

行政院所屬各機關出國報告（出國類別：會議）

參加 APEC 2023 第三次資深官員會議
化學對話會議
(APEC 2023 SOM3 CD)

服務機關：勞動部職業安全衛生署

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派赴國家：美國

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摘要

2023 年亞太經濟合作會議（APEC）第三次資深官員會議（SOM 3）於美國華盛頓州西雅圖舉行，本次第三次資深官員會議期間主要參與第 31 屆化學對話會議（Chemical Dialogue 31），我國代表參與報告我國 GHS 執行與預計更新進度，另包括 APEC G.R.E.A.T. 專案計畫進度，以及各會員體推動 GHS 進度調查 2023 年度書面報告摘要，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。

亞太經濟合作組織會員體之監管和貿易官員以及行業代表透過化學對話（CD）論壇，以尋找解決亞太地區化學行業面臨的挑戰及解決方案，同時透過擴大和支持亞太地區的監管合作和協調，促進貿易並提高化學品健全管理的標準，以對於化學工業作為永續經濟、環境和社會發展創新解決方案之提供有更深入了解，透過促進產業和政府之間的有效合作，以改善化學品管理和安全使用。

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

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壹、前言

「亞太經濟合作」(Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, APEC) 為 1989 年倡議而成立，藉由亞太地區各會員體政府相關部門官員的對話與協商，帶動該區域經濟成長與發展。我國係於 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，促使紐西蘭和馬來西亞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二年度以實體及線上方式召開；基於化學產業在 APEC 各會員體的重要性，化學對話除了加速會員體之間化學品的貿易自由化外，另外一項重要的任務為法規制度合作以及促進化學產業的永續發展，本次藉由會議的參與出席，以瞭解相關之國際策略與觀察資料供國內參考，提出未來可能之建議方向以及具體合作提案，以促進化學品管理制度的合作發展，包括聯合國推動化學品全球調和制度 (GHS) 加速調和。

我國為配合國際 GHS 之推動進程以及提升保護工作者知的權利，已於 2017 年規範廠場危害性化學品全面適用 GHS，我國職業安全衛生法相關之化學品管理制度，包含危害性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建置完全，同時持續跨部會合作與環境部運作新化學物質登記制度統一窗口。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，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。

貳、目的

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

參、出席會議過程

| 日數 | 日期 | 行程 |
|-------|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 第 1 日 | 112/08/01 (二) | 臺北 (出發) ~ 美國華盛頓州 (西雅圖) |
| 第 2 日 | 112/08/02 (三) | CD 化學對話業界預備會議 (CD Chemical Dialogue Industry Preparatory Meeting, IPM) |
| 第 3 日 | 112/08/03 (四) | CD 化學對話會議 (CD Chemical Dialogue Meeting) |
| 第 4 日 | 112/08/04 (五) | 美國華盛頓州 (西雅圖) ~ 臺北 (抵達) |
| 第 5 日 | 112/08/05 (六) | |

肆、會議內容與心得

本次 APEC 會議主辦國為美國，第 31 屆化學對話會議 (CD 31) 於美國華盛頓州 (西雅圖) 以實體及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。以下分別說明各會議議程重點摘要：

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

(一) 與會會員體

8 月 2 日業界預備會議由業界代表主席 Mr. Sergio Barrientos 主持，實體會議參與者包含澳洲、加拿大、韓國、墨西哥、新加坡、美國、越南及我國代表；線上參與者則包括印尼、日本、馬來西亞、紐西蘭、秘魯、菲律賓、俄羅斯、泰國等代表，共有 16 個會員體參與。

(二) 會議內容簡述

首先由各會員體業界代表先行說明目前業界面臨的挑戰以及 CD 正式會議中更新與討論之議題，發言重點聚焦在聯合國 GHS 紫皮書的採用版本及落實時遇到的挑戰與困難，美國及加拿大亦提出全氟/多氟烷基物質 (PFAS) 相關議題討論；我國代表說明勞動部目前正與企業合作進行安全資料表 (SDS) 查核活動，針對選定具有致癌、致突變及生殖毒性 (carcinogenic, mutagenic and reprotoxic, CMR) 化學品之安全資料表 (SDS) 進行查核及改進，以確保在產業鏈流通的安全資料表之完整性及科學合理性。該項措施的成果後續也將整合於 CD 相關提案計畫中進一步分享，以支持 GHS 之實施和整合。同時也協助我國化工產業代表報告台灣化學產業協會 (TCIA) 淨零排放宣言簽署進度，展現我國企業界為全球與我國目標所做出的承諾與努力。

我國環境部代表亦簡要說明今年度新提案計畫「化災緊急應變能量建置 (Capacity Building for Chemical Emergency Preparedness)」內容，爭取各會員體之參與及認同。

二、化學對話會議 (Chemical Dialogue, CD)

(一)與會會員體

8月3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澳洲、加拿大、智利、韓國、墨西哥、菲律賓、新加坡、美國、越南及我國代表；線上參與者則包括印尼、日本、馬來西亞、紐西蘭、秘魯、俄羅斯、泰國等代表，共有 17 個會員體參與；已達法定出席門檻。

(二)會議內容簡述

化學對話正式會議由政府代表主席開場歡迎及感謝各會員體出席參與，強調 CD 會議為 APEC 組織中為了應對化工業挑戰所特別安排的公私部門合作之機制，且將持續透過各項工作合作來達成目標。業界代表主席簡要說明 8 月 2 日 IPM 會議中的各項討論概況，企業優先關注議題包括 GHS 更新版本的挑戰、循環經濟及多邊參與。貿易暨投資委員會 (Committee on Trade and Investment, CTI) 主席介紹委員會活動最新現況，強調 CTI 三大優先事項，包含多邊貿易體系、地區經濟體整合、永續性與包容性，主席亦建議與提醒各會員體應盡可能與該主題連結與展現。

秘書處更新 APEC 計畫提案提交與審查現況，並摘要 CD 於 2023 年批准認可實施之提案，包含以下計畫項目：

1. 韓國提案之塑膠相關之環境及永續研討會 (Workshop on environment and sustainability related to plastics)；
2. 美國提案之增加亞太地區風險評估工具的使用 (Increasing Access

to Risk Assessment Tools in the Asia-Pacific)；

3. 美國提案之綠色化學準則於特定工業領域之應用 (Application of Green Chemistry Principles in Specific Industrial Sectors)；
4. 美國提案之實施 OECD 數據相互承認 (MAD) 系統 (Implementing OECD Mutual Acceptance of Data (MAD) System)。

秘書處亦說明目前 APEC 計畫提案系統 (APEC Project Administration System, APAS) 已上線，所有提案均須透過該系統以模板格式繳交，此有助於提升各會員體之提案繳交流程之效率，並鼓勵各會員體代表積極參與秘書處提供之提案培訓課程，將有利於向 APEC 大會爭取更多計畫提案與經費。

於法規監管合作與聚斂議程中，各會員體更新法規監管進度，內容摘要如下：(1) 澳洲強調對淨零及再生能源經濟轉型的關注；(2) 加拿大指出已修訂加拿大環境保護法 (CEPA)，立法承認健康環境權，並對其化學品管理計畫進行修訂；(3) 馬來西亞強調其投資、貿易暨工業部 (MITI) 於 2023 年 8 月已推出《2030 化學產業路線圖 (CIR2030)》，其範圍涵蓋整個端到端化學品價值鏈；(4) 紐西蘭已提交法規更新的全面概述，包括廢棄物系統轉型循環經濟之過渡，並於 2023 年實施新的廢棄物管理策略；(5) 俄羅斯強調關注歐亞經濟聯盟 (EAEU) 對化學品管理技術性法規《TR EAEU 041/2017》之修訂討論與諮詢，確保對化學品進行更有效率、更調和的監管及保護消費者權益，預計將於 2026 年生效；(6) 新加坡說明修訂後的新加坡標準《SS 586》已與 GHS 第七修訂版調和一致，且海關、國家環境局 (NEA) 及新加坡民防部隊 (SCDF) 已於 2023 年 2 月 17 日發布聯合公告對列入化學武器公約 (CWC) 化學品進行聯合監管，NEA 亦自 2023 年 6 月 17 日強制執行禁用全氟己烷磺酸 (PFHxS) 及其鹽類與 PFHxS 相關化合物的措施；(7) 美國環境保護署 (EPA) 已提案更廣泛地禁止二氯甲烷的使用及提議禁止將全氯乙烯 (PCE) 用於大多數用途，並提出保護勞工免受四氯

化碳（CTC）暴露的提案，同時也加強管理 PFAS、含鉛塗料及石綿等危害。最後，美國提議擴大美國為環境設計（DfE）計畫，廣泛納入其他產品類別的認證。

法規合作與聚斂虛擬工作小組（VWGRCC）說明目前小組最新提案的進度，第一個計畫提案重點是增加亞太地區風險評估工具的使用，包括將相關材料翻譯成西班牙語，並在秘魯舉辦雙語風險評估研討會。另一個計畫提案則著重於 OECD 數據相互承認（MAD）系統，與 OECD 合作將該系統引入 APEC 會員體，並透過在秘魯舉辦的實體工作坊來了解遵循標準的現況。共同主席亦說明目前東協法規監管合作計畫（ARCP）、拉丁美洲法規合作論壇之最新情況，並計劃 11 月於曼谷辦理實體工作坊。此外，VWGRCC 與北美化學工業（ACC、ANIQ 及 CIAC）合作制定一項區域計畫，重點開發基於風險和科學的化學品管理方法，將有助於業界開展監管合作和趨同，以促進整個北美地區的化學品貿易。

我國環境部代表說明自籌經費之新提案計畫「化災緊急應變能量建置（Capacity Building for Chemical Emergency Preparedness）」內容，旨在提供為期 5 天的緊急應變訓練課程且免費開放予各會員體參與；該計畫涵蓋通識級、操作級、技術級、指揮級及專家級等 5 種不同的課程，預計於 2024 年 9 月辦理。CD 大會同意我國提供進一步相關訊息及資料予各會員體參考，並定期於 CD 會議中報告最新進度，鼓勵各會員體確認可能參加訓練的參與者。

會議中另一大重點主題為化學品全球調和制度（GHS），我國為積極參與國際推動 GHS 制度與調和，自 2020 年度起已由澳洲接手年度 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，並由我國勞動部代表報告 2023 年 GHS 聚斂報告問卷調查結果，包括目前各會員體採行 GHS 修訂版本差異、元件建構以及 SDS 資料品質等。該調查結果將支

持工作小組之 GHS 能量建置計畫，促進區域 GHS 實施。同時，工作小組將於後續閉會期間向 CTI 提交執行摘要報告，並取得其批准。

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進度，並感謝各會員體之支持與協助，我國將持續擴展 G.R.E.A.T. 網站各功能與頁面，並依據年度調查問卷結果建置摘要資訊圖卡 (info card)，以促進 APEC 區域之 GHS 調和與資訊流通，同時將持續提供友善平台與經驗以貢獻 CD 會議調和各會員體 GHS 制度之目標，推動 GHS 版次調和。本次進度報告受到政府共同主席肯定我國具體財務與行政貢獻，持續更新計畫內容以及與各會員體合作內聚斂，促進貿易與調和。

印尼代表說明「GHS 版次提升作法與檢核形式 (Develop Preparation Checklist and Guidance on How to Upgrade to Higher GHS Version)」的進度更新，強調該提案是由新加坡及菲律賓共同發起且由 APEC 全額資助的計畫，旨在發展一式約 25-30 頁的《準備檢核表與指南手冊》。該提案目前已確定了 12 項成果產出，並分享後續規劃期程，預計於 2023 年 12 月辦理線上工作坊，2024 年 1 月於峇里島舉辦實體工作坊，並於 2024 年 1 月至 3 月間準備最終報告、檢核表及指南手冊。CD 大會議呼籲各會員體支持各計畫的實施，並確認可能的參與者。

新加坡業界代表提供「GHS 實施聚斂之能量建置計畫 (Capacity Building on Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) Implementation Convergence Project)」執行情況，該計畫規劃於 2023 年 10 月至 11 月分階段辦理 3 場次網絡研討會。主題包括 GHS 簡介 (監管原因及 GHS 主要目標)、現行 GHS 實施情況 (當前實施差異、挑戰及中小企業視角) 以及 GHS 聚斂原則 (聚斂實務案例和潛在的執行方向) 等，並鼓勵各會員體參與，以促進提升對 GHS 之認知。

化工行業在 APEC 地區與國際間努力促進健全的科學、基於風險

的管理程序，持續維護與既有清單和化學品管理法規保持一致的原則、建立清晰一致的風險評估程序、推動 GHS 版本的統一採用以及數據共享合作。APEC 區域內之調和，關鍵要素是確保各利益相關者的參與包括政府與企業，以支持具有關鍵專業知識的管理到位，確保公眾信心並促進符合風險評估原則和基於規則的貿易體系的實踐。

CD 資訊交換虛擬工作小組 (VWGDE) 持續發展化學品監管資訊資料庫與互動式指南，更新分享對互動式指南的功能 (如搜尋及輔助功能)，以改善和促進各會員體之化學品管理資訊共享與更新，進一步改善法規符合與提升貿易。預計將於 2023 年底前進行澳洲模板之驗證，並於今年新增兩個模板。此外，美國代表也提供關於毒性物質釋放清單 (TRI) 的介紹，目前已收到來自 21,000 個設施約 80,000 筆報告，是化學品商業使用中的一個重要子集。TRI 雖未涵蓋所有污染物，但已涵蓋具毒性、致癌及引起人體健康效應或顯著不良健康影響之化學品，強調目前全球約有 50-60 個經濟體已建置類似 TRI 之系統。

我國海委會於海洋廢棄物議程中代表說明 APEC 海洋與漁業工作小組 (OFWG) 預計於 2023 年 9 月中旬辦理之 APEC 海洋廢棄物區域治理計畫研習營 (APEC Workshop on Regional Marine Debris Management) 最新進度，相關議題屬有立即建設性之展現領域，將鼓勵更多的投資、更循環和永續的發展與貿易，這部分主題將持續由海委會海巡署、海洋保育署等單位持續參與。美國業界代表亦以 2022 年完成的 CD 化學回收網路研討會系列為基礎，支持 CD 在亞太地區繼續探索創新廢棄物管理解決方案。

伍、建議

本次會議重點聚焦在於監管趨同、探索化學品回收、促進跨論壇合作、支援海洋垃圾虛擬工作小組。會議上，業界代表和政府單位成員討論如何更新 2024-2027 年 APEC 化學戰略框架 (APEC Chemical Strategic Framework 2024-2027)，以反映化學行業面臨的新挑戰，以及如何使化學

對話的工作與 APEC 布城 2040 年願景（APEC Putrajaya Vision 2040）保持一致。根據化學對話計畫，監管合作與整合、化學品全球分類及標示調和制度（GHS）、數據交換和海洋碎片四個虛擬工作小組也向成員通報了其近期活動的最新情況，考量化學品管理在職業健康與安全扮演關鍵角色，我國將持續關注相關議題推動進展。

我國將與美國密切討論綠色化學與供應鏈韌性提升之未來可能提案規劃，除共同支持提案外（co-sponsoring），更將持續參與工作小組的準備工作，有利於我國從中取得能量建置資源以及貢獻我國經驗的機會。

我國亦將持續透過年度 GHS 執行進度調查與報告回報 CTI 之工作任務，以及擴大 GHS 推動 G.R.E.A.T 網站專案計畫成果，與各會員體互动交流與合作，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。

另我國已以 GHS 紫皮書第 8 版為調和目標，亦將著手評估我現行 CNS 國家標準更新的必要性與可行性，建議評估業者可能面臨之困境，辦理因應配套措施與行政作業，以回應 APEC CD 對會員國更新版本，達成跨國貿易條件調和的共同期許。

陸、附錄

一、化學對話會議 CD31 會議議程及紀錄

31st Chemical Dialogue (“CD31”)

August 3, 2023

Seattle, Washington, United States

Virtual Option Available

The thirty-first meeting of the APEC Chemical Dialogue (“CD” or “Dialogue” (“CD31”) was convened in-person and virtually and was attended by 17 APEC economies; including Australia (in person); Canada (in person); Chile (in person); Indonesia; Japan; Republic of Korea (in person); Malaysia; Mexico (in person); New Zealand; The Philippines; Peru; Russia; Singapore (in person); Chinese Taipei (in person); Thailand; The United States (in person); Viet Nam (in person). The CD31 Plenary meeting was co-chaired by Mr. Kent Shigetomi as the Government Co-Chair and Mr. Sergio Barrientos as Industry Co-Chair.

31st CHEMICAL DIALOGUE

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| 9:00 - 9:40 | AGENDA ITEM 1 | WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS |
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1.1. Introduction from Government Co-Chair Government Co-Chair

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

He noted it is his hope that delegates find the meeting useful, that as a group the CD is able to 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

Industry Co-Chair

The Industry Co-Chair thanked participants for their in-person and virtual engagement, and provided an update from the CD industry pre-meeting (IPM) which occurred on 2 August, with 16 economies. He noted industry priorities include: regulatory convergence; supporting the VWG on Marine Debris; exploring chemical recycling; and promoting cross-fora collaboration. Major discussions during the IPM included:

The Industry Co-Chair thanked participants for their in-person and virtual engagement, and provided an update from the CD industry pre-meeting (IPM) which occurred on 2 August, with 16 economies. He noted industry priorities include: regulatory convergence; supporting the VWG on Marine Debris; exploring chemical recycling; and promoting cross-fora collaboration. Major discussions during the IPM included:

- **GHS** – The challenges in adopting GHS updated versions (7th version and new chemicals). Participants discussed potentially moving GHS version updates from 2 to 4 years; and explored whether there are opportunities to address this issue in other APEC fora. They also explored whether they should invite UNSCEGHS to IPM/Chemical Dialogue meetings.
- **Circular Economy** – Participants highlighted the importance of transitioning to a circular economy and explored how APEC can meaningfully contribute to the solution, through contributing to the Bangkok Goals on Bio-Circular-Green (BCG) Economy and facilitating trade in sustainable materials and feedstock to support innovative solutions (e.g., pyrolysis).
- **Multilateral Engagement** – Explored increasing economies' participation in multilateral bodies (e.g., Stockholm Convention) to discuss chemical safety and regulation; education and use; trade facilitation and convergence – particularly on changing supply chains; and climate related policies – like green initiatives.

1.3. Delegation Introduction and Adoption of Meeting Agenda

Co-

Chairs

The Government Co-Chair opened the floor for delegation introductions and adoption of the meeting agenda. 17 APEC economies confirmed participation. During introductions, economies provided some priorities and challenges for the region. Some common issues included: chemical and plastic recycling opportunities and the transition to net zero; regulation of PFAS; GHS implementation; green chemistry; chemical emergency preparedness; and capacity building, among others.

Proposed Action Item(s): The CD:

- Endorsed the CD31 agenda.

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| 09:40 - 10:10 | AGENDA ITEM 2 | APEC 2022 PRIORITIES AND MANAGEMENT UPDATE |
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2.1. Update on the CD Strategic Framework CD Co-Chairs

The CD Co-Chairs provided an overview of the changes of the draft CD strategic framework for 2024-2027 and reviewed changes on the big screen.

The United States intervened to note it was pleased to see the inclusion of marine debris and supply chain language in the draft strategic framework. The United States also raised concern that the CD strategic framework and the CD terms of reference are not aligned in terms of dates. The Government Co-Chair noted the lack of consistency, but emphasized that to-date the CD hasn't experienced any issues with the misaligned dates for the strategic framework and the terms of reference.

The CD committed to a hard deadline of submitting any final comments to the CD strategic framework by 31 August.

Potential Action Item(s): The CD

- Agreed to circulate the as-revised version of the CD draft Strategic Framework 2024-2027 (Document Number 002) for comment by August 31, 2023 and then intersessional endorsement.

2.2. APEC Secretariat Update APEC Secretariat

The APEC Secretariat provided an update on APEC project proposal submissions for 2023. The Secretariat highlighted that during Project Session 1, 71% of project proposals were approved. The Secretariat also noted that during Project Session 2, the CD submitted 5 concept notes, with 4 concept notes endorsed – one from Korea and three from the United States. During the presentation, the APEC Secretariat also reviewed the project proposal process for Project Session 2 – including using the new APEC Project Administration System (APAS).

The Government Co-Chair noted it is a large change to transition to the online APAS system. He encouraged everyone to take advantage of the training sessions from the APEC Secretariat and that with the current funding levels there has “never been a better time for a good idea!”

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| 10:10 - 11:00 | AGENDA ITEM 2 | APEC 2022 PRIORITIES AND MANAGEMENT UPDATE |
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3.1. Regulatory Updates Government Co-Chair

The Government Co-Chair opened the floor for economies to provide regulatory updates. 14 economies provided regulatory updates (a record number).

Australia highlighted its focus on a transition to a net zero and renewable energy economy. It also highlighted its participation in the UNEA plastics treaty, which supports a circular economy, and noted it has created a ministerial advisory committee that includes the private sector.

Canada noted that it has introduced Bill S-5 which makes amendments to CEPA (Canadian Environmental Protection Act) – making legislative recognition of a right to a healthy environment, and amendments to its chemical management program. It also emphasized that it is also closely following the UNEA plastics treaty (the inter-governmental negotiation committee (INC) process) and is looking forward to hosting the INC-4 in Ottawa.

Malaysia highlighted that its Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry launched the Chemical Industry Roadmap 2030 in August. The Chemical Industry Roadmap 2030 (CIR2030) is a strategic plan for the development of Malaysia's chemical industry, driving economic growth, creating socio-economic benefits, and promoting sustainability, along with aligning with national policies like the Twelfth Malaysia Plan, the National Investment Policy and the New Industry Masterplan 2030. The scope of CIR2030 covers the entire end-to-end chemical value chain, through: 1. Organic chemicals 2. Inorganic chemicals and 3. Bio-based feedstock.

New Zealand noted it has submitted a comprehensive overview of regulatory updates, including transforming the waste system to transition to a circular economy. In 2023 New Zealand implemented a new waste strategy, including a roadmap that will lead New Zealand for the next three decades.

Russia emphasized that its main focus is on the Technical Regulation of the Eurasian Economic Union "On the Safety of Chemical Products." 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 countries, are considering the possibility of making changes to this regulation. It is anticipated that TR EAEU 041/2017 will come into effect in 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.

Singapore highlighted that the revised Singapore Standards SS 586 – Specification for hazard communication for hazardous chemicals and dangerous goods (3 Parts) have been aligned with GHS version-7. Additionally, a joint circular by Customs, National Environment Agency (NEA) and Singapore Civil Defence Force (SCDF) has been issued on joint regulatory control of scheduled CWC (Chemical Weapons Convention) chemicals on 17 Feb 2023. The Health Sciences Authority (HSA) currently invites public feedback on a new piece of legislation known as the proposed Health Products (Active Ingredients) Regulations 2023 which will apply to active ingredients that are usable as pharmacologically active constituents in the manufacture of: cell, tissue or gene

therapy products that are not a result of only minimal manipulation of cell or tissue; medical devices, and therapeutic products. Singapore also shared that the NEA will enforce the measure to ban perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), its salts, and PFHxS-related compounds starting on 17 June 2023, and facilities that consign transport of 12 new SCDF-licensed dangerous goods are subject to transportation and license/permit requirements. Last but not least, Singapore has a public consultation on turning climate ambition into action in Singapore – on recommendation by the Sustainability Reporting Advisory Committee.

Thailand emphasized that its economy has a Ministry of Industry (MOI) Notification on Declaration regarding the production and import of hazardous substances of List 5.6 under the authorization of Department of Industrial Works B.E.2565 (2022) and MOI Notification on the List of Hazardous Substances B.E. 2565 (2022).

The United States emphasized that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) continues to manage programs under statutes such as the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), and the Pollution Prevention Act. The United States noted it has also proposed a ban on most uses of methylene chloride, a proposed ban on most uses of perchloroethylene (PCE), and submitted a proposal that will better protect workers from exposure to carbon tetrachloride (CTC). This summer, the United States also took actions on PFAS, proposed a rule to strengthen requirements for the removal of lead-based paint hazards in pre-1978 buildings and childcare facilities, and announced a final rule on asbestos. This final rule will require comprehensive reports on all six fiber types of asbestos under section 8(a) of TSCA.

Finally, the United States has proposed an expansion of the U.S. Safer Choice and Design for the Environment (DfE) programs to include certification of additional product categories beyond cleaners and disinfectants.

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

The Co-Chair of the Virtual Working on Regulatory Cooperation and Convergence (VWGRCC) provided an update on the group’s latest activities,

including providing an update on two new CD project proposals. One project proposal is focused on increasing access to risk assessment tools in the Asia-Pacific, including the translation of materials into Spanish, and hosting a bilingual risk assessment workshop in Peru. The other project proposal is focused on the OECD mutual acceptance of data (MAD) program, partnering with the OECD to introduce and socialize the system to APEC economies and provide an understanding of adherence to standards through an in-person workshop in Peru.

The Co-Chair also provided an update on the ongoing collaboration with regulatory cooperation initiatives in ASEAN and Latin America, through the ASEAN Regulatory Cooperation Project and the Latin American Regulatory Cooperation Forum. The ASEAN Regulatory Cooperation Project hosted mini-webinars over the last year, focused on practical approaches to regulatory implementation, and plans to hold an in-person workshop in November in Bangkok. The Latin American Regulatory Cooperation Forum continues to focus on capacity building and communications. The 2023 workplan includes regulatory harmonization; communication strategy; and stakeholder mapping and member surveys to regulators.

Additionally, in conjunction with the North American Chemical Industry (ACC, ANIQ, and CIAC), the VWGRCC aims to create a regional program focused on developing a risk- and science-based approach to chemicals management. Mexico intervened to note that it welcomes all the initiatives in the VWG, and noted that Annex XII(a) helps industry work towards regulatory cooperation and convergence with an aim to promote trade in chemical goods throughout the North American region. Mexico also noted it welcomed information sharing with other economies, including through webinars.

The VWG Co-Chair also noted that the APEC CD Compendium: Methods, Tools, and Approaches for Risk Assessment was published and endorsed in June 2023 and can be found on the APEC website.

Last, but not least, the Co-Chair requested feedback on: (1) what types of projects APEC economies would be interested in for the upcoming year; (2) how previously developed VWG documents should be used; and (3) called for a request for a Government Co-Chair. She also noted the VWG will try to focus on UNSCEGHS.

Action Item(s): The CD:

- Called on economies to provide comments to the VWG on Regulatory Cooperation and Convergence about (a) the types of projects they would be interested in pursuing in the coming year and (b) to provide comments on how the group’s previous documents can be utilized.
- Called for nominations for a government Co-Chair of the VWG on Regulatory Cooperation and Convergence

3.3. Regulatory Promotion and Implementations of Chemical Emergency Preparedness Chinese Taipei

Chinese Taipei provided a presentation on a self-funded CD project focused on capacity building for chemical emergency preparedness. The project provides a five-day instant response training course which will be free to APEC economies. There are five different courses: awareness; operation; technician; incident commander course; a specialist course. Chinese Taipei noted the economy has roughly 450 incidents reported annually and 1/10 require Emergency Response Team (EPT) response. Chinese Taipei highlighted it has trained 10,000 in SERT since August 2021, and has trained 20,000 for all centers combined in last two years, emphasizing that it can provide training that meets standards under OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120(q).

Chinese Taipei shared an excellent video demonstrating its chemical emergency preparedness program. After the video, Chinese Taipei provided a timeline of the APEC self-funded project. Chinese Taipei will develop an agenda in September/October 2023. Training in English would be delivered in September 2024.

After the presentation, the Government Co-Chair requested Chinese Taipei circulate the workshop information to the Chemical Dialogue. Australia also provided an intervention, congratulating Chinese Taipei on the professional presentation and such a practical proposal, noting their training center “looks like a first-class facility.”

Action Item(s): The CD:

- Agreed that Chinese Taipei would circulate materials related to the project to the CD and to provide regular updates on the development of the agenda.
- Encouraged economies to identify participants to potentially join the training.

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| 11:00 - 11:40 | AGENDA ITEM 4 | GLOBALY HARMONIZED SYSTEM FOR THE LABELLING AND CLASSIFICATION OF CHEMICALS (GHS) |
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4.1. Preparation Checklist and Guidance on How to Upgrade to Higher GHS Version Project Indonesia

Indonesia provided an update on their CD project “Preparation Checklist and Guidance on How to Upgrade to Higher GHS Version Project.” Indonesia highlighted that it is a fully-funded APEC project that is co-sponsored by Singapore and the Philippines. The goal is to produce a “Preparation Checklist and Guidance Book” resulting from a workshop, which is estimated to be 25-30 pages.

Indonesia has identified 12 outcomes, ranging from developing guidelines for all APEC economies, raising awareness on GHS, and encouraging a smooth transition towards the successful implementation of GHS. The economy shared the project timeline, including: (1) hosting an online workshop in December 2023; (2) hosting an in-person workshop in Bali in January 2024; and (3) preparing a final report, checklist, and guidance book between January and March 2024.

Action Item(s): The CD:

- Welcomed the summary of the APEC-funded project from Indonesia related to development of a checklist and guidance on upgrading to higher GHS versions and called on CD economies to support the implementation of the project and to identify potential participants.

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

Chinese Taipei provided an update on the G.R.E.A.T. project. The G.R.E.A.T. project was established in 2010 to facilitate international GHS implementation. It is now available in 38 languages. Since 2010, there have been 600,000 visits from all over the world. The Government Co-Chair thanked Chinese Taipei for providing the financial/administrative support of the website to be kept up to date.

Action Item(s): The CD:

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

4.3. Virtual Working Group on GHS Industry Co-Chair – VWG on GHS

The Industry Co-Chair of the Virtual Working Group on GHS (VWGGHS) provided an updated on 2023 activities, including the annual GHS survey. In the wake of the global pandemic recovery, the 2023 survey was redesigned to focus on identifying rescheduling, progress and information that may assist in convergent implementation of GHS across the region. The outcomes of the survey are also intended to support CD’s ongoing capacity building projects to support GHS implementation in the region. As of August 2023, 15 APEC economies responded to the 2023 survey.

The Co-Chair also highlighted that the draft 2023 progress report provided a detailed summary of the key data points received from economies, including the differences in GHS versions being implemented, as well as the building blocks being utilized for GHS. In the draft progress report, economies noted that downstream customers are regularly raising information concerns about SDS data quality. Recommendations in the report included: engaging in GHS capacity-building project activities; topic development to address the prior challenges identified in the survey for sharing consensus and best practices; recognizing the possible obstacles identified by member economies drawn from the survey replies; and continuing to participate in the annual survey to mutual understanding.

In addition to the 2023 survey, the VWG Co-Chair noted that the working group is supporting Singapore's project on GHS capacity building. The Co-Chair also highlighted a potential new workstream on initiating an impact analysis of different GHS, and potential new work to assess the impact of the current EU proposal on new hazard classes.

Action Item(s): The CD:

- Called for APEC economies to complete the 2023 GHS survey.
- Noted the intention for the VWG on GHS to submit an executive report to the group intersessionally for endorsement and intersessional sending it to the CTI.
- Called for nominations for a Government Co-Chair of the VWGGHS.

4.4. Capacity Building on GHS Implementation Convergence Project Update

Singapore Industry

Singapore provided an update on the APEC project "Capacity Building on GHS Implementation Convergence." The focus of the project is to host 3 webinars that are two hours long. Each webinar will have regulator and industry participation along with an interactive discussion. The outcome of the workshop series is a project summary report and resources that are developed based on the workshop sessions. Session 1 will focus on GHS Introduction (why we regulate; GHS main objectives), to be hosted in mid-October. Session 2 will focus on current GHS implementation (current differences; existing challenges; SME perspective), to be hosted at the end of October. Session 3 will focus on convergence principles (practical example of convergence practices and potential paths forward), to be hosted in early-to-mid November.

Australia intervened to congratulate the work of Singapore and others in pulling the facts and data together on this GHS work.

Action Item(s): The CD:

- Noted the intention of the VWG on GHS to host three webinars before

the end of 2023 on GHS implementation and encouraged APEC economies to participate.

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| 12:30 - 12:40 | AGENDA ITEM 5 | CTI UPDATE |
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**5.1. Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI) Chair Update CTI
Chair**

CTI Chair, Blake van Velden, provided a presentation to the CD on CTI priorities and activities. He noted the multiple APEC ministerials happening throughout 2023, including the ministers responsible for trade (MRT) meeting that occurred in May 2023. He noted the CTI has 10 sub-fora, two of which bring industry and government representatives together. He emphasized to all CD participants - “we need you.”

The Chair highlighted the CTI’s three priorities: the multilateral trading system; economic integration; and sustainability and inclusion. Within the multilateral trading system, the CTI is focused on supporting MC12, fisheries subsidies, environmental services, women and the economy, and multi-stakeholder engagement. The overall question is – how does the CTI support ongoing discussions at the WTO? Within economic integration, the CTI is focused on FTAAP. The Chair thanked the CD for its regulatory cooperation and convergence and GHS updates and presentations. Within sustainability and inclusion, the CTI is focused on the 2023 non-binding guidelines on services related to marine debris, and noted he was pleased to hear about the CD’s workshop on chemical recycling, and the ongoing work on marine debris and circular economy issues.

U.S. industry made an intervention, noting CD industry has long supported CTI goals. U.S. industry noted that the APEC chemical industry wrote a letter to the CTI in May 2023 (2023/SOM2/CTI/030) emphasizing how industry can support supply chain resiliency and provided several recommendations: (a) more aligned and constructive approach to promoting sound science and risk-based principles for chemicals management; (b) enabling risk-based approaches to data privacy, ensure open cross-border data flows, and encourage global

standards of cybersecurity requirements; (c) ideas for expanding the exchange customs forms; (d) clean, low-carbon technologies; and (e) information sharing. U.S. industry also noted that ICCA has specific ideas on how to promote WTO coordination and a potential WTO reform agenda on Trade and Environmental Sustainability – including discussions on plastic pollution.

The CTI Chair thanked CD industry for the letter. He noted it is not often the CTI gets proactive engagement from industry or government and encouraged thinking about the best way to engage with CTI in the future.

Australia also intervened to ask “within the CTI framework, we hear a lot about trade, but is there any comment about investment? We’ve talked about circular economy and a lot of that is investment.” The Chair responded to share that the CTI does not currently talk a lot about investment issues, but he will take note of the comment and will pass on thoughts. He suggested a potential conversation between the APEC Investment Experts Group and the CD. The Chair recognized the APEC silo effect is tough.

The Government Co-Chair noted Australia led a circular economy workshop on plastics pollution during SOM3. He also noted the APEC new battery technology workshop and emphasized these events are open for the CD to participate in. He noted there are clearly opportunities for cooperation within different APEC working groups.

The CTI Chair ended with this note “maybe at CTI it’s a question to pose when all the sub-fora chairs are present – ‘how do we have a greater coherence and communication amongst groups’ in the CTI?”

Action Item(s): The CD:

- Acknowledged the CD industry letter to the CTI and agreed to provide an update report on the elements of that letter to the CTI meeting at SOM3.
- Noted the recommendation from the CTI Chair to consider future collaboration with the Investment Experts Group on joint investment activities.

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| 12:40 - 13:10 | AGENDA | DATA EXCHANGE |
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6.1. Toxics Release Inventory**U.S. EPA**

Dr. Stephen Devito from the U.S. EPA provided a presentation on the U.S. Toxics Release Inventory (TRI). TRI covers an important subset of the chemicals used in commerce and has been in existence since 1986. It contains information on the chemical releases from industrial facilities that occur every year. The EPA receives approximately 80,000 reports from 21,000 facilities. The TRI does not cover all pollutants; instead it covers chemicals that are toxic and cause cancer, cause acute human health effects, or cause significant adverse health effects. Dr. Devito emphasized roughly 50-60 economies around the world have their own TRI-like system.

Data reported by facilities includes releases of TRI chemicals, waste management activities involving TRI chemicals, and newly implemented pollution prevention activities. The TRI is used by everyone from government to academia to industry to advocacy and community groups. The U.S. EPA publishes TRI data in the form of a TRI National Analysis. 2019 was the first year the TRI National Analysis reported on transfers to other economies. APEC economies can access the TRI via: www.epa.gov/tri/tri-data-and-tools.

Australia intervened to ask “what is the potential market value/analysis of recycled material? Does the TRI track that?” Dr. Devito noted that it doesn’t track market value assessment and is not aware of specific facilities or parent companies or organizations that look at the TRI data from a circular economy perspective.

**6.2. Virtual Working Group on Data Exchange – Progress Report
Singapore**

Singapore presented on behalf of the Virtual Working on Data Exchange (VWGDE). Updates included sharing changes to the interactive guide, like enhancing the search function and accessibility function. APEC economies can access the interactive guide here: <http://igvwgdemap.ciscenter.org>. Next steps for the interactive guide include verifying Australia’s template by end of this year; filling out two more templates this year; and undertaking a project on the global lists by SOM1 next year. There are three ongoing workstreams:

Workstream A – Finalize and publicize survey analysis; Workstream B – Research and analyze the existing classification lists, and Workstream C – Develop a classification list limited to chemicals of concern.

Russia also contributed to the presentation, noting the VWG submitted a thought starter at CD30, and received comments from Papua New Guinea and Viet Nam. Additionally, the Papua New Guinea CD concept note which was submitted for endorsement for Project Session 2 focused on sharing best practices on management of chemicals from the life cycle perspective, using the case study of tyres. The concept note did not get enough cosponsors, so the concept note will be resubmitted in Q1 2024.

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| 13:10 - 15:45 | AGENDA ITEM 7 | MARINE DEBRIS AND SUSTAINABILITY |
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7.1. Green Chemistry and the Sound Management of Chemicals Project Update

U.S. Government

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

The U.S. representative thanked the Secretariat and colleagues for help in organizing the green chemistry workshop, which was held in-person on February 16, 2023. The U.S. thanked everyone for presentations and participation, and noted that it will synthesize workshop results and relevant background information into a project report that will be shared with all delegates. The United States welcomed additional information to be added to the project report.

7.2. OFWG 05 2023S APEC Workshop on Regional Marine Debris Management

Chinese Taipei

Chinese Taipei provided an update on a current APEC OFWG project “APEC Workshop on Regional Marine Debris Management” to be held in mid-September this year. The workshop will take place over two days - from September 20-21 - focused on local solutions, creating multifaceted solutions and multidimensional exchange.

7.3. Readout of the APEC Chemical Recycling Dialogue CD U.S. Industry

A CD industry representative provided a verbal update on the APEC Chemical Recycling Dialogue that took place during the CD Industry Pre-Meeting on 2 August. The dialogue built upon the CD chemical recycling webinar series that was completed in 2022, and supported the CD’s continued exploration of innovative waste management solutions in the Asia-Pacific region.

U.S. Representative Ed Thompson, a state representative from the U.S. state of Texas, attended the chemical recycling dialogue and shared his experience passing chemical recycling legislation at the local level. Working with fellow policymakers, Representative Thompson sponsored chemical recycling legislation that passed the Texas legislature in 2019. He also supported updated chemical recycling legislation that passed just this year, in 2023, that clarified specific chemical recycling facilities should be treated as manufacturing facilities rather than solid waste facilities, exempting them from solid waste regulations and fees. While pyrolysis and gasification facilities are already exempt in Texas, newer processes like solvolysis and depolymerization are not. This updated legislation aimed to encourage the development of these newer processes and their economic benefits by treating them similarly to existing advanced chemical recycling processes.

Representative Thompson highlighted the opportunities chemical recycling facilities bring to his community, including economic growth and high paying jobs. He also noted the challenges that he foresees, namely: getting access to feedstock to support these chemical recycling facilities, and making sure that policies keep up with this innovative technology. The Representative noted that it is often cheaper to put waste in a landfill than collect it, sort it, and create feedstock for chemical recycling process. Passing this legislation was one way to support industry in getting access to feedstock, supporting chemical recycling processes, and keeping waste out of the community and the

environment.

He left CD participants with one key piece of advice for APEC economies to think about when implementing chemical recycling processes: it is very important to get people around the table to discuss this critical issue, including people with the right expertise. He noted that policy conversations can often times be siloed – people working on the same key policy issues don't communicate with each other, even though everyone is working towards the same goal.

After the update, Australia intervened, noting the need to better understand chemical recycling – highlighting that circular economy demands are very real, and noting that globally we're going backward in terms of circularity. One of area focus should be on whether we can facilitate trade in that technology (e.g., do trade agreements allow for trading feedstock). Australia noted that the second issue is traceability. How do we know we are getting the materials from the right place? What about mass balancing or other new technologies?

The United States also intervened, noting it appreciated hearing the many perspectives on this topic and provided a brief update on what the USG has been doing in this area, including developing a national recycling strategy – that largely focuses on mechanical recycling. The U.S. noted it intends to require companies that are pursuing pyrolysis to do impurity testing and certification.

Action Item(s): The CD:

- The CD welcomed the dialogue on APEC Chemical Recycling and noted the intention of the participants to identify potential future CD work in this area.

6.4. Virtual Working on Marine Debris

Coordinator for the VWG on Marine Debris

The Coordinator for the Virtual Working Group on Marine Debris provided an update on the Working Group's activities. This included an overview of the working group's objectives, the documents that guide the virtual working group, and the various marine debris and waste management projects across APEC workstreams, including the OFWG, the Group on Services (GOS), the Steering Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation (SCE), and the Energy

二、我國報告 GHS 網站計畫進度與成果 (簡報)



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

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

GHS Reference Exchange and Tool

2023 APEC SOM III 31st Chemical Dialogue
Chinese Taipei

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

Project Objectives



- To develop a website providing GHS resources in the region
- To facilitate international trade by using correct and updated GHS labelling elements of local languages
- To aid in GHS implementation in the region
- To reduce burdens for competent authorities and industries in obtaining GHS standardized elements across APEC member economies of different local languages

2

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.

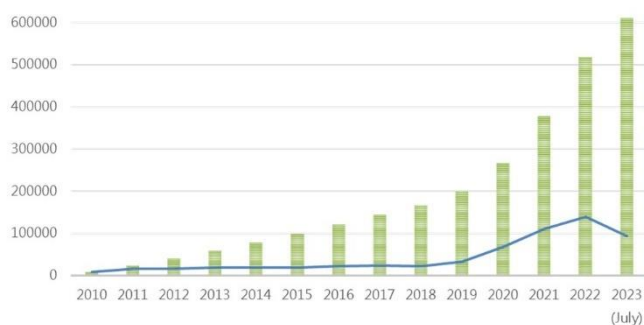


Progress to Date (1)



Website Traffic

- As of July 2023, there have been over 600,000 visits to the website from all over the world, including APEC member economies and non-APEC member economies.



Progress to Date (2)



GHS Labelling elements

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

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

5

Progress to Date (3)



Infographics for GHS implementation status

- Visualization of the updated GHS implementation status in APEC region is developed to present the survey results of the annual APEC CD GHS Implementation Convergence Report from the Virtual Working Group on GHS (VWGGHS).
- To draft 4 infographics in accordance with the 2023 Progress Report (Draft) of GHS Implementation Convergence Questionnaire.



6

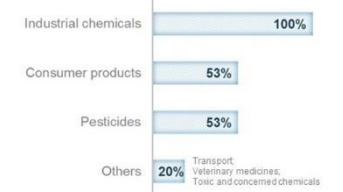
APEC CD GHS Implementation Convergence Questionnaire 2023 Progress Report: Basic Information

15/21
Economies Responded

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

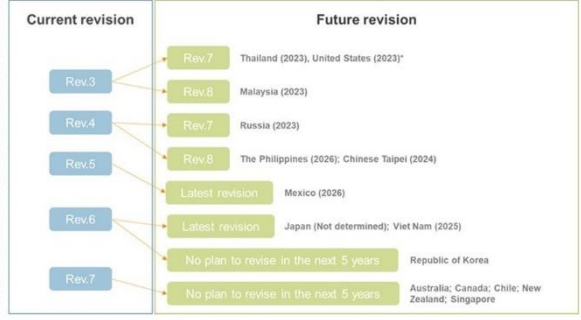


14/15
Respondent Economies Have Adopted GHS

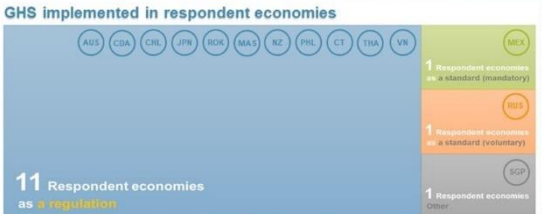


The Scope of GHS in Respondent Economies

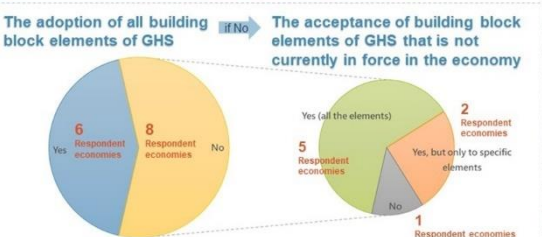
The Revisions of GHS Adopted by Respondent Economies



APEC CD GHS Implementation Convergence Questionnaire 2023 Progress Report: GHS Implementation



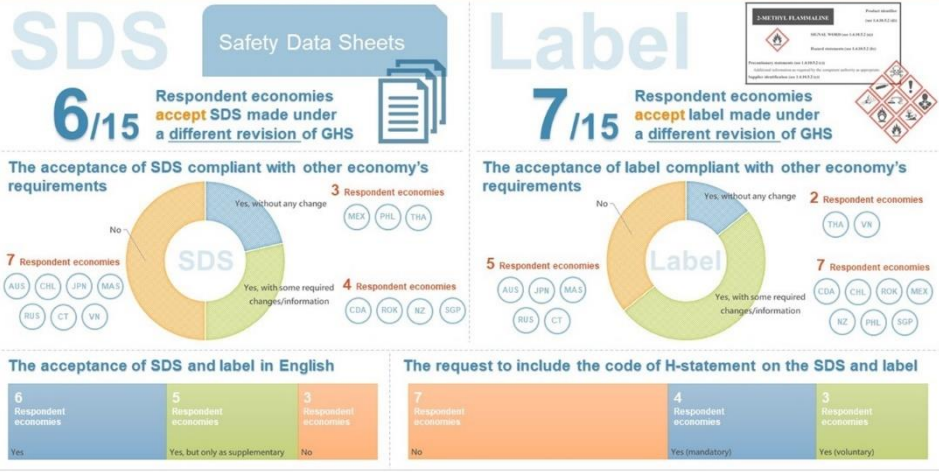
12/15 Respondent economies conduct an assessment to determine which GHS revision should be implemented



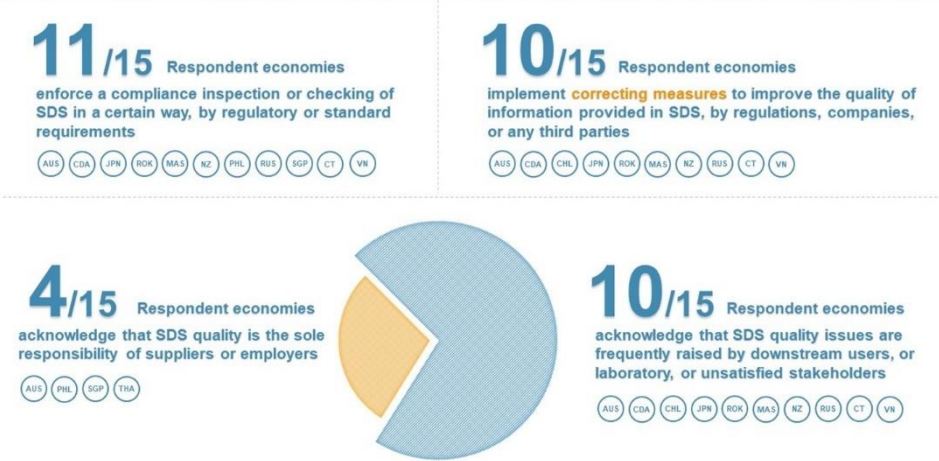
The acceptance of a revision of GHS that is not currently in force in the economy

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 7 Respondent economies Yes (all the later revisions) | 4 Respondent economies No |
| 1 Respondent economies Yes (all the earlier revisions) | 1 Respondent economies Other |
| 1 Respondent economies Currently not, but is planning for future acceptance | |

**APEC CD GHS Implementation Convergence Questionnaire
2023 Progress Report: SDS and Label**



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



Continuing Work



- GHS Implementation and the Convergence Reports from 2011 to 2023
- To finish 4 infographics in accordance with the 2023 progress report and upload to the website
- To support GHS project outcomes and deliverables e.g., best practice principles and its check list tools
- Updates to newer version(s) and updates from GHS focal points
- **Chinese Taipei continues to host and maintain the G.R.E.A.T. website.**

Support to APEC CD revised 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.

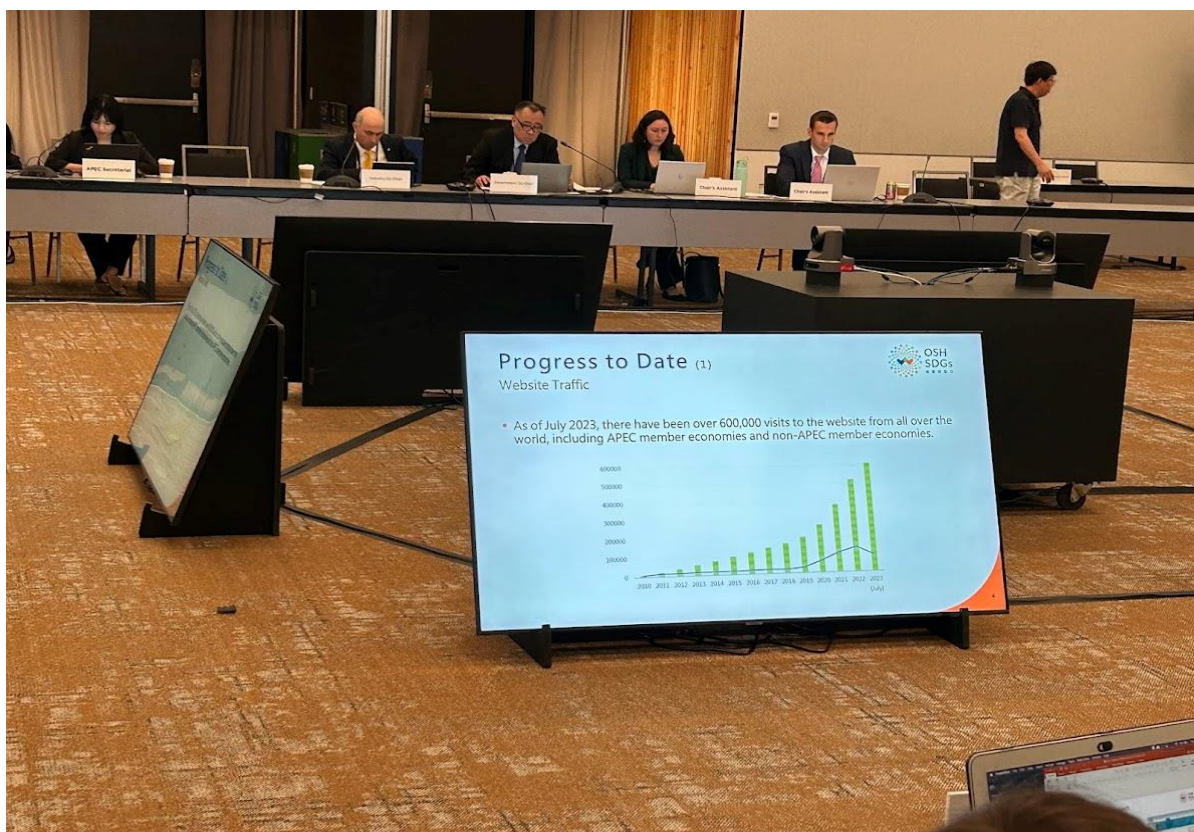


- The G.R.E.A.T. Project Overseer Contact: CCChen@sahtech.org Jean Chen (Ms.)
- APEC GHS Clearinghouse Website Project (the G.R.E.A.T. Project)
<https://great.osha.gov.tw/ENG/index.aspx>
- GHS Introduction Website (English):
https://ghs.osha.gov.tw/ENG/masterpage/index_ENG.aspx
- GHS Technical Support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



圖一 我國代表出席 CD 化學對話會議



圖二 出席 CD 化學對話會議情形



圖三 出席 CD 化學對話會議－我國代表團與會議共同主席合影



圖四 出席 CD 化學對話會議－我國代表團合影