is enacting legislation for essential chemicals, including a new platform for the chemicals to be listed.

### **Peru**

Peru emphasized that it is implementing mandatory application of the globally harmonized system, prioritizing exposure of chemicals of special interest, and working on accession to the OECD.

### **Chinese Taipei**

Chinese Taipei noted that since 22 August 2023, the previously known Toxic and Chemical Substances Bureau within the Environmental Protection Administration (EPA) has been upgraded to the independent CHA (Chemicals Administration) within the Ministry of Environment. This restructuring empowers Chinese Taipei to address the challenges of chemical management more effectively. Following this restructuring, the CHA has shown six key areas of focus including: streamlining operations, information integration, enhanced control, robust risk management, emergency preparedness, and a toxic-free environment vision. To achieve these goals, the CHA has implemented several measures, including inter-ministerial cooperation, data and technology implementation, enforcement actions, and addressing PFAS.

## **United States**

The United States emphasized that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) continues to manage chemicals in TSCA, and recently finalized a rule to create the largest ever database on PFAS.

## **Viet Nam**

Viet Nam emphasized the updates related to the development of the chemical industry include: a strategy for the development of Vietnam's chemical industry to 2030, with a vision to 2040, was approved by the Decision No 726/QĐ-TTg dated in June 2022. The main purpose of the strategy is rapid and sustainable development of the chemicals industry under the application of modern and environmentally friendly technologies, towards green growth and circular economy. The Ministry of Industry and Trade is developing the action plan to implement this strategy and expects to officially establish the action plan at the end of 2024. In addition, in accordance with the Law of Pharmaceuticals, the Ministry of Industry and Trade is developing the National Strategy for the Development of Pharmaceutical Chemicals Industry to 2030 with the vision to 2045. The Strategy will be submitted to the Government for approval at the end of this year.

Updates related to chemicals management include: a new decree guiding the implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention was approved by the Government in early 2024 and will come into force on May 1. In the new decree, there are 2 main updates, which include the list of Schedule 1 chemicals and a new license system for domestic trade of schedule chemicals.

Viet Nam noted the most important update is the revision of the Law on Chemicals which was established in 2007. The 1st draft of the revision Law was completed in early 2024 and will officially be available to the public for comment in March. The consultation period for stakeholders is March to the end of May. The final draft of the revision law will be submitted to the Government in June and the Standing Committee of the National Assembly in August. The new revised law is expected to be approved by the National Assembly by plenary meeting in June 2025 and come into force in the 1st January of 2026. There are 4 main policies in the new Law: i) Sustainable development of chemical industry; ii) Life cycle management of chemicals; iii) Hazardous chemicals in product and iv) Safety and security management.

In parallel with the revision of the law on chemicals, in 2024 the Ministry of Industry and Trade is also revising the domestic technical standard on safety in production, commerce, use, storage and transportation of hazardous chemicals. The 1st draft of the revision will be done and published for consultation this March, and the new technical standard is expected this September.

Viet Nam welcomes cooperation from all APEC economies in the implementation of the Strategy and for the development of Viet Nam's chemical industry, draft strategy for the development of pharmaceuticals, as well as the revision of the Law on Chemicals and the safety technical standards, especially the best practices from developed economies and contributions from the chemicals industries.

#### **4.2 Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI) Chair Update**

**CTI Chair**

Mr. Christopher Tan, Chair of the CTI, emphasized his appreciation of CTI's engagement with ABAC and PECC and provided an overview of the Committee's priorities for 2024. CTI priorities include: support for multilateral trading system and WTO MC13; economic integration (e.g., a multiyear workshop on FTAAP, trade facilitation, connectivity, digitalization); and inclusivity and sustainability. The Chair noted they will be reporting 2024 – 2028 priorities and emphasized that the CD serves as a forum to discuss collaboration between the government and the private sector.

#### **4.3 Virtual Working Group on Regulatory Cooperation and Convergence**

The Industry Co-Chair of the Virtual Working on Regulatory Cooperation and Convergence (VWGRCC), from the United States, provided an update on the group's latest activities, including providing an update on two APEC-funded projects. The CD Workshop, "Implementing the OECD Mutual Acceptance of Data System," took place on 29 February 2024 in Lima, Peru, and the CD Risk Assessment Workshop will take place in August 2024 during SOM3. Although outside of APEC, she also noted a new project on prioritization and risk assessment in Latin American from June 5-7 in Bogota, Colombia. The Industry Co-Chair encouraged APEC economies to consider participation in these workshops, and to reach out to the APEC Secretariat or the Industry Co-Chair of the VWGRCC for more information.

The Co-Chair turned the floor over to Malaysia to provide an update on the ongoing collaboration with regulatory cooperation initiatives in ASEAN through the ASEAN Regulatory Cooperation Forum Platform (ARCP). This work includes implementing mini webinars on knowledge building on chemical management for the ASEAN community, which are focused on practical approaches to regulatory implementation. Due to ICCM 5, there is also additional focus on the Beyond 2020 Instrument and increasing capacity throughout the ASEAN region. There is continued engagement with ARCP virtual working groups including GHS, New Substances Notification, and Product Risk Assessment, and ARCP will be holding an in-person workshop this November in Bangkok. Future ARCP webinars to be considered include chemical control, customs, capacity building on global chemicals framework, GHS, CRA and

NSN guidance.

Mexico intervened to share an update on regulatory cooperation and USMCA objectives in the chemicals sector. Objectives include strengthening regional regulatory cooperation, regional supply chains, and regional and sectoral economies.

Action Item(s): The CD:

- Called for nominations for a government Co-Chair of the VWGRCC
- Encouraged economies to participate in upcoming workshops in the Asia-Pacific region

#### **4.4 Latin America Regulatory Cooperation Forum (LARCF) Update LARCF**

Representatives from the Latin America Regulatory Cooperation Forum (LARCF) provided an update on regional activities, which includes encouraging regulatory cooperation between chemical industry associations, promoting dialogue and information on regulatory developments, and promoting training for governments and chemical industry associations. For example, LARCF is working on risk management guidelines for the region and is implementing multiple technical workshops. The representatives also emphasized the numerous synergies between LARCF and CD, which include participation in meetings and working groups; dissemination and joint development of documents and tools; exchange of best practices in chemicals management; and training and capacity building. Chile intervened to note the value of the technical workshops. LARCF encouraged APEC economies to reach out if they would like to take part in future meetings and/or workshops.

#### **4.5 Project Update: Implementing OECD Mutual Acceptance of Data (MAD) System Workshop**

OECD

A representative from the OECD provided a read-out of the CD workshop, “Implementing OECD Mutual Acceptance of Data (MAD) System,” that took place on 29 February 2024. The Workshop hosted nine APEC economies, with key presentations from the OECD, Japan, and Malaysia. OECD presented the steps to adhere to MAD, and Japan and Malaysia provided their own experience adhering to the System, including challenges and benefits. In the afternoon, workshop attendees broke out into small groups to brainstorm the benefits of the MAD system for their specific economy, which included saving time and money for economies, reducing non-tariff barriers, improving regulatory cooperation, and developing an industry that implements good laboratory practices (GLPs). Challenges include the lack of financial resources for adhering to MAD and maintaining capacity building for



MAD stakeholders, including government officials.

It was noted that participating in the OECD MAD system saves over US\$300 million a year and both OECD members and non-members can adhere to MAD. Through Workshop participant feedback there was general interest to develop a roadmap for adhering to MAD to support economies that are interested in the process but don't know where to start.

#### **4.6 Regulatory Promotion and Implementation of Chemical Emergency Preparedness Chinese Taipei**

Chinese Taipei presented a self-funded project focused on capacity building for chemical emergency preparedness.\* The project provides a five-day emergency response training course in September 2024 which will be free to APEC economies. The training course will cover hazard identification, on-site detection, and incident response. The target participants will include front-line personnel from governments, industries, and school professors in developing economies to improve capacity building, strengthen the knowledge and skills of responding to chemical incidents, reduce environmental impact, and promote human safety. In addition to the physical courses, this project will also produce a summary report to illustrate the training results.

Chinese Taipei noted that they will provide full funding for 20 participants, and there is potential for additional partial funding, with the hope to accommodate as many as possible. Economies interested in participating in this training course should reach out to Chinese Taipei by May 15th.

*\*This self-funded concept note was endorsed by the CD on March 25<sup>th</sup>.*

Action Item(s): The CD:

- Encouraged economies to identify participants to potentially join the training

<b>11:30-12:10</b>	<b>AGENDA ITEM 5</b>	<b>GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM FOR THE LABELLING AND CLASSIFICATION OF CHEMICALS (GHS)</b>
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#### **5.1 Preparation Checklist and Guidance on How to Upgrade to Higher GHS Version Project Indonesia**

Indonesia provided an update on their CD project, "Develop Preparation Checklist and Guidance on How to Upgrade to Higher GHS Version" (CD 03 2022A). Indonesia noted that the project is an APEC project that is co-sponsored by Singapore and the Philippines. The goal is to produce a "Preparation Checklist and Guidance Book" which is estimated to be 25-30

pages. Indonesia shared that it held a meeting in November 2023, and had a series of workshops conducted via Zoom. Indonesia is currently finalizing the GHS checklist and guidance book document to be submitted later this year and to be circulated to the CD for endorsement.

Action Item(s): The CD:

- Welcomed receiving the GHS checklist and guidance document for review

## **5.2 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 in 2010 to facilitate international GHS implementation. It is now available in 38 languages. Since 2010, there have been 700,000 visitors from all over the world. The Government Co-Chair thanked Chinese Taipei for providing the financial/administrative support of the website to be kept up to date.

Action Item(s): The CD:

- Thanked Chinese Taipei for maintaining the website (and supporting it financially)
- Called for economies to continue providing regular updates to Chinese Taipei

## **5.3 Virtual Working Group on GHS**

**Industry Co-Chair of the VWGGHS**

A representative for the Industry Co-Chair of the Virtual Working Group on GHS (VWGGHS) provided an update on the working group's activities since CD31, including highlighting that the CD 2023 GHS survey results are available on the G.R.E.A.T. website.

The representative also noted a new infographic the working group is preparing that indicates which version of the GHS purple book APEC economies have adopted and are planning to adopt. The 2024 GHS workplan includes: revising a convergence proposal, implementing the annual GHS survey, conducting outreach to the UNSCEGHS, conducting an impact analysis of different GHS versions, and exploring a workstream on best practices for Safety Data Sheets (SDS).

Action Item(s): The CD:

- Welcomed receiving the annual workplan to be circulated for CD for endorsement
- Called for APEC economies to complete the 2024 GHS survey

- Called for nominations for a Government Co-Chair of the VWGGHS

<b>LUNCH</b>		
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<b>13:30-14:30</b>	<b>AGENDA ITEM 6</b>	<b>MARINE DEBRIS AND SUSTAINABILITY</b>
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### **6.1 Green Chemistry and the Sound Management of Chemicals Project Update**

#### **U.S. EPA**

A representative from the U.S. EPA provided an update on the project “Green Chemistry and the Sound Management of Chemicals” (CD 02 2022A), developed to promote knowledge sharing and raise awareness within APEC member economies on innovations, practices, and policies among regulators, industry, and supply chain stakeholders to extend the application of sustainable chemistry principles and implementation of source reduction practices to advance the sound management of chemicals.

The U.S. representative thanked the Secretariat and colleagues for help in organizing the green chemistry workshop, which was held in-person on 16 February 2023 and noted the green chemistry report is now published on the APEC website.

### **6.2 Virtual Working on Marine Debris**

#### **Coordinator for the VWG on Marine Debris**

The Coordinator 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 Ocean and Fisheries Working Group (OFWG), the Group on Services (GOS), the Steering Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation (SCE), and the Energy Working Group (EWG). The coordinator announced that the marine debris blog series is now up and running on the website and welcomed economies to submit blog post ideas by March 8, 2024. Additionally, the Coordinator requested nominations for new co-chairs for the Virtual Working Group on Marine Debris.

#### **Action Item(s):** The CD:

- Called for APEC economies to submit marine debris blog submissions to be considered for the VWG on Marine Debris website
- Called for nominations for a government and industry co-chair for the Virtual Working Group on Marine Debris

**6.3 Dialogue on Extended Producer Responsibility [EPR]**

**Industry Co-Chair**

The Industry Co-Chair noted that during the Industry Pre-Meeting discussion on 29 February, it was determined to distribute an intersessional survey to identify EPR priority areas of interest from APEC economies to implement and scale in the Asia-Pacific region.

Action Item(s): The CD:

- Welcomed an intersessional EPR survey to be circulated to the Chemical Dialogue

<b>14:30-15:00</b>	<b>AGENDA ITEM 7</b>	<b>ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE AND THE FUTURE OF THE CD</b>
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**7.1 Numerous Accomplishments of the CD and Plan for the Future of the CD**

**Government Co-Chair**

The Government Co-Chair led an open dialogue on the future of the CD, including its potential expiration on 31 December 2025, as laid out in its Terms of Reference.

The United States government representative intervened to support the sunset of the Chemical Dialogue on 31 December 2025. The U.S. government representative indicated that without hybrid capabilities the attendance and participation remain low for the CD. The CD also lacks meaningful and consistent regulatory participation, which diminishes its work, and will need to be considered as the CD is reviewed.

Industry representatives, including from Mexico, Chile, Indonesia, and Viet Nam, intervened to support the work of the CD and expressed a desire for its continuation. The CD had a frank discussion of the issue and will continue these conversations intersessionally and during SOM 3 in order to reach a decision before the expiration of its TOR.

<b>15:00-15:30</b>	<b>AGENDA ITEM 8</b>	<b>MEETING SUMMARY AND NEXT STEPS</b>
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**8.1 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.

**8.2 Document Classification**

**APEC Secretariat**


The APEC Secretariat reviewed the Document Classification List and noted it would circulate the Document list after the CD for approval.

### **8.3 Closing Remarks**

### **Government Co-Chair**

The Government Co-Chair and the Industry Co-Chair thanked the APEC Secretariat and the CD participants for engaging in CD32, and noted they look forward to engaging with participants during Peru's host year in 2024.

### 三、我國報告 GHS 網站計畫進度與成果 (簡報)



Item 4.2 - Status of the G.R.E.A.T. Project

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

### GHS Reference Exchange and Tool

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2024 APEC SOM I 32<sup>nd</sup> Chemical Dialogue

#### Chinese Taipei

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Ministry of Labor (MoL) / Safety and Health Technology Center (SAHTECH)

## About the Project

- With support from APEC member economies, Chinese Taipei developed the GHS Clearinghouse Website (G.R.E.A.T. 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.



<http://great.osha.gov.tw/ENG/index.aspx>

The screenshot shows the website's header with the APEC logo and navigation links. The main banner reads "Advancing Free Trade for Asia-Pacific Prosperity". Below the banner, the "GREAT Website" section features a row of GHS hazard pictograms. Text on the page describes the website's goal to collect and provide GHS information and lists the labeling elements covered. A footer contains copyright information for the APEC Clearinghouse.

## Progress to Date <sup>(1)</sup>

- Website Traffic
  - As of February 2024, there have been over **700,000** visits to the website from all over the world, including APEC member economies and non-APEC member economies.
  
- Infographics for GHS implementation status
  - Visualization of the updated GHS implementation status in APEC region is developed to present the survey results of the annual APEC CD GHS Implementation Convergence Report from the Virtual Working Group on GHS (VWGGHS).
  - Finished 4 infographics in accordance with the 2023 Progress Report of GHS Implementation Convergence Questionnaire, and uploaded to the G.R.E.A.T. website.

### APEC CD GHS Implementation Convergence Questionnaire 2023 Progress Report: Basic Information

**15/21**  
Economies Responded

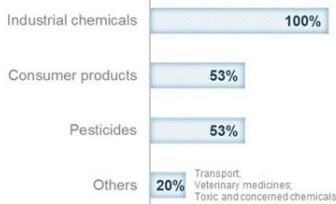
Australia; Canada; Chile; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Republic of Korea; Malaysia; Mexico; New Zealand; The Philippines; Russia; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; and Viet Nam



Responses from Economies\*



**14/15**  
Respondent Economies Have Adopted GHS

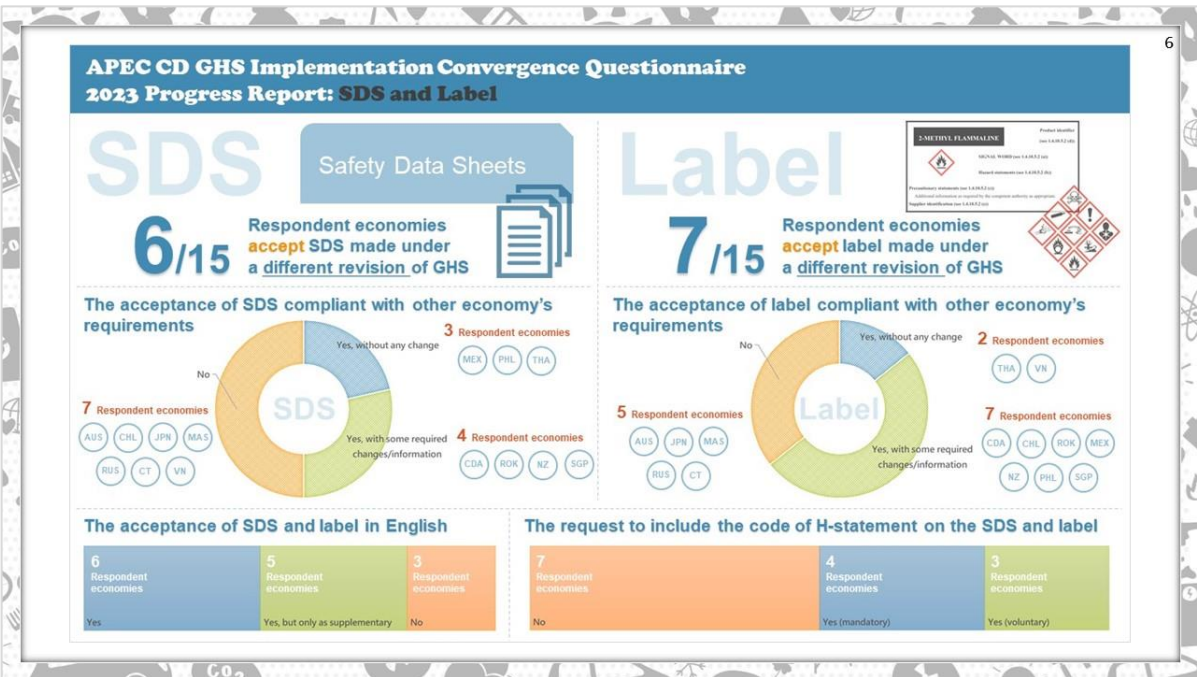
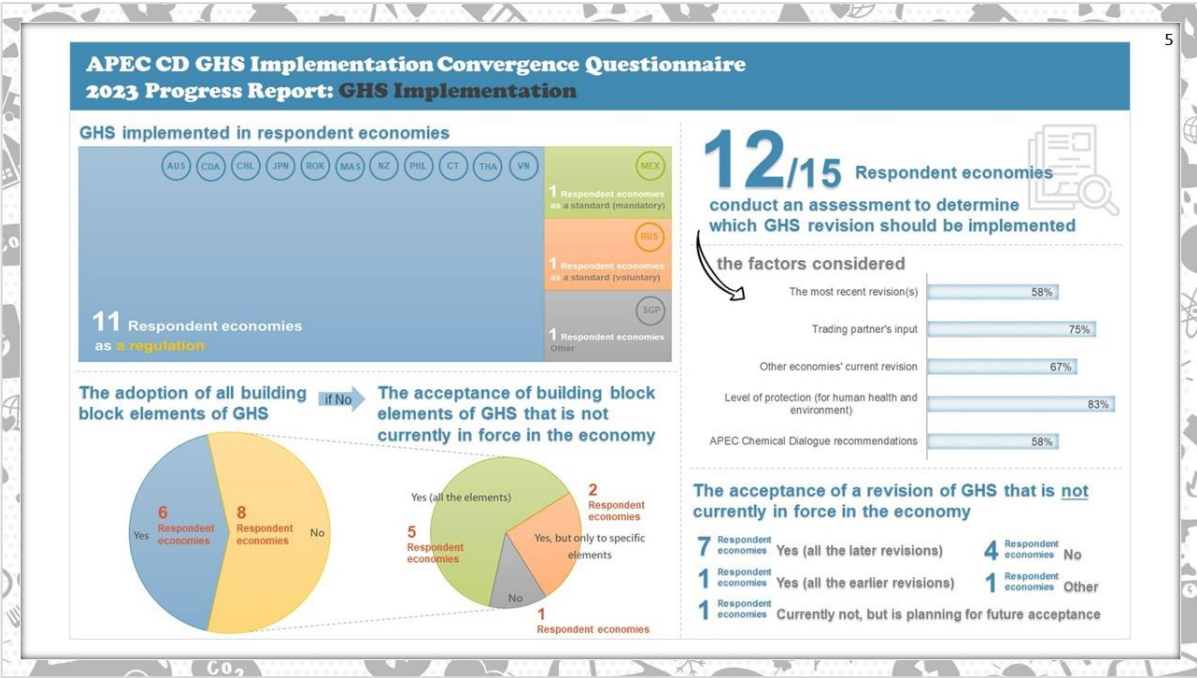


The Scope of GHS in Respondent Economies

#### The Revisions of GHS Adopted by Respondent Economies

\* Based on 2022 progress report







**APEC CD GHS Implementation Convergence Questionnaire  
2023 Progress Report: Enforcement and Improvement of SDS Quality**

7

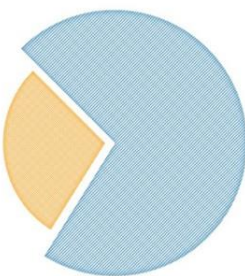
**11/15** Respondent economies enforce a compliance inspection or checking of SDS in a certain way, by regulatory or standard requirements



**10/15** Respondent economies implement **correcting measures** to improve the quality of information provided in SDS, by regulations, companies, or any third parties



**4/15** Respondent economies acknowledge that SDS quality is the sole responsibility of suppliers or employers



**10/15** Respondent economies acknowledge that SDS quality issues are frequently raised by downstream users, or laboratory, or unsatisfied stakeholders



**Progress to Date (2)**

8

- The Labelling Elements of Purple Book template is updated to Rev. 8<sup>th</sup>, 2019.
- The website furnished GHS labelling elements in 38 kinds of different languages.
  - including 12 languages from 12 member economies, and 26 languages from European economies.
- ➡ Economies are welcome to provide the latest version of GREAT Tool in line with the revision of GHS adopted.

Economy (Language)	GHS Version		
	available on the website	Adopted*	In planning*
Australia (English)	Rev.2, 2007	Rev.7, 2017	-
Chile (Spanish (Español))	Rev.2, 2007	Rev.7, 2017	-
People's Republic of China (Simplified Chinese)	Rev.2, 2007	-	-
Indonesia (Bahasa Indonesia)	Rev.4, 2011	Rev.7, 2017	-
Japan (Japanese)	Rev.4, 2011	Rev.6, 2015	-
Republic of Korea (Korean)	Rev.6, 2015	Rev.6, 2015	-
Malaysia (Bahasa Malaysia)	Rev.2, 2007	Rev.3, 2009	Rev.8, 2019
Philippines (English)	Rev.2, 2007		Rev.8, 2019
Russia (Russian)	Rev.7, 2017	Rev.7, 2017	-
Chinese Taipei (Traditional Chinese)	Rev.4, 2011	Rev.4, 2011	Rev.8, 2019
Thailand (Thai) - unofficial	Rev.3, 2009	Rev.3, 2009	Rev.7, 2017
Viet Nam (Tiếng Việt)	Rev.2, 2007	Rev.6, 2015	-
European Union (EU)	Rev.2, 2007		

\*Reference: 2022-23 Progress Report of GHS Implementation Convergence Questionnaire

## Continuing Work

- To upload GHS Implementation and the Convergence Reports from 2011 to 2023.
  - To support GHS project outcomes and deliverables e.g., 2023 projects of best practice principles and its check list tools.
  - To update/renew newer version(s) from members' GHS focal points.
  - Chinese Taipei continues to host and maintain the G.R.E.A.T. website.
- ➔ Support to APEC CD Strategic Framework for Chemicals in the Asia-Pacific Region 2024-2027
- Shared Goal 1: to facilitate trade and raise the standard of sound management of chemicals by expanding and supporting regulatory cooperation and regulatory alignment in the region.

- The G.R.E.A.T. Project Overseer Contact:  
[CCChen@sahtech.org](mailto:CCChen@sahtech.org) Jean Chen (Ms.)
- APEC GHS Clearinghouse Website Project (the G.R.E.A.T. Project)  
<https://great.osha.gov.tw/ENG/index.aspx>
- GHS Introduction Website (English):  
[https://ghs.osha.gov.tw/ENG/masterpage/index\\_ENG.aspx](https://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

柒、會議活動照片



出席 OECD 數據相互接受 (MAD) 系統工作坊－所有與會代表合影



出席 CD 化學對話會議－我國代表團與會議共同主席合影