Survey of SAICM Focal Points on the Need for Information on Chemicals in Products

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Preface

In recognition of the global nature of the problem of chemicals of concern (CoCs) in products and the need for international action, in May, 2009 the second session of the International Conference of Chemicals Management (ICCM2) adopted a resolution agreeing to implement a project on Chemicals in Products (CiP)[1] with the overall objective of promoting the implementation of paragraph 15 (b) of the Overarching Policy Strategy of SAICM. The Conference invited UNEP to lead and facilitate the project and to undertake the following tasks:

1. Collect and review existing information on information systems pertaining to chemicals in products including but not limited to regulations, standards and industry practices;
2. Assess that information in relation to the needs of all relevant stakeholders and identify gaps;
3. Develop specific recommendations for actions to promote implementation of the Strategic Approach with regard to such information, incorporating identified priorities and access and delivery mechanisms.

UNEP will report on the project implementation and its outcomes to the SAICM Open-Ended Working Group (in mid 2011) and to ICCM3 (in mid 2012). The resolution adopted at ICCM2 for the CiP project instructed UNEP to form a Steering Group for the Project.

This report presents the results of a survey that was conducted to address points one and two above, by collecting thoughts and views from SAICM stakeholders on product groups and information categories that should be prioritized in the assessment of stakeholder needs for information on chemicals in products. The survey also collected information about relevant existing information systems and information systems under development.

The survey outcomes will be used as input to the work described in point three and to the *Scoping Meeting for the Study of Stakeholder Needs for Information on Chemicals in Products*, which will be held in Geneva, Switzerland on 17-18 December, 2009. The goal of the Scoping Meeting is to provide focus to the work that will take place in the next phase of the CiP project.

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The author and UNEP would like to extend their sincere appreciation to the Chemicals in Products (CiP) Steering Group for their critical advice and support on this project and the SAICM Focal Points and other important stakeholders for their time and effort to respond to the survey.

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Executive Summary

The use of chemicals of concern in products is a growing challenge for public health and environmental protection. The term "chemicals of concern" (CoCs) refers to those chemicals which, due to their inherent hazardous properties, present a known or reasonably suspected risk to human health and/or the environment. International trade in products containing these chemicals results in their global distribution and associated health and environmental impacts. From toys and furniture to electronic equipment and automobiles, addressing the problems and challenges posed by CoCs in products requires action on many levels, involving many partners.

Informed decision making requires sufficient and reliable information on chemicals of concern in products, which many public and private sector organizations have recognized the critical need for. As a step in addressing this need, The Informal Workshop on Stakeholders Information Needs on Chemicals in Articles/Products (9-12 February, 2009 in Geneva, Switzerland), organized by UNEP and the Government of Sweden, concluded that although there is some ongoing work on this issue, current efforts and capacities are not sufficient for informed decision making to protect human health and the environment. At the Workshop, stakeholders in the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) identified the need for international cooperation on this issue to help promote harmonization, thus avoiding a patchwork of information systems and avoiding duplication of efforts, and also maximizing benefits to all stakeholders.

In May, 2009 the second session of the International Conference of Chemicals Management (ICCM2) adopted a resolution agreeing to implement a project on Chemicals in Products (CiP) with the overall objective of promoting the implementation of paragraph 15 (b) of the Overarching Policy Strategy of SAICM. The Conference invited UNEP to lead and facilitate the project. UNEP will report on the project implementation and its outcomes to the SAICM Open-Ended Working Group (in mid 2011) and to ICCM3 (in mid 2012).

Objectives of this Report

This report presents the results of a survey circulated to all SAICM focal points in October, 2009 and aimed at collecting views from SAICM stakeholders on: (1) CiP information systems in use or under development and the current state-of-the-art, including needs and gaps, in exchanging CiP information; (2) the CiP information needs of various stakeholders at different points in the lifecycle of a product; and (3) priorities for CiP information on specific product groups or sectors. The report will be used as input to the work to the CiP Project and in the December 2009 *Scoping Meeting for the Study of Stakeholder Needs for Information on Chemicals in Products*, which will provide focus to the work that will take place in the next phase of the CiP project.

Survey Responses

Forty three completed surveys were included in this study. A total of 73 individuals were listed on the surveys as contributors, as well as 60 distinct government agencies, NGOs and

international organizations. Thirteen additional completed surveys were returned to UNEP, but unfortunately were submitted past a point when they could be included in this report. These surveys are available through the URL:
http://www.chem.unep.ch/unepsaicm/cip/infooncip/default.htm

Survey Results

Survey Section 1: Product/Sector Priorities. Respondents chose four product groups that are a priority for their country/stakeholder group vis-à-vis chemicals in products information needs, ranked these according to priority (1= lowest priority and 4= highest), and explained why the groups are a priority. A list of 11 product/sector groups were provided and the respondent was given the option to write in and rank "other" product categories. Key findings include the following:

- **The category C*hildren's products including toys* ranked highest among all respondents; 77% of all respondents chose this category as a "top 4" priority.** Children's products ranked highest for every sub-group except for Asia-Pacific where the category ranked equally with *food containers and food packaging*. Reasons for prioritizing children's products include: the vulnerability of children to chemical exposures and health impacts, increased consumption of toys, the prevalence of imported toys with unknown material composition, use of toxic metals in toys, lack of information on hazards of toys, ineffective regulation on toy safety, the possibility of recalled toys being sent to developing countries where there is little control, and likelihood of recycled plastics with often unknown content of hazardous substances (such as brominated flame-retardants).
- **The category *Food containers and food packaging* was highly ranked, chosen as a "top 4" priority by 23 out of 43 total respondents.** Reasons given include: Lack of awareness and understanding on the part of consumers about the presence of hazardous chemicals, impact on human health, poor disposal practices including open burning.
- **Responses from the African region indicated that the categories *Computers, cellular phones and other electronic goods* as well as *Batteries* are high priorities**; reasons cited include the problem of e-waste and the rise in use of electronic products in this region.
- ***Cosmetics and Personal Care Products* (for adults & children) was chosen as a "top 4" priority by seven respondents,** a significant result because this category was not included in the list of products/sectors contained in the survey instrument.

Survey Section 2: Type of Information Needed. Section 2 of the survey asked respondents to propose information for a future CiP information system. The survey asked: What type of information is needed? Who would need this information? and Explain the stakeholders need/use of the information. Each response, which described a unique type of information, was coded to enable analysis of the data. Findings from this analysis include the following:

- ***Manufacturer name and contact information* is in high demand. All 20 respondents from the government sector stated that they need this information.** *Manufacturing date, batch number* and *Place of manufacture and country of origin* are also in high demand. Better decision making by consumers, government agencies, importers, transporters, recyclers and disposers during product handling, storage, use, regulation, repair, recycling and disposal were among the reasons cited.

- **Many respondents indicated a need for the *Identification of chemicals in products* (70% of all respondents and 80% of government respondents), the *Potential hazards of chemicals in products* (67%/75%), and the *Quantities of chemicals in products* (40%/45%).** The reasons cited emphasized the importance of the information to guiding decisions all along the product lifecycle. The coding system tracked the reporting of *Identification of chemicals in products* separately from *Identification of hazardous chemicals in products.* When combined, 93% of respondents reported needing this information.
- A majority of respondents reported needing *Contact information for suppliers*; *Precautions, information on safe use and storage of products; What to do in case of accident/exposure/injury; Information* and *on how to safely dispose of products/type of waste; Safe waste handling information; Recycling, remanufacturing and reuse information.*

Survey Section 3: Current CiP Information System Involvement and Activities. A total of 55 information systems were reported by survey respondents.[1] An assessment of these existing systems is ongoing within the CiP project and will include an analysis of the existing systems against stakeholders needs for information on chemicals in products. This project phase will also be overseen by the UNEP Chemicals Branch. Several observations are offered here:

- Some government systems reported in the survey address chemicals in products, others are databases of chemicals and their hazardous properties. Examples of CiP systems include: Malta Standards Authority's databases containing information on pesticides and cosmetic products; Croatian Institute for Public Health's *Safety Data Sheet Register*; and the European Union's *RAPEX System*, a quick warning and information system that provides information about dangerous consumer products of a non-food nature.
- Industry systems reported on in the survey include: (1) Systems that facilitate information exchange between manufactures and suppliers, and in certain cases customers and recyclers; (2) Restricted substances lists; and (3) Product certification systems. Information exchange systems, as described in (1), are proprietary systems that track data on substances present in materials, components and/or products; indicate whether those substances are subject to any standards, laws or regulation in the countries where the products are manufactured, sold, discarded or recycled. These systems could serve as models for CiP information systems and/or could be viewed as important "feeder" systems to provide information to a publicly-accessible information system. Examples of Type 1 systems include: *Joint Industry Guide: Material Composition Declaration for Electrotechnical Products*, a system of the electrotechnical industry that tracks and discloses specific information about the material composition of its products; and *International Material Data System (IMDS)*, which was formed to comply with the European Directive for Automobiles and is in the process of being expanded to comply with REACH.

[1] Additional systems are described in the report, *Toxic Substances in Articles: The Need for Information* (http://www.norden.org/pub/sk/showpub.asp?pubnr=2008:596).

- Examples of NGO-created systems that were reported in the surveys are: *Database of Consumer Products Containing Dangerous Chemicals,* a project of the Arnika Association in the Czech Republik, which was created to inform Czech consumers about products on the market (toys, cosmetics, shoes, textiles, household products, school supplies) that contain dangerous chemicals; and *Skin Deep,* developed by the Environmental Working Group in the United States, is a publicly accessible, searchable database of chemicals in personal care products that is used to assess toxicity of products and to provide guidance for safer alternatives.

Conclusions

The responses to the survey on priorities for the project on Chemicals in Products are evidence of already established needs and a strong and unfilled demand – on the part of stakeholders around the globe – for information on chemicals in products. The surveys analyzed in this study provide a rich database of information from which to draw insights.

Many existing information systems were identified in the survey. The systems described through and prior to this survey are based mainly in North America and Europe. This survey uncovered systems in other parts of the world. However, there is a clear imbalance geographically, with many survey respondents from Africa and Asia-Pacific reporting the lack of involvement in CiP-related information systems.

Looking ahead to the next phase of the CiP project, existing or developing systems may provide models or frameworks for a harmonized, international system that could meet many of the needs expressed in this survey. Objectives of the scoping meeting and the next phase of the CiP project include beginning the process of mapping the needs for information identified in this study to existing systems, identifying gaps, and taking a step toward developing recommendations on how to meet the global needs for chemicals information in products.

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Project Background

The association of chemicals with manufactured products is practically universal. Chemicals as product constituents or used in the production stages of the product's life cycle is the norm with few exceptions. Chemicals are tightly integrated into the functioning of modern society. Chemicals present in or used to make a product are typically chosen for their functional properties and cost. The discovery and application of these chemicals has enabled many benefits to humankind. However, not all chemicals are benign to human health and the environment.

Stakeholder's efforts to reduce the negative impacts of chemicals on human health and the environment have over the last few decades been significant, and many have been successful. Some of these efforts have moved beyond the historical mode of reacting to negative impacts after their discovery to a more precautious manner of evaluating the intrinsic properties of chemicals and the hazards that they may pose. The resources applied to evaluate chemicals presently used and newly introduced are significant, but unfortunately are not sufficient to allow a full and confident assessment of many chemicals in use. This is one reason why only a small fraction of chemicals in use today have undergone extensive review as to their potential negative impacts.

This report analyzes the results of a survey concerning chemicals present in products. Chemicals used in the production stages of a product but not present in the finished product are not dealt with in this project.

The term chemicals of concern (CoCs) used in the report refers to those chemicals which, due to their inherent hazardous properties, present a known or reasonably suspected risk to human health and/or the environment. This class of chemicals has grown dramatically in recent years, due in part to advances in scientific methodologies and the growing body of research data linking many widely used chemicals with observations of detrimental effects.

The presence of CoCs in products is thus an issue of growing concern and challenge for public health and environmental protection. International trade in products containing CoCs results in the global distribution of these substances along with their associated health and environmental impacts. From toys and furniture to electronic equipment and automobiles, CoCs in products contribute significantly to the global burden created by these substances.[2]

Solving the problems posed by CoCs in products requires action on many levels. Many public and private sector organizations have recognized the critical importance of making information on chemicals in products more widely available.[3]

The lack of information on chemicals in products is a barrier to sound decision-making by a wide range of stakeholders – raw materials producers, product designers, component and product manufacturers[4], retailers, workers, consumers, recyclers, and government agencies – all along the product life-cycle – in product design, production, use, reuse/remanufacturing, recycling and disposal. Increasing the availability of information can help to avoid human health and environmental impacts. Better information flow could

stimulate development of new products and processes through innovation, reduce risks and create economic benefits.

A number of information systems and disclosure policies have been developed by governments, industry and non-governmental organizations that address specific product categories or products manufactured by a single industry sector; specific chemicals; or a geographical region.[5] The Informal Workshop on Stakeholders Information needs on Chemicals in Articles/Products (9-12 February, 2009 in Geneva, Switzerland), organized by UNEP and the Government of Sweden in support of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)[6], concluded that although there is some ongoing work on this issue, current efforts and capacities are not sufficient for informed decision making to protect human health and the environment. SAICM stakeholders identified the need for international cooperation on this issue to help promote harmonization, to avoid a patchwork of information systems and to maximize benefits to all stakeholders.[7]

In recognition of the global nature of the problem of chemicals of concern in products and the lack of international action, in May, 2009 the second session of the International Conference of Chemicals Management (ICCM2) adopted a resolution deciding to implement a project on Chemicals in Products (CiP) (see endnote 1) with the overall objective of promoting the implementation of paragraph 15 (b) of the Overarching Policy Strategy of SAICM (see inset box). The Conference invited UNEP to lead and facilitate the project and to undertake the following tasks:

1. Collect and review existing information on information systems pertaining to chemicals in products including but not limited to regulations, standards and industry practices;

2. Assess that information in relation to the needs of all relevant stakeholders and identify gaps;

Paragraph 15 (b) of the Overarching Policy Strategy of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)

15. The objectives of the Strategic Approach with regard to knowledge and information are:

(a) To ensure that knowledge and information on chemicals and chemicals management are sufficient to enable chemicals to be adequately assessed and managed safely throughout their life cycle;

(b) To ensure, for all stakeholders:

(i) That information on chemicals throughout their life cycle, including, where appropriate, chemicals in products, is available, accessible, user friendly, adequate and appropriate to the needs of all stakeholders. Appropriate types of information include their effects on human health and the environment, their intrinsic properties, their potential uses, their protective measures and regulation;

(ii) That such information is disseminated in appropriate languages by making full use of, among other things, the media, hazard communication mechanisms such as the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals and relevant provisions of international agreements;

3. Develop specific recommendations for actions to promote implementation of the Strategic Approach with regard to such information, incorporating identified priorities and access and delivery mechanisms.

UNEP will report on the project implementation and its outcomes to the SAICM Open-Ended Working Group (in mid 2011) and to ICCM3 (in mid 2012). The resolution adopted at ICCM2 for the CiP project invited UNEP to form a Steering Group for the Project.

Objectives of this Report

This report presents the results of a survey that was conducted to address points one and two above, by collecting views from SAICM stakeholders on information priorities for specific product groups or sectors, the specific needs and uses for information by various stakeholders at different points in the lifecycle of a product, current gaps in existing CiP information and existing information systems or systems under development.

The survey outcomes will be further used as input to the work described in point three above and to the *Scoping Meeting for the Study of Stakeholder Needs for Information on Chemicals in Products*, which will be held in Geneva, Switzerland on 17-18 December, 2009. The goal of the Scoping Meeting is to provide focus to the work that will take place in the analytical phase of the CiP project. The survey is not meant to limit the focus of the project on chemicals in products or any future cooperative action on information systems.

Methods

The survey questionnaire was developed by the UNEP Project Managers with input from the Steering Group and from the author of this report. The survey questionnaire (Annex 1) contained a mix of closed and open-ended questions, allowing for some quantitative data analysis.

An introductory letter and survey questionnaire were sent by email to the SAICM Focal Points (FPs) and other experts. There are four categories of SAICM Focal Points: National, Regional, Non-Governmental and Inter-Governmental. A list of Focal Points with coordinates can be found at the SAICM website: www.saicm.org. The letter that accompanied the survey asked recipients to coordinate with other government agencies and/or partner organizations on the response to the survey. Given the short time frame for the project, the questionnaire was prepared in English only. Several of the surveys were completed in languages other than English and were translated either by or in coordination with UNEP.

The questionnaire was emailed to a total 247 SACIM FPs, ten Steering Group members and ChemSec, a non-profit organization based in Sweden (see Table 1). The survey was sent by email on Oct 9, 2009; reminders were sent on Oct 20 and November 12, 2009. The deadline given for submission of the completed surveys was November 16, 2009.

Some recipients of the survey passed it along to other relevant organizations. For this reason, a calculated response rate is not particularly meaningful.[8] The sample is not assumed to be representative of the population of SAICM regions or interest groups since the survey population was not selected using a random sampling approach and due to self-selection bias. However, it achieves its intended purpose in meeting the goals of the survey project, namely to collect thoughts and views from SAICM stakeholders on needs and priorities for information on chemicals in products as well as existing and developing information systems.

Table 1. Email Distribution of Survey

Category	Number
Regional Focal Points	5
National Focal Points	168
NGO Focal Points	61
Industry Groups	7
Others	54
IGO Focal Points	13
Steering Group Members	10
Other Organizations	1

The survey had three main sections: Section 1 covered product/sector priorities for an information system on chemicals in products; Section 2 addressed types of information needed, its recipients and use; and Section 3 asked respondents for information on existing CiP information systems and those under development.

In 28 out of the 43 surveys included in this study, the answers given in Section 1 of the completed surveys (the section addressing priority product groups) did not conform to the instructions provided in the surveys. In these cases, respondents were sent an email asking that they adjust their responses in Section 1 and email a revised response. In cases where revised responses were received, 27 out of 28, the new data were used in the analysis. If a revised response was not received, the original responses were reported (in Annex 4) but we were not able to include those results in the analysis of the data in Tables 3 and 4. This was the case for one survey.

In order to tabulate the results reported in Section 2 of the survey, which asked respondents about which information they propose to be included in a future CiP information system, the survey data were coded according to a scheme developed for this project. The codes are reported in Table 5. The right-hand column in Table A-5 indicates the codes assigned to the data reported in the survey. If the same type of information was mentioned more than one time in a survey, it was counted only once.

Survey Responses

A total of 43 completed surveys were included in time to be included in this study. Table 2 shows the sectoral and regional distribution of survey respondents. In some cases, two or more individuals from the same or different organizations coordinated their responses on a single survey. A total of 73 individuals were listed on the surveys as contributors, as well as 60 distinct government agencies, NGOs and international organizations. If more than one respondent was listed on the survey, the sector assignment was made on the basis of the first respondent. Annex 2 contains a list of all survey respondents.

As of 7 December, 2009, 13 additional completed surveys were returned to UNEP. Unfortunately, given the short timeframe for this project, those surveys were not able to be included in this report. However, all surveys have been posted on the Internet and are available through the URL:
http://www.chem.unep.ch/unepsaicm/cip/infooncip/default.htm

Table 2. Regional and Sectoral Distribution of Survey Respondents

	Africa	Asia-Pacific	Central & Eastern Europe	Latin America & Caribbean	Western Europe and Other	Interna-tional	Total
Gov	3	2	7	2	6		20
NGO	5	7	2	2	4	2*	22
IGO						1	1
Total	8	9	9	4	10	3	43

* International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) and Occupational Knowledge International are included as international NGOs

Survey Results

The results from each section of the survey are discussed below.

Government Agencies/Departments in Charge of CiP

The survey asked respondents to list the government agencies and departments in their countries that have lead responsibility for the issue of chemicals in products. The survey data are reported in Annex 2.

Survey Section 1. Product/Sector Priorities

In Section 1, respondents were asked to:

> "….indicate up to four product groups that are a priority for your country / stakeholder group vis-à-vis chemicals in products information needs and rank these according to priority with 1= lowest priority and 4= highest priority."
>
> and
>
> "….give an explanation here why the selected products groups are of priority for your country or stakeholder groups"

A list of 11 product/sector groups were provided and the respondent was given the option to write in and rank "other" product categories.

Table 3 contains summary tabulations of the data reported in Section 1, indicating the percentage of total respondents that selected each product/sector category among their top four priority categories, as well as breakdowns by geographical region and type of organization (NGO and government). Table 4 shows a more detailed breakdown of the responses provided by all respondents. The data in both tables are ranked, highest to lowest, according to the data tabulated for all respondents. The product/sector categories written in as "other" are marked with an asterisk and are in blue. Annex 4 contains detailed responses to the questions posed in Section 1 of the survey on product/sector priorities.

Several observations from Tables 3 and 4 are highlighted in the points below. In order to shed light on the reasons why respondents chose specific product/sector priorities, Table 5 provides shortened, paraphrased responses, organized by product/sector category, for the product categories highlighted below.

- **The category *Children's products including toys* ranked highest among all respondents; 77% of all respondents chose this category as a "top 4" priority (Table 3).** Children's products ranked highest for every sub-group except for Asia-Pacific where the category ranked equally with *food containers and food packaging*. Forty percent of all respondents chose children's products as their highest priority (Table 4).

  Information in Table 5 sheds light on why respondents prioritized this category. Common themes from the survey include: the vulnerability of children to chemical exposures and health impacts, increased consumption of toys, the prevalence of imported toys with unknown material composition, use of toxic metals in toys, lack of information on hazards of toys, ineffective regulation on toy safety, the possibility of recalled toys being sent to developing countries where there is little control, and likelihood of recycled plastics with often unknown content of hazardous substances (such as brominated flame-retardants).

- **The category *Food containers and food packaging* was highly ranked, chosen as a "top 4" priority by 23 out of 43 total respondents.** Table 5 provides insight on why these products are a priority for chemical information, including: Lack of awareness and understanding on the part of consumers about the presence of hazardous chemicals, impact on human health, poor disposal practices including open burning. Eight out of nine respondents from the Asia-Pacific region chose this category as a "top 4" priority.

- **Responses from the African region indicate that the categories *Computers, cellular phones and other electronic goods* as well as *Batteries* are high priorities.** The reasons cited in Table 5 provide some insights, in particular the problem of e-waste and the rise in use of electronic products in this region.

- ***Cosmetics and Personal Care Products* (for adults & children) was chosen as a "top 4" priority by seven respondents, a significant result because this category was not included in the list of products/sectors contained in the survey instrument.** Four out of these seven respondents designated this product group as their highest priority (rank of four). Three respondents are from the government sector; four from NGOs. It should be noted that this category of chemical preparations is specifically exempt from the GHS.

<u>Additional Notes on Section 1 Results</u>

- When reviewing the results in Tables 3 & 4 it is important to note that respondents may have been more likely to assign their "top 4" choices to the product/sector categories that were included in the survey instrument and less likely to write in a product/sector under the "other" category. Therefore, the results for the "other" categories (indicated with an asterisk and in blue in the tables) should be viewed with this in mind.

- In email correspondence, a number of respondents stated that they had difficulty choosing only four priority sectors, since many more were of priority to their country/stakeholder group. One respondent stated that she did not feel that it was appropriate to choose four categories when all were of priority. Also, a number of respondents stated that they had difficulty ranking their choices, again because they felt that all the sectors that they chose were important.

- In the transmittal letter for the survey, respondents were asked to focus their survey responses on chemicals in products and articles which are not covered by the GHS (which has as its goal to identify the intrinsic hazards found in *chemical substances* and *mixtures* and to convey information about these hazards). A number of respondents wrote in under "other," chemical preparations (i.e., chemical mixtures) that are covered by GHS: Industrial chemicals and paints. These respondents might have misunderstood the instructions or might think that the GHS does not address their needs for chemical information for these product groups.

Table 3. Tabulation of Responses to Section 1 Question on Product or Sector Priorities, Ranked by All Respondents

	Percent of Respondents Selecting Product/Sector as Top 4 Priority							
		Regions					Sectors	
Product or Sector	All Respond-ents	Africa	Asia-Pacific	Central & Eastern Europe	Latin America & Caribbean	Western Europe and Other	Gov	NGOs
N =	43	8	9	9	4	10	20	22
Children's products including toys	77%	63%	89%	89%	100%	60%	90%	55%
Food containers and food packaging	53%	38%	89%	67%	50%	40%	65%	45%
Computers, cellular phones and other electronic goods	47%	88%	44%	56%	25%	20%	55%	36%
Construction materials	37%	13%	44%	56%	25%	40%	40%	32%
Clothing & apparel (including shoes, leather & textiles)	33%	50%	22%	11%	50%	50%	55%	23%
Electrical goods and household appliances	30%	13%	33%	22%	50%	40%	25%	27%
Batteries	28%	63%	22%	33%	25%	0%	20%	32%
Cosmetics/ personal care products (for adults & children))*	16%	13%	11%	0%	25%	40%	15%	18%
Motorized vehicles (personal automobiles, buses and trains, airplanes, boats, etc.)	9%	25%	11%	0%	0%	10%	5%	14%
Furniture and bedding	5%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%
Paper and printed materials	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	5%	5%
Foodstuffs*	5%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%
Industrial Chemicals*	5%	13%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%

Table 3. Tabulation of Responses to Section 1 Question on Product or Sector Priorities, Ranked by All Respondents

	Percent of Respondents Selecting Product/Sector as Top 4 Priority							
		Regions					Sectors	
Product or Sector	All Respond-ents	Africa	Asia-Pacific	Central & Eastern Europe	Latin America & Caribbean	Western Europe and Other	Gov	NGOs
N =	43	8	9	9	4	10	20	22
Agriculture materials/chemi-cals*	5%	13%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%	9%
Non-food packaging	2%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	5%	0%
Health care products *	2%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%
Carpets*	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	5%
Recycled plastics*	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	5%
PVC houses*	2%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%	5%
PCB-containing transformers, capacitors*	2%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	5%	0%
Plastic molded products*	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	5%	0%
Paints (lead/ mercury/ tin containing))*	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%

* Product/sector categories filled in by respondents under “other”

Table 4. Product/Sector Priorities, All Respondents

N = 43	Percent that Selected Prod/Sector				
Product or sector	**1 (low)**	**2**	**3**	**4 (high)**	**Percent Selected Prod/Sector as Top 4**
Children's products including toys	9%	16%	12%	40%	**77%**
Food containers and food packaging	21%	12%	9%	12%	**53%**
Computers, cellular phones and other electronic goods	7%	16%	16%	7%	**47%**
Construction materials	7%	7%	21%	2%	**37%**
Clothing & apparel (including shoes, leather & textiles)	14%	9%	9%	0%	**33%**
Electrical goods and household appliances	12%	12%	2%	5%	**30%**
Batteries	5%	9%	9%	5%	**28%**
Cosmetics/personal care products (for adults & children))*	2%	0%	5%	9%	**16%**
Motorized vehicles (personal automobiles, buses and trains, airplanes, boats, etc.)	2%	0%	2%	5%	**9%**
Furniture and bedding	2%	0%	2%	0%	**5%**
Paper and printed materials	2%	2%	0%	0%	**5%**
Foodstuffs*	2%	0%	0%	2%	**5%**
Industrial Chemicals*	0%	2%	0%	2%	**5%**
Agriculture Materials/Chemicals*	0%	2%	0%	2%	**5%**
Non-food packaging	2%	0%	0%	0%	**2%**
Healthcare products*	0%	0%	0%	2%	**2%**
Carpets*	0%	2%	0%	0%	**2%**
Recycled plastics*	0%	0%	0%	2%	**2%**
PVC houses*	0%	0%	2%	0%	**2%**
PCB-containing transformers, capacitors*	0%	2%	0%	0%	**2%**
Plastic molded products	0%	0%	2%	0%	**2%**
Paints (lead/ mercury/ tin containing))*	0%	0%	2%	0%	**2%**

* Product/sector categories filled in by respondents under "other"

Table 5. Excerpts from Section 1 on Reasons Why Products/Sectors Chosen as Priorities*

Children's Products, Including Toys	Region	Org Type
Our markets are flooded with toys from China	AF	Gov
Children's toy are suspected to have colours containing lead metal; lead is a well known poisonous metal. Recalled products from developed countries, particularly toys, may end up in developing countries where there is no system of detecting and controlling such products.	AF	Gov
Consumers are ignorant about the presence of hazardous chemicals in these products.	AP	Gov
Increased purchasing of these products; presence of harmful chemicals in these products especially toxic metals.	AP	NGO
These products are usually imported illegally. Mass media sporadically informs the public about the hazardous properties of these products.	AP	NGO
Children's, products including toys, are part of our daily living. Attention needs to be paid to determine the affect of chemicals on children's health.	AP	NGO
Lead in toys; new middle in India conscious of toys; want to grow local manufacturing of toys.	AP	NGO
Majority of toys are produced abroad and many are hazardous for children. Toys are generally sold by small wholesale traders who operate at marketplaces. The country lacks regular and comprehensive control of supervisory bodies over quality of toys sold by retail traders. In many cases, these supervisory bodies rely on importers' documentation. Toys undergo testing only on requests of producers, traders and consumers.	CEE	Gov
Toys are a priority because of the impact on children's health.	CEE	Gov
Attempts to control toxic chemicals in children's products have had poor results.	CEE	Gov
Information gaps	LAC	Gov
Children are most vulnerable to exposure of chemicals.	WEOG	Gov
Children are more vulnerable than adults to exposure of chemicals and need more protection. Products intended for children should not contain substances that pose health hazards. Information on the content of hazardous substances is needs to be disseminated in the supply chain of toys and other children products so that they can be produced safe from the beginning. Many cases of toys reported as containing hazardous substances (such as lead, the plasticizers DEHP, DINP, formaldehyde) reported to the EU Rapid Alert System for non-food consumer products (Rapex). Fast turn-over rate for toys and children products. Many are low-cost with fewer requirements on performance and life-time than other more complex products. Likelihood of recycled plastics with often unknown content of hazardous substances (such as brominated flame-retardants), may be increased.	WEOG	Gov
Children take the products in their mouths and contact with toxics cannot be prevented.	WEOG	Gov
Chemical exposures of vulnerable groups, such as children and women of child-bearing age are most likely through exposure to chemicals in clothing, furnishing and toys, particularly POPs.	WEOG	NGO
Organization's stakeholder groups are mainly women and children. In some countries there are no regulations at all and if there is a regulation than many hazardous chemicals like EDCs, CMRs, heavy metals are still allowed, for instance in the new EU toys safety directive.	WEOG	NGO
Computers, cellular phones and other electronic goods	**Region**	**Org Type**
There is a boom in electronic products (cell phones, PCs, etc.)	AF	Gov

Table 5. Excerpts from Section 1 on Reasons Why Products/Sectors Chosen as Priorities*		
Import of used computers, cellular phones and other electronics is increasing due to their high demand. Most people are importing used products because they are cheap. Many small scale companies repair cellular phones and computers without knowing the danger associated. Workers are exposed to hazardous chemicals. Many products/articles are imported into the country at their end of use which later pose a threat on disposal and recycling.	AF	Gov
Fastest growing waste stream in country, only fraction is collected, awareness of e-waste is low	AF	NGO
Consumers are ignorant about the presence of hazardous chemicals in these products.	AP	Gov
Increased purchasing of these products; presence of harmful chemicals in these products especially toxic metals.	AP	NGO
e-waste is growing and managed in an unsound way, causing contamination of heavy metals and other toxic pollutants and harming human health and the environment.	AP	NGO
Fast growth of e-waste; adverse impacts from backyard recycling of e-waste	AP	NGO
Wastes and exposures from computers and other electronic products containing penta-BDE (foamed polyurethane), octa-BDE (computer monitor) and deca-BDE (cases of TV sets) increase every year.	CEE	Gov
Information gaps	LAC	Gov
May contain hazardous substances such as metals, flame-retardants and PFOS. Levels of PFOS and brominated flame retardants are increasing in human milk samples. Many products have fast turn over and generate large volumes of waste and second-hand products. Poor recycling and waste handling leading to exposure of workers, consumers and the environment in some developing countries; in more developed countries, chemical information is generally too scarce to allow proper health and environmental protection during recycling and waste handling. One barrier is transfer of information in the supply chain down to end-users and to recyclers and waste handlers. Several initiatives are in place to draw experiences from.	WEOG	Gov
We combined “Computers, cellular phones and other electronic goods” with “Electrical goods and household appliances”. Both are a high priority because these products can potentially contain a high amount of toxic organic substances and metals. These sectors are challenging to address since they are composed of many individual pieces, which makes it difficult to track contents, often produced and used in different parts of the world. In all stages of the life-cycle high exposure to toxics can occur.	WEOG	Gov
Food containers and food packaging	**Region**	**Org Type**
Consumers are ignorant about the presence of hazardous chemicals in these products.	AP	Gov
Food containers and packaging are poorly disposed of – polystyrene is often burned in the open together with plastics.	AP	NGO
Food containers are part of our daily living. Attention needs to be paid to determine the affect of chemicals on health.	AP	NGO
Food contamination is a major health issue for consumers; need to comply with international regulations.	AP	NGO
Food containers and packaging also have big impact on human health.	CEE	Gov
Contamination of food poses a serious risk to humans. Despite stricter control of chemicals used in food processing, more information is needed on possible releases of toxic chemicals from food packaging.	CEE	Gov
Information gaps	LAC	Gov
In general people don´t know about hazardous chemicals in all-day products like toys, apparel or food containers. Some of the hazardous chemicals that can be found in these	WEOG	NGO

Table 5. Excerpts from Section 1 on Reasons Why Products/Sectors Chosen as Priorities*

products are for example endocrine disruptors or CMRs and can harm women, children and unborn babies seriously.		
Cosmetics/personal care products (for adults & children)	**Region**	**Org Type**
Almost every lady in the country uses cosmetics and these contain chemicals that have serious health hazards for example, Mercuric cosmetics are still on the market and are used as skin lighteners. In Uganda ladies still use these products such as "rico". Mercury is a heavy metal that is carcinogenic.	AF	Gov
Personal care products: wide use, direct contact with skin. Priority was set considering the possible effect on people and the environment. Needs to more information for our politicians and more evidence about effects, and risk of exposure.	LAC	Gov
Cosmetics and personal care products represent direct human exposure to industrial chemicals, and very little is known about the chemicals in these products and the risks to human health. This issue is of particular importance for women and children. The average woman in the United States uses 12 personal care products per day, resulting in more than 150 unique chemical exposures. Pregnant women and their fetuses are regularly exposed to these chemicals, as are men and children via shampoos, bubble bath, toothpaste, lotions and a range of other body-care products that are used on a daily basis. The available research indicates that chemicals of concern – including carcinogens, reproductive toxicants, neurotoxicants, immune system toxicants and endocrine disruptors – are commonly present in personal care products, resulting in chronic repeated exposures to vulnerable populations (particularly pregnant women and children). Any effort to increase the information flow about the life-cycle hazards of chemical-containing products should prioritize personal care products, and especially products that are marketed to infants, children and women of childbearing age.	WEOG	NGO

* Some entries were edited for length and clarity. Original text can be found in Annex 4.

Survey Section 2: Type of Information Needed

Section 2 of the survey asked respondents to propose information for a future chemicals in products information system. The survey asked: *What type of information is needed? Who would need this information?* and *Explain the stakeholders need/use of the information*.

Each response, which described a unique type of information, was coded to enable analysis of the data. Table 6 presents a summary of the coded survey data. Within each category – Manufacturing, Supply Chain, Chemicals, etc. – the information types reported in Table 6 are sorted from highest to lowest according to the data for *All Respondents*. Table 7 presents highlights from respondents answers to the question, "Who Needs Information?"

Annex 5 contains detailed responses to the questions in Section 2 of the survey. The last column of the detailed data table in Annex 5 reports the code ("info code(s)") assigned to each response.

Several observations from Tables 6 and 7 are highlighted in the points below:

- ***Manufacturer name and contact information*** **is in high demand, particularly on the part of government respondents.** All 20 respondents from the government sector wrote in that they need this information. *Manufacturing date, batch number* and *Place of manufacture and country of origin* are also in high demand. Many reasons are cited for why these types of information are needed and many of the stakeholders mentioned in Table 7 are reported as needing the information. Common themes include better decision making by consumers, government agencies, importers, transporters, recyclers and disposers during product handling, storage, use, regulation, repair, recycling and disposal.

- **Many respondents indicated a need for the *Identification of chemicals in products* (70% of all respondents and 80% of government respondents), the *Potential hazards of chemicals in products* (67%/75%), and the *Quantities of chemicals in products* (40%/45%).** Again, many reasons and stakeholders for this information are cited in the surveys. The reasons emphasized the importance of the information to guiding decisions all along the product lifecycle.

  The coding system tracked the reporting of *Identification of chemicals in products* separately from *identification of <u>hazardous</u> chemicals in products* since respondents wrote in responses in these two distinct ways. When these two categories are combined, 93% of respondents, 100% of government respondents, and 82% of NGO respondents reported needing information on chemical ingredients in products.

- A majority of respondents reported needing C*ontact information for suppliers*; *Precautions, information on safe use and storage of products, what to do in case of accident/exposure/injury; Information on how to safely dispose of products/type of waste; Safe waste handling information;* and *recycling, remanufacturing and reuse information.*

A general point made by several respondents was that information contained in an information system should be in a language that can be understood by stakeholders.

Table 6. Summary of Coded Responses to the Question in Section 2: *Type of Information Needed*

			Percent of Respondents that Listed Information Type		
				Sectors	
	Information Type		All Respondents	Gov	NGO
Code	Description	N=	43	20	22
Manufacturing Related Information					
1	Manufacturer name and contact information		81%	100%	64%
2	Manufacturing date, batch number		60%	65%	59%
3	Place of manufacture, country of origin		51%	70%	32%
4	Production methods, source of raw material		16%	20%	9%
5	Product take-back programs (voluntary & mandatory)		14%	5%	23%
6	Measures taken to reduce hazardous materials, environmental/social standards applied		14%	10%	18%
7	Design for dismantling		2%	0%	5%
Chemicals Related Information					
10	Potential hazards of chemicals in products (health and environment)		70%	80%	59%
9	Identification of chemicals in products		67%	75%	59%
11	Quantities of chemicals in products		40%	45%	32%
8	Identification of hazardous chemicals in products		26%	30%	23%
12	Interactions with other chemicals, unintended by-products/decomposition products		12%	10%	9%
11.5	Reasons why hazardous chemical is in product		2%	0%	5%
Supply Chain Information					
13	Contact information for suppliers		58%	70%	45%
14	Contact information for importers, distributors, retailers, storage facilities		23%	35%	9%
Use & Handling of Products					
15	Precautions, information on safe use and storage of products, what to do in case of accident/exposure/injury.		81%	95%	68%
16	Effects of product ingredients/product on health and the environment, labeling of products - similar to GHS		35%	45%	23%
17	Date of expiry/Sell by date		23%	10%	32%
End-of-product-life related information					
20	Information on how to safely dispose of products/type of waste		74%	85%	64%
18	Safe waste handling information		63%	85%	41%

19	Recycling, remanufacturing, reuse information	58%	65%	50%
23	Likelihood of emissions & hazards	9%	10%	9%
21	Information on where to safely dispose of products	7%	10%	5%
24	How/Who to contact in case of illegal dumping of products	7%	5%	9%
25	Environmentally sound mgmt./disposal of containers	7%	0%	14%
26	Relevant ministry to report non-environmentally sound management of waste, ensure cleanup and protection of public health	7%	10%	5%
22	Cleanup procedures	5%	5%	5%
27	Relevant Customs Codes	5%	10%	0%

Table 7. Summary of Responses to the Question in Section 2: *Who Needs Information?*

Supply Chain & End-Users	**Government**
Manufacturers	Regulators
Manufacturing workers	Congress
Suppliers	Commerce ministries
Designers	Health ministries
Product quality inspectors	Environmental ministries
Importers	Consumer protection agencies
Exporters	Trade inspectors & customs services
Distributors	Emergency personnel
Retailers/Shopkeepers	Community Councils
Consumers & consumer organizations	Testing authorities
Industrial & professional users of products	Inspectors
End-of-Life	**General**
Dismantlers	General public
Recycling industry	NGOs of human rights, health, environment
Waste managers	Researchers
Waste collectors	Analysts
Take-back agencies	Students
Waste disposal workers	Environmental experts
Waste treatment facilities	Certification bodies

Survey Section 3: Current CiP Information System Involvement and Activities

Section three of the survey aimed to collect information on *existing* information systems on chemicals in products in order to collect insights that could inform the current project. Annex 6 reports the information collected from the surveys.

A total of 55 information systems were reported by survey respondents. Additional systems are described in the separate report, *Toxic Substances in Articles: The Need for Information*, which was developed for the February, 2009 Workshop on Chemicals in Articles, and is referenced in endnote 2 to this report.

An assessment of these existing systems is ongoing within the CiP project and will include an analysis of the existing systems against stakeholders needs for information on chemicals in products (e.g. as identified in the Scoping Meeting). This project phase will also be overseen by the UNEP Chemicals Branch.

Though a full assessment of these existing systems was not feasible for this project, several observations are reported here:

- The systems cover a broad spectrum of government, industry, and NGO-developed and maintained chemical information systems. Some are mandatory, others voluntary. Some are publicly accessible systems that provide information on chemicals in products and/or chemical hazards; others are proprietary, sector-specific systems for tracking and communicating information on chemicals in supply chains. Taken together, these systems describe a rich database of models to draw from when considering the development of a harmonized, international system of information on chemicals in products. It was beyond the scope of this survey report to determine how well these systems are achieving their intended purposes.

- Some government systems reported in the survey address chemicals in products, others are databases of chemicals and their hazardous properties.

  Examples of CiP systems include:

  - Malta Standards Authority's databases containing information on pesticides and cosmetic products, which includes the name of the product, person responsible, and contents. (Survey 7)
  - Croatian Institute for Public Health's Safety Data Sheet Register, which compiles data for substances or products that are included in Safety Data Sheets. (Survey 18)
  - European Union's RAPEX System, which is a quick warning and information system that provides information about dangerous consumer products of a non-food nature. RAPEX contains the following information: Name of the product, company mark, producer, origin country, characteristic of hazards related to the products, approved measures, country that entered the product into the system. (Survey 21)
  - A Belarus CiP system that collects information on products that are required to receive certification and have been investigated. The system tracks data from laboratory analysis of chemicals in products (using a fixed list of chemicals for each type of product), name of manufacturer and importer, type of product, date of analysis and reasons for prohibition (if prohibited). (Survey 22)
  - Swedish Battery Register (to comply with the EU Battery Directive (2006/66/EC)), which requires that batteries containing certain metals be marked with a chemical symbol (Hg, Pb, Cd) to reduce the risk of disposal in household waste and to inform waste/recycling handlers of the metals contained within. Producers must inform

end-users about: (1) potential health and environmental effects from certain batteries; (2) what the marking symbols mean; (3) the end-users responsibility to sort batteries out from other waste and how to do it; (4) collection systems that the end-user should use and how they can contribute to recycling of batteries. The program also sets up a register to collect statistics on amounts of batteries put on the market and battery-waste collected and treated. (Survey 36)

Examples of systems that provide information on chemicals and their hazardous properties, rather than information on chemicals in products, include:

- Russia's *Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances* (Survey 8)
- Kyrgyzstan's *National Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals* (Survey 9)
- Tanzania's *Database of Industrial and Consumer Chemicals* (under development) (Survey 26)

- Industry systems reported on in the survey include: (1) Systems that facilitate information exchange between manufactures and suppliers, and in certain cases customers and recyclers; (2) Restricted substances lists; and (3) Product certification systems. Information exchange systems, described in point (1) above, are proprietary systems that track data on substances present in materials, components and/or products; indicate whether those substances are subject to any standards, laws or regulation in the countries where the products are manufactured, sold, discarded or recycled. These systems are used to ensure compliance with regulations addressing chemicals in products, which can vary from country to country. In some cases they are used to provide information to consumers and recyclers. These systems could serve as models for CiP information systems and/or could be viewed as important "feeder" systems to provide information to a publicly-accessible information system.

  Examples of systems that facilitate information exchange between manufacturers, suppliers, customers and recyclers include:

  - *Joint Industry Guide: Material Composition Declaration for Electrotechnical Products*, which is a system of the electrotechnical industry that tracks and discloses specific information about the material composition of its products. This information helps global manufacturers comply with legal requirements and respond to inquiries from customers and product recyclers. (Survey 38)
  - *International Material Data System (IMDS)* was formed to comply with the European Directive for Automobiles and is in the process of being expanded to comply with REACH. It provides information on types and amounts of chemicals in automotive parts and assemblies as well as information to allow for recyclability and recoverability calculations. It protects confidential business information. Suppliers enter information through a secured web portal. OEMs can only access information about their products. (Survey 38)

- Two NGO-created systems that were reported in the surveys are highlighted below.

- *Database of Consumer Products Containing Dangerous Chemicals* is a project of the Arnika Association in the Czech Republik, created to inform Czech consumers about products on the market (toys, cosmetics, shoes, textiles, household products, school supplies) that contain dangerous chemicals. Currently, the system includes: Product name, picture, type of product, manufacturer, importer, chemical hazards, and date of first notification. Arnika conducts product testing and updates the database with the results. (Survey 21)
- *Skin Deep,* developed by the Environmental Working Group in the United States, is a publicly accessible, searchable database of chemicals in personal care products that is used to assess toxicity of products and to provide guidance for safer alternatives. Ingredient information from product labels from thousands of products is analyzed against government and academic databases of chemical hazards. (Surveys 4 and 35)

Survey Section 4: Other useful references and contacts

When provided, responses to Section 4 are reported at the bottom of each description of existing information systems in Annex 6.

Conclusions

The responses to the survey on priorities for the project on Chemicals in Products indicates a strong, unfilled demand – on the part of stakeholders around the globe – for information on chemicals in products. The responses to Section 1 of the survey reveal particular product/sector priorities for CiP information. Responses to Section 2 shed light on the type of information that is needed; where in the product life-cycle information is needed (e.g., supply chain, product use, end-of-life); which stakeholders need information; and why it is needed. Section 3 provides information on numerous existing or developing CiP related information systems. The survey responses represent important views of governments, NGOs, industry, and, to a lesser degree, IGO stakeholders.

While the surveys analyzed in this study provide a rich database of information from which to draw insights, this research could benefit from the inclusion of additional surveys. In particular, we would like to gain more viewpoints from industry and IGOs. Furthermore, in order to broaden the geographical reach of this study, it would be beneficial to consider those surveys that were submitted too late for inclusion in this study.

Many existing information systems were identified in the survey. Others were described in the report presented at the *Informal Workshop on Stakeholders Information Needs on Chemicals in Articles/Products* in Geneva, in February 2009 (see endnote 2), and undoubtedly other systems will be discovered in the next phase of this effort. The systems described prior to this survey are based mainly in North America and Europe. This survey uncovered systems in other parts of the world. However, there is a clear imbalance geographically, with many survey respondents from Africa and Asia-Pacific reporting the lack of involvement in CiP-related information systems.

Looking ahead to the next phase of the CiP project, these existing or developing systems may provide models or frameworks for a harmonized, international system that could meet many or all of the needs expressed in this survey. Objectives of the scoping meeting and the next phase of the CiP project workplan are to begin the process of mapping the needs for information identified in this study to existing systems, to identify the gaps, and to develop recommendations on how to meet the global needs for chemical information on products.

Annex 1

Survey on priorities for the investigation phase of the Project on Chemicals in Products

October 2009

Introduction:

In May, 2009, the second session of the International Conference of Chemicals Management (ICCM2) adopted a resolution agreeing to implement a project on Chemicals in Products (see attached resolution text) with the overall objective of promoting the implementation of paragraph 15 (b) of the Overarching Policy Strategy of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management. The Conference invited UNEP to lead and facilitate the project. The Conference agreed that the following tasks be undertaken:

a. collect and review existing information on information systems pertaining to chemicals in products including but not limited to regulations, standards and industry practices;
b. assess that information in relation to the needs of all relevant stakeholders and identify gaps;
c. develop specific recommendations for actions to promote implementation of the SAICM with regard to such information, incorporating identified priorities and access and delivery mechanisms.

This survey is designed to collect thoughts and views from SAICM stakeholders on product groups and information categories that should be considered to be prioritized in the assessment of stakeholder needs for information on chemicals in products. The survey also collects information about existing information systems or information systems under development. The survey outcome will be used to help focus the analytical part of the project. It is NOT meant to limit the focus of the project or any future cooperative action on information system(s). It is anticipated that any limitations in scope will be decided at a much later stage, probably after ICCM3.

Your contact information

Please provide contact details for the person(s) who contributed to the response to this survey (add additional boxes as needed):

Name: Organization: Address: Tel: Fax: E-mail: Organization website:

Name: Organization: Address: Tel: Fax: E-mail: Organization website:

Name: Organization: Address: Tel: Fax: E-mail: Organization website:

Name: Organization: Address: Tel: Fax: E-mail: Organization website:

Please indicate which government agencies / departments have lead responsibility for the issue of chemicals contained in products:

Type of Product	**Responsible Ministry**

Before continuing to the substantive questions we ask you to reflect on what we mean by an information system on chemicals in products. Considering that the SAICM Overarching Policy Strategy, paragraph 15 seeks to ensure that knowledge and information on chemicals and chemicals management addresses chemicals from a life-cycle perspective, such an information system could be either one or several that contribute to the understanding of chemicals contained in a product and how to manage potential risks that these chemicals may present to human health and/or the environment. Examples of information systems may include or build on the following system types:

- Product labels
- Databases, either publicly available or of limited access (i.e. when information is confidential or proprietary)
- Safety data sheets (SDS)
- Regulatory systems requiring information disclosure

Specific examples are referenced in Annex II to this Survey

Section 1: Product-based information systems

In this section, please indicate up to four product groups that are a priority for your country / stakeholder group vis-à-vis chemicals in products information needs and rank these according to priority with 1= lowest priority and 4= highest priority.

Product or sector (Select a maximum of 4)	**Priority**			
	1 (low)	2	3	4 (high)
Children products including toys				
Clothing & apparel (including shoes, leather & textiles)				
Computers, cellular phones and other electronic goods				
Electrical goods and household appliances				
Batteries				
Construction materials				
Furniture and bedding				
Food containers and food packaging				
Motorized vehicles (personal automobiles, buses and trains, airplanes, boats, etc.)				
Paper and printed materials				
Non-food packaging				
Other(s): (Please specify below)				

Please give an explanation here why the selected products groups are of priority for your country or stakeholder groups:

……
……

Section 2: Type of information needed

Which information do you propose should be included in a future chemicals in products information system?

Information Categories	Specify what type of information is needed (several are possible per category)	Who would need this information? (several are possible per information type)	Explain the stakeholder's need / use of the information (e.g. for hazard information or to enable informed decision making)
Manufacturing related information (e.g. manufacturers name; date, location)			
Chemicals related information (e.g. chemical identity of ingredient(s); quantity; hazards identified for the chemical(s))			
Supply chain information (e.g. number of suppliers, suppliers' names, locations)			
Use & handling related information (e.g. application and health and environment protection instructions and warnings)			
End-of-product-life related information			

(e.g. recycling and disposal, safe waste handling information)			
Other(s): (please specify below)			

Section 3: Current chemicals in products information system involvement and activities

This section seeks to collect information on *existing* information systems on chemicals in products and looks for insights and lessons learned – the why, who, what and how for these existing systems – that will provide valuable experiences to the current project.
Please provide the details below for each information system separately (copy / paste the text fields below as needed).

Name of information system: ……..
……
Contact Information:

- Name:
- Organization:
- Phone number:
- Email:

Background information (Contact's involvement in the information system):
……
……
……
Please summarize briefly:
a) Why the system was formed and if the system is achieving its goals
……
……
b) Status of the system (e.g. under formation, in pilot stage, fully functional, etc.)
……
……
c) What information is provided
……
……
d) The major stakeholders involved
……
……
e) Please note any data gaps / needs identified

……
……
f) How the system functions and requirements regarding information transfer, including how information is verified
……
……
g) Highlight any elements of the system which might be used as a model for the current work. This could include communication strategies, stakeholder networks, etc.
……
……
h) Where to find further information (Website; Principal background document links or references):
……
……
……

Section 4: Other useful references and contacts

……
……
……

UNEP Chemicals thanks you for responding to this survey.

(*Survey*) Annex II: Specific information system examples

In the background report for the February, 2009 Informal Workshop on Stakeholders' Information Needs on Chemicals in Articles/Products (*Toxic Substances in Articles: The Need for Information, see full report at http://www.norden.org/da/publikationer/publikationer/2008-596/*) part II of the report (p 47) contains descriptions of government systems (mandatory reporting systems) and a variety of voluntary systems such as those cited below.

Interstate Mercury Education and Reduction Clearinghouse (IMERC) (USA, government, multi-state system)
http://www.newmoa.org/prevention/mercury/imerc/notification/index.cfm

China RoHS
http://english.mofcom.gov.cn/aarticle/policyrelease/domesticpolicy/200605/20060502132549.html

California Proposition 65 (USA, government, single state system)
http://www.oehha.org/prop65.html

BASTA (Swedish, non-profit, University/Industry Trade Group)
http://www.bastaonline.se/english/bastaonline/aboutbasta

GoodGuide (USA, for-profit company)
http://www.goodguide.com/

Healthy Toys (USA non-profit)
http://www.healthystuff.org/departments/toys/product.using.php

Skin Deep - a safety guide to cosmetics and personal care products Environmental Working Group (USA non-profit)
http://www.cosmeticsdatabase.com/

For information about the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS) please go to:

http://www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/ghs/ghs_welcome_e.html

Annex 2

Survey Respondents

Table A-2a. Primary Survey Respondents, Listed Numerically by Survey Number

Survey No.	Respondent Organization(s)	Country	Region	Org. Type
1	e-Waste Association of South Africa (eWASA)	South Africa	AF	NGO
2	groundWork- Friends of the Earth South Africa	South Africa	AF	NGO
3	Direction Nationale de l'Assainissement et du Contrôle des Pollutions et des Nuisances	Mali	AF	Gov
4	National Toxics Network	Australia	WEOG	NGO
5	Society for Direct Initiative for Social and Health Action (DISHA)	India	AP	NGO
6	Action for Breast Cancer Foundation	Malta	WEOG	NGO
7	Malta Standards Authority	Malta	WEOG	Gov
8	Russian Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment, Eco-Accord	Russia	CEE	Gov
9	Non-proliferation and Export Control Center (Non-Governmental Fund)	Kyrgyzstan	AP	NGO
10	Independent Ecological Expertise (NGO)	Kyrgyzstan	AP	NGO
11	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	Int'l	Int'l	IGO
12	Ecological Alert and Recovery – Thailand (EARTH)	Thailand	AP	NGO
13	Direction de l'Environnement	Monaco	WEOG	Gov
14	Pollution Control Authority, Ministry of Environment	Norway	WEOG	Gov
15	Occupational Knowledge International	Int'l	Int'l	NGO
16	Perinat – Argentina, Cámara de la Industria Química y Petroquímica	Argentina	LAC	NGO
17	Toxics Link	India	AP	NGO
18	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of the Republic of Croatia	Crotia	CEE	Gov
19	Environmental Management for Livelihood Improvement (EMLI)	Uganda	AF	NGO
20	Sustainable Research And Action For Environmental Development (SRADev Nigeria)	Nigeria	AF	NGO
21	Arnika Association, Toxic and Waste Programme	Czech Republic	CEE	NGO
22	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Protection, Republican Practical Center of Hygiene, Epidemiology and Public Health	Belarus	CEE	Gov
23	Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Latvia, Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Center, State Environmental Service, Republican Center of Hygiene, Epidemiology and Public Health	Latvia	CEE	Gov
24	Federal Ministry Of Env/Univ Of Lagos Centre For Environmental Human Resources Development	Nigeria	AF	Gov
25	CREPD	Cameroon	AF	NGO
26	Government Chemistry Laboratory Agency, Government Chemistry Laboratory Agency/Northern Zone Office	Tanzania	AF	Gov
27	Civil Alliance of East Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan	AP	NGO
28	Danish EPA	Denmark	WEOG	Gov
29	Women in Europe for a Common Future – WECF	Europe	WEOG	NGO
30	Fundacion Aguaclara	Venenzula	LAC	NGO
31	Ministry of Health /CIIMET Panama University, FSOCIAM (Foro de la Sociedad Civil Ambiental) (NGO), Agricultural Ministry	Panama	LAC	Gov

Table A-2a. Primary Survey Respondents, Listed Numerically by Survey Number

Survey No.	Respondent Organization(s)	Country	Region	Org. Type
32	Ministry of Environment (SAICM National Focal Point), Ministry of Environment, PMT "Sustainable POPs Management"	Moldova	CEE	Gov
33	ISACI (Island Sustainability Alliance C.I. Inc)	ISACI (Island Sustainability Alliance C.I. Inc)	AP	NGO
34	National Multilateral Environmental Agreements Secretariat, National Multilateral Environmental Agreements Secretariat	Pakistan	AP	Gov
35	Campaign for Safe Cosmetics	USA	WEOG	NGO
36	Bureau for Chemical Substances and Preparations/SAICM National Focal Point, Ministry of Environment	Poland	CEE	Gov
37	Swedish Chemicals Agency, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	Sweden	WEOG	Gov
38	SGCI Chemie Pharma Schweiz/ICCA	Int'l	Int'l	NGO
39	National Environmental Directorate Of Uruguay	Uraguay	LAC	Gov
40	Ministry of Economy, Department for Internal Market, Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning/ Division on chemicals and industrial accidents, Ministry of Health- Health and Sanitary State Inspectorate, Consumer Organization of Macedonia	TFYR Macedonia	CEE	Gov
41	Chemical Information Management Unit, Center of Excellence for Environmental and Hazardous Waste Management, Chulalongkorn University	Thailand	AP	Gov
42	Federal Environmental Agency Germany (Umweltbundesamt)	Germany	WEOG	Gov
43	Environmental Ambassadors	Serbia	CEE	NGO

Table A-2b. Survey Respondents, all Respondents, by Region

Survey No.	Respondent Name	Organization	Country	Organization Website	Region	Org. Type
Africa						
3	Dr Oumar Diaouré Cissé	Direction Nationale de l'Assainissement et du Contrôle des Pollutions et des Nuisances	Mali		AF	Gov
24	Prof. Babajide Alo	Fed Min Of Env/Univ Of Lagos Centre For Environmental Human Resources Development	Nigeria	www.unilag.edu.ng	AF	Gov
26	Mashimba E.N.M. (PhD)	Government Chemist Laboratory Agency	Tanzania	www.gcla.go.tz	AF	Gov
26	Boniventure Masambu	Government Chemist Laboratory Agency, Northern Zone Office	Tanzania	www.gcla.go.tz	AF	Gov
26	Ziliwa Machibya Peter	Government Chemist Laboratory Agency	Tanzania	www.gcla.go.tz	AF	Gov
25	Tetsopgang Samuel	CREPD	Cameroon		AF	NGO
20	Ane Leslie Adogame	Sustainable Research And Action For Environmental Development (SRADev Nigeria)	Nigeria	www.sradev.org	AF	NGO
1	Lene Ecroignard	e-Waste Association of South Africa (eWASA)	South Africa	http://www.e-waste.org.za/	AF	NGO

Table A-2b. Survey Respondents, all Respondents, by Region

Survey No.	Respondent Name	Organization	Country	Organization Website	Region	Org. Type
2	Rico Euripidou	groundWork- Friends of the Earth South Africa	South Africa	www.groundwork.org.za	AF	NGO
19	Angel Mbabazi	Environmental Management for Livelihood Improvement (EMLI)	Uganda	www.bwaisefacility.org	AF	NGO
19	Robert Bakiika	Environmental Management for Livelihood Improvement (EMLI)	Uganda	www.bwaisefacility.org	AF	NGO
Asia-Pacific						
34	Syed Zaheer Ahmad Gillani	National Multilateral Environmental Agreements Secretariat.ENERCON Building G 5/2, Islamabad, Pakistan	Pakistan	www.saicm.pk	AP	Gov
34	Syed Hashim Raza	National Multilateral Environmental Agreements Secretariat.	Pakistan	www.saicm.pk	AP	Gov
40	Marijana Loncar Velkova	Consumer Organization of Macedonia	Thailand	www.opm.org.mk	AP	Gov
41	Danutra Varapan	Chemical Information Management Unit, Center of Excellence for Environmental and Hazardous Waste Management, Chulalongkorn University	Thailand		AP	Gov
5	Sasanka Sekhar Dev	Society for Direct Initiative for Social and Health Action (DISHA)	India	www.dishaearth.org	AP	NGO
9	Timur Cherikov	Non-proliferation and Export Control Center (non-governmental fund)	Kyrgyzstan	www.cnec.org.kg	AP	NGO
10	Oleg Peshenuk	Independent ecological expertise (NGO)	Kyrgyzstan	www.eco-expertise.org	AP	NGO
12	Walaiporn Mooksuwan	Ecological Alert and Recovery – Thailand (EARTH)	Thailand		AP	NGO
17	Prashant Rajankar	Toxics Link	India	www.toxicslink.org	AP	NGO
17	Ravi Agarwal	Toxics Link	India	www.toxicslink.org	AP	NGO
27	Mr. Oleg Vladimirovich Chernyshav	Civil Alliance of East Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan		AP	NGO
33	Ms Imogen Ingram	ISACI (Island Sustainability Alliance C.I. Inc)	ISACI (Island Sustainability Alliance C.I. Inc)		AP	NGO
Central & Eastern Europe						
22	Irina Zastenskaya	Republican Scientific Practical Center of Hygiene	Belarus	www.rspch.by	CEE	Gov
22	Sviridovich Natalia	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Protection	Belarus	www.minpriroda.by	CEE	Gov
22	Ageeva Olga	Republican Center of Hygiene, Epidemiology and Public Health	Belarus	www.rcheph.by	CEE	Gov
22	Malahova Alla	Republican Center of Hygiene, Epidemiology and Public Health	Belarus	www.rcheph.by	CEE	Gov
22	Lazarchik Zhanna	Republican Scientific Practical Center of Hygiene	Belarus	www.rspch.by	CEE	Gov

Table A-2b. Survey Respondents, all Respondents, by Region

Survey No.	Respondent Name	Organization	Country	Organization Website	Region	Org. Type
18	Nenad Lamer, M. D., Director of the Directorate for Sanitary Inspection	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of the Republic of Croatia	Crotia	www.mzss.hr	CEE	Gov
18	Biserka Bastijančić, m.d.	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of the Republic of Croatia	Crotia	www.mzss.hr	CEE	Gov
23	Anda Stiebre	Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Latvia	Latvia	http://www.vidm.gov.lv	CEE	Gov
23	Inese Pužule	Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Center	Latvia	http://www.lvgma.gov.lv/public/	CEE	Gov
23	Inese Kurmahere	State Environmental Service	Latvia	www.rcheph.by	CEE	Gov
23	Malahova Alla	Republican Center of Hygiene, Epidemiology and Public Health	Latvia	www.rcheph.by	CEE	Gov
23	Lazarchik Zhanna	Republican Scientific Practical Center of Hygiene	Latvia	www.rspch.by	CEE	Gov
32	Liudmila Marduhaeva	Ministry of Environment (SAICM National Focal Point)	Moldova	www.mediu.gov.md and www.moldovapops.md	CEE	Gov
32	Tatiana Tugui, PhD	Ministry of Environment, PMT "Sustainable POPs Management"	Moldova	www.mediu.gov.md and www.moldovapops.md	CEE	Gov
36	Michal Andrijewski	Bureau for Chemical Substances and Preparations/SAICM National Focal Point	Poland	www.chemikalia.gov.pl	CEE	Gov
36	Iwona Ciach	Ministry of Environment	Poland	www.mos.gov.pl	CEE	Gov
8	Oksana Tsitser	Russian Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment	Russia	http://www.mnr.gov.ru/	CEE	Gov
8	Olga Speranskaya	Eco-Accord	Russia	www.ecoaccord.org	CEE	NGO
40	Dostana Stojanova	Ministry of Economy, Department for Internal Market	TFYR Macedonia	www.economy.gov.mk	CEE	Gov
40	Emilija Kupeva Nedelkova	Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning/ Division on chemicals and industrial accidents	TFYR Macedonia	www.moepp.gov.mk	CEE	Gov
40	Ljubica Giacho	Ministry of Health- Health and Sanitary State Inspectorate	TFYR Macedonia	http://www.moh.gov.mk/	CEE	Gov
21	Miroslava Jopkova	Arnika Association, Toxic and Waste Programme	Czech Republic	http://www.arnika.org	CEE	NGO
43	Hristina Stevanovic Carapina	Environmental Ambassadors	Serbia	http://www.ambassadors-env.org/	CEE	NGO
43	Andjelka Mihajlov	Environmental Ambassadors	Serbia	http://www.ambassadors-	CEE	NGO

Table A-2b. Survey Respondents, all Respondents, by Region

Survey No.	Respondent Name	Organization	Country	Organization Website	Region	Org. Type
				env.org/		
Latin America & Caribbean						
31	Maria Ines Esquivel	Ministry of Health /CIIMET Panama University	Panama	www.ciimet.org or www.minsa.gob.pa	LAC	Gov
31	Raúl Escoffery	FSOCIAM (Foro de la Sociedad Civil Ambiental)	Panama		LAC	NGO
31	Jorge Requena	Agriculture Ministry	Panama		AP	Gov
39	Judith Torres	National Environmental Directorate Of Uruguay	Uraguay	www.dinama.gub.uy	LAC	Gov
16	Perinat (Dra. Susana Der Parsehiam)	Perinat - Argentina	Argentina	www.perinat.org.ar/quimica.htm	LAC	NGO
16		Cámara de la Industria Química y Petroquímica	Argentina	www.ciqyp.org.ar	LAC	NGO
30	Maria Eugenia Gil Beroes	Fundacion Aguaclara	Venenzula	www.aguaclara.org	LAC	NGO
Western Europe and Other Group						
28	Anette Ejersted	Danish EPA	Denmark	www.mst.dk	WEOG	Gov
42	Dr. Marita Mehlstäubl	Federal Environmental Agency Germany (Umweltbundesamt)	Germany	http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/	WEOG	Gov
7	Tristan Camilleri	Malta Standards Authority	Malta	www.msa.org.mt	WEOG	Gov
13	Philippe Antognelli	Direction de l'Environnement	Monaco		WEOG	Gov
14	Ingrid Roland	Pollution Control Authority	Norway		WEOG	Gov
14	Vibeke Ursin-Smith	Ministry of Environment	Norway		WEOG	Gov
37	Petra Ekblom	Swedish Chemicals Agency	Sweden	www.kemi.se	WEOG	Gov
37	Maria Delvin	Swedish Chemicals Agency	Sweden	www.kemi.se	WEOG	Gov
37	Maria Nyholm	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	Sweden	www.naturvardsverket.se	WEOG	Gov
4	Mariann Lloyd-Smith	National Toxics Network	Australia	www.ntn.org.au	WEOG	NGO
4	Jo Immig	National Toxics Network	Australia	www.ntn.org.au	WEOG	NGO
6	Helen Muscat	Action for Breast Cancer Foundation	Malta	www.actionforbreastcancer.com	WEOG	NGO
29	Alexandra Caterbow	Women in Europe for a Common Future – WECF	Europe	www.wecf.eu	WEOG	NGO

Table A-2b. Survey Respondents, all Respondents, by Region

Survey No.	Respondent Name	Organization	Country	Organization Website	Region	Org. Type
35	Lisa Archer	Campaign for Safe Cosmetics	USA	www.SafeCosmetics.org	WEOG	NGO
International						
15	Perry Gottesfeld	Occupational Knowledge International	Int'l	www.okinternational.org	Int'l	NGO
38	Michael Y. Gribble	SGCI Chemie Pharma Schweiz/ICCA	Int'l	http://www.icca-chem.org/	Int'l	NGO
11	Henrik Harjula	Organization for economic co-operation and Development (OECD)	Int'l	www.oecd.org/ehs	Int'l	IGO
11	Michihiro Oi	Organization for economic co-operation and Development (OECD)	Int'l	www.oecd.org/ehs	Int'l	IGO
11	Kristina Saarinen	Finnish Environment Institute/OECD	Int'l		Int'l	NGO

Annex 3

Survey Responses on Government Agencies or Departments with Lead Responsibility for the Issue of Chemicals Contained in Products

Table A-3 Survey Responses on Government Agencies or Departments with Lead Responsibility for the Issue of Chemicals Contained in Products

Survey	Coun-try	Product Category	Gov. Agen w/responsibility for CiP	Product Category	Gov. Agen w/responsibility for CiP	Product Category	Gov. Agen w/responsibility for CiP	Product Category	Gov. Agen w/responsibility for CiP
Africa									
25	Came roon	Pharmaceutical products	Ministry of Public Health	Fertilizers	Ministry of Agriculture	Chemical products for domestic use	Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of the Environment and Nature Protection, Ministry of Public Health	Imported Products	Ministry of finance in also involved when the product is imported precisely
3	Mali	Paint; Toys; Electronic & Electrical Apparatus and Appliances	Ministère du Commerce; Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances; Ministère de la Santé; Ministère de l'environnement et de l'Assainissement						

Table A-3 Survey Responses on Government Agencies or Departments with Lead Responsibility for the Issue of Chemicals Contained in Products

Survey	Coun-try	Product Category	Gov. Agen w/responsibility for CiP	Product Category	Gov. Agen w/responsibility for CiP	Product Category	Gov. Agen w/responsibility for CiP	Product Category	Gov. Agen w/responsibility for CiP
20 & 24	Nigeria	Electrical and Electronic waste; Batteries (Survey 20)	Federal Ministry of Environment (Survey 20)	Food containers and food packaging (Survey 20)	National Agency for Food Drugs Administration Commision (NAFDAC) (Survey 20)	Children products including toys; computers, cellular phones and other electronic goods, electrical goods and household appliances, batteries etc; furniture and bedding; construction materials; food containers and food packaging; non-food packaging; motorized vehicles (personal automobiles, buses and trains, airplanes, boats, etc.); paper and printed materials (Survey 24)			Fed Ministry of Environment and its parastatals-National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA) (Survey 24)
1	South Africa	e-waste	Department of Environment (DEA)						
2	South Africa	Electronic goods, paint, household detergents & cleaners, industrial cleaning agents, chemicals in food, toys, batteries, medical equipment	Department of Environmental Affairs	Pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers etc.	Department of Agriculture	Paint, shoes & clothing, fertilizers, industrial cleaning agents, toys, batteries	Department of Trade & Industry	Medical equipment, detergents & sterilizers	Department of Health
26	Tanzania	Currently there is no recognized body/Government Agencies responsible for the control of hazardous chemicals in article/products. However The Government Chemist Laboratory Agency is responsible for Management and Control of Industrial and Consumer Chemicals. The Agency is reviewing the Industrial and Consumer (Management & Control) Act, one of the aspects that will be included is chemicals in articles/products. The Agency also has a testing laboratory for environmental and toxicological samples and all types of manufactured products to ascertain them for human use/consumption. Vice President Office (NEMC) is responsible for the control of all types of environmental pollutants.							

Table A-3 Survey Responses on Government Agencies or Departments with Lead Responsibility for the Issue of Chemicals Contained in Products

Survey	Coun-try	Product Category	Gov. Agen w/responsibility for CiP	Product Category	Gov. Agen w/responsibility for CiP	Product Category	Gov. Agen w/responsibility for CiP	Product Category	Gov. Agen w/responsibility for CiP
19	Uganda	Agrochemicals e.g. Pesticides	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	Cosmetics	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, Uganda National Bureau of Standards	Fuels	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development	Drugs	National Drug Authority
Asia-Pacific									
33	Cook Islands	E-Waste	National Environment Service	Mercury, Lead, Cadmium					
5 & 17	India	Ministry of Environment and Forest, Central Govt. of India; Departments of Environment of All state governments; Central Pollution Control Board; State pollution Control Boards (Survey 5)		Paints and Toys (Survey 17)	Central Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India- for policy and notifying standards and granting clearances; Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for implementation along with Ministry of Consumer Affairs; Bureau of Indian standards-for making standards along with Central Pollution Control Board. (Survey 17)			Artificial Jewelry (Survey 17)	Department of Customs and Central Excise- for Import/Export implementation or if needing license if under restrict list (Survey 17)
27	Kazakastan	Food	Ministry of Industry and Trade	Fish (for food)	Ministry of Industry and Trade	Biologically active supplement	Ministry of Public Health		
9	Kyrgyzstan	Foodstuffs	Department of Veterinary Medicine; Standardization, Metrology and Certification Committee	Toys	Standardization, Metrology and Certification Committee	Construction materials	Standardization, Metrology and Certification Committee		

Table A-3 Survey Responses on Government Agencies or Departments with Lead Responsibility for the Issue of Chemicals Contained in Products

Survey	Coun-try	Product Category	Gov. Agen w/responsibility for CiP	Product Category	Gov. Agen w/responsibility for CiP	Product Category	Gov. Agen w/responsibility for CiP	Product Category	Gov. Agen w/responsibility for CiP
10	Kyrgyzstan	Registration of chemicals and chemicals products, raw materials, and foodstuffs	State Sanitary-Epidemiological Control Service of the Ministry of Health (in accordance with the Decree of the President of Kyrgyzstan "Measures to improve regulatory system in the Kyrgyz Republic," 23 June 2007. Since 2009 the Ministry of Health is not longer responsible for registration).			Control of the levels of chemical substances in environment, foodstuffs, water, and in the industry.	State Sanitary-Epidemiological Service of the Ministry of Health	Pesticides and industrial chemicals	Ministry of Agriculture
34	Pakistan	Pesticides	Ministry of Agriculture	Industrial Chemicals	(1) Ministry of Environment; (2) Ministry of Industries and Production; (3) Ministry of Commerce; (4) Ministry of Science and Technology; (5) National Technical Advisory Committee on Chemicals(NTACC); Ministry of Environment	Legislation and Control	Pakistan Environment Protection Agency (Pak EPA), Provincial EPAs	International Conventions	Ministry of Environment International; Cooperation (IC) Wing
12 & 41	Thailand	Food, cosmetic, drug, household products which compose of certain hazardous substances (Survey 12)	Food, cosmetic, drug, household products which compose of certain hazardous substances (Survey 12)	Industrial products (Survey 41)	Ministry of Industry: Department of Industrial Work (DIW), Thailand Industrial Standard Institute(TISI) (Survey 41)	Household Products and Food (Survey 41)	Ministry of Public Health: Food and Drug Administration (FDA); Ministry of Agriculture: Department of Agriculture (DOA) (Survey		

Table A-3 Survey Responses on Government Agencies or Departments with Lead Responsibility for the Issue of Chemicals Contained in Products

Survey	Coun-try	Product Category	Gov. Agen w/responsibility for CiP	Product Category	Gov. Agen w/responsibility for CiP	Product Category	Gov. Agen w/responsibility for CiP	Product Category	Gov. Agen w/responsibility for CiP
							41)		
Central & Eastern Europe									
22	Belarus	Children products including toys; food containers and food packaging; construction materials clothing & apparel (including shoes, leather & textiles); non-food packaging; technological equipment for food processing; computers, cellular phones and other electronic goods; furniture and bedding; motorized vehicles (personal automobiles, buses and trains, airplanes, boats, etc.); paper and printed materials; non-food packaging; domestic equipment; crockery; (tea) service, plates and dishes, table sets			Ministry of Health (control, standards development, permission for marketing)				
18	Croatia	Children products including toys; food containers and food packaging	Ministry of Health and Social welfare	Clothing & apparel (including shoes, leather & textiles, underwear, linen, washing); furniture and bedding; construction materials; paper and printed materials	Ministry of Economy and Ministry of Health and Social Welfare	Computers, cellular phones and other electronic goods; electrical goods and household appliances	Ministry of Economy and Ministry for Environmental Protection, Construction and Planning		

Table A-3 Survey Responses on Government Agencies or Departments with Lead Responsibility for the Issue of Chemicals Contained in Products

Survey	Coun-try	Product Category	Gov. Agen w/responsibility for CiP	Product Category	Gov. Agen w/responsibility for CiP	Product Category	Gov. Agen w/responsibility for CiP	Product Category	Gov. Agen w/responsibility for CiP
21	Czech Republic	Chemicals in products	Ministry of Health	Controlling quality of products placed on market (including chemicals content)	Czech Trade inspection authority	Food, agriculture products, tobacco products, pesticides	Ministry of Agriculture, Czech Agriculture and food inspection authority	Pharmaceuticals, medical devices	State institute for Drug Control, National Institute of Public Health
21	Czech Republic	Chemicals in packaging	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture						
23	Latvia	Chemical substances, chemical products and biocidal products in trade	The Ministry of Health and the supervisory and control institutions which are subordinate thereto; The Ministry of Welfare and the control authorities which are subordinate thereto; The Ministry of Environment and the supervisory and control authorities which are subordinate thereto (including Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Center; State Environmental Service)			Non-food products (excluding medical products, medicines, veterinary medicnes, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, veterinary pharmaceuticals, animal care products, household chemicals)		The Ministry of Economics and the supervisory control institutions which are subordinate thereto (including Consumer Rights Protection Centre)	
32	Moldova	Motorized vehicles (personal automobiles, buses and trains, airplanes, boats, etc.)	Ministry of Transport and Road Infrastructure	BCBs, containing transformers, capacitors and other equipment, ODS in refrigerators and other equipment	Ministry of Environment	ODS in refrigerators and other equipment	Ministry of Economy; National Energy Regulatory Agency (ANRE)	Food	Ministry of Economy; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry
36	Poland	Batteries; Packaging	Ministry of Environment	Toys	Office of Competition and Consumer Protection				

Table A-3 Survey Responses on Government Agencies or Departments with Lead Responsibility for the Issue of Chemicals Contained in Products

Survey	Coun-try	Product Category	Gov. Agen w/responsibility for CiP	Product Category	Gov. Agen w/responsibility for CiP	Product Category	Gov. Agen w/responsibility for CiP	Product Category	Gov. Agen w/responsibility for CiP
8	Russia	Children products including toys; Clothing & apparel (including shoes, leather & textiles)	Federal agency on control in the sphere of consumer rights protection and human wellbeing; Ministry of health and social development;	Computers, cellular phones and other electronic goods; electrical goods and household appliances; batteries; construction materials; furniture and bedding; food containers and food packaging; motorized vehicles (personal automobiles, buses and trains, airplanes, boats, etc.); paper and printed materials; non-food packaging					Federal agency on control in the sphere of consumer rights protection and human wellbeing
43	Serbia	Chemicals, biocides,	Ministry for environment and spatial planning	Drugs, medicines,	Ministry for health	Chemicals for plant protection	Ministry for agriculture, waterworks and forest	Explosives, flammable chemicals	Ministry for interior
40	TFYR Macedonia	Food containers and food packaging	Ministry of Health-Directorate for food safety	Children products including toys	Ministry of Health- Health and Sanitary State Inspectorate	Computers, cellular phones and other electronic goods; Electrical goods and household appliances; Batteries	Ministry of Economy	Construction materials	Ministry of Economy/Ministry of Environment
Latin America & Caribbean									
16	Argentina	Pharmaceutical	ANMAT	Dangerous	Disposición (SAyDS) (OPDS)	Pesticides and Herbicides	SAGPyA		
31	Panama	Food, medicines, household pesticides	Health Ministry	Agricultural products in field, agro-chemicals/public health pesticides	Agriculture Ministry / Ministry of Health	Industrial and commercial products, standards	Health Ministry and Commerce Ministry	Industrial and commercial products, contamination	ANAM (National Environment Authority) and Health Ministry
39	Uraguay	Articles/products	Customs (Minsitry of Finances and Economy; MEF)	Agricultural pesticides	Ministry of agriculture (MGAP)	Domestic pesticides	Ministry of Health (MSP)	Chemical substances, articles,	Ministry of Housing , Land and Environment (

Table A-3 Survey Responses on Government Agencies or Departments with Lead Responsibility for the Issue of Chemicals Contained in Products

Survey	Coun-try	Product Category	Gov. Agen w/responsibility for CiP	Product Category	Gov. Agen w/responsibility for CiP	Product Category	Gov. Agen w/responsibility for CiP	Product Category	Gov. Agen w/responsibility for CiP
								products, e waste, substances life cycle	MVOTMA)
30	Vene nzula	Kit for building houses made of PVC	Ministerio de Energia y petroleo, through Pequiven and Petrocasas						
Western Europe & Other Group									
28	Denm ark	Consumer articles but not articles intended to come in contact with food.	Min. of Environment						
29	Europ e	Toys	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection	Chemicals in products in general	Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conversation and Nuclear Safety	Risks of Chemicals in Products	Federal Institute of Risk Assessment	Control of Chemicals in Products (tests)	Test agencies in each federal state, e.g. Landesgewerbeans talt in Bavaria
29	Europ e	Responsible for Control (politics)	Different ministries in each federal state						
42	Germ any	consumer products, foods, plant protection agents	Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection (BMELV)	electric and electronic equipment, biocides	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)				

Table A-3 Survey Responses on Government Agencies or Departments with Lead Responsibility for the Issue of Chemicals Contained in Products

Survey	Coun-try	Product Category	Gov. Agen w/responsibility for CiP	Product Category	Gov. Agen w/responsibility for CiP	Product Category	Gov. Agen w/responsibility for CiP	Product Category	Gov. Agen w/responsibility for CiP
6 & 7	Malta	Fertilisers (Survey 6)	The Malta Standards Authority has a legal personality distinct from that of government and its legal and judicial representation is vested in its Chairman (Survey 6)	Dangerous substances and Preparations; Detergents; Exploisives for civil use (Survey 6)		For the vast majority of Products (Survey 7)	Malta Standards Authority – Ministry of Finance, Economy and Investment (Survey 7)	Pharmaceuticals (Survey 7)	Malta Medicines Authority (Survey 7)
13	Monaco	All industrials products	Département de l'Equipement, de l'Environnement et de l'Urbanisme – Direction de l'Environnement						
37	Sweden	Chemicals in articles in general	Swedish Chemicals Agency (KEMI)	Recycling and waste, Batteries	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	Toys	Swedish Consumer Agency (KEMI is consulted as expert agency on chemical issues)	Construction materials	Swedish Board of Housing, Building and Planning (KEMI is consulted as expert agency on chemical issues)
35	USA	Cosmetics and personal care products	U.S. Food and Drug Administration Office of Cosmetics and Colors (very limited authority: see: http://safecosmetics.org/article.php?id=316)						

Annex 4

Survey Responses on Product or Sector Priorities

Table A-4a. Product/Sector Priorities - Rankings

G = Government, N = NGO, I = IGO
4 = highest priority, 1 = lower priority

Survey No.	Respondent	Country	Org Type	Product/Sector Categories: Children's products including toys	Clothing & apparel (including shoes, leather & textiles)	Computers, cellular phones and other electronic goods	Electrical goods and household appliances	Batteries	Construction materials	Furniture and bedding	Food containers and food packaging	Motorized vehicles (personal automobiles, buses and trains, airplanes, boats, etc.)	Paper and printed materials	Non-food packaging	Chemicals in health care products (e.g., mercury)	Carpets	Cosmetics/Personal care products (for adults & children)	recycled plastics	Foodstuffs	Industrial Chemicals	Agriculture Materials/Chemicals	PVC houses	PCB-containing transformers, capacitors	Plastic molded products	Paints (lead/ mercury/ tin containing)
Africa																									
3	Direction Nationale de l'Assainissement et du Contrôle des Pollutions et des Nuisances	Mali	G	1		2		3				4													
24	Federal Min Of Env/Univ Of Lagos Centre For Environmental Human Resources Development	Nigeria	G	4	1	3					2														
26	Government Chemist Laboratory Agency	Tanzania	G	4	2	3					1														
25	CREPD	Cameroon	N	4				1	3											2					
20	Sustainable Research And Action For Environmental Development (SRADev Nigeria)	Nigeria	N		1	4					3														

Table A-4a. Product/Sector Priorities - Rankings

G = Government, N = NGO, I = IGO
4 = highest priority, 1 = lower priority

Product/Sector Categories

Survey No.	Respondent	Country	Org Type	Children's products including toys	Clothing & apparel (including shoes, leather & textiles)	Computers, cellular phones and other electronic goods	Electrical goods and household appliances	Batteries	Construction materials	Furniture and bedding	Food containers and food packaging	Motorized vehicles (personal automobiles, buses and trains, airplanes, boats, etc.)	Paper and printed materials	Non-food packaging	Chemicals in health care products (e.g., mercury)	Carpets	Cosmetics/Personal care products (for adults & children)	recycled plastics	Foodstuffs	Industrial Chemicals	Agriculture Materials/Chemicals	PVC houses	PCB-containing transformers, capacitors	Plastic molded products	Paints (lead/ mercury/ tin containing)
1	e-Waste Association of South Africa (eWASA)	South Africa	N	1		3	4	2																	
2	groundWork- Friends of the Earth South Africa	South Africa	N		1	3		2							4										
19	Environmental Management for Livelihood Improvement (EMLI)	Uganda	N			2						3					1				4				
Asia-Pacific																									
34	International Cooperation Wing Ministry of Environment Pakistan	Pakistan	G	1		2			3		4														
41	Chemical Information Management Unit, Center of Excellence for Environmental and Hazardous Waste Management, Chulalongkorn University	Thailand	G	3						1	2														
33	ISACI (Island Sustainability Alliance C.I. Inc)	Cook Islands	N			3	2	4			1														
5	Society for Direct Initiative for Social and Health Action (DISHA)	India	N	1		2		3			4														
17	Toxics Link	India	N	2	3	4					1														
27	Civil Alliance of East Kazakhstan	Kazakastan	N	2			1		4		3														
9	Non-proliferation and Export Control Center (non-governmental fund)	Kyrgyzstan	N	4					3		2								1						

Table A-4a. Product/Sector Priorities - Rankings

G = Government, N = NGO, I = IGO
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Survey No.	Respondent	Country	Org Type	Product/Sector Categories: Children's products including toys	Clothing & apparel (including shoes, leather & textiles)	Computers, cellular phones and other electronic goods	Electrical goods and household appliances	Batteries	Construction materials	Furniture and bedding	Food containers and food packaging	Motorized vehicles (personal automobiles, buses and trains, airplanes, boats, etc.)	Paper and printed materials	Non-food packaging	Chemicals in health care products (e.g., mercury)	Carpets	Cosmetics/Personal care products (for adults & children)	recycled plastics	Foodstuffs	Industrial Chemicals	Agriculture Materials/Chemicals	PVC houses	PCB-containing transformers, capacitors	Plastic molded products	Paints (lead/ mercury/ tin containing)
10	Independent ecological expertise (NGO)	Kyrgyzstan	N	3					2			1								4					
12	Ecological Alert and Recovery – Thailand (EARTH)	Thailand	N	4		2	1				3														
Central & Eastern Europe																									
22	Republican Scientific Practical Center of Hygiene	Belarus	G	4		1			3		2														
18	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of the Republic of Croatia	Croatia	G	2	3				1		4														
23	Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Latvia	Latvia	G	4			3	1	2																
32	Ministry of Environment	Moldova	G	3		1					4												2		
36	Bureau for Chemical Substances and Preparations/SAICM National Focal Point	Poland	G	4				3			2			1											
8	Russian Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment, Eco-Accord	Russia	G	4		2			3		1														
40	Ministry of Economy	TFYR Macedonia	G	3		1		2			4														

Table A-4a. Product/Sector Priorities - Rankings

G = Government, N = NGO, I = IGO
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Survey No.	Respondent	Country	Org Type	Product/Sector Categories: Children's products including toys	Clothing & apparel (including shoes, leather & textiles)	Computers, cellular phones and other electronic goods	Electrical goods and household appliances	Batteries	Construction materials	Furniture and bedding	Food containers and food packaging	Motorized vehicles (personal automobiles, buses and trains, airplanes, boats, etc.)	Paper and printed materials	Non-food packaging	Chemicals in health care products (e.g., mercury)	Carpets	Cosmetics/Personal care products (for adults & children)	recycled plastics	Foodstuffs	Industrial Chemicals	Agriculture Materials/Chemicals	PVC houses	PCB-containing transformers, capacitors	Plastic molded products	Paints (lead/ mercury/ tin containing)
21	Arnika Association, Toxic and Waste Programme	Czech Republic	N	4		2	1		3																
43	Environmental Ambassadors	Serbia	N	2						3									4						
Latin America & Caribbean																									
31	Ministry of Health /CIIMET Panama University	Panama	G	2	1						3						4								
39	National Environmental Directorate Of Uruguay	Uraguay	G	3		4	2				1														
16	Perinat - Argentina	Argentina	N	2	1		4	3																	
30	Fundacion Aguaclara	Venenzula	N	4					1													3			
Western Europe and Other Group																									
28	Danish EPA	Denmark	G	4	3	2	1																		
42	Federal Environmental Agency Germany (Umweltbundesamt)	Germany	G	4	1	3	3		2																
7	Malta Standards Authority	Malta	G	4	2				3		1														
13	Direction de l'Environnement	Monaco	G				2						1				4							3	
14	Pollution Control Authority	Norway	G	4	1	3			2																
37	Swedish Chemicals Agency	Sweden	G	4	2	1	1		3																
4	National Toxics Network	Australia	N	4	4	4	3			4		3	3			3	4								

Table A-4a. Product/Sector Priorities - Rankings

G = Government, N = NGO, I = IGO
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Product/Sector Categories

Survey No.	Respondent	Country	Org Type	Children's products including toys	Clothing & apparel (including shoes, leather & textiles)	Computers, cellular phones and other electronic goods	Electrical goods and household appliances	Batteries	Construction materials	Furniture and bedding	Food containers and food packaging	Motorized vehicles (personal automobiles, buses and trains, airplanes, boats, etc.)	Paper and printed materials	Non-food packaging	Chemicals in health care products (e.g., mercury)	Carpets	Cosmetics/Personal care products (for adults & children)	recycled plastics	Foodstuffs	Industrial Chemicals	Agriculture Materials/Chemicals	PVC houses	PCB-containing transformers, capacitors	Plastic molded products	Paints (lead/ mercury/ tin containing)
29	Women in Europe for a Common Future – WECF	Europe	N	4	3		2				1														
6	Action for Breast Cancer Foundation	Malta	N						3		1	4	2												
35	Campaign for Safe Cosmetics	USA	N	2							1						4								
International																									
11	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	Int'l	I																						
15	Occupational Knowledge International	Int'l	N					4																	3
38	SGCI Chemie Pharma Schweiz/ICCA	Int'l	N																						

Table A-4b. Product/Sector Priorities - Reasons for Choosing Products/Sectors

Survey	Respondent	Country	Type	Explanation provided for why selected product groups are of priority for country or stakeholder groups
Africa				
3	Direction Nationale de l'Assainissement et du Contrôle des Pollutions et des Nuisances	Mali	Gov	These 4 products are of a certain interest for Mali, and of course the other sectors as well. This interest arises from the fact that we receive vehicles at their end-of-life. However we do not have access to a collection system for used batteries and we're experiencing a boom in electronic products use (cell phones, PCs and other electronic equipment) and household electrical appliances. Our markets are flooded with toys from China. With all these goods have come the problems of life-cycle management with respect to their chemical content.
24	Fed Min Of Env/Univ Of Lagos Centre For Environmental Human Resources Development	Nigeria	Gov	Children's exposure to toxics from low quality toys and other products is quite high in Nigeria. Also there is an increased teledensity resulting in an increasing use of telecom equipment, computers and computer products in the Nigerian society

Table A-4b. Product/Sector Priorities - Reasons for Choosing Products/Sectors

Survey	Respondent	Country	Type	Explanation provided for why selected product groups are of priority for country or stakeholder groups
26	Chemistry Laboratory Agency	Tanzania	Gov	**Children product including toys:** Children toy are suspected to have colours containing lead metal. Lead is used to manufacture lead pigment. Lead pigments were used in lead paint manufacturing whereby white, yellow, orange, and red pigment were produced. Lead is a well known poisonous metal. High levels of lead in the blood may cause irreversible neurological damage as well as renal disease, cardiovascular effects, and reproductive toxicity. Tanzania is flooded with children toys from different countries, China being one of them. Given recalled product particularly toys from China by developed countries, it is probable that the recalled product may be re - exported to the developing countries where there is no system of detecting and controlling such products. **Computers, Cellular phones and other electronics:** The importation of used computers, cellular phones and other electronics are on the increase due to their high demand. Most people are importing used products because are cheap. However also there are quite a large number of small scale companies repairing these cellular phones and computers without knowing the danger associated with their business. Workers in these enterprises are exposed to hazardous chemical found in these cellular phones and computers. Personal computers and cellular phones are assembled from hundreds of individual parts made with different hazardous chemicals such as brominated flame retardants used in plastic casings, keyboard and peripheral devices Computers and cellular phones also have elevated levels of heavy metals which are released out during refurbishing the articles, dismantling them or disposal. Upon dismantling and indiscriminate disposing the leaking metals may go into nearby water sources, food markets or schoolyards. Most of the products/article are imported into the country at their end of use which later pose a threat on disposal and recycling. **Clothing & Apparel:** Tanzania has few textile industries. Majority of clothing & apparel are imported from other countries. According to some reports, some textile products contain nonylphenol ethoxylate (NPEs) acute and chronic toxic chemical. The chemical is one of the new persistent organic pollutants. It has been reported that during textile manufacturing NPEs and their toxic metabolite are discharged to waterways either directly as an effluent or in liquid and sludge after waste water treatment. Since Tanzania has few textile industries and also there is no system of controlling this, NPE can be a threat to nearby water bodies situated closer to textile industries. However textiles also contain some heavy metals particularly in the printed labels. A small scale project by the Government Chemist Laboratory Agency shows that some textile labels printed in colours contain nickel. The labels had caused irritation to some users. **Food containers and food packaging:** Food and water are the major carrier of chemicals from one place to another. Food containers of many types and materials are manufactured and imported into Tanzania. Contaminated food containers and packaging by hazardous chemicals pose a high risk to consumers. This may be very serious to vulnerable (children and pregnant women), because in this way harmful chemicals enter directly into the body through food. Summary: The above products are given highest priority because, the community is unaware of the presence of chemicals in such articles and their effects and the inflow of such products like computers, cellular phones, electronics and toys is high, posing risks to users. There is almost no information available to users, environmentalist, recyclists and regulators on the hazard content of these products. The information on chemicals in article will enable consumers have better choice while purchasing the products.

Table A-4b. Product/Sector Priorities - Reasons for Choosing Products/Sectors

Survey	Respondent	Country	Type	Explanation provided for why selected product groups are of priority for country or stakeholder groups
25	CREPD	Cameroon	NGO	These products are prioritized to our organization since they mostly contained hazardous chemicals
20	Research And Action For Environmental Development (SRADev Nigeria)	Nigeria	NGO	Computers, cellular phones and other electronic goods are of the highest priority in view of the high rate of importation and stockpiling of e-waste. Food containers and food packaging rank next based on the specific focus by the National Agency for Food, Drugs Administration and Control (NAFDAC) - an agency with regulatory mandate for chemical in foods management. Chemicals in batteries particularly Lead is of concern in view of the poor management and adulteration associated with illegal. importation. Clothing and apparel is of very low priority since majority of product from this sector are imported into the country, very few manufacturing industry in this sector are still in operation due to the influx of imported alternatives from Asia countries
1	e-Waste Association of South Africa (eWASA)	South Africa	NGO	e-waste is the fastest growing waste stream in the country. Refrigerants are not properly disposed of. Only a fraction of e-waste is collected at present, collection programmes must be expended. Awareness of hazardous material in e-waste is still low
2	groundWork- Friends of the Earth South Africa	South Africa	NGO	There are no national standards for chemicals in these products, nor legislation governing their disposal. Additionally there are no guidelines for substituting hazardous chemicals with less hazardous chemicals, not extended producer responsibility ensuring the environmentally sound disposal of these products.

Table A-4b. Product/Sector Priorities - Reasons for Choosing Products/Sectors

Survey	Respondent	Country	Type	Explanation provided for why selected product groups are of priority for country or stakeholder groups
19	Environmental Management for Livelihood Improvement (EMLI)	Uganda	NGO	Motorized vehicles are a priority because vehicles use petro fuels that release carbon dioxide a green house gas leading to global warming. Kerosene and charcoal produce a lot of toxic fumes- these are the main source of fuel in house holds leading to indoor air pollution. In addition, chlorofluorinated carbons are still used in refrigerators in so many houses because they are cheap. In agriculture people use a lot of pesticides that are persistent e.g. endosulfan, lindane, deltamethrin and permethrin. Today much of the population uses computers and phones. These release electromagnetic radiations that are may cause cancer. 1-phenyalazo-2-naphthol is one the toxic chemicals that has been used as a food colorant plus many other food colorants have been deemed carcinogenic and mutagenic. Detergents are use almost in every house hold and these contain benzene sulphonated compounds and long chains that are stable and stay in the environment for a very long time. Almost every lady in the country uses cosmetics and these contain chemicals that have serious health hazards for example, Mercuric cosmetics are still on the market and are used as skin lighteners. In Uganda ladies still use these products such as “rico”. Mercury is a heavy metal that is carcinogenic.
Asia-Pacific				
34	International Cooperation Wing Ministry of Environment Pakistan	Pakistan	Gov	Chemicals can be dangerous for human health and environment. When they are used as chemicals, every body is conscious of their hazards as chemicals and several precautionary measures for safe handling, use and disposal can be taken. But when these are embodied in products particularly the product of every day use, no body is so conscious of their presence. In fact, end users are generally ignorant of the very fact that highly hazardous chemicals are present in their food containers and food packaging; paints they use so casually; toys which they buy so enthusiastically for their innocent children and the electronic gadgets of their every day use such as mobile phones, computers etc. Therefore, collection and dissemination of information in the chemicals in products is highly important.

Table A-4b. Product/Sector Priorities - Reasons for Choosing Products/Sectors

Survey	Respondent	Country	Type	Explanation provided for why selected product groups are of priority for country or stakeholder groups
41	Chemical Information Management Unit, Center of Excellence for Environmental and Hazardous Waste Management, Chulalongkorn University	Thailand	Gov	The four selected product groups have high potentials to be contacted by children, professional workers and general consumers. However, the groups are still very broad and should be further discussed and concluded to suit each country's needs.
33	ISACI (Island Sustainability Alliance C.I. Inc)	Cook Islands	NGO	Electrical and electronic waste is a fast-growing waste stream, which will result in chemical leachate that will get into our waterways in our islands and into our lagoons, contaminating our fish and other seafoods. Ciguatera, a toxic illness from eating seafood is already prevalent but causes have not been identified except to say that dinoflagellates cause the bacteria. Similar to e-waste, batteries are poorly disposed of that will contaminate our waterways and seafoods. Food containers and food packaging are also poorly disposed of – polystyrene is often burnt in the open, together with plastics
5	Society for Direct Initiative for Social and Health Action (DISHA)	India	NGO	Almost all of these are essential items except toys of children. Indian economy is fast growing and size of middle class is enormous. A large section of the populace has increasing purchasing capacity to consume these products. These are becoming part of their lives. So presence of harmful chemicals especially toxic metals is potential to cause adverse effect on health for many people.
17	Toxics Link	India	NGO	1. Raised awareness about lead in toys through new studies and emergence of global markets 2. Urgent need to governing E- waste in India and reduce its impacts through backyard recycling 3. India increasingly a source for textiles internationally - supply chain issues 4. Computerization is high growth and waste stream is fastest growing 5. India is large international textile market, which is sensitive to CIPs and also large is workforce exposed to hazards 6. New middle class conscious about toys and also India needs larger market share of 100b $ market 7. Food contamination is recognized as a major pathway for health impact of consumers, also need to comply with international regulations.
27	Civil Alliance of East Kazakhstan	Kazakastan	NGO	(1) Construction materials are of the greatest priority, because unsatisfactory construction materials are often used in our region. Quality of these products influences human life, his health and health of his family. (2) We choose "childrens products including toys", because their chemical constitution influences on health of our children. (3) We mark "food containers and food packaging" because quality of food directly influences on people's health every day. (4) We chose "electrical goods and household appliances" because we live among them and often use them. That's why their chemical constitution greatly influences our health.

Table A-4b. Product/Sector Priorities - Reasons for Choosing Products/Sectors				
Survey	**Respondent**	**Country**	**Type**	**Explanation provided for why selected product groups are of priority for country or stakeholder groups**
9	Non-proliferation and Export Control Center (non-governmental fund)	Kyrgyzstan	NGO	Kyrgyzstan is a small land-locked country and therefore most goods are imported from China, Kazakhstan, Russia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan and other countries.
10	Independent ecological expertise (NGO)	Kyrgyzstan	NGO	These products are usually imported illegally, mainly from China. The mass media sporadically informs the public about the hazardous properties of these products.
12	Ecological Alert and Recovery – Thailand (EARTH)	Thailand	NGO	In Thailand, the growing rate of e-waste is getting higher and higher, while Thailand is very weak in management capacity of e-wastes generated by both industrial factories and communities. Consequently, majority of e-wastes are easily thrown away, collected and disassembled or disposed in harmful practices. This has, resulted in widespread contamination of heavy metals and other toxic pollutants which have been affecting both environment and human health. Children's products including toys; and food containers are the other specific areas that needs some extensive actions to seriously monitor how serious and at what extends the problems are affecting to the children health. Children products and food containers are what are very close to our daily living and are what we are exposing in our everyday life. The toxic contaminants have high risk in passing into and accumulating in our bodies.
Central & Eastern Europe				
22	Republican Scientific Practical Center of Hygiene	Belarus	Gov	1. Children are more vulnerable to chemicals influence because of many reasons. So products for children should be regulated more strictly. 2. Constructive materials are widely use and market is developing very quickly. Humans spend a lot of time in buildings and the risk of polluted constructive materials are rather how. Currently a lot of constructive materials are produced from recycling materials that also should be taking into account. 3. Contamination of food pose serious risk to humans. And in spite of materials that are used in food processing are controled more strictly there is a need to have information of possible releases of toxic chemicals from package to food. 4. The information of chemicals in computers, cellular phones and other electronic goods (as electrical goods and batteries) is important in context of life-cycle approach at the waste management stage.

Table A-4b. Product/Sector Priorities - Reasons for Choosing Products/Sectors

Survey	Respondent	Country	Type	Explanation provided for why selected product groups are of priority for country or stakeholder groups
18	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of the Republic of Croatia	Croatia	Gov	Toys are of big priority because of the impact on children s health, food containers and packaging also have big impact on human health-toxins or other chemicals in those products, clothing because of the contact with human skin, and release of substances during washing, construction is a priority because of toxic and harmful substances like asbestos in buildings
23	Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Latvia	Latvia	Gov	Children products are the priority in Latvia because of: - the vulnerability of the target audience; - poor results of controls; - big number of unsafe products in EU (RAPEX system). Electric goods and household appliances: - wide distribution in the market; - poor results of controls; - big number of unsafe products in EU (RAPEX system). Construction materials: - wide distribution in the market; - poor results of controls; - many complaints from the consumers.

Table A-4b. Product/Sector Priorities - Reasons for Choosing Products/Sectors

Survey	Respondent	Country	Type	Explanation provided for why selected product groups are of priority for country or stakeholder groups
32	Ministry of Environment	Moldova	Gov	During 15 years of independence, the Republic of Moldova has developed a national legal framework including in the field of chemical management. Although the country has ratified several environmental convention governing the activities of economic agents and use of chemicals in order to protect the environment and human health. As the agriculture sector is historically the main sector of national economy, the legal framework pays major attention to regulation of chemical content in food products (animal and plant origin) as well as food containers and food packaging. In this context we indicated high priority (4) for these products. Taking into account that children are more vulnerable to chemicals influence, we consider that products for children should be regulated more strictly, we indicated priority 3. Modern society has become completely dependent on chemical in industry, agriculture, IT, etc. Increasing concerns regarding chemical content in consumer goods, led to setting standards and requirements for content of chemical in toys, cosmetics and polymeric packaging. Nevertheless, that many countries, especially from EU, regulate the chemicals content in electrical goods and household appliances, construction materials, furniture and others good, there is not any restriction to place these goods on the market in the Republic of Moldova. We are aware about the consequences that could appear due to using these goods and after their disposal. That why we continue to improve our legislation and approximate it to the EU Directives The information concerning chemicals in electric equipment such as transformers, capacitors and others is important in context of provisions of the Stockholm Convention, UN ECE POPs Protocol as well as in context of decision-making related for its elimination. The information of chemicals in computers, cellular phones and other electronic goods (as electrical goods and batteries) is important in context of life-cycle approach at the waste management stage.
36	Bureau for Chemical Substances and Preparations/SAICM National Focal Point	Poland	Gov	Batteries and accumulators contain heavy metals (cadmium, mercury, zinc, nickel) and acids, which are harmful for humans and environment. Therefore, after usage they become dangerous waste and require special treatment.

Table A-4b. Product/Sector Priorities - Reasons for Choosing Products/Sectors

Survey	Respondent	Country	Type	Explanation provided for why selected product groups are of priority for country or stakeholder groups
8	Russian Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment, Eco-Accord	Russia	Gov	Chemicals in children products and toys: This sector is of great importance for Russia. The majority of toys sold at the Russian market are produced abroad. Most often these imported toys are hazardous for children. These toys are generally sold by small wholesale traders who operate at marketplaces. The country lacks a regular and comprehensive control of supervisory bodies over quality of toys sold by retail traders. In many cases, these supervisory bodies rely on importers' documentation. Toys undergo testing only on requests of producers, traders and consumers. According to articles 4,13 and 14 of the Russian Federal Law on Certification, producers and sellers of toys should sell these goods only provided that they were granted established certificates, approved by authorised bodies. Now, technical regulations are being developed in Russia - "On Safety of Products for Children and Adolescents" and "On Safety of Toys". These technical regulations would replace state standards (GOSTs) for children's goods and toys that were endorsed more than a quarter of century ago and do not meet requirements of market economy. However, the process of approval of these technical regulations is being delayed. Construction materials: Largest global operational deposits of Chrysotile asbestos are located in Russia. Mining companies and producers of asbestos-containing products generate major profits. In 2007, Russia and Kazakhstan exported 656,921 tons of Chrysotile to markets of developing countries, which is 13,997 tons more than what it exported in 2006. Main foreign markets for export of Chrysotile are located in Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Asia. China, Vietnam, Thailand, India, Iran and Indonesia are key partners of Russian mining companies in these regions. Data of 2007 suggest that the EECCA (eastern Rurope, Caucasus and Central Asian) countries themselves remain major consumers of Chrysotile asbestos in the World. In 2007, Chrysotile-processing industries of the EECCA countries used 578,621 tons of asbestos (including Russia – 333,556 tons, Ukraine – 79,846 tons, Uzbekistan – 84,463 tons, Belarus – 31,892 tons and Kyrgyzstan – 20,011 tons).
40	Ministry of Economy	TFYR Macedonia	Gov	The above four mentioned priorities are identified as most important due to lack of capacities for sound management of chemicals that could be possibly present in these products and a need to establish a comprehensive information system in the country in order to prevent uncontrolled exposure of the population to different types of hazardous chemicals.
21	Arnika Association, Toxic and Waste Programme	Czech Republic	NGO	
43	Environmental Ambassadors	Serbia	NGO	Control of chemicals were distributed in several ministries. Newly adopted Law on chemicals (May 2009) is harmonized with REACH, so we assume that implementation will be provided soon. Control of food is very well established.

Table A-4b. Product/Sector Priorities - Reasons for Choosing Products/Sectors				
Survey	**Respondent**	**Country**	**Type**	**Explanation provided for why selected product groups are of priority for country or stakeholder groups**
Latin America & Caribbean				
31	Ministry of Health /CIIMET Panama University	Panama	Gov	Personal care products: wide use, direct contact with skin; 3- Food containers/packaging: wide use, direct contact with food, to be introduced inside our bodies; 2- Clothing: side use, direct contact with our skin for long periods; 1- Construction materials: wide use, near us for long periods; vulnerability of construction workers. Priority was set considering the possible effect on people and the environment. Needs to more information for our politicians and more evidence about effects, and risk of exposure.
39	National Environmental Directorate Of Uruguay	Uraguay	Gov	The selection is made based on the information gaps detected and the increasing trade of electronic equipment to our country, as well as the great occurrence of Chinese toys
16	Perinat - Argentina	Argentina	NGO	Because there is not yet a social culture for the correct final disposal/reuse and in many cases there are not recycling/recovery programs at national level.
30	Fundacion Aguaclara	Venezula	NGO	The actual government is offering a "solution" for the homeless and poor people: Houses made with PVC. The President offered 10.000 houses per year to the poorest areas of the country. The PVC is produced by Pequiven and the kits are made in Petrocasas both plants depends directly of the Ministerio de Energia y Petroleo. Samples taken from the first "comunidad socialista Nuestra Señora del Coromoto" showed that the heavy metal used as stabilizer is lead (Pb) therefore we have three moments to take care:1) the production of the PVC itself and the emissions of Dioxins, 2) the kits for the houses and 3) what to do with all this plastic side. How to deal with the consequences to the human health and environment is the big question. At the same time we have three priority groups involved: the workers at Pequiven, the workers at Petrocasas and the families living in the houses. As a governmental policy the others secretaries such as Heath, Environment, Labor even the National Assembly are supporting this constructions, just some three little NGOs are fighting against this policy. Some of the arguments presented are: The articles at the Constitution about the good health of the environment to protect Venezuelans and its habitats. the Stockholm Convention, ratified in 2005 thus since then in force as a Venezuelan law, the use of Lead and the knowledge of it as a hazard to human health. So far nothing has been done to prevent this policy. And the government is building socialist communities all around the country and even exporting as a gift to Cuba, Peru, Bolivia, Dominican Rep, and Nicaragua The answers from the government are: PVC is used in medical supplies, the amount of dioxins produced is not big enough to be important, and the people need a place to live
Western Europe and Other Group				

Table A-4b. Product/Sector Priorities - Reasons for Choosing Products/Sectors

Survey	Respondent	Country	Type	Explanation provided for why selected product groups are of priority for country or stakeholder groups
28	Danish EPA	Denmark	Gov	The Danish EPA is not the competent authority regarding chemicals in food containers or food packaging materials and therefore the questionnaire does not relate to these products.
42	Federal Environmental Agency Germany (Umweltbundesamt)	Germany	Gov	We have chosen mainly sectors, where we see a huge lack of information due to the manifold of suppliers in the product chain. Another key point for our decision was the exposure time and exposure risk with the chemicals and if exposure occurs to very vulnerable groups. **1) "Children products including toys**" is of highest priority for us, because it concerns children as a very vulnerable group in society, which often take the products in their mouths and contact with toxics can hardly be excluded. Besides children are in the state of development, so the influence of toxics can have a much higher impact compared to the influence on adults. **2) We combined the sectors "Clothing and apparel" and "Furniture and bedding**" since in our opinion they tackle similar problems and information needs. The products are in close contact to humans. Critical chemicals are mostly included into the products in a non-covalent way and can therefore diffuse out of the product with time (e.g. through washing-out and abrasion). In both sectors an exposure of humans the pollutants takes place during a big part of the day, during sleep, during the time we wear clothing and we are inside rooms. **3) We combined the sector "Computers, cellular phones and other electronic goods" with "Electrical goods and household appliances".** We give both sectors a high priority (priority 3) because we think that these products can potentially contain a high amount of toxic organic substances and metals. The sectors open a challenging field since these products are often composed of plenty of single pieces, a fact which makes it very difficult to keep track on the contents of all of them, often produced and used in different parts of the world. For these products in all stages of the life-cycle high exposure to toxics can occur. Nevertheless we would like to draw attention on the emerging issue "electric and electronic waste" and suggest in contrast focusing in the CiP-emerging issue on the beginning of the product chain**. 4) "Construction materials"** is important to us as well, due to the fact that people (in western countries) spent the major part of their day inside houses and therefore are constantly exposed to diffusing chemicals from construction materials. We have decided not to choose "Batteries" as a priority issue, because we think the battery-containing chemicals are mostly known, so we don't see such a big lack of information or lack of awareness about the toxicity here compared to other issues. The main problem with batteries is regarding proper waste management and could be treated by appropriate measures (i.e. regulated disposal and recycling) from that field. We further think that "Non-food packaging" is also mainly a waste management issue tackling regulated disposal. The sector "Food containers and food packaging" is of course important regarding the possible exposure for human, nevertheless we think that this issue is already regulated in the Food Law.
7	Malta Standards Authority	Malta	Gov	Toys – exposure of children to chemicals is a very sensitive topic due to the higher vulnerability of children. With respect to clothing and apparel there has been a concrete problem with such products across the EU and regulatory action has been taken. Construction materials because this is a very important industry in Malta using a significant amount of articles increasing the chance of exposure to certain chemicals
13	Direction de l'Environnement	Monaco	Go	In Monaco, they are 97 small and medium industrials plants and those categories of products are the main importants (in number of factories)

Table A-4b. Product/Sector Priorities - Reasons for Choosing Products/Sectors				
Survey	**Respondent**	**Country**	**Type**	**Explanation provided for why selected product groups are of priority for country or stakeholder groups**
			v	
14	Pollution Control Authority	Norway	Gov	
37	Swedish Chemicals Agency	Sweden	Gov	**Children products incl. toys:** Children are more vulnerable than adults to exposure of chemicals. Their biological development, combined with physical activity and social behavior leads to patterns of exposure that differ from those of adults. They drink, eat and breathe more air per kilogram of body weight than adults. They bite and suck things, explore their surroundings and stay close to the floor and in ground-level environments. Therefore, children need higher protection against exposure to harmful substances generally. Products that are specially intended to be used by children should not contain substances that pose health hazards. To be able to meet that, it is an important first step that information on the content of hazardous substances is disseminated in the supply chain of toys and other children products so that they can be produced safe from the beginning. Almost every week toys containing hazardous substances (such as lead, the plasticizers DEHP, DINP, formaldehyde) are reported to the EU Rapid Alert System for non-food consumer products (Rapex)*. Toys and children products also accounts for large volumes of products to the market often with a fast turn-over in society and generation of waste. Many of these are low-cost products with fewer requirements on performance and life-time than other more complex products. The likelihood of recycled plastics with often unknown content of hazardous substances (such as brominated flame-retardants), may be increased. * The Rapex system allows for a rapid exchange of information on dangerous products between market surveillance authorities in EU. The aim of the system is not to provide information on hazardous substances in supply chains, but is a system designed to be able to act when products are found on the market which do not full fill safety requirements in EU legislation. 19 % of the notifications concerned chemical risks in 2008. Toys accounted for 32 % of the total of 1900 notifications the same year. **Construction materials:** The construction sector is big, and it accounts for around 40 % of material and energy use in Sweden. Around 50,000 different materials and chemical products are used in the construction sector, and new materials are constantly put on the market. A driving force for new materials is climate change and the development of materials that can increase energy savings. The high volumes of materials used in the construction sector lead to large volumes of waste which the recycling and waste sector needs to handle; they then need to have access to information about what the products and materials contain to be able to recover as much as possible and at the same time protect their workers, the buyer of the recycled material and the environment from hazardous substances. A special feature of the construction materials, as compared to many consumer products, is that they are literally built into the society for long time-periods in houses and other constructions. Information on the content of chemicals needs to be secured for the future as new knowledge about hazardous properties may arise. In order to ensure proper handling information systems are needed that enable property owners, managers and waste handlers to identify built-in construction materials and their content of hazardous substances. Experiences in the construction sector with exposure and risks from PCB and asbestos are well-known examples which have

Table A-4b. Product/Sector Priorities - Reasons for Choosing Products/Sectors

Survey	Respondent	Country	Type	Explanation provided for why selected product groups are of priority for country or stakeholder groups
				also significant cost implications for industry and society. **Clothing & apparel (incl. shoes):** Clothing and shoes are high volume product groups with a very broad distribution in the society. They are used by all groups of consumers. Clothing and apparel are used close to the body which increases the risk for direct exposures of any harmful substances. The substances may also be released during wearing and washing of the textiles, entering the environment. The manufacturing of textiles from fibre to finished products take place in several stages and chemicals are involved in many of the processes. Chemicals are used for example as coloring pigments, softeners, flame retardants, impregnation and biocides. During transport of textile products from one region of the world to another they are often treated with chemicals to protect from pests. In Sweden, some of these products have caused problems for persons working with unpacking clothes and shoes. There are several reports and studies showing chemicals which are hazardous to health and/or the environment contained in clothes and shoes, for example perfluorinated compounds (PFCs), nonylphenol ethoxylates and formaldehyde. Recently, shoes have been found on the European market containing the allergenic substance dimethylfumarate in levels high above the permitted limit value. **Electrical and electronic goods:** Electrical and electronic goods may contain hazardous substances such as several metals, flame-retardants and PFOS. The amount of brominated flame retardants and PFOS in human milk samples has shown a significant increase during the last decades linked to the increased exposure via air during use of various products containing these substances including electrical and electronic goods such as TVs and computers, and intake via food. Many of the electrical and electronic goods have a rather fast turn-over in society (2-10 years) and generate large volumes of waste and second-hand products. Poor recycling and waste handling leading to exposure of workers, consumers and the environment in some developing countries in different UN regions has been identified by ICCM2 as a global problem that need to be addressed throughout the life cycle of the products. Also in more developed countries the information on the content of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic goods is generally too scarce to allow for proper protection of human health and the environment during recycling and waste handling. One fundamental issue is the transfer of information in the supply chain down to end-users and to people working with recycling and waste handling. As compared to the other prioritized product groups there are several initiatives in place to draw experiences from and which serves as a driving force for further development within this product group.
4	National Toxics Network	Australia	NGO	Chemical exposures of vulnerable groups such as children and women of child bearing age are most likely through exposure to chemicals incorporated into clothing, furnishings and toys. Most importantly this includes exposure to persistent organic pollutants due to the extensive exemptions provided to new POPs such as Penta and Octa BDE and PFOS.
29	Women in Europe for a Common Future – WECF	Europe	NGO	Our stakeholder groups are mainly women and children, plus people in the EECCA region and EU. WECF focuses therefore on product groups that are connected to children and women. In general people don´t know about hazardous chemicals in all-day products like toys, apparel or food containers. Some of the hazardous chemicals that can be found in these products are for example endocrine disruptors or CMRs and can harm women, children and unborn babies seriously. So far regulation and information to the public is not sufficient. In some EECCA countries there are no regulations at all and if there is a regulation than many hazardous chemicals like EDCs, CMRs, heavy metals are still allowed, for instance in the new EU toys safety

Table A-4b. Product/Sector Priorities - Reasons for Choosing Products/Sectors				
Survey	**Respondent**	**Country**	**Type**	**Explanation provided for why selected product groups are of priority for country or stakeholder groups**
				directive.
6	Action for Breast Cancer Foundation	Malta	NGO	Concerns for the environment and health of the population have lead to a number of government incentives. Including plans to develop a more environmentally and user friendly transport
35	Campaign for Safe Cosmetics	USA	NGO	Cosmetics and personal care products represent direct human exposure to industrial chemicals, and very little is known about the chemicals in these products and the risks to human health. This issue is of particular importance for women and children. The average woman in the United States uses 12 personal care products per day, resulting in more than 150 unique chemical exposures. Pregnant women and their fetuses are regularly exposed to these chemicals, as are men and children via shampoos, bubble bath, toothpaste, lotions and a range of other body-care products that are used on a daily basis. The available research indicates that CoCs – including carcinogens, reproductive toxicants, neurotoxicants, immune system toxicants and endocrine disruptors – are commonly present in personal care products, resulting in chronic repeated exposures to vulnerable populations (particularly pregnant women and children). Any effort to increase the information flow about the life-cycle hazards of chemical-containing products should prioritize personal care products, and especially products that are marketed to infants, children and women of childbearing age.
International				
11	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Devlopment (OECD)	Int'l	IGO	
15	Occupational Knowledge International	Int'l	NGO	1)lead paints are still commonly sold in most of the developing world without labels for residential applications. These paints will persist in housing and contribute to lead poisoning for decades. This should be one of the highest priorities for addressing health implications of consumer products. In addition, there is no international system for labeling or certifying paints with no added lead. 2) lead-acid batteries consume over 80% of global lead production and there are significant exposures in manufacturing and recycling these. The market for these batteries is growing at 20% per year in many countries and yet there are no environmentally sound recycling facilities in most countries. 3) The life cycle of lithium ion batteries is not being addressed. It is estimated that only 5-10 percent of lithium ion batteries are being “processed” at end of life. The market volume of various types of lithium ion batteries is expected to grow

Table A-4b. Product/Sector Priorities - Reasons for Choosing Products/Sectors				
Survey	**Respondent**	**Country**	**Type**	**Explanation provided for why selected product groups are of priority for country or stakeholder groups**
				exponentially as they come into use in vehicle applications. More research is needed into the economic feasibility of recycling these batteries and on the need for international color coding/labeling systems to differentiate competing chemistries to better facilitate recycling at end of life.
38	SGCI Chemie Pharma Schweiz/ICCA	Int'l	NGO	It is not appropriate for Business & Industry to prioritize the identified sectors since B & I is active in all these sectors and it is more important that other stakeholders provide input regarding their information needs related to chemicals in products and how those needs are being met already. Business & Industry recognize the value in using this survey as an important opportunity to gather initial information from Governments and stakeholders on priorities. This information should be considered in conjunction with the review of existing information systems pertaining to chemicals in products which will be conducted under this initiative. Therefore, in terms of prioritization, we suggest that once the priorities are identified above, the next step is to focus on identifying the existing systems that address information pertaining to the chemicals in those products. Supportive extracts from B & I Key messages: (1) BUSINESS & INDUSTRY representation in the SAICM project on "CHEMICALS IN PRODUCTS" is extremely broad encompassing a myriad of Manufacturing Sectors for end-use products and articles, the chemical producers and suppliers to those Sectors, Associations at the Global, Regional and National level for both the end-use manufacturers and their chemical suppliers. (2) The universe of "products" subject to consideration under this project remains excessively broad and the spectrum of "products" cuts across a great many industrial sectors, even after application of the boundaries that have already been established, i.e. this project does not address products covered by the Globally Harmonized System (GHS). The complexity of the challenge must not be under-estimated and must be appropriately managed. (3) Based on this degree of complexity of so many different sectors and the cross-cutting nature between sectors, it is reasonable to hypothesize that no single information system will be able to handle all of the requirements in an effective and efficient manner. (4) It is also appropriate to note that in many countries, national/ regional regulations and legislation already exist with which articles in commerce have to comply. (5) There are several companies and industry sectors that already invest heavily in infrastructure to provide not only adequate and appropriate information about the use and exposure of potentially hazardous substances in products.

Annex 5

Survey Responses on Types of Information Proposed for Inclusion in a Future Chemicals in Products Information System

Information Category Key

M = Manufacturing related information
C = Chemicals related information
S = Supply chain information
U = Use & handling related information
E = End-of-product-life related information
O = Other(s)

Information Code Key

Manufacturing Related Information	
1	Manufacturer name and contact information
2	Manufacturing date, batch number
3	Place of manufacture, country of origin
4	Production methods, source of raw material
5	Product take-back programs (voluntary & mandatory)
6	Measures taken to reduce hazardous materials, environmental/social standards applied
7	Design for dismantling
Chemicals Related Information	
8	Identification of hazardous chemicals in products
9	Identification of chemicals in products
10	Potential hazards of chemicals in products (health and environment)
11	Quantities of chemicals in products

11.5	Reasons why hazardous chemical is in product
12	Interactions with other chemicals, unintended by-products/decomposition products
Supply Chain Information	
13	Contact information for suppliers
14	Contact information for importers, distributors, retailers, storage facilities
Use & Handling of Products	
15	Precautions, information on safe use and storage of products, what to do in case of accident/exposure/injury.
16	Effects of product ingredients/product on health and the environment, labeling of products - similar to GHS
17	Date of expiry/Sell by date
End-of-product-life related information	
18	Safe waste handling information
19	Recycling, remanufacturing, reuse information
20	Information on how to safely dispose of products/type of waste
21	Information on where to safely dispose of products
22	Cleanup procedures
23	Likelihood of emissions & hazards
24	How/Who to contact in case of illegal dumping of products
25	Environmentally sound management/disposal of containers
26	Relevant ministry to report non-environmentally sound management of waste, ensure cleanup and protection of public health
27	Relevant Customs Codes

Table A-5. Summary of Respondent Information Needs

No.	Respondent Org.	Country	Org Type	Info Cat.	Type of Info. Needed	Who Needs Info.?	Why is Info. Needed? What will it be used for?	Info. Code(s)
Africa								
3	Direction Nationale de l'Assainissement et du Contrôle des Pollutions et des Nuisances	Mali	Gov	M	Corporate name, corporate body, contact person at the manufacturer	Commerce and customs services	This information permits to have a precise contact at the origin	1
				C	Detail the names, the quantities and the hazard class for the chemical substances contained in the articles products	Services of health, environment and consumer (protection)	This information permits the services noted to take the appropriate precautions for managing the products of concern	9, 10, 11
				S	The exact address of the authorized distributor in the country or region.	Services of commerce, customs, health, environment and consumer (protection)	This information permits to have a local contact	14
				U	Make available the notices and technical information, including the health and environmental measures required for (proper) storage and use.	Services of health, environment and consumer (protection)	This information instructs on proper actions to take in case of danger	15
				E	Provide appropriate information relative to the procedure to return to the sender the waste arising from the article's/product's use	Ministry of health, environment and consumer (protection)	This information permits a proper management of the wastes, and thus of the final phase of the product's/article's life cycle	5
				E	Provide precise information on the management of wastes, should it be required to manage these locally	Ministry of health, environment and consumer (protection)	This information permits a proper management of the wastes, and thus of the final phase of the product's/article's life cycle	15, 18, 19, 20
24	FED MIN OF ENV/UNIV OF LAGOS CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HUMAN RESOURCES	Nigeria	Gov	M	Full disclosure of manufacturers' name/location, date of manufacture	Regulators; Product importers; and Consumers	Hazard information; enabling informed decision–making by regulators on potential exposure scenarios and /or exposure pathways	1,2

Table A-5. Summary of Respondent Information Needs

No.	Respondent Org.	Country	Org Type	Info Cat.	Type of Info. Needed	Who Needs Info.?	Why is Info. Needed? What will it be used for?	Info. Code(s)
	DEVELOPMENTFed Min Of Env/Univ Of Lagos Centre For Environmental Human Resources Development							
				C	Chemical contents; Chemical properties of constituents; MSDS; Risk profile; Guidance on safe handling	Regulators; Product importers; Consumers	Hazard information and enabling informed decision–making by regulators on potential exposure scenarios and /or exposure pathways	9,10,15, 16
				S	Manufacturer/Producer name/location; Importer name/location	Regulators; Product importers; Consumers	Hazard information and enabling informed decision–making by regulators on potential exposure scenarios and /or exposure pathways	13
				U	All potential safe use and applications; Guidance on safe handling	Regulators; Product importers; Consumers	To prevent wrong and unsafe uses; to prevent abuses	15
				E	End-of–life risks; Recycling possibilities; Safe waste handling information	Regulators; Product importers; Consumers	Hazard information and enabling informed decision–making by regulators on potential exposure scenarios and /or exposure pathways	18,19,23
26	Government Chemist Laboratory Agency	Tanzania	Gov	M	Manufactures name, date of manufacturing; Location; Contact information; Expiring date; Country of origin; Language use: (Local/English, etc)	Government; Regulatory bodies; Chemical Stakeholders; Users of the products; Researchers	To enable informed decision making; To assist in the flow of chemicals in articles; For communication purposes	1,2,3,17
				C	Chemical identity of ingredients; Permissible limits; Hazards (eg. carcinogens, mutagens etc.) ; Routes of exposure; Expiry date; Disposal methods (eg. recycling); Safety measures	Government/regulatory bodies; Retailers; Environmentalist; Consumers/public; Workers/handlers	To enable informed decision making by Government; Consumers to protect themselves through informed decision, and for product safe handling; Assist in laboratory investigations; For protection of health and the environment	9,10,15, 16,18,19,20
				S	Suppliers' name; Contact information; Location; Disposal channel; Qualifications; Guidance on safe handling	Government/Regulatory bodies; Retailers; Environmentalist; Public	Decision making and control of(eg carcinogens, expiry) unwanted products; Environmental protection; Awareness rising and education purposes; To request for further information for protection of health and environment.	13, 15, 21

Table A-5. Summary of Respondent Information Needs

No.	Respondent Org.	Country	Org Type	Info Cat.	Type of Info. Needed	Who Needs Info.?	Why is Info. Needed? What will it be used for?	Info. Code(s)
				U	Guidance on safe handling, use and disposal methods; In case of problem the place to report; Guidance on emergencies and first aid; Environmental protection warning; Effects to the body and environment; Routes of entry to the body; Protection information; First aid information	The public; The Government and regulatory bodies; Environmentalists; Companies; Workers,Handlers; Researchers	Decision making; The public to make informed decisions before handling or using the products; Government, Health, companies(Retailers) for communication purposes/regulation and education purposes; To facilitate awareness raising and control of the product	15, 16, 18, 20, 24, 26
				E	Guidance on safe handling of waste and disposal method; Recycling method; Nature of the waste and effects on environment and health	Government, Public; Retailers; Environmentalist; Importers, users; Recylists; Regulatory body (Environment Management Council)	Decision making; Informed decision making before importing/manufacturing/ handling; Awareness rising and ; Education purposes; To avoid environmental pollution and therefore adverse effects to health and the environment	18, 19, 20, 23
25	CREPD	Cameroon	NGO	M	Manufacturer name, location, date, product expired date, possible hazardous chemicals in the products, how to dispose the product at the end of life; moreover the language on the labeling should be that it is understandable in the area where the product is supposed to be marketed	Consumers and authorities	By reading the product labeling, it should be easy to understand all hazardous chemicals contained in the products, and how to dispose of the product at its end of life	1,2,3,8, 17,18
				C	Specify on the label all hazardous products with their quantities	Consumers and authorities	It should be easy to know the exact quantity of hazardous chemicals present in the product from the labeling	8
				S	In the informal sector, the supply chain information is not important			
				U	How to use the product? How to dispose of the product at the end of life?	Consumers and authorities	The product should be handled and dispose of in the sound environmental ways	15, 20
				E	What to do with the end-of-life product?	Consumers and authorities	Consumers and authorities	20
				O	It's important that the language used for these information must be the language that can easily be understood by all consumers	Consumers and authorities	Consumers and authorities	Noted in main section of report
20	Sustainable Research And Action For	Nigeria	NGO	M	Name of manufacturer	Consumers, regulators, analyst, researchers/students, NGOs, etc	To guarantee it is genuine, informed decision, for follow up, for reference/verification, for confirmation of conformance to regulation	1

Table A-5. Summary of Respondent Information Needs

No.	Respondent Org.	Country	Org Type	Info Cat.	Type of Info. Needed	Who Needs Info.?	Why is Info. Needed? What will it be used for?	Info. Code(s)
	Environmental Development (SRADev Nigeria)							
				M	Place of production	Consumers, regulators, analyst, researchers/students, NGOs, etc	To guarantee it is genuine, informed decision, for follow up, for reference/verification, for confirmation of conformance to regulation	3
				M	Date of production	Consumers, regulators, analyst, researchers/students, NGOs, etc	To guarantee it is genuine, informed decision, for follow up, for reference/verification, for confirmation of conformance to regulation	2
				M	Certification/endorsement body	Consumers, regulators, analyst, researchers/students, NGOs, etc	To guarantee it is genuine, standardized, to indicate it is unadulterated, faked	6
				C	Trade/commercial names, active ingredient (a.i) name, hazard associated with the a.i, alternatives to a.i,	Consumers, regulators, analyst, researchers/students, NGOs, etc	For specific knowledge of use, handling and exposure inherent in product, for good waste management of used products, ascertain the risk associated with product	6, 9,10
				S	Suppliers name and location,	Consumers, regulators, analyst, researchers/students, NGOs, etc	For specific tracking in case of adulteration, ascertain the expertise of suppliers	13
				U	Hazard analysis of product, toxicity of product, precaution in use, PPE needed, waste disposal and management information,	All Users, handlers and consumers	For proper and safe use and handling practices, for effective disposal of waste, to avoid environmental pollution and human contamination	15, 18, 20
				E	Best practicable recycling and disposal means, safe waste management information	All Users, handlers and consumers, waste managers, environmental managers	For proper and sanitary disposal of products, to avoid environmental contamination/pollution	18, 19, 20
1	e-Waste Association of South Africa (eWASA)	South Africa	NGO	M	Reducing hazardous materials in goods	Manufacturers, Retailers	Informed Decision making	6

Table A-5. Summary of Respondent Information Needs

No.	Respondent Org.	Country	Org Type	Info Cat.	Type of Info. Needed	Who Needs Info.?	Why is Info. Needed? What will it be used for?	Info. Code(s)
				M	Take part on Producer Responsible Take Back Scheme	Manufacturers; retailers	Informed decision making	5
				M	Design for dismantling	Manufacturers	Informed decision making	7
				C, U, E	Proper identification of hazardous materials in products	Dismantlers and recyclers	Health & Safety of Workers, Safe decontamination of e-waste	8
2	groundWork - Friends of the Earth South Africa	South Africa	NGO	M	Chemical constituents & potential hazards	Consumers	Hazard information in case of emergency	9, 10
				M	Where & how to safely dispose the product	Waste managers/collectors, recyclers	Env. Sound Management (ESM) or disposal (ESD) of waste and packaging etc	20, 21
				M	Take back scheme details		ESD of product once used	5
				M	Who to contact in case of illegal dumping of non ESM	Consumers, waste managers, recyclers	Report dumping to the regulator	24
				M	Details of the relevant Ministry of the chemicals	Consumers, waste managers, recyclers	To report non ESM of the waste, ensure clean up and protection of public health	26
				C	As per GHS system of labeling	Consumers, regulators, waste managers, recyclers, public	For hazard information or to enable informed decision making	16
				S	Importer, distributor, retail suppliers names, addresses, contact details and web details to get more information	Consumers, regulators, waste managers, recyclers, public	For more detailed hazard information if required. To ensure ESM/D of waste. To ensure and implement Extended Producer Resp (EPR).	14
				U	As per GHS system of labeling requirement	Consumers, regulators, waste managers, recyclers, public	For more detailed hazard information if required. To ensure effective regulation, use and life cycle management. To ensure ESM/D of waste. To ensure and implement Extended Producer Resp (EPR).	12
				E	Recycling and disposal, safe waste handling information	Consumers, regulators, waste managers, recyclers, public	For more detailed hazard information if required. To ensure effective regulation, use and life cycle management. To ensure ESM/D of waste. To ensure and implement Extended Producer Resp (EPR).	18, 19, 20
				E	ESM, ESD, container management	Consumers, regulators, waste managers, recyclers, public	For more detailed hazard information if required. To ensure effective regulation, use and life cycle management. To ensure ESM/D of waste. To ensure and implement Extended Producer Resp	25

Table A-5. Summary of Respondent Information Needs

No.	Respondent Org.	Country	Org Type	Info Cat.	Type of Info. Needed	Who Needs Info.?	Why is Info. Needed? What will it be used for?	Info. Code(s)
							(EPR).	
				E	Legal take back requirement etc.	Consumers, regulators, waste managers, recyclers, public	For more detailed hazard information if required. To ensure effective regulation, use and life cycle management. To ensure ESM/D of waste. To ensure and implement Extended Producer Resp (EPR).	5
				0	How & to whom to report illegal dumping or non ESM/D of the product	Consumers, other regulators (local or provincial), waste managers, recyclers, public	To ensure effective regulation, use and life cycle management. To ensure ESM/D of waste. To ensure and implement Extended Producer Resp (EPR).	24
19	Environmental Management for Livelihood Improvement (EMLI)	Uganda	NGO	M	Manufacturer's name; location, expiry and manufacturing data	Product quality inspectors	The name location and date help; inspections for quality assurance of the product	1,2,3,4, 17
				C	Chemical identity of ingredient; quantity; hazard identification of the chemical(s)	The consumers and the shop keepers	Chemical identity will provide a consumer	9,10,11
				U	Dosage for application; directions for use	Consumers, Users	Dosage is useful to a consumer in order to use the chemical in the right amount and not poison.	15
				U	Protection instructions while handling; indication for the toxic chemicals with a cross or a skull; first aid for the chemical in case of accidents; an antidote in case of a poison, over dosage accidents	Users	How to use the chemical and protection measures is also advantageous because this helps the consumer know the kind of chemical they are handling or dealing with.	15
				U	Storage temperatures	Shopkeepers and Consumers	How to use the chemical and protection measures is also advantageous because this helps the consumer know the kind of chemical they are handling or dealing with.	15
				E	Disposal for the emptied chemical container, whether it should be recycled or reused and if reused, what type of product should be used and what shouldn't be placed in the emptied bottle	Consumers	This is important for environmental safety and for the safety of a consumer in case of toxic containers	25

Table A-5. Summary of Respondent Information Needs

No.	Respondent Org.	Country	Org Type	Info Cat.	Type of Info. Needed	Who Needs Info.?	Why is Info. Needed? What will it be used for?	Info. Code(s)
Asia-Pacific								
34	International Cooperation Wing Ministry of Environment Pakistan	Pakistan	Gov	M	Manufacturers name, Address contact person, and date of production.	Industrial workers, Transporters, End users and disposal facilities.	Safe handling during manufacturing, transport, store, use, repairs and disposal at end of life of the products.	1, 2, 3
				M	Name of chemicals used in the products	Industrial workers, Transporters, End users and disposal facilities.	Establishing a sound management system of handling chemicals for workers and users.	9
				M	Hazardousness level of the chemicals and precautionary measures for safe use.	Industrial workers, transporters, end users and disposal facilities	To establishing a sound management system of handling chemicals for workers and users.	10, 15
				C	Generic and Trade names of chemicals, quantities in the product, safety standards, level of hazards of the chemicals in the product, precautions for safe usage.	Players in the life cycle of the products and consumers in the general public.	Safe handling and disposal of products containing hazardous chemicals	9
				S	1) Name, address and contact person; 2) Chemicals being dealt by the suppliers; 3) Chemicals in the products and by products; 4) Safe handling practices and procedures	a) Manufacturers; b) Transporters; c) Registry of Suppliers; d) Registry of Chemicals	Safe handling and disposal of products containing hazardous chemicals	13
				U	1) Safety data sheets for technical persons; 2) Easy to understand and adopt information for end users; 3) Precautions required for use by general public	a) Manufacturers; b) Transporters; c) Registry of Suppliers; d) Registry of Chemicals	Safe handling and disposal of products containing hazardous chemicals	16
				E	1) Safe disposal at household level; 2) Safe disposal at industry level; 3) Safe disposal at municipal level	a) General public; b) Industry workers; c) Municipal workers	Safe handling and disposal of products containing hazardous chemicals	18, 20, 21
41	Chemical Information Management Unit, Center of Excellence		Gov	M	Manufacturer identity: name, country, contact information	(1) Regulators; (2) Consumers; (3) Emergency Responders	(1) for monitoring of legally permitted producers and distributors; (2) for buying decision; (3) for effective emergency response action	1, 3

Table A-5. Summary of Respondent Information Needs

No.	Respondent Org.	Country	Org Type	Info Cat.	Type of Info. Needed	Who Needs Info.?	Why is Info. Needed? What will it be used for?	Info. Code(s)
	for Environmental and Hazardous Waste Management, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand							
				C	Ingredients: Chemical name; CAS Number; GHS classification; Quantity (percentage); packing side	(1) Regulators; (2) Professional users; (3) Consumers	(1) For monitoring and checking with information legally registered or notified; (2) For linking with available SDSs and make proper use of risk management measure; (3) For estimation and minimization of possible risk and finding possible alternatives.	9, 10, 11, 16
				S	Local supplier and distributors (names, locations and contact information)	Local consumers	Enable direct users to remember suppliers and distributors placing products in the country	13, 14
				U	Use instruction; Health Effect: chronic effect, acute effect, carcinogenicity; First Aid; Warning; Disposal information	(1) Professional users; (2) Consumers	(1) For occupational management; (2) For safe use and buying decision	10, 15, 16, 20
				E	Waste Handling: Safe disposal instruction, Recycling Information	All stakeholders	For waste segregation and proper disposal	18, 19, 20
				O	(1) Name and product number; (2) Name in local language of imported products (if possible); (3) Customs Tariff Codes (if possible)	(1) Regulators; (2) Consumers; (3) Customs people	(1) For marketing monitoring and recalling; (2) Enable direct users to remember; (3) For possible monitoring of illegal import and export	2, 27
33	ISACI (Island Sustainability Alliance C.I. Inc)	Cook Islands	NGO	C	Labelling of percentage PBRs and heavy metals contained in the product e.g. furniture & bedding	Importers and consumers	Enable informed decision-making & hazard information	11
				S	Corporate Social Responsibility Policy	Consumers and importers	Take-back of electronic and electrical waste, batteries and other hazardous wastes	5
				E	Corporate Social Responsibility Policy	Consumers and importers	Take-back of electronic and electrical waste, batteries and other hazardous wastes	5

Table A-5. Summary of Respondent Information Needs

No.	Respondent Org.	Country	Org Type	Info Cat.	Type of Info. Needed	Who Needs Info.?	Why is Info. Needed? What will it be used for?	Info. Code(s)
5	Society for Direct Initiative for Social and Health Action (DISHA)	India	NGO	M	Manufacturer's name	Customers and Users	Enable informed decision making	1
					Manufacturing Date	Monitoring Bodies	Enable informed decision making	2
				M	Batch		Enable informed decision making	2
				M	Ingredients		Enable informed decision making	9
				C	Weight of ingredients with their proportion	Customers, Monitoring Bodies, Certification Agencies	Formation of consumers opinion regarding hazards as well as informed decision	11
				C	Potential hazards if there any	Customers, Monitoring Bodies, Certification Agencies	Formation of consumers opinion regarding hazards as well as informed decision	10
				U	Effect of ingredients in environment	Consumers, Monitoring Bodies	Consumers must know whether and how far the materials they use, affect the environment.	16
				E	Clear instruction regarding safe disposal, recycling, reusing etc.	Consumers, Monitoring Bodies, Take back and Recycling Agencies, Waste Managers.	Disposal should be done according to the zero waste principles and guidelines.	18, 19, 20
17	Toxics Link	India	NGO	M	Name/ Location, Date	Government; Consumers; Consumer Forums; Industrial consumer	To regulate better: to make consumers choice; for liability, To source requirements	1, 2, 3
				C	Hazards of Chemical/s; Quantity of Chemicals; Remedy measures in case of accident; Precautions and warnings	Consumers, Government, Recycling industry	To make consumers choice; to regulate content; to determine appropriate recycling/disposal	10, 11, 15

Table A-5. Summary of Respondent Information Needs

No.	Respondent Org.	Country	Org Type	Info Cat.	Type of Info. Needed	Who Needs Info.?	Why is Info. Needed? What will it be used for?	Info. Code(s)
				S	Supplier/Certification, Etc.	Bulk Buyers and Government; Manufacturers	To comply to norms of international markets; to regulate; to ensure end product meets norms	13
				U	If spills or leak then primary measure should mentioned on product	Consumers; Government; Transporters; Trade Unions	To handle emergencies; to regulate; to handle safe transport; to ensure worker safety	15
				E	Safe disposal or reuse guidelines; type of waste; recommend regulation precautions	Recyclers; Waste Collectors; Government; Consumer	For appropriate recycling where applicable; to protect waste collectors; to regulate; for appropriate segregation before disposal	19, 20
27	Civil Alliance of East Kazakhstan	Kazakastan	NGO	M	Instruction card	People, experts	It influences humans life-sustaining activity	15
				C	Label	Every person	This information is important for our health	16
				S	Principal background document	Experts, doctors, chemists & supervisory authorities	For assessment	16
				U	User manual	consumers	For effective using	15
				E	User manual Packaging & label	Consumers, departments of rework	This information is important for propitious environmental situation. When it is available we are able not to do harm to the environment.	15
9	Non-proliferation and Export Control Center (non-governmental fund)	Kyrgyzstan	NGO	M	Name; Date of Manufacturing; Expiration date (if foodstuffs)	All users of the system	There are many concerns with regard to imported goods. For example, grapes imported to Kyrgyzstan are treated with the crop dust. There are even more concerns regarding goods being imported from China.	1,2,17
				C	Chemical identity of ingredients, hazardous characteristics of chemicals		See above	9, 10

Table A-5. Summary of Respondent Information Needs

No.	Respondent Org.	Country	Org Type	Info Cat.	Type of Info. Needed	Who Needs Info.?	Why is Info. Needed? What will it be used for?	Info. Code(s)
				S	Number of suppliers, suppliers' names, locations	Users of the system and consumers	Numerous goods made in China are labeled as locally produced, which are then used in Kyrgyzstan or being transported to other countries.	13
				U	Application of the user's manuals and health and environment protection instructions and warnings	Users of the system and consumers	Many users' manuals are not translated in Kyrgyz nor in Russian.	15
				E	Recycling and disposal	Users of the system and consumers	Goods made of plastic, toys, foodstuffs are produced from hazardous wastes	19, 20
				O	Side effects (precautionary measures)			15
10	Independent ecological expertise (NGO)	Kyrgyzstan	NGO	M	Name of manufactures; Date of manufacturing; Contact Information; Technology and raw materials	Decision-makers	To enable decision making; To conclude contracts and agreements; To make claims and complaints.	1 ,2, 4, 9
				C	Chemical identity of ingredients, quantity, hazardous characteristics of chemicals, interaction with other chemical components, precautionary measures	(1) Decision-makers dealing with access of consumers to chemicals; (2) Suppliers and consumers	(1) To enable decision making; Consumers: to make informed decisions about proper use of products; (2) Suppliers: to be informed about products targeting different consumers' groups.	11, 12, 15
				S	Number of suppliers, suppliers' names, locations, contact information	Local distributers and consumers	To conclude agreements and contracts. To make claims and complaints	13
				U	Labeling, expiration date, storage methods	Consumers	To enable decision making; To make claims and complaints	16, 17
				E		Decision-makers dealing with access to chemicals by consumers; Suppliers and consumers	For making decisions regarding the access of consumers to chemicals	
				O	Side effects (precautionary measures)	Consumers	For proper use	15
12	Ecological Alert and Recovery – Thailand (EARTH)	Thailand	NGO	M	manufacturers name, registration number, location, contact number, Date and product lot	Consumers, Responsible agencies	reference and product's monitoring and tracking	1,2,17

Table A-5. Summary of Respondent Information Needs

No.	Respondent Org.	Country	Org Type	Info Cat.	Type of Info. Needed	Who Needs Info.?	Why is Info. Needed? What will it be used for?	Info. Code(s)
				C	Name, CAS number, quantity and hazard of chemicals used	Consumers, Responsible agencies	Consumers: hazard information Responsible agencies: product evaluation and monitoring, input of product database	8,10
				S	number of suppliers, suppliers' names, locations	Responsible agencies	Product's monitoring and tracking	13
				U	application and health and environment protection instructions and warnings	Consumers	Safe use information	15
				E	recycling and disposal, safe waste handling information	Consumers, waste disposal workers	Hazard information	18, 19, 20
Central & Eastern Europe								
22	Republican Scientific Practical Center of Hygiene	Belarus	Gov	M	Manufacture name, country of production, contact information, economic sector of activity (for example: chemical industry, etc.)	Customers, Governmental authorities for marketing permission,	Responsibility for negative impact to customers if is observed	1,3,4
				C	Chemicals identity including all relevant identification information, quantity, hazard information if information is unavailable in existing databases or chemicals have new characteristics in this particular product due to other chemicals, use, etc., analytical methods for control (if unique), information of safety standards	(1) Importers; (2) Governmental authorities; (3) All users in supply chain	(1) Making decision of import according to national regulation or in supply chain, consumers information; (2) For control, permission, risk assessment; (3) For implementation of preventive measures if necessary	8,10,11
				S	importers, "first" users in supply chain, name and location at national level, volume of trade	(1) Users in supply chain; (2) Governmental authorities	(1) For reclamation of necessary; (2) To be informed for decision making	14
				U	Safety information for use and handling, specific instructions for vulnerable groups, restrictions for use, warnings	(1) Importers and workers in supply chain; (2) Consumers; (3) Authorities (responsible to judge of reclamations); (4) Health authorities	(1) To take preventive measures to protect health and environment; (2) To take preventive measures to protect health and environment and to be informed to make a decision of use (right-to-know); (3) In case of reclamations as to negative impacts; (4) To develop additional instructions if necessary due to some cultural	15

Table A-5. Summary of Respondent Information Needs

No.	Respondent Org.	Country	Org Type	Info Cat.	Type of Info. Needed	Who Needs Info.?	Why is Info. Needed? What will it be used for?	Info. Code(s)
							habits	
				E	Quantity of hazardous chemicals in waste, information of recycling and safe disposal, safety information for waste handlers	(1) Customers; (2) User in supply chain; (3) Governmental authorities	(1) For safe handling; (2) For safe handling; (3) For decision making	18, 19, 20
18	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of the Republic of Croatia	Croatia	Gov	M	Yes, all	Importer or exporter, consumer	Decision making	1,2,3
				C	Yes, all	Importer, exporter, end user	Decision making	8,9,10
				S	Yes, all	End user, consumer	Decision making	13
				U	Yes, all	End user , consumer	Health and environment protection	15
				E	Yes, all	End user, consumer	Health and environment protection	18, 19, 20
23	Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Latvia	Latvia	Gov	M	Manufacturers name, address and other contact information	(1) Operators; (2) Environmental experts; (3) Inspectors	(1) To prepare application; (2) To prepare permits; (3) Restriction of use.	1
				C	Hazard for environment; Quantity	(1) Environmental experts; (2) Inspectors	(1) To prepare permits; (2) Restriction of use, hazard information in the case of an accident	9,10
				S	Number of suppliers, suppliers' names, locations	Inspectors	Data collection for different reports; clarification on producer	13

Table A-5. Summary of Respondent Information Needs

No.	Respondent Org.	Country	Org Type	Info Cat.	Type of Info. Needed	Who Needs Info.?	Why is Info. Needed? What will it be used for?	Info. Code(s)
				U	Same as in MSDS	(1) Environmental experts; (2) Inspectors; (3) Producer, User	(1) To prepare permits; (2) Restriction of use; (3) Hazard information	15,16
				E	Safe disposal; safe waste handling information	1) Environmental experts; (2) Inspectors; (3) User	(1) To prepare permits; (2) Restriction of use	18,20
32	Ministry of Environment	Moldova	Gov	M	Manufacturers name, country of production, contact information, economic sector of activity (for example: chemical industry, etc.)	Customers, Governmental authorities for marketing permission,	Responsibility for negative impact to customers if it is observed	1,3
				C	Chemicals identity including all relevant identification information, quantity, hazard information if information is unavailable in existing databases or chemicals have new characteristics in this particular product due to other chemicals, use, etc., analytical methods for control (if unique), information of safety standards	(1) Importers; (2) Governmental authorities; (3) All users in supply chain	(1) Making decision of import according to national regulation or in supply chain, consumers information; (2) For control, permission, risk assessment; (3) For implementation of preventive measures if necessary	9,10,11
				S	Importers, “first” users in supply chain, name and location at national level, volume of trade	(1) Users in supply chain; (2) Governmental authorities	(1) For reclamation if necessary; (2) To be informed for decision making	13, 14
				U	Safety information for use and handling, specific instructions for vulnerable groups, restrictions for use, warnings	(1) Importers and workers in supply chain; (2) Consumers; (3) Authorities (responsible to judge of reclamations); (4) Health authorities	(1) To take preventive measures to protect health and environment; (2) To take preventive measures to protect health and environment and to be informed to make a decision of use (right-to-know); (3) In case of reclamations as to negative impacts; (4) To develop additional instructions if necessary due to some cultural habits	15
				E	Quantity of hazardous chemicals in waste, information of recycling and safe disposal, safety information for waste handlers	(1) Customers; (2) User in supply chain; (3) Governmental authorities	(1) For safe handling; (2) For safe handling; (3) For decision making	18, 19,20,23
36	Bureau for Chemical Substances and Preparatio	Poland	Gov	M	Identification of the producer/importer (name and address) or the article	Enforcement authorities or/and competent authorities	Gathering relevant information on chemicals in products. Adequate market surveillance.	1, 3, 14

Table A-5. Summary of Respondent Information Needs

No.	Respondent Org.	Country	Org Type	Info Cat.	Type of Info. Needed	Who Needs Info.?	Why is Info. Needed? What will it be used for?	Info. Code(s)
	ns/SAICM National Focal Point							
				M	Date of production	Providers, consumers, enforcement authorities	0	2
				C	Chemical composition/identity, information on the harmfulness.	Enforcement authorities, providers, consumers, competent authorities, recyclers	Proper chemicals management during the whole life cycle of a product. Information on the harmfulness should enable making conscious decisions during purchase.	9, 10
				U	Handling in case of danger. Warnings.	Providers, end users including consumers, waste recyclers	Safe use by end users, including consumers and people working in the area of managing and recycling of waste.	15
				E	Recommended mode of waste management.	Waste recyclers.	Limiting the risk in case of people responsible for waste management.	18
8	Russian Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment, Eco-Accord	Russia	Gov	M	Production methods	responsible governmental authorities including health authorities, importers, exporters, NGOs, consumers,	to enable informed decision making, force manufactures to stop production of hazardous products and stop using hazardous chemicals in production processes, switch to safe alternatives	4
				M	manufacturers name; date, location	responsible governmental authorities and organizations; vendors; public organizations; consumers	For hazard information and to enable informed decisionmaking; to provide proper information to consumers; to enable advocacy work and awareness raising	1,2,3
				C	Chemical identity of ingredients; quantity; hazards identified for the chemicals, interaction with other chemical components, precautionary measures	responsible governmental authorities and organizations, public organizations, consumers, vendors, health care professionals, educators	to enable informed decision making, for hazard information and to provide proper information to consumers, advocacy work and awareness raising, assist affected patients, work with affected communities	9,10,11, 12,15

Table A-5. Summary of Respondent Information Needs

No.	Respondent Org.	Country	Org Type	Info Cat.	Type of Info. Needed	Who Needs Info.?	Why is Info. Needed? What will it be used for?	Info. Code(s)
				S	suppliers' names and locations, location of storage facilities	responsible governmental authorities and organizations, consumers, vendors, NGOs, health authorities	To enable informed decision making, management of products transportation and storage	13, 14
				U	application and health and environment protection instructions and warnings, sell-by date, labeling, storage instructions	Consumers, public organizations, vendors, responsible governmental authorities and organizations, educators	To enable informed decision making, advocacy work and awareness raising, strengthen legislation	15, 17
				E	recycling and disposal, safe waste handling information,	Consumers, responsible governmental authorities and organizations, vendors, public organizations, teachers, specialists in education and awareness on environment and sustainable development	To enable informed decision making, develop legislation and strengthen the existing one, to provide proper information to consumers, advocacy work and awareness raising	18, 19, 20
40	Ministry of Economy	TFYR Macedonia	Gov	M	Background information: Manufacturer detail; Location map; Number of employees; Source of raw materials; Existing standards (EMAS) applied; BAT&BEP applied	Inf. System creator and maintaining institution, decision making stakeholders, consumers	To be used as background information by the inf. system, as to be used for the further environmental and health risk assessment	1,2,3,4, 6
				M	Manufacturer's name that introduced system for quality and hold specific certificates for products	Manufacturing company and decision making stakeholders		1
				M		Workers handling products during manufacture	Occupational Health	
				C	Chemical ingredients, CAS and EINECS number; Hazard identification; Chemical and physical properties; Toxicology and ecotoxicology; Waste containing hazard components management	Inf. System creator and maintaining institution, decision makers, other stakeholders, consumers	To provide adequate product application considering environmental and health aspects. To use the information in creation of the adequate national policy for appropriate products management throughout their life-cycle. To make aware consumers for the products health impacts	9, 10, 16

Table A-5. Summary of Respondent Information Needs

No.	Respondent Org.	Country	Org Type	Info Cat.	Type of Info. Needed	Who Needs Info.?	Why is Info. Needed? What will it be used for?	Info. Code(s)
				S	Databases on officially registered suppliers & information on their products (chemicals content)	Inf. System creator and maintaining institution, decision makers, other stakeholders, consumers	To create adequate network communication among all stakeholders in order to provide information exchange and supply of the environmentally sound and healthy products	9, 13
				U	Health and environment protection instructions and warnings	Involved stakeholders in the process of trading and markets; Consumers	Personal protection	15
				E	Application of cleaner production and waste minimization principles; Possibilities for waste recycling; Waste storage; Methods for waste disposal	Inf. System creator and maintaining institution, decision makers	To be considered as official part of the products containing chemicals management and adequately mainstreamed in the national development planning documents treating waste management.	6, 18, 19, 20
21	Arnika Association, Toxic and Waste Programme	Czech Republic	NGO	M	Manufacture's name, address	consumers, quality product controlling institution, customs officers	enable informed decision making	1,3
				M	date of manufacturing, date of safe consumption, working life	quality product controlling institution	enable informed decision making, for hazard information	2, 17
				C	chemical identity of ingredients hazards identified for the chemical(s)	sellers, consumers, quality product controlling institution, waste disposal companies	for proper usage, for hazard information for hazard information	9,10
				S	suppliers names, locations	trade inspections, customs officers	enable informed decision making	13
				U	application health and environment protection instructions and warnings	customers	proper usage, enable informed decision making hazard information	15
				E	safe waste handling, recycling and disposal	Customers; waste disposal companies	enable informed decision making, hazard information	18, 19, 20
43	Environmental Ambassadors	Serbia	NGO	M	Manufacturer name, Date, Registration conditions (legal act)	Consumer	For best references; expiry date for clarification of use; legacy of production	1,2,6
				C	Ingredients	User	Condition for use	9

Table A-5. Summary of Respondent Information Needs

No.	Respondent Org.	Country	Org Type	Info Cat.	Type of Info. Needed	Who Needs Info.?	Why is Info. Needed? What will it be used for?	Info. Code(s)
				C	Hazard characteristics		Condition for use	10
				S	Names of authorized suppliers	Consumer; User; Manufacturer	Condition for buying	13
				U	Requirements for health protection; requirements for environmental protection; instructions for use	Manufacturer; user; consumer; designer	Conditions for use	15
				E	Recycling	Consumer; designer	For decision recycling mode	19
				E	Disposal Options	Consumer; designer	For design of disposal options	20
Latin America & Caribbean								
31	Ministry of Health /CIIMET Panama University	Panama	Gov	M	Product name, ID & classification	Authorities & consumers	For responsibility/liability; For SDS other hazard information; For further information	2
				M	Manufacturer name, manufacturer ID, country	Authorities & consumers	For responsibility/liability; For SDS other hazard information; For further information	1,3
				C	Identification/classification and quantification of chemicals	Authorities & consumers	To identify possible hazards; To keep proper controls	9,10,11
				S	X	X	X	
39	National Environmental Directorate Of Uruguay	Uraguay	Gov	M	manufacturers name; date, location	Ministry of Housing, Land and Environment (MVOTMA)		1,2,3,
				M	Contact websites	MVOTMA		1
				C	Hazardous substances contained in finished products; Hazardous substances contained in finished products named in different international agreements	MVOTMA; Minsitry of Finances and Economy (MEF)	Risk profile for hazardous substances in the country	8
				S	Description of the supply chain of the finish product	MVOTMA; MEF	Identify possible hazardous substances reaching our country through the supply chain	13, 14
				U	Environment protection measures in country of origin	MEF, MVOTMA, MSP	Source of information for official measures	6

Table A-5. Summary of Respondent Information Needs

No.	Respondent Org.	Country	Org Type	Info Cat.	Type of Info. Needed	Who Needs Info.?	Why is Info. Needed? What will it be used for?	Info. Code(s)
				E	Posibilities of recycling and recommendations of disposal,	MVOTMA	Help in evaluation of altenatives	19, 20
				E	Customs codes available	MEF	Trace hazardous substances in foreign trade	27
16	Perinat - Argentina	Argentina	NGO	M	Antec. International	Organizations vs. General Public	Management and prevention	
				M	International Background	People who work with the product	Alternative studies on reuse and recovery	
				C	Adequate detail level	Decision makers, general public	Management and prevention; Alternative studies on reuse and recovery	
				S	Information during all the life cycle of the product	Decision makers, general public	Management and prevention; Alternative studies on reuse and recovery	19, 20
				U	Adequate detail level	Decision makers, general public	Management and prevention; Alternative studies on reuse and recovery	
				E	Trustful and reliable information	Decision makers, general public	Management and prevention; Alternative studies on reuse and recovery	
30	Fundacion Aguaclara	Venezuela	NGO	M	Manufactures name, date, number of lot, and if is possible to where it will be send	Ministeries of Health, environment, unions, families, "Consejos Comunales" of each community, local authorities, Congress men, NGOs of human rights, health, environment	The implementation of Stockholm Convention. The dioxins and its permanent damage. The hazards of Heavy Metals and particularly Lead even at low doses. Where to go, health centers, toxicological centers. The Constitution	1,2,5
				C	Amount of Lead used. as well the amount of other chemicals, such as Phthalates or flame retardants that could be involved in the final product			8
				S	All the previous, including the workers who made the [products]			
				U	Information address to those who will build the houses			
				E	Information about the plastic, its life cycle and the permanent damage to human health and environment			23

Table A-5. Summary of Respondent Information Needs

No.	Respondent Org.	Country	Org Type	Info Cat.	Type of Info. Needed	Who Needs Info.?	Why is Info. Needed? What will it be used for?	Info. Code(s)
Western Europe & Other Group								
28	Danish EPA	Denmark	Gov	M	Identification of responsible persons	National authorities	In case of noncompliance or injuries (to the health or the environment) due to the use of the product.	1
				M	Specific identification number which will make it possibly to trace the product back to the production and identify all relevant information regarding production, used chemicals, amounts and similar	Importer and authorities	Same as above. Also to be able to identify if this is a general problem with the product or it a case of "a bad production line"	2
				C	Content (amount) of chemical substances – especially hazardous substances.	Authorities	In order to evaluate whether the product might pose a risk. To be used if regulatory actions are needed	8,9
				C	Release of chemical substances	Consumers	Migration of chemicals is much more important in order to evaluate risk than the content.	10
				S	Responsible person must be named	Authorities/importers/ consumers	To know who to contact and who's got the responsibility	13
				U	Instruction for safe use if needed. Also indication of the possible risk during use if any.	Authorities and consumers	If safe use of the product requires specific handling of the product it must be stated on the product.	15, 16
				E	Instructions for specific waste handling if needed.	Authorities	To avoid difficulties in the waste handling process and to prevent exposure to the workers handling the wastes and release to the environment of substances that might pose a risk.	17
42	Federal Environmental Agency Germany (Umweltbundesamt)	Germany	Gov	M	(1) manufacturers name; (2) manufacturers location; (3) date of manufacture	(1) retailer/merchant/supplier, importer; eventually consumer; waste disposer; (2) consumer; (3) consumer and retailer	(1) The manufacturers identity is useful to request more information on composition of the product; (2) Awareness of the country of origin of the product, together with knowledge of the production and legal standards in that country, enables the consumer to take an informed decision and can give incentives for high/qualitative production standards; (3) May indicate the quality of the product (expiry date); valuable information if the product was manufactured before a legal restriction came into	1,2,3

Table A-5. Summary of Respondent Information Needs

No.	Respondent Org.	Country	Org Type	Info Cat.	Type of Info. Needed	Who Needs Info.?	Why is Info. Needed? What will it be used for?	Info. Code(s)
							force, then the date could indicate the risk of contamination with substances of concern	
				C	chemical identity (CAS-Nr.) of ingredients	(1) national authorities; (2) waste disposer; (3) converter (component or article manufacturers)	(1) in order to get an overview of substances included in products and if necessary to initiate suitable measures (legislation, restriction, control); (2) to separate substances for suitable waste and recycling management; (3) in order to meet requirements for environmental, consumers and occupational protection by suitable measures	9
				C	hazards identified for chemicals (detailed)	Waste disposer converters retailer importer	in order to meet requirements for environmental, consumers and occupational protection by suitable measures, including precautionary assumptions	10
				C	hazards identified for chemicals (warning signs)	consumer	for safety reasons through and for increased awareness of risks	16
				C	Eventually: decomposition products, if they can be hazardous.	waste disposer converters	for safety reasons and proper and sound management of these waste	12
				S	(1) number of suppliers; (2) suppliers' name; (3) suppliers' location	(1) retailer national authorities; (2) national authorities waste disposer; (3) national authorities	(1) In order to make the different stages in the production chain transparent including identity of chemicals contained; (2) To make possible inquiries on constituents, chemicals and components of products and articles; to define a responsibility for the product and its ingredients; (3) for control of quality and compliance with regional/national legislation	13
				U	application protection instructions and warnings	consumer, workers	in order to minimize the exposure on humans and environments by proper handling	15
				U	health and environment protection instructions and warnings	waste disposer converter consumer	in order to minimize the exposure on humans and environment by proper handling, proper disposal and workers protection,	15
				E	recycling information	consumer recycler	to improve recycling efficiency and safety	19
				E	disposal information	waste disposer	help for proper disposal.	20
				E	safe waste handling information and chemical identity of ingredients	(1) waste disposer; (2) national authorities	(1) help for appropriate occupational protection measures and risk management measures for environment; (2) to distribute information and	18

Table A-5. Summary of Respondent Information Needs

No.	Respondent Org.	Country	Org Type	Info Cat.	Type of Info. Needed	Who Needs Info.?	Why is Info. Needed? What will it be used for?	Info. Code(s)
							guidance	
7	Malta Standards Authority	Malta	Gov	M	Details of the manufacturer and importer	Regulatory Authorities	To ensure traceability of the product, and gathering of information where necessary	1, 3, 14
				C	The presence of certain chemicals based on well identified hazard classes such as sensitisers	Users and Regulatory Authorities	Rapid identification of products containing certain substances. Enables consumer choice.	8
				U	Instructions for use and disposal	Users	Reduce the problems that maybe associated with the use of the product	15, 20
13	Direction de l'Environnement	Monaco	Gov	M	Manufacturer name	Direction de l'Environnement, and in general the Commission Technique d'Hygiène, de Sécurité et de Protection de l'Environnement	To have an updated knowledge of the industrial sector	1
				M	Number of employees	Same as above	To have an updated knowledge of the industrial sector	1
				M	Size of the factory (m^2)	Same as above	To have an updated knowledge of the industrial sector	1
				C	Kind of production	Same as above	To have an updated knowledge of the industrial sector	
				U	Quantity and name of chemicals used per year	Same as above	To have an updated knowledge of the industrial sector	
				E	Health and environment protection instruction and warnings	Direction de l'Environnement	To have an updated knowledge of the chemicals used	15
				0	Recycling and disposal	Direction de l'Environnement	To have an updated knowledge of the production	19, 20
14	Pollution Control Authority	Norway	Gov	M	Manufacturers name and address, web- site and/or e-mail address	Authorities, importers and suppliers, professional and private users	Mainly for hazard information	1
				C	Information on hazardous ingredients, identity, quantity and identified hazards for chemicals	Authorities, importers and suppliers, professional and private users	Needed for decision making, safe use, and for help to choose health and environmental friendly products	8, 10, 11

Table A-5. Summary of Respondent Information Needs

No.	Respondent Org.	Country	Org Type	Info Cat.	Type of Info. Needed	Who Needs Info.?	Why is Info. Needed? What will it be used for?	Info. Code(s)
				S	Suppliers name and address, e-mail address or web- side	Authorities and professional and private users	For additional information on hazard and safe use	13
				U	Instruction for safe use, warnings	Mainly professional and private users	For safe use and handling	15
				E	Safe waste disposal and handling	Professional and private users , waste treatment facilities, recycling companies	Safe disposal and treatment of waste	18, 20
37	Swedish Chemicals Agency	Sweden	Gov	M	The name, location and manufacturing date of products should be available regarding manufacturers of chemicals, materials, components and articles.	Designers, Manufacturers, Retailers, Consumers, Recyclers/waste handlers, Surveillance authorities	Designers and manufacturers of materials, components and articles, retailers and recyclers/waste handlers need this information to be able to communicate efficiently about chemical safety issues. Consumers need the information regarding the end-product that they buy in case there is something wrong with the product (whether it is a chemical product, a material or an article). Public procurers and other buyers need to communicate about the products with the suppliers. Surveillance authorities need the information to be able to track back to manufacturers in cases where unsafe products are found on the market and to communicate about chemical safety issues.	1, 2, 3
				C	Chemical identity of ingredient(s) (name and CAS number or similar); Hazards identified for the chemical(s), preferable by making use of the classification according to GHS. Information about quantity may be needed in some cases depending on substances, product groups and stakeholders.	Designers, Manufacturers, Retailers, Consumers, Recyclers/waste handlers, Society/Authorities	Designers and manufacturers of materials, components and articles need information on hazardous substances to improve production methods, omit hazardous substances or to pass the information on in the supply chain. Retailers need the information to be able to protect themselves, or to chose an alternative product, or to pass the information on in the supply chain. Consumers need information to be able to protect themselves, or to chose an alternative product. Recyclers/waste handlers need information on the content of chemicals to be able to create a safe working environment and to reduce the emissions to the environment of	9, 11, 16

Table A-5. Summary of Respondent Information Needs

No.	Respondent Org.	Country	Org Type	Info Cat.	Type of Info. Needed	Who Needs Info.?	Why is Info. Needed? What will it be used for?	Info. Code(s)
							hazardous substances during recycling, energy production or disposal. Recyclers also need to pass information on in the supply chain regarding the content of hazardous substances in recycled materials. As POPs are to be removed from the recycling of materials this information is needed in order to ensure that POPs from recycled materials are not continued to be used in new products. Society/authorities need the information to identify sources of hazardous chemicals in humans and the environment and to develop appropriate risk reduction policies.	
				S	See Manufacturing related information.	See Manufacturing related information.	See Manufacturing related information.	
				U	Should be included, where relevant, to protect human health and the environment.	Manufacturers, Retailers, Consumers	Manufacturers of materials, components and articles and retailers need the information to improve the working environment, and to pass the information on in the supply chain. Consumers could need the information to be able to protect themselves, or to chose an alternative product.	15
				E	Handling information on how to dispose of the product, info on special collection etc.	Consumers, Recyclers/waste handlers	Consumers need information to be able to dispose of the product in the most environmentally friendly way. Recyclers/waste handlers need information to be able to create a safe working environment and to reduce the emissions to the environment of hazardous substances during recycling, energy production or disposal. Recyclers also need to pass information on in the supply chain regarding the content of hazardous substances in recycled material.	18, 20
4	National Toxics Network	Australia	NGO	M	Source country, manufacturer name	Consumers, regulators, workers, NGOs	Avoidance of countries with exemptions to continue to use hazardous chemicals (eg POPs, phthalates, lead) in products such as clothing, furnishings, toys etc.; Allow regulator 'track back' and ensure validity of claims	1, 3
				C	Chemical identity of ingredient(s); percentage of contents; chemical hazards; new POPs content, mercury content	Consumers, regulators, workers,	Information is required to ensure informed consumer choice, and the development, cost effectiveness and acceptance of non toxic	8, 9, 10, 11

Table A-5. Summary of Respondent Information Needs

No.	Respondent Org.	Country	Org Type	Info Cat.	Type of Info. Needed	Who Needs Info.?	Why is Info. Needed? What will it be used for?	Info. Code(s)
						health sector, emergency personnel, researchers, NGOs	alternatives. Enable informed decision making in product management through life cycle. Assess quantities of hazardous chemicals entering country in products.	
				S	Suppliers names, storage facilities location	Consumers, regulators, workers, health sector, emergency personnel, researchers, NGOs	Enable informed decision making and management in storage and transport of products	13, 14
				U	Safety precautions for use and handling	Consumers, regulators, workers, health sector, emergency personnel, researchers, NGOs	Enable informed decision making and management in use, handling and storage of products.	15
				E	Waste management needs, recycling feasibility, cleanup procedures, likelihood of emissions and releases	Consumers, regulators, workers, health sector, emergency personnel, researchers, NGOs	Enable informed decision making and management in recycling or waste phase of product	18, 19, 20, 22, 23
29	Women in Europe for a Common Future – WECF	Europe	NGO	M	Manufacturers name	Public, testing authorities, state authorities	To enable informed decision making, for control authorities to retrace the chain of production	1
				M	Location	Public, testing authorities, state authorities	To enable informed decision making, for control authorities to retrace the chain of production	2
				M	Social performance	Public, testing authorities, state authorities, local stakeholders, workers	To enable informed decision making, for control authorities to retrace the chain of production	6
				M	Environmental performance	Public, testing authorities, state authorities, local stakeholders	To enable informed decision making, for control authorities to retrace the chain of production	6
				M	Ingredients in the products (at least the hazardous and problematic ones)	Public, testing authorities, state authorities, workers	Hazard information, to enable informed decision making, for control authorities to retrace the chain of production	8
				C	Chemical identity of ingredients (in a way also consumers can understand), hazards and possible health risks identified for the chemicals,	Public, testing authorities, state authorities, workers	To enable informed decision making, to avoid problematic/hazardous chemicals as consumer, to protect children	9,10,11.5

Table A-5. Summary of Respondent Information Needs

No.	Respondent Org.	Country	Org Type	Info Cat.	Type of Info. Needed	Who Needs Info.?	Why is Info. Needed? What will it be used for?	Info. Code(s)
					reason why the hazardous chemical is in the product, physical identity			
				S	Number of suppliers, suppliers´ names, addresses, shipping locations, names, addresses of primary producers	Public, testing authorities, state authorities, workers	for control authorities to retrace the chain of production	13
				U	Application and health and environment protection instructions and warnings, first aid actions to be taken, fire fighting measures, measurements in case of unintentional exposure, handling and storage, personal safety measures	Public, consumers, workers	To protect children, to enable informed decision making, protect workers	15
				E	Recycling and disposal, safe waste handling information	Public, consumers, workers at waste disposals	To protect the environment and health	18,19,20
6	Action for Breast Cancer Foundation	Malta	NGO	M	Date of production and use by date; place of manufacture; name of manufacturer	Importing company	Need to know what they are bringing into the country legal purposes	1, 2, 3
				M	Date of production and use by date; place of manufacture; name of manufacturer	Sales Provider	Needs to know what he is selling	1, 2, 3
				M	Date of production and use by date; place of manufacture; name of manufacturer	Purchaser	Need to know what he is buying	2
				C	Ingredients and amount per unit clearly named not just coded.	As above	To be held accountable if they do not ensure that they know about the various chemicals included in the products they are selling	9, 11
				C	Any hazards regarding the use of these chemicals	As above	To be held accountable if they do not ensure that they know about the various chemicals included in the products they are selling	10
				U	Amount to be used. Precautions to take when preparing for use. What to do incase of spillage, ingestion, physical injury. How to dispose of any remnants/containers	All concerned	To ensure the least possible damage to humans and the environment	15, 18, 20
				E	Date of expiry. Type of disposal. Handling of waste.	All concerned	If there are not the type of provisions in place for the safe discarding of products the company importing should ensure to provide it	17

Table A-5. Summary of Respondent Information Needs

No.	Respondent Org.	Country	Org Type	Info Cat.	Type of Info. Needed	Who Needs Info.?	Why is Info. Needed? What will it be used for?	Info. Code(s)
35	Campaign for Safe Cosmetics	USA	NGO	M	Quantity and hazards of chemicals used during manufacturing of cosmetics and personal care products.	Public, workers, regulatory agencies.	To protect workers and community members from hazardous exposures.	9, 10
				C	Quantity of chemical and hazard information of all chemicals present in personal care products, including fragrance components and unintended byproducts. Hazard information should include assessments of chronic, low-dose exposures to vulnerable populations (children and fetuses)	Information should be readily accessible to the public in a user-friendly format. At present, this information is often not available even to manufacturers (from suppliers).	To enable consumers to make informed decisions about purchasing choices; to enable researchers to study the health hazards of personal care products; to enable manufacturers to make informed choices about the products they buy from suppliers.	12
				S	Number of suppliers, names, locations. Suppliers should also be required to make full disclosure of product ingredients to manufacturers.	Available to public, regulatory agencies and manufacturers.	To enable informed decision making by manufacturers and retailers	13
				U	Hazard information, health and environmental warnings – particularly for products used in professional settings such as salons.	Available to workers, salon owners, public	To enable worker protection and informed decision making about repeated exposures on the job and in the home.	15, 16
				O	Full disclosure of product ingredients: companies must be compelled to provide full information about product components, including fragrance ingredients and contaminants that are commonly found in body-care products (such as heavy metals, formaldehyde, 1,4 dioxane). Otherwise it is not possible to assess the hazard of these products.	Public, regulatory agencies, manufacturers	In order to assess hazard and make informed choices.	9
International								
11	Organization for Economic co-operation and Devlopment (OECD)	Int'l	IGO	M	Production methods	responsible governmental authorities including health authorities, importers, exporters, NGOs, consumers,	to enable informed decision making, force manufactures to stop production of hazardous products and stop using hazardous chemicals in production processes, switch to safe alternatives	4

Table A-5. Summary of Respondent Information Needs

No.	Respondent Org.	Country	Org Type	Info Cat.	Type of Info. Needed	Who Needs Info.?	Why is Info. Needed? What will it be used for?	Info. Code(s)
				M	manufacturers name; date, location	responsible governmental authorities and organizations; vendors; public organizations; consumers	For hazard information and to enable informed decisionmaking; to provide proper information to consumers; to enable advocacy work and awareness raising	1,3
				C	Chemical identity of ingredients; quantity; hazards identified for the chemicals, interaction with other chemical components, precautionary measures	responsible governmental authorities and organizations, public organizations, consumers, vendors, health care professionals, educators	to enable informed decision making, for hazard information and to provide proper information to consumers, advocacy work and awareness raising, assist affected patients, work with affected communities	9,10,11, 12
				S	suppliers' names and locations, location of storage facilities	responsible governmental authorities and organizations, consumers, vendors, NGOs, health authorities	To enable informed decision making, management of products transportation and storage	13
				U	application and health and environment protection instructions and warnings, sell-by date, labeling, storage instructions	Consumers, public organizations, vendors, responsible governmental authorities and organizations, educators	To enable informed decision making, advocacy work and awareness raising, strengthen legislation	15,16,1 7
				E	recycling and disposal, safe waste handling information,	Consumers, responsible governmental authorities and organizations, vendors, public organizations, teachers, specialists in education and awareness on environment and sustainable development	To enable informed decision making, develop legislation and strengthen the existing one, to provide proper information to consumers, advocacy work and awareness raising	18, 19, 20

Table A-5. Summary of Respondent Information Needs

No.	Respondent Org.	Country	Org Type	Info Cat.	Type of Info. Needed	Who Needs Info.?	Why is Info. Needed? What will it be used for?	Info. Code(s)
38	SGCI Chemie Pharma Schweiz/ICCA	Int'l	NGO		The universe of "products" subject to consideration under this project remains excessively broad and the spectrum of "products" cuts across a great many industrial sectors, even after application of the boundaries that have already been established (i.e. this project does not address products covered by the Globally Harmonized System (GHS)). The complexity of the challenge must not be under-estimated and must be appropriately managed. Based on this degree of complexity of so many different sectors and the cross-cutting nature between sectors, it is reasonable to hypothesize that no single information system will be able to handle all of the requirements in an effective and efficient manner.			

Annex 6

Current CiP Information System Involvement and Activities

Table A-6. Current CiP Information System Involvement and Activities

Survey No.	2
Name of System	**Responsible Container Management Association of South Africa**
Contact Person	Liz Anderson
Contact Org.	Responsible Container Management Association of South Africa
Phone Number	27 (0)32-942 8256
Email	liz@rpmasa.org.za
Background	Have informally met and engaged with them.
Status of the system	Fully functional
Info. provided	Responsible chemicals container management, washing, recycling etc.
Stakeholders	Many industries and communities who use chemicals containers for domestic use
Function/req.	http://www.rpmasa.org.za/intro.htm
Further info.	http://www.rpmasa.org.za/intro.htm

Survey No.	4
Name of System	**Skin Deep - a safety guide to cosmetics and personal care products**
Contact Org.	Environmental Working Group (USA non-profit)
Email	http://www.cosmeticsdatabase.com/
Purpose/meeting goals?	The system provides information on what is in personal products and provides a guidance on those products to avoid
Status of the system	fully functional
Info. provided	Chemical ingredients and hazards in specific products
Stakeholders	NGOs and consumers, health sector, researchers

Survey No.	5
Name of System	In India, there is no such “information system on chemicals in products” available. Only few products, mainly processed food and medicines bear some information in their labels. But any regular system of providing information regarding chemicals in products does not appear to exist.

Survey No.	6
Name of System	**Malta Standards Authority**
Contact Person	MSA
Phone Number	2395200
Email	info@msa.org.mt
Background	The Malta Standards Authority was established in 2000 by virtue of Chapter 419 of the Revised Edition of the Laws of Malta. With reference to Article 3 of Cap 419, as last amended by Act XXIX of 2007, the MSA has a legal personality distinct from that of government and its legal and judicial representation is vested in its Chairman. In view of the broad spectrum of competence that the Authority enjoys, it was deemed important that its higher echelon be representative of a cross-section of interests.
Purpose/meeting goals?	MSA Administration. The executive function of the Authority is vested in the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the technical functions of the MSA are vested in the Heads of Directorates, namely the Regulatory Affairs Directorate (RAD), the Market Surveillance Directorate (MSD), the Standardization Directorate (STD) and the Metrology Directorate (NMS). Since 2006 the National Accreditation Board (NAB-MALTA) has taken over the technical functions of the Accreditation Directorate. However the

	MSA is still providing all the administrative and human resources support to the NAB-MALTA.
Status of the system	Fully functional
Info. provided	Consumer & Industrial Goods Unit: New Approach & CE >>:Machinery >>; Lifts >>; Construction Products >> ; Pressure Equipment >>; Personal Protective Equipment >>; Medical Devices >>: Electrical Equipment >>; Eco Design of Energy Using Products >> . Standardization: Standardization >>; Services >>; Development of standards >>; Standards >>: Technical Committees >>; Certification; Toys >>. Foodstuffs, Chemicals Cosmetics & Pesticides Unit: Foodstuffs >> ; Chemicals >> : Cosmetics >>. Market Surveillance: Home >>; FAQs>>;Links>>; Contact; Pesticides . Downloads: Legal Notices under CIGD >>; Guides FCCD >>; MSA Users Group Application Form >>; List of Plant Protection; Revoked Plant Protection Products in Malta
Stakeholders	The Juidiciary
Function/req.	Easy to use and all information I have checked give EU info to back it.
Highlights	Do not know the system well enough to answer this.
Further info.	There are links through the MSA website. Health and Environment Alliance.

Survey No.	7
Name of System	N/A
Contact Person	Malta Standards Authority
Background	We basically have two databases – one containing information on pesticides and another one on cosmetic products
Purpose/meeting goals?	The need to have a suitable record keeping system that permits some basic data analysis
Status of the system	Fully operational
Info. provided	Name of product, person responsible, contents
Stakeholders	Regulator
Function/req.	The database is based on Microsoft access and information is verified during data entry
Highlights	Certain elements of the database can be made public. Work is being done to establish a poison centre and such information can be made readily accessible to this center

Survey No.	8
Name of System	**Material Safety Data Sheet**
Organization	Federal State Unitary Enterprise “Standartinform”
Phone Number	7-(495) 225-61-78,
Email	expert@gostinfo.ru
Background	In the Russian Federation Material Safety Data sheet have been formally established since 1994 based on all-Union State Standard 30333-95/ГОСТ 50587-93 “Material Safety Data sheet. Conceptual issues. Information on security during production, use, storage, transportation, utilization ”. It includes characteristics of hazardous impact of a substance or material with indication of sanitary-hygienic standards in the atmosphere, water, soil; factors of environmental toxicity; data on migration and transformation in the environment. Data about substances and materials are collected from different sources and are a valuable part of the overall system of industrial and environmental security in the country.
Purpose/meeting goals?	The system was formed to provide information necessary for security reasons while dealing with production, use, storage, transportation and utilization of substances and materials.
Status of the system	fully functional
Info. provided	Environmental impact, safety requirements for transportation, stability and chemical activity, rules of management and storage, measures to prevent and eliminate emergency situation, physical and chemical properties of products, international and national legislation, information on toxicity, description of measures for safety management of chemical products and measures of providing first aid, short description of toxicity, identification of products, information of product ingredients (major hazardous ingredients), information on labeling
Stakeholders	Industry, ministries, local authorities
Function/req.	Information is provided after service payment is made
Further info.	http://www.standards.ru/SafetyPassports/passport_catalog.aspx

Survey No.	8
Name of System	**Russian register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances**
Contact Person	Khalidya Khamidulina
Organization	Russian register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances
Phone Number	7 (495) 633-16-84
Email	root@regchem.msk.ru
Background	In accordance with the Russian Federation Law No 52-FZ of 30/03/1999 on "Sanitary and Epidemiological Well-being of the Population" (Art. 43 concerning state registration of substances and products) and with the RF Government's Decree about "State Registration of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances" No 869 of 12/11/1992, in the Russian Federation a mandatory state registration of potentially hazardous chemical and biological substances has been implemented in order to prevent their adverse effect on human health and the environment. State registration is applied to all individual chemical and biological compounds produced and/or imported into Russia including those used as ingredients in the composition of end products. Substances having in their composition by-products produced in the course of manufacturing or use are to be registered like individual substances. The Federal State-owned Establishment of Public Health (FSEH) "Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances (RRPHCBS)" is entrusted by Rospotrebnadzor with preparation of documents necessary for the state registration of chemical and biological substances.
Purpose/meeting goals?	The system was formed to provide information necessary for security reasons while dealing with production, use, storage, transportation and utilization of substances and materials.
Status of the system	fully functional
Info. provided	The database "Hazardous Substances" contains information about chemical compounds which passed state registration. It includes data about physical and chemical properties; toxicity and hazard to humans and the environment; hygienic and environmental standards.
Stakeholders	industry, scientific institutions, ministries
Gaps/Needs	only medical data is provided
Function/req.	Information is provided after service payment is made
Further info.	http://www.rpohv.ru/

Survey No.	9
Name of System	N/A
Background	This information is not available yet. As you know the bureaucracy doesn't allow us to efficiently receive information. We hope to have access to this information in December. In general, an information system is necessary in any form, as often no information on specific issues is available.

Survey No.	10
Name of System	**National Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals**
Organization	State Sanitary-Epidemiological Control Service of the Ministry of Health
Background	(In accordance with the Decree of the President of Kyrgyzstan "Measures to improve regulatory system in the Kyrgyz Republic", 23 June 2007. Since 2009 the Ministry of Health is not longer responsible for registration.)
Purpose/meeting goals?	The National Register had the following objectives: (1) To register potentially toxic chemicals manufactured, imported and used in Kyrgyzstan; (2) To establish an information system and database on toxic characteristics which have impacts on environment; hygienic and environmental norms, laws, precautionary measures for manufacturing and use of toxic chemicals, (health) treatment methods and emergency treatments in cases of acute poisoning; (3) To provide information on potentially toxic chemicals to the government institutions, provide services to interested facilities, organizations and the public on registered chemicals; (4) To facilitate international cooperation and information exchange in accordance with agreements; and (5) Publish and distribute materials and reports on manufacturing and use of potentially toxic chemicals in Kyrgyzstan.
Status of the system	"Measures to improve regulatory system in the Kyrgyz Republic", 23 June 2007. Since 2009 the Ministry of Health is not longer responsible for the registration of potentially toxic chemicals
Info. provided	Information on toxic characteristics, which have negative impacts on environment, hygienic and

	environmental norms, laws, precautionary measures for manufacturing and use of toxic chemicals, (health) treatment methods and emergency treatments in cases of acute poisoning.
Stakeholders	Government institutions, facilities interested in this information, organizations and citizens.
Function/req.	Information bulletins were published and distributed to governmental institutions and interested enterprises. Any organizations and the public could also receive information upon request.

Survey No.	10
Name of System	**Register of Imports**
Contact Person	Customs Department
Purpose/meeting goals?	The Register was established by the Government Decision of 10 October 2007 No 460 "Entering into force the Commodity Code Listing for Trade between Commonwealth of Independent States (based on the 4th revision of the Harmonized System of Description and Coding of goods and General Commodity Code Listing for Trade in the Eurasian economic community). No other information is available on this register.

Survey No.	10
Name of System	**Register of Manufacturers**
Contact Person	National Statistical Committee
Purpose/meeting goals?	The State Register of Statistical Units is interlinked with other registers managed by Ministries and has the objective of providing the latest information on manufacturers.
Status of the system	Fully functional
Info. provided	The database for all types of entities functioning in Kyrgyzstan: companies, entrepreneurs, farms, etc.
Further info.	www.stat.kg, www.stat.kh/stat.files/egrse/egrse%20(общ.).htm

Survey No.	10
Name of System	**Legal Information System (IPC) "Encyclopedia of Kyrgyz Law"**
Contact Person	"Adviser"
Organization	
Phone Number	997 312 66 41 04, +996 312 66 28 10, +996 312 59 55 21 (fax)
Email	office@adviser.kg
Background	Use for 5 years
Purpose/meeting goals?	The Encyclopedia of Kyrgyz Law is a compilation of laws and regulations, legal cases, forms and legal templates, guidance materials, and other information for professional use.
Status of the system	Fully functional
Info. provided	Legislation, judicial opinions, forms and legal templates, guidance materials, etc.
Stakeholders	Lawyers, auditors, accountants, bank and financial organizations employees, managers of companies, civil servants, and the public.
Gaps/Needs	
Other Contacts	www.adviser.kg

Survey No.	10
Name of System	**Information Center Toktom**
Organization	"Toktom"
Email	996 312 54 10 27, +996 312 54 06 99, +996 312 54 03 60 (fax)
Background	info@toktom.kg
Status of the system	The objective of the system is to establish one legal database which comprises laws and regulations. It is one of the largest non-governmental archive of legal documents.
Info. provided	Fully functional
Stakeholders	Comprehensive information on legislation
Gaps/Needs	Lawyers, auditors, accountants, bank and financial organizations employees, managers of companies, civil servants, and the public.
Other Contacts	www.toktom.kg

Survey No.	11
Name of System	**Resource Compendium on Releases Estimation Techniques, Part 4: Summary of Techniques for Products, a publication by the OECD PRTR Task Force**
Contact Person	Henrik Harjula

Organization	OECD Secretariat
Phone Number	33-1-45 24 98 18
Email	henrik.harjula@oecd.org
Background	The OECD PRTR Task Force carries out a project in 2007 –2010 on collecting existing information on releases from the use phase of end-products. Eleven case studies have developed on selected product groups and chemicals within this project, including information on release estimation techniques. The Resource Compendium report also includes information on inventories and activities to restrict releases from products, as well as on the release mechanisms. The project is funded by the Nordic Council of Ministers and the OECD, and it collects information about the work carried out in the Nordic countries, but also includes information from other OECD countries based on a survey carried out in 2009, as well as information from the literature
Purpose/meeting goals?	The 36th OECD Joint Meeting on Chemicals Committee and Working Party on Chemicals, Pesticides and Biotechnology decided in 2004 to include work on releases from products in the 2005 - 2008 work program of the Task Force on PRTRs. The 39th Joint Meeting agreed on the continuation of this work that would aim at development of tools and methods to help countries in incorporation of information on releases from products into their PRTRs, if they so wish. At the 41st Joint Meeting a draft structure of Part 4 of the Resource Compendium was agreed upon. Further, it was agreed at the March 2008 meeting of the OECD Task Force on PRTRs to undertake a survey on the present status of information of releases from products that is available in PRTRs and other inventories and studies in OECD member countries. A questionnaire was sent out to OECD member countries in July 2008 and responses were received from 14 countries. Current goals are achieved.
Status of the system	The Resource Compendium will be published in 2010.
Info. provided	Please see above.
Stakeholders	OECD member countries, industry, NGOs.
Gaps/Needs	Release estimation techniques are still missing for a number of product groups. Such development work is proposed in the PRTR TF work plan for 2011-2012.
Further info.	Before publication, please contact: Kristina.Saarinen@environment.fi. After publication, the main report and case studies can be found at: www.oecd.org/env/prtr.

Survey No.	11
Name of System	**OECD Series on Emission Scenario Documents (ESDs) and Complementing Guideline for Writing ESDs on Service Life**
Contact Person	Michihiro Oi
Contact Org.	OECD Secretariat
Phone Number	+33-1-45 24 79 07
Email	michi.oi@oecd.org
Background	The OECD has been published a series of Emission Scenario Documents (ESDs) which describes the sources, production processes, pathways and use patterns with the aim of quantifying the emissions (or releases) of chemicals into water, air, soil and/or solid waste. In order to provide guidance for developing ESDs, OECD also published the Guidance Document on ESDs (2000). As for release from products, a Complementing Guideline for Writing ESDs: The Life Cycle Step “Service Life” (2009) which focuses emission estimation during service life of articles was just published.
Purpose/meeting goals?	ESDs are already widely used in national and regional contexts in OECD member countries. The OECD Task Force on Exposure Assessment is developing ESDs at the OECD level, in order to make it possible to reflect conditions on production, use etc. that are different among countries, and to avoid duplicative efforts by member countries and industry in gathering exposure information. So far more than 20 ESDs has been published under the cooperation among OECD member countries, industry and NGOs, which are available on the public website of OECD Environment, Health and Safety Programme (see below for the information source). Furthermore, more than 10 projects to develop new ESDs are on-going and also existing ESDs has been updated as appropriate based on comments provided not only by OECD member countries but also by wider uses of the ESDs.
Status of the system	See above.
Info. provided	Each ESD covers overall emission or release of chemicals from specific industry sector and/or use category. Although it does not always cover release from products, it is expected that newly developed ESDs and also existing ESDs in their future updates will include much more information on

	release from products based on the Complementing Guideline.
Stakeholders	OECD member countries, industry, NGOs.
Gaps/Needs	As mentioned above, release from products may not be fully covered by existing OECD ESDs at this timie. The Complementing Guideline will be helpful for future work to develop new ESDs or update existing ESDs to include information on release of chemicals from products.
Function/req.	Each ESD is developed through discussions by experts from OECD member countries, industry and NGOs. Although emission situation varies by each country or region, the ESD includes as much relevant information as possible through international collaboration on its development.
Highlights	The published ESDs are freely available for any stakeholders at the OECD public website, and users are encouraged to provide updated information regarding the estimation of chemical emission from these industry/use categories to the OECD Secretariat. The comments received will be reviewed and taken into consideration for updates of the ESDs.
Further info.	For OECD work on Exposure Assessment: http://www.oecd.org/document/63/0,3343,en_2649_34373_1908991_1_1_1_1,00.html; For published ESDs and relevant Guidance Documents: http://www.oecd.org/document/46/0,3343,en_2649_34373_2412462_1_1_1_1,00.html

Survey No.	14
Name of System	**RAPEX , an EU system for rapid exchange of information on hazardous consumer product** **For further information: http://ec.europa.eu/consumers/safety/rapex/index_en.htm**

Survey No.	15
Name of System	**California's Proposition 65**
Background	California's Proposition 65 requires labeling of products which contain one of the listed chemicals. This has encouraged hundreds of companies to substitute safer alternatives in thousands of products.
Further info.	http://oehha.ca.gov/prop65.html

Survey No.	16
Name of System	**PERINAT**
Contact Person	Dra. Susana Der Parsehian
Organization	PERINAT/Hospital Materno Infantil "Ramón Sardá" Children and Maternal Hospital "Ramon Sarda" of Argentina
Phone Number	54-11-4698-6052
Email	parsegh@perinat.com
Purpose/meeting goals?	Is a interdisicplinary electronic network with the goal to give assitance on children and maternal health issues.
Status of the system	fully functional
Info. provided	Check different data base on chemicals products
Stakeholders	Many collaborators
Function/req.	Interdisciplinary electronic network with validate information by a moderator.
Highlights	Free access to the community, dissemination by email.
Further info.	www.fichasdeseguridad.com www.insht.es www.merck-chemical.com/fichas-de-seguridad www. en.us.es/smanten/uma/rp/fds.htm www.ciqyp.org.ar

Survey No.	17
Name of System	**Labeling requirements in food products as per CODEX**
Organization	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Info. provided	Expiry date and date of manufacture; Vegetarian of Containing Animal products
Other Contacts	http://envis.nic.in

Survey No.	17
Name of System	**Eco labeling - Voluntary by the Ministry of Environment and Forests**
Organization	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Info. provided	Expiry date and date of manufacture

Survey No.	18
Name of System	**SDS Register-Safety Data Sheet Register**
Email	hzt@hzt.hr
Background	Head of the Department for the SDS register
Purpose/meeting goals?	As a support for the Sanitary Inspection – control and licencing
Status of the system	in pilot stage
Info. provided	Safety data Sheets-complete files for particular product or substance
Stakeholders	Industry and Sanitary Inspection
Gaps/Needs	in pilot stage
Function/req.	Opened for competent authority and public
Highlights	All data for substance or products that are stipulated in SDS
Further info.	www.hzt@hzt.hr
Other Contacts	Croatian Institute for Public Health, 10000 Zagreb, Rockefellerova 7, Department for Health Ecology: (+385 1) 46 83 007 fax: (+385 1) 46 83 907 ekologija@hzjz.hr

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Survey No.	19
Name of System	**National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)**
Contact Person	Christine Kasedde
Organization	National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)
Phone Number	256-414-251064/5/8
Email	ckasedde@nemaug.org
Background	Environment Impact Assessment Officer
Purpose/meeting goals?	NEMA was formed with the responsibility of coordinating, monitoring, supervising and regulating all environmental management matters in the country. NEMA handles all issues related to chemicals except the agrochemicals that are handled by the agricultural Chemicals Board on which NEMA is represented. Despite denial of the use of certain chemicals such as dieldrin and aldrin by the ministry of Agriculture, these chemicals are still in use as pesticides and their residues have been identified in foods on the markets and in soils. Enforcement is apparently needed if NEMA is to achieve its deliberate mission.
Status of the system	The system is functional though solitary needs more enforcement.
Info. provided	As far as agriculture and industrial chemicals are concerned, there is insufficient information regarding their production, import report and use because there is no statistical data to address the concern and there isn't enough information on the solution of the problems. A nationwide survey on use of Agrochemicals has not been done and therefore the information available can not be based on for a conclusion of such effects.
Stakeholders	A number of institutions play a role in the advocacy for sound use of chemicals and management of waste chemicals. Government Agencies like the Uganda National Bureau of Standards is implementing the use of good manufacturing practices in industries to ensure less generation of chemical wastes. Academic institutions like Makerere University are conducting research on effects of use of some chemicals and their residual effects to the environment examples here include POPs, DDT, among others.
Gaps/Needs	• Establishment of a multistakeholder national coordination committee on POPs to undertake monitoring of POPs emission inventories • Developing a comprehensive information and awareness raising campaign on the dangers and risks of POPs involving all sectors including NGOs and other public interest groups • Conduct a nationwide research on the use of these chemicals and monitor the pesticide residues in the environment to establish the amounts that are introduced and those that persist in the environment in a given time.
Function/req.	Use of environmental inspectors has been adopted to help in ensuring that the users of such chemicals abide with the set governing standards. The inspectors are supported by district environmental officers that are stationed at each district headquarter to monitor environmental issues that could result from any activity in the district. Any startup development that is anticipated to use or produce items that are likely to adversely affect

	the environment are required to undergo an environmental impacts assessment prior to commencement of their activities.
Highlights	Environmental impacts statements/reports submitted in by the project developers can act as a source of information. District officers and inspectors must report their findings through documentation which can act as a basis for further research.
Further info.	NEMA reports

Survey No.	20
Name of System	**International code of conduct on the distribution and use of pesticides**
Contact Person	FAO
Organization	FAO
Phone Number	http://envis.nic.in
Purpose/meeting goals?	The main objective of this Code are to establish voluntary standards of conduct for all public and private entities engaged in or associated with the distribution and use of pesticides, particularly where there is inadequate or no national legislation to regulate pesticides. The system is obviously achieving its goal
Status of the system	Fully operational
Info. provided	Pesticide management, Testing of pesticides, Reducing health and environmental risks, Regulatory and technical requirements, Availability and use, Distribution and trade, Information exchange Information exchange, Labelling, packaging, storage and disposal, Advertising,
Stakeholders	International organizations, governments of exporting and importing countries, pesticide industry, application equipment industry, traders, food industry, users, and public-sector organizations such as environmental groups, consumer groups and trade unions
Function/req.	Governments promote the establishment or strengthening of networks for information exchange on pesticides through national institutions, international, regional and sub-regional organizations and public sector groups; facilitate the exchange of information between regulatory authorities to strengthen cooperative efforts
Highlights	The Code is brought to the attention of all concerned in the regulation, manufacture, distribution and use of pesticides, so that governments, individually or in regional groupings, pesticide industry, international institutions, pesticide user organizations, agricultural commodity industries and food industry groups (such as supermarkets) that are in a position to influence good agricultural practices, understand their shared responsibilities in working together to ensure that the objectives of the Code are achieved
Further info.	FAO website

Survey No.	21
Name of System	**RAPEX**
Contact Person	Health and Consumer Protection Directorate General
Organization	EUROPEAN COMMISSION Directorate General for 'Health and Consumers' B-1049 BRUSSELS
Background	Rapex contact point in Czech Republic: Ministry of Industry and Trade Na Frantisku 32 CZ – 110 15 Praha 1 – Stare Mesto Tel. +420 224 853 046 Fax +420 224 852 114 rapex@mpo.cz www.mpo.cz
Purpose/meeting goals?	It is used to directly or indirectly communicate risks relevant to health and safety of consumers, who would otherwise, came into contact with dangerous products. The goal of the RAPEX system is to ensure quick information exchange between member states and the Committee, accepted by member states, in order to eliminated or lower the risks originating from the use or sale of dangerous products. System is achieving its goals.
Status of the system	fully functional

Info. provided	RAPEX is European, quick warning and information system, providing information about dangerous consumer products of non-food nature, excluding pharmaceutical products. Name of the product, company Mark, producer, origin country, characteristic of hazards related to the products, approved measures, country who has announced the product to the system
Stakeholders	Member states representative authorities (Ministry of Health), European Committee, consumers, quality product controlling institutions, trade organization, consumers
Function/req.	Every Friday, the Commission publishes a weekly overview of the dangerous products reported by the national authorities (the RAPEX notifications). This weekly overview gives you all information on the product, the possible danger and the measures that were taken by the reporting country.
Highlights	Fast information exchange - through the RAPEX – EU member states pass the information on dangerous product which were discovered on their market to other member states, authorities took fast steps to stop selling of products listed in RAPEX
Further info.	http://ec.europa.eu/consumers/dyna/rapex/rapex_archives_en.cfm

Survey No.	21
Name of System	**Database of consumer products (toys, cosmetics, shoes, textile, household products, school supplies) containing dangerous chemicals**
Organization	Arnika Association, Toxic and Waste products, Chlumova 17, 130 00 Prague, Czech Republik
Phone Number	420 222 781 471
Email	toxic@arnika.org
Purpose/meeting goals?	The database was formed to inform Czech consumers about products containing dangerous chemicals which were placed on market. Next goal is to point on producers, importers, sellers of those products.
Status of the system	fully functional
Info. provided	Name of the product, type of the product, company Mark, producer/importeur, and characteristic of chemical hazards related to the products, date of first warning, and picture of the product
Stakeholders	NGO – Arnika Association, Ministry of health, Czech Trade inspection authority, consumers
Function/req.	Information about products containing dangerous chemicals are searched on web pages of Ministry of environment, Czech Trade inspection authority, product testing magazines, and put to the database. The database is also updated according the products tested thanks to Arnika initiatives.
Highlights	on-line publishing of the products
Further info.	http://www.pvc.arnika.org/rizikove-vyrobky - Czech Language only

Survey No.	21
Name of System	**Database of non-PVC products**
Organization	Arnika Association, Toxic and Waste products, Chlumova 17, 130 00 Prague, Czech Republik
Phone Number	420 222 781 471
Email	toxic@arnika.org
Purpose/meeting goals?	The database was formed to inform Czech consumers about non-PVC products which may be fully used as alternative products to PVC products. There are listed
Status of the system	fully functional
Info. provided	Name of the product, type of the product, company ark - producer/importeur, material characteristic, where the product is available – webpages.
Stakeholders	NGO – Arnika Association, consumers, producers
Function/req.	Arnika search non-PVC products, which can be fully used as a alternative to PVC products. Database is updated also thanks inputs of consumers who are sending information on available non-PVC products.
Highlights	on-line publishing of the products
Further info.	http://www.pvc.arnika.org/alternativy-bez-pvc Czech Language only

Survey No.	22
Name of System	(no official name of information system)
Contact Person	Lazarchik Zhanna
Organization	Republican Scientific Practical Center of Hygiene

Phone Number	3.75173E+11
Email	rspch@rspch.by
Purpose/meeting goals?	System is formed to collect information of investigations of chemicals in products that are made obligatory for hygienic certificate and marketing permission, safety control, data provision in case of prohibition for use and negative marketing decision, monitoring of "unreliable" importers, control method development planning
Status of the system	Fully functional
Info. provided	data of laboratory analysis of chemicals in products (fixed list for each type of products), name of produces, name of importer, type of product, data of analysis, reasons for prohibitions (if are)
Stakeholders	Republican Scientific Practical Center of Hygiene of Ministry of Health
Gaps/Needs	As it was indicated below there a fixed list of chemicals that are analyzed in the products and mostly releases into environmental media are analyzed. Hazardous chemicals that are not included in list are not analyzed and there is no information of them
Function/req.	Responsible person includes the information in the database permanently using the existing information. Data base is for official use only and is not opened for public
Further info.	Data base is for official use. For additional information contact to Dr. Irina Zastenskaya and Zhanna Lazarchik (contact information is included in the questionnaire)

Survey No.	23
Name of System	**Chemical Substances and Chemical Products Database.**
Contact Person	Inese Pužule
Organization	Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Center
Phone Number	371 67 032028
Email	inese.puzule@lvgmc.lv
Background	Database is formed under Cabinet Regulation No 466 (adopted 22 October 2002) "Regulations Regarding the Chemical Substances and Chemical Products Registration Procedure and Database". Under this regulation importers should submit a report at Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Center for each chemical product or chemical substance whose quantity to exceed 100 kg per annum.
Purpose/meeting goals?	Yes, the system is achieving its goals and was formed to control and be aware about the products and substances on the market.
Status of the system	System is fully functional.
Info. provided	Data about enterprise, name of the product or substance, partial or full information about component parts of the products, quantity, NACE code.
Stakeholders	The major stakeholders are importers, producers and inspection.
Gaps/Needs	Information is reintroduced manually.
Function/req.	The information in the system are introduced manually by LVGMC employee from the submitted report, which has to be in the standard form, information is verified manually after the Safety Data Sheets and information in the report are examined.
Further info.	http://www.lvgma.gov.lv/chemical/kim_vielu_db.htm Information on database is available only in Latvian language.

Survey No.	24
Name of System	None in Nigeria. Country relies on available international labeling, notification and/or information systems only

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Survey No.	26
Name of System	**Development of Database of Industrial and consumer chemicals**
Organization	Government Chemist Laboratory Agency
Phone Number	0255 222113320
Email	emashimba@yahoo.co.uk
Background	Registrar of Industrial and Consumer Chemicals
Purpose/meeting	For control of chemicals under the Industrial and Consumer Chemicals (Management and Control) Act

goals?	No.3 of 2003
Status of the system	Under Formation
Info. provided	On ingredients of chemicals imported and used
Stakeholders	Importers, Suppliers, and Government
Gaps/Needs	Chemical ingredients provided partly only the hazardous component or not at all
Function/req.	Mainly Material Safety Data Sheets submitted UPON request for import permits
Highlights	Establishment of data base of articles considered to contain chemicals and key players in the manufacturing and distribution.
Further info.	Website, references, Regulatory body data base.
Other Contacts	Industrial and Consumer Chemicals Management and Control Act No. 3 of 2003 Josephine Kalima, Manager, Chemicals Management Division. Government Chemist Laboratory Agency (GCLA) Luthuli Street /Ocean road P.O.Box 164 Tel +255 22 2113383,+255783605178 Fax +255 22 2113320 Email gcla@gcla.go.tz, jkalima@yahoo.com Website: www.gcla.go.tz

Survey No.	27
Name of System	Unfortunately, we are not able to fill this section, because we haven't such information systems in Kazakhstan. Some laboratories carry out chemical analysis, but their results are confidential. In our opinion we have a right to possess information about chemicals in products, we consume. This information must be correct and accessible for everybody.
Other Contacts	Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Republic of Kazakhstan - http://www.mit.kz Ministry of Public Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan - http://www.mz.gov.kz/index.php?wakka=/Eng Ministry of Environment Protection of the Republic of Kazakhstan - http://www.eco.gov.kz/eng/cute/index_eng.php The Committee of Environmental regulation and control - http://www.ecokomitet.kz/eng/index.php The Committee of Industry and technical-scientific development - http://comprom.kz/index.php?lang=en "National Center of Expertise and Certification" - http://www.naceks.kz/

Survey No.	28
Name of System	**European Information System on "Risks from chemicals released from consumer products/articles"**
Contact Person	http://web.jrc.ec.europa.eu/eis-chemrisks/

Survey No.	29
Name of System	**Safety Data Sheets in the EU**
Background	The most important legislation on safety data sheets in the EU: Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 [1.820 KB] (+Corrigendum [1.744 KB]) OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC. REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008 [6.747 KB] OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 16 December 2008 on classification, labeling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. Council Directive 67/548/EEC [104 KB] of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labeling of dangerous substances. Commission Directive 91/155/EEC [114 KB] of 5 March 1991 defining and laying down the detailed arrangements for the system of specific information relating to dangerous preparations in implementation of Article 10 of Directive 88/379/EEC. Commission Directive 93/112/EC [113 KB] of 10 December 1993 amending Commission Directive

	91/155/EEC defining and laying down detailed arrangements for the system of specific information relating to dangerous preparations in implementation of Article 10 of Council Directive 88/379/EEC. Council Directive 98/24/EC [79 KB] of 7 April 1998 on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work (fourteenth individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Directive 89/391/EEC). Directive 1999/45/EC [264 KB] of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 1999 concerning the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labeling of dangerous Preparations. Commission Directive 2001/58/EC [170 KB] of 27 July 2001 amending for the second time Directive 91/155/EEC defining and laying down the detailed arrangements for the system of specific information relating to dangerous preparations in implementation of Article 14 of European Parliament and Council Directive 1999/45/EC and relating to dangerous substances in implementation of Article 27 of Council Directive 67/548/EEC (safety data sheets). In the US, the systems for Material Safety Data Sheets is different, the HMIS (Hazardous Materials Information System) is to find in the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (Subpart Z, Toxic and Hazardous Substances, 29 CFR 1910.1200).
Purpose/meeting goals?	A material safety data sheet (MSDS) is a form containing data regarding the properties of a particular substance. An important component of product stewardship and workplace safety, it is intended to provide workers and emergency personnel with procedures for handling or working with that substance in a safe manner, and includes information such as physical data (melting point, boiling point, flash point, etc.), toxicity, health effects, first aid, reactivity, storage, disposal, protective equipment, and spill handling procedures. The exact format of an MSDS can vary from source to source within a country depending on how specific is the national requirement. MSDS (material safety data sheets) are a widely used system for cataloging information on chemicals, chemical compounds, and chemical mixtures. MSDS information may include instructions for the safe use and potential hazards associated with a particular material or product. MSDS can be found anywhere chemicals are being used. There is also a duty to properly label substances on the basis of physico-chemical, health and/or environmental risk. Labels can include hazard symbols such as the European Union standard black diagonal cross on an orange background, used to denote a harmful substance. An MSDS for a substance is not primarily intended for use by the general consumer, focusing instead on the hazards of working with the material in an occupational setting.
Status of the system	fully functional
Info. provided	in Germany: date, brand, name of producer, address, contact in case of emergency, chemical compound, risks, first aid actions to be taken, fire fighting measures, measurements in case of unintentional exposure, handling and storage, personal safety measures, physical properties, duration, toxicology, ecology, tips for dumping, regulations for transport, R-phrases, S-phrases
Stakeholders	Companies have to provide the safety data sheets for their products. Civil society is not involved at this stage.
Gaps/Needs	Not all ingredients have to be mentioned. Ingredients and risks are only stated if EU regulations require so. There is no official database that can be used by the general public
Function/req.	Safety data sheets are made by the producers and are not controlled by third party institutions
Highlights	Safety data sheets have to be provided to medical institutions, e.g. emergency number for poisoning etc.
Further info.	see above, EU regulations.

Survey No.	29
Name of System	**European Ecolabel**
Contact Person	Ecolabel Helpdesk
Organization	BIO Intelligence Service S.A.S., france
Phone Number	33 (0)1 53 90 11 80
Email	ecolabel@biois.com
Background	Helpdesk, can act as first contact to the European Commission and Competent Bodies in Member States
Purpose/meeting goals?	The European Ecolabel is a voluntary scheme, established in 1992 by the EU. The aim of the scheme was to encourage businesses to produce and market products and services that are kinder to the environment and human health and to allow consumers - including public and private purchasers - to

	identify these products easily. It covers a wide range of products and services, with further groups being continuously added. Product groups include cleaning products, appliances, paper products, textile and home and garden products, lubricants and services such as tourist accommodation.
Status of the system	Fully functional
Info. provided	Undesirable chemicals, from environmental and health perspective, used for the manufacture of and present in different product categories. Besides, national Competent Bodies - responsible for the certification of individual products –have additional, confidential information about the full chemical composition of products submitted for certification with the Ecolabel. This information is provided to the Competent Bodies by the producers / suppliers.
Stakeholders	European Commission, all EU Member states and the EEA countries (Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein), industry, environmental and consumer NGO's, commerce
Gaps/Needs	Information of the full chemicals composition of the products is only occasionally required. It would be beneficial to ask for the full Information for each product group. There are no criteria, and subsequently no Information, on important product groups like toys, furniture (other than wooden furniture for which criteria do exists) and leave-on cosmetics.
Function/req.	When developing criteria for separate product groups, stakeholders and more specifically producers and formulators of end products provide information to the EUEB (managing board of the Ecolabel) regarding the chemicals used in the products. The focus is on chemicals which are hazardous for the environment and human health. During certification of individual products, producers / suppliers have to provide information regarding the composition of the product (including identification of hazardous chemicals, concentration used in end-product, together with MSDS and, occasionally, additional data on different environmental and health end-points, like test reports from accredited laboratories). This information is treated confidentially by the Competent Bodies but is used in aggregated form as input for the revision of the criteria (which happens every 4-5 years).
Highlights	Communication strategies: distinctive logo on the product; consumers know that the most problematic chemicals are in product groups and that these are avoided in the formulation of Ecolabelled products. The criteria are designed in close cooperation with all stakeholders in a broad geographic region. The criteria are moreover set up as to be of added value to the current EU policy regarding chemicals in products.
Further info.	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/

Survey No.	30
Name of System	There are some toxicological centers in some universities, some in hospitals but they are not a real system. They know each other and sometimes they cooperate but there is not a net or system. Some are in precarious situations and not able to give any service at all. One which is working is SIMET at Universidad Central de Venezuela
Contact Person	Dr. Daniela Pasqualatto
Organization	C.I.A.T.O. (Centro de Información y Asesoramiento Toxicológico)
Phone Number	582126052686
Email	pasquallatod@yahoo.com
Background	Is it located at the faculty of Pharmacy. Dr Pasqualatto is very well known in the toxicological and academic community. The center works Monday to Sunday from 8:00am to 6:00pm.
Info. provided	It provides information as: what to do, where to go and makes a record of the intoxication. It does not perform any kind of test
Stakeholders	Toxicologists, and professors from the Universidad Central de Venezuela
Gaps/Needs	Not one of the centers has the resources or means to provides the strength to build a national toxicological system
Further info.	http://caibco.ucv.ve/escorpio/cen_toxi.htm. The status of each one of the registered centers is a research which has to be done. Some of them are in a critical situation at the present moment

Survey No.	31
Name of System	CIIMET

Contact Person	Hildauara de Patiño, CIIMET
Organization	Panama University
Phone Number	507-523-4948 / 523-4968
Email	hildaura6@gmail.com
Background	It's the person that approve and generate information
Purpose/meeting goals?	It's formed to distribute and share information about poisoning, chemical safety and others. Actually is not achieving its goals, its updating
Status of the system	Updating
Info. provided	About treatment, projects, reports, poisoning, articles and others
Stakeholders	Academy and Health Ministry
Gaps/Needs	Needs more information about different topics related chemicals safety and human resource to keep update
Function/req.	All the information is selected by CIIMET professionals and verify by Director (Hildaura de Patiño)
Further info.	NGOs opinions: Section 3 has been left empty intentionally: for most products, there are no information systems available to the general public on a local basis. Consumers must search the supply chain to find out about chemicals in products. GHS helps, as well as other systems such as the IMDG (International Maritime Dangerous Goods) Code classification system. There are many MSDS data bases available in internet. There is a need for one (or a few) systems that registers the complete information by a global (regional/national) authority, in a simple, consumer-friendly data base with search engines, open to the public (including internet). Each country could require the desired information at import process, and require it to manufacturers for local products. The, labels, pamphlets and other literature can refer to "unified global system" or local information system.

Survey No.	32
Name of System	Creation of informational systems for some products should be developed, based on provisions of existing legislation. At the same time unfortunately these systems have not developed.

Survey No.	34
Name of System	N/A
Background	No formal system has been developed so far. However, Ministry of Environment Government of Pakistan is in the process of establishing a "National Center of Excellence in Environmentally Sound Management of Chemicals and Wastes". The Centre will also address the issues related to SAICM, E-Waste and CIP etc.

Survey No.	35
Name of System	**Skin Deep database at www.cosmeticdatabase.org**
Contact Person	Sean Gray
Organization	Environmental Working Group
Email	sean@ewg.org
Purpose/meeting goals?	To provide a free, publicly accessible, searchable database of chemicals in personal care products, to assess toxicity of products, and to provide guidance for safer alternatives.
Status of the system	Fully functional, updated approximately every 1.5 years.
Info. provided	Ingredient information (from labels) for nearly a quarter of all cosmetics and personal care products on the market — 52,169 products with 8,799 ingredients, analyzed against hazard information available from 60 government and academic databases of chemical hazards.
Stakeholders	Environmental Working Group and Campaign for Safe Cosmetics partners; public; manufacturers (many manufacturers use the database to formulate and reformulate products).
Gaps/Needs	There is a huge data gap in Skin Deep, because there are no requirements to conduct safety assessments of cosmetics or their ingredients. Most products in the database – more than 80% -- contain chemicals that have never been assessed for safety by any publicly accountable institution.
Function/req.	Please see http://www.cosmeticsdatabase.com/about.php#4 for information about data sources, rating factors and quality control measures of Skin Deep.
Highlights	The most important and useful element of this system is that it is free, easy to use and readily accessible to the public. The database currently hosts approximately 8 million searches per month. Information gathered by SAICM should also be readily accessible to the public in a user-friendly format.

Further info.	http://www.cosmeticsdatabase.com/about.php

Survey No.	36
Name of System	**Batteries and Accumulators Register**
Organization	CHIEF INSPECTORATE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
Phone Number	48 22 57-92-900
Email	gios@gios.gov.pl
Purpose/meeting goals?	The register has been created on the basis of the Act of 24 April 2001 on batteries and accumulators (Official Journal No. 79, Item 666) implementing relevant European Community legislation, namely Directive 2006/66/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 6 September 2006 on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators and repealing Directive 91/157/EEC (Official Journal of the European Union, L 266 of 26.9.2006).
Status of the system	Fully operational from 1 October 2009.
Info. provided	Information on entrepreneurs and on the batteries and accumulators placed to the market, stipulating whether they are portable, industrial or automotive.
Function/req.	Entrepreneurs need to enter necessary information, using appropriate form, in a register kept by the Chief Inspector for the Environmental Protection. The form is described in relevant national order (Regulation of Minister of Environment of 20 August 2009 on the model of application for registration, the model of application for amendment of registration form and the model of application of a request for removal from the register (Official Journal No. 141, Item 1155).

Survey No.	37
Name of System	**Chemicall**
Contact Person	Stefan Posner
Organization	Swerea IVF
Email	stefan.posner@swerea.se
Purpose/meeting goals?	A database for non chemists based on search modes on purchasers' branch language in order to tear chemical knowledge barriers. Specific unwanted relevant chemicals lists are made that are enclosed and used in supplier contracts from these companies. This has already resulted in lesser occurrence of these substances due to the high resolution in company requirements.
Status of the system	Full scale used by major textile retailers on the Scandinavian market.
Info. provided	Comprehensive information of unwanted (legally or by policy) restricted chemicals with intended uses in the textile and leather industry. The database contains information about test methods, alternatives, legal restrictions, restrictions in voluntary committments such as Oeko tex std 100 etc. and also information related to the EU chemicals legislation REACH, e.g. which substances that are pre-registered, on the candidate list and much more.
Stakeholders	International Scandinavian based textile retailers, whole sales and furniture companies (e.g IKEA).
Function/req.	The information is based on observations made in literature and in the industry among the users of chemicals. Users need a password to log in.
Highlights	In contrast to most other chemical databases Chemicall does not demand of the user to know the exact substances names or CAS registry numbers. The substances are sorted by the function they add to a product, which materials they can be used in, which processes they are used in etc. and can be search for this way.
Further info.	http://extra.ivf.se/chemicall/, www.ivf.se

Survey No.	37
Name of System	**Information requirements in the EU Battery Directive. The Swedish Battery register.**
Contact Person	Catharina Frostner
Organization	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Phone Number	46 8 698 13 20
Email	catharina.frostner@naturvardsverket.se
Background	Administrator, Implementation & Enforcement Department. According to the EU Battery Directive (2006/66/EC), all batteries shall be marked to reduce the risk that they are disposed of in household waste. Batteries containing certain metals shall be market with their chemical symbol (Hg, Pb, Cd) to inform the waste/recycling handlers. In addition, the producers are responsible to inform the end-users about: (1) potential health- and environmental effects from certain batteries; (2) what the

	marking symbols means; (3) the end-users responsibility to sort batteries out from other waste and how to do it; (4) collection systems that the end-user should use and how they can contribute to recycling of batteries.
Purpose/meeting goals?	To enhance collection and recycling of batteries within EU. The aim of the register is to collect statistics on amounts of batteries put on the market and battery-waste collected and treated. The statistics are reported to the European commission.
Status of the system	Fully functional
Info. provided	See a). Amounts of batteries in kilos grouped into different categories based on chemistry in the battery, eg. Alkaline, cadmium, lead, mercury and so forth.
Stakeholders	Importers and producers of batteries in Sweden, collection systems in Sweden, the Swedish EPA and the European commission.
Gaps/Needs	Data from organizations that collects batteries but are not obliged to report to the Swedish EPA.
Function/req.	All statistics are reported on a website and can be exported to xls-sheets or similar.
Highlights	Product marking to inform consumers and waste/recycling sector. The register data can be used to calculate how large amounts of chemicals are put on the market through batteries, if the content and quantity of the chemical in the batteries are known.
Further info.	Directive 2006/66/EC on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators. http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:2006L0066:20081205:EN:PDF The Swedish Battery register www.naturvardsverket.se/batteriregistret

Survey No.	37
Name of System	**Information requirements in the EU directive on electronic waste (WEEE). The Swedish EE-register.**
Contact Person	Lars Eklund
Organization	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Phone Number	46 8 698 12 24
Email	lars.eklund@naturvardsverket.se
Background	Administrator, Implementation & Enforcement Department. According to Article 11 of the EU Directive (2002/96/EC) on electronic waste (WEEE) producers are obliged to inform about components, materials and the location of dangerous substances and to mark their products. (Article 11, Information for treatment facilities: 1. In order to facilitate the reuse and the correct and environmentally sound treatment of WEEE, including maintenance, upgrade, refurbishment and recycling, Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that producers provide reuse and treatment information for each type of new EEE put on the market within one year after the equipment is put on the market. This information shall identify, as far as it is needed by reuse centres, treatment and recycling facilities in order to comply with the provisions of this Directive, the different EEE components and materials, as well as the location of dangerous substances and preparations in EEE. It shall be made available to reuse centres, treatment and recycling facilities by producers of EEE in the form of manuals or by means of electronic media (e.g. CD-ROM, online services). 2. Member States shall ensure that any producer of an electrical or electronic appliance put on the market after 13 August 2005 is clearly identifiable by a mark on the appliance. Furthermore, in order to enable the date upon which the appliance was put on the market to be determined unequivocally, a mark on the appliance shall specify that the latter was put on the market after 13 August 2005 The Commission shall promote the preparation of European standards for this purpose.
Purpose/meeting goals?	The purpose of the EU Directive is, as a first priority, the prevention of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), and in addition, the reuse, recycling and other forms of recovery of such wastes so as to reduce the disposal of waste. It also seeks to improve the environmental performance of all operators involved in the life cycle of electrical and electronic equipment, e.g. producers, distributors and consumers and in particular those operators directly involved in the treatment of waste electrical and electronic equipment. The aim of the Swedish register is to collect statistics on amounts of electrical and electronic products put on the market and e-waste collected and treated. The statistics are reported to the European commission.
Status of the system	Fully functional
Info. provided	See a). Amounts of E-waste in kilos grouped into ten categories, eg. Large households appliances or medical devices.
Stakeholders	Importers and producers of electronic products, collection systems, the Swedish EPA and the European commission.

Gaps/Needs	Data from organizations that collects e-waste but are not obliged to report to the Swedish EPA. There are indications from the recycling industry that it is difficult to obtain the information on the chemical content from producers.
Function/req.	All statistics on E-waste are reported on a website and can be exported to xls-sheets or similar.
Highlights	The data can be used to calculate how large amounts of chemicals are put on the market through electronic products, if the content and quantity of the chemical in the products are known.
Further info.	**Directive 2002/96/EC on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE),** http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:2002L0096:20090112:EN:PDF **The Swedish EE-register,** http://eeregistret.naturvardsverket.se

Survey No.	37
Name of System	**Requirements to inform about mercury in lamps (EU implementation regulation of the Ecodesign directive (2005/32/EC)**
Contact Person	Göran Gabling
Organization	Swedish Chemicals Agency
Phone Number	46 8 519 41 169
Email	goran.gabling@kemi.se
Purpose/meeting goals?	To protect against mercury exposure from lamps, and to enhance the collection of lamps containing mercury.
Info. provided	Manufacturers and importers of lamps containing mercury shall mark the packaging with the content of mercury (X.X mg). Manufacturers shall also, through marking, give information to consumers which website to consult in case of accidental lamp breakage to find instructions on how to clean up the lamp debris to minimize exposure to mercury if a lamp is broken. Manufacturer and importers shall also, via websites, give recommendations on how to dispose of the lamp at its end of life.
Stakeholders	**See C.**
Further info.	**Commission regulation (EC) No 244/2009 implementing Directive 2005/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for non-directional household lamps,** http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:076:0003:0016:EN:PDF; **Directive 2005/32/EC establishing a framework for the setting of ecodesign requirements for energy-using products,** http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:2005L0032:20080321:EN:PDF
Other Contacts	**Reports:** Report on information systems for hazardous substances in articles (English Summary): KEMI Report 6/04: Information om varors innehåll av farliga kemiska ämnen http://www.kemi.se/upload/Trycksaker/Pdf/Rapporter/Rapport6_04.pdf Report on enhanced information on hazardous substances in construction materials (English Summary): KEMI Report 2/07: Bättre information om farliga ämnen i byggmaterial, http://www.kemi.se/upload/Trycksaker/Pdf/Rapporter/Rapport2_07_byggmaterial.pdf Links regarding the requirements for substances in articles in Reach: Guidance on requirements for substances in articles: http://guidance.echa.europa.eu/docs/guidance_document/articles_en.htm?time=1258043782; Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (substances subject to information requirements regarding articles): http://echa.europa.eu/chem_data/authorisation_process/candidate_list_en.asp Other ongoing processes which could be an inspiration and possibly a driving force to enhance information on substances in articles: Traceability of products: The traceability of products on the market is of high priority to the EU and some other regions. The main aim is to be able to effectively recall unsafe products from the market if necessary to protect consumers. The technical solutions available for traceability could be an interesting reference for this project. International Consumer Product Safety Caucus (ICPSC) Conference on Product Traceability and Tracking Labels, 11 Sept 2009 – Meeting Summary, http://www.icpsc.org/uploads/ICPSC_conference_summary.pdf Presentation at the ICPSC Conference 11 Sept 2009: the Global Traceability Infrastructure, http://www.icpsc.org/uploads/Pique.pdf Presentation at the International Product Safety Week, Brussels, 2008: Feasibility study for a global postmanufacturing traceability system shared between the EU, the PRC and the USA, http://ec.europa.eu/consumers/safety/int_coop/docs/pres_Balme.pdf The need for enhanced information related to articles containing POPs: Having amended the Stockholm Convention (SC) on POPs to list certain brominated flame retardants and PFOS in the Convention, the Conference of Parties in May 2009 decided to undertake a study to provide guidance

	on how to best eliminate these POPs from possible recycling of articles containing the substances and on the need for the specific exemption introduced in order to not disturb wanted recycling of plastic material. The need for enhanced information related to articles containing POPs is likely to be central in this study that is to be initially discussed in October 2010. For more information contact the Secretariat of the SC.
Survey No.	38
	INDUSTRY INITIATIVES AND INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS: A number of industry sectors already invest heavily in infrastructure to enable the exchange of information pertaining to chemicals in products. Several examples of these existing information systems are provided below. We note that given the short time allotted for response to the survey, this list is far from exhaustive. Business & Industry looks forward to working with UNEP and the Steering Group as the effort to collect and review existing information on information systems gets further underway.
Name of System	**Joint Industry Guide: Material Composition Declaration for Electrotechnical Products**
Background	The electrotechnical industry tracks and discloses specific information about the material composition of its products due to both legal and market-driven requirements. In order to obtain this information, the industry must gather information about the composition of products that are purchased from suppliers for incorporation into final products. This affects the entire supply chain worldwide. This Joint Industry Guide represents industry-wide consensus on the relevant materials and substances to be disclosed by suppliers when those materials and substances are present in electrotechnical products. This information helps manufacturers in the global supply chain to satisfy legal requirements; drive improvements in product design; and respond to inquiries from customers, product recyclers and other stakeholders.
Further info.	http://www.ce.org/Standards/browseByCommittee_6365.asp
Survey No.	38
Name of System	**IEC Material Declaration for Electrical and Electronic Equipment**
Contact Person	Forthcoming
Further info.	http://www.iec.ch/dyn/www/f?p=102:7:0::::FSP_ORG_ID:1314
Survey No.	38
Name of System	**EPEAT**
Background	EPEAT is a system that helps institutional purchasers evaluate, compare and select electronic products based on their environmental attributes. EPEAT's environmental criteria are contained in a public standard, IEEE 1680. Criteria cover environmental performance issues across the product lifecycle, including criteria related to environmentally sensitive materials, materials selection and design for end of life. The US government requires its federal agencies to buy EPEAT-registered products for at least 95 percent of their needs and hundreds of government and enterprise purchasers worldwide require EPEAT.
Further info.	http://www.epeat.net/
Survey No.	38
Name of System	**Global Automotive Declarable Substance List (GADSL)**
Background	The GADSL is the result of a global effort of representatives from the automotive, automotive parts supplier (tier supplier) and chemical/plastics industries who have organized the Global Automotive Stakeholders Group (GASG). The GASG's purpose is to facilitate communication and exchange of information regarding the use of certain substances in automotive products throughout the supply chain. The GADSL only covers substances that are expected to be present in a material or part that remains in a vehicle at point of sale.
Further info.	http://www.gadsl.org/
Survey No.	38
Name of System	**International Material Data System (IMDS)**
Contact Person	Amy Lilly, Environmental & Energy Affairs Analyst, Product Regulatory Office
Organization	American Honda Motor Company, Inc., 1001 G Street, NW, Suite 950 Washington, DC 20001
Phone Number	202-661-4413
Email	email amy_lilly@ahm.honda.com.
Contact Person	Peter Muller

Organization	EDS (Hewlett Packard)
Email	peter.Mueller@eds.com / peter.Mueller@hp.com
Background	The system was formed to comply for the European Directive for Automobiles and is in the process of being expanded to comply with REACH. It is fully functional but under revision. It provides information on types and amounts of chemicals in automotive parts and assemblies as well as information to allow for recyclability and recoverability calculations. At the same time, it protects confidential business information. Suppliers enter information through a secured web portal. OEMs can only access information regarding their products. The system was developed by both OEMs and suppliers and is run through an outside contractor, EDS Collect information from suppliers on bill of substances (declaration against GADSL) in a centralized repository for the automotive sector. It has been operational for > 10 years. 15 car manufacturers were involved in its formation with 80,000 suppliers, and 200,000 users of the system.
Further info.	http://www.mdsystem.com/

Survey No.	38
Name of System	**Apparel & Footwear Restricted Substances List (RSL)**
Contact Person	Greg Yahr at 703-797-9049
Contact Person	Beth Treanor
Email	etreanor@phylmar.com
Background	This Restricted Substances List (RSL) was created by the American Apparel & Footwear Association (AAFA). The RSL is intended to provide apparel and footwear companies with information related to regulations and laws that restrict or ban certain chemicals and substances in finished home textile, apparel, and footwear products around the world. The RSL will be updated on a regular basis and will be supplemented with additional resources to help officials in these companies undertake responsible chemical management practices in the aforementioned finished products. http://www.apparelandfootwear.org/Resources/RestrictedSubstances.asp
Purpose/meeting goals?	As the global apparel supply chain continues to grow and reach many places in the world, it is important for apparel companies to stay current on latest developments regarding restricted substances lists. Based on this need, the Apparel and Footwear International RSL Management Working Group (AFIRM) was formed in July, 2004 with the goal of bringing together product chemistry, safety, regulatory, and other experts within the apparel industry to discuss emerging restricted substance topics, share information and experiences, and benchmark.The Phylmar Group, Inc. serves as the expert Group facilitator, assisting in the completion of projects while avoiding potential anti-trust areas
Further info.	http://www.afirm-group.com.

Survey No.	38
Name of System	**Toy Safety Certification Program**
Background	The objective of the TSCP is to provide a sustainable system to enhance both the reality and the public's confidence that toys sold in the U.S. market are safe. The program applies to toys that are produced for sale in the United States and it is designed to provide increased confidence that such toys—manufactured or assembled in any nation--conform to the safety standards used and accepted by the U.S. government and the U.S. market. Importing companies and domestic manufacturers are responsible for meeting the basic requirements of the program, which are: 1) hazard analysis and\or risk assessment for toy product design, 2) factory process control audits and 3) production sample testing to validate that the factory is producing, at the time of sampling, toys that meet U.S. safety standards. These three elements will be verified or audited by accredited certification bodies.
Purpose/meeting goals?	Upon successful completion of applicable requirements, the product or packaging may bear a toy safety mark. This mark will be controlled by product certification bodies that are overseen by a single accreditation body (ANSI), authorized by TIA. This mark signifies that the toy was manufactured in accordance with the TSCP program, whose goals are stated above. Use of the mark will be carefully monitored and a website will be developed to allow public identification of certified toys.
Further info.	http://www.toyassociation.org/AM/Template.cfm?Section=TSCP_Overview&Template=/TaggedPage/TaggedPageDisplay.cfm&TPLID=354&ContentID=10379

Survey No.	38
Name of System	**Aerospace** AS 9535 and ARP 9536 for SAE International and TR 9535 and TR 9536 for ASD-STAN
Contact Person	The E1 Committee

Organization	SAE International
Phone Number	1200 G Street NW Suite 800, Washington DC, 20005
Email	202 434 8943
Background	bmahone@sae.org
Purpose/meeting goals?	The aerospace and defence sector is interested in the management of chemicals in both products and processes and our group produces standards on information exchange for this purpose. The group works with the industry trade associations to find appropriate software tools for companies to be able to declare against legislative requirements and business requirements in order to help manage business risk. We consider it essential to know whether any of the substances inscripted in the Declarable Substances List are incorporated within their products they manufacture or in the manufacturing processes in order: (1) to anticipate, at the earliest design stage, any potential regulatory or business risks that might occur, associated with the use of these substances; (2) to ease compliance with appropriate applicable regulatory frameworks; (3) to facilitate end of life management; (4) to implement an efficient tracking process and anticipate any possible supply chain or business disruption
Further info.	www.sae.org

Survey No.	38
Name of System	**BOMCheck: Substances declarations web database for REACH, RoHS, Batteries and Packaging compliance**
Contact Person	Aidan Turnbull
Organization	Environ
Email	aidan.turnbull@environ.com
Further info.	https://www.bomcheck.net/

Survey No.	38
Name of System	**INSIGHT/EMARS: Product Lifecycle Management software solutions**
Contact Person	John Fox
Organization	Synapsis (part of PTC)
Email	John.Fox@ptc.com
Background	http://www.ptc.com/

Survey No.	38
Name of System	**TEAMCENTER: Compliance Management**
Further info.	http://www.plm.automation.siemens.com/en_us/products/teamcenter/solutions_by_product/compliance_management.shtml

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Additional Information	**NATIONAL/REGIONAL LAWS & REGULATIONS:** In many countries, legislation and regulations already exist that include information requirements pertaining to chemicals in products. We have included several examples below but would suggest that governments are best situated to provide this information. **EU REACH Regulation Article 33 and 7.2** Requirements for supply chain notification of substances in articles. http://echa.europa.eu/ **US Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act** Requires certification that children's products meet required limits on lead, phthalates, lead in paint and surface coatings amongst other requirements. http://www.cpsc.gov/about/cpsia/cpsia.html

Survey No.	39
Name of System	**Urunet**
Email	urunet@urunet.com.uy
Background	Urunet is a private data base which deals with trade among countries in the region:.Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, México, Venezuela, Perú and Uruguay
Status of the system	Fully functional

Info. provided	The data base of foreign trade offers information of companies products in trade, origin and destiny of every trade article, customs codes and declarations.
Gaps/Needs	It is dificult to trace content of articles and products if they do not have n specific custom code number.
Function/req.	The data is periodically actualized among its subscribers.

Survey No.	41
Name of System	Not available
Survey No.	41
Name of System	CHEMTRACK Chemical Information System
Contact Person	Associate Professor Varapan DANUTRA
Organization	Chemical Information Management Unit (CIMU), Center of Excellence for Environmental and Hazardous Waste Management (CE-EHWM), Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
Phone Number	662 218 4250
Email	dvarapan@chula.ac.th
Background	Thailand Research Fund (TRF), a government research funding agency has supported, since 2001, the development and maintaining of a Platform on Chemical Safety in the Chemical Information Management Unit (CIMU) of Center of Excellence for Environmental and Hazardous Waste Management (CE-EHWM) at Chulalongkorn University. The platform has developed a searchable Chemical Reference Database consisting of more than 8,000 items with international reference codes (CAS Number, EC Number, UN Number, Customs Tariff Code) , controlling status by Thai laws and Annex 1 of EU directive 67/548/EEC). Each chemical item is linked to Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) and Safety Guideline (SG) in Thai and English. In 2006, CIMU coordinated with Thai FDA and the Department of Agriculture to extend the information of each chemical in the database to link with the products registration numbers issued by the two government agencies. Each registration number can be linked to registration holder name, product name and its active ingredients. CIMU has been involved from the onset of the development of the system and has been responsible in updating various parameters of the system until present.
Purpose/meeting goals?	The system was initially developed for monitoring the chemicals purchased and used in an academic institution (Chulalongkorn University) and further developed to be the Chemical Reference Database (CRD) of chemicals under the control of Thai Laws. The CRD was used as a tool to develop a working system to track the imported hazardous chemicals controlled under the Hazardous Substances and the Armament and Materials Acts. The monitoring system at the entry point has been implemented by the Department of Customs and the Ministries responsible for controlling hazardous substances since 2001. MSDS in Thai and English were added and developed into the website www.chemtrack.org which was placed into public service since July 2003. The system is achieving its goals with average visitors (Unique IP address) of 32800 and 54600 per month in 2008 and 2009 respectively.
Status of the system	Fully functional
Info. provided	Chemical names, Synonyms, Available Trade names (Thai and English), CAS Number, EC Number, UN Number, Customs Tariff Codes [ASEAN 2007 Harmonized Codes (8 digits) and Thai statistic codes (3 digits)]. Status controlling under Thai laws and Annex 1 of EU directive 67/548/EEC. Links to MSDS and Safety Guideline (Thai and English). Links to Thai Products Registration Numbers of Thai FDA and DOA. Links to related articles within the database
Stakeholders	CE-EHWM, TRF, FDA, DOA, Customs Department
Gaps/Needs	Information of Product Labels presently accumulated in FDA and DOA are not directly accessible from CHEMTRACK Information System. However in early November there was a conceptual discussion among CIMU, TRF and FDA to initiate a cooperate project on “Household and Cosmetics Product Database.” Discussion for detail activities is underway.
Function/req.	CE-EHWM cooperates with TRF and functions as “TRF Coordinating Research Center for Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Management” whereas CIMU takes responsibility in running the activities of the Platform on Chemical Safety including the update of essential parameters in the CHEMTRACK Database. Information transfer and verification need support for capacity building of permanent competent personnel and continue cooperation for related information from stakeholders.
Highlights	The 8,000 items present in the current database is the outcome of the initiative of TRF to support researcher in academic institution to coordinate regulatory institutions to develop an import monitoring working system, leading to the development of the “Platform on Chemical Safety”.

	Building network and good working relationship is the key strategy of the working procedure.
Further info.	www.chemtrack.org; www.trf.or.th (E library)
Other Contacts	Mrs.Supranee Jongdeepaisarl, Program Director for Public Well-Being, The Thailand Research Fund, (e-mail: supranee@trf.or.th)

Survey No.	42
Name of System	**IMDS (International Material Data System)/GADSL (Global Automotive Declarable Substance List); (2) JIG/JAMP (Material Composition Declaration Guide for Electronic Products); (3) BASTA project of Sweden to reduce the use of hazardous materials in construction; (4) GDSN (the Global Data Synchronisation Network) of retailers**
Background	These systems have already been described in the report "Toxic Substances in Articles: The Need for Information", TemaNord 2008:596, R.I. Massey, J.G. Hutchins, M. Becker and J. Tickner, which was written to be presented at the informal international workshop on stakeholders' information needs on chemicals in articles in Bangkok, December 2008.

Survey No.	42
Name of System	**System on Nanomaterials**
Background	In Germany, as in many other EU member states, discussions are currently ongoing about the pros and cons of introducing a national or European register for products containing nanomaterials. In this context and to increase transparency for consumers the environment ministry is undertaking an explorative study into this subject following a recommendation by the "NanoKommission" (National Stakeholder Forum for Nano). However, up to now, no final decision has been taken on this issue.

Survey No.	42
Name of System	**Poison Information Database**
Background	The federal institute for risk assessment (Bundesinstitut für Risikobewertung, BfR) runs the poison information database. Producing companies of certain products (declared below) are legally bound to submit information about the formulations of the products they bring on the market. The legal foundations for the notification of formulations are set out in various laws (Chemicals Act, Biocides Ordinance, Cosmetics Ordinance, Detergent and Cleaning Agent Act). They serve consumer protection and are mostly enactments of different European legislation. BfR treats the information on the properties and composition (formulations) of products contained in the poison information database confidentially. The poison information and treatment centres only disclose as much information as is needed to treat a case of poisoning. Consumers are informed of emergency measures. Information about formulations, which is not directly linked to a poisoning incident, is not disclosed. The only people who have access to the poison information database are the staff members from the poison information and treatment centers whose names have been passed on to BfR by the federal states. The formulations which must be notified for the purposes of documentation in the poison information database are: (1) Dangerous preparations (Chemicals Act § 16e) - Manufacturers and importers must notify BfR of any dangerous substances intended for consumers before they are placed on the market or changed; (2) Biocides (Chemicals Act § 16e) - Manufacturers and importers of biocidal products must notify their formulations to BfR before the products are placed on the market or amended; (3) Detergent and Cleaning Agents (Detergent and Cleaning Agents Act § 10). Manufacturers and importers of detergents and cleaning agents must submit electronic datasheets with information on the ingredients in their products to BfR; (4) Voluntary notification - Besides mandatory notification a large number of formulations are notified to BfR on a voluntary basis; (5) Cosmetics (Cosmetics Ordinance § 5d Para 2) - Formulations of cosmetics are notified to the Federal Office of Consumer Protection and Food Safety (BVL). BVL passes on the notified data on risk assessment to BfR.
Purpose/meeting goals?	The system was formed because of requirements of legal acts (like the EU-detergent ordinance 648/2004) and others, for the purpose of protecting consumers health and minimizing risks.
Status of the system	The system is in action since 1984, when notification was on a voluntary basis. Since 1990 the system is based on binding laws.
Info. provided	Producers have to give information about the properties and composition of products.
Stakeholders	National authorities (BfR- federal institute for risk assessment; UBA-federal environmental agency), medical stuff dealing with poisoning cases; producers of cosmetics, detergents and cleaning agents, biocides and dangerous preparations; stuff working in poison information and treatment centres.

Function/req.	Companies (which have to be registered beforehand at the BfR) have to report the formulation of their products in an electronic form (XML-format), which is then submitted to the poison information and treatment centres if necessary
Further info.	http://www.bfr.bund.de/cd/10144 Form for notification: http://www.bfr.bund.de/cm/290/form_for_notification_to_bfr_and_poison_control_centres.pdf. Address: Bundesinstitut für Risikobewertung, Vergiftungs- und Produktdokumentation, Thielallee 88-92, 14195 Berlin, Germany, E-Mail: produkt-meldungen@bfr.bund.de. Helpdesk: Renate Kolbusa Tel.: +49-(0)30-8412-3902, Jürgen Hillebrand, Tel.: +49-(0)30-8412-3912

Survey No.	42
Name of System	**Foundation Elektro-Altgeraete Register (EAR)**
Background	In July 2005 (within the national implementation of the European WEEE Directive 2002/96/EC) the Federal Environmental Agency (Umweltbundesamt, UBA) gave responsibilities of public administration to the foundation "Elektro-Altgeraete Register-EAR". Since then the foundation registers manufacturers of electro- and electronic devices and coordinates the collection and pick-up of waste electrical and electronic equipment inside Germany. The national law (electrical and electronic equipment act of 16 March 2005) requires that the consumer can give back without any costs all electrical and electronic devices to the manufacturer, who then has to dispose the waste in an appropriate manner. Therefore manufacturers have to get registered at the national authority, which is the Federal Environmental Agency (UBA). UBA gave part of the responsibilities of public administration to the foundation EAR. EAR registers manufacturers, which place electric and electronic devices on the German market; without registration at EAR manufacturers are not allowed to place their electrical and electronic devices onto the market. EAR calculates the amounts of devices placed on the market and orders the appropriate amounts of take-back systems, such that waste equipment can be taken back. EAR also reports to UBA the mass flows of new equipment placed on the market and waste equipment, which was disposed. As designating authority and pursuant to Section 18 Para 1 ElektroG (electrical and electronic equipment act of 16 March 2005) the Federal Environment Agency ensures through supervision that the EAR lawfully executes its obligations.
Status of the system	The system has existed since 2005.
Info. provided	The registry held by the EAR gives no information about the contents of the electrical and electronic equipment, but information about the amounts of electric and electronic devices on the market, i.e. the mass flows, and the company distributions to this mass flow.
Stakeholders	Major stakeholders involved are the producers (i.e. manufacturers, importers, exporters and, under certain circumstances, the distributor), the EAR foundation, the national authority UBA, local waste collecting points.
Function/req.	Effective from 14 July 2006, authority to prosecute and penalize any regulatory offences pursuant to Section 23 Para. 1 Nr. 2, 4, 8 and 9 ElektroG was conferred to the Federal Environment Agency. Specifically, the responsibilities of the Federal Environment Agency concern dealing with lacking or untimely producer registration, placement of equipment on the market without producer registration, failure to collect, or untimely collection of, containers provided, and failure to submit a report (in a timely manner) on the volume of equipment on the market. In particular a lacking or untimely registration by the producer grants him an illegal; and occasionally considerable, competitive advantage. On account of this, regulatory offences in respect of registration can be fined up to EUR 50,000 and, possibly, for value of any competitive advantage gained by non-registration. This regulation may also apply to distributors who prove guilty of selling electrical and electronic equipment that originates from unregistered producers. In this case the distributor is regarded as producer and may not sell these devices without registering in their own name. The constantly updated national registry of registered producers is published in the Internet so that it can be viewed any time. It guarantees transparency and is used for the self-control of the market.
Further info.	http://www.stiftung-ear.de/index_eng.html, http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/abfallwirtschaft-e/elektrog/index.htm. Contact person: Federal Environmental Agency (UBA), Ms. Schnepel / Ms. Zeisler/ Mr. Brattig, +49 (0)340 2103-2356 / -2489, Wörlitzer Platz 1, 06844 Dessau-Roßlau, Germany

Survey No.	42
Name of System	**National Manufacturer's Register for Batteries**
Background	The Act Revising the Law of Waste-Related Product Responsibility for Batteries and Accumulators promulgated in the Federal Law Gazette on 30 June 2009 transposes the European Batteries Directive

	into national law in Germany. By 1 December 2009 this law will replace the current Batteries Ordinance in force since 1998. The law makes it mandatory for manufacturers and importers dealing in the German market to enroll in a national manufacturer's register. An official manufacturer's register will ensure that manufacturers and importers live up to waste management related product responsibility. As of 1 December 2009 manufacturers and importers will only be allowed to place batteries and accumulators on the market if they have previously enrolled in a register kept by the Federal Environment Agency and given an indication on how they will follow up on their product responsibility. In future the Federal Environment Agency will, moreover, also be in charge of the nationwide prosecution of administrative offences and imposing fines in cases where the manufacturers and importers of batteries and accumulators do not fulfill their obligation for proper collection and waste management of their products.
Status of the system	Register will be initiated on 1 December 2009.
Stakeholders	Manufacturers, national authority (Federal Environmental Agency)
Further info.	http://www.bmu.de/english/waste_management/downloads/doc/44577.php Contact person: Federal Environmental Agency (UBA), Mr. Jung, +49 (0)340 2103-2126, Wörlitzer Platz 1, 06844 Dessau-Roßlau, Germany

Survey No.	43
Name of System	**National Environmental Monitoring System**
Email	office@sepa.sr.gov.yu
Purpose/meeting goals?	Monitoring the parameters of the state of the environment, pollutants cadastre, etc.
Status of the system	functional
Info. provided	state of the environment / air, water soil pollution
Stakeholders	Hydrometerological institute, public health institutes, approved laboratories registered for monitoring
Gaps/Needs	no data base with characteristics of chemicals
Further info.	http://www.sepa.sr.gov.yu/

Endnotes

[1] An Extract from the ICCM2 Resolution II/4, Chemicals in products follows:

The Conference,

Recalling the Overarching Policy Strategy of the Strategic Approach and its provisions on knowledge and information, which state, among other things, the objective of ensuring that information on chemicals throughout their life cycle, including, where appropriate, chemicals in products, is available, accessible, user-friendly, adequate and appropriate to the needs of all stakeholders,

1. *Agrees,* with a view to taking appropriate cooperative actions, to consider further the need to improve the availability of and access to information on chemicals in products in the supply chain and throughout their life cycle, recognizing the need for further action to fulfil the overall objective of the Strategic Approach that by 2020 chemicals are used and produced in ways that minimize significant adverse effects on human health and the environment;

2. *Decides* to implement a project with the overall objective of promoting the implementation of paragraph 15 (b) of the Overarching Policy Strategy of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management with reference to relevant portions of the Global Plan of Action;

3. *Agrees* that the project will:

(a) Collect and review existing information on information systems pertaining to chemicals in products including but not limited to regulations, standards and industry practices;

(b) Assess that information in relation to the needs of all relevant stakeholders and identify gaps;

(c) Develop specific recommendations for actions to promote implementation of the Strategic Approach with regard to such information, incorporating identified priorities and access and delivery mechanisms;

4. *Recommends* that proposals for cooperative actions should take into account the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals and avoid any duplication of efforts under that system;

5. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme, as part of its programme of work, to lead and facilitate the project in an open, transparent and inclusive manner, for instance through use of the Strategic Approach clearing-house mechanism and to constitute a steering group to advise it on the development and implementation of the project;

6. *Requests* each member of the Bureau of the Conference, following consultation within the member's region, to nominate one expert each from the respective region to the steering group, and the four representatives of non-governmental participants and one representative of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals participating in discussions of the Bureau in accordance with paragraph 2 of rule 15 of the

rules of procedure to nominate one expert each and decides that the steering group should be established no later than 15 July 2009 and should operate to the extent possible using electronic means;

7. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme to prepare relevant background documents and to facilitate a workshop to implement the objectives indicated in paragraphs 3 (b) and (c);

8. *Encourages* interested stakeholders and organizations to provide support to the project, including by developing and using relevant information and guidelines and compiling case examples, approaches and tools;

9. *Requests* all Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, including from the private sector, to provide expertise and financial and in-kind resources on a voluntary basis to support the project;

10. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme to report on the project and its outcomes to the Open-ended Working Group at its first meeting andand to the Conference at its third session for consideration and possible decision on cooperative actions

[2] See for example, the report, "Toxic Substances in Articles: The Need for Information," from the Informal Workshop on Stakeholders Information Needs on Chemicals in Articles/Products, Geneva, Switzerland 9-12 February, 2009, http://www.norden.org/pub/sk/showpub.asp?pubnr=2008:596

[3] See for example the Interstate Mercury Education and Reduction Clearinghouse (IMERC) http://www.newmoa.org/prevention/mercury/imerc/notification/index.cfm; What's Inside S.C. Johnson http://www.whatsinsidescjohnson.com/

[4] Green Chemistry in Commerce Council, *Gathering Chemical Information and Advancing Safer Chemistry in Complex Supply Chains: Case Studies of Nike, S.C. Johnson, and Hewlett-Packard,* September, 2009, accessed at *http://greenchemistryandcommerce.org/projects.php* on October 18, 2009.

[5] See a summary of these systems in Part II of the report, "Toxic Substances in Articles: The Need for Information," http://www.norden.org/pub/sk/showpub.asp?pubnr=2008:596 (see endnote 3).

[6] The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) is an international policy framework designed to foster the sound management of chemicals. SAICM supports the achievement of the goal established at the 2002 Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development of ensuring that, by the year 2020, chemicals are produced and used in ways that minimize significant adverse impacts on the environment and human health. SAICM was adopted by the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM) on 6 February 2006 in Dubai, United Arab Emirates. It was developed by a multi-stakeholder Preparatory Committee, co-convened by UNEP, the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS) and the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC). Additional information on SAICM can be found at http://www.chem.unep.ch/saicm/.

[7] UNEP, Report from the Informal Workshop on Stakeholders information needs on Chemicals in Articles/Products. http://www.chem.unep.ch/unepsaicm/cheminprod_dec08/Documents/UNEP%20-%20Info%20on%20ChemInArticles%20Workshop%20Report_Final.pdf

[8] In survey research, a survey response rate (or completion rate or return rate) refers to the ratio of the number of people who answered the survey divided by the number of people in the survey sample. Since we do not know how many people actually received the survey, and since some people who submitted surveys were not originally part of the sample, it is not particularly meaningful to calculate an actual response rate.