行政院所屬各機關出國報告（出國類別：會議）

參加 APEC 2024 第三次資深官員會議
化學對話會議
(APEC 2024 SOM III CD)

服務機關：勞動部職業安全衛生署
姓名職稱：趙懋勳 技正
派赴國家：祕魯
出國期間：113 年 8 月 10 日至 8 月 15 日
報告日期：民國 113 年 11 月 15 日

摘 要

2024 年亞太經濟合作會議（APEC）第三次資深官員會議（SOM III）祕魯利馬舉行，本次 SOM III 期間主要參與第 33 屆化學對話會議（Chemical Dialogue 33），我國代表參與報告我國 GHS 執行現況與預計更新進度，以及職安署化學品相關管理法規之進展，另包括 APEC G.R.E.A.T.專案計畫進度，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。

會議中，各會員經濟體都表達了對貿易供應鏈韌性挑戰的關注，並強調化學品在各關鍵供應鏈中扮演著不可或缺的角色。與會者也討論了促進供應鏈韌性的激勵措施，以及如何透過化學對話會議加強協調，以促進商業投資和發展。具體措施包括投資供應鏈相關基礎設施，以及鼓勵企業開發綠色安全的替代化學品，以降低職場危害。這點與會議中強調的源頭永續發展理念相呼應，值得持續關注並合作創新。

建議我國持續參與會員經濟體夥伴提案，並積極參與國際合作，例如與美國、新加坡等經濟體合作，在虛擬工作小組中推動 GHS 版本更新指引和工具的提案。此外，化學對話會議也檢視聯合國化學品調和制度（GHS）紫皮書版本及其與各國調和的進度。我國已報告更新我國版本的計畫時程，應持續追蹤並檢視其進度，確保與國際標準保持一致。持續參與此類國際合作，對提升我國化學品管理水平及國際地位至關重要。

目錄

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經濟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。我國係於 1991 年加入 APEC，以“Chinese Taipei”名稱與中國及香港在該年同時加入 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 會員經濟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迄今，本次會議為國際疫情趨緩後第三年度以實體輔以線上方式召開；基於化學產業在 APEC 各會員經濟體的重要性，化學對話除了加速會員經濟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，勞動部已於 2017 年廠場全面適用 GHS，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業已健全，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 會議中獲得各會員經濟體之肯定與支持，勞動部代表我國持續支持維護運作 APEC G.R.E.A.T.專案計畫，並且擔任 GHS 各會員經濟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 GHS 調和標示技術元件資訊網站（GHS Reference Exchange and Tool，G.R.E.A.T.）之執行維運。

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	113/08/10（六）	（出發）臺北至美國洛杉磯（轉機）
第 2 日	113/08/11（日）	（抵達）祕魯利馬
第 3 日	113/08/12（一）	風險評估挑戰工作坊（Risk Challenge Workshop）
		CD 化學對話業界預備會議（CD Chemical Dialogue Industry Preparatory Meeting, IPM）
第 4 日	113/08/13（二）	CD 化學對話會議(CD Chemical Dialogue Meeting)
第 5 日	113/08/14（三）	（出發）祕魯利馬至美國洛杉磯（轉機）
第 6 日	113/08/15（四）	（抵達）臺北

肆、會議內容與心得

本次 APEC 主辦國為祕魯，第 33 屆化學對話會議（CD 33）於祕魯利馬以實體輔以線上會議方式同步舉行，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風險評估挑戰工作坊(Risk Challenge Workshop)。以下分別說明各議程會議重點摘要：

風險評估挑戰工作坊（Risk Challenge Workshop）

一、與會會員經濟體

8 月 12 日風險管理挑戰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、菲律賓、馬來西亞、祕魯、美國、阿根廷及我國等代表，共有 12 個經濟體，33 位代表參與。

二、會議內容簡述

化學品風險評估挑戰工作坊（Risk Challenge Workshop），以 Risk 21 Matrix (21 世紀風險矩陣)方法論為基礎，實例練習在已知所使用之化學危害因子的條件下，並給予有限資源與容許之時間內，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，提供必要的科學概念和經驗，後續可應用於未來法規合作與利害關係人間之風險溝通，以科學及各會員國暴露實況為基礎，以取得足夠之資訊，達降低相關危害風險之目的，符合 CD 共同目標促進法規合作。

RISK 21 的方法原則主要基於問題範疇之擬定，進行危害與暴露之評估，最後依據足夠的數據支援，進行風險特徵描述，評估期間會持續循環往復、不斷改進，根據評估結果和新資訊的獲得，不斷地重新檢視、調整和完善整體風險評估。以下列出風險評估三大流程重點進行摘要說明:

1. 問題範疇擬定: 明確說明物質、其用途和暴露人群；

2. 危害與暴露評估: 辨識暴露途徑後(如吸入、皮膚接觸或口服)，以模型或測量之數據，進行暴露量之估算。

3. 風險特徵描述：結合暴露和危害資訊，提供風險的數值估計。透過 RISK 21 之圖表將此視覺化，以統計圖表顯示暴露和毒性之間的關係，並有助於辨識需要進一步調查的領域。

會議期間講師分享風險評估之重點流程外，亦透過小組合作共同對案例進行研究，並以不同預算、不同測試能量與不同允許時間等情境，讓各組了解不論是業界或是主管機關端在執行風險評估時，有效的預算與時間下須考量的實務多元情境。

透過此次工作坊可理解廠場化學品種類繁多日新月異，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所費不貲，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，我國環境部化學署的化學品登錄制度亦有利於跨部會評估高危害化學品的管理需求，與會贊同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。

業界預備會議（Industry's Pre-meeting, IPM）

一、與會會員經濟體

8 月 12 日下午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、墨西哥、祕魯、美國、韓國、新加坡及我國等來自業界之代表。

二、會議內容簡述

業界預備會議主要係為使 CD 業界代表有機會能在正式會議前，探討 CD 全體會議須由業界達成共識之議題，或需要提出於正式會議之討論事項。

業界共同主席 Mr. Sergio Barrientos 介紹 IPM 會議目的，並歡迎各經濟體業界代表。我國業界代表發言感謝美國風險評估挑戰工作坊能量建置機會，同時支持今年度之 GHS 推動提案的準備和未來參與；另外我國業界代表附議支持包括由新加坡與美國業界代表分別提出的兩項專案提案，包括 GHS 推動內聚實務能量建置(Capacity building on GHS implementation convergence practices；綠色化學與健全管理(Green Chemistry and Sound Chemicals Management)。印尼業界代表~~的~~所提案之 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)，亦有助我國 GHS 版本提升的必要性檢視與準備工作，三項提案已於 SOMI 獲得 APEC 預算通過經費支持，我國正積極透過虛擬工作小組於適當主題參與並做出具體貢獻。

因應 CD 大會的職權範圍(Term of Reference, ToR)即將到期，業界共同主席邀請大家共同提案與討論 CD 會議未來化學對話的方向，包括是否繼續、如何調整其 ToR，以及如何提高參與度和調整優先事項之順序。新加坡業界代表發言表示 CD 會議是 APEC 會議中可同時納入公部門與企業間對話交流的重要平台，並協助亞太地區化學工業產業減少遭受環境及法規之衝擊，並可共同面對未來之挑戰，對於亞太地區之化學產業至關重要。我國亦附議 CD 會議對我國業界之重要性，並強調 GHS 推動與各會員經濟體中化學品法規管理進度與調和為我國重視之優先關注議題，美國、墨西哥、祕魯等業界代表都積極表達 CD 會議延續的重要性，並表示希冀於正式大會中與公部門代表取得延續 CD 會議之方法與共識。除了對於 CD 會議之存留討論外，各虛擬工作小組之業界代表亦分別摘要敘述工作進度與後續規劃，業界代表亦分享其經濟體最新法規要求管理現況，以及將於正式 CD 大會中報告之提案重點。

化學對話會議（Chemical Dialogue, CD）

一、與會會員經濟體

8 月 13 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、祕魯、菲律賓、泰國、美國、越南、新加坡、俄羅斯及我國代表等；線上參與者則包括澳大利亞、加拿大、紐西蘭、菲律賓與新加坡等代表，共有15 個會員經濟體參與；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經濟體出席參與，強調化學對話為促進化學產業相關利害關係者，包含公部門與業界，共同合作的特別機制，在法規合作、GHS 實施和永續性方面發揮價值，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 8 月 12 日 IPM 會議中的各項討論概況與 CD 會議未來的討論。各經濟體代表亦提出區域優先事項和挑戰分享，其中優先關注議題包括 GHS 推廣與更新版本的挑戰、供應鏈韌性及多邊合作參與。今年度秘魯 APEC 主題為「賦權、包容、成長」（Empower. Include. Grow.），祕魯主辦單位也分享三大政策優先領域包括：

1. 「以貿易及投資促進包容且互連之成長」（Trade and investment for inclusive and interconnected growth）、
2. 「以創新及數位化促進正式及全球經濟轉型」（Innovation and digitalization to promote transition to the formal and global economy），以及
3. 「永續成長促進韌性發展」（Sustainable growth for resilient development）。

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，建議各會員經濟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訓練課程，要求特定計畫領域的訓練等，將有利於向 APEC 大會爭取更多計畫提案與經費。秘書處討論了評估亞太經合組織次級論壇的流程，並鼓勵政府和產業代表積極參與後續調查。

於法規監管合作與聚斂議程中，各會員經濟體更新法規監管進度：

1. 馬來西亞職業健康部門提議對 2013 年化學品分類及標籤法規（CLASS 2013 Regulations）進行兩項修正，以落實 2022 年職安法修正案（OSHA Amendment 2022）及其他國際化學品管理發展。公告主要重點說明「受訓人員」和商業機密資訊(CBI)的規定，並已邀請產業利害關係者提出意見。2024 年 5 月國家循環經濟委員會(NCEC)決定研擬新法規，與多個部會與非政府組織共同協商，進行「立法轉型」以確保全國的固體廢棄物循環經濟順利運作。衛生部也於今年 5 月宣布頒布毒物管制令修正案，其中一項重點為修訂毒物清單，在第一附表中，新增了 7 種物質，同時刪除 3 種物質。進口、儲存和銷售含有第一附表所列物質的產品將需要毒物許可證。2024 年 6 月天然資源及環境永續發展部頒布 2024 年環境品質（修正）法案，該法案於 2024 年 7 月 7 日生效。修正案提高了違反罰款，大幅增加了違規的最高罰款金額。

2. 紐西蘭現行的危害物質分類系統已於 2021 年 4 月 30 日實施，其基礎為 GHS 第七修訂版(GHS 7)，並包含紐西蘭特有的陸地生態毒性危害分類架構。所有在 2021 年 4 月 30 日之前獲准的物質現已公布 GHS 第 7 修訂版危害分類結果，並已提供四年過渡期（至 2025 年 4 月 30 日），讓這些市場既有物質更新其標籤和安全資料表以符合 GHS 第 7 修訂版的要求。紐西蘭持續參與聯合國 GHS 專家小組委員會的工作。紐西蘭亦持續精進危害物質評估與管理流程，修訂了《危害物質和新型生物體法》(Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996)，更有效利用國際監管機構的資訊，提升評估效率。

3. 菲律賓衛生部和食品藥物管理局已發布多項消費品中化學物質管理之政策，涵蓋化妝品、家庭/都市危害物質 (HUHS)、家庭/都市殺蟲劑、玩具和兒童用品。重點如下：

A. 補充型管制產品規範：2024 年 5 月頒布的衛生部第 2024-008 號行政命令，針對補充型管制健康產品（例如某些化妝品和 HUHS）設立規範，以解決日益嚴重的塑膠污染問題。

B. 化妝品成分規範更新：藥物管理局 2024 年第 005 號通告，宣布修訂化妝品成分附錄，並考量亞太區化妝品指令的規定，給予受影響成分緩衝期。

C. HUHS 產品法規彈性：藥物管理局 2023-2269 號和 2024-0543-A 號公告，放寬 HUHS 產品註冊和營運許可證的過渡期至 2024 年 12 月 31 日，並於 2023 年 10 月 20 日發布產業指南，協助取得 HUHS 產品註冊。

D. 殺蟲劑生物效力測試規範更新：藥物管理局 2023 年第 003 號通告更新家庭殺蟲劑生物效力測試規範，並透過 2024 年第 0749 號公告更新害蟲防治業者相關法規。

4. 俄羅斯對技術規範 TR EAEU 041/2017 進行持續討論和磋商框架，俄羅斯與其他歐亞經濟聯盟(EAEU)成員國正考慮對該規範進行修改，旨在確保化學產品的更有效和更具一致性的監管，致力於建立一個透明和可持續性的監管系統，促進經濟發展和遵守國際標準，進而促進安全性和保護消費者利益。該技術規範規定在聯盟關稅領域出售的化學品的統一強制性要求，包括：符合性評估的規則和形式；產品辨識程序；用詞術語相關標準；標示要求和申請程序；預計 TR EAEU 041/2017 將於 2026 年生效。

5. 新加坡分享國家環境局相關實施政策，包括《化學品通報框架》，以及根據《斯德哥爾摩公約》附件 A（淘汰）管理列出的持久性有機污染物（POPs）清單，以及逐步淘汰含有《斯德哥爾摩公約》所列的全氟和多氟化學品（PFAS）的消防泡沫，禁止製造、進口和出口以上化學品以及含有這些化學品的產品。在消防泡沫的逐步淘汰方面，自 2026 年 1 月 1 日起，新加坡將逐步淘汰含有 PFOA 和 PFOS

及其鹽類和相關化合物的消防泡沫的進口和使用。另外，新加坡安全與健康管理標準為化學產業管理系統的發展提供安全與健康要求。該標準為促進建立安全和健康的工作場所，並預防工作相關危害害並處理安全事故，提供安全與健康相關標準。

6. 我國說明職安署修正發布「優先管理化學品之指定及運作管理辦法」的更新規定，修訂旨在確實掌握廠場運作優先管理化學品之實際狀況及潛在暴露風險，加強化學使用與運作資訊的管理，針對具有立即危害的高風險化學品，例如具物理危害和急毒性等，報告頻率提升至每年兩次，並新增動態備查要求。為了符合國際 GHS 的更新進度，我國經濟部標準檢驗局正修訂國內標準 CNS 15030「化學品分類與標示」，該修訂透過部門間合作達成共識。這次修訂旨在將標準從 GHS 第 4 版提升至第 8 版，確保與國際貿易實踐一致。CNS 15030 修訂完成後，各主管機關（勞動部職安署和環境部化學署）將相應更新其規定。

7. 泰國對四項政策進行更新說明，包含 2023 年工業部第 5 號《工廠操作安全保護措施》（B.E. 2566）、2023 年工業工作部《工廠區域及工廠外廢棄物或未使用材料的處理標準、條件和程序》（B.E. 2566，2023 年 10 月 31 日發佈）以及 2023 年工業工作部《有害物質進口許可申請者的資格及氫氟碳化物 HFCs 進口標準確認》（B.E. 2566）。其中在操作安全保護措施方面，屬於類別 3 的工廠必須在電子系統中準備和通報有關工廠運營可能產生的風險評估資訊。關於有害物質進口許可申請的資格及氫氟碳化物 HFCs 進口標準的政策，泰國強調已成為《蒙特利爾議定書》的締約方，將於 2024 年不再允許超過每年國內消費量的 HFCs 使用。

8. 美國環保署（EPA）說明《毒性化學物質管理法》（TSCA）相關法規管理進展。2024 年 3 月，宣布禁止使用透明石綿（chrysotile asbestos）之最終規則，此禁令是根據 2016 年 TSCA 修正案首次最終確定之

規則，旨在評估和管理石綿的風險。美國亦公布禁止二氯甲烷（methylene chloride）的大部分使用，並降低了工作場所允許暴露水平。TSCA 下的風險管理規則，將保護人們免受健康風險，同時允許在一個強而有力的工人保護計劃下，繼續安全使用某些關鍵必要之用途。另外亦宣布一項根據 TSCA 提出的規則，旨在保護工人和消費者免受溶劑 n-甲基吡咯烷酮（NMP）的暴露，NMP 工作場所化學品保護計劃，需進行評估以保護工人免受 NMP 的暴露風險。

9. 越南正在積極加強國內化學品管理政策和法規，包括修訂《化學物質法》，與衛生部和司法部合作制定辨識區別工業酒精與食品級酒精之規定，以及對化學安全技術規範（QCVN 05A:2020/BCT）的修訂，該修訂目前正由專門委員會進行技術審查，待最終確定後發布。《化學物質法》目前修訂中，預計後續生效將為越南的化學品管理建立更全面的法規基礎，該法規包含四項主要政策：(1)化學工業的永續發展；(2)化學品的生命周期管理；(3)產品中的危害化學品及其安全。越南化學品署亦積極支持越南化學工業的發展。我們為各項投資項目提供徵詢和指南，以確保其與我們的整體產業發展策略一致。目前也針對 2030 年與 2040 年越南化學產業發展策略之行動計劃進行最終制定中，有助該關鍵領域的永續發展。

法規合作與聚斂虛擬工作小組（VWGRCC）更新小組最新工作項目與進度，包括：包含 SOMI 已執行之 OECD 數據互認(MAD)研討會(於 SOM1 期間舉行)、化學風險評估研討會，以及在哥倫比亞舉行的風險評估研討會(由拉丁美洲法規合作論壇 LARCF 舉辦)。VWGRCC 也參與了東協法規合作平台(ARCP)的化學品管理工作，以及美墨加法規合作倡議 (USMCA Regulatory Cooperation Initiative)，目標建立區域計畫以強化法規協調。工作小組歡迎 CD 各經濟體多參與 VWGRCC，並歡迎新的政府共同主席加入 VWGRCC。新加坡代表強調 ARCP 的工作及與東協會員國目標的一致性。墨西哥代表支持 VWGRCC 的相關工作，並鼓勵進一步關注貿易相關議題。

美國產業於 VWGRCC 提出兩個新計畫提案，一為關注供應鏈韌性相關提案，美國產業代表強調化學品是供應鏈中的關鍵關注議題，例如，半導體需要來自大小不同經濟體的 500 種以上不同化學品。提出之提案希望邀請產業、政府和下游供應鏈參與者共同制定提升供應鏈韌性的指引文件。另一個提案為海關通關過程中商業機密資訊 (CBI) 的處置，表示當化學品跨境運輸時，部分經濟體之主管機關並未提供明確的 CBI 保護措施，將會針對提案進行更詳盡之構想，提出計畫提案申請。各經濟體包含越南表示對供應鏈韌性計畫之興趣，墨西哥代表也表示支持此兩個計畫提案。

拉丁美洲法規合作論壇(LARCF)代表亦報告該區域活動，包括：促進化學產業協會之間的法規合作、推動關於法規發展的對話，以及支持政府和產業協會的培訓。其他工作包括制定健全化學品管理路線圖、建立化學品清單和舉辦多場技術研討會等。

風險評估研討會代表概述了研討會辦理之計畫及 8 月 12 日在秘魯利馬舉行的最新研討會之參與情形。研討會旨在透過增強監管機構進行風險評估和參與法規合作活動的能力，從而促進貿易。共有來自 12 個經濟體（包括一個觀察員經濟體）的 33 名參與者參加 8 月 12 日的研討會，19 位參與者回復研討會後的調查，皆表示會向同事推薦該研討會，並認為此研討會是學習如何就取得和使用化學相關資訊做出決定的寶貴經驗。

我國環境部代表說明自籌經費之提案計畫「化災應變能量建置(Capacity Building for Chemical Emergency Preparedness)」內容，說明於今年 9 月辦理為期 8 天的緊急應變訓練課程的最新規劃與進度。課程內容涵蓋危害辨識、現場偵測和事件應變，目標參與者為來自政府、產業和學術機構的基層人員，尤其針對開發中國家，將全額補助至少 20 名會員經濟體代表參與。此專案旨在增強能力建設、提升處理化學事件的知識和技能、減少環境影響並促進人員安全。

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（VWGGHS）共同發展年度調查問卷標準化，工作小組依新加坡及印尼等兩項 GHS 相關提案計畫執行成果，重新檢視及調整問卷，以提高效率並收集更多數據修訂後的問卷草案將在年底前會期間重新分發給 CD 大會，結果將在 2025 年 SOMI 期間提出。另一項由 APEC 資助最新的 VWGGHS 專案成果，是將 GHS 實施面臨的關鍵挑戰相關報告提交給聯合國 GHS 小組委員會參考。已起草提交一份信函，但由於對信函所有權與發言角度(監管機構或業界)之顧慮，尚未提交給聯合國小組委員會。VWGGHS 將修訂該信函，使其符合小組委員會期望，並於 12 月會議前再次重新提交。VWGGHS 將修訂 APEC 融合提案，納入新加坡和印尼 GHS 研討會和專案的討論結果，再向 CD 大會提交修訂之提案以供認可。

勞動部職安署代表亦回報執行 GHS 推動 G.R.E.A.T.專案計畫提供各國語言標示元件，感謝各會員經濟體之支持，我國持續擴展 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 會議調和各會員經濟體 GHS 制度之目標，推動 GHS 版次調和。我國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經濟體合作內聚斂促進貿易與調和。

化工化學產業在 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，對於 GHS 版本更新策略與推動建議我國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，以茲會員國效尤表率。

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），後續將會邀請會員國經濟體進行監管資訊之協助確認，以改善和促進各會員經濟體之化學品管理資訊共享與更新，進一步改善法規符合與提升貿易。VWGDE 重點介紹了一項，稱為「Mastermind Initiative」的新倡議。這項自籌經費的專案計畫預計舉辦研討會，促進參與者交流化學品監管機構面臨的具體挑戰和可能之解決方案。

海洋廢棄物虛擬工作小組更新工作小組的活動，並強調了 APEC 海洋廢棄物次基金的利用。韓國提出關於塑膠廢棄物管理技術的研討會之計畫提案，將針對塑膠回收最新技術與政策應用進行交流討論，規劃探討先進技術、治理框架和相關教育訓練。

因應於 SOMI 提出的擴大生產者責任(EPR)對話的新提案概念，業界共同主席針對會期間調查的結果進行分享，並探討未來合作的方向。調查共有 12 個經濟體（大多數為政府部門）提供回饋，調查結果顯示：六個經濟體已實施 EPR 計畫，另兩個經濟體在地方層級實施 EPR 計畫；三個經濟體實施強制性 EPR 計畫，五個經濟體的 EPR 計畫兼具強制性和自願性；在已實施 EPR 計畫的經濟體中，部分採用押金退款制、產品回收要求或法規與績效標準等機制。美國代表建議 CD 大會與經合組織(OECD)於 EPR 方面合作。為進一步推動 EPR 相關工作，建議檢視各經濟體現有的法律架構，使其能與行動計畫相符，並制定符合行動計畫的最佳實務和運作模式，並找出能促進與呼應 APEC 組織目標的潛在領域來制定相關標準和指南。

最後一項重點議程中，政府共同主席針對化學對話(CD)的未來開啟討論，因應職權範圍的到期，共同主席強調應發展出具創造性解決方案的機會。例如，探討是否在其他論壇繼續進行專案，或調整 CD 的職權範圍。產業共同主席補充說明，建議增加 CD 參與度，並可能調整其優先順序，強調以下政策領域：供應鏈韌性、貿易/投資便利化和經濟發展、環境永續性和氣候議題等。產業共同主席亦建議 CD 模式的可能更新做法，包括每年舉辦一次線上

會議和一次實體會議，以解決參加多次會議的挑戰，並可鼓勵更廣泛的參與。此外，亦建議加強與其他 APEC 組織次級論壇和委員會（例如標準與一致性委員會和海關程序委員會）之合作，以增強跨論壇合作之效益。

美國政府代表重申其立場，表示以目前的形式將在 2025 年 12 月任期結束時終止化學對話。美國表示已聯繫其他監管機構，並證實缺乏監管機構對持續運作CD之支持。墨西哥產業代表則強調CD對貿易便利化的重要貢獻，並指出化學產業對 40 多個價值鏈至關重要，代表強烈支持繼續 CD。我國(政府和業界)、俄羅斯(政府)、澳洲（產業）、智利（政府）、秘魯（政府和業界）和越南（政府）都主動表態表示支持繼續 CD。新加坡產業代表也指出，應審視 2025 年初發布的針對 SOM III 後調查結果再來進一步討論是否延續 CD 運作之可能性。政府共同主席鼓勵 CD 參與者考慮與共同研討出對所有經濟體（包括支持和不支持 CD 繼續其現有任務的經濟體）都能接受的 CD 運作提案。

最後，明年度之主辦國韓國說明了 2025 年 APEC 優先事項，包含：連接性、創新和繁榮。韓國將專注於連接傳統與現代；並將利用數位化的優勢來支持永續經濟成長；同時將專注於永續性和包容性成長，重點關注氣候變遷、人口減少、健康問題以及支持具有經濟潛力的弱勢或邊緣化族群。2025 年 SOM I、II 與 III 將分別在慶州、濟州島與仁川舉辦。

此次會議觀察各會員經濟體面臨貿易舉措的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，供應鏈間產品資訊的溝通與取得之促進合作，顯示企業參與化學對話會議平台持續對話的好處，同時業界也希望透過擴大生產者責任議題之討論，進一步找到與監管單位合作供應鏈產品中化學物質與回收材料、物質等議題之可能性；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，對於職場源頭危害消弭有關鍵貢獻值得推崇，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

我國後續持續透過年度 GHS 執行進度調查與報告 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，與各會員經濟體互動交流與合作，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等。各會員經濟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 CNS15030 目前尚採用第 4 修訂版，經濟部標準檢驗局已於今年度開始進展該標準之修訂，持續與領先國家接軌，建議持續關注追蹤標準修訂進度，以回應 APEC CD 對會員經濟體更新版本，達成跨國貿易條件調和的共同期許。

陸、附錄

一、風險評估挑戰工作坊

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

APEC PERU 2024

Agenda

APEC Risk Challenge Workshop
12 August 2024
Room Armatambo y Maranga – 4th floor
Lima Convention Center
9:00 – 16:00

TIME	ACTIVITIES
8:30-9:00	**Registration** *Register with Ms. Olivia Burzynska-Hernandez (Project Overseer)*
9:00-9:10	**Welcome** An overview of workshop agenda, objectives, expectations, and facilitators. *Led by: Ms. Olivia Burzynska-Hernandez*
9:10-10:10	**Introducing the Risk Challenge Exercise** A review of risk assessment and the Risk Challenge exercises, including the resources available *Led by: Ms. Debbie Lander, Risk Assessment Expert, formerly Chemours*
10:10-10:30	**Break**
10:30-12:30	**Breakout Team Exercise** Facilitators will guide teams through the risk challenge exercise.
12:30-13:30	**Lunch**
13:30-15:00	**Breakout Team Exercise Continued**
15:00-16:00	**Plenary Session: Teams Share Conclusions, Rationale and Experience** Breakout teams will share their exercise and their conclusions. A post-survey workshop will be shared for participants to fill out. *Led by: Mr. Andrew Liu, Chemours*

1 of 1

二、化學對話會議 CD33 會議議程及紀錄 (初稿)

33rd Chemical Dialogue ("CD33")

13 August 2024

Lima, Peru

Virtual Option Available

The thirty-third meeting of the APEC Chemical Dialogue ("CD" or "Dialogue" ("CD33") was convened in-person and virtually and was attended by 15 APEC economies; including Australia (virtual; government); Canada (virtual; industry); Chile (government & industry); Republic of Korea (government); Malaysia (industry); Mexico (industry); New Zealand (virtual; government) The Philippines (virtual; government); Peru (government & industry); Russia (government & industry); Singapore (virtual; industry); Chinese Taipei (government & industry); Thailand (government); the United States (government & industry); and Viet Nam (government). The CD32 Plenary meeting was co-chaired by Mr. Kent Shigetomi as the Government Co-Chair and Mr. Sergio Barrientos as Industry Co-Chair.

33rd CHEMICAL DIALOGUE		
9:00 – 9:30	**AGENDA ITEM 1**	**WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS**

1.1. Introduction from Government Co-Chair

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

He noted 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.

1.2. Welcome from Industry Co-Chair

The Industry Co-Chair thanked participants for their in-person and virtual engagement and provided a summary from the CD industry pre-meeting (IPM) which occurred on 12 August. The Industry Pre-Meeting included a discussion of the intersessional EPR survey as well as a discussion of the future of the chemical dialogue, both of which are summarized further in the document.

1.3. Delegation Introduction and Adoption of Meeting Agenda

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; supply chain resiliency, and capacity building. The Government Co-Chair also welcomed the new Chemical Dialogue Program Director, Ms. Tra and thanked Ms. Uyen for all her hard work in the Chemical Dialogue.

09:30 – 09:40	AGENDA ITEM 2	APEC 2024 MANAGEMENT UPDATE

2.1 APEC Secretariat Update

The APEC Secretariat provided an overview of the APEC project cycle, the number of projects that were accepted in 2024, and encouraged economies to put forward project proposals.

The APEC Secretariat also led a discussion on the process for evaluating APEC sub-fora. After SOM3 there will be a survey that is distributed by the APEC Secretariat. The Secretariat and the Government Co-Chair encouraged all participants (both government and industry) to fill it out when it is received, as the feedback is very important.

09:40-11:30	AGENDA ITEM 3	REGULATORY COOPERATION AND CONVERGENCE

3.1 Regulatory Updates

The Government Co-Chair opened the floor for economies to provide regulatory updates. 11 economies provided regulatory updates, summarized below.

Chile

Malaysia

The Department of Occupational Health Malaysia has proposed two additional amendments to the CLASS 2013 Regulations, undertaking latest enforcement of the OSHA Amendment 2022 and other international developments in chemicals management. The notice mainly highlights “Trained Person” and Confidential Business Information (CBI) requirements. Industry stakeholders have been invited to make comments.

On 1 May 2024, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government announced the decision of the National Circular Economy Council (NCEC) to explore the development of new legislation, a so-called "legislative transformation" to ensure that the circular economy for solid waste management can operate smoothly nationwide. This was the result of consultations among ministries and NCEC, industry players, NGOs, academics, and others.

In May 2024, the Ministry of Health announced the promulgation of a Poison Order amendment which came into effect immediately. This included an Amendment of Poisons List - First Schedule and Third Schedule. For the First Schedule - 7 substances were added while 3 substances were deleted from the list. A Poison License will be required for the importation, storage and selling of the products containing the listed substances in the First Schedule. The Third Schedule includes psychotropic substances, where 3 substances have been added and 7 substances were removed through the amendment.

On 6 June 2024, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability announced the promulgation of the Environmental Quality (Amendment) Act 2024. The Act came into effect on 7 July 2024. The amendment involved the penalties for violations of the Environmental Quality Act 1974 by significantly increasing the maximum fines imposed for each violation of the Act.

New Zealand

New Zealand's current classification system for hazardous substances was implemented on 30 April 2021 and is based on the seventh revised edition of the GHS (GHS 7). It also includes a New Zealand-specific terrestrial ecotoxicity hazard classification framework. All substances approved before 30 April 2021 have now been issued with GHS 7 classifications. However, a four-year transitional period was provided (to 30 April 2025) for these existing substances to update their labels and safety sheets to GHS 7 requirements. New Zealand continues to participate in the work of the United Nations Sub-Committee of Experts on the GHS.

Regulatory cooperation

Recent amendments have been made to the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 which are intended to improve the processes for assessing and reassessing hazardous substances. Further information on the amendments to the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 is available here: https://bills.parliament.nz/v/6/c10e0a5d-729e-4aa3-b61c-b9f317a233c4?Tab=history.

One of the key changes is to enable the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) to make better use of information from international regulators. The EPA will now be able to rely on this information more easily when assessing and reassessing hazardous substances. In March 2023 the EPA consulted on the list of international regulators it proposed to use under the changes. The Notice with the list of regulators was approved by the EPA Board and published in the New Zealand Gazette on 16 August 2023. It came into force on 1 October 2023. The EPA's International Regulators Notice is available here: Hazardous Substances (International Regulators) Notice 2023 (epa.govt.nz).

The EPA has also recently amended the Importers and Manufacturers Notice to require information on the quantities of chemicals being imported into, and manufactured in, New Zealand. The EPA consulted on the changes from December 2023-March 2024. Importers and manufacturers of certain chemicals (mainly agrichemicals) will now be required to provide the EPA with an annual report providing this information. The first annual reports will be required by 31 May 2026, reporting on quantities imported and/or manufactured during 2025. The EPA has made these changes to bring New Zealand into line with the requirements established by most comparable international regulators, most of which have domestic systems in place to collect this information directly from chemical importers and producers. More information on the changes is available here: Proposal to require more information from chemical importers and manufacturers | EPA.

Separately the New Zealand government has recently announced a regulatory review into the approval path for agricultural and horticultural products. The Ministry for Regulation is leading the review, supported by the Ministry for Primary Industries, New Zealand Food Safety, Ministry for the Environment, and the Environmental Protection Authority. The objective of the review is to evaluate whether the current approval pathways for agricultural and horticultural products are operating effectively and/or whether improvements can be made. More information on the review, including the terms of reference and timeframes are available here: Agricultural and horticultural products regulatory review - Ministry for Regulation - Citizen Space.

In terms of multilateral environmental agreements, the EPA is currently consulting on proposals to amend domestic legislation to implement restrictions on three new persistent organic pollutants (POPs) which were added to the Stockholm Convention in 2023: Proposal to restrict three new Stockholm Convention chemicals | EPA.

Waste management

New Zealand submitted a comprehensive overview of its regulatory programme on waste management to Chemical Dialogues 29 and 31. Relevant information can be found on the Ministry for the Environment's website: Government waste work programme | Ministry for the Environment.

The Minister for the Environment intends to reform the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 and Litter Act 1979 to ensure New Zealand has fit-for-purpose, modern waste legislation that gives New Zealand more options and flexibility to reduce and manage waste effectively and efficiently. Officials at the Ministry for the Environment are currently undertaking policy development of components of the reform with a view to engaging in further discussions with the Minister to determine what will be incorporated into the amended legislation. It is intended that there will be an opportunity for public consultation on the proposals at the start of 2025 that will also be taken into account in the development of the legislation.

In relation to product stewardship, in July 2020, six products were declared priority products under New Zealand's domestic legislation: tyres, farm plastics, agrichemicals and their containers, refrigerants and other synthetic greenhouse gases, electrical and electronic products (including large batteries), and plastic packaging. Industry-led working groups have been designing product stewardship schemes for these priority products and they are at various stages of development, with being the first scheme to be implemented and have supporting regulations. The regulations for tyres are in two tranches, the first tranche came into force on 1 March 2024 and the second tranche will come into force on 1 September 2024, enabling the scheme to be fully operational.

In terms of multilateral environmental agreements, New Zealand is currently consulting on proposals to amend domestic legislation to require prior informed consent for the transboundary movement of all e-waste, following decisions under the Basel Convention in 2022 (Transboundary movement control of all e-waste under the Basel Convention - Ministry for the Environment - Citizen Space).

New Zealand continues to work with other economies towards an international legally binding instrument to end plastic pollution. More information regarding New Zealand's regulatory update can be found on the APEC Meeting Document Database (2024/SOM3/CD/003).

Peru

The Philippines

For policies related to the consumer sector, the Department of Health and the Food and Drug Administration have issued several policies covering cosmetics, household/urban hazardous substances or HUHS, household/urban pesticides and toys and childcare article products.

DOH Administrative Order No. 2024-008 was approved on May 17, 2024. It provides guidelines on the regulation of establishments engaged in the refilling of regulated health products, such as certain cosmetics and HUHS. The order aims to address the emerging environmental issue of plastics pollution and was raised as a priority for immediate action by the government.

FDA Circular No. 2024-005 was issued regarding cosmetic products, reporting the adoption of amendments to the ingredient annexes. These amendments include a grace period for the affected ingredients, following the regular ASEAN Cosmetic Directive from the 38th ACC Meeting and related meetings held in November 2023.

Further regulatory flexibilities for HUHS products were announced through FDA Advisory No. 2023-2269 and FDA Advisory No. 2024-0543-A. These include the extension of the transitory period for product registration and License to Operate validity for establishments until December 31, 2024 due to procedural and system changes. Additionally, a guide manual for industry providing detailed information on securing an initial HUHS product registration was released on October 20, 2023.

FDA Circular No. 2023-003 was updated to include the "Amended Guidelines on the Filing and Submission of Acceptable Variations on Protocols and Non-standard Protocols for the Review and Pre-approval by the Food and Drug Administration Prior to the Conduct of Bio-efficacy Test Studies of Household Pesticides for the Purposes of Securing a Certificate of Product Registration". Additionally, regulatory updates for pest control operators, along with a reiteration of their responsibilities, were announced through FDA Advisory No. 2024-0749.

The Philippines also informed the CD of the following priority polices in the pipeline: (1) onboarding of the licensing process for cosmetics, HUHS, household/urban pesticides and toys and childcare article establishments in the FDA eServices Portal System; (2) development of updated guidelines for notification of cosmetic products; (3) development of streamlined authorization pathways for functional cosmetics following the on-going benchmarking with Korea Ministry of Food and Drug Safety; (4) policy amendments on HUHS regulation, including the development of the risk categorization pathways for HUHS registration process; (5) policy updates and amendments to the list of banned and restricted pesticides and ingredients; (6) full implementation of the licensing requirement and accreditation of training providers for pest control operators; (7) policy updates on the adoption and implementation of the GHS throughout the identified sectors; (8) updates to the

rules and regulations governing the issuance of authorizations for toys and childcare articles; and (9) issuance of refilling guidelines, including products allowed for refill, with a pilot implementation for local manufacturers engaged in refilling activities.

The FDA has also included in its research plan a proposed exploratory study aimed at determining and gathering initial background on the prevalence of phthalates of concern in household products that may affect children in the Philippines.

The Philippines is pleased to inform the APEC CD of the continuous and active participation of the FDA in the following Working Groups and capacity-building projects: (1) the OECD collaboration on biocides; (2) WHO Chemical Risk Assessment Network for drafting the criteria for chemical prioritization in developing economies; (3) OECD seminars on human biomonitoring programme; (4) OECD Working party meeting on industrial accidents; (5) GHS Informal Working Group on persistent bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) Chemicals; as well as (6) the GHS Working Group on Mutagenecity.

Lastly, there are no new policies recently released by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Environmental Management Bureau for the industry sector. Currently, their draft policies are undergoing review, and those updates will be presented once these are approved and published.

Russia

Within the framework of ongoing discussions and consultations on amendments to the Technical Regulation TR EAEU 041/2017, which is related to the regulation of specific products*, Russia, together with other EAEU member economies, are considering the possibility of making changes to this regulation. It is anticipated that TR EAEU 041/2017 will come into effect no earlier than 2026.

These changes aim to ensure more efficient and harmonized regulation of chemical products, which, in turn, promotes safety and protects consumer interests. Russia recognizes the importance of this process and strives to create a transparent and sustainable regulatory system that will contribute to economic development and compliance with international standards.

**This Technical Regulation establishes uniform mandatory requirements for chemical products placed on the market within the customs territory of the Union, including: Rules and forms for conformity assessment; Product identification procedures; Terminology standards; and Labeling requirements and application procedures. This Technical Regulation applies to all chemical products released for circulation within the customs territory of the Union, with the exception of products listed in Annex N 1.*

Singapore

Singapore highlighted the implementation of several policies by the National Environment Agency, including the Mandatory Chemical Reporting Framework, the Listing of POPs under Annex A (Elimination) of the Stockholm Convention, and the Phasing out of fire-fighting foams containing per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) chemicals listed under the Stockholm Convention. Singapore also highlighted the Singapore Standards (SS) 651:2019 Safety and health management system for the chemical industry — Requirements with guidance for use, by Enterprise Singapore.

In particular, under the Listing of POPs policy Singapore will align its control of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) with the decisions adopted at the 10th and 11th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention. The manufacture, import and export of the following chemicals as well as products containing these chemicals will not be allowed in Singapore. Under the Phasing out of the fire-fighting foams, effective from 1 Jan 2026, Singapore will phase out the import and use of fire-fighting foams containing PFOA and PFOS, including their salts and related compounds.

Finally, the Singapore Standards for Safety and Health Management provides safety and health requirements for the development of a management system for the chemical industry. The Standard also provides guidance for the use of the management system to promote safe and healthy workplaces as well as prevent work-related injuries and for processing safety incidents. The Standard applies to facilities that operate in the chemical industry.

More information regarding Singapore’s regulatory update can be found on the APEC Meeting Document Database (2024/SOM3/CD/004).

Chinese Taipei

OSHA has amended and issued the " Regulations for Governing Designating and Handling of Priority Management Chemicals," effective June 6, 2024. These amendments aim to enhance the management of chemical operation information, particularly for high-risk chemicals. For chemicals with immediate hazards, such as physical and acute toxicity, when operated in significant quantities, the reporting frequency has been upgraded to twice a year, and dynamic reporting requirements have been introduced. This means that if the maximum operation tonnage exceeds the threshold in a particular site, notification must be made within 30 days.

In line with the international GHS update, the CT Bureau of Standards, Metrology, and Inspection is currently revising the domestic standard CNS 15030 "Classification and Labeling of Chemicals", with consensus reached through interagency cooperation. The revision aims to

upgrade the standard from GHS Rev. 4 to Rev. 8 this year, ensuring alignment with international trade practices. Once the revision of CNS 15030 is completed, each competent authority (OSHA of MOL and CHA of MOENV) will update their respective regulations accordingly.

Thailand

Thailand provided an update on 4 policies, including the Notification of the Ministry of Industry on Operational Safety Protection Measures in factories (no. 5) B.E. 2566 (2023), Notification of the Department of Industrial Work on Criteria, Condition, and Procedure for Handling Waste or Unused Materials 1. *in* the Factory Area and 2. *out of* the Factory Area, B.E. 2566 (2023) dated October 31, 2023, and the Notification of the Department of Industrial Work on Qualifications of Applicant for Import Permit of Hazardous Substance and Determination Criteria for Import of HFCs B.E. 2566 (2023).

For the policy on Operational Safety Protection Measures, factory operators of *12 Factory on Categories 3 must prepare and report information of analyzing risks of dangers that may arise from factory operations via electronic system. For the policy on Qualifications of Applicant for Import Permit of Hazardous Substance and Determination Criteria for Import of HFCs, Thailand emphasized that its economy has been a Party of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, and since 2024 will not allow the use of HFCs to exceed the domestic consumption amount on an annual basis.

More information regarding Thailand's regulatory update can be found on the APEC Meeting Document Database (2024/SOM3/CD/006).

United States

Within the United States, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) continues to manage programs under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and other statutes. In March 2024, the United States announced a final rule to prohibit ongoing uses of chrysotile asbestos, the only known form of asbestos currently used in or imported to the United States. The ban on ongoing uses of asbestos is the first rule to be finalized under the 2016 amendments to TSCA. Assessing and Managing Chemicals under TSCA Risk Management for Asbestos, Part 1: Chrysotile Asbestos

In April 2024, the United States finalized a ban on most uses of methylene chloride and lowered allowable workplace exposure levels. EPA's final action, also known as a risk management rule under TSCA, will protect people from health risks while allowing key uses to continue safely with a robust new worker protection program. This is the second risk management rule to be finalized using the

process created by the 2016 TSCA amendments. Assessing and Managing Chemicals under TSCA Risk Management for Methylene Chloride

In June 2024, the United States also announced a proposed rule under TSCA that would protect workers and consumers from exposure to the solvent n-methylpyrrolidone (NMP). EPA is also proposing an NMP Workplace Chemical Protection Program to protect workers from exposure to NMP for nearly all industrial and commercial uses. Assessing and Managing Chemicals under TSCA Risk Management for n-Methylpyrrolidone (NMP)

More information regarding United States' regulatory update can be found on the APEC Meeting Document Database (2024/SOM3/CD/007).

Viet Nam

Viet Nam have been actively strengthening domestic chemicals management policies and regulations, including revising Chemicals Law, developing a circular to distinguish industrial alcohol from food-grade alcohol in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Justice, and the revision of the technical regulation on chemical safety (QCVN 05A:2020/BCT) which is currently under technical review by a specialized council before being finalized and issued.

Regarding the Chemicals Law, Viet Nam have made significant progress on the law revision and finalization. The revised Chemicals Law once enforced will establish a more comprehensive legal foundation for the chemical management in Vietnam, including 04 main policies: sustainable development of chemical industry; lifecycle chemical management; chemicals in product and chemical safety and security.

In addition to these legislative efforts, Vietnam Chemicals Agency has also been actively supporting the development of Vietnam's chemicals industry. We have provided feedback and guidance on various investment projects to ensure their alignment with our overall industry development strategy. Furthermore, an action plan to implement chemicals industry strategy towards 2030 and 2040 is being finalized, which will help guide the sustainable growth of this critical sector.

3.2 Virtual Working Group on Regulatory Cooperation and Convergence

An industry representative of the Virtual Working on Regulatory Cooperation and Convergence (VWGRCC) from the United States provided an update on the group's latest activities. The representative noted that the VWGRCC has been very active in 2024, including the implementation of the OECD Mutual Acceptance of Data (MAD) workshop held during SOM1, and

the Chemical Risk Assessment workshop held during SOM3. The representative also noted an additional Risk Assessment Workshop that took place in Colombia, organized under the Latin America Regulatory Cooperation Forum (LARCF), which was held in the summer of 2024. Additionally, the representative highlighted the work being completed in the ASEAN Regulatory Cooperation Platform (ARCP), including its ongoing work focused on chemicals management, and the USCMA Regulatory Cooperation Initiative, which aims to create a regional program on strengthening regulatory harmonization.

Finally, the representative welcomed additional participation from the Chemical Dialogue within the VWGRCC and also welcomed a new government co-chair for the virtual working group.

After the presentation, Singapore made an intervention to highlight the work of the ARCP, noting its close alignment with efforts in the ASEAN community. Mexico also intervened to congratulate the Virtual Working Group on the great progress that has been made and encouraged further work on trade related issues, emphasizing that the lack of regulatory harmonization can form real barriers to trade, with trade costs more often tied to regulation than taxes.

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.

3.3 New Project Proposals

U.S. industry presented two new Chemical Dialogue concept notes. The first focused on supply chain resiliency, which the U.S. industry representative described as a "hot topic." While chemicals are critical inputs in the supply chain, their importance is not widely understood. For example, semiconductors require 500 different chemicals, sourced from both smaller and larger economies. The proposed project aims to involve participation from industry, government, and downstream supply chain groups to develop guidelines for improving supply chain resiliency.

The second concept note focuses on the handling of confidential business information (CBI) during the customs process, an issue that affects both government and industry. Currently, in several APEC economies, authorities do not provide clear information on how CBI will be protected as chemicals cross borders.

After the presentation, Viet Nam intervened to note that it was very interested in the supply chain project and would like to know how economies can contribute to the project moving forward. Mexico also intervened to note that is supports both concept notes.

3.4 Latin America Regulatory Cooperation Forum (LARCF) Update

Representatives from the Latin America Regulatory Cooperation Forum (LARCF) provided an update on regional activities, which include encouraging regulatory cooperation between chemical industry associations, promoting dialogue on regulatory developments, and supporting training for governments and industry associations. Additional work included developing a Roadmap on the Sound Management of Chemicals, creating chemical inventories, and hosting several technical webinars. The representatives also noted they have set up two task forces to further advance this work in the region.

3.5 Project Update: Risk Assessment Workshop

A representative from the Risk Assessment Workshop provided an overview of the project series and the most recent workshop held on 12 August in Lima, Peru. The objective of the workshop was to facilitate trade by strengthening the capacity of regulators to conduct risk assessments and engage in regulatory cooperation activities. The outputs for this workshop included the translation of the CD Risk Assessment Toolkit into Spanish and the creation of a project summary report.

Thirty-three participants from 12 economies (including one observer economy) attended the August 12 workshop. They were divided into small groups, each led by a facilitator, to work through a simulated risk assessment process. The simulation required participants to adhere to a fictional timeline and budget. The latest iteration of the program introduced features supporting regulatory cooperation between groups (i.e. economies), added a second, related substance for comparison, and included considerations for carbon dioxide emissions and the number of animals used in the assessments.

A post-workshop survey was completed by 19 participants, all of whom indicated they would recommend the workshop to a colleague. A majority found the workshop to be a valuable exercise in learning how decisions are made regarding the acquisition and use of chemical data.

3.6 Regulatory Promotion and Implementation of Chemical Emergency Preparedness

Chinese Taipei presented a self-funded Chemical Dialogue project focused on capacity building for chemical emergency preparedness. The project plans to hold an 8-day 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. Target participants include front-line personnel from governments, industries, and academic institutions in developing economies. The aim

is to enhance capacity building, strengthen knowledge and skills in 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 highlight the training outcomes.

Action Item(s): The CD:

- Encouraged economies to identify participants to potentially join the training.

11:30-12:00	AGENDA ITEM 4	GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM FOR THE LABELLING AND CLASSIFICATION OF CHEMICALS (GHS)

4.1 Preparation Checklist and Guidance on How to Upgrade to Higher GHS Version Project

Indonesia was not present to provide this update, therefore, this agenda item was skipped.

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

Chinese Taipei provided an update on the G.R.E.A.T. project which was established in 2010 to facilitate international GHS implementation. The project is now available in 38 languages. As of August 2024, it has attracted over 850,000 visitors from all over the world, including both APEC and non-APEC economies. The Government Co-Chair thanked Chinese Taipei for its financial and administrative support in maintaining and updating the website.

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.

4.3 Virtual Working Group on GHS

The Industry Co-Chair of the Virtual Working Group on GHS (VWGGHS) provided an update on the working group's activities since CD32, noting that the GHS survey/questionnaire has been redesigned to improve efficiency and to gather new data. The Co-Chair noted the new draft will be redistributed to the Chemical Dialogue before the end of the year and the results will be presented during SOM1 2025.

The Co-Chair emphasized that one of the outcomes of the latest APEC-funded GHS projects

was to raise key challenges to practical GHS implementation to the UN Subcommittee on GHS. Although a letter outlining these challenges was drafted, it was not shared with the UN Subcommittee due to concerns over the ownership of the letter. The Virtual Working Group will revise the letter to align with the expectations of the UN Subcommittee and will resubmit it before the December meeting.

The Co-Chair also noted the Virtual Working Group will revise its APEC convergence proposal to incorporate the discussions from both the Singapore and Indonesia GHS workshops and projects. The Co-Chair will submit the revised proposal to the CD for endorsement.

Action Item(s): The CD:

- Welcomed receiving the new draft of the GHS survey to be circulated to the CD.
- Called for nominations for a Government Co-Chair of the VWGGHS.

12:00-12:15	AGENDA ITEM 5	DATA EXCHANGE

5.1 Virtual Working Group on Data Exchange – Progress Report

A representative from the Virtual Working Group on Data Exchange noted that the virtual working group is focused on cooperation with international fora (including the UNSCEGHS and GFC), voluntary initiatives, and information sharing.

The representative highlighted a new initiative that the virtual working group is focused on – called the "Mastermind Initiative". This self-funded project will host a session where participants can discuss specific challenges and collaborative solutions for chemical regulators. The outputs from this initiative will include session summaries, a case study compendium, and a project summary report. Additionally, project overseers are considering developing a best practice guide and community practice platform to help distinguish between confidential and non-confidential business information.

Lastly, the representative noted that the virtual working group has developed an interactive guide on chemicals management, available online. Economies will be asked to confirm the accuracy of the information included in the guide.

12:15-12:30	AGENDA ITEM 6	MARINE DEBRIS AND SUSTAINABILITY

6.1 Proposed APEC-Funded Concept Note on the Latest Plastic Recycling Technologies and Their Policy Applications

Korea presented an APEC-funded concept note for a workshop on waste management technologies, scheduled for August 2025. Korea highlighted that while plastic is an indispensable product, APEC economies need to improve the way it is managed. The workshop aims to invite government officials, policymakers, and industry stakeholders to explore leading technologies, governance frameworks, and education related to waste management.

The U.S. intervened to note strong support for the project and noted that it would complement work taking place in other fora.

LUNCH

13:30-14:15	AGENDA ITEM 6	MARINE DEBRIS AND SUSTAINABILITY CONTINUED

6.2. Virtual Working 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 Subcommittee on Standards and Conformance (SCSC), the Small-and-Medium-Sized Enterprises Working Group (SMEWG), and the Policy Partnership for Science, Technology, and Innovation (PPSTI). The coordinator emphasized that economies should take advantage of the APEC Marine Debris sub-fund and announced that the next deadline to submit a marine debris blog post is September 1, 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]

The Industry Co-Chair provided an overview of the results from the EPR intersessional survey. The Co-Chair noted that 12 economies provided feedback – the majority of which were governments – and that some economies provided multiple entries, which is reflected in the survey results. A summary of the results is below:

- Six economies noted that they have EPR schemes in place, while two additional economies reported having EPR schemes at a local level. One economy indicated that its EPR scheme only applied to electronic products and includes mandatory packaging reporting. Two other economies were uncertain about their EPR status.

- Three economies reported having mandatory EPR schemes, while five noted that their EPR schemes include both mandatory and voluntary elements. The remaining economies either had voluntary schemes, were unsure, or indicated that mandatory/voluntary schemes were "in progress."

- Among economies with EPR schemes at either the economy or local level, two specifically highlighted the use of deposit-refund schemes, three mentioned product take-back requirements; and two economies noted the use of regulations and performance standards. One economy specifically referenced the use of advance disposal fees, while three others reported using a mixture of multiple instruments, including all the aforementioned approaches.

After the presentation, the United States intervened to suggest that the CD should collaborate with the OECD on EPR.

Some recommendations for moving forward with the data discussed during the Industry Pre-Meeting and the CD plenary included examining the legal frameworks that underpin these schemes and aligning them with domestic action plans. Additionally, developing best practices and working models that align with action plans, and identifying areas of potential interoperability where standards and guidelines could help promote APEC objectives were also suggested.

14:15-15:00	**AGENDA ITEM 7**	**ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE AND THE FUTURE OF THE CD**

7.1. <u>Future of the CD</u>

The Government Co-Chair opened the session by noting that the discussion on the "Future of the CD;" which began at SOM1, centers on the expiration of the CD's Terms of Reference. The Co-Chair emphasized that the decision doesn't have to be binary, but rather presents an opportunity to develop creative solutions. For instance, exploring whether there is interest and capacity to continue projects in other fora, or whether to adjust the CD Terms of Reference.

The Industry Co-Chair provided additional remarks, suggesting ways to increase participation in the CD and potentially revise its priorities. These revised priorities could include putting more emphasis on the following policy areas:

- resilient supply chains
- trade/investment facilitation and economic development
- environmental sustainability/climate issues.

The Industry Co-Chair also discussed possible updates to the format of the CD, including holding at least one virtual meeting and one in-person meeting each year. This would address the challenges of attending multiple meetings and could encourage broader participation. Additionally, more collaboration from other APEC sub-fora/sub-committees, such as the Subcommittee on Standards and Conformance and the Subcommittee on Customs Procedures, among others, was recommended to enhance cross-fora collaboration.

The U.S. intervened to reiterate its position to sunset the Chemical Dialogue in its current form at the end of its term in December 2025. The economy noted it has reached out to other regulators and confirmed a lack of sufficient support from regulators to renew the CD.

Mexico's industry representative intervened to highlight the CD's important contributions to trade facilitation, noting that the chemical industry is essential to over 40 value chains. The representative expressed strong support for the continuation of the CD.

Chinese Taipei also expressed interest in the continuation of the CD and encouraged CD participants to find a path forward.

Russia, on behalf of the government, reaffirmed strong support for the CD, noting its importance in trade facilitation.

Australia (industry), Chile (government), Peru (both government and industry), and Viet Nam (government) all voiced their support for the continuation of the CD. Singapore industry also noted the importance of looking at the post-SOM3 survey results that will be distributed in early 2025.

The Government Co-Chair encouraged CD participants to consider changes that would be

acceptable to all economies - both those that support and those that do not support the CD continuing beyond its current mandate.

15:00-15:30	AGENDA ITEM 8	MEETING SUMMARY AND NEXT STEPS

8.1. Korea Priorities for APEC 2025

Korea provided an overview of priorities for its APEC 2025 host year, including: connectivity, innovate, and prosper. Within "connectivity", Korea will focus on connecting the traditional with the modern. Within "innovate", Korea will utilize the strength of digitalization to support sustainable economic growth and narrow the digital divide. Within "prosper", Korea will focus on sustainable and inclusive growth, focusing on issues related to climate change, population decline, health issues, and supporting underserved or marginalized communities with economic potential.

The 1st Senior Officials Meeting in 2025 will take place in Gyeongju; the 2nd Senior Official's Meeting will take place on Jeju Island, and the 3rd Senior Official's Meeting will take place in Incheon.

8.2. Meeting Summary

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

8.3. Document Classification

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

8.4. Closing Remarks

The Government Co-Chair and the Industry Co-Chair thanked the APEC Secretariat and the CD participants for engaging in CD33, and noted they look forward to engaging with participants during Korea's host year in 2025.

三、我國報告 GHS 網站計畫進度與成果（簡報）

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

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

Chinese Taipei

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

Safety and Health Technology Center (SAHTECH)

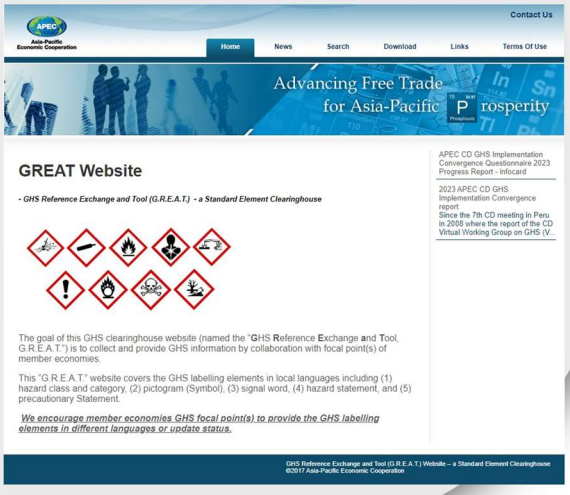
2024 APEC SOM III 33rd Chemical Dialogue

About the Project

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

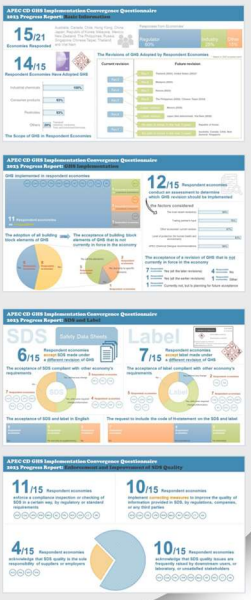


Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

2

Progress to Date (1)

- Website Traffic
  - As of August 2024, the website has received over 850,000 visits from around the world, including both APEC member and non-APEC member economies.
- Infographics for GHS implementation status
  - Visualization of the updated GHS implementation status in APEC region according to the survey results of the annual APEC CD GHS Implementation Convergence Report from the Virtual Working Group on GHS (VWGGHS).
  - Provided 4 infographics in accordance with the 2023 Progress Report of GHS Implementation Convergence Questionnaire, and uploaded to the G.R.E.A.T. website.



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Progress to Date (2)

- The Labelling Elements of Purple Book template is updated to Rev. 8th, 2019.
- The website features 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

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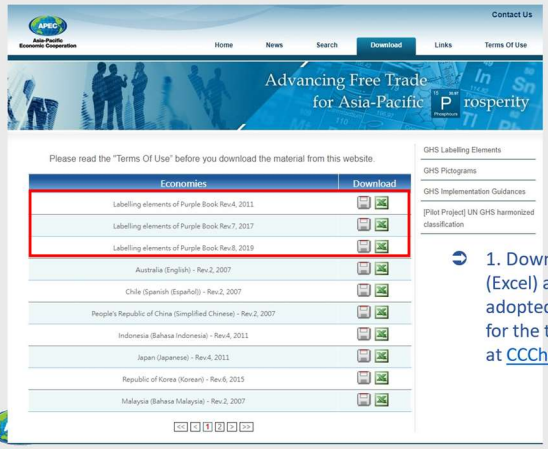
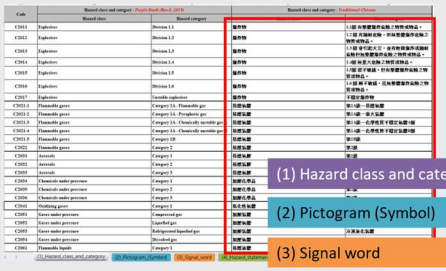
Progress to Date (3)

- GREAT Tool Update Instruction
  (Chinese Taipei rev 8 as example)



➲ 2. Fill in the elements in your language in each sheet



(1) Hazard class and category

(2) Pictogram (Symbol)

(3) Signal word

(4) Hazard statement

(5) Precautionary Statement

➲ 1. Download template (Excel) according to your adopted version; or ask for the template directly at CCChen@sahtech.org

➲ 3. Complete the Excel file and email it to the Project Overseer Contact at : CCChen@sahtech.org

Continuing Work

- To update the 2024 GHS Implementation and the Convergence Reports.
- 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.

➲ 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.

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

- The G.R.E.A.T. Project Overseer Contact: 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
- 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

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

Photo caption:

柒、會議活動照片

出席 CD 風險評估工作坊－所有與會代表合影
(出國人趙懋勳技正站於第一排右 5 處)

出席 CD 化學對話會議－我國代表團與會議共同主席合影
(出國人趙懋勳技正站立於右 6 處)