

# **Report on the Preparation for GHS Implementation in non-OECD Countries**

**November 2007**



**WSSD Global Partnership for Capacity Building to Implement the GHS**

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## **1. Executive Summary**

This report presents the results of a survey conducted on the status of preparation for implementation of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) in non-OECD countries. The survey questionnaire was developed in 2006 by OECD and UNITAR/ILO. UNITAR/ILO received responses from 50 of the non-OECD countries contacted. A significant percentage of responses received contained unanswered questions or partial answers. This reflects that the implementation process, while in progress, is at an early stage 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 target of 2008 will be challenging without further international cooperation.

The current situation of non-OECD countries is very heterogeneous. While some countries have not yet started implementation of the GHS, the majority have started and face different obstacles to continue. Over 30 percent of countries 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 to OECD countries and by UNITAR for non-OECD countries. The results of the questionnaire were presented by the two Secretariats at the meeting of the UN Subcommittee of Experts on the GHS, 9-11 July 2007. This final version incorporates suggestions and comments made by experts and stakeholders who reviewed the report prior to final publication.

### **2.2 Methodology, Survey Items and Responses**

A 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 Advisory 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 consisted 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. 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 based on country responses 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. Whenever possible the corresponding number of the question from the questionnaire is indicated in the report. The actual questions can be referenced from the questionnaire which is provided as Annex 7.





### 3. Detailed survey findings

#### 3.1 Respondent Countries

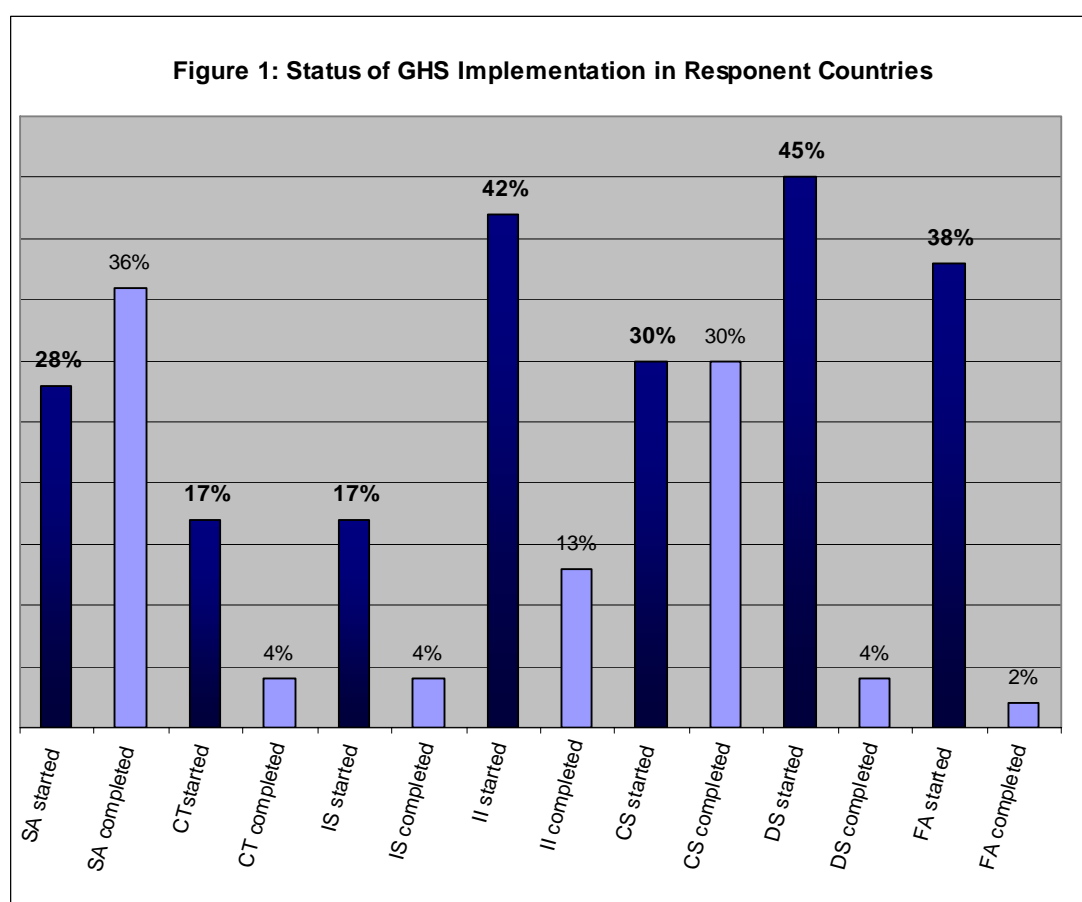
The list of non-OECD Countries that responded to the questionnaire is listed in Table 1. In total, 50 countries responded to the questionnaire.

Table 1: Respondent Countries	
Argentina	Liberia
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	Russia
Egypt	Rwanda
Gambia	Sao Tome and Principe
Georgia	Senegal
Ghana	Seychelles
Haiti	South Africa
Honduras	Suriname
Indonesia	Tanzania
Iraq	Thailand
Ivory Coast	Venezuela
Lao PDR	Vietnam
Lesotho	Zambia

#### 3.2 GHS Implementation

##### 3.2.1 GHS Implementation Activities (Question 1)

The status of implementation of respondent countries varies widely. As of 2006, of the seven activities listed in the questionnaire (see “Key” below), at least some have been initiated or completed by the majority of 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

According to the results, most of the countries have either started or completed (55 percent) First Draft Implementation Instruments 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 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**

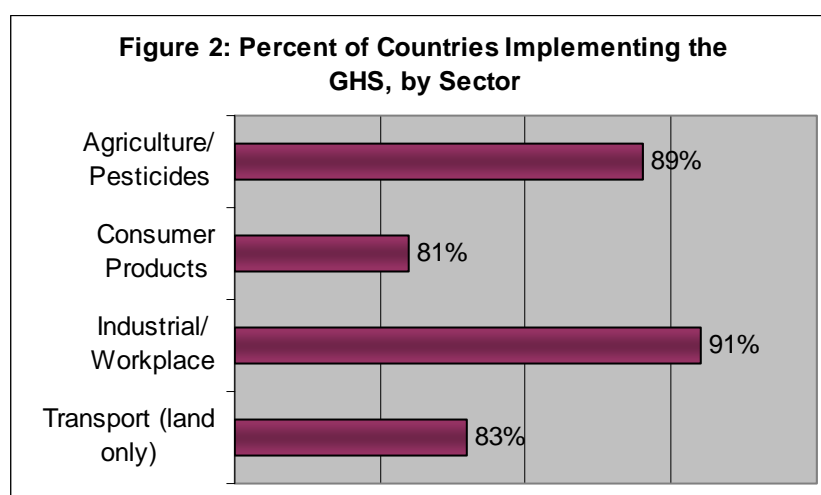
	<u>Brazil</u>	<u>Cambodia</u>	<u>Egypt</u>	<u>Ghana</u>	<u>Haiti</u>	<u>Ivory Coast</u>	<u>Lesotho</u>	<u>Liberia</u>	<u>Malaysia</u>	<u>Nigeria</u>	<u>Philippines</u>	<u>Senegal</u>	<u>Vietnam</u>
Situation and Gap analysis													
Comprehensibility Testing													
Impact Study and Cost Benefit Analysis													
First Draft Implementation Instrument													
Consultation Stakeholders													
Development National Implementation Strategy													
Final Adoption of Implementation Instrument													

Completed	In progress/Planned	Information not provided

### 3.2.2 GHS Implementation by Sector (Question 2)

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.



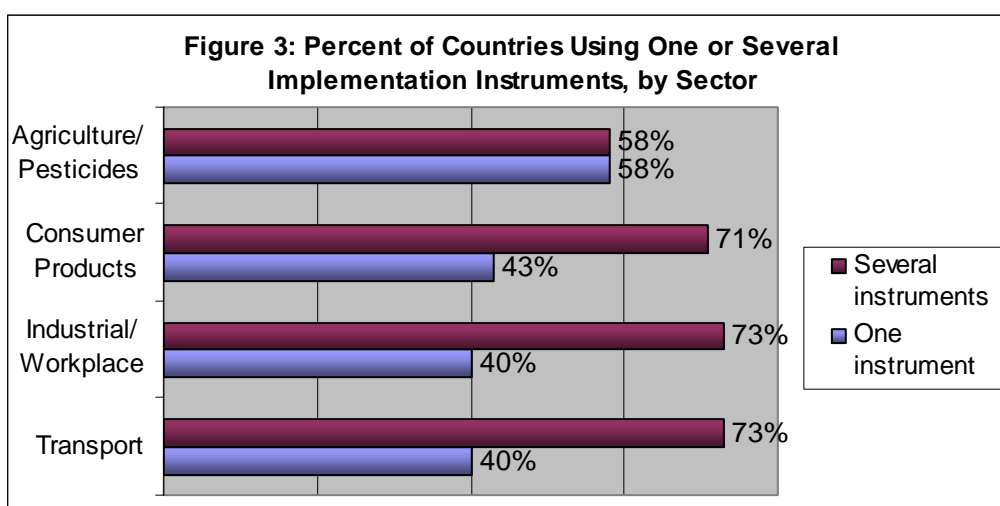
Additionally, over 13 percent of countries surveyed responded that they planned to implement the GHS in sectors other than those listed in the chart. These sectors include but are not limited to Customs, Health, Education, Environment, Fisheries, Customs and Trade. A table of countries that have provided precise names of their implementation instruments and/or existing legal instruments that are affected by

GHS implementation, as well as the government agencies responsible for these, are listed in Annex 1 (in response to Question 3 and 13).

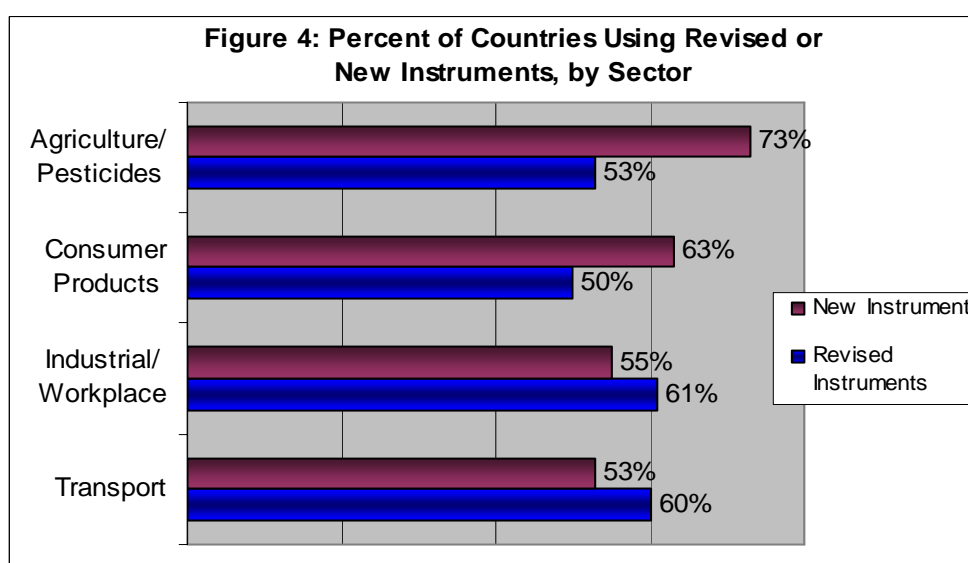
### 3.2.3 Type of GHS Implementation Instrument by Sector (Question 4)

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.

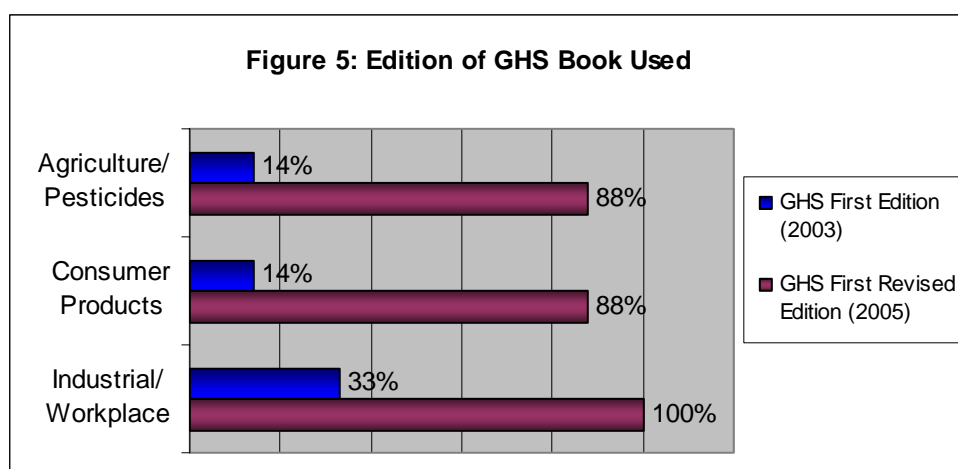
In the case of all sectors, except for agriculture, countries planned to or are using several instruments for GHS implementation. Within the agriculture sector responding countries indicated equally that they intend to use one instrument and several instruments for GHS implementation (Figure 3).



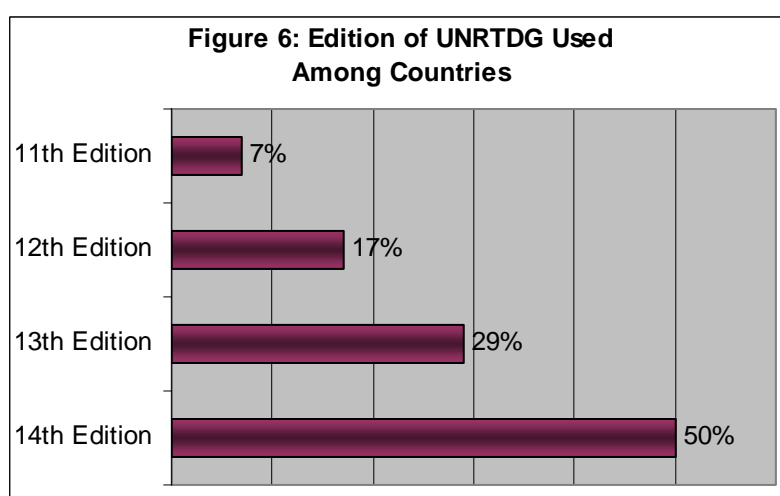
The number of countries planning to use or using new instruments or revised instruments for GHS implementation were similar (Figure 4).



Of the countries implementing the GHS, the majority of respondents indicated they would implement the GHS First Revised Edition (2005) while a smaller percentage said they would use the GHS First Edition (2003). Further details are provided 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.



#### *3.2.4 Date of Entry into Force and Transitional Period for GHS Implementation (Question 5 and 6)*

32 percent of countries responded that they intended to implement the GHS by the 2008 target date. For example, of the respondent countries, Ecuador, Gambia, 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:

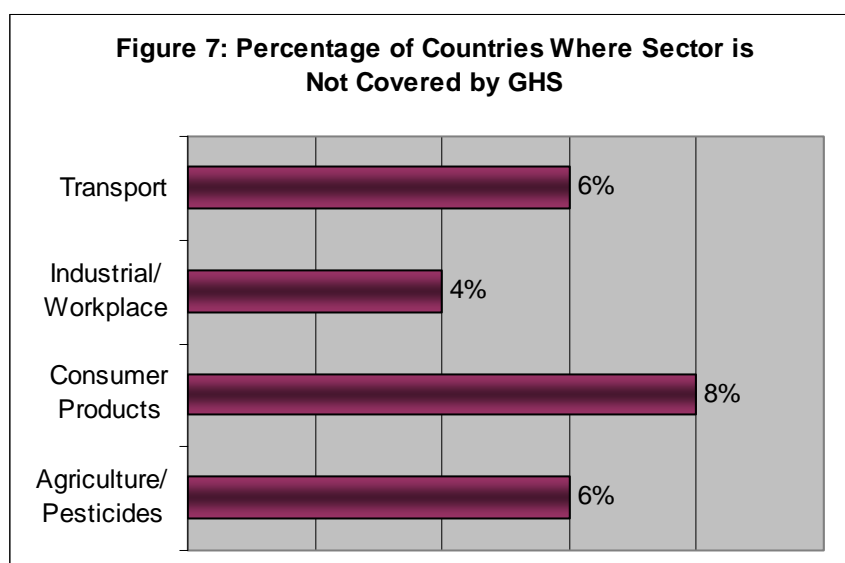
- Costa Rica: *for the health sector, the Central American legislation will be applied and then included into the national norms*
- Ecuador: *implementing the GHS sector by sector for a year*
- Indonesia: *sequential implementation of some individual hazardous substances, then mixtures and timing of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

### 3.3 GHS Coverage in Principal Sectors

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.

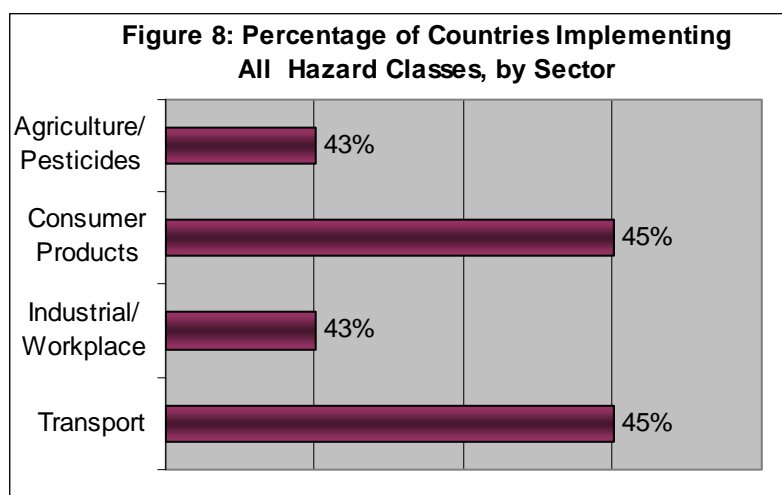
#### 3.3.1 Sectors Not Covered by the GHS (Question 7)

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.



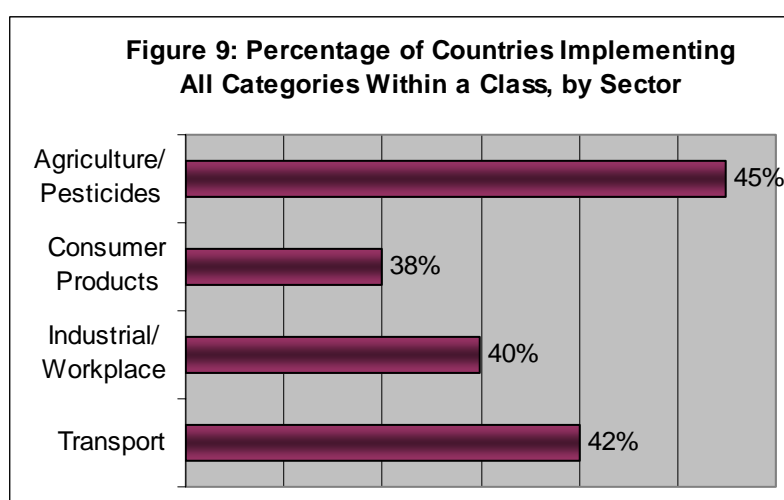
### 3.3.2 GHS Hazard Classes Implemented in the Sectors (Question 8)

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.



### 3.3.3 Implementation of Hazard Categories in each GHS Hazard Class (Question 9)

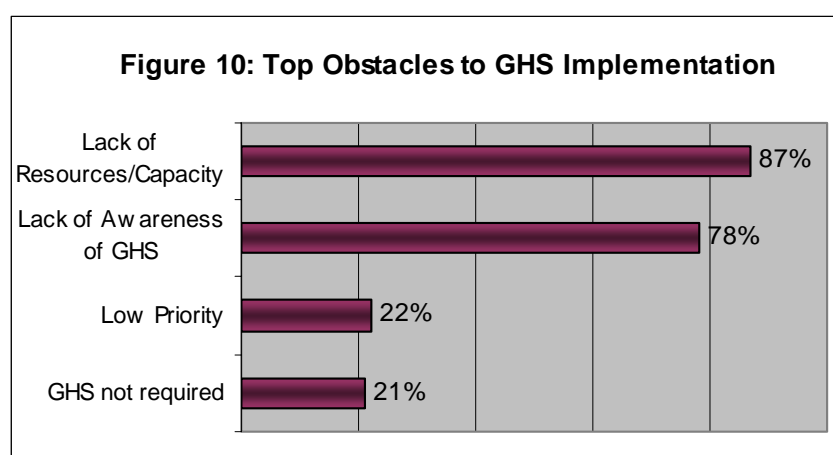
Figure 9 illustrates the percentage of countries that will implement all GHS categories within each GHS class covered.



### 3.4 Challenges of GHS Implementation

#### 3.4.1 Obstacles to Implementing the GHS (Question 14)

The questionnaire presented five potential obstacles for the implementation of GHS, and countries were asked indicate if these were obstacles for them. 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. In some cases countries provided information on other obstacles to GHS implementation. A detailed list is provided in Annex 2.





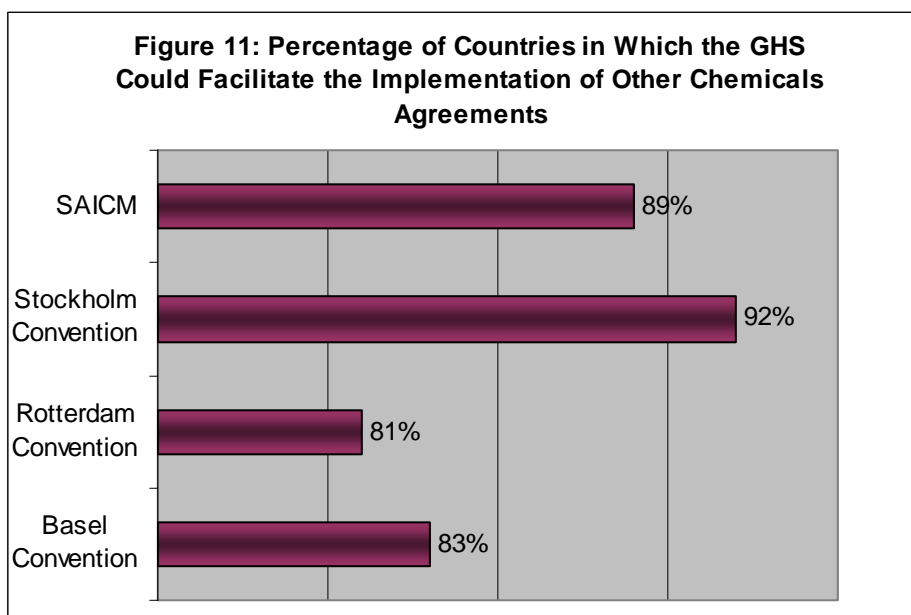
### 3.4.2 Countries Having Requested GHS Capacity Building Assistance from UNITAR/ILO (Question 15)

96 percent of responses (49 out of 50 countries) said “Yes” to Capacity Building Support for GHS Implementation from UNITAR/ILO. A list of respondent countries requesting capacity building support in this survey is found in Table 3. A complete list of all countries having requested capacity building support up to 2006 is found in Annex 3.

Table 3: Respondent Countries Requesting Capacity Building Support	
Argentina	Lesotho
Bahrain	Liberia
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	Russia
Egypt	Rwanda
Gambia	Sao Tome and Principe
Georgia	Senegal
Ghana	Seychelles
Haiti	Suriname
Honduras	Tanzania
Indonesia	Thailand
Iraq	Venezuela
Ivory Coast	Vietnam
Lao PDR	Zambia

### 3.4.3 GHS in Support of the Implementation of Other International Chemicals Agreements (Question 16)

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 4.



#### **4. Conclusion and Next Steps**

The survey revealed that most of the respondent countries have already started implementation of the GHS. However, the stage of implementation varies greatly between countries. Worldwide GHS implementation is still in progress and there is demand for further support for GHS capacity building. To meet this demand, UNITAR/ILO are 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 LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

The below table lists countries that provided information on the legal instrument used for GHS implementation and information on the existing legal systems for chemical hazard classification and labelling, (by sector, if applicable) and responsible government department/agency (Question 3).

Country	Planned Implementation Instruments or Existing Legal Instruments Affected by the GHS	Responsible Government Agency
Brazil	<p><u>Implementation Instruments:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decreto 96.004/1998 que "Aprova o Regulamento para o Transporte Rodoviario de Productos Perigosos e da outras providencias"</li> <li>Resolucao da ANTT 420/2004 que "Aprova as Instrucoes Complementares ao Transporte Terrestre de Productos Perigosos"</li> </ul> <p><u>Existing Instruments:</u> Transport, Consumers products, and Agriculture covered by Ordinary Law, Technical Regulations</p>	<p><u>Transport:</u> Defense Ministry, National Agency of Terrestrial Transport, Labor Ministry, Environment Ministry, Inmetro</p> <p><u>Consumer Products:</u> Labor Ministry, Health Ministry, Fundacentro, Inmetro</p> <p><u>Agriculture:</u> Agriculture Ministry, National Agency of Sanitary Surveillance, Environment Ministry, IBAMA</p>
Cambodia	<p><u>Transport:</u> Road Traffic Law (in draft)</p> <p><u>Industrial Workplace:</u> Law on Industrial and Enterprises Management n 606/18, Sub-Degree on the Industrial Standardization of Cambodia n42</p> <p><u>Agriculture:</u> Sub-Degree n69 on Agricultural Standards Materials and Management</p> <p><u>Others sectors:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management (MoE,24/12/96) covers toxic chemical and hazardous waste</li> <li>Law on the Management of Quality and Safety Product and Service (MoC,21/06/00) covers all products and goods</li> <li>Law on Pharmaceuticals Management (MoH,09/05/96) covers chemical substances for pharmaceutical production and products</li> <li>Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia (state,24/09/93) covers mineral and chemicals drugs</li> <li>Law on Weapons and Explosive Objects Management (26/04/05)</li> </ul>	<p><u>Transport:</u> General Department of Transport, MPWT</p> <p><u>Industrial Workplace:</u> Dep. Of Industrial Standardization, Dep. Of Environmental Technique, MIME</p> <p><u>Agriculture:</u> Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Sector in Provinces, MAFF</p> <p><u>Others sectors:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Environment (MoE)</li> <li>Ministry of Commerce (MoC)</li> <li>Ministry of Health (MoH)</li> <li>Kingdom of Cambodia</li> <li>Ministry of Interior (MoInt.)</li> </ul>
Chad	<u>Implementation Instrument:</u> Arrêté	<u>Coordinating Agency:</u> Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Pêche
Costa Rica	<u>Industrial Workplace, Agriculture and Consumer Products:</u> Reglamento para el Registro de Productos Peligrosos, Decreto n 28113-S, publicado en el Alcance 74 La Gaceta no 194, del 06/10/06; Reglamento para el Registro de Plaguicidas de Uso	

Country	Planned Implementation Instruments or Existing Legal Instruments Affected by the GHS	Responsible Government Agency
	<p>Domestico e Industrial y Fertilizantes de Uso Domestico, Decreto n 30043-S,14/08/02</p> <p><u>Transport:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reglamento para el Transporte Terrestre de Productos Peligrosos. Decreto no 24715-MOPT-MEIC-S, publicado en La Gaceta no 207, miércoles 1 de noviembre de 1995</li> <li>Reglamento Tecnico RTCR 305: 1998 Transporte Terrestre de Productos Peligrosos. Señalización de las Unidades de Transporte Terrestre de Materiales y Productos Quimicos Peligrosos n 27008-MEIC-MOPT;</li> </ul> <p><u>Other sectors:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ley General de Salud, Ley no 5395, publicado en La Gaceta no 222, 24/11/73</li> <li>Propuesta de Reglamento Técnico Centroamericano RTCA 71.01.37:06; Productos Higiénicos. Registro e Inscripción Sanitaria de Productos Higiénicos</li> <li>Propuesta de Reglamento Técnico Centroamericano RTCA 71.01.38:06; Productos Higiénicos. Registro e Inscripción Sanitaria de Productos Higiénicos</li> </ul>	
Ecuador	<u>Implementation Instrument:</u> Normas Tecnicas Sobre Transporte Maneso, Almacenamiento y Etiquetado	<u>Coordinating Agency:</u> Ministry of Environment
Gambia	<u>Implementation Instrument:</u> Hazardous Chemicals & Pesticides Regulations	<u>Coordinating Agency:</u> National Environment Agency
Indonesia	<u>Implementation Instrument:</u> Ministerial Decree, Government/Presidential Regulation	<p><u>Coordinating Agency:</u> Ministry of Cabinet Secretary</p> <p><u>Transport:</u> Ministry of Transportation</p> <p><u>Industrial Workplace:</u> Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Work Force and Transmigration</p> <p><u>Consumer Products:</u> Ministry of Health, Ministry of Industry</p> <p><u>Agriculture:</u> Ministry of Agriculture</p>
Ivory Coast	<u>Implementation Instrument:</u> Règlement (duret, arrêté, etc)	<u>Coordinating Agency :</u> Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests
Lao PDR	<u>Implementation Instrument:</u> Relevant Legislation from each Department	<p><u>Transport:</u> Department of Transport, Ministry of Communication, Transport, Post and Construction</p> <p><u>Industrial Workplace:</u> Department of Industry, Ministry of Industry and Trade</p> <p><u>Agriculture:</u> Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry</p> <p><u>Others Sectors:</u> Department of Import and Export; Ministry of Industry and Trade, Department of Food and Drug Control, Ministry of Public Health</p>

Country	Planned Implementation Instruments or Existing Legal Instruments Affected by the GHS	Responsible Government Agency
Liberia	<u>Implementation Instrument:</u> Regulations, Ordinances, Guidelines	<u>Transport:</u> Ministry of Transport, Maritime <u>Industrial Workplace:</u> Ministries of Health, Justice, Labor <u>Consumer Products:</u> Ministries of Health, Agriculture, Commerce <u>Agriculture:</u> Ministry of Agriculture
Malaysia	<u>Transport:</u> Road Transport Act 1987 <u>Industrial Workplace:</u> Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994 <u>Consumer Products:</u> Consumer Protection Act <u>Agriculture:</u> Pesticides Act 1974	<u>Transport:</u> Department of Transport <u>Industrial Workplace:</u> Department of Occupational Safety and Health <u>Consumer Products:</u> Ministry of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs <u>Agriculture:</u> Department of Agriculture
Mauritius	<u>Implementation Instrument:</u> The Dangerous Chemicals Control Act 2004 <u>Transport:</u> the Road Traffic Act <u>Industrial Workplace:</u> Occupational Health and Safety Act <u>Consumer Products:</u> Consumer Protection Act	<u>Coordinating Agency:</u> Ministry of Health  <u>Transport:</u> Police Dept <u>Industrial Workplace:</u> Ministry of Labour  <u>Consumer Products:</u> Ministry of Commerce
Mongolia	<u>Implementation Instrument:</u> Procedure and Standards	<u>Coordinating Agency:</u> Ministry of Nature and Environment
Nigeria	<u>Implementation Instrument:</u> Hazardous Chemical Management Act 2007	<u>Coordinating Agency:</u> Federal Ministry of Environment
Peru	<u>Transport:</u> Ley n 28256/Ministry of Transport and Communications <u>Agriculture:</u> Decrete n 016 2000 AG  <u>Other Sectors:</u> Ley General de Salud, n 26842 Ley para Reforzar las Acciones Post Registro de PQUA, n 28217 Proyecto de Reglamento para Registro de Plaguicidas de uso doméstico, de jardinería industriales y salud pública	<u>Transport:</u> Ministry of Transport and Communications <u>Agriculture:</u> Ministry of Agriculture, National Agricultural Service <u>Other Sectors:</u> Ministry of Health, Department of Environmental Health, Ministry of Ecology and Environmental Protection
Russia	<u>Implementation Instrument:</u> Federal Law on Technical Regulation “Special Information System on Chemical Safety” <u>Transport:</u> - GOST 19433-88 with amendments “Hazardous Freight; Classification and Labeling”. - Rules for Transportation of Hazardous Freight by Road (adopted by Decrees of the Ministry of Transport, Russian Federation, No 37, 11 June 1999 and No 77, 14 October 1999) - Safety Rules and Emergency Procedures related to Hazardous Freight Moved by Rail” as adopted by the Railway Ministry No CM-407 on 20 November 1996 and by the Ministry of Emergencies No 9-733/3-2 on 31 October 1996 - Transportation Rules for Hazardous Freight; Annexes 1 and 2 to Agreement on International Rail Freight, Railway Ministry, 1998	<u>Coordinating Agency:</u> Federal Agency on Technical Regulation and Metrology (“Rostechregulirovanie”) <u>Transport:</u> Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Emergencies  <u>Industrial Workplace:</u> Federal Agency on Technical Regulation and Metrology (Rostechregulirovanie)) <u>Consumer Products:</u> Ministry of Social Development  <u>Agriculture:</u> Ministry of Agriculture

Country	Planned Implementation Instruments or Existing Legal Instruments Affected by the GHS	Responsible Government Agency
	<u>Industrial Workplace:</u> Federal Law on Industrial Safety of Hazardous Industrial Facilities, 21 June 1997 No 116-FZ <u>Consumer Products:</u> Federal Law on Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of Population, No 52-FZ, 30 March 1999 and Federal Law on Consumer Rights <u>Agriculture:</u> Federal Law on Sound Management of Pesticides and Agrochemicals, No 109-FZ, 19 July 1997 <u>Other Sectors:</u> GOST 30333-95 on Safety Data Sheet; Basic Rules; Information on Safe Production, Use, Storage, Transportation and Recycling	<u>Other Sectors:</u> Federal Agency on Technical Regulation and Metrology (Rostechregulirovanie)
Senegal	<u>Implementation Instrument :</u> Arrêté Interministériel pour l'application du SGH <u>Transport:</u> Règlement type RTMD/ONU <u>Others Sectors:</u> Code de l'environnement	<u>Coordinating Agency :</u> Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature <u>Transport:</u> Ministry of Tourism and Air Transport <u>Others Sectors:</u> Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature
Seychelles	<u>Implementation Instrument:</u> Pesticide Act	<u>Coordinating Agency:</u> Ministry of Health
Venezuela	<u>Implementation Instrument:</u> Technical norm for the GHS <u>Transport:</u> Norma venezolana COVENIN 3060:2002 clasificación símbolos y dimensiones de las señales de identificación	<u>Coordinating Agency:</u> Ministry of Labour, National Institute for Worker Safety <u>Transport:</u> National Institute of Transit and Land Transportation <u>Industrial Workplace, Agriculture, and Consumer Products:</u> Ministry of Infrastructure, National Institute for Worker Safety, Ministry of Environmental, Ministry of Agriculture and Land, Agricultural Health Service, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Vietnam	<u>Implementation Instrument:</u> Decree on instruction of chemical classification and labeling <u>Transport:</u> Decree n 13/2003ND-CP <u>Industrial Workplace:</u> Circular n 04/2000/TT-BCN/ <u>Agriculture:</u> Decision n 178/1999/QĐ-TTg/	<u>Coordinating Agency:</u> Department of Legislation and the Centre of Promotion Technology Environment and Chemical Safety <u>Transport:</u> Ministry of Transportation <u>Industrial Workplace:</u> Ministry of Industry <u>Agriculture:</u> Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
Zambia	<u>Implementation Instrument:</u> Statutory Instrument (SI) <u>Transport:</u> Zambia standards of the transport of dangerous goods <u>Industry:</u> Statutory Instrument <u>Consumer Products:</u> Statutory Instrument <u>Agriculture:</u> Environmental protection and pollution control Act <u>Others Sectors:</u> Ionizing Radiation Act 2005	<u>Coordinating Agency:</u> Zambia Bureau of Standards <u>Transport:</u> Ministry of Transport <u>Industry:</u> Ministry of Labor <u>Consumer Products:</u> Ministry of Commerce and Trade <u>Agriculture:</u> Environmental Council of Zambia, Ministry of Agriculture <u>Others Sectors:</u> Radiation Protection Authority



**ANNEX 2      SPECIFIC PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN THE GHS IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Difficulties Identified</b>
Brazil	Lack of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– financial &amp; human resources</li> <li>– capacity building &amp; training programme</li> <li>– coordination between sectors</li> <li>– communication</li> <li>– technical know how &amp; critical evaluation</li> <li>– education &amp; awareness program</li> <li>– expertise in GHS implementation</li> <li>– international &amp; regional technical cooperation</li> <li>– harmonization &amp; access of substances databases</li> <li>– 10) awareness of decision makers</li> </ul>
Burundi	Lack of financial mechanism
Cambodia	Pilot Project on capacity building for Implementation of the GHS just started but obstacle that will be faced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– limited capacity of agencies;</li> <li>– inadequate strategic planning for safe and sound chemicals management;</li> <li>– no systematic preparedness and emergency response plan for combating chemicals phenomena;</li> <li>– existing environmental legislation, regulations and enforcement tools have few provisions dealing with specific chemicals, but those ones absent mentioning the management of general and hazardous chemicals;</li> <li>– cooperation and coordination/networking and information sharing between governmental institutions, NGOs, and the private sector has somehow limited;</li> <li>– high percentage of illiteracy among Cambodian people</li> </ul>
Chad	Funding
Chile	Questions about the content and the application of GHS, Incomprehension of GHS, need for technical guidance
Colombia	Lack of leadership in authorities of commerce, industry and agriculture sectors.
Costa Rica	Legislation
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Different regulations pertaining to chemicals issued by a relevant ministries containing different approaches including classification and labeling of chemicals</li> <li>– lack of expertise and capacity (including financial support) on GHS and the corresponding issues</li> <li>– significant gaps exist between big Multinational Companies and SMEs in term of GHS implementation</li> </ul>
Iraq	Funding
Lao PDR	Cross sectoral issues, capacity and budget constrains
Liberia	Awareness, infrastructure, human resource, legislation
Madagascar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Different levels of GHS comprehension,</li> <li>– insufficient capacities to conduct awareness raising in the sectors,</li> <li>– weak technical capacity</li> <li>– Lack of capacity of enforcement at all levels</li> </ul>
Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 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;</li> <li>– lack of awareness;</li> </ul>

Country	Difficulties Identified
	– capacity constrains
Mauritius	– Lack of resources – capacity building and training of staff
Moldova	1) Low level of inter-ministerial/ inter-sectoral coordination 2) Conflict of interests 3) Some barriers & competition between ministries/ institutions
Mongolia	Lack of awareness, and capacities
Nigeria	Inadequate resources and logistical support
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
Russia	Technical requirements are not in place
Senegal	Sectors of Transport, Consumers and Agriculture: difficulties of internalization of GHS encountered
Seychelles	Lack of communication, legal implication & proper chemical legislation
South Africa	Extensive legislative amendments required
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, training needs
Zambia	Ignorance and lack of interest; limited resources and lack of capacities

**ANNEX 3      COMPLETE LIST OF COUNTRIES HAVING REQUESTED GHS CAPACITY  
BUILDING SUPPORT UP TO 2006**

<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>ASIA &amp; THE PACIFIC</b>	<b>CENTRAL &amp; EASTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>LATIN AMERICA &amp; CARIBBEAN</b>
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	Iraq	Russia	Costa Rica
Egypt	Jordan	Turkey	Dominican Republic
Ethiopia	Kiribati		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			



#### **ANNEX 4      ADDITIONAL INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS THAT COULD BE FACILITATED BY GHS IMPLEMENTATION**

For Question 16, in cases where countries have listed additional international agreements that could be facilitated by implementation of the GHS, these are listed below:

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 5      TRANSLATION OF THE GHS INTO NATIONAL LANGUAGES

36 percent of countries indicated GHS materials will be translated into national language (Question 10). Below is a list of countries that plan to translate the GHS into national languages that are not official UN languages.

Brazil	Brazilian-Portuguese to be published by the middle of 2007
Indonesia	Draft in Indonesian in process, planned for 2007
Lao PDR	Lao
Latvia	Latvian
Lithuania	Lithuanian
Madagascar	Malagasy
Malaysia	Bahasa Malaysian
Moldova	Moldovian
Senegal	Ouolof, Pulaar, and other national languages
Thailand	Thai
Vietnam	Vietnamese
Zambia	Major local languages: Silozi, Tonga, Bemba, Nyanja and Kadnde





## ANNEX 6 LIST OF WEBSITES FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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



## 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 <sup>1</sup>	
<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 <sup>th</sup> revised edition) <sup>2</sup>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial / Workplace	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Consumer Products	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Agriculture / Pesticides <sup>3</sup> (please specify):	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Others <sup>4</sup> (please specify):	

3. Precise name of the Implementation Instrument<sup>1</sup>: \_\_\_\_\_

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 <sup>3</sup>		
Others <sup>4</sup>		

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 <sup>3</sup>	Others <sup>4</sup>
Voluntary					
Legally binding					
One instrument					
Several instruments					
New instrument					
Revision of existing instruments					
Specific provisions to facilitate updates					
Non-compliance: provisions for					

<sup>1</sup> Examples of Implementation Instruments are laws, directives or regulations.

<sup>2</sup> 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).

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

<sup>4</sup> If not already included in other sectors.

control/sanctions					
Implement the GHS First Edition (2003)					
Implement the GHS First Revised Edition (2005)					

**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? (14<sup>th</sup> revised, 13<sup>th</sup> revised, 12<sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>3</sup>	Others <sup>4</sup>
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 / Pesticides<sup>3</sup> (please specify):  
☐ Others<sup>4</sup> (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** covered<sup>5</sup>:

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

**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** covered<sup>6</sup> in the sector columns:

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

<sup>5</sup> 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.

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

**Other information**

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 sectors<sup>7</sup>:

Industrial /  
Workplace

Name:

Contact information:

Agriculture

Name:

Contact information:

Transport

Name:

Contact information:

Consumer  
Products

Name:

Contact information:

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

