

行政院所屬各機關出國報告（出國類別：會議）

**參加 APEC 2025 第一次資深官員會議
化學對話會議
(APEC 2025 SOM1 CD)**

服務機關：勞動部職業安全衛生署

姓名職稱：陳明源 科長

派赴國家：韓國

出國期間：114 年 2 月 24 日至 2 月 27 日

報告日期：民國 114 年 5 月 15 日

摘要

2025 年亞太經濟合作會議（APEC）第一次資深官員會議（SOMI）於韓國慶州舉行，本次 SOMI 期間主要參與第 34 屆化學對話會議（Chemical Dialogue 34），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。

各會員經濟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扮演不可或缺的角色，與上下游具有高度連結性與專業性，可透過化學對話會議在促進商業投資和發展的政策上加強協調，例如對供應鏈相關基礎設施進行投資(例如綠色化學品安全替代等)，為公司創造及創新提供激勵，並對於職場源頭危害消弭有關鍵貢獻，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。

建議我國持續參與會員經濟體夥伴提案，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。此外，化學對話會議也檢視聯合國化學品全球調和制度（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，應持續啟動並檢視版本更新進度，確保與國際標準保持一致。同時，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。

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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。

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	114/2/24（一）	臺北→韓國釜山→韓國慶州
第 2 日	114/2/25（二）	入境清關期間有效管理機密商業資訊之能量 建置工作坊（Capacity Building on Effective Management of Confidential Business Information (CBI) During Inwards Customs Clearance）
		CD 化學對話業界預備會議（CD Chemical Dialogue Industry Preparatory Meeting, IPM）
第 3 日	114/2/26（三）	CD 化學對話會議（CD Chemical Dialogue Meeting）
第 4 日	114/2/27（四）	韓國慶州→韓國釜山→臺北

肆、會議內容與心得

本次 APEC 主辦國為韓國，第 34 屆化學對話會議（CD 34）於韓國慶州以實體會議方式舉行，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入境清關期間有效管理機密商業資訊之能量建置工作坊（Capacity Building on Effective Management of Confidential Business Information (CBI) During Inwards Customs Clearance）。以下依會議辦理時間分別說明各議程會議重點摘要。

I. 入境清關期間有效管理機密商業資訊之能量建置工作坊（Capacity Building on Effective Management of Confidential Business Information (CBI) During Inwards Customs Clearance）

一、與會會員經濟體

2 月 25 日入境清關期間有效管理機密商業資訊之能量建置工作坊由美國業界代表 Ms. Olivia Burzynska Hernandez 主持，參與者包括澳洲、智利、印尼、韓國、馬來西亞、墨西哥、菲律賓、俄羅斯、新加坡、泰國、美國、越南及我國等 13 個會員經濟體。

二、會議內容簡述

會議一開始從商業觀點說明機密商業資訊（CBI）的重要性，並由美國化學協會（American Chemistry Council, ACC）代表說明 CBI 於各會員經濟體之定義，包括澳洲、加拿大、中國、韓國、新加坡、越南、美國等。接著則說明目前企業如何提交 CBI 申請予會員經濟體官方之程序、作法及所需資料，討論企業面臨之許多挑戰，如各會員經濟體海關要求提交的資料不一致、目的不明確、對官方資料保護機制存疑、化學品全成分揭露涉及到不同

供應商及研發競爭等。

會議中亦針對安全資料表（Safety Data Sheets, SDS）之內容項目進行介紹及討論，並透過分組討論的方式，依各成分之危害分類、濃度百分比及化學品整體危害分類等資訊，運用化學品全球調和制度（GHS）分類、標示及 SDS 製備原則完成化學品之標示要項內容，並依海關、進口者、供應者之不同角色情境，模擬探討實務上可能遇到之問題。

我國海關管理主要針對九大類危險貨物揭露決定包裝及運輸規定艙位，對於化學品亦未要求全成分揭露，如農藥、動物用藥品、毒性化學物質、環境衛生用藥、先驅物質等須先取得主管機關之許可。我國勞動部針對 SDS 內容資訊保留揭示已建置有中、英文版之申請平台、工具、指引及問答集，建議持續關注後續發展，以協助企業因應國際趨勢。

II. 業界預備會議（Industry's Pre-meeting, IPM）

一、與會會員經濟體

2 月 25 日業界預備會議由業界代表主席 Mr. Sergio Barrientos 主持，參與者包含澳洲、智利、印尼、韓國、馬來西亞、墨西哥、菲律賓、俄羅斯、新加坡、泰國、美國、越南及我國等來自業界之代表。

二、會議內容簡述

由於 CD 組織章程（Terms of Reference, ToR）將於今年 12 月到期，CD 業界於 2024 年底已向 APEC 貿易暨投資委員會（Committee on Trade and Investment, CTI）提交一封信，表達對延續更新 CD ToR 的支持。本次會議主要就業界如何準備及回應隔日 CD 正式會議中關於 CD 存續議題進行討論。經過一連串的發言及討論後，業界代表共識皆支持 CD 存續，並認同可提出增加 CD 參與度的方法及修改其優先事項的想法，包括更重視有彈性的供應鏈、貿易或投資便利化及經濟發展。

III. 化學對話會議 (Chemical Dialogue, CD)

一、與會會員經濟體

2 月 26 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，參與者包含澳洲、智利、日本、韓國、馬來西亞、墨西哥、巴布紐新幾內亞、秘魯、菲律賓、俄羅斯、新加坡、泰國、美國、越南及我國等代表，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 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其與法規監管、GHS 實施及永續相關的目標。業界代表主席簡要說明 2 月 25 日 IPM 會議及入境清關期間有效管理機密商業資訊之能量建置工作坊的總結。

APEC 貿易暨投資委員會 (CTI) 主席 Mr. Christopher TAN 說明 CTI 優先事項及主要活動，包含：資訊共享與能量建置、關於融合與分歧的新工作流程、亞太自由貿易區 (Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific, FTAAP) 議程更新、論壇評估與更新流程等 4 項主題及其內容。同時，各會員經濟體亦向 CTI 主席表達支持 CD 存續。

秘書處提供 2025 年 CD 論壇評估及更新期程的最新成果，以確保 APEC 各工作小組與委員會維持有效且與策略優先事項一致。秘書處指出 CD 的有效期限至 2025 年 12 月 31 日，目前正在進行最終審查與建議。若 APEC 高級官員最終決定 CD 存續，則將於 SOM III 期間分享其觀點。此外，秘書處亦提供過去 5 年 CD 參與 APEC 資助及自籌資金計畫的分析情況。CD 在 2022-2025 年間共批准了 8 個計畫，相當於每年約 2-5 個計畫。今年度第一階段截止日期為 3 月 13 日，第二階段截止日期為 7 月 2 日，鼓勵各會員經濟體能在該日期前踴躍提案，以確保符合 APEC 政策及程序。

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. 智利說明其新的危害性物質清單及塑膠法規的發展進度。關於化學物質及混合物分類、標示及通報法規，已於 2024 年 12 月 30 日發布批准的工業用途危害物質清單，該清單可於智利環境部入口網站（<https://plataformasqi.mma.gob.cl/>）查詢。環境部也公布塑膠法規於國際公開磋商期間收到的意見回復，該法規規範一次性塑料及塑料瓶的分銷。目前正在進行修訂中，將以法令形式發布。
2. 韓國說明 K-REACH 修訂案及對毒性物質的重新分類，先前指定的毒性物質將根據其危害特性重新分類為：急性危害、慢性危害及對生態系統有害。
3. 馬來西亞將把目前由住宅及地方政府部核准的塑膠廢棄物進口許可證轉由投資、貿易及工業部轄下的標準與工業研究院（SIRIM）發布許可證，以確保所有廢棄物進口的管控都集中在同一單位，俾利企業間可以更好協調及合作。該項轉移將於 2025 年中完成。
4. 墨西哥正在考慮制定新的化學品法規，包括進/出口許可及加嚴運輸管控，特別是審查塑膠廢棄物及用於生產塑膠的原料進口。
5. 祕魯第 1570 號法令（2023 年）對化學物質進行監管，以保護健康及環境。該法令符合聯合國 GHS，要求分類、標示及安全資料表（SDS），並據以成立國家化學物質登記處（RENASQ），要求製造商及進口商登記化學品及通報量。此外，企業必須進行風險評估，包括化學特性、健康影響及環境影響。祕魯於 2024 年 7 月發布法規草案並進行公眾徵詢，規定了登記及評估的適法期限，預計於 2025 年 5 月完成法規制定。
6. 菲律賓化學品及化學物質清單（PICCS）是由環境暨天然資源部（DNER）負責年度更新及管理，涵蓋在菲律賓使用、進口、分銷、加工、製造、儲存、出口、處置或運輸的所有化學物質。截至 2025

年 1 月 22 日，DNER 已新增 161 種新化學物質至 PICCS 中，目前清單總數共有 22,438 種化學物質。

7. 俄羅斯說明歐亞經濟聯盟 (EAEU) 正在推進其化學品安全法規，以便在其成員國 (俄羅斯、白俄羅斯、哈薩克、吉爾吉斯、亞美尼亞) 之間建立統一的標準，並建立統一的化學品清單。該法規與國際標準接軌，確保化學產品的安全。目前成員國正在討論修訂中，預計最早將於 2026 年生效。
8. 新加坡說明了幾項將於 2025 年至 2026 年間生效的化學品及危害物質管理相關法規更新，包括指定化學物質的禁用及許可、塗料中甲醛限制、含汞產品落日等。新加坡將於 2026 年 1 月 1 日起實施化學品通報框架，要求危害物質許可證持有人通報進口及製造的化學品。同時，新加坡也正在更新其危害通識標準，將於 2025 年 2 月 6 日採用聯合國紫皮書第 7 修訂版。
9. 我國勞動部代表說明配合國家標準 CNS 15030 已陸續修訂完成，將於今年展開危害性化學品標示及通識規則之法規修訂，以確保與國際貿易實踐一致。環境部代表則說明毒化物及 PFAS 管理現況。
10. 泰國加嚴工業廢棄物管理，自 2023 年 11 月 1 日起，強制以焚燒方式處理危害性廢棄物，並實施工業廢棄物 GPS 追蹤及電子清單系統。同時也提高了罰則，以加強監管，減少非法傾倒廢棄物，並確保更安全的廢棄物處置方法。
11. 越南修訂化學品法，預計將於 2025 年 5 月通過。該法規導入整個生命週期的化學品管理，涵蓋進口、製造、儲存、使用及廢棄。該法將化學品分類為有條件的化學品、受管控的危害性化學品及禁用物質，確保遵守鹿特丹公約及汞水俣公約等國際公約。要求企業登記新化學品、分類及標示物質，並提供安全資料表 (SDS)。此外，產品中的危害性化學品也會透過技術法規進行管理，製造者須透過國內資料庫揭露危害性化學品含量。為了增進化學品安全，該法規

定設施合規要求、化學品安全教育訓練及意外事故預防計畫。企業必須在國家化學品資料庫系統中通報及更新資訊。

法規合作與聚斂虛擬工作小組（VWG RCC）更新小組最新工作項目與進度，包括：2 月 25 日已舉辦之 CBI 工作坊及增強 APEC 化學產業供應鏈韌性等兩項計畫進度、拉丁美洲法規合作論壇（LARCF）主要活動、東協法規合作平台（ARCP）2024 年已完成之主要活動與 2025 年規劃。CD 會議呼籲要提名 VWG RCC 政府共同主席，並鼓勵會員經濟體踴躍參加即將於亞洲地區舉辦之研討會。

我國環境部代表說明 2024 年自籌經費提案計畫「化災應變能量建置（Capacity Building for Chemical Emergency Preparedness）」之執行成果，該訓練收到許多參與會員經濟體的正向回饋。同時，亦規劃提案於 2026 年辦理訓練課程，將著重於高科技廠之化災應變，確保半導體、光電及其他先進產業做好應對化災的充分準備。環境部代表希望該提案能取得各會員經濟體的支持與共同倡議，以進一步加強國際應變機制。

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已完成 2025 年 GHS 聚斂報告問卷調查問卷，共收到 13 個會員經濟體的回饋，預計將於 7 月提出調查報告初稿。VWG on GHS 業界共同主席則更新自 CD 33 以來的小組各項活動，並強調 2025 年工作計畫，包括更新聚斂提案、法規比較、分析 SDS 最佳實務及選舉政府共同主席。

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。

CD 資訊交換虛擬工作小組（VWGDE）代表說明最新情況，包括與國際組織（如 UNSCEGHS、GFC）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，鼓勵各會員經濟體加以運用，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 提交了一份 Mastermind Initiative 自籌資金計畫提案，包括在 8 個月內辦理 2 次線上會議，每次會議有 10 名參與者，旨在加強合作、知識共享及能量建置。預期產出將包括關鍵會議總結、案例研究概要、常見監管挑戰之最佳實務指南、實務平台（長期目標），以實現持續參與。

在海洋廢棄物及永續議題方面，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。海洋廢棄物虛擬工作小組則更新工作小組的活動，說明 APEC 海洋廢棄物藍圖、關於支持清理海洋廢棄物服務的非約束性準則等 2 份文件及相關計畫進度，並強調了 APEC 海洋廢棄物次基金的利用。此外，我國環境部代表亦提供一份專題報告「徹底改變石綿屋頂管理：首次大規模遙感應用」。

CD 會議的最後一個討論議程，由政府共同主席針對化學對話的未來開啟討論，因應組織章程（ToR）將於今年 12 月 31 日到期，共同主席強調應發展出具創造性解決方案的機會。產業共同主席補充說明，建議增加 CD 參與度，鼓勵更廣泛的參與。包含我國代表在內之各會員經濟體代表紛紛表達支持 CD 存續。CD 會議同意在閉會期間審查及修訂 ToR，並同意將政府共同主席的任期延長至 2025 年 12 月 31 日。

伍、建議

我國積極推動 GHS 制度，2020 年度已由澳洲手中接下 GHS 執行進度調查與報告之工作任務。目前已持續與 GHS 虛擬工作小組共同發展年度執行問卷、

收集彙整經濟體回應及完成報告摘要，同時執行 G.R.E.A.T 專案計畫，促進 APEC 區域 GHS 的調和與資訊流通，將持續提供友善平台與經驗以貢獻 CD 會議調和各會員經濟體 GHS 制度之目標。建議我國持續分享 GHS 推動之成功經驗，促進國際貿易夥伴之間貿易往來，減少法規衝擊，符合國際期待。同時，積極參與 GHS 虛擬工作小組的各項任務與活動，並就法規調和與資訊交換與該工作小組密切交流討論。

APEC 區域內之調和，關鍵要素是確保各政府與企業等利益相關者的參與，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；現階段各會員經濟體多以聯合國 GHS 紫皮書第 7 修訂版或第 8 修訂版為調和目標，我國 GHS 制度由勞動部引領主導跨部會推動，我國國家標準 CNS 15030 亦已陸續依紫皮書第 8 修訂版完成修訂，建議各部會相關法規應隨之展開檢視及修訂工作，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。

另外，職業安全衛生與健康在供應鏈韌性中扮演關鍵角色，建議持續關注供應鏈永續議題，建立以科學為基礎的管理體系，並且為公司創造創新提供激勵(例如綠色安全替代化學)，而我國已於 2022 年起推動職業性癌症預防藍圖，結合政府與專業團體資源，協助業者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，降低致癌物質對勞工造成的健康風險，建議可持續從源頭永續角度切入，引領企業自主推動職場健康安全前瞻作為，持續對國際貿易與永續發展議題合作做出具體貢獻。

APEC 現階段仍為我國國際參與的主要窗口及舞台，亦建議支持 CD 存續及更新組織章程 (TOR)，並持續積極在 APEC 平台拓展國際交流與合作，促進 APEC 地區之法規聚斂合作，進而得以協助我國出口廠商提早因應，減少法規衝擊。

陸、附錄

一、入境清關期間有效管理機密商業資訊之能量建置工作坊議程



Agenda

Capacity Building on Effective Management of Confidential Business Information (CBI) During Inwards Customs Clearance

Date: Tuesday, February 25, 2025

Location: Gyeongju Hwabaek International Convention Center (HICO)

Room: 300B

SESSION	DESCRIPTION
8:30 am – 9:00 am	Registration and Arrival
9:00 am – 9:10 am	Welcome and Opening Remarks Speakers: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mr. Kent Shigetomi, Government Co-Chair, Chemical Dialogue [confirmed]• Mr. Heon Park, Chair, Sub-Committee on Customs [confirmed]
Session 1 9:10 am – 9:25 am	Business Perspective: Why are CBI and trade secrets important? This session will explore the role of CBI in the chemical industry and how it supports innovation and research to enhance chemical products and downstream uses for industrial and commercial needs, the development of sustainable products, and the advancement of a circular economy, while protecting human health and the environment. The results of that research (both what works and what doesn't work) are an important component of CBI. The session will also look at the effects of misappropriated CBI / trade secrets including the economic impacts, the negative impacts on innovation, as well as the concept of “competitive intelligence.”

SESSION	DESCRIPTION
	<p>Facilitator: Cherie Weible, Senior Director, Strategy and Global Affairs, American Chemistry Council [confirmed]</p> <p>Speaker: Lisa Schroeter, Dow Chemicals [pre-recorded video – 10 min]</p>
<p>Session 2 9:25 am – 9:45 am</p>	<p>Definition of CBI and Trade Secrets</p> <p>This session will explore how different organizations and APEC economies define CBI and trade secrets across different regions and organizations, including those from OECD, TRIPS, and the EU. Additionally, it will incorporate perspectives from APEC member economies. The discussion aims to highlight the differences in these definitions and how they impact the management of CBI within the industry.</p> <p>Speaker: Mr. Francisco A. Laguna, Director, Global Affairs, American Chemistry Council [confirmed]</p>
<p>Session 3 9:45 am – 10:25 am</p>	<p>Submission of CBI to Government Authorities: What + When + How</p> <p>This session will outline specific circumstances under which the chemical industry must submit CBI to government authorities. Key situations include the process of establishing national inventories, registering new chemical substances not on the current inventory, during risk assessments, and customs clearance (TBC). The session will also touch on the general requirements for CBI submission upon request by the authorities.</p> <p>This session will detail the type of CBI authorities require for regulatory purposes. For chemical substances, information may include the CAS number and IUPAC name, while for mixtures, it could involve the chemical composition and active ingredient details. General requirements may extend to quantities exported and intended uses. The session will also discuss examples of overreach in CBI requests, such as demands for purchase and sales data, production capacity, and impurity information.</p> <p>Facilitator: Ms. Cissie Yeung, Singapore Chemical Industry Council (SCIC) [confirmed]</p> <p>Speakers:</p>

SESSION	DESCRIPTION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australia: Mr. Nick Zovko, Head of Regulatory Affairs, Chemistry Australia [confirmed] • Indonesia: Mrs. Monika Dwi Meilani, Head Section of Anti-Transnational Crimes I, Directorate General of Customs and Excise [confirmed] • Malaysia: Ir. Ts. Hazlina Yon, Director, Chemical Management Division Department of Occupational Safety and Health, Ministry of Human Resources [confirmed] • The Philippines: Mr. Roland Omar C. Tamani, Engineer II, Environmental Management Bureau [confirmed]
10:25 am – 11:00 am	Coffee Break and Family Photo
Session 3 Continued... 11:00 am– 11:20 am	<p>Submission of CBI to Government Authorities: What + When + How</p> <p>This segment will explore mechanisms available for submitting CBI, either directly or indirectly, through local representatives or importers. The session will discuss the differences, associated consequences, and the challenges that importers and foreign manufacturers face in obtaining and submitting CBI, particularly for MSMEs with limited resources.</p> <p>Speaker: Francisco A. Laguna, Director, Global Affairs, American Chemistry Council [confirmed]</p>
Session 4 11:20 am – 12:00 pm	<p>Panel Discussion – Challenges Facing Industry and Solutions Offered by Economies</p> <p>This panel will provide an overview of best practices from different APEC economies on handling CBI and justifying CBI claims. The session will feature insights from a panel of APEC economies. The aim is to showcase effective regional practices and their applicability across borders.</p> <p>Facilitator: Ms. Cissie Yeung, Singapore Chemical Industry Council (SCIC) [confirmed]</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australia: Mr. Nick Zovko, Head of Regulatory Affairs, Chemistry Australia [confirmed] • Indonesia: Ms. Ika Suryani, Regulatory Affair Coordinator, Responsible Care Indonesia [confirmed]

SESSION	DESCRIPTION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Korea: TBD • The Philippines: Mr. Roland Omar C. Tamani, Engineer II, Environmental Management Bureau [confirmed] • Viet Nam: Mr. Do Thanh Bai, President, Vietnam Responsible Care Council (VRCC) of Chemical Enterprises [confirmed]
Session 5 12:00 pm – 12:30 pm	<p>Discussion on Safety Data Sheets (SDS)</p> <p>This session will review the requirements for SDS under the Globally Harmonized System (GHS), outlining its purpose and what is typically included versus excluded, such as full chemical composition. The session aims to explain why full disclosure may not be mandated and review best practices in customs compliance verification.</p> <p>Facilitator: Mr. Fabien Henry, Manager, Regulatory affairs, South-East Asia, Nickel Institute [confirmed]</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Maureen Ruskin, UNGHS [pre-recorded video – 15 min] • Ms. Cissie Yeung, Singapore Chemical Industry Council (SCIC) [confirmed]
12:30 pm – 1:30 pm	Lunch
Session 6 1:30 pm – 2:30 pm	<p>Roundtable: Customs CBI Disclosure Requirements During Import Clearance Process and Related Best Practices</p> <p>The panelists on the roundtable will discuss three topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Justifications for CBI disclosures during import processes, including compliance with international chemical conventions (Basel, Minamata, Rotterdam, Stockholm), economy-controlled substance legislation, and other import regulations; • Challenges faced by industry related to full chemical composition disclosures, including requirements to publish such disclosures on product SDSs and providing CBI via unofficial channels; and • Effective customs clearance practices focused on ensuring compliance and facilitating smoother processes, such as the benefits and implementation of self-declarations, successful coordination between customs and chemical authorities and harmonized procedures that streamline operations while maintaining regulatory compliance.

SESSION	DESCRIPTION
	<p>Facilitator: Francisco A. Laguna, Director, Global Affairs, American Chemistry Council [confirmed]</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australia: Mr. Nick Zovko, Head of Regulatory Affairs, Chemistry Australia [confirmed] • Indonesia: Mrs. Monika Dwi Meilani, Head Section of Anti-Transnational Crimes I, Directorate General of Customs and Excise [confirmed] • Indonesia: Ms. Ika Suryani, Regulatory Affair Coordinator, Responsible Care Indonesia [confirmed] • The Philippines: Mr. Roland Omar C. Tamani, Engineer II, Environmental Management Bureau [confirmed] • Viet Nam: TBD • Viet Nam: Mr. Do Thanh Bai, President, Vietnam Responsible Care Council (VRCC) of Chemical Enterprises [confirmed]
2:30 pm – 2:45 pm	Coffee Break
<p>Session 7 3:15 pm – 4:00 pm</p>	<p>Break Out Sessions</p> <p>Case Study: Creation of Product SDS</p> <p>Facilitators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Francisco A. Laguna, Director, Global Affairs, American Chemistry Council [confirmed] • Ms. Cissie Yeung, Singapore Chemical Industry Council (SCIC) [confirmed] • Ms. Cherie Weible, Senior Director, Strategy and Global Affairs, American Chemistry Council [confirmed] • Mr. Fabien Henry, Manager, Regulatory affairs, South-East Asia, Nickel Institute [confirmed]
<p>Session 8 4:00 – 4:15</p>	Report out from Break Out Sessions
<p>Session 9 4:15 – 4:30</p>	<p>Summary and Closing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Cissie Yeung, Singapore Chemical Industry Council (SCIC) [confirmed] • Cherie Weible, Senior Director, Strategy and Global Affairs, American Chemistry Council [confirmed]

二、化學對話會議 CD34 會議議程及紀錄 (初稿)

34th Chemical Dialogue (“CD34”)

26 February 2025

Gyeongju, Korea

The thirty-fourth meeting of the APEC Chemical Dialogue (“CD” or “Dialogue” (“CD34”) was convened in-person and was attended by 15 APEC economies; including Australia (industry); Chile (government); Japan (government); Republic of Korea (government); Malaysia (government & industry); Mexico (industry); The Philippines (government & industry); Peru (government); Papua New Guinea (government); Russia (industry); Singapore (industry); Chinese Taipei (government & industry); Thailand (government); the United States (government & industry); and Viet Nam (government). The CD34 Plenary meeting was co-chaired by Mr. Kent Shigetomi as the Government Co-Chair and Mr. Sergio Barrientos as Industry Co-Chair.

34th CHEMICAL DIALOGUE

9:00 – 9:30	AGENDA ITEM 1	WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS
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1.1 Introduction from Government Co-Chair

The Government Co-Chair provided introductory remarks. He thanked all the participants for their attendance and participation in the Chemical Dialogue, which is a unique platform 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 related to regulatory cooperation, GHS implementation, and sustainability, and that the CD continues 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 engagement and provided a summary of the CD industry pre-meeting (IPM) and the confidential business information (CBI) workshop, which occurred on 25 February. The Industry Pre-Meeting focused on the future of the chemical dialogue, which is summarized further in the document below. The CBI workshop focused on identifying best practices for handling confidential business information at the border, and the appropriate information to be included on safety data sheets.

1.3 Delegation Introduction and Adoption of Meeting Agenda

Meeting Documents

- 2025/SOM1/CD/001 Agenda – 34th Chemical Dialogue 2025

The Government Co-Chair opened the floor for delegation introductions and adoption of the meeting agenda. Fifteen APEC economies confirmed participation in-person. 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.

1.4 Korea Priorities for APEC 2025

Meeting Documents

- 2025/SOM1/CD/002 APEC 2025 Korea: Theme and Priorities

Korea shared that the APEC theme for 2025 is "Building a Sustainable Tomorrow", focusing on three interconnected policy priorities: Connect, Innovate, and Prosper. The priority "Connect" aims to enhance physical, institutional, and people-to-people linkages across the Asia-Pacific region. Key initiatives include strengthening supply chains, promoting structural reforms, and facilitating people-to-people exchanges. The priority "Innovate" aims to harness technology for sustainable and inclusive growth; this priority emphasizes bridging the digital divide, advancing Artificial Intelligence (AI) through a sector-based approach, AI helping chemical companies with their supply chains, and promoting eco-friendly transportation. The priority "Prosper" aims to tackle global challenges and enhance economic participation, including addressing demographic changes; empowering vulnerable groups; and combating climate change.

09:30 – 10:00	AGENDA ITEM 2	APEC 2024 MANAGEMENT UPDATE
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2.1 APEC Secretariat Update

Meeting Documents

- 2025/SOM1/CD/003 Update on Fora Assessment and Renewal - Chemical Dialogue

The APEC Secretariat provided an overview of the recent outcomes of the 2025 fora assessment for the Chemical Dialogue and the process for renewal. The fora assessment aims to ensure that APEC's working groups and committees remain effective and aligned with strategic priorities. There are five key components of the fora assessment and renewal process, including: alignment with APEC

objectives, performance evaluation, relevance and responsiveness, engagement and participation, and resource utilization. Fifteen CD fora assessment responses were received¹. Thirteen of those responses supported renewal, with one offering conditional support. One response did not have a strong view for renewal. One response did not see the value for renewal and requested the CD sunset when the terms of reference expire in December 2025. The Secretariat also discussed the timeline for fora assessment and renewal. The CD is now under final review and recommendations, where a comprehensive evaluation report is prepared, including recommendations on whether to continue, restructure, or sunset a forum, and APEC senior officials, with relevant committees, review the findings and provide input. If APEC Senior Officials make final decision to renew the CD. We expect the APEC Senior Officials to share their views during SOM III.

The Secretariat noted the CD expires on December 31, 2025. Should any additional actions be needed, they would need to be taken prior to such date.

2.2 PMU Project Presentation

Meeting Documents

- 2025/SOM1/CD/004 Briefing on APEC Projects for Chemical Dialogue

A representative from the APEC Secretariat provided analysis of Chemical Dialogue engagement in APEC-funded and self-funded projects over the last 5 years. It was highlighted that the CD had 8 projects approved between 2022-2025, which equated to roughly 2-5 approved projects per year.

Based on feedback from economies regarding APEC projects – both APEC-funded and self-funded, the Secretariat is recommending that 6 months be added to all project timelines to ensure completion of project deliverables. **The Secretariat also clarified that both government and private sector can develop a project concept note as a project overseer.**

The next deadline for APEC concept note submissions is March 13, 2025 for Project Session 1 and July 2, 2025 for Project Session 2. Project overseers are encouraged to submit proposals before that date to ensure alignment with APEC policies and procedures.

10:00 – 11:30	AGENDA ITEM 3	REGULATORY COOPERATION AND CONVERGENCE
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3.1 Regulatory Updates

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

¹ Both government and industry representative from each economy can respond to the survey. Therefore, the maximum number of survey responses is 42. Noting that CD has the average number of responses by economies.

Chile

Chile described changes to their new hazardous substances list as well as developments regarding plastic regulation.

With respect to the Regulations on the classification, labelling and notification of chemical substances and mixtures, Supreme Decree N°57/2019 of the Ministry of Health, the Republic of Chile hereby advises that Exempt Resolution N° 7.595 of the Ministry of the Environment, approving the list of hazardous substances for industrial use notified in 2024, was published on December 30th 2024, in accordance with the provisions of Supreme Decree No. 57/2019. Details will be freely available on the institutional portal of the Ministry of the Environment at <https://plataformasqi.mma.gob.cl/>.

On the other hand, the Ministry of the Environment published the answers to the comments received during the public international consultation, regarding the Preliminary draft Regulation implementing Law N° 21.368, governing the distribution of single-use plastics and plastic bottles and amending the legal texts notified to the TBT Committee during March 2024. This regulation is being revised by the Comptroller Office, and it would be published as a Decree.

Korea

Korea presented on their amendments to K-REACH and reclassification of toxic substances such that substances previously designated as toxic will be reclassified into three categories based on their specific adverse properties: acutely hazardous, chronically hazardous, and hazardous to the ecosystem.

Malaysia

Malaysia replaced the import license approval for plastic waste currently issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to the issuance of certificate of approval (COA) by SIRIM, an agency under the Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry (MITI). This change ensures the enforcement and monitoring of importation of all wastes is being streamlined under a single agency for better coordination and facilitation among businesses. This transition is expected to be complete by the middle of 2025 and MITI will be communicating the status to local associations and industry chambers.

Mexico

Mexico is considering new regulations for chemicals, including import/export permits and stricter transportation controls and in particular is examining the import of plastic waste and raw materials used in the production of plastic.

Peru

Peru's Legislative Decree No. 1570 (2023) regulates chemical substances to protect health and the environment. It aligns with the UN Globally Harmonized System (GHS), requiring classification,

labeling, and Safety Data Sheets (SDS). The decree also establishes the National Registry of Chemical Substances (RENASQ), mandating manufacturers and importers to register chemicals and report quantities. Additionally, companies must conduct risk assessments evaluating chemical properties, health effects, and environmental impact.

Recent updates include a draft regulation released in July 2024, with a public consultation period extended until October 2024. The final regulation is expected in May 2025, setting compliance deadlines for registration and assessments. These regulatory improvements will help businesses reduce workplace accidents and enhance competitiveness by aligning with international safety standards. Strengthening chemical management also supports Peru's OECD accession efforts, demonstrating its commitment to global best practices in environmental and industrial safety.

Philippines

The Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS) is an annually updated list managed by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), encompassing all chemical substances used, imported, distributed, processed, manufactured, stored, exported, treated, or transported in the Philippines.

As of January 22, 2025, the DENR has added 161 new chemicals to the PICCS, increasing the total number of listed substances from 22,277 to 22,438. This update includes 96 chemicals added in Calendar Year (CY) 2022 and 65 in CY 2023. The list is still be finalized for 2024.

Russia

The Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) is advancing its chemical safety regulation, called Technical Regulation of the Eurasian Economic Union "On the Safety of Chemical Products.", to establish uniform standards across its members(Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Russia). The regulation mandates the creation of a unified chemical inventory, which was compiled in Russia between 2019 and 2020, listing over 80,000 substances. Chemicals not included in this inventory will require a notification process before being placed on the market. The regulation aligns with international standards, ensuring the safety of chemical products. Amendments to the regulation are currently under discussion among members, with the regulation expected to take effect no earlier than 2026.

Singapore

Meeting Documents

- 2025/SOM1/CD/005 Regulatory Updates - Singapore

Singapore has announced several regulatory updates on chemical and hazardous substance management, set to take effect between 2025 and 2026. Beginning February 26, 2025, Singapore will ban Dechlorane Plus, UV-328, and Methoxychlor, with some exemptions for Dechlorane Plus and UV-328. Additionally, by August 1, 2025, LC-PFCAs and MCCPs will be classified as Hazardous Substances,

requiring a license for import, export, manufacture, storage, and use.

To enhance chemical oversight, Singapore will implement a Chemical Reporting Framework on January 1, 2026, requiring Hazardous Substances Licensees and Permit Holders to report imported and manufactured chemicals. This measure aims to identify unregulated chemicals that may pose environmental or public health risks. Restrictions on formaldehyde in paints will also take effect on January 1, 2026, banning interior paints containing $\geq 0.01\%$ formaldehyde, while industrial and outdoor-use paints must be properly labeled. Meanwhile, a phase-out of nine mercury-added products, including fluorescent lamps, mercury vacuum pumps, and photographic film, will begin on August 1, 2025 under the Minamata Convention.

Singapore is also updating its hazard communication standards, with GHS Version 7 being adopted on February 6, 2025. This will bring changes to Safety Data Sheets (SDS), labeling, and hazard classifications. Additionally, a new Explosives Regulation (GEWCA) will be operational by January 2025, introducing a licensing system for desensitized explosives, which were previously regulated under the SCDF.

Further regulatory changes include new transboundary waste controls, which will require import/export permits for electronic waste under the Basel Convention, effective January 1, 2025. Singapore will also revise gas cylinder identification standards, aligning labeling requirements with international standards (SS 586-2), with the updated specification published on January 10, 2025. These measures aim to enhance safety, environmental protection, and compliance with global standards.

Chinese Taipei

Meeting Documents

- 2025/SOM1/CD/006 Regulatory Updates – Chinese Taipei

Based on the consensus reached at the APEC Chemical Dialogue and ongoing developments in international updates to the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), a cross-agency meeting was convened in October 2022. During this meeting, it was agreed to revise the CNS 15030 national standard to align with GHS Revision 8.

In line with this decision, the Ministry of Labor (MoL) and the Ministry of Environment (MOENV) jointly proposed amendments to CNS 15030, incorporating updates on physical hazards, health hazards, and hazards to the aquatic environment. These proposed revisions were submitted to the Bureau of Standards, Metrology, and Inspection (BSMI) by the end of 2023 for further review and approval.

As the revision of CNS 15030 nears completion, the responsible authorities for chemical management are preparing to implement the necessary regulatory amendments. In this regard, the MoL is set to initiate amendments to the Regulations for the Labeling and Hazard Communication of Hazardous Chemicals within this year, ensuring that domestic regulations remain aligned with the latest international standards. Grace periods will be provided to accommodate international trade

and businesses in updating safety data sheets (SDS) and labeling requirements accordingly.

This revision represents a significant step in strengthening chemical safety management and ensuring regulatory consistency with global practices, reinforcing our commitment to workplace safety and environmental protection.

Thailand

Meeting Documents

- 2025/SOM1/CD/007 Regulatory Updates - Thailand

Thailand has introduced stricter regulations on industrial waste management. Effective November 1, 2023, new rules mandate incineration for hazardous waste disposal. To improve monitoring, Thailand has implemented a GPS tracking and E-manifest system for industrial waste. Additionally, penalties for violations have been strengthened, with fines upgraded to potential imprisonment and the statute of limitations extended to five years. These measures aim to tighten oversight, reduce illegal waste dumping, and ensure safer waste handling practices.

Viet Nam

Meeting Documents

- 2025/SOM1/CD/008 Regulatory Updates – Viet Nam

Viet Nam's revised Chemical Law, expected to be approved by May 2025, introduces synchronized chemical management across the entire lifecycle, covering import, production, storage, use, and disposal. It includes new regulations for chemical projects, requiring investors to meet stricter safety, environmental, and approval requirements. Special incentives and investment support will be available for chemical manufacturing projects that provide essential raw materials for multiple industries.

The law categorizes chemicals into conditional chemicals, controlled hazardous chemicals, and banned substances, ensuring compliance with international conventions such as the Rotterdam Convention and Minamata Mercury Convention. Companies will be required to register new chemicals, classify and label substances, and provide chemical safety data sheets (SDS). Additionally, dangerous chemicals in products will be managed through technical regulations, and producers must disclose hazardous chemical content through a domestic database.

To enhance chemical safety, the law mandates facility compliance requirements, chemical safety training, and incident prevention plans. Companies must report and update information in the National Chemical Database system.

3.2 Virtual Working Group on Regulatory Cooperation and Convergence

Meeting Documents

- 2025/SOM1/CD/009 Report of the Virtual Working Group on Regulatory Cooperation and

Convergence (VWGRCC)

An industry representative of the Virtual Working on Regulatory Cooperation and Convergence (VWGRCC) provided an update on the group's latest activities. The representative highlighted two key APEC projects for 2025, including the "Capacity Building on Effective Management of Confidential Business Information During Inwards Customs Clearance", which took place on 25 February 2025 (more details below), and a resilient supply chain capacity building workshop which will take place in August 2025.

Updates on ongoing regulatory initiatives were also provided, including the Latin American Regulatory Cooperation Forum (LARCF), the ASEAN Regulatory Cooperation Platform (ARCP), and the USMCA Regulatory Cooperation Initiative.

LARCF is associated with various chemical organizations and is supported by entities such as ANIQ, ASQUIM, APROQUE, SNI, ASIQR, and ICCEA. The forum aims to foster regulatory cooperation in Latin America. The fifth LARCF in-person meeting took place from November 5-6, 2024, in São Paulo, Brazil, with 110 participants from 14 economies. The meeting covered international framework updates, public-private panels, and the Global Framework on Chemicals (GFC) implementation, in partnership with UNEP. The LARCF Virtual Working Group on Management of Chemical Substances in Latin America has been active since 2020, finalizing five guidance documents.

LARCF plans for 2025 include reviewing hazard classes and their inclusion in prioritization processes. Additionally, LARCF is establishing taskforces for new regulatory initiatives in Brazil and Colombia. These taskforces will leverage regional expertise, share best practices, and provide unified feedback to authorities. A formal letter of acknowledgment from the government highlights the support provided by LARCF and ICCA.

The ARCP initiative focuses on regulatory convergence in ASEAN, involving key chemical industry councils. Activities include workshops, webinars, and the development of guidance documents. The initiative aligns with ASEAN Economic Community directives and promotes good regulatory practices in the region. Key activities in 2024 included mini webinars on chemicals clearance and PFAS control, and a workshop in Hanoi discussing chemical management and regulatory practices.

Plans for 2025 include two webinars, a joint workshop with the Global Silicones Council, and exploring the group's official recognition through METI and AMEICC. New work items include developing an ASEAN chemical inventory and forming working groups on risk management and extended producer responsibility.

The USMCA Regulatory Cooperation Initiative aims to align USMCA implementation for chemicals management in North America. Objectives include creating effective regulations and increasing business opportunities, especially for SMEs. Desired outcomes include strengthening regional regulatory cooperation, supply chains, and economies through a risk- and science-based approach.

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 Workshop Update on Capacity Building on Effective Management of Confidential Business Information During Inwards Customs Clearance

Meeting Documents

- 2025/SOM1/CD/0010 Workshop Update: Capacity Building on Effective Management of Confidential Business Information (CBI) During Inwards Customs Clearance (CD 202 2024A)

CD industry provided an overview of the workshop, “Capacity Building on Effective Management of Confidential Business Information During Inwards Customs Clearance,” which took place on 25 February 2025. The aim of the workshop was to increase capacity building for customs officials and chemical regulators to effectively manage inwards clearance processes, including safety data sheets, while ensuring the protection of confidential business information (CBI), addressing health, safety, environment, and security aspects, and promoting trade facilitation.

The workshop hosted 45 participants from 13 different APEC economies and covered the following sessions throughout the day:

- **CBI Importance:** Identified how CBI protects intellectual property, fosters innovation, and supports trade while preventing economic losses from misappropriation.
- **Defining CBI:** Provided examples of how different regulatory definitions across OECD, TRIPS, EU, and APEC economies impact management and compliance.
- **CBI Submission:** Required for domestic inventories, new chemical registrations, and risk assessments, but excessive disclosure demands can challenge industry compliance.
- **Industry Challenges & Solutions:** Balancing trade transparency, regulatory compliance, and confidentiality through better agency coordination, digital tools, and risk-based approaches.
- **SDS & Compliance:** GHS-aligned Safety Data Sheets must ensure proper hazard communication while protecting sensitive information.
- **Best Practices:** Justified CBI disclosure, customs modernization, self-declarations, and harmonized trade procedures enhance security and efficiency.
- **Case Study & Discussions:** Participants analyze real-world SDS creation, explored customs clearance challenges, and discussed APEC-wide solutions.

Some high-level takeaways from the workshop included: harmonization of CBI regulations is crucial for secure and efficient trade, and capacity building should focus on training, public-private collaboration, and technology adoption for compliance. One of the key deliverables for this project will be a best practices document of CBI processes and safety data sheets.

3.4 Capacity Building for Chemical Emergency Preparedness

Meeting Documents

- 2025/SOM1/CD/0011 Capacity Building for Chemical Emergency Preparedness (CD 01 2024S)
– Achievement Sharing

Chinese Taipei provided an update on their APEC Chemical Emergency Preparedness Training for 2024 and their 2026 proposal. This APEC project successfully conducted an 8-day training program in 2024 to enhance chemical emergency preparedness among member economies. The project focused on improving response technologies, strengthening personnel capabilities, and fostering international collaboration. Participants from Peru, the Republic of Korea, Viet Nam, Malaysia, and Thailand engaged in hands-on exercises, including hazardous material response and crisis management, ensuring effective chemical incident preparedness across economies.

The training received positive feedback from participating economies and was honored with opening remarks by the APEC CTI Chair and the two Co-Chairs of the Chemical Dialogue (CD).

Chinese Taipei plans to submit a proposal for APEC funding this year to expand the training program to include emergency response in high-tech industries, ensuring semiconductor, photovoltaic, and other advanced sectors are well-prepared for chemical incidents. The economy looks forward to gaining support and co-sponsorship from member economies to further enhance international emergency response mechanisms.

3.5 CTI Priorities in 2025

Meeting Documents

- 2025/SOM1/CD/0012 Committee on Trade and Investment Priorities in 2025

The Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI) Chair, Mr. Christopher Tan, provided an update on CTI priorities for 2025. These priorities are highlighted below:

- 1. Information Sharing & Capacity Building**
 - Expanding mechanisms for trade and investment discussions.
 - Strengthening capacity-building efforts across APEC economies.
- 2. New Workstream on Convergence & Divergence**
 - Analyzing **convergence and divergence in Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs).**
 - Potential areas for exploration: **customs procedures, investment, digital trade, competition policy, trade and environment, intellectual property, and MSMEs.**
- 3. FTAAP Agenda Update**

- Enhancing synergies across APEC working groups.
- Strengthening collaboration with **ABAC, PECC, and APEC Studies Centers.**

4. **Fora Assessment & Renewal Process**

- Reviewing the status and renewal of APEC sub-fora.
- Terms of Reference (ToR) for renewed fora expected by **SOM3/2025.**

After Mr. Tan's presentation, APEC economies took the opportunity to voice their support for the continuation of the Chemical Dialogue after 2025.

11:30-12:00	AGENDA ITEM 4	GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM FOR THE LABELLING AND CLASSIFICATION OF CHEMICALS (GHS)
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4.1 **Status of the G.R.E.A.T. Project**

Meeting Documents

- 2025/SOM1/CD/0013 Updates on G.R.E.A.T (Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) Reference Exchange and Tool) 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 February 2025, it has attracted over 940,000 visitors from all over the world, including both APEC and non-APEC economies. The website now also has 4 new infographics on APEC GHS implementation.

The next steps for the G.R.E.A.T. project include continuing to update and maintain the website, drafting 2025 GHS progress infographics, and supporting APEC's regulatory alignment goals.

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.

4.2 **Virtual Working Group on GHS**

Meeting Documents

- 2025/SOM1/CD/0014 Virtual Working Group on Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) (VWGGHS) 2025 Workplan
- 2025/SOM1/CD/0015 Chemical Dialogue Virtual Working Group on Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) (VWGGHS): Convergence Proposal
- 2025/SOM1/CD/0016 Virtual Working Group on Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) - Activities Updates and 2025 Workplan: Presentation

The Industry Co-Chair of the Virtual Working Group on GHS (VWGGHS) updated the working group's activities since CD33. He noted that the GHS Implementation Survey received feedback from 13 economies and the Virtual Working Group is preparing a draft report which is due July 2025. The Virtual Working is also working on a convergence proposal - updates to the document include APEC project conclusions and implementation resources. The industry co-chair noted that in 2025 the GHS Revisions Comparison has been expanded to cover additional requirements. Additionally, he noted that Virtual Working Group's previous outreach and submission to UNSCEGHS was unsuccessful, and the group is now exploring new coordination efforts.

Finally, the industry co-chair highlighted the 2025 Workplan, which includes updating the convergence proposal, comparing regulations, analyzing SDS best practices, and electing a government co-chair.

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
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5.1 Virtual Working Group on Data Exchange – Progress Report

Meeting Documents

- 2025/SOM1/CD/0017 Virtual Working Group on Data Exchange
- 2025/SOM1/CD/0018 Checklist on Chemical Regulatory Updates

A representative from the Virtual Working Group on Data Exchange provided an update on the group's activities, including three key workstreams: cooperation with international organizations (e.g., UNSCEGHS, GFC); voluntary initiatives and information sharing; and development of an Interactive Guide for chemical management.

An update on the Virtual Working Group's Mastermind Initiative was also provided. The representative reminded the CD that the Mastermind Initiative facilitates expert discussions on regulatory challenges; focuses on exchanging practical experiences and problem-solving; and helps regulators and industry stakeholders share insights. The Virtual Working Group submitted a Mastermind Initiative self-funded project proposal to include two online sessions over eight months, with ten participants per session, which aims to enhance collaboration, knowledge-sharing, and capacity building. Expected outputs will include session summaries capturing key takeaways; a case study compendium (optional) to document learnings; a project summary report with recommendations; a best practice guide for common regulatory challenges; and a community of practice platform (long-term goal) for ongoing engagement.

Finally, next steps for the Virtual Working Group’s Interactive Guide include enhancements to the guide itself, data collection and verification for additional economies, and the launch of the first Mastermind Session to implement collaborative discussions.

12:15-12:45	AGENDA ITEM 6	MARINE DEBRIS AND SUSTAINABILITY
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6.1 **APEC-Funded Concept Note on the Latest Plastic Recycling Technologies and Their Policy Applications**

Meeting Documents

- 2025/SOM1/CD/0019 Preparation for Plastic Recycling Workshop (CD 203 2024A)

A representative from Korea presented their APEC-funded concept note on plastic recycling technologies and their policy applications. This project includes a workshop that will be held during SOM3 in 2025. The workshop aims to strengthen policy capacity in alignment with APEC’s sustainable growth goals. It will cover a range of topics, including the newest recycling technologies, best practices in waste management, and policy frameworks for effective recycling initiatives. By enhancing the capacities of policymakers and industry stakeholders through this workshop, the project will contribute significantly to structural reforms for sustainable green growth (SRSGG). The collaboration and knowledge sharing facilitated by this event are expected to lead to innovative solutions and more robust policy frameworks to combat plastic waste effectively.

6.2 **Debris Revolutionizing Asbestos Roof Management: The First Large-Scale Remote Sensing Implementation**

Meeting Documents

- 2025/SOM1/CD/0021 Revolutionizing Asbestos Roof Management: The First Large-Scale Remote Sensing Implementation

A representative from Chinese Taipei provided a presentation on its study which demonstrated the first large-scale remote sensing implementation for asbestos roof identification, integrating AI and hyperspectral imaging. By analyzing multi-source satellite and aerial data, researchers mapped over 230,000 asbestos-containing buildings in Chinese Taipei. The AI model achieved high accuracy in detecting asbestos roofing, supporting environmental policies and removal efforts. The findings provide a cost-effective approach for large-scale asbestos monitoring and risk management. These findings can support the development of informed decision-making strategies and effective removal policies. Findings included:

- Remote Sensing for Asbestos Roofs: Utilizes large-scale remote sensing technology to

detect and assess asbestos-cement (AC) roofs.

- Hyperspectral Imaging: Uses airborne hyperspectral data to identify AC roofs and evaluate their degradation.
- AI & Machine Learning: Incorporates convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and other advanced algorithms to improve detection accuracy.
- Public Health & Environmental Impact: Enables authorities to prioritize interventions and develop strategies for asbestos risk mitigation.

6.3 Virtual Working on Marine Debris

Meeting Documents

- 2025/SOM1/CD/0020 Virtual Working Group 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.

LUNCH		
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14:15-15:00	AGENDA ITEM 7	ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE AND THE FUTURE OF THE CD
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7.1 Future of the CD

The Government Co-Chair opened the session by noting that the discussion on the "Future of the CD", which began last year, centers on the expiration of the CD's Terms of Reference in December 2025. 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 resilient supply chains, trade/investment facilitation, and economic development.

The United States reiterated its concern with renewing the CD Terms of Reference. The

Government Co-Chair encouraged CD participants to consider changes to the Dialogue that would be acceptable to all economies.

After a discussion, it was determined the CD will work intersessionally on a revised Terms of Reference that will be shared with APEC economies for their review and input before the 35th Chemical Dialogue in SOM3.

Action Item(s): The CD:

- Agreed to review and revise the CD Terms of Reference intersessionally
- Agreed to extend the Government Co-Chair's term through December 31, 2025

15:00-15:30	AGENDA ITEM 8	MEETING SUMMARY AND NEXT STEPS
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8.1 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.

8.2 Document Classification

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

8.3 Closing Remarks

The Government and Industry Co-Chairs thanked the APEC Secretariat and the CD participants for engaging in CD34, and noted they look forward to engaging with participants during the 3rd Senior Official's Meeting in August 2025.

三、我國報告 GHS 網站計畫進度與成果（簡報）



4.1 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)
2025 APEC SOM I 34th 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 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.

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



The screenshot shows the G.R.E.A.T. website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links: Home, News, Search, Download, Links, and Terms Of Use. Below this is a banner with the text 'Advancing Free Trade for Asia-Pacific Prosperity'. The main content area is titled 'GREAT Website' and includes a sub-header 'GHS Reference Exchange and Tool (G.R.E.A.T.) - a Standard Element Clearinghouse'. It features a grid of GHS hazard symbols. Text on the page describes the website's goal to collect and provide GHS information and lists the languages covered (English, Chinese, and others). It also mentions the 2023 APEC CD GHS Implementation Convergence report.

Progress to Date (1)



- Website Traffic
 - As of February 2025, the website has received over 940,000 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.



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

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



Step 1.



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

Step 2.



Fill in the elements in your language in each sheet.

Chemical Name	Chemical Structure	Chemical Formula	Chemical Name (in Chinese)	Chemical Name (in English)	Chemical Name (in Korean)
1,1,1,1-Tetrafluoroethane	CC(F)(F)F	C2H2F4	1,1,1,1-四氟乙烷	1,1,1,1-Tetrafluoroethane	1,1,1,1-테트라플루오로에탄
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	CC(F)(F)C(F)F	C2H2F4	1,1,1,2-四氟乙烷	1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	1,1,1,2-테트라플루오로에탄
1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoroethane	CC(F)(F)C(F)F	C2H2F4	1,1,2,2-四氟乙烷	1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoroethane	1,1,2,2-테트라플루오로에탄
1,1,2,3-Tetrafluoroethane	CC(F)(F)C(F)F	C2H2F4	1,1,2,3-四氟乙烷	1,1,2,3-Tetrafluoroethane	1,1,2,3-테트라플루오로에탄
1,1,3,3-Tetrafluoroethane	CC(F)(F)C(F)F	C2H2F4	1,1,3,3-四氟乙烷	1,1,3,3-Tetrafluoroethane	1,1,3,3-테트라플루오로에탄
1,1,3,4-Tetrafluoroethane	CC(F)(F)C(F)F	C2H2F4	1,1,3,4-四氟乙烷	1,1,3,4-Tetrafluoroethane	1,1,3,4-테트라플루오로에탄
1,1,4,4-Tetrafluoroethane	CC(F)(F)C(F)F	C2H2F4	1,1,4,4-四氟乙烷	1,1,4,4-Tetrafluoroethane	1,1,4,4-테트라플루오로에탄
1,2,3,4-Tetrafluoroethane	CC(F)(F)C(F)F	C2H2F4	1,2,3,4-四氟乙烷	1,2,3,4-Tetrafluoroethane	1,2,3,4-테트라플루오로에탄
1,2,3,5-Tetrafluoroethane	CC(F)(F)C(F)F	C2H2F4	1,2,3,5-四氟乙烷	1,2,3,5-Tetrafluoroethane	1,2,3,5-테트라플루오로에탄
1,2,4,4-Tetrafluoroethane	CC(F)(F)C(F)F	C2H2F4	1,2,4,4-四氟乙烷	1,2,4,4-Tetrafluoroethane	1,2,4,4-테트라플루오로에탄
1,2,4,5-Tetrafluoroethane	CC(F)(F)C(F)F	C2H2F4	1,2,4,5-四氟乙烷	1,2,4,5-Tetrafluoroethane	1,2,4,5-테트라플루오로에탄
1,2,5,5-Tetrafluoroethane	CC(F)(F)C(F)F	C2H2F4	1,2,5,5-四氟乙烷	1,2,5,5-Tetrafluoroethane	1,2,5,5-테트라플루오로에탄
1,3,3,3-Tetrafluoroethane	CC(F)(F)C(F)F	C2H2F4	1,3,3,3-四氟乙烷	1,3,3,3-Tetrafluoroethane	1,3,3,3-테트라플루오로에탄
1,3,3,4-Tetrafluoroethane	CC(F)(F)C(F)F	C2H2F4	1,3,3,4-四氟乙烷	1,3,3,4-Tetrafluoroethane	1,3,3,4-테트라플루오로에탄
1,3,3,5-Tetrafluoroethane	CC(F)(F)C(F)F	C2H2F4	1,3,3,5-四氟乙烷	1,3,3,5-Tetrafluoroethane	1,3,3,5-테트라플루오로에탄
1,3,4,4-Tetrafluoroethane	CC(F)(F)C(F)F	C2H2F4	1,3,4,4-四氟乙烷	1,3,4,4-Tetrafluoroethane	1,3,4,4-테트라플루오로에탄
1,3,4,5-Tetrafluoroethane	CC(F)(F)C(F)F	C2H2F4	1,3,4,5-四氟乙烷	1,3,4,5-Tetrafluoroethane	1,3,4,5-테트라플루오로에탄
1,3,5,5-Tetrafluoroethane	CC(F)(F)C(F)F	C2H2F4	1,3,5,5-四氟乙烷	1,3,5,5-Tetrafluoroethane	1,3,5,5-테트라플루오로에탄
1,4,4,4-Tetrafluoroethane	CC(F)(F)C(F)F	C2H2F4	1,4,4,4-四氟乙烷	1,4,4,4-Tetrafluoroethane	1,4,4,4-테트라플루오로에탄
1,4,4,5-Tetrafluoroethane	CC(F)(F)C(F)F	C2H2F4	1,4,4,5-四氟乙烷	1,4,4,5-Tetrafluoroethane	1,4,4,5-테트라플루오로에탄
1,4,5,5-Tetrafluoroethane	CC(F)(F)C(F)F	C2H2F4	1,4,5,5-四氟乙烷	1,4,5,5-Tetrafluoroethane	1,4,5,5-테트라플루오로에탄
1,5,5,5-Tetrafluoroethane	CC(F)(F)C(F)F	C2H2F4	1,5,5,5-四氟乙烷	1,5,5,5-Tetrafluoroethane	1,5,5,5-테트라플루오로에탄

(1) Hazard class and category

(2) Pictogram (Symbol)

(3) Signal word

(4) Hazard statement

(5) Precautionary Statement

Step 3.



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

Continuing Work

Chinese Taipei continues to host and maintain the G.R.E.A.T. website.

- To support GHS project outcomes and deliverables, e.g., best practice principles and its checklist tools.
- To draft infographics in accordance with the 2025 Progress Report (Draft) of GHS Implementation Convergence Questionnaire.
- To update/renew newer version(s) of GREAT tool from members' GHS focal points.

➡ Support to APEC CD Strategic Framework for Chemicals in the Asia-Pacific Region 2024-2027.

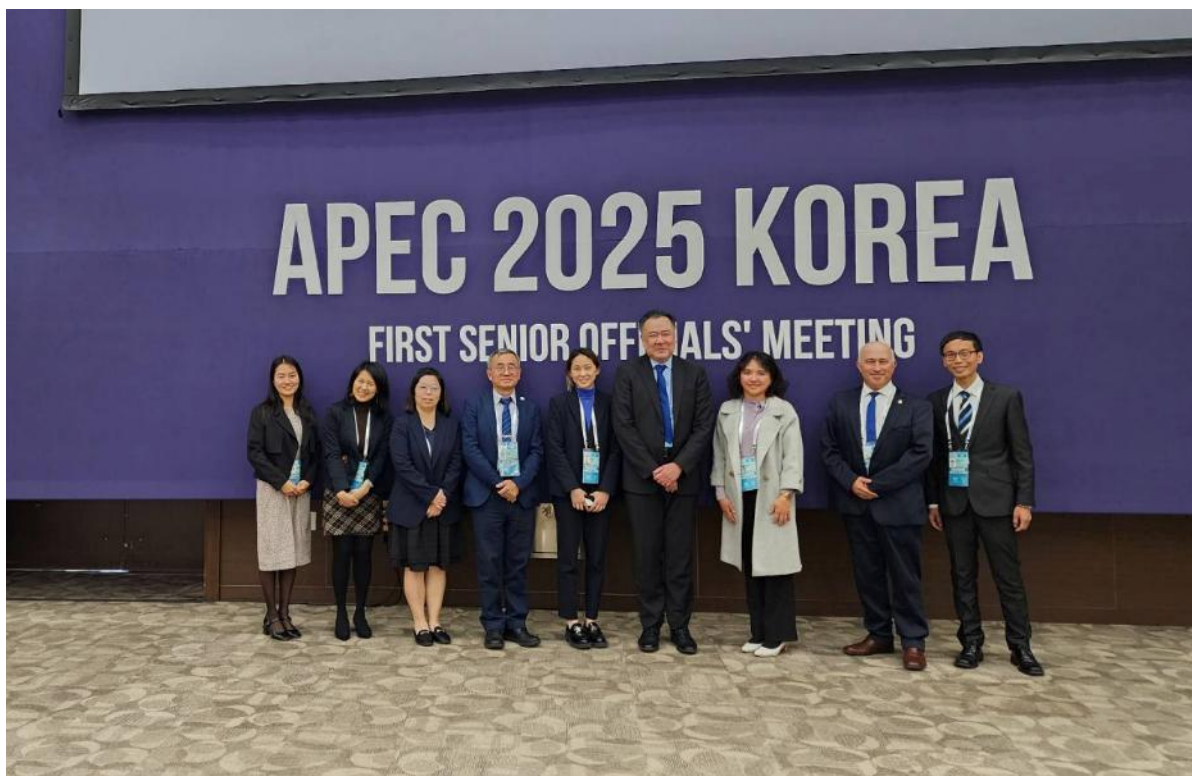
Shared Goal 1: to facilitate trade and raise the standard of sound management of chemicals by expanding and supporting regulatory cooperation and regulatory alignment in the region.

- 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

柒、會議活動照片



▲ 出席入境清關期間有效管理機密商業資訊之能量建置工作坊－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