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COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON THE TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS AND ON THE GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS

Sub-Committee of Experts on the Globally
Harmonized System of Classification
and Labelling of Chemicals

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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GHS

Report on preparation for GHS implementation by non-OECD countries

Transmitted by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

This draft report on "Preparation for GHS Implementation by non-OECD Countries" represents the results of a survey conducted by UNITAR/ILO and OECD on the status of GHS implementation worldwide.

UNITAR requests that any comments on the draft from the SCEGHS be sent to Cheryl Chang at cheryl.chang@unitar.org before 31 July 2007.

Report on Preparation for GHS Implementation by non-OECD Countries

DRAFT

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WSSD Global Partnership for Capacity Building to Implement the GHS

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Table of Contents

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
2. OUTLINE OF THE SURVEY	1
2.1 PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY	1
2.2 METHODOLOGY, SURVEY ITEMS AND RESPONSES	2
3. DETAILED SURVEY FINDINGS.....	3
3.1 GHS IMPLEMENTATION	3
3.2 GHS COVERAGE IN PRINCIPAL SECTORS	8
3.3 CHALLENGES OF GHS IMPLEMENTATION	9
4. CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEPS	11
ANNEX 1 COUNTRY INFORMATION.....	13
ANNEX 2 OTHER OBSTACLES TO GHS IMPLEMENTATION.....	17
ANNEX 3 ADDITIONAL INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS THAT COULD BE FACILITATED BY GHS IMPLEMENTATION.....	19
ANNEX 4 SPECIFIC PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN THE GHS IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS.....	21
ANNEX 5 OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION	23
ANNEX 6 TOTAL LIST OF COUNTRIES HAVING REQUESTED CAPACITY BUILDING SUPPORT TO DATE.....	25
ANNEX 7 SAMPLE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE.....	27

1. Executive Summary

This draft report presents the results of a survey conducted on the status of GHS implementation in non-OECD countries. The survey questionnaire was developed in 2006 by OECD and UNITAR/ILO. UNITAR/ILO received responses from 53 of the non-OECD countries contacted. A significant percentage of responses received contained unanswered questions or partial answers. This reflects that the implementation process is in progress and that the main obstacles for implementation (as mentioned at the end of this report) will require further capacity building support for developing countries. Many of the countries have started GHS implementation activities, but meeting the deadline of 2008 will be challenging without international cooperation.

The current situation of non-OECD countries is very heterogeneous. While some countries have not yet started implementation of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), the majority have started and face different obstacles to finish it. A quarter of countries (26 percent) plan to complete GHS implementation by 2008. For the Transport sector, almost half of the countries have national/regional regulations based on the different editions of the UN Recommendations for the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Model Regulations. Almost all countries identified obstacles that would need to be overcome, including lack of awareness of the GHS.

2. Outline of the Survey

2.1 Purpose of the Survey

The UN Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) is a new tool for chemical hazard classification and communication, incorporating harmonized chemical hazard classification criteria and provisions for standardized labels and safety data sheets. In 2002, the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) encouraged countries to implement the GHS as soon as possible with a view to have the system fully operational by 2008.

The survey was addressed in 2006 to government representatives responsible for chemical hazard classification, communication, and GHS implementation of OECD and non-OECD countries. Its purpose was to determine the status of national/regional preparations for GHS implementation around the world. It was distributed by the OECD (for OECD countries) and UNITAR (for non-OECD countries) and will be presented by the two Secretariats at the UNSCEGHS meeting, 9-11 July 2007 and the second meeting of the WSSD Global Partnership for Capacity Building to Implement the GHS, 12 July 2007.

2.2 Methodology, Survey Items and Responses

The draft questionnaire was developed jointly by UNITAR/ILO and OECD, and was submitted for comments at the Tenth Meeting of the UNITAR/ILO GHS Capacity Building Programme Advisor Group (PAG) meeting on 11 July 2006 and at the meeting of the UN SCEGHS on 12-14 July 2006. Based on the comments received, the questionnaire was revised accordingly.

The questionnaire consists of two parts. Part 1 was completed by all countries. Part 2 was designed specifically for countries that may wish to seek the support of UNITAR/ILO in building capacities for GHS implementation. It was suggested that developing countries that had not yet started the process of GHS implementation reply only to questions 1, 2, 13, 14, 15 and 16.

The responses from OECD countries have been compiled into a status report that can be accessed on the United Nations Economic and Social Council's Sub-Committee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System (UNSCEGHS) website at: <http://www.unece.org/trans/doc/2007/ac10c4/UN-SCEGHS-13-inf03e.pdf>.

The responses to the questionnaire by non-OECD countries have been analysed by UNITAR to assess the needs for capacity-building activities in countries. Please note that due to the large number of countries, some of the data is presented in amalgamated charts or in annexes at the end of this report. Additionally, statistics are provided as countries responded to the questions within the survey. In some cases, countries provided multiple answers to certain questions. Therefore, the numbers shown may total over 100 percent.

3. Detailed survey findings

The list of non-OECD Countries that responded to the questionnaire is listed in Table 1. In total 53 countries responded to the questionnaire.

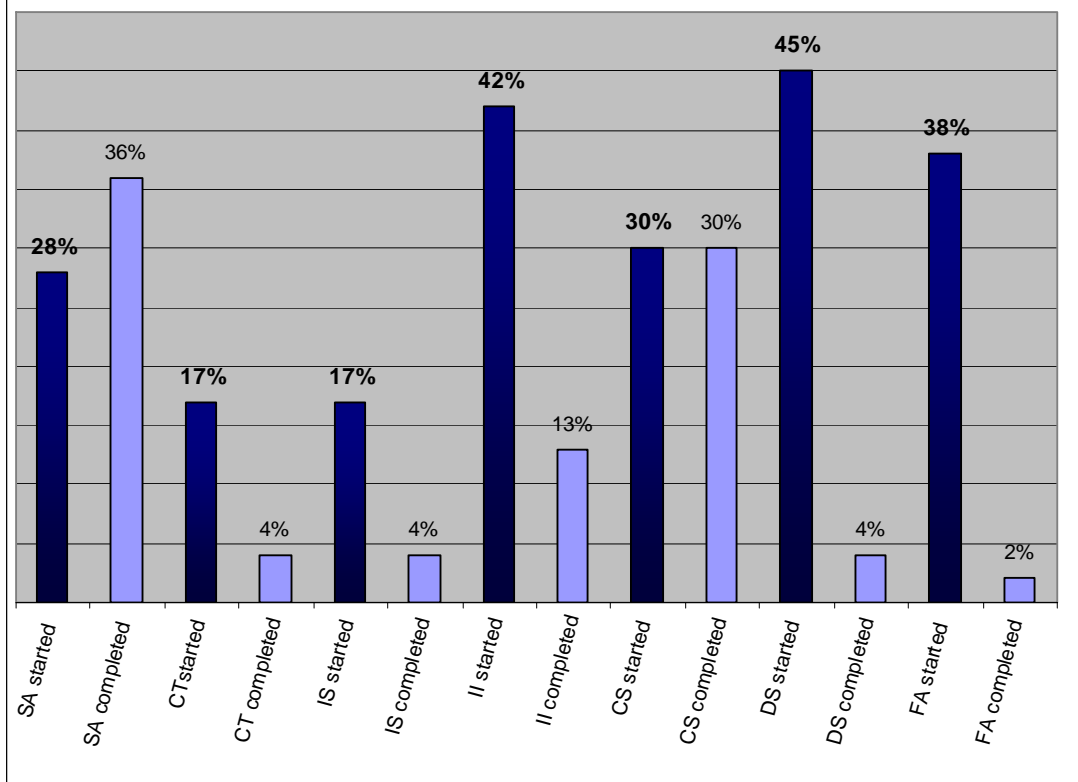
Table 1: Respondent Countries	
Argentina	Lithuania
Bahrain	Macedonia
Barbados	Madagascar
Bolivia	Malaysia
Brazil	Mali
Burundi	Mauritius
Cambodia	Moldova
Central African Republic	Mongolia
Chad	Nigeria
Chile	Pakistan
Colombia	Peru
Congo (Republic of the)	Philippines
Costa Rica	Qatar
Ecuador	Romania
Egypt	Russia
Gambia	Rwanda
Georgia	Sao Tome and Principe
Ghana	Senegal
Haiti	Seychelles
Honduras	South Africa
Indonesia	Suriname
Iraq	Tanzania
Ivory Coast	Thailand
Lao PDR	Venezuela
Latvia	Vietnam
Lesotho	Zambia
Liberia	

3.1 GHS Implementation (Survey Questions 1-6)

3.1.1 GHS Implementation Activities

The implementation status of respondent countries is varied. However, a majority of the countries surveyed have started, or completed various capacity building or implementation activities (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Status of GHS Implementation in Responent Countries



Key

1. Situation and Gap Analysis	SA
2. Comprehensibility Testing	CT
3. Impact Study &/Cost Benefit Analysis	IS
4. First Draft Implementation Instrument	II
5. Stakeholder Consultation	CS
6. Development of National Implementation Strategy	DS
7. Final Adoption of Implementation Instrument	FA

As of 2006, of the seven activities listed in the questionnaire, at least some have been started by the majority of countries. According to the results in Figure 1, most of the First Draft Implementation Instruments have been either started or completed (55 percent) with the participation of various stakeholders (60 percent), in order to develop a National Implementation Strategy (49 percent) which will eventually result in the Final Adoption of the Implementation Instrument (40 percent).

Some countries have already completed or plan to complete (by 2008) implementation of the GHS. Table 2 below indicates briefly the progress for the most advanced countries (countries which have completed activities or for which there has been progress on at least six of the seven capacity building activities).

Table 2: Status of GHS Implementation in Select Countries

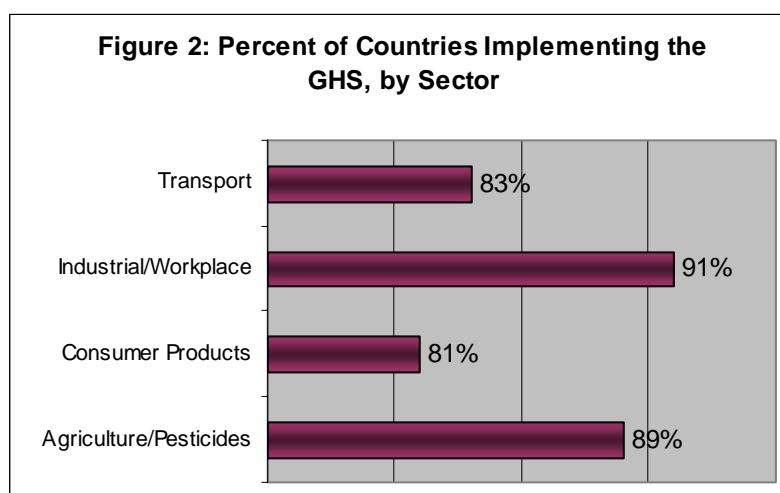
	Brazil	Cambodia	Egypt	Ghana	Haiti	Ivory Coast	Lesotho	Liberia	Malaysia	Nigeria	Philippines	Senegal	Vietnam
Situation and Gap analysis	Completed	Completed	Information not provided	Information not provided	Completed	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Completed	Completed	Completed	Information not provided
Comprehensibility Testing	Information not provided	Completed	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Completed	Completed	Completed	Information not provided
Impact Study and Cost Benefit Analysis	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided
First Draft Implementation Instrument	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Completed	Information not provided
Consultation Stakeholders	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Completed	Information not provided	Completed	Information not provided
Development National Implementation Strategy	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Completed	Information not provided
Final Adoption of Implementation Instrument	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided

Completed	In progress/Planned	Information not provided
Completed	In progress/Planned	Information not provided

3.1.2. GHS Implementation by Sector

The majority of countries (70 percent) plan to implement the GHS in all four sectors, with another 19 percent planning to implement in at least three sectors.

In Figure 2 below, data on the number of countries that will implement the GHS in each sector has been compiled and presented graphically in percentages.



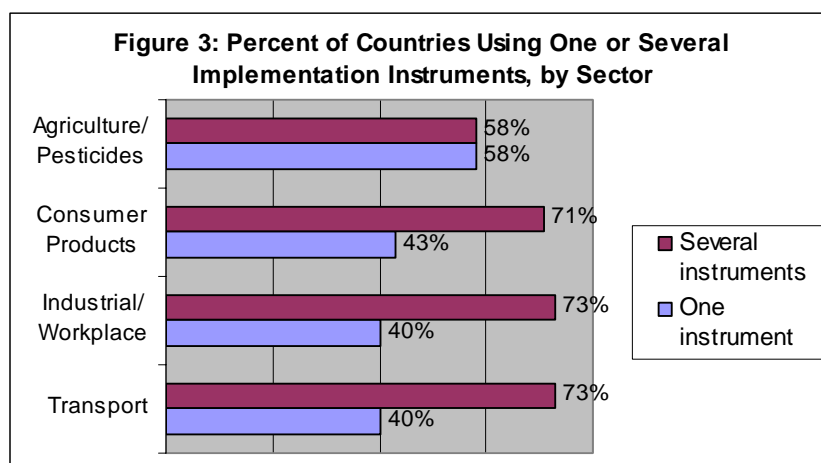
Additionally, over 13 percent of countries surveyed responded that they planned to implement GHS in sectors other than those listed in the chart. These sectors include

but are not limited to Customs, Health, Education, Environment, Fisheries, Customs and Trade.

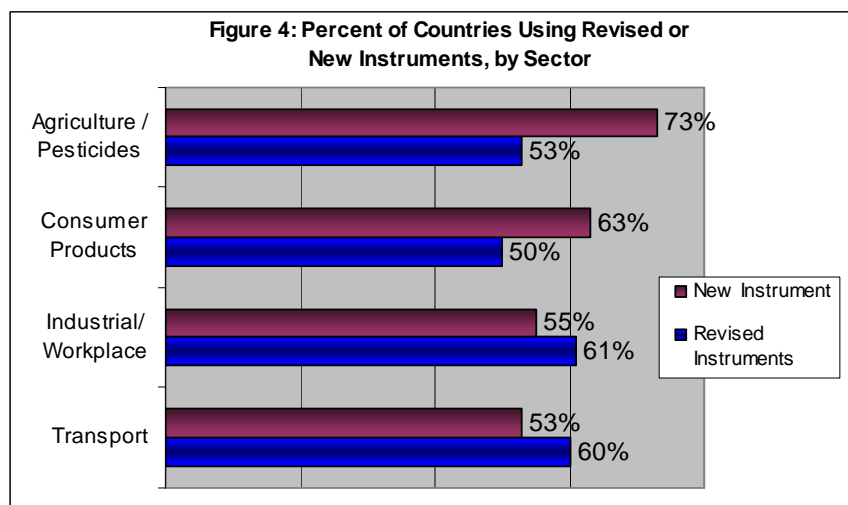
3.1.3. Type of GHS Implementation Instrument by Sector

Of the countries that responded as to whether the GHS implementation instrument would be legally binding or voluntary, in all cases the implementation instrument they intended to use or are using is legally binding. The one exception was in the transport sector, where 14 percent of countries indicated that the implementation instrument would be voluntary.

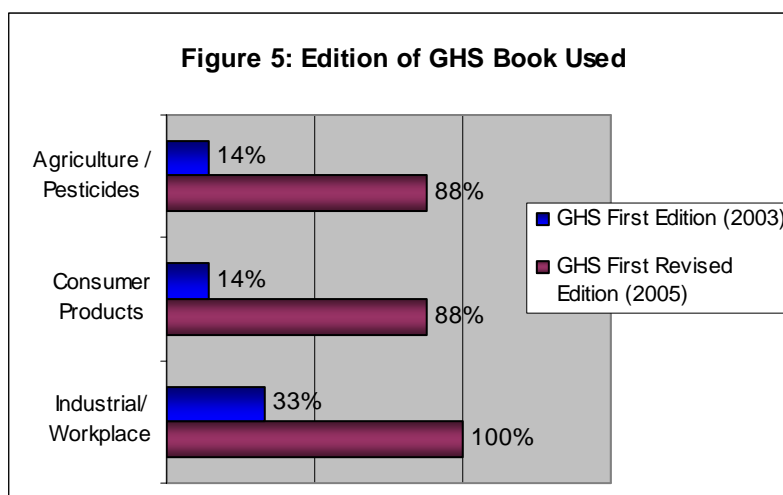
In the case of all sectors, except for agriculture, countries planned to or are using several instruments for GHS implementation. Within the agriculture sector responding countries indicated equally that they intend to use one instrument and several instruments for GHS implementation (Figure 3).



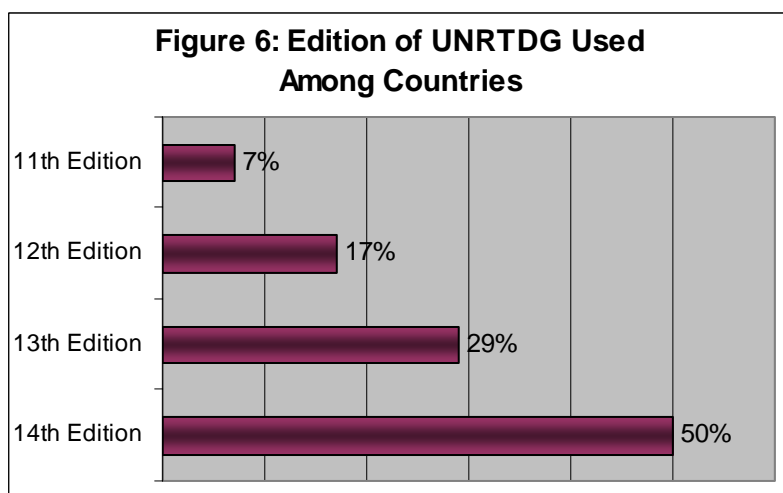
The number of countries planning to use or using new instruments or revised instruments for GHS implementation were similar (Figure 4).



The GHS First Edition (2003) and the GHS First Revised Edition (2005) will be implemented in the Industrial/Workplace, Consumer Products and Agriculture/Pesticides sectors, broken down as indicated in Figure 5.



For the Transport sector, 40 percent of countries currently base their national or regional regulations for the transport of dangerous goods on the “UN Recommendations for the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations.” The different editions of the Model Regulations used are shown in Figure 6.



3.1.4. *Date of Entry into Force and Transitional Period for GHS Implementation*

31 percent of countries responded that they intended to implement the GHS by the 2008 target date. For example, of the respondent countries, Ecuador, Gambia, Latvia, Liberia, Mongolia and Nigeria planned to implement the GHS in 2007; and Brazil, Chad, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Philippines, Qatar, Russia, Senegal and Zambia by 2008.

37 percent of countries planned a transitional period for GHS implementation. Examples include:

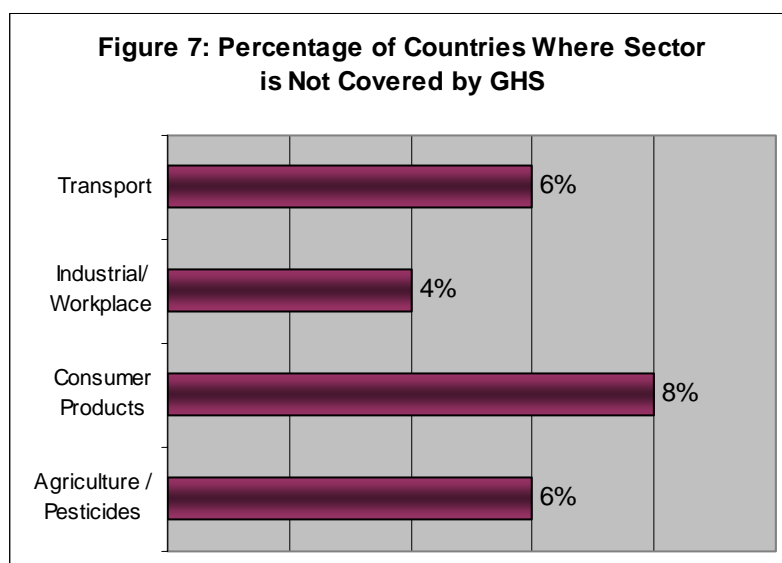
- Costa Rica: *for the health sector, the Central American legislation will be applied and then included into the national norms*
- Ecuador: *implementing the GHS sector by sector for a year*
- Indonesia: *sequential implementation of some individual hazardous substances, then mixtures and timing of phase in periods.*

3.2 GHS Coverage in Principal Sectors (Questions 7-9)

This section provides data on countries' GHS coverage. It should be noted that many countries did not respond to these questions. This highlights that GHS implementation is still ongoing, and in many cases, countries are only starting the process of assessing the adoption of GHS classes and categories. The figures below, therefore, reflect percentages based on the total number of responding countries, including those that did not respond to these particular questions.

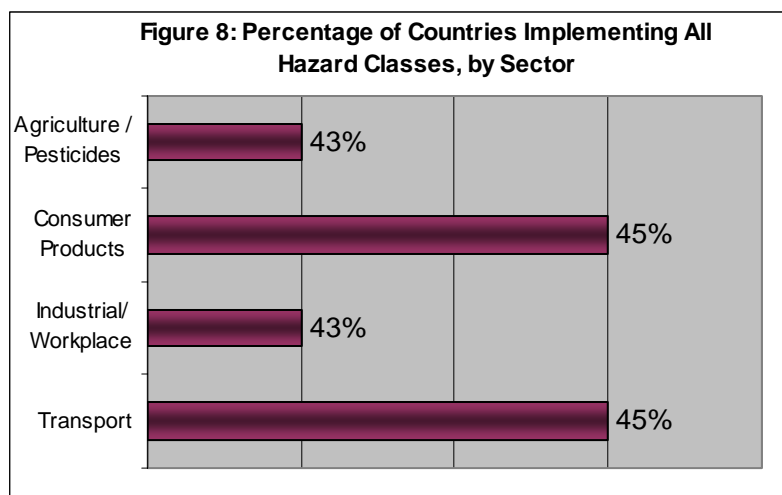
3.2.1: Sectors Not Covered by the GHS

Some countries will not use the GHS in all sectors. Figure 7 presents the percentage of countries that will not use the GHS in a particular sector.



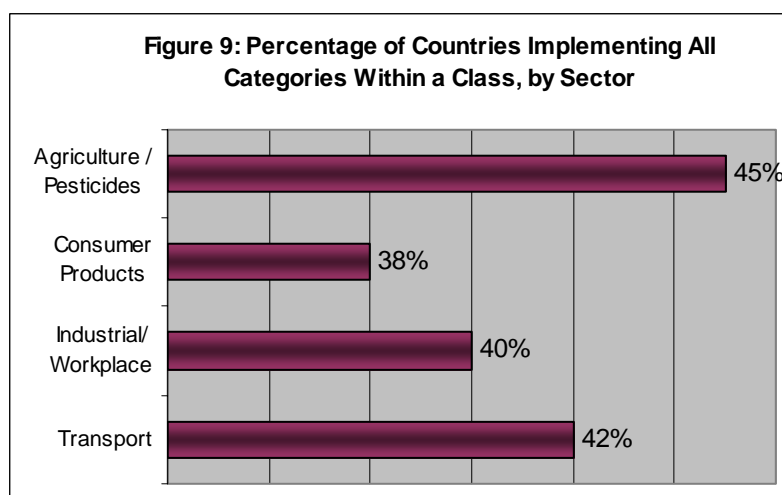
3.2.2. GHS Hazard Classes Implemented in the Sectors

For the sectors covered by the GHS, not all countries will implement all hazard classes. Figure 8 below illustrates the percent of countries that will implement all hazard classes for each sector where the GHS is implemented.



3.2.3 Implementation of Hazard Categories in each GHS Hazard Class

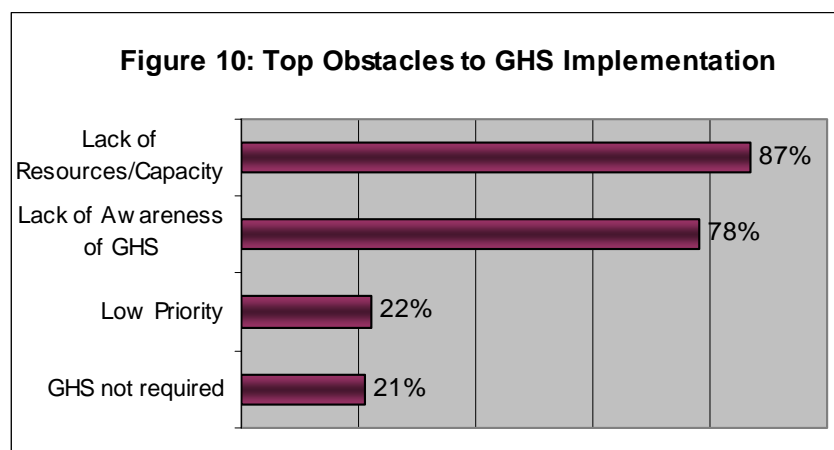
Figure 9 illustrates the percentage of countries that will implement all GHS categories within each GHS class covered.



3.3 Challenges of GHS Implementation (Questions 14-16)

3.3.1: Obstacles to Implementing the GHS

The questionnaire presented five potential obstacles for the implementation of GHS, and the countries were asked indicate if these obstacles were potential challenges to GHS implementation in the country. The two biggest obstacles indicated by countries were: Lack of Resources/ Capacity (87 percent) and Lack of Awareness of GHS (79 percent). The obstacles to GHS implementation, ranked by positive response are presented in Figure 10.



A list of other obstacles specified by country is detailed in Annex 2.

3.3.2: Countries Having Requested GHS Capacity Building Assistance from UNITAR/ILO

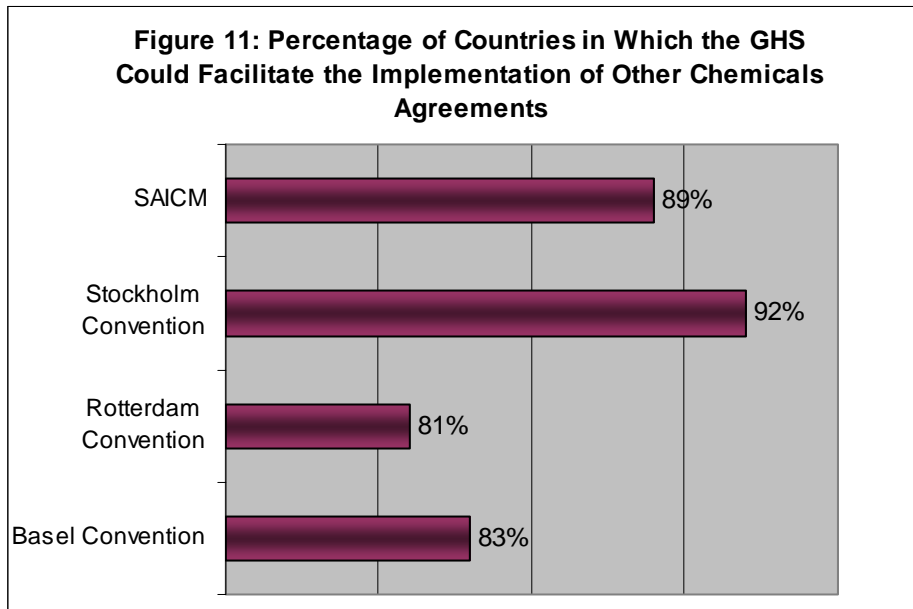
96 percent of responses (51 out of 53 countries) said “Yes” to Capacity Building Support for GHS Implementation from UNITAR/ILO. A list of respondent countries requesting capacity building support is found in Table 3.

Table 3: Respondent Countries Requesting Capacity Building Support

Argentina	Liberia
Bahrain	Lithuania
Barbados	Macedonia
Bolivia	Madagascar
Brazil	Malaysia
Burundi	Mali
Cambodia	Mauritius
Central African Republic	Moldova
Chad	Mongolia
Chile	Nigeria
Colombia	Pakistan
Congo (Republic of the)	Philippines
Costa Rica	Qatar
Ecuador	Romania
Egypt	Russia
Gambia	Rwanda
Georgia	Sao Tome and Principe
Ghana	Senegal
Haiti	Seychelles
Honduras	Suriname
Indonesia	Tanzania
Iraq	Thailand
Ivory Coast	Venezuela
Lao PDR	Vietnam
Latvia	Zambia
Lesotho	

3.3.3: GHS in Support of the Implementation of Other International Chemicals Agreements

Overall, 94 percent of countries indicated that GHS implementation could facilitate national implementation of international chemicals agreements. Figure 11 shows the percentage of countries surveyed which responded that the GHS could support the implementation of specific international agreements.



A list presenting additional international agreements countries intend to implement can be found in Annex 3.

4. Conclusion and Next Steps

It is clear from the survey that most of the respondent countries have already started implementation of the GHS. However, GHS implementation is still in progress and there is demand for further support for GHS capacity building. To meet this demand, UNITAR is examining ways and means to attain the additional necessary resources to support capacity building efforts. Countries and/or other entities interested to support GHS capacity building and implementation efforts, as well as countries and stakeholders interested in specific capacity building support, are encouraged to contact UNITAR.

ANNEX 1 COUNTRY INFORMATION

The below table lists countries that provided information on their planned or existing legal systems for chemical hazard classification and labelling, (by sector, if applicable) and responsible government department/agency:

Name of Legal Instruments and Government Agency affected by GHS Implementation:

Country	Planned or Existing Instrument	Responsible Government Department
Brazil	Decreto 96.004/1998 que " <i>Aprova o Regulamento para o Transporte Rodoviario de Productos Perigosos e da outras providencias</i> " Resolucao da ANTT 420/2004 que " <i>Aprova as Instrucoes Complementares ao Transporte Terrestre de Productos Perigosos</i> "	<p><u>Sector of Transport:</u> Ordinary Law, Technical Regulation / Multisectoral (defense Ministry, National Agency of Terrestrial Transport, Labor Ministry, Environment Ministry, Inmetro etc...)</p> <p><u>Sector of Consumers:</u> Ordinary Law, Technical Regulation/ Multisectoral (Labor Ministry, Health Ministry, Fundacentro, Inmetro, etc...)</p> <p><u>Sector of Agriculture:</u> Ordinary Law, Technical Regulation/Multisectoral (Agriculture Ministry, National Agency of Sanitary Surveillance, Environment Ministry, IBAMA etc...)</p>
Cambodia		<p><u>Sector of Transport:</u> Road Traffic Law (in draft)/Multisectoral (General Department of Transport, MPWT);</p> <p><u>Sector of Industry:</u> Law on Industrial and Enterprises Management n 606/18, Sub-Degree on the Industrial Standardization of Cambodia n42/Multisectoral (Dep. Of Industrial Standardization, Dep. Of Environmental Technique, MIME); A: Sub-Degree n69 on Agricultural Standards Materials and Management/Multisectoral (Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Sector in Provinces, MAFF);</p> <p><u>Others sectors:</u> Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management (MoE,24/12/96) covered toxic chemical and hazardous waste/Ministry of Environment (MoE); Law on the Management of Quality and Safety Product and Service (MoC,21/06/00) covered all products and goods/Ministry of Commerce (MoC); Law on Pharmaceuticals Management (MoH,09/05/96) covered chemical substances for pharmaceutical production and products/Ministry of Health (MoH); Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia (state,24/09/93) covered mineral chemicals, and chemicals drugs/Kingdom of Cambodia; Law on</p>

Country	Planned or Existing Instrument	Responsible Government Department
		Weapons and Explosive Objects Management (26/04/05)/Ministry of Interior (MoInt.)
Costa Rica	Ley General de Salud, ley n 5395,24/11/73; Reglamento para el Registro de Productos Peligrosos, Decreto n 28113-S, 06/10/06; Propuesta de Reglamento Tecnico Centroamericano RTCA 71.01.37:06; Propuesta de Reglamento Tecnico Centroamericano RTCA .01.38:06; Reglamento para el Transporte Terrestre de Productos Peligrosos. Senalizacion de las Unidades de Transporte Terrestre de Materiales y Productos Quimicos Peligrosos n 27008-MEIC-MOPT; Reglamento para el Registro de Plaguicidas de Uso Domestico e Industrial y Fertilizantes de Uso Domestico, Decreto n 30043-S,14/08/02	
Gambia	Hazardous Chemicals & Pesticides Regulations	
Indonesia	Government/Presidential Regulation	<u>Sector of Transport</u> : Ministerial Decree/Ministry of Transportation; <u>Sector of Industry</u> : Ministerial Decree/Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Work Force and Transmigration; <u>Sector of Consumers</u> : Ministerial Decree/Ministry of Health, Ministry of Industry; <u>Sector of Agriculture</u> : Ministerial Decree/Ministry of Agriculture
Iraq		<u>Sector of Agriculture</u> : Ministry of Agriculture
Lao PDR		<u>Sector of Transport</u> : Associated Transport Legislation/Department of Transport, Ministry of Communication, Transport, Post and Construction; <u>Sector of Industry</u> : Associated Industry Legislation/Department of Industry, Ministry of Industry and Trade; <u>Sector of Agriculture</u> : Associated Agriculture Legisaltion/Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; <u>Others Sectors</u> : Associated Commerce Legislation/Department of Import and Export;Associated Health Legislation/Control, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Department of Food and Drug Control, Ministry of Public Health
Liberia	Regulations, Ordinance	<u>Sector of Transport</u> : Regulations/Ministry of Transport, maritime; <u>Sector of Industry</u> : Regulations/Health, Justice, Labor; <u>Sector of Consumers</u> : Regulations/Health, Agriculture, Commerce;

Country	Planned or Existing Instrument	Responsible Government Department
		<u>Sector of Agriculture:</u> Regulations/guidelines/Ministry of Agriculture
Lithuania	GHS-ADR-RID-Annex 18 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation-DOC 9284-AN/905-IMDG-Code-UNRTDG 14th Ed-EU Directives 94/55/EB and 96/49/EB	
Malaysia	Regulations	<u>Sector of Transport:</u> Road Transport Act 1987/Department of Transport; <u>Sector of Industry:</u> Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994/Department of Occupational Safety and Health; <u>Sector of Consumers:</u> Consumer Protection Act/Ministry of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs; <u>Sector of Agriculture:</u> Pesticides Act 1974/Department of Agriculture
Mauritius	The Dangerous Chemicals Control Act 204	<u>Sector of Transport:</u> the Road Traffic Act/Police Dept; <u>Sector of Industry:</u> Occupational Health and Safety Act/Ministry of Labour; <u>Sector of Consumers:</u> Consumer Protection Act/Ministry of Commerce
Mongolia	Procedure and Standards	
Pakistan	Hazardous Chemical Management Act 2007	
Peru		Ley n 26842, Ley n 28217/Minstry of Health, DIGESA, Ministry of Ecology and Protection of Environment; Ley n 28256/Ministry of Transport and Communications; Decrete n 016 2000 AG/Ministry of Agriculture, SENASA
Senegal		<u>Sector of Transport:</u> Reglement type RTMD/ONU/Ministere du Tourisme et des Transports aeriens; <u>Others Sectors:</u> Code de l'environnement/Ministere de l'environnement et de la protection de la nature
Seychelles	Pesticide Act	

Country	Planned or Existing Instrument	Responsible Government Department
Venezuela	GHS	<p><u>Sector of Transport</u>:: norm COVENIN 3060:2002/INTTT,MINFRA;I:/MINFRA, Instituto Nacional de Prevencion y Seguridad Laborales, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, SASA, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;</p> <p><u>Sector of Consumers</u>: MINFRA, Instituto Nacional de Prevencion y Seguridad Laborales, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, SASA, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;</p> <p><u>Sector of Agriculture</u>: MINFRA, Instituto Nacional de Prevencion y Seguridad Laborales, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, SASA, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>
Vietnam	Decree on instruction of chemical classification and labelling	Decree n 13/2003ND-CP/Legislation Dept-Ministry of Transportation; Circular n 04/2000/TT-BCN/Legislation dept-Ministry of Industry; Decision n 178/1999/QD-TTg/Legislation dept-Ministry of Trade and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
Zambia	Statutory Instrument (SI)	<p><u>Sector of Transport</u>: Zambia standards of the transport of dangerous goods/Ministry of Transports;</p> <p><u>Sector of Industry</u>: SI/Ministry of Labor; SI/Ministry of Commerce and Trade;</p> <p><u>Sector of Agriculture</u>: Environmental protection and pollution control Act/Environmental Council of Zambia; Ministry of Agriculture;</p> <p><u>Others Sectors</u>: Ionizing Radiation Act 2005/Radiation Protection Authority</p>

ANNEX 2 OTHER OBSTACLES TO GHS IMPLEMENTATION

List of other obstacles specified by countries:

Brazil	Lack of: 1) financial & human resources 2) capacity building & training programme 3) coordination between sectors 4) communication 5) technical know how & critical evaluation 6) education & awareness program 7) expertise in GHS implementation 8) international & regional technical cooperation 9) harmonization & access of substances databases 10) awareness of decision makers
Burundi	Lack of financial mechanism
Chile	Incomprehension of GHS
Colombia	Lack of leadership in authorities of commerce, industry and agriculture sectors.
Ecuador	GHS too complicated, cannot see the benefits from the international trade
Egypt	Several competent Ministries and Authorities and Lack of communication
Georgia	Weakness of legislative basis
Indonesia	Fragmented regulation
Lao PDR	Collaboration between sectors
Madagascar	Lack of capacity of enforcement at all levels
Mauritius	Training of staff
Moldova	1) Low level of inter-ministerial/ inter-sectoral coordination 2) Conflict of interests 3) Some barriers & competition between ministries/ institutions
Russia	Technical requirements are not in place
Seychelles	Lack of communication, legal implication & proper chemical legislation
South Africa	Extensive legislative amendments required
Thailand	Complex legal and administrative mechanism for chemical management

ANNEX 3 ADDITIONAL INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS THAT COULD BE FACILITATED BY GHS IMPLEMENTATION

List of Countries and additional international agreements that could be facilitated by implementation of the GHS:

Argentina	Vienna Convention, Montreal Protocol, Kyoto Protocol, Framework Convention
Bahrain	Montreal Protocol
Brazil	Montreal Protocol, ILO Convention 170, 174, IFCS Bahia Declaration
Burundi	Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS)
Chad	ILO, Ozone, Climate Change, Bamako
Chile	Montreal Protocol
Colombia	Montreal Protocol
Costa Rica	Montreal Protocol
Egypt	Montreal Protocol, ILO Convention, IMO Convention
Gambia	Bamako, Common Regulations for the Registration of Pesticides in the Sahel
Ghana	Montreal Protocol
Lesotho	ILO Convention 170
Moldova	Aarhus Protocol - POPs & Heavy Metals to the UNECE 1979 Convention on Long-range transboundary Air Pollution
Nigeria	Montreal Protocol, Vienna Convention
Pakistan	Montreal Protocol
Philippines	Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS)
Qatar	Ozone, Marpol
Senegal	Bamako Convention, Permanent Interstate Committee for drought control in the Sahel
Seychelles	Montreal Protocol, Marpol Convention
South Africa	Convention on Chemical Weapons, Illicit Traffic in Narcotics, ILO Convention on Chemicals
Tanzania	Montreal Protocol, Convention on Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, Bamako Convention
Thailand	ILO Convention 170, Vienna Convention, Montreal Protocol
Venezuela	Montreal Protocol, International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG)
Zambia	Vienna Convention

ANNEX 4 SPECIFIC PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN THE GHS IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

Country	Difficulties identified
Brazil	Lack of: awareness of GHS, financial and human resources, priority, capacity building and training programs, coordination between sectors, communication, technical know-how and critical evaluation, expertise in GHS implementation, international and regional technical co-operation, harmonization and access of substances databases, awareness of decision-makers; education and awareness raising program
Cambodia	Pilot Project on the CB for Implementation of the GHS just started but obstacle that will be faced: limited capacity of agencies; inadequate strategic planning for safe and sound chemicals management; no systematic preparedness and emergency response plan for combating chemicals phenomena; existing env. legislation, regulations and enforcement tools have few provisions dealing with specific chemicals, but those ones absent mentioning the management of general and hazardous chemicals; the cooperation and coordination/networking and information sharing between governmental institutions, NGOs, and the private sector has somehow limited; high percentage of illiteracy among Cambodian people
Chad	Funding
Chile	Questions about the content and the application of GHS
Indonesia	Different regulations pertaining to chemicals issued by a relevant ministries containing different approaches including classification and labeling of chemicals lack of expertise and capacity (including financial support) on GHS and the corresponding issues significant gaps exist between big Multinational Companies and SMEs in term of GHS implementation
Iraq	Funding
Lao PDR	Cross sectoral issues, capacity and budget constrains
Latvia	Guidance for industry and authorities shall be developed, costs of the implementation
Liberia	Awareness, infrastructure, human resource, legislation
Madagascar	Awareness, weak of technical capacity of communication
Malaysia	Lack of: technical expertise on the classification, labelling and formulation of CSDS; problem of coordination among agencies due to different regulations under the different jurisdiction; lack of awareness; capacity constrains
Mauritius	Lack of resources, capacity building and training of staff
Mongolia	Lack of awareness, and capacities
Nigeria	Inadequate resources and logistic
Philippines	Overlapping of mandates across the 4 sectors concerned, in the road transport section there is no existing regulation issued by road transport agencies regarding the proper handling of dangerous goods; lack of knowledge and resources of SMEs to comply with GHS; insufficient funds and knowledge of government staff to technical aspects of GHS implementation; lack of information and education campaign on GHS
Qatar	Expertise and training
Senegal	Sectors of Transport, Consumers and Agriculture: difficulties of internalization of GHS encountered
Thailand	Capacity of business in particular SMEs; complexity of legal instruments/administrative measures; technical complexity; CB in each sector
Venezuela	Lack of resources, lack of expertise and capacities
Zambia	Ignorance and lack of interest; limited resources and lack of capacities

ANNEX 5 OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

36 percent of countries indicated GHS materials will be translated into national language:

Brazil	Brazilian-Portuguese up December of 2006, and published by the middle of 2007
Chad	Arabic
Chile	Spanish
Ecuador	Spanish
Indonesia	Draft in Indonesian in process, planned to be end during 2007
Lao PDR	Lao language
Latvia	Latvian Language
Lithuania	Lithuanian
Madagascar	Malagasy
Malaysia	Bahasa Malaysian
Moldova	Moldovian
Senegal	All the national languages
Thailand	Thai
Vietnam	Vietnamese
Zambia	5 languages

List of websites where additional information can be found:

Brazil	http://www.desenvolvimento.gov.br/sitio/secex/negInternacionais/claRotSubQuimicas/oquee.php
Chad	http://jp1.estis.net/sites/cien_td/
Costa Rica	www.ministeriodesalud.go.cr http://www.protecnet.go.cr www.relatec.go.cr
Ecuador	www.unece.org/trams/main/dgdb/dgsubc4/c4inf11.html www.unece.org/trams/main/dgdb/dgsubc4/c4rep.html
Georgia	www.cohep.com www.gob.gn/portal/poder_ejecutivo/secretarias/agricultura_y_ganaderia/directorio/ http://www.soptravi.gob.gn www.sic.gob.gn
Latvia	www://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/reach/ghsconsultationen.html
Malaysia	http://doa.moa.gov.my
Qatar	www.qatarenv.gov
Senegal	www.gouv.sn ; www.denv.sn ; www.pan.africa.sn
Thailand	http://ipcs.fda.moph.go.th/e_ipcs/news.html http://diw.go.th/diw/index.html http://www.labour.gov/index.jsa http://www.doa.go.th http://portal.mot.go.th http://www.fda.moph.go.th
Zambia	www.necz.org.zm

**ANNEX 6 TOTAL LIST OF COUNTRIES HAVING REQUESTED CAPACITY
BUILDING SUPPORT TO DATE**

<u>Africa</u>	<u>Asia & the Pacific</u>	<u>Central & Eastern Europe</u>	<u>Latin America & Caribbean</u>
Angola	Bahrain*	Belarus	Argentina*
Benin	Brunei Darussalam	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Barbados
Burkina Faso	Cambodia*	Croatia	Bolivia*
Burundi*	Fiji	Georgia	Brazil*
Central African Republic	Indonesia*	Macedonia*	Chile*
Chad*	Iran	Moldova*	Colombia*
Congo (Republic of the)	Iraq	Romania	Costa Rica*
Egypt	Jordan	Russia	Dominican Republic
Ethiopia	Kiribati	Turkey	Ecuador*
Gabon	Kuwait		El Salvador
Gambia*	Kyrgyzstan		Haiti
Ghana*	Lao PDR*		Honduras*
Guinea-Bissau	Malaysia		Jamaica
Ivory Coast*	Micronesia		Mexico
Lesotho	Mongolia		Suriname
Liberia	Myanmar		Trinidad & Tobago
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Nepal		Uruguay
Madagascar	Oman		Venezuela
Mali*	Pakistan		
Mauritius*	Philippines		
Morocco	Qatar		
Niger	Syrian Arab Republic		
Nigeria*	Thailand*		
Rwanda	Vietnam*		
Sao Tome and Principe			
Senegal*			
Seychelles*			
Sudan			
Tanzania			
Togo			
Uganda			
Zambia			
Zimbabwe			

*Countries having reconfirmed their requests in the questionnaire.

ANNEX 7 SAMPLE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

PART 1

Implementation

1. Please check boxes for the following activities you have **completed** for GHS implementation. If you are **planning** these activities, please enter the planned date:

	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Date</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Situation and Gap Analysis	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Comprehensibility Testing	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Impact Study and/or Cost Benefit Analysis	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	First Draft of the Implementation Instrument ¹	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Consultation with Stakeholders	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Development of a National Implementation strategy	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Final Adoption of the Implementation Instrument	_____

2. Please indicate the **sectors** within which your country will implement the GHS:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Transport (i.e. through implementation of the UNRTDG 14 th revised edition) ²	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial / Workplace	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Consumer Products	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Agriculture / Pesticides ³ (please specify):	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Others ⁴ (please specify):	_____

3. **Precise name of the Implementation Instrument¹:** _____

Government department/agency responsible for the instrument: _____

If different instruments and government departments cover different sectors, please complete the table below:

	Implementation instrument	Government Department
Transport		
Industrial / Workplace		
Consumer Products		
Agriculture/ Pesticides ³		
Others ⁴		

4a. Information related to the implementation instrument. Please check the boxes for each sector covered by the GHS:

Implementation Instrument	Transport (also see question 4b)	Industrial / Workplace	Consumer Products	Agriculture/ Pesticides ³	Others ⁴
Voluntary					
Legally binding					
One instrument					
Several instruments					
New instrument					
Revision of existing instruments					
Specific provisions to facilitate updates					
Non-compliance: provisions for control/sanctions					

¹ Examples of Implementation Instruments are laws, directives or regulations.

² In the transport sector, implementation of the GHS is through the fourteen revised edition of the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (UNRTDG).

³ If not already included in industrial/workplace or consumer products.

⁴ If not already included in other sectors.

Implement the GHS First Edition (2003)	X				
Implement the GHS First Revised Edition (2005)	X				

4b. Are your national/regional regulations for the transport of dangerous goods based on the UN Recommendations for the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Model Regulations?

- Yes
 No

If yes, which edition? (14th revised, 13th revised, 12th revised, other):

5. Entry into force of the implementation instrument:

(Planned) date of entry into force : _____

If different dates are planned for different sectors please indicate in the table:

Sector:	Transport (through the UNRTDG)	Industrial/ Workplace	Consumer Products	Agriculture/ Pesticides ³	Others ⁴
Date:					

6. Is there a planned transitional period for GHS implementation?

- Yes
 No

If yes, please describe (e.g. for a specific sector; substances, then mixtures; certain substances, then others; timing of phase in periods, etc.):

GHS Coverage

7. Please indicate the sectors that are not covered by the GHS:

- Transport (i.e. the UNRTDG)
 Industrial / Workplace
 Consumer Products
 Agriculture / Pesticides³ (please specify): _____
 Others⁴ (please specify): _____

8. Will all GHS hazard classes be implemented for the sectors that will be covered?

- Yes
 No

If not, indicate in the table below, for each relevant sector, the hazard classes (e.g. reproductive toxicity) that are **not** covered⁵:

Transport (through the UNRTDG)	Industrial/ Workplace	Consumer Products	Agriculture/ Pesticides ²	Others ³

9. Will all GHS categories be implemented for the hazard classes that will be covered?

- Yes
 No

If not, indicate in the table below for each relevant sector, the relevant hazard class (e.g. acute toxicity) in the first column, and the categories (e.g.: 4, 5) that are **not** covered⁶ in the sector columns:

Hazard Class	Transport (through the UNRTDG)	Industrial/ Workplace	Consumer Products	Agriculture/ Pesticides ³	Others ⁴

Other information

⁵ Only when the non-covered classes are not explicitly mentioned in the GHS for a specific sector. If necessary, please add rows to the table.

⁶ Only when the non-covered categories are not explicitly mentioned in the GHS for a specific sector.

10. Will the GHS be translated into national languages? If so, please specify:

11. Please indicate any specific problems that you have or had in implementing the GHS:

12. Please provide Website addresses where additional information can be found:

PART 2

13. Are there existing national chemical classification and hazard communication systems in place?

- Yes
 No

If yes, which sectors (e.g. transport, consumer products, etc):

14. What are the obstacles to implementation of the GHS in your country? Please rank the items below (1 being the biggest obstacle and 5 being the smallest obstacle).

- Lack of awareness of GHS
 Lack of resources / capacity
 Low priority
 GHS not required
 Other (please specify):
-

15. Would your country be interested in capacity building support for GHS implementation from UNITAR/ILO?

- Yes
 No

*** Questions 16 and 17 are not included in the questionnaire sent by OECD.***

16. Could the implementation of other international chemicals agreements in your country be facilitated by the implementation of the GHS? If so, which international chemicals agreements is your country trying to implement?

- SAICM (Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management)
 Stockholm Convention
 Rotterdam Convention
 Basel Convention
 Other (please list):
-

17. Please provide us with focal point contact information for the following sectors⁷:

Industrial / Workplace	Name: _____ Contact information: _____
Agriculture	Name: _____ Contact information: _____
Transport	Name: _____ Contact information: _____
Consumer Products	Name: _____ Contact information: _____

⁷ UNITAR may make these details available in a global directory of sectoral GHS focal points.
